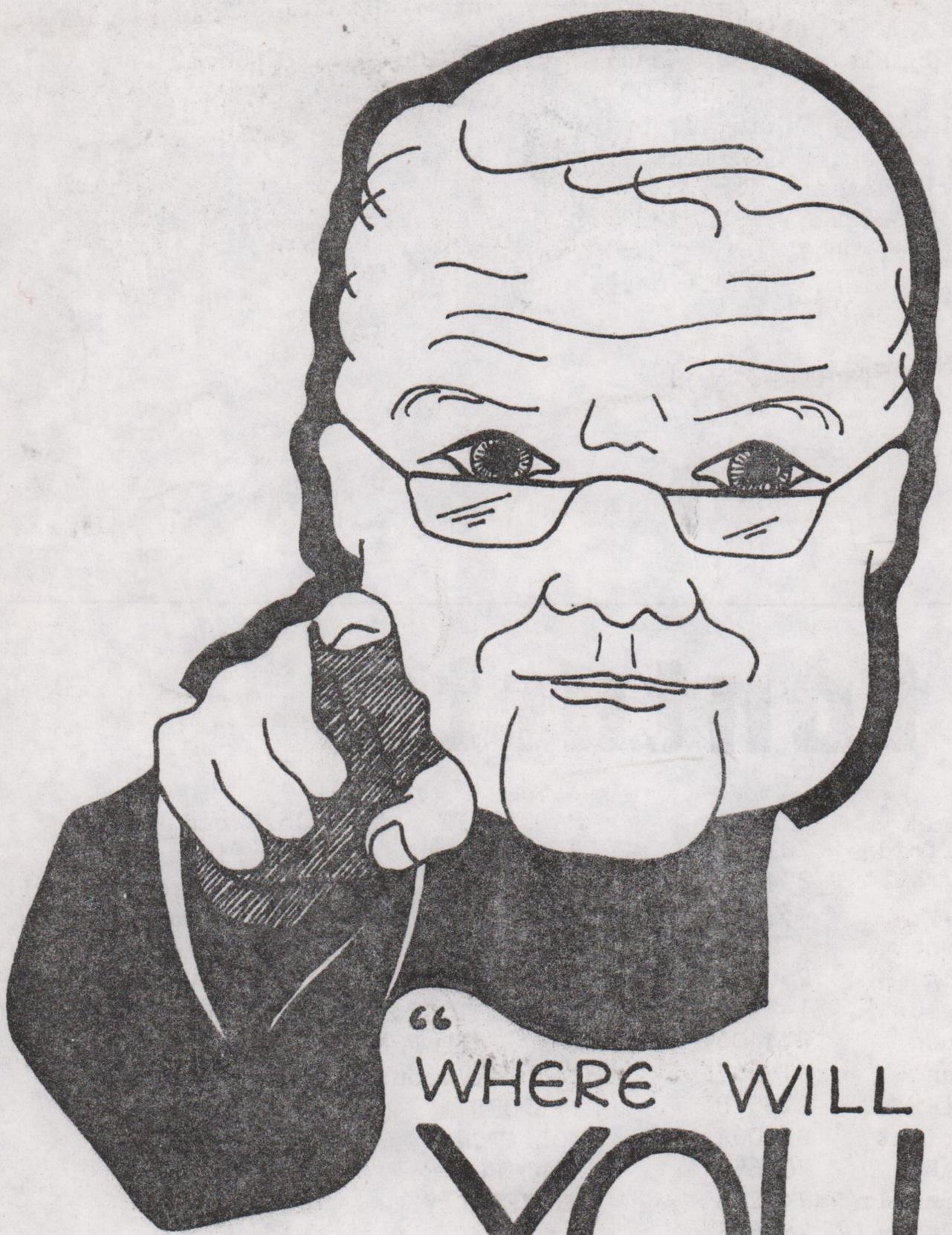


NOTTINGHAM CND  
BULLETIN OCT '83



14996 C  
ccc



“  
WHERE WILL  
**YOU**  
BE OCT 22?”



# Oct. 22

## Who says we can't stop the bomb?

We still have a few (hundred) tickets available for the London Demo. Got yours yet?

We also have lots of pretty posters advertising the event - any volunteers to take some and get them displayed?

These tickets are to be exchanged for actual British Rail travel tickets on October 22nd.

Simply bring them along to the station at 7.30a.m. on the 22nd, swap them and jump on the train.

Have a nice day!

P.S. Numbers are going to be very imp. this year, -if there are less of us than last year the press will have a field day, 'CND has had it' etc

### A.G.M.

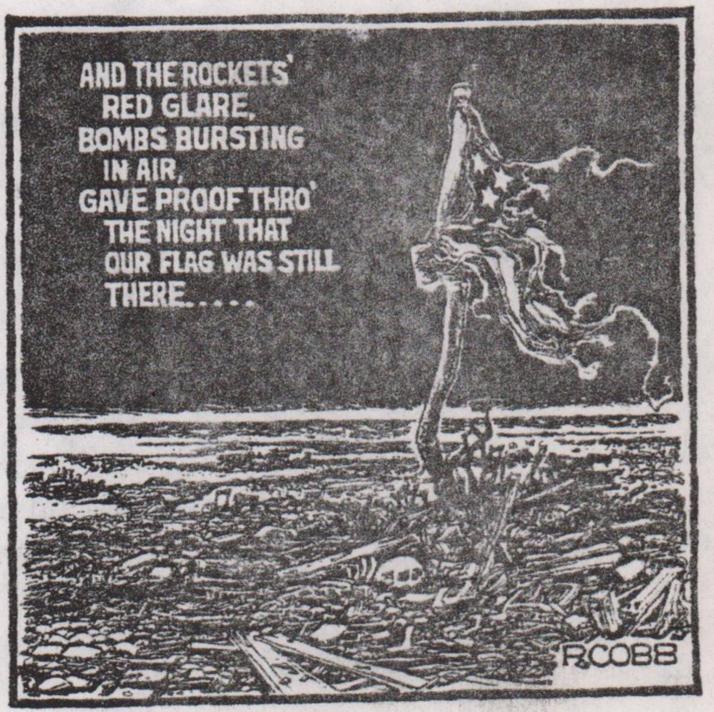
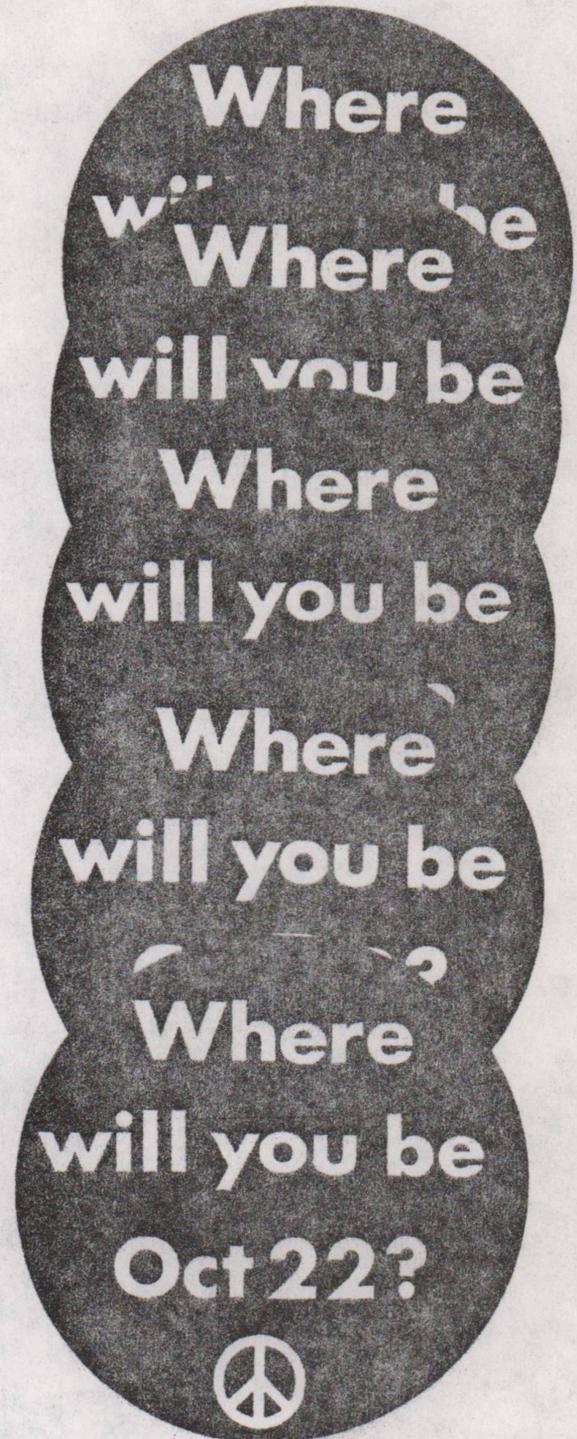
October 31st is the closing date for nominations for the executive committee which will be elected at the Annual General Meeting on November 6th. People wishing to nominate themselves should send a short (100 words maximum) written article about themselves (what they've done or would like to do for NCND) to the office.

Volunteers are also needed to help with refreshments for the A.G.M. Please contact the office for details.

This meeting is also planned as a social; with lots of time for everyone to see what NCND is doing. To allow time for all this, we're starting early, aiming to get the business done quickly so that we can have time to get to know each other better.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE 6th NOV 7pm.

## COMMENT



## BUNKER DAY

On October 21st there is to be an open day at the Council 'Bunker' at County Hall.

The Bunker will be open for the day, and members of the public -CND members or not, are invited to visit it, to see where things will happen if the need ever arises.

The day is also given over to trying to show people how civil defence is pointless in the case of nuclear weapons.

There will be displays and a video will be on view at county hall all day.

The evening will include a meeting at which the Emergency planning officer will be available for questioning and people are urged to attend, to see how Nottingham will fare in the event of a nuclear alert.

If you require more details please contact the NCND office.



## **WORKERS AND THE BOMB**

Following the response we are receiving from trade unions, following the contacts we have made, we need speakers who are prepared to speak at union branch meetings about CND. If you think this could be your cup of tea, please let us know.

## NCND CINEMA VISIT

Willing volunteers are required to stand outside Nottingham cinemas distributing pro-CND literature to cinema-goers. The film we intend to picket "Wargames" is a 'fiction' about how a school boy computer buff (and his girl-friend - all good sexist stuff this), tap into the Pentagon's computers and start a full scale nuclear 'alert.'

'Wargames' is to be shown at the Odeon from October 6th.

**Where  
will you be  
Oct 22?**



Do you remember going past the stall on a Saturday and thinking "Oh, the stall's out again, business as usual."

Well, on two Saturdays last month business definitely was not as usual - No stall! No advert, no presence, no income. No income - no NCND. So when was the last time your neighbourhood group did their Saturday stint? Come on - there are still 3 empty weekends this month.

Also the office needs volunteers for Saturdays. So if you'd like to talk disarmament all day instead of watching Grandstand or yet another Errol Flynn film, come and see us.

## NCND BANNER

In the coming weeks a brave attempt will be made to produce a colourful new banner for Nottingham CND. If there is anyone out there who thinks they may have anything to contribute - time, energy, money, materials, etc., please contact the office as soon as possible.

NAMIBIAN URANIUM

On Thursday, 27th October, NCND and Nottingham Anti-Apartheid are organising a public meeting on Namibian uranium at the Friends Meeting House, Clarendon St., (7.30 pm start). The main speaker will be from the Campaign Against the Namibian Uranium Contract (CANUC).

The film 'Follow the Yellow Cake Road' will be shown at the start of the meeting. The meeting is part of the local activities for the Week of Action on Namibia organised nationally by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Namibia Support Committee in response to the United Nations call for an International Week in Solidarity with the People of Namibia. The following article explains the background to the subject.

South Africa illegally occupies Namibia in defiance of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice and has persistently blocked the implementation of the UN Plan for bringing Namibia to independence. Its army of occupation of some 100,000 (approximately 1 South African soldier for every 4 Namibian adults) seeks to crush all forms of resistance by the Namibian people.

The Namibian economy is treated as a satellite of the South African economy. Through its military and economic control of Namibia, South Africa has provided a stable and profitable environment for trans-national companies (TNCs) to operate in. From the South African point of view the more foreign investment in Namibia the more Western economic interests will be bound up with the continuance of South African domination.

Namibia is a country rich in minerals and one of the most strategically important of these is uranium. Uranium mining in Namibia is concentrated at the Rossing Mine, the world's largest uranium mine. The mine is owned by a combination of British, French,

West German and South African interests. The British TNC Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ) is the largest shareholder but South Africa holds a controlling vote.

In 1974 the UN issued a decree prohibiting the exploitation of Namibia's natural resources while the country remained under illegal South African occupation. However this has not prevented RTZ and other TNCs from plundering these resources or successive British governments maintaining a contract with RTZ for a supply of uranium from the Rossing Mine.

Nearly 50% of the Central Electricity Generating Board's supplies of uranium come from the Rossing Mine. The uranium is used in nuclear reactors, as part of the domestic nuclear power programme, which produce not just electricity but also waste products including plutonium.

The waste is reprocessed at the Windscale plant and the plutonium extracted. Some of the plutonium is made into fuel for a 'Fast Breeder Reactor' in Scotland, some is used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons and some to top up older weapons whose plutonium is decayed. Plutonium recovered at Windscale is also exported to the United States in exchange for imports of enriched uranium and tritium which can be used to fuel nuclear submarines or to make atomic bombs and the triggers for H-bombs. According to official sources the exported plutonium is only for use in the US Fast Breeder programme. Even if this is true it only means that plutonium manufactured in the US will be more readily available for nuclear weapons programmes.

Namibian uranium is also, of course, an important element in South Africa's own attempts to acquire a nuclear weapon capability (see the article on 'South Africa and Nuclear Weapons' in the September 1982 issue of the bulletin). It gives the South African state a crucial bargaining weapon in obtaining nuclear technology, materials (mainly enriched uranium) and scientists from a few key Western states. All these are needed for the further development of the apartheid nuclear bomb.



# Women for Peace

Nottingham Women for Peace meets regularly each Tuesday. For details of venue please phone Margaret on 250756.

Over the summer we've taken part in Nott'ms Peace festival, held a stall and display in the square, commemorated Hiroshima day with a silent vigil, taken part in a blockade of Greenham Common.

In August we reverted back to our 'old' structure of meeting together as a group to introduce ourselves, then splitting into small groups, each with a specific 'theme'-such as working on a nuclear freeze campaign, improving communications between groups.

## Nuclear Freeze group.

This group is talking about the idea of a freeze on nuclear weapons production-which is easier to think about and acceptable to a lot more women. Nott'm Women for Peace supports this campaign and the group is in the process of drawing up a letter and gaining signatories. It is then hoped to publish the letter in a local newspaper and use this as a starting point for a campaign.

## Non-violence study group.

This group started with a discussion on the differences between non-violence, violence and passivity.

We are aiming to come to some understanding of how to relate these issues to our daily lives and politics.

## Communication group.

Following the July blockade at Greenham Common Nott'm WFP felt a need to be involved more in regional and national communication and decision making networks. So a group has been formed to work on these areas.

On a national level we have subscribed to the Womens Peace alliance, the Greenham group mailing, Women for Life on Earth and regularly receive their mailings and magazines.

We are starting to be more active in the Greenham Common network-and have undertaken to be contact women for this area for Greenham!

There's a meeting in Manchester for Greenham support groups which some of Nottingham Women for Peace are to attend. Hopefully we shall be more in touch with things and therefore have an input into decisions which affect us.

We've also felt a need to concentrate more on taking actions regionally, away from Greenham-so the group is planning a regional meeting for womens peace groups for sometime October/November if other groups in the region think it is a good idea. We can share information and resources and plan actions together.....

You can't kill the spirit  
She is like a mountain  
Old and strong



She goes on and on and on ....

Should the meeting happen we shall need some help in the nitty gritty running of this day. We're also in the process of setting up a regional telephone tree for passing messages around the Midlands quickly.

## Self education group.

This group has been meeting with the aim of women educating themselves and each other about nuclear weapons and related issues.

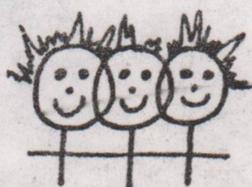
## Autumn actions group.

Friday October 7th is the date that the five Nott'm women arrested at Greenham on July 8th are on trial. We hope to have a display about Greenham outside St. Peters church from 11.30 to 2.30 so that the people in Nottingham are made aware that this is happening and that Women for peace are supporting the accused in Nottingham rather than all travelling to Newbury, which would be costly and of little value.

Saturday October 22nd is CND's National demonstration in London. WFP hope to attend and take part in the womens section of the march. A keening workshop is also planned so that something useful comes out of the day. We hope to produce window posters for people to display who wish to support the demo! but cannot attend. These will be handed out in the city centre on the previous Saturday.

Ideas for an Armistice day action are being discussed as are plans for December-the proposed date for the arrival of cruise missiles.

Come and help us to decide what needs doing.





# NONVIOLENT DIRECT ACTION

## DIRECT ACTIONS IN DECEMBER- IN LONDON, THE REGIONS & AT GREENHAM

In response to initiatives from National Council, the Greenham Women and the organisers of the Upper Heyford blockade; meetings are being held (or might have been held, depending on when you're reading this) to discuss the type of actions which we would like to happen in December; in London, at Greenham and in the regions. Neighbourhood groups have already been asked (through the co-ordinating meeting of Sept. 8th) to consider the various proposals which have been put forward (listed below).

Two meetings have been arranged;  
Tues. 27th 7.30pm NCND office.

Discussion will centre around the type of action which would be most effective in furthering the cause of nuclear disarmament, with particular emphasis on 'cruise'.

We will primarily be discussing the regional actions, and either Mike Sparks or Jane Coker from Upper Heyford will be present, but we will also take account of the fact that Nottingham CND might not possess the manpower or the resources to support effective actions on a regional and a national scale.

Sunday Oct 2nd 2.30pm Friends Meeting House,  
Clarendon Street.

This is to be a regional meeting (members of Derby and Leicester CND are definitely coming and other groups are being invited) from which it is hoped to present to National Council an idea for a regional action.

If we can come up with a really good idea National CND will support it with money and/or help with publicity.

If you have an opinion on the question of Direct Actions in December do come along to both or one of the meetings, they are not just for people who are prepared to risk arrest.

Decisions as to the form of actions to be taken at Greenham will be made through the Womens peace movement, please ring Nott'm Women for Peace, 270756, for further details.

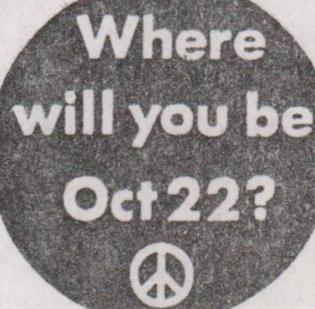
## PROPOSALS FOR ACTIONS

1. Monday 5th to Sat. 10th Dec.-  
Regional Actions.  
Sunday 11th Dec.- Womens Action  
at Greenham.  
Monday 12th Dec.- National Action  
in London.
2. Dec. 11th/12th - Womens action at  
Greenham.  
13th-22nd Dec.- Regionally organised  
actions.  
23rd/24th Dec.- National action in  
London.
3. Sat. Dec. 10th National action in  
London.  
Sun. Dec. 11th Womens action at  
Greenham.
4. Sun. Dec. 11th Womens action at  
Greenham.  
Mon. Dec. 12th National Action in  
London.

The projects committee of National CND are considering 2 ideas about actions in London;

1. A 2 hour sit down in Whitehall followed by a short rally at another site in central London.
2. Simultaneous actions focussing on institutions which directly or indirectly uphold the arms race - eg. MOD, House of Commons, Inland Revenue, Fleet Street, BBC, Bank of England.

National CND also hope to build other forms of action into whatever programme be adopted - notably some form of trade union direct action and a major Christian CND event.



# CND AIRBORNE

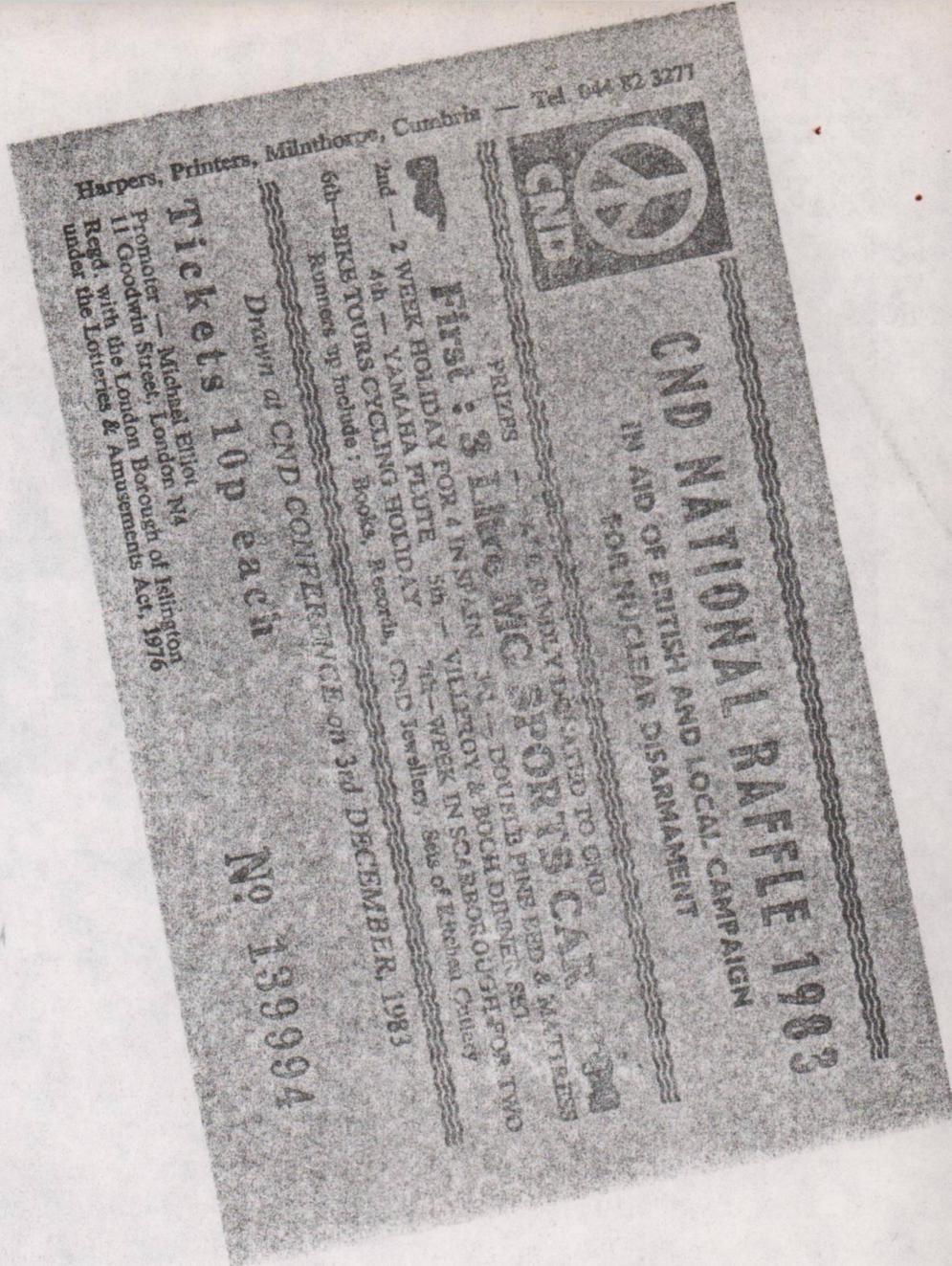


The response to the "BUY A SHARE WITH A SQUARE" Appeal has been very good with about £1,000 coming in from groups and individuals in all parts of the country. This has brought the appeal total up to approx. £2,500 with the money still coming in! Thanks to Mapperley CND and Sneinton CND for their support. PAUL NEWHAM is running the Robin Hood Marathon on Oct. 3rd and is appealing for sponsors to support him in raising funds for 'Airborne'. CND Airborne produced 1,000 'No SS20' badges for the "Embassies" link-up - about 600 were sold, so we still have 400 available for groups to sell. Available from the NCND office.

Bruce Kent and Joan Ruddock have given their support to the project with Bruce Kent saying "A GREAT IDEA". Bruce Kent is also prepared to go up in the balloon at some future date. He also suggested Fenner Brockway might take a flight!! Perhaps CND AIRBORNE could get into the record books with the first flight with someone in their nineties!!!

It has been decided to apply to National CND to federate CND AIRBORNE. We feel that this will be beneficial to both supporters of and CND AIRBORNE itself. It will reassure groups that we are a separate group and also confirm that our aims are consistent to those of CND. It will also entitle us to publicity in National CND publications and also enable us to acquire support at National Conference.

We are in the process of designing and ordering some 'Give Peace A Chance' kites which should be available in October. It is proposed to sell these for £2 each with discounts available to groups. These will help raise funds for the Balloon appeal. We are also looking into the possibilities of buying a BIG kite for use when the weather is not suitable for flying the balloon, i.e. high winds. We would also be able to use it in the meantime to promote 'CND Airborne' at events, eg. the National Demo on October 22nd. CND AIRBORNE is planning to distribute leaflets, sell badges & kites, and fly the big kite on Oct. 22nd. Any offers of help would be appreciated!! Please contact Dave Smith, Simon Chuda or Paul Newham at the NCND office, Tel: 581948, or Patrick Hatton on 947-61409.



## ELBOW AIRSHIP

In response to a more dynamic and exciting approach to the campaign a new national appeal has been set up in order to put us on a higher plane. The appeal is to be called "Elbow Airship" and it's hoped to raise £50 million in order to buy a Jumbo Jet.

The idea is the brainchild of Ray Thrift and "Plastic" Baton. NUDGE asked Ray for his comments on accusations that the appeal is too ambitious. "I think that we have to think big, and after all, £50 million is a small amount of money nowadays," he said. "Think how you will feel when you see the jet fly over covered with CND logos and slogans. We can also make money by renting the plane out for trips to America, or fit it with guns and bombs and make a mess of American air bases."

Elbow Airship hope to reach their target in 6 months time - the total at the moment stands at £63.24½ plus 25 pesetas. The next fund-raising effort is a sponsored prune-eating contest at Milton Keynes in 3 weeks time which is hoped to raise £4 million.

## BANNER HEADLINES

**PROBLEM:** How can a neighbourhood group with no funds and only a handful of active members get the anti-nuclear message to as many people as possible?

**ANSWER:** Make a banner - or several!

We in the city centre group decided to produce a large clear message and as we are only a small group as yet, we decided to turn our hands to banner making.

We used 48 inch wide off-white calico from the Victoria Market and red gloss paint from Woolworths, and from then on our various skills produced a wonderful combined effort. One person sewed the material, another stencilled on the message and the rest of us painted in the letters. It reads "TAKE A CRUISE TO THE USA" - with the CND symbol at each end.

In Nottingham we are very fortunate in having so many city centre railings which are ideal for banners. On Anti-Cruise day we initially hung it on the railings at Canning Circus, then moved to the roundabout at the top of Maid Marion Way. We were amazed at its visual impact from the other side of the roundabout, where it was easily visible to passing traffic. It produced a good deal of reaction from motorists, including one lady on a bus who thought we were advertising holidays!

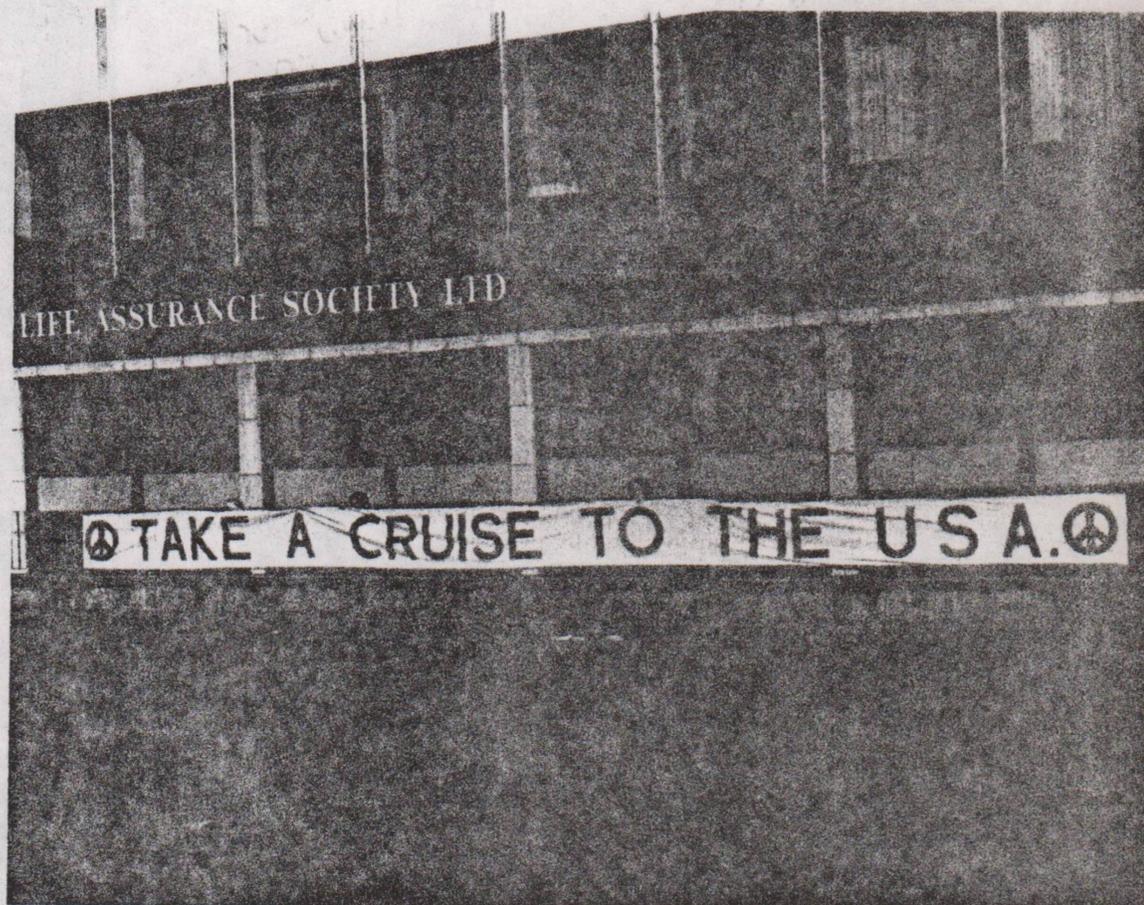
We think that banners could be more fully utilised in spreading our message.

\*\* A banner provides a focal point from which we can distribute leaflets, canvass and discuss issues with passing shoppers and workers.

\*\* It only takes a few people and a little money to make a permanent visual impression, which is easily transported and which can be put up in many prominent positions in town.

Since the Anti-cruise day, we have begun to make other banners and are thinking about having a "banner day" along Maid Marion Way railings.

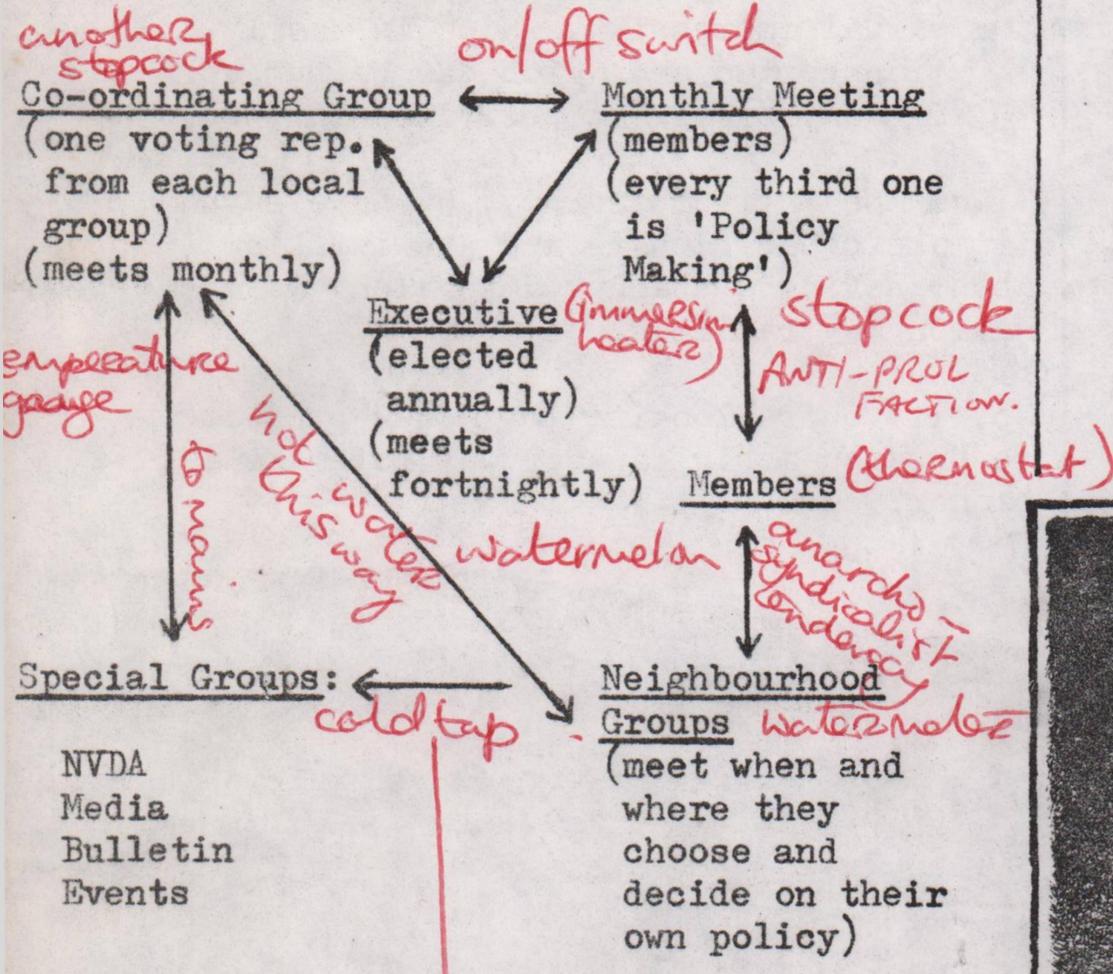
So, if you're looking for a new project to produce a big impact, why not make a banner?



## NCND Executive

HOW IS NOTTINGHAM CND RUN?

New members may not be fully conversant with the structure of CND which at first seems very bureaucratic but actually is intended to make sure things get done and as many as possible know about them and are 'represented' when they are decided on. It looks roughly like this:



Neighbourhood Groups

Organise events, film shows, stalls, leaf-letting in their own neighbourhood so as to recruit new members, build up public support and sometimes take on specific work for the Nottingham Campaign. These groups enable Nottingham CND to run, providing links with the 'grass-roots,' delivering bulletins, raising money, distributing leaflets, etc. Even those unable to come to meetings can help by sending in short articles/cartoons for the bulletin, volunteering to sort out press cuttings, making articles for sale, reviewing books or acting as a telephone contact.

COULD YOU HELP? (Contact your neighbourhood rep, or the NCND office - keep reminding us!)



Monthly Meetings

The first Sunday of the month (second Sunday when this is a bank holiday weekend). Discussions of campaign issues, guest speakers, open to all members.

November (AGM), February, May and August are able to decide policy binding on the organisation as a whole.

Co-ordinating Group

The Thursday after 'Monthly Meeting.' This decides on policy between 'policy making' monthly meetings and acts as a link between all the different groups.

Executive

Ensures that decisions of other groups are put into effect and plans the day to day administration of the organisation.

Special Groups

Working groups of people willing to concentrate on a specific aspect of the campaign within the broad policy of the organisation.

POSTAL AUCTION

Many thanks to all those who bid for Julie Christie's footwear - Marion Orchard was the highest bidder with an offer of £15.25. Nice one, Marion!!

This month, we're asking for bids of over £2 for the services of Rob Layton for 24 hours. Yes, Rob will be at your command if you put in the highest bid by 28th October. Can you really afford to miss out?

Send bids to the office - please mark envelopes 'Postal Auction.'

Simon

## WHERE'S THE LOGIC IN NUCLEAR POLICIES?

Over the last 35 years the concept of deterrence has dominated official justifications for the possession of nuclear weapons. The last decade however has seen the concept of a limited nuclear war put forward as a more realistic European policy than deterrence. On examination both policies can be seen to be based on false and dangerous logic; the following comments attempt to expose these fallacies.

### The question of nuclear deterrence

1. If you wish to deter war by the fear that nuclear weapons will be used, you have to be prepared to use these weapons in certain circumstances. But if you do so and the enemy answers back (as he has the capability to do and has clearly said he would) you are very much worse off than if you had not done so.

To pose an unacceptable risk to the enemy automatically poses the same risk, or perhaps an even greater one to yourself. To attempt to reduce the risk, in order to make the threat more credible by some form of limited nuclear war, begins to make the risk more acceptable and therefore less of a deterrent. The 'logic' of the nuclear age becomes a spiral to destruction.

2. It is said that the weapons are not meant to be used, but to deter through mutual threat of their use: for this 100 weapons would be more than sufficient. Why then do the USA and USSR talk in terms of achieving a balance of more than 50 000 weapons?

3. Weapons have now been developed which have greatly improved accuracy and are aimed not at enemy cities but at strategic military targets. This is the strategy of COUNTERFORCE ie. essentially a nuclear war fighting strategy and not one of 'old fashioned deterrence'. It is based on the idea that a nuclear war may be fought to one side's advantage.

4. Deterrence offers an 'all or nothing' choice ie. between doing nothing and unleashing a nuclear holocaust on both sides, and is therefore not a credible policy even for the military! This has led politicians to the concept of a LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR (which we discuss below) ie. abandoning deterrence for "flexible response", "graduated deterrence" and "controlled escalation".

### A Limited Nuclear War(?)

Is limited nuclear war an acceptable alternative to deterrence? (Limited in the sense of nuclear weapons being confined to

certain targets, or certain categories of warheads, or to particular geographical areas such as Europe).

1. Firstly there is the problem of how to limit a nuclear war once it has started. Why should it be easier to end a nuclear war once it has started than to avoid it in the first place? Surely neither side would simply lay down and accept defeat leaving unused missiles in their silos.

2. To keep a nuclear war limited control is essential, yet Communications, Command and Control (C3) systems are particularly vulnerable to nuclear attack. Will any control exist after the respective buttons have been pressed?

3. The concept of controlled escalation includes the notion of a 'ladder of escalation' the bottom rung of which is the short-range battlefield nuclear weapon, the next being medium-range and nuclear strike aircraft, and above that long-range and strategic weapons. It is essential to the whole idea of escalation that we be free to take the first step up to it, using nuclear weapons first in response to a 'conventional attack'. Therefore, it is not surprising that NATO rejected Soviet proposals that we should respond to their unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. To do this would leave the 'ladder of escalation' without a bottom rung.



## CIVIL DEFENCE - THE IRRELEVANT ARGUMENT

### Introduction

On Friday 21 October the County Council bunker at County Hall, West Bridgeford is to be opened to the public and the Emergency Planning Officer will be available to discuss civil defence provisions and answer questions.

The current Tory administration has allegedly placed emphasis on civil defence provisions, the Protect and Survive comic and the aborted Hard Rock exercise are examples of their efforts. The following points and comments attempt to illustrate the real aims behind the government's civil defence plans, show how little commitment they have to protect the population and demonstrate why the only viable civil defence is not to have nuclear weapons at all.

More detailed information will be available on the 21st, when we hope that many members of the public will attend - come along and find out more.

### Civil Defence Doublespeak

Civil Defence should be about the means and methods of protecting the civil population. In Britain this basic concern has been turned on its head and civil or home defence has come to be about the protection of government - if need be against the civil population.

The primary objective of Home Defence is to 'maintain the internal security of the UK' and continue its role as a NATO launch base as long as possible. Internal security has two aspects:

- I. Plans and allocation of military forces to meet the internal threat of disruption or disorder.
- II. Plans to counter general opposition to govt policy in the event of the imminence or perceived imminence of nuclear war.

British Home Defence policy centres on no evacuation ie. everyone should stay put. This policy will be enforced by the police and military, keeping transport facilities open for military movements. It maximises civilian casualties by maintaining population concentrations in urban target areas where attack and post-attack chances of survival are lowest.

There is a five-tier govt wartime command structure with bunkers of varying effectiveness. Communication systems have been installed and a great deal of planning done by compliant councils, but all on paper. No money has been made available for more practical necessities eg. stockpiles of food and medical supplies. The

effect of such planning is thus superficial and palliative; it is designed to convince the planners and public that help is available and would be effective. Such propaganda is a means of persuading the public in favour of the policy of deterrent.

### Civil Defence Funding

Throughout the 1970s government spending on real civil defence was a tiny proportion of public expenditure. Out of an average £15-20 million budget during those years only £2-3m went to local authorities for their plans to provide welfare services - and all of that money was spent on plans, official bunkers and communications.

Following the 1980 Home Office review an additional £45m is to be spent on civil defence in the years to 1983-84 when expenditure will total £45m. This is about 0.3% of the current UK defence budget (£14bn 1982-83) or 80p per person per year.

### Shelters from the Storm?

In a heavily built-up area there are severe limitations on the location of shelters simply because their inhabitants may be trapped by falling debris. The cost of shelters to protect against blast (sufficient to withstand the blast of a 1 megaton bomb at a distance of 1 mile) and fallout is estimated at not less than £3000 per head. Consequently, unless huge expenditures are anticipated (£100bn+) only a very small proportion of the population could be protected in this way.

The present designated use in emergency war plans for large open spaces is as mass graves. With a change in priorities and at considerable cost, mass shelters could be constructed under them. Prompt casualties in an urban area from a 1 megaton bomb (Soviet SS9 missiles are known to have 25 megaton warheads) are estimated to be  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  million people. Suppose that a shelter for  $\frac{1}{3}$  million people were built beneath Victoria Embankment at a cost of 1bn pounds. They would indeed be protected from a bomb more than a mile away. However any likely aggressor is sure to know of the existence of that mass shelter and would have those  $\frac{1}{3}$  million people at his mercy. A single warhead costing £10m or less would kill most of them immediately and bury the rest in a highly radioactive mass grave.

The Times had it right on 26 March 1980 ... "Any expenditure on civil defence measures can be negated by the enemy at far less cost by increasing the number of attacking weapons, especially against a country so small, centralised and densely populated as Britain".

## NASTY NEW NUKES

Tornado and Chevaline are two recent developments of Britain's nuclear arsenal. During their development they received little attention in spite of being major escalations of the nuclear arms race. We need to know the facts behind these systems in order to counter 'official' arguments that they are necessary to protect us against 'the Soviet threat'. There is nothing defensive about them, and attempts to justify them as such are clearly untrue.

### TORNADO

#### What is it?

Tornado is a twin-seater, multi-role combat aircraft. It has been developed jointly by British Aerospace and companies in West Germany and Italy and first entered service experimentally in 1980. The RAF has 385 on order of which 220 are of the strike version capable of carrying nuclear strikes. Tornado is also being introduced in an attack role and to replace the Canberra in a reconnaissance role. The estimated total cost of this order is £12.5bn (equivalent to about 90% of the UK's defence budget in 1982-83).

Officially Tornado is a replacement for the ageing Vulcan bomber fleet and will be deployed in a medium-range 'theatre' role. Tornado is equipped with very sophisticated electronics including terrain following radar and ground mapping computers, enabling it to approach potential targets at an altitude of 200 feet. In this respect it has obvious similarities with Cruise missiles. In contrast to the Cruise missile system Tornado aircraft can travel at twice the speed of sound, which together with their manoeuvrability make them very hard to hit. In tests Tornado aircraft have flown non-stop from the UK to Cyprus and back (with en-route refuelling) - a distance considerably greater than from London to Moscow.

From these facts it can be seen that Tornado is not merely a replacement for our existing nuclear bombers, it is a major advance in our nuclear capability. To argue that such sophisticated weaponry is necessary to counter the USSR's air defence systems is rubbish. Both blocs now recognise that air defence systems are too expensive and ineffective to operate. The only Soviet city protected by a major anti-missile system is Moscow which is not a necessary target if one believes in 'deterrence'; in a country of 266 million people it is not hard to find alternative civilian targets to threaten with devastation. Could it be that with Tornado our technological advancement determines our so-called strategy?

The Tornado missile launching system may yet prove to be an alternative to the planned Trident programme. Tornado has the capability to launch Cruise missiles (an all-British cruise missile is currently being developed by British Aerospace). Such an 'independent deterrent' would prove considerably cheaper than the Trident programme: a further 100 Tornados equipped as cruise launchers would cost an estimated (additional) £4.5bn against an estimated £10bn for Trident. In the face of public and political pressure against Trident, Tornado may provide a back-door means of up-grading our nuclear capability.

### CHEVALINE

#### What is it?

Chevaline is a new nuclear warhead for Polaris missiles designed to maintain the force's effectiveness until its replacement in the 1990s by the Trident nuclear submarine force.

The Polaris A3 system consists of missiles with 3 warheads which are scattered on approach to the target and explode in a triangular pattern approximately 16km apart. Chevaline has in addition to the 3 warheads a number of dummy warheads or 'penetration aids' intended to confuse Soviet anti-missile systems.

Chevaline's development demonstrates a misplaced obsession with missile defence systems and their effectiveness. It is generally agreed that no nation can defend itself against nuclear attack and in consequence no nation has tried. Only Moscow amongst Soviet cities is believed to have any sophisticated missile defence system and similar defences in the USA were abandoned when it was realised when it was realised that they would not work.

The main interest about Chevaline concerns the fact that it was developed secretly and only publicly debated after most of the money had been spent. Even the information that came out then was not very revealing. Successive government's 'inner cabinets' endorsed the project and committed funds to it. This ten year subterfuge contributed to the project's constantly escalating cost; the total bill is reckoned to be in excess of £1bn. It is frightening that such large sums of public money can be spent on nuclear arms without public debate. Furthermore the cost is ludicrously expensive bearing in mind that Chevaline only represents a warhead modification.

FORMAL MEETINGS

(Essential reading for all who attend policy making monthly meetings!)

Anyone who has been to an important public meeting or debate, e.g. union meeting, party conference, etc., will know how complex 'procedure' can get - NCND, now an organisation of some 2,000 people decides 'policy' every three months at a meeting open to all members. These meetings have to be run strictly, to prevent the 'hacks' from hogging the platform and to ensure everyone has a fair chance to speak in debates on contentious issues about our campaign. To give everyone a basic grasp of the ground rules, here is some of the jargon and procedure which is normally used:

Chairperson

Their job is to act as impartial time-keeper and regulator of the discussion. He/she only votes in the event of a tie.

Minutes Secretary

Records the decisions taken. The minutes of the previous meeting usually have to be approved as being a 'true and accurate record' at the start of the meeting. Any 'matters arising' are then discussed. (Sub-groups must approve their own minutes before they go to the 'parent body').

Agenda

List of items to be discussed. Those raised after the start of the meeting come at the end under 'A.O.B.' - Any other business.

Proposer

The person 'proposing a motion' or putting forward a 'resolution' normally speaks first. The chairperson then asks for a 'speaker against' i.e. someone who wants to argue the opposite point of view. After reasonable time for discussion (or the time limit runs out) the chairperson will declare a 'move to the vote.'

Amendments

If you want to change the resolution (provided it is not to change it to say something the total opposite) you can 'propose an amendment.' If the proposer agrees with it, it becomes part of the original (or 'substantive') motion. If not, after discussion you will vote on the amendment first, then the motion (either as amended or in its original form, depending on the outcome of the

Point of Information

If you want to point out some factual details to either a speaker for or against you can at any stage ask to 'make a point of information'. You can make your point if the speaker agrees to your request.

Point of Order

This has priority over any other discussion except the completion of voting once the meeting has 'moved to a vote.' It can be used to argue your case if you feel the meeting is not being conducted properly or to propose a change to the agenda or procedure being adopted. Once a point of order has been raised it must be resolved (if necessary by a vote) before any discussion on the business in hand. e.g.

- a) If you want something 'moved up' the agenda (discussed earlier) you can propose that that item is discussed next.
- b) If you think discussion has gone on for long enough you can propose that 'the meeting now moves to a vote.'
- c) If you want discussion on a motion deferred to a later meeting you can propose it is 'laid on the table' - in other words not voted on until that time.

You can put your arguments for this procedure and anyone against can put their arguments before the meeting votes on your 'Procedural Motion.' This is where confusion often arises, since this can be in effect voting on whether or not to vote on the particular resolution under discussion!

Chairperson's Ruling

When there is argument over the procedure the chairperson may make a 'ruling' which can only be overturned if a 'challenge to the ruling' is made. The meeting then votes on this. The chairperson's ruling is, however, normally accepted!

Once you can grasp these basic procedures you can safely argue your case at most formal meetings or at least be able to understand what is going on!

Andy D'Agorne

You might say that meetings don't have to be run like this - only if more informal structures fail because of the nature/contentiousness of the persons/motions involved! It is a poor second to arriving at decisions by co-operation and consensus.

It is a sad reflection on the conservatism of the British educational system and the ghetto-like sub-culture of pacifism that the majority of people in this country will never be seriously challenged with the ideas of radical non-violence. If peace education as an idea means anything at all, this is a situation that will have to be changed, and changed soon. The Nottingham Peace Lectures and the courses for undergraduate students on "non-violence" at the University and for adult students at the Department of Adult Education, Nottingham, are an attempt to do something about this, and to spread these important ideas beyond the walls of the pacifist ghetto.

During the coming academic session, the second series of Nottingham Peace Lectures will be given at Nottingham University and The Department of Adult Education - they are open to students and members of the general public; anyone concerned with making a more peaceful world. Hopefully they will stimulate peace education, peace action, and peace research. No party line has been followed in the choice of topics or speakers, neither has there been any attempt to find that mysterious point of objectivity between "official" and "unofficial" conceptions of what peace is and how to create it. A guiding assumption has been that the official establishment view of peace is more than adequately reflected in the educational system and the mass-media.

Last year's Peace Lectures were definitely a success in terms of the interest expressed and the number of people who attended the lectures, even at the rather awkward time of 4.15 p.m. on a Monday afternoon. On this evidence people are keen to learn more about peace. Two particular bits of feedback were received that have influenced the planning of the programme this year. Firstly, the criticism that people are not able to attend at 4.15 p.m. - half of this year's programme will take place at 7.30 p.m. on Mondays at the Adult Education Centre in Nottingham. Secondly, it was suggested that there were too few women speakers last year. This year eight of the sixteen lectures will be given by women speakers. Because the nuclear threat is uppermost in people's minds a number of the talks will directly address this issue from different standpoints. At the same time it is important to remember that Nuclear Disarmament will not of itself create peace. Other talks will address a range of ideas concerned with world problems inherent in creating a more peaceful world. In particular non-violence, feminism, and the nature of political power

will be issues that speakers will take up. Lectures are often criticised on the grounds that they are elitist and do not permit dialogue - in many University courses this is sadly the case, but we hope that a lively question and discussion period will follow every talk. In this context it is important to remember that the dominant forms of communication today are television and the mass-circulation newspapers. These are usually more oppressive and one-sided than what happens in the classrooms and lecture rooms of colleges and universities. Part of any radical initiative should be the creation of spaces where people can gather, and meet to debate important ideas and issues. Hopefully the Peace Lectures can make some contribution to this in Nottingham.

Finally, it is my belief that non-violence as a philosophy can only be strengthened by entering the political and intellectual market place. If it is to become more than a cosy ideology for the minority of radical pacifists and feminists it needs to be subjected to practical and intellectual criticism. I hope that more lecturers and teachers will follow, and improve upon, our initiative in Nottingham by making similar moves in their own institutions and communities.

See following page.

---

#### DISPLAY BOARDS

Unwanted limbs, discarded heads, in fact anything wooden wanted for use in display boards, etc. Please bring all donations into the NCND office.

---

At last - NCND brings you the CND woolly scarf. These stylish 66" scarves are in black with white logos and make ideal Xmas presents. They're priced at £2.95 (+ 40p p/p), but if you order one of our Xmas packs you can save £1.31. The pack consists of:-

1 scarf  
1 shoulder bag @ £2.30 (+ 30p p/p)  
1 Facts Against The Bomb @ 75p (+ 20p p/p)  
1 Badge

The pack is available at £4.95 (+ 60p p/p)  
Why not call in to collect your goodies and save postage?

# THE NOTTINGHAM PEACE LECTURES 1983/84

## WINTER TERM 1983

- 7 November April Carter, Somerville College, Oxford University.  
'Is Just War Theory Relevant Today?'  
4.15 p.m. Social Science Building, University.
- 14 November Ken Coates, University of Nottingham.  
'European Nuclear Disarmament & the Peace Movement.'  
7.30 p.m. Adult Education Centre, Shakespeare Street  
Nottingham.
- 21 November John Tomlinson, Trent Polytechnic.  
'Fraternity, Patriotism & Incest - the Psycho-  
Politics of Erich Fromm.' 4.15 p.m. Social Science  
Building, Nottingham University.
- 28 November Barbara Goodwin, Brunel University.  
'Peace in Utopian Thought.' 7.30 p.m. Adult  
Education Centre, Shakespeare Street, Nottm.
- 5 December John Keegan, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.  
'Defending Europe without Nuclear Weapons.'  
4.15 p.m. Social Science Building, University.
- 12 December Stephanie Duzcek, York Peace Centre.  
'The Role of Peace Centres in the Community.'  
7.30 p.m. Adult Education Centre, Shakespeare Street  
Nottingham.
- 30 January Field Marshall Lord Carver.  
'Nuclear Weapons in Europe.'  
4.15 p.m. Social Science Building, Nottm. University.
- 6 February Professor John Lucas, University of Loughborough.  
'The Nineteen Thirties'. - Taking Sides.'  
7.30 p.m. Adult Education Centre, Shakespeare Street  
Nottingham.
- 13 February Judith Eversley, University of Newcastle & Women's  
Peace Alliance. 'Moving away from the Arms Economy:  
Disarmament and Beyond.'  
7.30 p.m. Adult Education Centre, Shakespeare Street  
Nottingham.
- 20 February Michael King, University of Nottingham.  
'Science and Conscience.'  
4.15 p.m. Social Science Building, University.
- 27 February Becky Morley, University of Nottingham.  
'Feminism & Non-Violence.'  
7.30 p.m. Adult Education Centre, Shakespeare Street  
Nottingham.
- 5 March Professor Dorothy Thompson, University of Birmingham.  
'Women & Peace - an historical perspective.'  
4.15 p.m. Social Science Building, University.

## SPRING TERM 1984

- 16 January Professor David Beetham, University of Leeds.  
'Can Political Power be Morally Justified?'  
4.15 p.m. Social Science Building, University.
- 23 January Conrad Lodziak, Trent Polytechnic.  
'Protest, Power, and the Peace Movement.'  
7.30 p.m. Adult Education Centre, Shakespeare Street  
Nottingham.
- 12 March Maggie Gee, writer.  
'The role of the artist in the Peace Movement.'  
(this talk will include readings from Maggie Gee's  
recent novel 'The Burning Book.' Faber & Faber 1983).  
7.30 p.m. Adult Education Centre, Shakespeare Street  
Nottingham.
- 19 March To be arranged.

# LETTER

Apathy, Unconcern, Indifference, Mediocrity.

Is that how you, as a CND member, see yourself? At the time of writing, we are six weeks away from what is probably the most important CND demo in the history of the movement and yet less than 100 tickets have been sold from the NCND office.

Three days before the bulletin meeting, about two pages worth of articles/letters have been received. During the whole of two days that I researched at the office, the phone rang four times and two people (other than office workers) visited. On average two per cent of the membership bother to turn up to monthly meetings. We had no-one to man the stall on 3 consecutive Saturdays.

What is happening at NCND? Are we believing all the Tory propoganda that CND is finished? Should we all pack up and campaign for free ale because the Tories have "beaten" us?

O.K., so there are other things to worry about - unemployment, poverty, housing, next years holiday, new video. But surely, if you're a member of CND then you'll try and do everything to help, e.g. support demo's, make donations, offer ideas, instead of leaving it to the same old faces. These 'same old faces' are rapidly becoming depressed and sucked into the all-encompassing quagmire of apathy - so deep are they getting into it that there is talk of the office closing for a couple of days a week.

What a tragedy that a group which is regarded as one of the best-organised and imaginative in the country should be in grave danger of folding up. Get up off your backsides and do something constructive, for the world's sake.

Simon Chuda

Membership No. 68

## WORKERS CO-OPERATIVE

Nottingham hopes to have a peace centre soon; one of its aims is to provide space for workers co-operatives interested in the general aims of the centre.

Suggested ideas: printing, furniture restoration, cafe, shop, creche, craft work and many more.

Anyone who is interested in forming a co-operative please contact; The Community Skills project, Nott'm 418248 ext 2591.

## FAREWELL !

This month the Bulletin team wave good-bye (and emit sighs of relief), to Rob Layton.

Rob, (the ex-bulletin dogsbody) who controlled the bulletin with all the narrowmindedness of a true fascist, was last seen walking off into the sunset muttering something about the Evening Post!

So all you people out there who have complained, quietly or loudly, about the bulletin, here is your chance.

There is a bulletin meeting on the 10th October and somebody is needed to write it, get it typed, lay it out, stick it together and get it printed.

The tyrant is gone and the bulletin is now back in the hands of the people - Vive le bulletin libre!

## CND AIRBORNE

JUMBLE SALE

on

SATURDAY 8th OCTOBER

2-30 pm

at

Wollaton Park Scout Hut,  
Old Park Gates,  
Derby Road.

Please bring jumble to the NCND office between Monday 3rd Oct and Friday 7th.

Offers of help, ring Brenda Hatton on Langley Mill (947)-61409

Thursday October 27th at the 'Bali Hai' (Nottingham Palais), there is to be a benefit gig in aid of the Nott'm womens peace movement. Artists include; Poison Girls The Nightingales Toxic Shock and others.

## MULTILINGUAL LEAFLETS

Leaflets, explaining why you (or anyone else) should join NCND are available from the office. Languages - Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.

Thank You to everyone who helped with this bulletin, knowingly or otherwise, esp. Peace News, Sanity and Campaign.



PAUL PETER PIECH



SANITY

Please send me the next 12 issues of  
SANITY, I enclose subscription of £6.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

Please return to 15 Goosegate, Nottingham.

October 22nd. Demonstration Train Tickets.

Prices: £7 waged

£5.50 unwaged

Please indicate number required.

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

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

Cheques payable to 'NCND October Train'  
Return to N.C.N.D., 15 Goosegate, Nottingham

JOIN CND NOW!

Membership Rates

£1 Unwaged/Pensioners/Students

£2.50 Wage-earners

£3 Family/More than one person at same address

I WANT TO JOIN NOTTINGHAM CND AND ENCLOSE  
..... FOR 1 YEAR'S MEMBERSHIP

I ENCLOSE A DONATION OF .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TELEPHONE .....

Return to NCND c/o 15 Goosegate, Nottingham  
Cheques/Postal Orders made payable to NCND

Tel: 581948

Printed and Published by  
Nottingham CND.

15 Goosegate, Nottingham