

## **June 1982**

# **Nuclear Free Scotland: A Campaigners Manual**

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### **Summary:**

This publication, intended for activists in Scotland, sets out different anti-nuclear campaign themes and offers advice on effective strategies.

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# NUCLEAR FREE SCOTLAND



a campaigners manual

50p



Lobbying Councils

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The Bomb

Nuclear Free Zones

Contact List





# Background

The 1978 United Nations Special Session on Disarmament's final document set out as one of its aims: "The establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones on the basis of agreements freely arrived at among states of the zones concerned, ... thus ensuring that the zones are genuinely free from nuclear weapons, ... respect for such zones by nuclear weapons states constitutes an important disarmament measure".

Until recently, most of the attempts to set up nuclear free zones have been made at national government level, often through the UN. The main thrust of these proposals has been towards those areas which are at the moment nuclear weapon-free, such as South and Central America, rather than towards those areas which have the highest concentration of nuclear weapons, and facilities to produce those weapons. The major nuclear powers have squashed proposals which threatened their 'right to supremacy.'

## Early European Initiatives

In 1956 Adam Rapacki, then Polish Foreign Secretary, took a plan to the UN General Assembly. He proposed to outlaw both the manufacture and the siting of nuclear weapons in all of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Federal German Republic. The plan was rejected by the Western powers in NATO. They said it did nothing to secure the reunification of Germany, and that it did not include conventional weapons. Other plans for Europe included calls for a Nordic Nuclear Free Zone, first raised by the Soviet Union in 1959, and taken up by Finland in 1963. Little progress was made, partly because Norway had called for parts of USSR to be included in the zone, and partly because the U.S. and others maintained that anything other than a multi-lateralist approach to disarmament was inappropriate. This blocked any step by step approach.

## New Moves

The whole approach to creating nuclear free zones has now changed dramatically. Peace movements all over Europe have taken up the call for Nuclear Free Zones as a demand. The pressure is coming from the people, directed against their own governments. The realisation that NATO has the plans and the missiles to fight a nuclear war "limited" to Europe has led to an increasingly broad opposition. The Appeal for European Nuclear Disarmament, launched in 1980 declares:-

*"The remedy lies in our own hands. We, the people of Europe, must act together to free the entire territory of Europe, from Poland to Portugal, from nuclear weapons, air and submarine bases and from all institutions engaged in research into and manufacture of nuclear weapons."*



In the historic autumn of 1981, a massive wave of anti-nuclear protest arose throughout Europe. Over two million people joined protest marches, from Helsinki to Comiso and from London to Berne, in Bucharest, Potsdam and Budapest, and in many other European cities and towns. Links are now being made across national borders.

The more international the trade in nuclear technology, and the wider the network of satellite receivers and communication links needed to guide nuclear weapons, then the greater the need for the peace movements of different countries to work together to stop the menace. U.S. battleships and aircraft carriers are already being converted to carry cruise missiles and could become floating nuclear arsenals in the North Atlantic. This has initiated moves for the peace movements in Scotland, Iceland and Norway to demand a North Atlantic Nuclear Free Zone.

## Wales — Inspiring Action

In February 1982, Wales was declared a Nuclear Free Zone, when Clwyd CC followed the seven other Welsh County Councils in declaring their opposition to the siting of nuclear weapons within the country. This was the result of a year-long campaign by the Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance which co-ordinated the actions of groups fighting against nuclear weapons, nuclear power, and the dumping of nuclear waste.

The Welsh Nuclear Free Zone Declaration is not just symbolic. Mid Glamorgan County Council have been persuaded, following nonviolent direct action organised by the local CND group, to abandon all work on their £400,000 bunker, and stick to their nuclear free policy.

Nuclear Free Scotland

# Introduction

When campaigning we often focus on the possibility of a nuclear holocaust and ways to stop it. It is easy to overlook the day to day processes involved in the production of nuclear weapons and the preparation for their use. We use the slogans, **No Cruise, No Pershing, No SS20's and Stop Trident**, yet often ignore the local factories supplying components, the local civil defence bunker, and the local council's preparations for nuclear war. So the initiative for a Nuclear Free Scotland has to be taken at a local level.

## A Rich Diversity

The last year has seen a huge growth in nuclear disarmament activity in Scotland. There are now many different types of peace and anti-nuclear groups. Some are primarily opposed to nuclear weapons, such as the Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (SCND), the Scottish Campaign Against Trident (SCAT) and Parents for Survival. Others have mainly been fighting the nuclear power programme which makes the weapons programme possible, such as the Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace (SCRAM) and Friends of the Earth, Scotland. Many organisations are built around specific Trades Union, professional, religious or social interests, for instance NALGO CND, Teachers for Peace, Scientists Against Nuclear Arms (SANA) or the Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons.

## Working Together

All these organisations work on their own specific local and national issues. But this Nuclear Free Zones initiative is one on which all of these can join together. At local level cooperative work between groups will give the vision and strength to persuade fellow citizens and elected representatives of the folly of preparations for nuclear war.

There are four main areas on which a Nuclear Free Zone Campaign must focus:

Firstly the **Regional Councils**: They have the prime responsibility for 'Civil Defence'. Civil Defence preparations are part of a strategy to ensure control of the population and make nuclear war seem survivable and winable. So we must urge our Regional Councils not to participate in civil defence exercises, especially Operation Hard Rock this autumn.

Secondly the **District Councils**: Although they do not have a big role in civil defence planning they are required by the Scottish Office to help the Regional Council. Also District Councils can give practical help to the peace movement by providing halls, publicity etc.

Thirdly the **workplace**: It is important that Trades Unions affiliate to CND and other peace and anti-nuclear groups, but it is more important that disarmament work is not just left to the union officials, but is discussed and acted upon by the whole membership.

Nuclear Free Scotland



Ullapool CND

Finally we shall only succeed in making Scotland Nuclear Free if we continue to raise people's awareness of the dangers of nuclear war, and the extent of the preparation for war. This means knowing **our own neighbourhood**, and using every available avenue to build our campaign. In his excellent pamphlet on local organising Daniel Plesch says:

*"There are literally hundreds of organisations in any district or town-Photographic Societies, Film Societies, National Housewives Registers, Townswomen's Guilds, Women's Institutes, Tenants and Residents Associations etc. All of these can be approached in one way or another. Most local libraries keep lists of organisations. They are the yellow pages of the community."*

*"What do we do after we've shown the War Game" — a CND pamphlet by Dan Plesch. £1.95 [25p postage].*

We must aim to get every Region and District, every Trades Union, and every local organisation to support the demand for a Nuclear Free Scotland.

**So this campaigners manual has been published to enable YOU to take part in the campaign for Nuclear Free Scotland.** Lots of ideas, indeed the original idea, came from a NFZ campaigners pack prepared by CND in London. Like that one we have not covered all the ground. But we've put in some pointers to other organisations able to supply information on special topics. Send them say £1 towards printing and postage for more information. Certain publications are mentioned. These are available from both SCND and SCRAM.

**Good Luck Campaigning!**

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**NUCLEAR FREE LOCAL AUTHORITIES**





# Councils' Initiatives

One of the most exciting and constructive developments in the growing campaign against nuclear weapons is the active participation of Local Authorities. Largely because of an initiative taken by Manchester City Council there are now more than 138 local authorities in Britain which have adopted policies opposing the manufacture or siting of nuclear weapons in their area.

## Manchester City Council Resolution, November 1980.

"This council, in light of its pre-determined policy concerning the dangers of nuclear weapons, calls upon Her Majesty's Government to refrain from the manufacture or positioning of any nuclear weapons of any kind within the boundaries of our city.

Conscious of the magnitude of the destructive capacity of modern nuclear weapons, we recognise that our proposals would have little meaning on their own. We therefore directly appeal to our neighbouring authorities in the North West of England and to all local authorities throughout Great Britain to make similar statements on behalf of the citizens they represent.

We believe that it is not in the interests of our people to be either the initiators or the magnet of a nuclear holocaust and firmly believe that such unequivocal statements would clearly indicate the overwhelming desires of the people we represent and could lay the ground-work for the creation and development of a nuclear-free zone in Europe."

### Glasgow City Council addition to the above:

"The Council instructs all their officers that they are not to take part in future in any exercise such as the recent 'Operation Square Leg'."

In Scotland there are about 32 authorities which have expressed their opposition to the arms race, with various resolutions against nuclear arms, civil defence, nuclear power, transportation and dumping of nuclear waste. There are many councils who must still be pressed to do so.

## Just starting?

If you have to start your campaign from scratch, you need to develop as good a working relationship as possible with your councillors and council officials.

1. **Write to the Chief Executive** of your Regional and District motions passed by the council over the last year on the issues of nuclear power, nuclear weapons, and civil defence. You will find in the minutes the names of the councillors who proposed such motions, and who you should contact. At the same time write to the Secretary of the ruling political group with the same request — senior officials are not always helpful.

2. **Find a sympathetic councillor.** Ask in your local library for the Council Diary. This gives names of councillors and the committees on which they sit. It also gives the dates of council and committee meetings.

Phone up or go to the surgery of your councillor and discover their position on nuclear issues.

Send out a detailed questionnaire to all councillors asking for their position on a wide

A number of local authorities, especially those threatened by the transportation of nuclear waste or construction of a nuclear power station, have adopted a broader definition of 'nuclear free'. South Yorkshire, West Midlands and Tyne & Wear have done this. The latter resolved on 17th December 1980 that:-

"This Council is concerned for the health and welfare of its citizens and is vigorously opposed to Government policy which is attempting to slash local government spending on basic services, while committing over £5,000 million to the Trident Missile system.

This Council considers that the construction of a Nuclear Power Station in this area is not only a threat to the environment, but is also a direct threat to the mining industry, and because of the inherent dangers of nuclear materials will use every legal method to stop the construction of any proposed Nuclear Power Station in the Northern Region and will oppose any proposals for the storage, dumping or transportation of nuclear materials or waste in or through the County Council area which should be a nuclear free zone."

Manchester City Council has convened several meetings of representatives from the councils which have passed the Manchester Resolution. You should ask that your council sends a representative to these meetings. They provide a useful forum for sharing ideas, and putting forward common demands, and there is the possibility that certain costs involved in the nuclear free zone campaign can be shared. Councillors must be encouraged to circulate information obtained at these meetings as widely as possible.

Nuclear Free Zone resolutions give strength to groups and individuals in an area. It helps to be able to say we have council

range of nuclear issues, and see who is sympathetic.

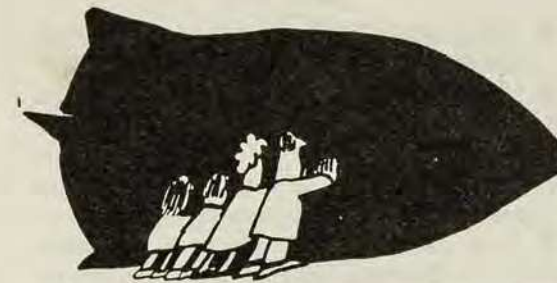
Grampian CND has prepared a good questionnaire, which you could adapt. Remember that members of all the main political parties have expressed opposition to aspects of the nuclear arms race. Trident in particular has been criticised by the Tory Reform Group as well as the Labour Party, although on different grounds.

3. **Prepare Draft Resolutions** you want your council to adopt. You can adapt resolutions already passed by other councils — some are mentioned here.

Discuss the wording with sympathetic councillors. Work out a resolution which is likely to get passed. This means trying to gauge the feeling of less sympathetic councillors as well.

4. Talk to, argue with and press your councillors with information. They will rely on you for those facts and figures and opinions.

5. A councillor can then take the resolution to their party group for endorsement. The group must then discuss and approve the motion before taking it to a specific sub-committee or the full council where it will be voted on.



support for our aims. But there is an obvious need to follow up on councils passing anti-nuclear resolutions. Many councils are now building up a range of anti-nuclear motions, but are in practice doing little further to ensure that their area becomes a nuclear free zone. The wording of some motions means that councils can pass them as a symbolic act without being committed to any action. The following check list may give you some ideas for actions you might take and resolutions you could propose:

**Step 1.** Find out if your council has passed a general anti-nuclear motion such as the Manchester Resolution. Find out if they have passed a motion opposing civil defence such as the Glasgow addition above. Don't presume councillors will always vote on Party lines. Approach all sympathetic councillors with ideas for suitable anti-nuclear resolutions.

**Step 2.** Be specific. Follow up general resolutions with further specific resolutions committing council officers to action. Include in your motions the wording:-

"Instruct the Chief Executive to....."

"Instruct the Chief Education Officer to..."

"Instruct the Planning Officer to....."

Stirling District Council, having passed general anti-nuclear resolutions went on to pass the following detailed resolution:

".... to show that the council are serious in attempting to create a Nuclear Free Zone within the district resolve that... the council institute an investigation of all installations and manufacturing units within the Stirling District which may in any way directly assist with the preparations for the use of nuclear weapons systems, and carry out said investigation in such a manner that the population of Stirling District are kept informed of the outcome of the investigation...."

**Step 3.** A resolution is only the beginning. Don't be surprised if no action is taken by the council but follow it up to find out why this is so. DON'T GIVE UP! If necessary present a more specific resolution which will be more likely to lead to the action you want. Remember the wording of local authority resolutions is crucial and carries important legal implications. Your councillor should be able to get help from the legal department with the wording. You can always contact the Scottish Council for Civil Liberties if you want legal advice.



# Council Structure

Local Government has two levels — Regional Councils and District Councils. Generally the Regional Councils have more power but each have particular responsibilities. Island Councils combine both functions in one authority. Civil Defence is the responsibility of the Regional Councils and Districts have a much smaller role. There is an Emergency Planning Officer (EPO) for Civil Defence matters in each Regional Council.

## Council Officers

The Council Officers are paid to carry out the day to day running of the council. They advise the council and carry out its instructions. Officers can be asked by the Council to research and write reports. They may be sent as representatives of the council to meetings, and can be given a mandate on behalf of the council if necessary. Officers are unlikely to be sympathetic, but occasionally a friendly official can be of great assistance.

## Councillors

Many Councillors will be members of several committees. So they may be unable to give their undivided attention to your issue. Many will rely on you to provide information and background material.

## Lobbying Committees

Always find out who is responsible for the issue you want to raise — which council and which committee.

Some decisions are taken by the full council, others are taken by council committees. These committees make recommendations to full council. Like council meetings their meetings are generally open to the public.

You may be allowed to speak at these meetings if a prior request for a 'deputation' is made to the Director of Administration. A petition can also be presented to a committee, again by prior arrangement.

WHAT WE CAN'T  
DO ALONE  
WE CAN DO  
TOGETHER



## Party Groups

Many decisions are taken by the ruling political party group. These groups hold private meetings for their own councillors, shortly before all important meetings. Thus where the Labour Party has a majority on the council, certain decisions can effectively be taken by the Labour Group, because they can be more or less certain that any motions they put forward will be passed by full council. So find out when these Party Group meetings are. It is often more important to lobby these than the full council meetings.





# Lobbying Ideas

On these two pages we have listed some ideas and activities you could adopt or, by raising a motion, get your council to adopt.

## General Education and Publicity

■ Your council could produce leaflets explaining the true effects of nuclear war and the 'civil defence' deception. They would explain the council's nuclear free zone policy. These would be distributed through libraries, to local MP's etc.

■ Your council could include such an explanatory leaflet with the Rates Demand mailed to each householder, or to council tenants.

■ Your council could advertise their peace policies on council notice boards, and in local papers. Hamilton District Council made a display window in the shopping centre available to the local CND group.

■ You could approach the editor of the council's magazine asking for inclusion of articles about nuclear issues and especially the Hard Rock civil defence exercise this autumn.

■ Your council could arrange free showings of The War Game, The Bomb and other films and videos. Monklands District Council recently made a nuclear free declaration and they screened The War Game five times in May.

■ Your council could sponsor events during a local or national Peace Week. With local peace groups they could sponsor events such as the "Arts for Peace" weekend run by Parents for Survival and the Third Eye Centre in Glasgow. E. Kilbride District Council are arranging a Peace Week to coincide with the Peace March Scotland '82. A children's art exhibition on the theme 'Peace not Nuclear War' is another idea.

■ Your council could stick 'Nuclear Free Zone' signs on council vehicles like Stirling District Council. Road signs could be amended to read "You are now entering/leaving a Nuclear Free Zone".

■ Your local libraries could make an area of shelving display devoted to anti-nuclear and peace movement publications. They could display one of the many exhibitions now available.

## Liaison with the Council

Obviously peace groups will want to develop good working relations with their local councillors. Individual contacts are the basis but you could help initiate a more regular arrangement. Here are a few ideas:

■ Set up a joint peace committee with councillors, peace and anti-nuclear groups and council trades unions. This forum could co-ordinate a programme of events and activities, which would make a nuclear free zones policy a reality.

■ Your council could appoint an officer with special responsibility for such a programme.

■ Your council could allow use of all facilities and resources by peace groups without charge. You will have to propose a motion with quite specific requests which seems reasonable — it's not normal policy.

■ Your council could offer use of street-stalls etc. Scottish CND have been given regular use of stalls at various open markets round Glasgow. A SCRAM member applied for a Street Traders Licence (cost £1!) and now they have a stall every Saturday at the East End of Princes Street.

## Peace Education in Schools

Raising questions about peace and disarmament and energy questions with young people is vital. We can all play an active part as parents, teachers pupils and adult students in making sure the discussion is raised in as many schools, colleges and evening classes as possible.

Some education authorities will agree to propose guidelines and circulate material. But much still depends on the attitude of the individual head teacher, head of department and so on. Here are some ideas you could take to your councils, education committees and teacher associations.



■ Introduce 'Peace Studies' as a subject in the normal curriculum. If blocked by a head teacher or education committee then see how much support you can get from pupils, teachers and parents. Circulate a petition or start a letter writing campaign.

■ Draw in the local church people to participate. The Episcopalian Church has a special peace project based in Dundee; the Church of Scotland Society Religion and Technology Project has questioned developments at Faslane; and the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference recently demanded peace education in every parish and every school.

■ Request the appointment of a Peace Education Advisor by the education committee. "The Cold War" and "The Nuclear Arms Race" are already frequent topics on Modern Studies courses. There is an obvious need for more teaching material.

■ Encourage and help organise adult education courses on the effects of nuclear war and the arms race like Bradford City Council have. This can be done through the local Community Education Service or through the WEA — the Workers Education Association.



## Twinning with places abroad

Every town and city has 'twinning' arrangements with other similar communities in countries abroad. Though often linked with civic pomp, twinning with peace groups in other places is an effective way of breaking down national barriers.

Leeds CND wrote to the peace groups in their twin city Dortmund in W. Germany. Almost a year later they received a newspaper cutting with the headline "Follow the example of our twin city, Leeds" over a photo of a new sign erected in the town's "Leeds Square" declaring the city a nuclear free zone.

You or your groups could:-

■ Write, and get your Council to write to the towns or cities which you are already twinned with. Explain the policies of the council on civil defence etc. Invite and send delegates for joint meetings for nuclear free zone policies.

■ Initiate new twinning arrangements with a town or city in the United States, Soviet Union and/or Eastern Europe. Scottish CND and Glasgow END will help with contacts.

■ Get together with other peace and disarmament groups in your area to share and extend twinning with similar groups abroad, working towards a Nuclear Free Europe.

## Trade Unions

The involvement of the trades unions is essential if the Nuclear Free Scotland initiative is going to be effective. The STUC supports unilateral nuclear disarmament and has worked closely with Scottish CND and SCAT on a number of events — notably the Scottish Convention for Peace and Disarmament and the SCAT trades union Conference.

### Organising in your Workplace

It is a good idea for Trades Unionists to form CND groups at their workplace, even if the union nationally does not yet support CND. There will be other members who do, and together you can draft motions and argue for them to be passed at branch meetings. Teachers For Peace is an active pressure group within the teachers unions although the E.I.S. does not as yet support unilateral nuclear disarmament.

### What Can Trades Unionists Do?

Trades Unions in local government such as NALGO have a particularly important part to play in opposing Civil Defence Planning. They are in a position to pass on information about exercises such as Operation Hard Rock

## Using Town Planning Legislation

West Lothian CND has asked its Council to refuse planning permission for nuclear fallout shelters and to give advice and information to applicants about the futility of civil defence planning for a nuclear attack.

Stirling District Council has decided to "oppose any application for planning permission for the building of any manufacturing establishment or operating establishment for the making or using of nuclear weapons systems, as these establishments will become targets in a nuclear conflict and are not compatible with an area within which people are resident."

Your Council could:-

■ Refuse planning permission on nuclear shelters.

■ Provide accurate information about the ineffectiveness of shelters both during a nuclear attack and in the aftermath.

■ Check licence-to-trade credentials of nuclear shelter salesmen.



## Challenging the Companies

Your Councils, local Health Boards etc. all have extensive investments, some in companies fuelling the arms race. You could:-

■ Request a list of shareholdings your authority has. Demand the Council sells its shares in those companies dealing in uranium, nuclear weapons etc. Keep only the minimum necessary to make representations to the company, eg. at their AGM.

■ Get the Council to monitor and report on the activities of 'defence'-based and nuclear related companies, and publish a critical appraisal of their products and their uses.

scheduled for October 1982. Your local group should:-

■ Try to establish sympathetic contacts with all the local Trades Unions and encourage members to start their own peace group.

■ Get your branch to affiliate to Scottish CND and other anti-nuclear peace groups.

■ Move motions for your next Annual Conference at your Branch.

■ Make sure all the local trades unions are asked to support and sponsor any events that you organise.

■ Use CND/SCAT petitions round your workplace. This is a good way of working out how much support there is already for the Peace Movement.

### Some Ideas to follow up

■ When there is a good working arrangement between the local anti-nuclear/peace movement and a particular trades union, try to organise a series of talks and film shows through all its main work places. The union could sponsor the event.

■ Arrange discussions about conversion programmes to channel resources away from the production of nuclear arms to socially useful products.

■ Begin blacking work which is specifically for the nuclear weapons programme, or for Civil Defence.







SCAT Demo, Easter '82.

Chris Hill

## SCOTTISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRIDENT

The Scottish Campaign against Trident (SCAT) is an organisation encompassing most of the major political parties, trade unions, churches, local authorities, peace groups, and other concerned groups. It is not dominated by any one political outlook, and covers all religious, political and social groups united by one cause: to ensure that the horrific weapon is never deployed in Britain.

The Scottish Campaign against Trident is essentially an umbrella organisation covering already existing organisations. Groups wishing to affiliate should write to SCAT. Affiliation fees are left up to the individual group, but should reflect the size of the organisation.

Strathclyde Region are to hold an enquiry into the Extension of Coulport. All local authorities especially within Strathclyde should be lobbied to participate and to contribute towards the expense of this enquiry.

At last year's annual conference the local government officers association, NALGO, affiliated nationally to CND and to SCAT. Following this the Glas-

gow Branch of NALGO decided to form its own CND group. They sought an autonomous organisation of members outwith the core of union officials. The group receives financial and administrative support from the Branch and in return keeps the Branch Executive informed of progress.

Since their first meeting in February this year the group has raised disarmament questions in their own workplaces. They have shown The War Game several times and mobilised for the big SCAT demonstration over Easter.

## keep nato out.

Keep Nato Out has been fighting since 1979 against the Ministry of Defence decision to build a huge NATO airbase at Stornoway. In that time KNO has won the support of the local people at every public forum it has entered. Packed public meetings, the Western Isles Council and even the Public Inquiry into the siting of the base have come out in its favour.

The fight at Stornoway is not merely a local one placing the islands at risk. Stornoway's struggle must be seen as an integral part of the opposition to preparations to fight a 'limited nuclear war' in Europe.

Many people now realise that KNO's fight is as important as the anti-TRIDENT campaign and the growing support for the KNO lobby makes Stornoway winnable and KNO remains confident of victory.



In July 1981 when Strathclyde Region debated a motion to declare itself Nuclear Free, parents with their children staged a public demonstration of support outside Regional Council Offices. They lobbied councillors entering the council chambers, leafleted in the street, and cheered as the

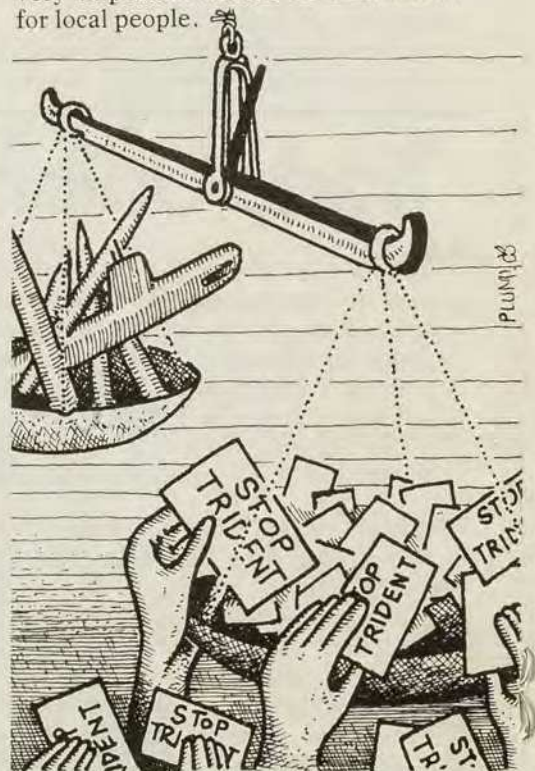
# Local Action

council voted overwhelmingly to adopt a Nuclear Free Zone policy.

In August, a small deputation of mothers and children visited Mr. Lachlan McKinnon, Chief Executive of Dumbarton District Council. Dumbarton District Council had just broken off discussions with the Ministry of Defence about the proposed extensions to the nuclear weapons base at Coulport, where the Trident Missile System is to be based.

The women presented a letter of support for the council's controversial stance. At the same time they submitted a list of detailed questions about the proposed details of the Coulport extension.

Their letter gave rise to a long and wide-ranging debate over several weeks in the District Council chambers with a particularly interesting spin-off. Reports in the local paper of the council debates provoked such an interest that the paper established a regular feature on the Trident issue 'The Trident File'. This has been a very important source of information for local people.



Another innovative idea the Glasgow group has initiated is to be held at Glasgow City Chambers. A special weighing machine, which will record the weight of public opinion against Trident. Special anti-Trident postcards will be collected in giant baskets until they tip the balance and publicly outweigh the component parts of Trident.

Nuclear Free Scotland



This Spring's Vote for Peace campaigns brought the question of nuclear weapons, especially Trident, to the fore-second only to the unemployment issue in the Hillhead bye-election. Election time provides a platform for raising nuclear issues and challenging candidates on their position.

- Use a questionnaire to find out all the candidates views. Grampian CND have a good one.
- Publicise the candidates' views and leaflet the area setting out the candidates' views and asking people to vote for unilateral disarmament.
- Invite all the candidates to a public meeting on this issue. Present them with a petition.



## PEACE MARCH

This Summer a March for Peace will leave Inverness on 24th July and arrive in Edinburgh on 21st August. It goes by Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth and Glasgow — a distance of 336 miles. Peace March Scotland is inspired by the Copenhagen to Paris march which was so successful last summer.

One of the main objectives of PMS '82 is the establishment of Scotland as a Nuclear Free Zone but of course those participating in the event won't be restricted to this aspect. It is hoped that PMS '82 will be seen as a focus for a broad based discussion on all the dangers of the nuclear fuel cycle — from the mining of uranium to the eventual manufacture of weapons and the still unsolved problems of waste disposal.

Nuclear Free Scotland

Yarrow Shipyard, Glasgow employs about 5,000 workers on naval contracts. The CND group was set up a few months ago and has about 40 active members from a cross section of the 15 unions in the yard. The group has members from the Boilermakers, AUEW, ETU, UCATT, GMWU etc.

The group's first big activity was to hold a factory gate meeting chaired by the Convenor of the yard's shop stewards committee, with a speaker from CND. This was followed up by selling CND badges throughout the yard. About 400 badges were sold and are worn on overalls by workers everywhere to the obvious consternation of visiting Navy officers. A showing of the War Game was held. Other local factories were contacted for support and some 200 people attended.

### Festival for Peace

has brought together peace and disarmament groups to plan events for this year's Edinburgh Festival.

These include SANA, MCANW, SCRAM, Edinburgh CND, Educational CND and local CND groups. They plan to stage a children's art exhibition, drama events, a 'Picnic for Peace', a 'Fun Run' in Holyrood Park, a float at the festival parade, films, videos and exhibitions during the 3 weeks. If you are in Edinburgh during August/September look out for our posters and details in the Fringe brochure.

Grampian CND are working on a wide range of activities including:-

- Nuclear-Free Zone petition: Regular street presence putting issues to the public. Approximately 3,000 signatures, presented to majority party after the Regional Elections.
- District Council (Aberdeen City) declared the City of Aberdeen a NFZ and put on a week's showing of the "War Game" to packed audiences. Also declared support for SCAT and sent messages of support to COSLA and sent resolutions and protests to Scottish Sec., and Defence Sec.
- Grampian Youth CND is making a formal request to get Council to display NFZ material (stickers, etc) on all Council buildings and vehicles.
- Copies of 'Sanity' to be displayed in Public Libraries.
- Grampian CND collecting information on MOD property and installations throughout region to help CND's week of planned alternative action re 'Operation Hard Rock'.

# MEDICAL

The Glasgow Group of the Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons has been educating itself in order to produce a panel of speakers for locally organised meetings. MCANW sees its role as being the provider of the facts concerning the effects of nuclear bombs.

They have a set of 12 posters illustrating the medical problems resulting from nuclear explosions. These mounted posters are available for loan to other organisations.

There are a number of groups now and MCANW membership is open to all health care workers with a "friends" status for others.

MCANW have produced a booklet called 'the Medical Consequences of Nuclear Weapons', and a pamphlet 'Nuclear Threat to the Borders' by medical members of the Borders branch has been circulated widely and attracted much attention resulting in a feature article in The Scotsman and a brief appearance on Borders TV.

Educational CND was set up over a year ago when a group of committed Lothian teachers leafleted around 4000 of the Region's teaching staff. The leaflets were sent to union reps who distributed them to staff in schools. At their first meeting they showed Dr. Helen Caldicott's 'Critical Mass' video and recruited about 60 members.

They are involved in many activities, most of which have been included in the education section. Others are:-



- Applying for a street traders licence and selling books, posters badges etc. on Saturdays to shoppers.
- Development of Modern Studies and English worksheets on peace and disarmament. (Localised in Fife and Lothian).
- Debates in secondary schools and establishment of pupils' group.
- Primary group soon to meet to formulate plans for teaching peace in primary schools. (Good materials are available from Peace Pledge Union, 6 Endsleigh St., London).

9

8



# Civil Defence?

Regional Councils in Scotland are the key authorities for civil defence preparations. They have a statutory duty to make plans for dealing with nuclear war, to train personnel to carry out the plans and to maintain the bunkers in their areas. This is stated in, amongst other things, the Civil Defence Planning (Scotland) Regulations 1975.

## Council's Responsibilities

The Government recently issued a circular to Local Authorities indicating the civil defence 'improvements' it expects them to undertake. It suggests an expenditure of £1m to £2m each year of which 25% is to be raised via ratepayers. The improvements include increasing numbers of emergency planning teams, preparation of local authority premises for use as wartime headquarters, im-

proving communication systems, involvement of people at community level in civil defence, the encouragement of voluntary effort and the surveying and identifying of buildings suitable as communal shelters.

If a Local Authority fails or refuses to undertake any of the civil defence functions which the regulations require then the Government can have the work done by special Commissioners and bill the authority for the full cost. This money would be 'excess expenditure' so the district or regional auditor can 'surcharge' the excess to the councillors who made the decision. A large surcharge of over £5,000 can result in disqualification from public office for five years. The Secretary of State has asked for progress reports from Regions at regular intervals.

## Chain of Command

In the event of nuclear war, Scotland would be considered a Region for civil defence purposes. It would be controlled by a Scottish Commissioner, at present the Secretary of State, based at Central Control, a secret bunker at Kirknewton near Edinburgh. A further tier of government would divide Scotland into the Northern, Eastern and Western Zones, governed by zone commissioners. North Zone control, which covers the area from Fife to Orkney is at Anstruther in Fife. West Zone control would be based in East Kilbride, covering Central, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde Regions. Eastern Zone control, based at Barnton Quarry, Edinburgh oversees the Lothian and Borders Regions.



Bunker at Pitreavie Military Wartime HQ

Beneath the Zone tier would be Regional and District Control Systems. Each Region would be overseen by an Emergency Planning Officer responsible to the Zone Commissioner and would have a civil defence HQ. So far none of the nine Scottish Regions has come up with the cash for a purpose built emergency HQ in line with government regulations.

At various levels the system will involve the participation of local authority, police and military personnel, and volunteers. Local authority functions will be organising 'rescue' and 'life saving' and co-ordinating the use of whatever resources or services survive the attack. The Police function will include 'controlling' the survivors.



Chris Hill

## Local Authority Preparations

Despite confident Government statements about the willingness of local authorities to prepare for nuclear war and their use of the increased grants available, the reality is different. Many local authorities in Scotland are reluctant to participate in civil defence or have only done so in a limited fashion.

Lothian Regional Council's last administration had a policy of only fulfilling their minimum legal requirements. Lothian has an Emergency Planning Officer who prepared a full civil defence plan for the Region, but this has not been widely circulated. Shetland Islands Council are in the process of drawing up a civil defence plan, but there are no emergency headquarters and no officers appointed yet, although Shetland's emergency services have taken part in exercises.

Orkney have a control centre and a team of 'experts'. They also have the regulation communications set-up. The Western Isles were due to discuss civil defence planning after May, with the intention of drawing up a plan for the area. Grampian Region reflects the Government's 'stay at home' policy in its civil defence activities. It 'keeps-up' certain buildings and a communications network, has an emergency planning officer and five district liaison officers. Highland Region has an emergency planning officer and two assistants. They have installed communications equipment and have a 'badly located' emergency headquarters.

## Exercise Square Leg

'Square Leg' was a part of a NATO military exercise which took place throughout Europe in September 1980. The 'hypothetical' exercise supposed that 26 nuclear weapons landed on Scotland. They came in two waves separated by three hours and hit every major area of population. The Clyde was supposedly hit by 7 bombs including a 5 megaton bomb on Faslane. The experimental Fast Breeder Reactor at Dounreay in Caithness and Inverness were amongst the other targets. This was apparently a fairly moderate attack(!) and no account was taken of the possibility of further attacks.

Square Leg differed from earlier exercises which were operated mainly from bunkers. Troops were exercised, planning the defence against 'saboteurs, espionage and so-called

disgruntled minorities'. Reporters at Basingstoke sub-regional HQ in Hampshire heard a Brigadier ordering the round up of undesirable elements — 'Deal with the difficult chaps... round them up and put them away'. He did not deny that putting them away may be done with bullets.

The exercise anticipated a large exodus to the countryside, but police road blocks would stop civilian traffic using major roads out of cities. Other tasks for the police and military would include the setting up of internment camps, personal protection of VIP's protecting special courts, and dispensing rapid and probably rather flimsy justice.

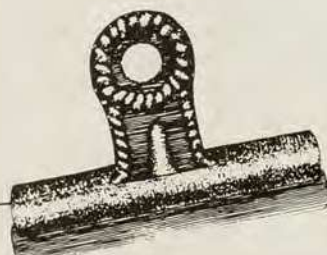
## Hard Rock — Propaganda

Hard Rock is the next big NATO exercise, due to take place between 29th September and 5th October 1982. Official documents suggest that the 'pre-strike' period will be much longer than in previous exercises. This will allow the setting up of civilian and military HQ's, and the planning of a period of conventional warfare. It will also involve government departments, emergency services, scientific advisers and voluntary groups such as St. Andrews Ambulance and the Womens Royal Voluntary Service. The Government has recently appointed a Co-ordinator for Voluntary Effort in Civil Defence and wants to test the response from voluntary groups.

The Home Secretary recently announced an increase from £27m per year to £45m for the civil defence budget to "... enable local authorities to offer opportunities for extensive civil involvement". There will be fewer constraints on the press and media than in previous exercises, so Hard Rock looks like being more of a propaganda exercise than a civil defence exercise. The aim is to persuade the public that nuclear war is survivable and to try out the state's capability for control of the populace.



9/11



"Protest is the most realistic form of civil defence" says Edward Thompson.

There are many ways a Nuclear Free Council can act:-

Stirling District Council has passed the following motion:-

"That no employees of the Council be allowed to carry out duties intended to assist the Government in their plans for war preparation, or in rehearsals for a conflict involving nuclear weapons..." and that "no employees of the Council are allowed time off from their employment to take part in defence rehearsals for nuclear warfare as there is no evidence that the Government plans will attempt to protect the civilian population..."

Glasgow District Council was less specific, resolving to "instruct all their officers that they are not allowed to take part in any exercises such as the recent Operation Square Leg".

In addition to suggestions already set out your Council could:-

- Withdraw the co-operation of council officers attending civil defence courses and require a full report if they do go.
- Discover the cost of war planning — East Kilbride expressed the view that the money should be spent on social services.
- Publicise Scottish Home and Health Dept. Circulars by making them freely available in local libraries.
- Identify and publicise the existence of essential service routes which will be closed to private vehicles. Specify firms whose demolition and earth moving equipment will be requisitioned to keep roads clear.
- Open nuclear bunkers to the public, as the GLC and Bradford have done, or close them down.

- Publicise the war time duties of voluntary groups from the Territorial Army to the Scouts, and write to them asking them not to take part.
- Refuse planning permission for fallout shelters. One potential customer rang a shelter company and told them that he lived on the second floor. "When the balloon goes up, I'm afraid that'll be it for you" was the reply.
- Put forward a motion against civil defence to COSLA (Convention of Scottish Local Authorities). Many councils are waiting to see what COSLA decides.
- If the Council is concerned about their legal responsibilities, urge them to contact the Convenor of the LA NFZ National Steering Committee — Councillor Rigby at Manchester City Council for help. The Scottish Council for Civil Liberties are also willing to help and advise.

If your Council is not yet a nuclear free authority then it makes sense to go-ahead with some of the above independently. Since Hard Rock is going to be a propaganda exercise you could work with sympathetic councillors to provide an alternative to the MOD's propaganda.



# Target Scotland!

## Exercise 'Square Leg' Targets 26 Bombs on 23 Targets

Holy Loch	US Poseidon Submarine Base	Groundburst	1MT
Faslane	UK Polaris Submarine Base	Groundburst	5MT
Coullport	Underground missile storage	Groundburst(2)	1MT
Gareloch	Submarine access channel (for above)	Groundburst	1MT
Greenock/Helensburgh	Clyde Estuary	Underwater	1MT
Glasgow/Bearsden		Groundburst	1MT
Glasgow/Rutherglen		Groundburst	1MT
Glasgow/Rutherglen		Airburst	1MT
Prestwick	Airport	Airburst	1MT
Machrihanish	US Air Force Nuclear Weapons store and NATO anti-submarine aircraft	Airburst	1MT
Edinburgh	Turnhouse Airport	Groundburst	1MT
Edinburgh	City Centre	Airburst	1MT
Grangemouth	Refinery	Airburst	1MT
Kincairdine	Bridge	Ground & Airburst	1MT
Rosyth	Naval Dockyard (Polaris refits)	Groundburst	1MT
Leuchars	RAF fighter defence base	Groundburst	1MT
Dundee	Tay Bridge	Groundburst	1MT
Aberdeen	City Centre	Airburst	1MT
Buchan	RAF Radar Station	Ground & Airburst	1MT
Lossiemouth	Nuclear weapons store for Buccaneer	Groundburst	1MT
Inverness	Centre	Airburst	1MT
Dounreay	2 fast breeder reactors	Airburst	1MT



# The Bomb

Have you ever wondered what it is that makes a nuclear explosion so staggering? It is to do with the special properties of two elements — uranium and plutonium. In certain circumstances they undergo an internal 'fission' reaction releasing vast quantities of energy. This is uncontrolled in a bomb explosion while in nuclear reactors this power has been 'harnessed'. This section looks at where these materials come from and how reactors produce plutonium.

## Paths to the Bomb

Nuclear weapons are the end products of a chain which begins with the mining of uranium, and includes nuclear power stations. These were developed as a direct spin off from war-time efforts to develop atomic bombs. Nuclear power and nuclear weapons have been developed together.

They are like deadly Siamese twins.

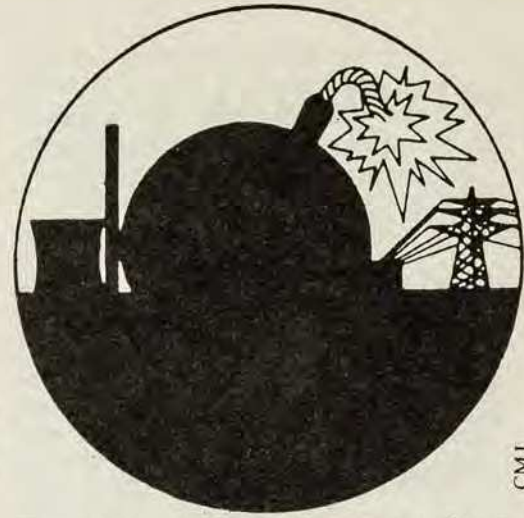
## Uranium Mining

**Uranium Mining and Milling** are among the most hazardous industries in the world. Miners suffer from delayed cancers due to effects of radioactive gases and the radioactive bings present a very long-lived hazard to those who live nearby.

Half of Britain's uranium comes from the Rossing Mine in Namibia. It is run by the British-based multinational, Rio-Tinto Zinc (RTZ). Namibia is illegally occupied by South Africa, and the United Nations have called on member states to stop trading with Namibia. Uranium from Namibia has to be virtually smuggled here via France.

## Enrichment

Before uranium can be used in bombs and power stations it has to be enriched. The factory at Capenhurst provided the Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) for Britain's first



CMJ

H-bomb test in 1957. Capenhurst also produces enriched uranium for nuclear reactors.

A new method for enriching uranium has been developed which has alarming military implications. This new technology makes it much easier to convert 'low enrichment' civil factories to 'high enrichment' for military purposes. Many fear that this technology will increase the risk of nuclear proliferation. An employee at URENCO's factory in Holland stole secret plans which helped Pakistan build an enrichment plant as part of that country's route to acquire nuclear weapons.

URENCO also has a contract to supply Brazil with enriched uranium together with an enrichment plant and a reprocessing plant from West Germany. This deal could provide Brazil with nuclear weapons. Enrichment technology is spreading throughout the world to other countries like Argentina and South Africa.

## Nuclear Reactors

The Calder Hall reactor was hailed on its opening in 1956 as the world's first civil nuclear power station. In fact it was built to supply plutonium for the military. Chapelcross in Dumfriesshire is a later replica of Calder Hall. Both are controlled by BNFL, not the electricity boards. Certainly prior to, and probably since 1964, plutonium from Chapelcross has gone into nuclear warheads. Chapelcross also has the vital military function of producing a continuous supply of tritium — essential for the trigger of H-bombs.

In 1959 the Government announced that the station at Hinkley Point would be modified to produce military-grade plutonium. Although the present Government denies that the power station had ever been used for military purposes there is no doubt that plutonium from Britain's Magnox reactors has been used for military purposes by being exported to the United States.

## Missing Plutonium

The Government has failed to account for all the plutonium reprocessed at Windscale. Calculations suggest a large discrepancy between the amount of plutonium actually produced and the amounts officially acknowledged. This 'missing' plutonium has gone to the United States as part of a military deal to aid British and American nuclear weapons programmes.

Since 1959, under a series of defence agreements, the UK has been exporting plutonium to the US for their weapons programme. In exchange the US has sent Britain highly enriched uranium to fuel its submarine reactors and to use in nuclear warheads. In 1981 the US approached the British Government about purchasing plutonium ostensibly to fuel the American Fast Breeder Reactor at Clinch River. This deal — if it goes ahead — will enable the US to direct some of its home-produced plutonium into weapons. Plutonium manufactured by Britain's power stations has not only been used in British weapons (which is bad enough), but in American nuclear weapons: we are fuelling the US arms race.

## Waste Transport

Nuclear Waste is transported by road and rail from nuclear power stations and submarine bases to be reprocessed at Windscale. No attempt is made to route this material around centres of population. In Scotland waste travels to Windscale from Hunterston and Rosyth, possibly Dounreay and eventually from Torness.



Pat Kinnersley

The waste is transported in special 'flasks'. The consequence of an accident involving the release of radioactive material from one of these flasks would be grave. The Political Ecology Research Group have calculated that 600 cancers would result from the release of just 10% of one fuel element.

## Plutonium Shipments

Plutonium Nitrate, a dangerous form of plutonium near to weapons material is transported by ship from Dounreay to Windscale. This is through one of the most treacherous coastal areas.

After the nuclear waste has arrived at Windscale it is either reprocessed or simply stored. Either way it remains dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years. No proven method exists for the eventual disposal of the waste. The Government has, at least temporarily, abandoned plans for disposing of radioactive waste in deep hard rocks. They prefer to store it at Windscale for at least another 50 years. This strategy has come in for severe criticism from members of the Government's own Radioactive Waste Management Advisory Committee, who believe that the increasing quantity of nuclear waste will become more and more vulnerable and dangerous.

## Nuclear Technology Spreading...

In addition to the six nuclear-weapons states — UK, USA, USSR, France, China and India, twenty four countries have gained the technological expertise, and the nuclear fuel to build nuclear weapons. Eight of the twenty four — including Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, Israel, Egypt and Pakistan have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) a treaty that attempts to control the spread of nuclear weapons.

- During the 1960's India built several reactors supplied by Canada, and in May 1974 they exploded an atomic device underground. India claims it tested the bomb for 'peaceful purposes'.

- Several countries have supplied Pakistan with nuclear technology. Apparently Libya is providing Pakistan with uranium, thus bypassing the need to obtain uranium from the West.

- It is generally believed that Israel's experimental reactor at Dimona has already manufactured nuclear weapons. A double flash picked up by a US satellite passing over the South African Cape in 1979 probably signalled an atmospheric test carried out in conjunction with South Africa. Israel and South Africa are believed to be co-operating with Taiwan to build a wide range of nuclear weapons.

- Argentina has been supplied with reprocessing facilities by Germany, and is believed to be near to producing its own nuclear bomb.

- The Osirak reactor in Iraq was bombed by Israel to thwart Iraq's alleged attempts to develop nuclear weapons.

## ... and needs controlling.

It's a fact that plutonium for nuclear weapons does not exist before it is created in a nuclear reactor. To halt the production of plutonium we must phase out the world's dependence on nuclear power. All nuclear technologies must be recognised as potential weapons technologies. The best non-proliferation policy would be to abandon all forms of nuclear power as quickly as possible.

Questioning national policies on Energy as well as on Nuclear Weapons raises a wide range of issues. If you are interested in further information on energy conservation, Combined Heat & Power, appropriate energy sources or wish to join in the opposition to the PWR proposed for Sizewell in Suffolk then contact SCRAM.

The material in this section is mainly based on the following:-

- **Fuelling the Nuclear Arms Race**, by Sheila Durie & Rob Edwards. PLUTO 1982. £2.95 (35p).
- **Atoms for War**, by Howard Clark. CND 1982. 50p (20p).
- **Nuclear Links: The Chain-Reaction of Energy Arms and Underdevelopment**. SANE and Third World First, 1981. 50p (20p).
- **Nuclear Britain** by Peter Bunyard. NEL 1981. £1.50 (30p).
- **Nuclear Power & Nuclear Weapons** a 4-page broadsheet. 10p each, 10 for 80p, 100 for £7.

The above and much more is available from SCRAM Mail Order Service, 11 Forth Street, Edinburgh EH1 3LE. Add postage in brackets.



**Routing Out: Bulletin On Nuclear Waste Transport**, 61a Strathleven Road, London SW2.

The regular newsletter on the transport of nuclear materials, Routing Out has been campaigning for a Public Inquiry into the safety of Nuclear Waste Transport. They have information on the transportation of nuclear materials throughout the UK and are encouraging local authorities to promote legislation giving authorities the power to ban nuclear shipments in populated areas. SCRAM has published a pamphlet about nuclear waste transport called 'Don't Take the A-Train'.

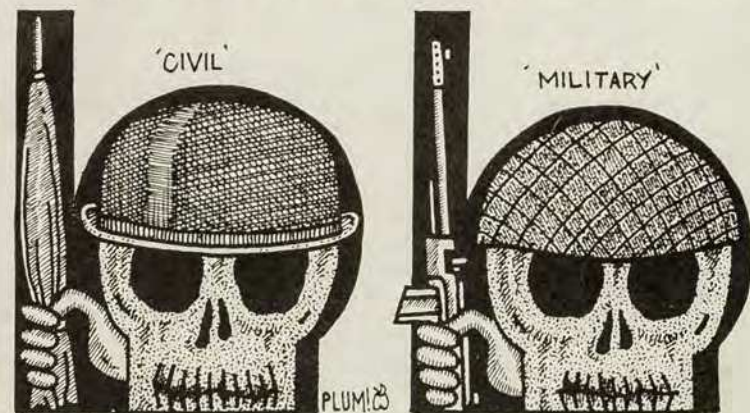
**Campaign Against Plutonium Nitrate Shipments**

Inverness HANG, 1 Attadale Rd, Inverness.

The Inverness branch of the Highland Anti Nuclear Group have produced a leaflet called 'Plutonium Nitrate - the unacceptable risk'. They would like it as widely distributed as possible on the West Coast of Scotland, and would welcome your ideas and help to stop this dangerous practise of transporting plutonium nitrate.



PLUTONIUM IS MADE IN NUCLEAR REACTORS....



...IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS THE CIVIL ATOM OR THE MILITARY ATOM"

SIR JOHN HILL, WRITING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE U.K.A.E.A. IN 'ATOM', AUGUST 1979.



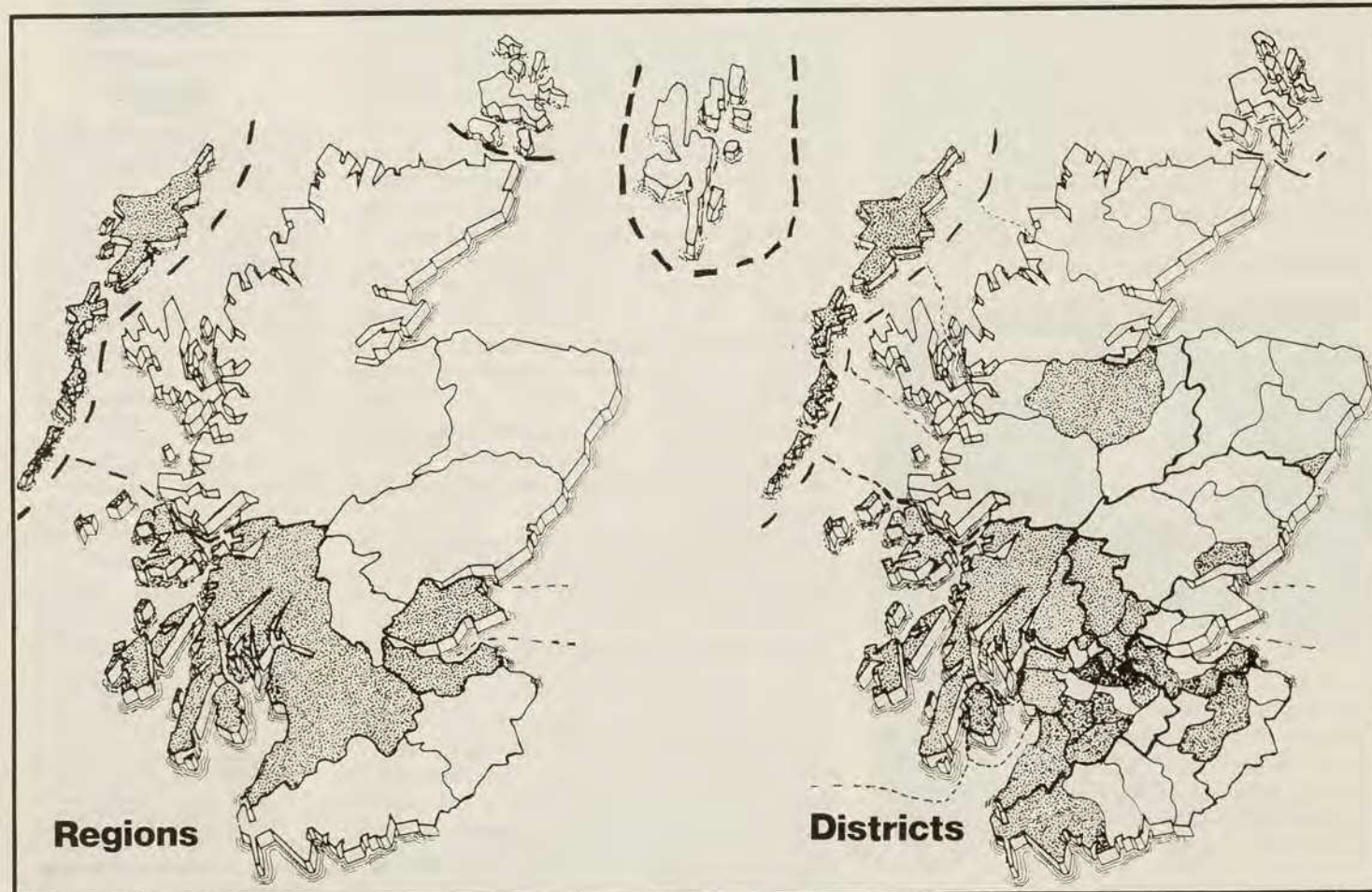
# N.F.Z.'s -Regional Councils' &

# District Councils' Policies -June '82

This compilation of local authorities' policies on nuclear technologies and civil defence was made early summer 1982. Events move fast, though, and on 15 June the new Lothian Regional Council reversed several decisions of the last Council. This May's elections almost resulted in a 'hung' administration but the conservative-aligned majority meant that the Convenor's second 'casting' vote threw out elements of the nuclear free zone policy.

Let's hope other changes are more positive. This depends on you and the success of your local activities. Remember that many of the Welsh Counties are Independent or Conservative controlled. They changed their minds due to concerted public pressure. Your Councillors could too!

Please inform Scottish CND of any amendments or corrections to these tables and keep them in touch with your local initiatives.



Regional Councils	Support Manchester Resolution or similar opposition to nuclear arms	Have agreed to show War Game	Civil defence	OPPOSITION TO: Trident & Coulport expansion	Transport & dumping of nuclear waste	Motions against nuclear power	Other
Borders							No resolutions
Central							
Dumfries & Galloway							Delay until COSLA recommends
Fife	■						Chief executive said "not a live issue"
Grampian							
Highland							
Lothian	■	■	✕	■	■	■	✕ Decision reversed 15 June '82.
Strathclyde	■		■	■	■	■	1. Remove all weapons and bases 2. Against use of docks for nuclear purposes.
Tayside							
Islands Councils							
Orkney							Opposed to uranium mining
Shetland							No resolutions
Western Isles	■				■	■	Against dumping and storage

District Councils	Support Manchester Resolution oppose nuclear arms	Have Agreed to show War Game	Civil defence	OPPOSITION TO: Coulport expansion and Trident	Transport & dumping of nuclear waste	Motions against nuclear power	Other
Aberdeen	■	■	■				Urged COSLA to support
Angus							No resolutions
Annandale & Eskdale	■						Support for World Disarmament Campaign
Argyll & Bute							No resolutions
Badenoch & Strathspey							No resolutions
Banff & Buchan							Support for World Disarmament Campaign
Bearsden & Milngavie							No resolutions
Berwickshire							No resolutions
Caithness							No resolutions
Clackmannan	■		■				
Clydebank	■	■	■	■		■	Supports World Disarmament Campaign. Opposes Sizewell
Clydesdale	■			■			
Cumbernauld & Kilsyth	■			■			Opposes US bases in UK. Phase out all nuclear arms. Support Local AEUW anti-trident res. Positive anti-nuclear stand
Cummock & Doon Valley	■			■	waste		
Cunninghame	■			■			
Dumbarton	■			■			Suspended talks with M.O.D. over planning enquiry into Coulport
Dundee	■		■				Supports CND
Dunfermline	■		■	■			No resolutions
East Kilbride	■	■	■	■			Supports AEUW resolution against US bases. Supports unilateral disarmament
East Lothian	■	■		■			
Eastwood							
Edinburgh							"all matters under standing order 13 ruled to be incompetent."
Etrick & Lauderdale	■			■			
Falkirk	■		■	■	both	■	
Glasgow / Gordon	■		■	■		■	N.F.Z. in Europe
Gordon							No resolutions
Hamilton							No resolutions
Inverclyde	■	■		■			Contacted L.A.'s re opposition
Inverness	■						
Kilmarnock & Loudon	■	■	■				
Kilmarnock & Loudon							No resolutions
Kirkcaldy							
Kyle & Carrick	■	■		■	waste	■	Support for oppositions to Sizewell
Lochaber							Objects to test boring for nuclear waste
Midlothian	■	■	■	■			Support World Disarm. Campaign
Monklands	■	■	■				We have general support
Moray							
Motherwell	■			■		■	Opposes nuclear waste transport. Support opposition to Sizewell. Support World Disarm. Campaign
Nairn							No resolutions
Nithsdale				■		■	
North East Fife							No resolutions
Perth & Kinross							Express positive support for Govt.
Renfrew		■		■			
Ross & Cromarty				■			Supported U.N. petition
Roxburgh				■			Multilateralist
Skye & Lochalsh		■					
Stewarty							No resolutions
Stirling	■	■	■	■			Very specific instructions to council staff
Strathkelvin	■	■		■			
Sutherland						■	No resolutions
Tweeddale							
West Lothian	■		■	■			Oppose any nuclear military devel.
Wigtown	■		■	■		■	Asked Kyle & Carrick to Oppose Mulwharchar test-drilling.



# Scottish Peace Groups June '82

## Scottish CND

420 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow G2 3JD. [041 331 2878].

## Ayrshire CND

Hazel McDougall, 33 Burns Statue Square, Ayr. [0292 264346].

## Borders CND

Colin Wright, West Lodge, Glenmayne, by Galashiels. [0896 55531].

## Central Region CND

Ellen Moxley, Blenboard, Kilbryde, Dunblane, Perthshire [0786 824101].

## Dumfries & Galloway CND

David Main, 35 Stark Crescent, Traquair, Dumfries. [0387 4823].

## Dundee CND

PO Box 47, Dundee. [0382 642530]

## Edinburgh CND

C/O Trades Council, Picardy Place, Edinburgh 1 (031 667 9949)

## Fife CND

Catherine Moore, 147 Forres Drive, Glenrothes. [0592 745548].

## Grampian CND

Norman Constable, 12 Northfield Place, Aberdeen. [0224 21060].

## Highland CND

Rosehill House, Scotstoun, Tain, Ross-shire.

## Lanark CND

Elizabeth Allan, 11 Waghorn Road, Cleghorn, Lanarkshire.

## Renfrewshire CND

Glen Finch, 18 Clarence Street, Paisley. [041 887 1351].

## Tayside CND

c/o MacGinter, 2 Academy Road, Crieff, Perthshire.

## Ullapool CND

Jean Urquhart, 4 West Lane, Ullapool. [0854 2103]

## West Lothian CND

Beth Menzies, 16 Craigrigglotts, Westfield, Nr. Bathgate.

**This contact list is neither definitive or complete. Inclusion or accidental exclusion of a group does not mean anything. With up to 200 various groups throughout Scotland the situation is constantly changing. But hopefully this list provides a local group for you or your newly-formed group to contact in your own area. Please tell the publishers of any amendments, additions.**

## Educational CND

Alistair Seagroatt, 119 Easter Road, Edinburgh. [031 661 9232] & Anna Davidson, Castlebrae High School, Harewood Crescent, Edinburgh. [031 661 1282].

## Teachers for Peace

c/o Mrs. K. Campbell, Cuthbertson Primary School, Cuthbertston St., Glasgow 42. [041 423 0452].

## Christian CND

Arthur Chapman, 10 Cameron Park, Edinburgh 16. [031 667 3279].

## Society, Religion & Technology Project

Iain McDonald, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2. [031 5225 5722].

## Episcopal Church Peace Project

Joanna James, c/o Cathedral Office, High Street, Dundee. [0382 24486].

## Scottish Churches Action for World Development

Danus Skene, c/o Christian Aid, 40 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh 1. [031 225 5254].

## FoR - Fellowship of Reconciliation

53 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow 20.

## Trade Union CND

Russell Kennedy, 57 Ferguson Avenue, Renfrew. [041 886 4381].

## Scottish Youth CND

11 Forth Street, Edinburgh 1. [031 557 4283]; c/o John Tiffney, 121 Fotheringay Road, Glasgow 41. [041 423 3278].

## CND National Office

11 Goodwin Street, London N4. [01 263 4954].

## MCANW - Medical Campaign

### Against Nuclear Weapons

Edinburgh MCANW  
Mrs. P. Hunter, 15 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8. [031 667 1011 x. 6696].

### Glasgow MCANW

Dr. Naftalin, 7 Fourth Gardens, Dumbreck, Glasgow 41. [041 427 1395].

### Dundee MCANW

Dr. S. McMillan, 3 Haldane Street, Downfield, Dundee 3. [0382 826678]

### SANE - Students Against Nuclear Energy

11 Forth Street, Edinburgh 1. [031 557 4284].

### PASTA - Peace Action St Andrews

5 Drumcarry Road, St. Andrews.

### FoE - Friends of the Earth

FoE Scotland, 53 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh 1. [031 225 6906]

### Dumfries FoE

Sue Knight, 51 Glencaple Avenue, Dumfries. [0387 4198]

### Glasgow FoE

16 Newton Terrace, Glasgow 3. [041 221 6727]

### Orkney FoE

Dave Mayo, Shapinsay, Orkney. [085671 373]

### Paisley FoE

David Mellor, 19 Walker Street, Paisley. [041 889 9052]

### Stewarty FoE

Sarah Eno, Lauriston Hall, Castle Douglas. [06445 275]

### WANA - Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance.

Stryd y Castell, Aberystwyth.

## Glasgow END

146 Holland Street, Glasgow 2. [041 332 5960].

## SCRAM - Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace.

11 Forth Street, Edinburgh EH1 3LE [031 557 4283/4].

## Borders Anti-Nuclear Group

Anne Lyall, 41 Woodside Place, Galashiels. [0896 55037]

## The Dunters

Derek Maguire, Vinkvin, New Scapa Road, Kirkwall, Orkney. [0856 2842]

## Iona Community

Helen Steven, 18 Walmer Crescent, Glasgow 51. [041 427 6731]

## SCCL - Scottish Council for Civil Liberties

146 Holland Street, Glasgow 2. [041 332 5960]

## KNO - Keep NATO Out

Angus McCormack, 25 North Street, Sandwick, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis. [0851 4211]

## SANA - Scientists Against Nuclear Arms

Alan Longman, 67 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh. [031 229 5322]

## SCAAT - Scottish Campaign for Alternatives to the Arms Trade

Paul Baker, 26 Glen St., Edinburgh 3. [031 229 7487]

## Skye Peace Centre

Roger Gray, 4 Wentworth St., Portree, Skye. [0478 2644]

## Peace Tax Campaign

Anne Jahn, 28 Regent Street, Edinburgh 15.

## Peace March Scotland '82

313 Byres Road, Glasgow. [041 334 2720].

## Festival for Peace 1982

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**Glasgow END** is a small group which meets weekly. In their short life as a local initiative of the movement for European Nuclear Disarmament they have hosted a Scottish conference on the 'Disarming of Europe', launched the **Berlin Appeal** in Britain and compiled this manual. They encourage local campaigns to form **Medlawatch** groups and are preparing a set of speakers notes.

Like **END** nationally they are not a membership organisation and stress that they work alongside established organisations like **SCND**. However they welcome donations towards their work.

**Glasgow END**, 146 Holland St., Glasgow 2.

**Scottish CND** is a national membership organisation serving individuals and local groups campaigning in Scotland for unilateral nuclear disarmament. They have organised a number of large demonstrations highlighting opposition to the **Polaris** base at **Faslane** and work closely with **SCAT** - the campaign against **Trident**.

**SCND** represents Scotland at the **British CND Council** and at international nuclear disarmament conferences. They provide a literature service for local groups bookstalls.

Regular mailings from their Glasgow office keep 120 local groups and around two thousand individuals in touch with events. They invite new groups to register and individuals to join.

**Scottish CND**, 420 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow 2.

**SCRAM - the Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace** was formed in 1975. Developing from opposition to the planned reactor at **Torness** **SCRAM** works with action groups opposing every aspect of the nuclear chain from uranium mining to nuclear weapons.

They publish the bi-monthly **SCRAM Energy Bulletin** for the anti-nuclear, safe energy and disarmament movements and have published several pamphlets and a book. They loan out videos and slide tape shows and their extensive **Mail Order Service** supplies all the latest campaign materials — with discounts to local groups.

They invite you to subscribe to the **SCRAM Energy Bulletin** and to join as a **Supporting Member**.

**SCRAM**, 11 Forth St, Edinburgh