



Remembering Hiroshima and Nagasaki



In Cardiff



In Llandrindod Wells



In Oxford



and Woking (more photos inside)

In this issue:
Hiroshima & Nagasaki Days
Campaigning
Ireland and the NPT
Plus news, events and prayer diary

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Editorial

Elsewhere in this issue you will find an account of the recent history of Christian CND. A significant event is outstanding, though. It happened during our visits to London embassies prior to the NPT PrepCom. We were invited inside the American Embassy and Bob was offered a beer! We knew for sure then that there had been a change.

At the UN, Patricia and I saw fresh hope among the other NGOs, in clear contrast with the 2005 gloom. Nevertheless, things are certainly not plain sailing. Obama's initiative needs all the support we can give.

After several tries we now have a two day a week worker for the next year, courtesy of Quaker Peace and Social Witness. His name is Chris Wood. One of his jobs will be to develop Christian CND's links with other faiths.

Our new venture, supplying sessions on War and Peace to secondary pupils, has started well and we are offering it as 'enrichment' to RE departments.

Next year sees our **Golden Anniversary!** Plans are already afoot and we hope to be able to outline them in the next Ploughshare. *Come to the AGM and bring your ideas!*

All these things and all the other work down the years would not be possible without you, our Members. **Thank you** for your prayers and the support you give. You are the backbone of Christian CND, without which nothing could be achieved.

Peace be with you!

Michael Pulham

CCND AGM

AGM - 26th September at the London Mennonites Centre, 14 Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, 10.30 - 4.00pm.

NO - don't stop reading!

We have an amazing year ahead to plan and some exciting proposals to discuss. We need your ideas, too.

With this Ploughshare, you will find a nomination form. Anyone who could help on Exec - even for a limited time would be warmly welcomed.

We especially need anyone within easy reach of Coventry - and the South Coast. Why? Well come along and find out.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki Days

Jane Mitchell of Stansted Quaker Meeting reports:

“In Bardfield Quaker Meeting House, Essex, there was an ecumenical service, arranged by Essex Christian CND. There were boards showing photos of previous services in places such as Chelmsford and Brentwood Cathedrals as well as URC churches. Various members of the congregation read prayers, which started off considering the seeds of conflict within ourselves and working towards praying for a world free of conflict and nuclear weapons.

The most moving part, for me, was a form of communion. A candle had been brought from Hiroshima, and individually, we all went up to the candle and lit our own candles from it. (A candle had also been sent

from Essex to Hiroshima.) The old wooden Meeting House looked magical in the light of these candles, and I think we all felt very close to each other, the people of Hiroshima and to God.”



Essex CCND service in progress

Woking Action for Peace had a perfect evening down at the river Wey and the candles in their grapefruit shells shone brightly and sailed a long way under the road bridge and down towards Pyrford lock. It gathered a lot of attention from the people in the garden at the New Inn at Send and people in their narrow boats and reactions and comments were favourable for nuclear disarmament (a change from previous years!).

Cardiff commemorated Nagasaki Day with songs and flowers, as members of CND Cymru, Côr Cochion and Bristol Red Notes joined forces to remember the first victims of nuclear war.

The two choirs, some 25 strong, sang peace songs and distributed CND leaflets outside the market. Their message - don't inflict the nightmare of nuclear weapons on future generations - met with a warm reception from passers-by, who applauded and generously contributed to the collection for the peace movement.

In **Llandrindod Wells**, the local CND group have planted a tree in commemoration of Hiroshima and Nagasaki every year since 1983. This year, Mayor Trish Hill planted a Salix tree in the town, and afterwards, Llandrindod Wells CND Chair Vera Jones read a prayer by the tree, planted near the town's Pavilion.



Llandrindod Wells CND gather at the newly planted tree

Dialogue with Decision Makers ... Building to 2010

Every five years the Non-Proliferation Treaty comes up for review and the next Review Conference will take place in May 2010. Christian CND started preparing for this with our 'Round the World for Peace' Embassies Walk in April this year. Our long-standing members will remember the years from 2000-2005 when we had an annual walk round the embassies to celebrate the birthday of the NPT and called on them bearing a birthday cake! We were all so disappointed after all the hopes of the Millennium, when the 2005 RevCon narrowly escaped total meltdown and let our annual walk lapse.

Last November saw the election of President Obama, and a new atmosphere of positive international relationships seemed possible. After all, dialogue with decision makers is important to us, so April 27th saw us revisiting the London Embassies of the nuclear weapons states and the New Agenda Coalition. We wished to ask them what had been achieved since the last RevCon in 2005 and what position would be taken at the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) this year. We also hoped we might obtain some contact details of members of their delegations whom we might meet in New York.

It was a wet day but started well with a short liturgy at St Martin-in-the-Fields led by the Rev Richard Carter in the Dick Sheppard Chapel. We then divided into three groups (the route is too long for a single group) to cover 14 embassies. Each group had a chance to go into at least one embassy and speak to the representative there. The favourite visits where food and drink were provided were to the Irish, American (what a change from recent years!) and Russian Embassies. In fact, not only did the Irish representative give us contact details for a New York meeting, he also sent us an article for this journal (pages 6 & 7). The group who went into Egypt met the Ambassador himself and useful contacts were made with New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa (which was celebrating its National Day) and Israel. Because of timetabling (something we need to improve next year) France, Mexico, Sweden and China were closed for lunch! There was a noisy Tamil demonstration outside India and all the staff had gone home.

Armed with official papers and quotes from these meetings, Patricia and Michael Pulham set off for the PrepCom feeling as well-briefed as possible. This year both the national delegates and the NGOs were upbeat and had great hopes for a Review Conference that might actually achieve something. In 2005, the Conference almost collapsed because no agenda could be agreed, this time the 2010 agenda was fixed by the third day.

We had the pleasure of meeting the Irish delegation, as arranged by the London Embassy, an enjoyable and informative meeting. How nice to be told of the high regard in which they held CCND. 'You are so well-organised'. Well, well! We also went to various other briefings, UK, Mexico, etc. These happened after the morning NGO caucuses where we were told the programme for the day and any events that were particularly important or interesting were flagged up. Reaching Critical Will, who are mind-bogglingly efficient, produce a daily newssheet which gives an overview of the previous day's business. It even includes a nuclear quiz or crossword, eagerly received by the official delegates as well as NGOs. As well as this, they put on a party to celebrate the 10 years they had existed as a daughter project of WILPF, also celebrating its 94th birthday.

As well as the formal sessions where we could listen to the main debates, there were other fringe meetings. CND held one on the Obama effect and whether he would change things. Michael went to a meeting on disarmament education attended by a representative from our own Foreign Office. There was little experience of schools-level work, something peace organisations in the UK do rather well. There was much interest in our use of the Manga film Barefoot Gen.

Perhaps it is easy to see what we gained from going to New York, but CCND also has a special contribution to make. Next year we will continue our daily interfaith prayer vigil by the Isaiah Wall. We will continue to produce leaflets in a number of languages (10 this year) because it shows we care and respect other cultures. We will help with an interfaith liturgy in the Churches Center and we will continue our dialogue with the decision makers we meet.

Dialogue with Decision Makers ... Building to 2010

Mary Holmes was present at the meeting in the Russian Embassy and reports here:

“The Russian Federation was disappointed with the 2005 NPT Review Conference. Russia believes it has fulfilled the commitments it had made earlier with strategic arms reductions and the reduction of fissile material.

Things are more hopeful now. Presidents Obama & Medvedev spoke about NWs at the G20 meeting in London in April, in July Obama will go to Moscow to meet Medvedev and a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (START) will be drafted by the end of the year. The aim will be a reduction of about one third in the total number of US and Russian strategic NWs.

Russia wants to see:

1. The International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) strengthened and its powers increased, eg snap inspections.

2. More NW-free zones. There is now a NW-free zone in central Asia including Kazakhstan and other states that are part of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

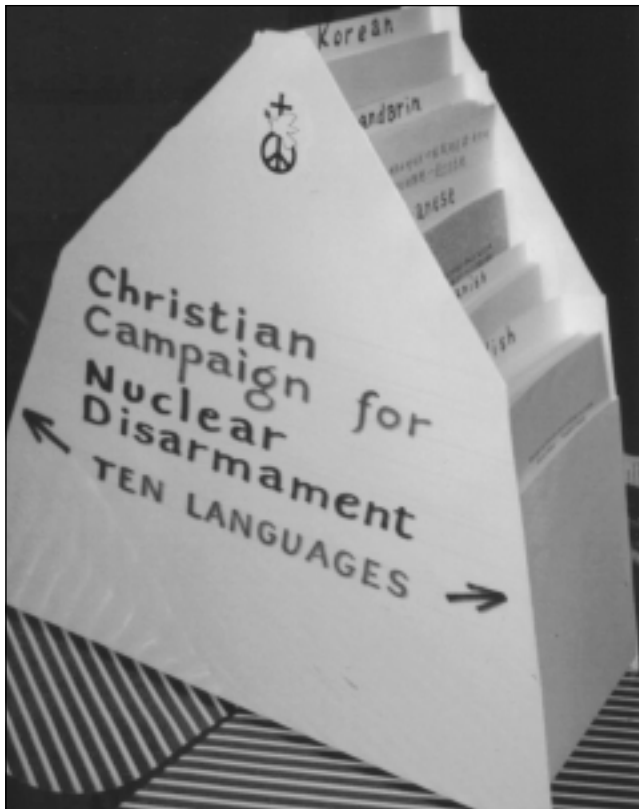
3. More attention focused on the Middle East and more effort to reduce the threat to peace the region poses.

The embassy representative said Iran & North Korea are very important but Russia believes we have to approach these countries very carefully, we must make sure AIEA Inspectors are not thrown out of the country. Iran has helped increase regional stability in central Asia and Russia has appreciated this. No investigators have found NWs so far but it does seem likely the country wants to acquire them.

Mr Sternik said he would pass on the group's concerns about nuclear weapons to the relevant authorities.”

Mary Holmes
28 April 2009

CCND in New York



The multi-language leaflets from CCND were much appreciated by states delegates and NGOs



A very blustery morning for the daily vigil at the Isaiah Wall, opposite the UN building

Ireland and the origins of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

The centrality of the NPT to international peace and security is widely recognised. The Treaty forms the main bulwark against the dissemination and proliferation of nuclear weapons and contains the only legal requirement in an international agreement which commits the five nuclear-weapons States to disarm their nuclear weapons. For 40 years, the NPT has provided the essential basis of mutual confidence allowing for the international development of exclusively peaceful uses of nuclear energy. What is not as well known is that the Treaty has its origins in a number of resolutions presented to the General Assembly from 1958 - 1961 by a small State on the periphery of Europe.

Ireland in the 1950s was an inward looking place. It had remained neutral throughout the Second World War and did not join any of the post-war military alliances. By 1955, the year in which Ireland joined the United Nations, the country was eager to boost its international profile and at the same time build on the neutrality which was fast becoming central to its foreign policy. There were few more pressing issues at the time than the nuclear arms race and the dangers that the use of nuclear weapons in a war between Superpowers posed to the survival of humanity. It was here that Ireland and its enterprising Minister for External Affairs, Frank Aiken, decided to make its mark. The fundamental logic behind the Irish thinking was the belief that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons would lead to the increased likelihood of their use - a logic which remains valid today.

The Irish delegation made its initial proposals at the UN General Assembly in 1958 and had two objectives. The first was to “establish an ad hoc committee to study the dangers inherent in the further dissemination of nuclear weapons and to recommend to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session appropriate measures for averting these dangers”. The second objective of the resolution was to have a set of amendments made to a draft resolution on the suspension of nuclear weapons testing. The amendments urged those involved not to supply other States with nuclear weapons and called on States which were not then producing nuclear weapons to “refrain from undertaking their manufacture”.

There were a number of objections particularly from Western States and, as a result, the Irish draft resolution

and its proposed amendments were withdrawn. However, Ireland requested a roll call vote on the second preambular paragraph of the resolution which recognised that “the danger now exists that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons may occur, aggravating international tension and the difficulty of maintaining world peace”. The paragraph was approved by 37 votes in favour, none against and 44 abstentions. Ireland was pleased that no delegation had voted against the paragraph and content that its actions had officially put on record, for the first time, the issue of the danger caused by the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The seeds of the NPT had been planted.

In 1959, Ireland followed up its initial work with a request that the General Assembly consider the question of the “prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons”. The Irish delegation also submitted a new draft resolution calling on the newly formed Disarmament Committee to consider how to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons “including the feasibility of an international agreement, subject to international control”. The resolution attracted support from a number of States including the US and other members of NATO although the USSR and Eastern European States were far cooler on the idea. The draft resolution was adopted by 68 votes in favour, none against and 12 abstentions. While the resolution was largely of a procedural nature, its significance lies in its introduction of the idea of a legal instrument to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons and, moreover, it stands out as the first formal recognition by the General Assembly of the necessity of urgent action to deal with the existing danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Ireland's work on the issue intensified at the General Assembly in 1960 (at which veteran Irish diplomat Frederick Boland was elected President). Ireland submitted a new draft resolution calling on “all Governments to make every effort to achieve permanent agreement on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons”. The resolution also called on States possessing nuclear weapons not to relinquish control of the weapons to another State or to transmit the information necessary for their manufacture. The resolution was approved by the General Assembly by 68 votes in favour, none against and 26 abstentions.

It was the change in US administration in 1961 that provided an opportunity to make significant progress on disarmament. President Kennedy had a personal interest in the field of arms control and was determined to reverse the inertia that had characterised the Eisenhower administration's approach. Both the US and USSR submitted proposals to the sixteenth General Assembly that contained references to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Thus, both sides were more amenable to yet another Irish proposal in 1961 entitled "the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons", a resolution which has since become known as "The Irish Resolution".

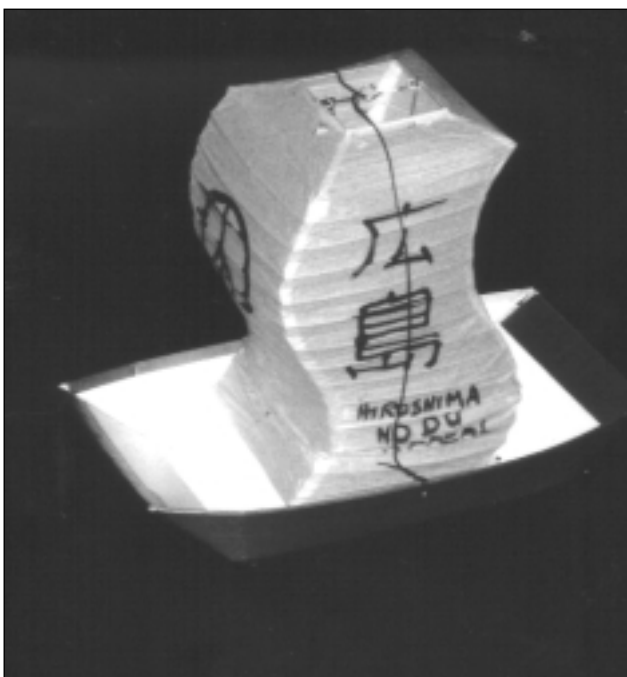
The resolution was the culmination of four years of intensive work and built upon previous submissions by highlighting the particular responsibility of States possessing nuclear weapons to conclude negotiations on an international agreement.

There was widespread support for the Irish text and on 4 December 1961, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the Irish Resolution, which ultimately led to the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1 July 1968. Credit is due to the efforts of Ireland's Department of External Affairs during the late 1950s and early 1960s that such a resolution could achieve consensus amid Cold War tensions.

The issues of disarmament and non-proliferation then gained momentum. As the resolution set out, the formulation of the Treaty was largely passed to the States most directly involved who possessed nuclear weapons (later recognised as the 'nuclear-weapons States'). Ireland continued to be actively involved in the drafting of the Treaty and was honoured for the role it played by being asked to be the first State to sign the Treaty in 1968.

Today, the Treaty has almost universal adherence. The challenges faced by the NPT are serious but they are by no means insurmountable. The election of President Obama and the change in US administration has brought with it the most positive atmosphere in arms control negotiations for a decade. The successful 2009 NPT PrepCom and agreement in the Conference on Disarmament on a programme of work have provided States with an important opportunity to make concrete progress towards a world free of nuclear weapons. While the work will inevitably be difficult, we should take inspiration from the achievement of the Irish Resolution, when the interests of international peace and security prevailed over the mistrust of Cold War politics.

With thanks to Ciarán Byrne, First Secretary (Culture and Political) Irish Embassy in London



A Woking Lantern for Hiroshima/Nagasaki Day



Service in Coventry Cathedral on 7 August
Pic: Pete Duckworth

I Desire to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

An excerpt from a speech given by Sueichi Kido, Assistant General Secretary of Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations (Nihon Hidankyo) at an NGO Session of the Third Preparatory Committee for the 2010 NPT Review Conference, 5 May 2009

I am KIDO Sueichi, and I now work as the Assistant General Secretary of Nihon Hidankyo. I am 69 years old, making me one of the relatively younger Hibakusha (A-bomb survivors). I was only five years old when the atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. I am sharing my A-bomb experience with you, wishing that it would be of some help in our common effort to achieve a world without nuclear weapons.

At 11:02 on 9 August 1945, I was with my mother in Nagasaki about two kilometers from the blast center of the bomb. I heard the roaring sound of a bomber and looked up, there was a brilliant flash, and I was blown to the ground by a strong blast. My mother carried me in her arms to an air-raid shelter. My sister Akiyo later found us in the air-raid shelter: my other sister Yukiko, my Mother, and myself lying on the floor together with many other injured people. Mother's face was severely burned and swollen, and her chest and arms were also burned. Half of my face and my chest were also heavily burned. At first, my burns did not appear so bad, but on the following day, pus started to ooze out of the infected parts of the burns. I also had a high fever of about 40 degrees Celsius.

The atomic bombs dropped on Nagasaki and on Hiroshima three days before killed 70,000 and 140,000 people respectively by the end of 1945.

In 1952, immediately after the U.S. occupation of Japan



Floating lanterns in Oxford Pic: Kelvin Gascoyne

ended, the Asahi Graph photo-magazine published a special issue featuring the atomic bomb. A rumor spread after the magazine was published, that all the Hibakusha were doomed to die from leukemia and that the Hibakusha would give birth to deformed babies. That was the first time I clearly realized that I myself was a Hibakusha. The damage done by the A-bombs did not end in 1945, and even now, they continue to torment the physical bodies and spiritual minds of the survivors. Many still die from cancers or leukemia, and the survivors are in constant fear of possible outbreaks of illnesses or genetic effects as after effects of A-bomb radiation.

The entire picture and facts about the damages caused by the A-bombs have not been fully revealed. Fragmentary and incomplete knowledge about their effects on the human body have given rise to misunderstandings and prejudices, which lead to discrimination against the Hibakusha. This discrimination against the Hibakusha still persists sixty-four years later, and not a few of them continue to hide their identity as Hibakusha. Even after I recovered from such acute symptoms as loss of hair, bleeding from the gums, and diarrhoea, I was a weak child and could not go to primary school every day. During my high school days, I sometimes thought seriously that I should not have children or that I should not marry anyone.

However, I got married in 1973. By then, I was convinced that the Hibakusha must get married and have children, as it would be one way to prove that human beings could overcome the A-bomb. My lover decided to marry me in full knowledge of the health and social problems the Hibakusha had. When my wife gave birth to a healthy baby girl, I was so relieved. She is healthy, but my fears about her health still persist.

In Japan there are about 240,000 surviving A-bomb victims. Every year, about 8,000 Hibakusha pass away. Even out of my limited experience, I can assert this: A-bombs are weapons of the devil, inherently meant for total destruction only. They do not allow humans to die or to live as humans. Humans cannot coexist with them.

We Hibakusha, A-bomb survivors, have talked about the reality of human suffering caused by A-bombs and have called for the swift abolition of nuclear weapons, because we do not want such hellish experiences and agonies to be experienced by anyone. 'No more Hibakusha' is the appeal that we send, out of our life-long experience.

I conclude my speech by urging all of you to agree on the conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention, and to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons within a set time frame.

No more Hiroshimas! No more Nagasakis! No more Hibakusha! No more war!

Thank you for your kind attention.



Above: candles and paper cranes in Coventry
Pic: Pete Duckworth



Left: "All Faiths Walking Together" around the nuclear bomb factory at Aldermaston
Pic: Kelvin Gascoyne

How to join CCND

Annual membership subscriptions are:

- Waged, individual: £12 (£15 household)
- Unwaged individual £6, (£8 household)
- Group affiliation: from £10
- I/we wish to be a member of CCND
- Please send a standing order form
- I enclose a cheque/PO (payable to CCND) to include the following:
Membership: £.....
Donation: £..... (Thank you!)
TOTAL: £.....

Denomination/church position:
(Optional)

- To help with local campaigning, I agree that my contact details can be passed on to other CCND members.

CCND will **never** pass members' details to anyone who is not a CCND member.

Name.....

Address.....Postcode.....

Telephone.....Email:.....

Please return form to: Christian CND 162 Holloway Rd, London, N7 8DQ

Aldermaston Big Blockade, February 2010

T Trident Ploughshares is organising a big blockade of Aldermaston for Monday 15 February 2010 from 7am - all day - and we need your help. This huge nuclear bomb factory has seven gates. The Tadley Gate has been assigned to faith groups. I am writing to invite you to join with me and other people of faith to witness for peace and justice at Aldermaston.

All major British churches have registered their reservations about the renewal of the UK Trident system. Many recent reports from political, military and religious sources have questioned the usefulness of Trident and since the estimated cost is likely to be at least £70 billion it is something that we do not need and cannot afford. There is to be an election in 2010 and politicians need to know that the British public will support the decision of any political party to abolish Trident.

Faith groups have a particular role to play. So often the public gets the impression that religions are in competition with each other. This is our chance to stand together in opposition to a monstrous evil.

Groups coming will be organising and training themselves, preparing their banners, singing and other expressions of faithful protest. You will have the choice of blockading the gate or of peacefully supporting this non-violent action.

Please contact me, John Hull, j.hull@queens.ac.uk (or address below) if you are willing to take part in the day. Details of the action as the organisation develops will be on www.tridentploughshares.org The general co-ordinator of faith groups on the day will be Martin Newell: martin_newell1967@yahoo.co.uk 020 7249 0041.

John M Hull

University of Birmingham, the Queen's Foundation,
Somerset Road, Edgbaston, B15 2QH.

Christian CND will be there supporting the blockade. Our new Peacemaker will coordinate actions with John Hull and Martin Newell. Look out for more information in due course.

Scottish Churches against Trident

'It is very difficult to defend the possession of weapons of mass destruction with a conditional intent to use them in terms of traditional Christian teaching' said the Rev Ian Barcroft, Convenor of the Church in Society Committee of the Scottish Episcopal Church in a letter to the Prime Minister, Gordon Brown.

In the letter, Rev Barcroft outlined his concerns regarding the renewal of Trident and urges the government to reconsider its decision to proceed with a Trident replacement and to place the decommissioning of Trident on the table at the NPT Review Conference next year. The letter has been endorsed by the College of Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church who have also written to the PM, giving their full support to the concerns expressed by Rev Ian Barcroft.

Letter in full available here: <http://tinyurl.com/l7c7b3>
and the College of Bishops statement is here:
<http://tinyurl.com/mgs4nx>

Not on the web? Contact the office and we'll send you a copy!

Peacemaker

We are very pleased to tell you that, after several years of applying, CND and CCND have been successful in our joint bid for a Peacemaker to work and campaign with us for one year. The Peacemaker's job description describes the project:

"One aspect of the work of the Peace Section of Quaker Peace and Social Witness (QPSW) is a long-standing concern to train and support those active in work and witness for peace and conflict transformation. This 1-year placement with an organisation in Britain is designed for people with a strong interest in, but limited experience of, peace campaigning and consciousness-raising on a national level. The programme aims to develop the post-holder's potential as a Peacemaker by giving him/her experience and training in campaigning, organising, researching and communication skills. The appointment is for a Quaker, or someone in sympathy with the aims of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). The Peacemaker will be placed in the national office of an organisation working on peace, security, disarmament or conflict resolution."

Chris Wood will be joining us in September.

CCND members from Devon, Chris and Carole Husson, report on their summer holiday in Scotland, which included a visit to the Faslane Peace Camp.

"We didn't choose the best weather for our trip to Faslane, having moderate to heavy rain most of the day as we journeyed through Helensburgh 5 miles from Shandon (Faslane). On arrival we could not help but admire the beauty of Loch Gare and the rolling hills around, but were quickly confronted by the Faslane Naval Base and two miles of wire about 10 feet high, topped by razor wire and continuous camera surveillance. The Loch is patrolled by boat and roads constantly monitored, which reminds us of the target we pose having the base here along with US bases around the UK. Inside, we are told 11-12000 people work.

"We arrived at the Faslane Peace Camp, a permanent fixture since 1982, which consists of about 15 dwellings; caravans, tents, lorries, buses and a sort of wooden house. The present longest standing resident has served 10 years. We met a young lady who explained that the camp has to be occupied at all times lest the police or military try to take the camp over. Some residents were away in Inverness earning a living vegetable harvesting.

The Peace Camp was set up with the blessing of Dumbarton Council who leased the site to them for £1 a month. Then in 1990 Argyle and Bute Council took over from Dumbarton and would like to remove the

site. However, the law of trespass is more difficult north of the border so the camp remains and welcomes visitors from all over the world. Every Wednesday they have a presence outside the main gate at 15.30 and the Quakers hold a vigil every Monday. The Peace Camp accommodation is now in need of some TLC to make water tight and a little more comfortable. If you are going that way or can help, they would be grateful to receive any of the following: bedding, mattresses, paint, building timber, firewood, tools, climbing gear, cooking utensils, scaffolding, a van (and a driver with some free time) and most of all, enthusiastic dedicated people!

Phone 01436 820901.

www.myspace.com/faslanepeacecamp
www.tridentploughshares.org



Indymedia photo of Faslane Peace Camp taken shortly after 10 - 15 people broke in to the nuclear base by cutting the fence with an angle-grinder

Prayer Diary

September 2009

Monday 21st - UN International Peace Day

Saturday 26th - CCND AGM Pray for all those attending and for good guidance.

October 2009

Friday 2nd - International Day of Non-Violence - Birthday of Gandhi 1869

"There are many causes that I am prepared to die for but no causes that I am prepared to kill for."

Mahatma Gandhi

Sunday 4th - St Francis Day

May God bless you with a restless discomfort about easy answers, half-truths and superficial relationships, so that you may seek truth boldly and love deep within your heart.

Friday 16th - World Food Day

O God for those who hunger give bread

To us who have bread
a hunger for justice

A grace from Central America

November 2009

2nd November All Souls Day.

To us who are alive, may He grant forgiveness:

To all those who have died a place of light and peace
Amen

Tuesday 3rd - World Community Day

And what does the Lord require of you,

But to do Justice,

and to Love Kindness,

and to walk humbly with your God

Micah 6:8

Sunday 29th - First Sunday of Advent

We seek the mighty God in the most unlikely places as a child in a stable, and in an empty tomb.

May God hear these prayers, which come from the unlikely corners of our lives.



18 September: Peace Day. Temple of Peace. A commemorative event to mark the International Day of Peace, bringing together children from different cultural and religious background. Children will explore their ideas of peace through performance, art and philosophy. Event open to schools in Cardiff and surrounding areas. Contact: Ona Flindall, UNA Wales t: 02920 228 549 e:onaflindall@wcia.org.uk

Sunday 20 September: 'Peace in the Park' - to celebrate the UN International Day of Peace (Sept. 21st) - Vale Park, Wallasey, Wirral. 2-5pm Stalls, bands, speakers, cafe, children's corner. Further Info. Barbara: 0151 638 3967 or Janet: 0151 677 1133.

Monday 21 September: The United Nations International Day of Peace. 7.30pm service at St Mary's Church, Maldon (by the Quay). Further details: Beryl 01277 353450.

26 September: CCND AGM, 10.30 - 4pm at the London Mennonites Centre, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate. Nearest tube: Highgate. All welcome. Contact the office for more details. Please bring lunch to share.

21 September: Peace Day celebration. We will gather at 6:30 pm, around the Woking Action for Peace cherry tree in Woking Park for a short ceremony. Please bring some snack food and drink to share. Further information from: Woking Action for Peace, tel 01483 725439 or 01483 824980

20 - 21 September: Services & Events for Peace. On International Prayer for Peace Day (20th Sept) and UN International Peace Day (21st Sept). Resources for services and events from: Peace Services, World Disarmament Campaign, PO Box 28209, Edinburgh, EH9 1ZR. 0131 446 9545.

2 October - 2 January 2010: World Peace March. <http://www.worldmarch.info/> Organised by A World Without Wars.UK organising team meets regularly, contact 079 6636 0651 or openroads@gmail.com

Saturday 3 October: Rally against Missile Defense at US Communications Base. Assemble 12.00pm at Croughton village Reading Rooms NN13 5LT. Speakers include Bruce Kent; picnic and music. Bring flags, banners, friends and peace! 'RAF' Croughton is on the A43, 2 miles North of M40 junction 10, just South of Brackley. Bookable transport available from Oxford 07949 320026 oxonpeace@yahoo.co.uk

3 October: Protest against Missile Defense at the American base at NSA Menwith Hill. Part of the annual international week of protest called for by the Global Network Against Nuclear Weapons and Power in Space: www.space4peace.org Organised by the Campaign for the Accountability of American Bases - CAAB - 01423 884076 mail@caab.com <http://www.caab.org.uk/what-can-i-do>

3 October: Celebrating Nonviolence - International Day of Nonviolence. Gathering between 5.30 pm - 6.45 for prayer, readings, story-telling at St Ethelburga's Centre for Reconciliation & Peace, 78 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AG, 020 7496 1610. Organised by St Ethelburga's and Pax Christi. All welcome.

9 - 11 October: Anglican Pacifist Fellowship annual conference and AGM. Sneaton Castle near Whitby. Contact 01908 510642 for details and booking.

Saturday 10 October: Central England Peace Committee & the Anabaptist Network Present: Shalom Activists. Anabaptists and Quakers in the 21st Century. 10.00am to 5.00pm at The Priory Rooms, Bull St, Birmingham. An exciting opportunity for Quakers and Anabaptists in Britain to get to know each other better and to explore the current relevance of these two historic peace church traditions. Keynote speaker: Noel Moules Founder and programme coordinator of the Workshop. The cost is £ 15 (£ 12 if unwaged) and includes a sandwich lunch and refreshments during the day. For more information and booking details please contact: Barbara Forbes (0121 523 5797 or forbesbarbarae@yahoo.co.uk) Stuart Masters (0121 451 3369 or stu.masters@phonecoop.coop)

10 - 11 October: CND Annual Conference. Incorporating an international meeting: Working for a successful NPT Review Conference 2010. Mary Ward Centre, Tavistock Place, London WC1. 020 7700 2393 <http://www.cnduk.org/>

Wednesday 14 October: Myth, Truth And Nation-State; How do our 'histories' help create our wars? How the teaching of history can help overcome mistrust and conflict between nations. Speaker: Professor Stefan Berger with Jeremy Corbyn MP. 6.30-8.30pm Grimond Room, Portcullis House, Westminster, London. No charge, all welcome. <http://www.abolishwar.org.uk/>

CCND goods

Pack of 24 A4 sheets of Interfaith quotations on peace as used at the Creation Conference £1 a pack

Legacy leaflet Free

Churches' pack Free

T-Shirts £12 each.

Cotton bags £3 each.

Picasso Greetings Cards. £2.50 for six.. *Out of stock - re-ordering soon*

Christmas Cards, £2.50 for six.

Other CCND items available: badges, enamel brooches, window stickers, pens and a history of CCND.

See your membership insert for details and an order form.

Send orders to:

Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

162 Holloway Road, London N7 8DQ

Tel: 020 7700 4200 Fax: 020 7700 2357

Email: christians@cnduk.org Web: <http://ccnd.gn.apc.org/>

