UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY: UK votes against call for DU transparency

The Government has ignored calls from MPs on all sides of the political spectrum and voted against a United Nations General Assembly resolution which calls on states that have used depleted uranium (DU) weapons during conflict to release information on where they fired them and in what quantities.

The resolution was triggered by the news that the US has refused to reveal where it has fired at least 400,000kg of the radioactive and chemically toxic weapons in Iraq. The resolution was supported by 148 countries. The UK, US, France and Israel were the only states to vote against. Use of the weapons continues to be linked to reports of ill health among service personnel and civilians alike, most notably in the Iraqi cities of Fallujah and Basrah.

Campaigners from the UK Uranium Weapons Network have branded the government’s position as deeply hypocritical as the UK has cooperated with the UN over its use of the weapons in Iraq in 2003. Transparency on DU use was highlighted as being of fundamental importance by the Royal Society before the Iraq conflict, as a means of facilitating the monitoring and clearance of sites. Prior to the 2003 conflict, an MoD spokesperson told the BBC that the MoD had a “moral obligation” to the people of Iraq over the UK’s use of DU weapons. At present there may be hundreds of sites in Iraq contaminated by the weapons, with many likely to be in populated areas.

The MoD has sought to justify the voting position they share with the French and US governments. However, an MoD statement on the issue left campaigners puzzled by what appeared to be deliberate misrepresentations of the resolution wording and apparent attempts at obfuscation. All three governments claim that they are under no legal obligation to release the information, arguing that it is up to them to release the data at a time of their own choosing. Because of this, they claimed that the resolution was irrelevant. Campaigners have pointed out that it has now been 19 years since the weapons were first used in Iraq and that the question is not one of obligations, but rather whether the request for transparency within the resolution was reasonable. 148 states, including key NATO partners, evidently thought that it was.

Early Day Motion 825, which called on the government to support the resolution had attracted 93 signatures by the time of the UN vote. A similar Motion was also lodged in the Scottish Parliament. EDM signatories came from across the political spectrum and members of all parties published a letter in The Telegraph in late November urging the government to vote in favour.

“The government’s decision to vote against the resolution is extremely disappointing,” said a UK UWN spokesperson. “Sites contaminated by land mines, cluster munitions or depleted uranium all represent a post-conflict hazard to civilians. All these sites require remedial work and, as a vast majority of states recognise, including those states that have had to endure the impact of these weapons, that work is impossible without full transparency over where the weapons have been used.”

“The UK government seems to have little interest in promoting what it has already recognised as its moral and legal obligations for the management of contaminated sites. In taking this position they have missed a valuable opportunity to reduce the impact of these toxic and radioactive weapons on civilian populations.”

In this issue of CADU News we will report on the steps leading up to this historic vote and the new light it has shed on the UK’s increasingly weak position over its continuing use of depleted uranium munitions. It has been a busy autumn...

INSIDE:
PAGE 2 & 4 CAMPAIGN UK campaign report from this autumn’s activities
PAGE 3 CAMPAIGN Signatories to EDM 825 and Scottish Parliament motion S3M-7332
PAGE 5 NEWS Irish DU ban sails through Senate
PAGE 6 ICBUW 2010 international campaign review
PAGE 7 CAMPAIGN Reflections on the UK campaign
CAMPAIGN: UK activities in support of the UN General Assembly vote

The importance of UK policy in the international debate on uranium weapons should not be underestimated. As a DU user, stockpiler and manufacturer; Security Council, EU and NATO member, a shift in UK policy would have significant repercussions internationally. CADU and the UK Network will therefore have a crucial role to play in the international campaign. For this reason we were pleased to be in a position to employ a part-time worker to help push the campaign forward early this year. The main priority was to increase awareness of a UN General Assembly resolution to be tabled in October. We hoped that the text would include a request for DU users to hand over targeting data to affected states as a means of facilitating additional research and decontamination.

Parliamentary work
Lev Eakins joined us in June and quickly set about developing the tools he needed to lobby effectively. Parliamentary and media databases were created and we began to put a strategy in place for the autumn. We also developed new media and parliamentary briefings and sought to engage with the incoming Coalition ministers. Unfortunately they were generally less keen to engage with us than we were with them. Nevertheless, we did manage to secure a meeting with Liberal Democrats Armed Forces Minister Nick Harvey.

Lev then began promoting the EDM and we were delighted to secure Peter Bottomley (CON) as the motion’s primary sponsor. Bottomley was joined by the Chair of the Parliamentary Labour Party Tony Lloyd, and incoming President of the Liberal Democrats Tim Farron as secondary sponsors. True to form, the SNP, Plaid Cymru and Caroline Lucas of the Greens were also extremely supportive of our work. SNP MSP Bill Wilson deserves a special mention for submitting a series of timely motions on the issue in the Scottish Parliament.

We had originally aimed for just 60 EDM signatories, so we were extremely pleased when we smashed through that target and kept on going. Continued on page four...
Scottish Parliament motion
S3M-7332 Bill Wilson: UN Vote on Depleted Uranium—That the Parliament notes various reports of recent increases in the incidence of childhood leukaemia and other cancers, stillbirths and birth defects in Iraq, which also suggest that these are linked to the deployment of depleted uranium weaponry; supports the recent UN resolution calling on countries using depleted uranium weapons to release quantitative and geographical data relating to the use of these weapons to the governments of affected states; notes that the UK Government did not support the resolution at an earlier stage, and expresses the hope that, when the resolution goes forward to the United Nations General Assembly for a second vote at the end of November 2010, it will at least not veto it.

Supported by: Joe FitzPatrick, Brian Adam, Rob Gibson, Bob Doris, Christina McKelvie, Christine Grahame, Kenneth Gibson, Robin Harper, Bill Kidd, Hugh O'Donnell, Jamie Hepburn, Maureen Watt, Aileen Campbell, Linda Fabiani, Mike Pringle, Dave Thompson, Gil Paterson, Stewart Maxwell, Anne McLaughlin
The Telegraph, November 26th
Second-hand uranium

SIR – The use of depleted uranium in weapons has long been a source of concern. It is estimated that America used at least 400 tons of these munitions in Iraq in 1991 and 2003.

This is an estimate because America, unlike Britain, has not released data on where these munitions were used, or in what quantities. Until this is made available, hazard-awareness programmes, monitoring and, where necessary, decontamination, will be impossible.

Reports of increased illness in Fallujah, and the legacy of the weapons’ use in the Balkans, have inspired a UN resolution calling on uranium weapon users to release data, upon request, to affected states. Britain, America, France and Israel voted against the resolution in the first round of voting; 136 states voted in favour.

The Ministry of Defence subsequently argued that, as there is no international legal obligation for states to release this information, the resolution is “irrelevant”. This is disingenuous in the extreme.

There will be a second vote on the resolution on December 8, and motions in Westminster and Holyrood are calling on the Government to vote in favour or abstain. Given that the resolution asks for nothing more than the MoD has already undertaken, it would reflect poorly on Britain if we opposed it a second time.

Peter Bottomley MP (Con)
Tim Farron MP (Lib)
Tony Lloyd MP (Lab)
Angus Robertson MP (SNP)
Elfyn Llwyd MP (Plaid Cymru)
Margaret Ritchie MP (SDLP)
Caroline Lucas MP (Green)
Naomi Long MP (Alliance)
Baroness Afshar
London SW1

First Committee resolution

Although we couldn’t get a meeting with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Doug Weir did manage to meet with a UK diplomat in New York while promoting the UN resolution. It soon became apparent that humanitarian and environmental concerns were pretty low on the UK’s list of priorities.

It also emerged that the UK, France and US had developed a joint position on the issue, a process apparently managed by the French. You can read their explanation of vote here: http://www.bandepleteduranium.org/en/docs/148.pdf

The three states voted against the resolution in the first round of voting at the First Committee. Overall, the results of the vote were positive however, with fewer abstentions than in 2007 and 2008.

MoD response

The MoD responded to our work with an extended version of the joint UK, US, French UN explanation of vote. This sought to downplay any suggestions that DU was hazardous and at-

Day of Action

For ICBUW’s International Day of Action Against DU on November 6th, we planned a publicity stunt at the US embassy in London. Keen to highlight the lack of transparency over the US’s use of DU, we bought seven metres of highly reflective and opaque mylar, for use as a giant mirror. (Photo on page 2)

We were joined on the day by members of the Iraqi National Group, Hastings Against War and London Region CND.

General Assembly vote

As the vote neared, we began work on a letter to the papers, outlining our concerns and highlighting the EDM. The final version that appeared in The Telegraph in late November is reproduced opposite, we are grateful to all the signatories for their support.

The final UN vote took place on the 8th December, with a record breaking 148 countries supporting the text. ICBUW was pleased with the result of the vote but there are still many serial abstainers to work on, and of course, the UK, US, France and Israel seem to be thoroughly wedded to their position. By the time of the vote, EDM 825 had attracted the support of 93 MPs.

What the vote and the accompanying campaigning work has done is highlight the UK’s hypocritical position on this issue. You will recall that the UK cooperated with the UN over its use of DU in Iraq in 2003. It also part-funded a capacity building programme in Iraq to help train staff at the Iraqi Ministry of the Environment to identify contaminated sites.

By refusing to support a general call for transparency the UK has shown that it was merely paying lip service to the recommendations of the Royal Society and others and is unwilling, or unable, to persuade its allies to follow its lead. It is also standing firmly in the way of further research work into the long-term impact of DU contamination on communities affected by their use.

This is completely unacceptable and at odds with their general obligations under IHL to protect civilian populations and the environment. It also runs counter to the MoD’s claim that it has a moral obligation to the people of Iraq over its use of DU weapons.

It was a busy six months and we look forward to building further on the momentum created in 2011.
A Private Members Bill that would ban all weapons containing depleted uranium in Ireland has passed through the Senate – making it only the second time a Private Members Bill has done so. The bill will now be considered by the parliament’s lower house.

Green Party Chairman Dan Boyle’s Prohibition of Depleted Uranium Weapons Bill 2009 passed its fifth parliamentary stage with flying colours on November 17th after receiving praise from senators from across the political spectrum and an endorsement from Dick Roche, Minister of State at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Irish government had decided not to oppose the bill’s passage and no Senator spoke against it.

Speaking in the debate, Roche said: “Senator Boyle’s Bill will have the effect of enshrining in statute Government policy. This Bill is welcome because it states where we stand. When this issue next arises for discussion within the European Union, we will be able to say that Ireland has taken this step.”

Several amendments had been suggested for the bill, including one that would have widened its scope to include any weapon containing uranium – which could potentially have covered some types of nuclear weapons. This amendment was rejected as the bill’s sponsors were keen that it remained simple and focused. There was also a short discussion on whether restrictions should be placed on the Irish Defence Forces becoming engaged in conflicts where the weapons are used.

The bill will now proceed to the parliament’s lower house the Dail, where further amendments may be added, before returning to the Senate. That it is only the second Private Member’s Bill to be passed by the Senate can only be a positive sign that it will proceed swiftly through the Dail.

…the passage of this important Bill, which relates to a weapon that is horrible in its content and effect is a statement of what this House and the country can do to bring about a better world...

The bill’s sponsor Dan Boyle said: “The passage of a Private Members’ Bill in either House is a rare and significant event. I thank those who helped us to arrive at this stage. The passage of this important Bill which relates to a weapon that is horrible in its content and effect is a statement of what this House and the country can do to bring about a better world.”

Boyle went on to thank ICBUW’s partner in Ireland Action From Ireland (AFRI) and the Coalition itself for their input during the legislative process.

Speaking after the bill’s passage, independent Senator David Norris, a keen advocate for the legislation criticised the UK government’s policy on the issue: “[The UK] have withheld information, including scientific information, on the disposition of landmines, etc. They have claimed that there is no point in supporting research because of the lack of information. They are playing a damnable double game. I hope the transcript of this debate will be sent to them. I am glad the Bill is being passed tonight. I welcome the legislation and congratulate those involved.”

…the passage of this important Bill, which relates to a weapon that is horrible in its content and effect is a statement of what this House and the country can do to bring about a better world...

Several Senators noted that the bill should be seen in an international context, drawing attention to the message it sent to Europe and beyond. Senator Niall Ó Brolcháin said: “It is obvious that we want to move forward on a Europe-wide basis also. We need to look at this aspect, as we want this legislation to be effective. It is in keeping with Ireland’s great tradition of introducing progressive legislation in this area.”

This sentiment was echoed by Senator Mark Dearey, who said: “I hope the passage of this Bill will encourage other countries to introduce legislation on depleted uranium weapons. A raft of other legislation will probably be required in the future because depleted uranium weapons leave behind a legacy that affect civilians, rather than military personnel.

“A lot of work remains to be done at international and further treaties need to be agreed to deal with the explosive remnants of war. We need to address the lacuna in international treaties. If this legislation prompts our colleagues around Europe, in particular, to introduce similar measures and extend the reach of existing treaties to deal with depleted uranium weapons left behind after combat, we will have done a good evening’s work of lasting consequence.”

ICBUW expressed gratitude to all the members of the Senate who spoke passionately in favour of the bill, and in particular to Senators Boyle and Norris and Minister of State Roche, whose support has been critical for its success.

ICBUW was also grateful to AFRI, who helped facilitate this process and wished the bill smooth passage in the Dail.


**CAMPAIGN:** Irish DU ban bill sails through Senate with cross party support

**NEW ZEALAND:** ban bill submitted in parliament

A Private Members Bill calling for a domestic ban on DU in New Zealand is expected to enter parliament in March 2011 after being selected from a monthly lottery.

The bill is sponsored by Labour’s Phil Twyford MP. Twyford is the Associate Foreign Affairs Spokesperson on Disarmament and Arms Control and he is hopeful that the bill will attract cross party support.

In a statement, he said: “My Bill would prohibit depleted uranium weapons on the basis of the precautionary principle. I believe there is sufficient concern internationally about the health effects on people subjected to depleted uranium weapons that they should be banned until independent scientific evidence proves they’re not responsible for unacceptable health problems, including birth defects.”

**COSTA RICA:** ban bill takes major step forward

A law proposal that would ban DU weapons in Costa Rica has taken a significant step forward after President Laura Chinchilla added it to her legislative agenda.

The proposed amendment to the country’s weapons law would add to the existing ban on manufacturing the weapons in the country’s Free Trade Zones.

Campaigners were concerned that the legislation had stalled after the original sponsor lost his seat in recent elections. After some lobbying they managed to get six of the country’s seven political parties to join a joint letter requesting that it be added to the agenda.
ICBUW: 2010 international campaign review

2010 has seen the international campaign against DU continue to gather momentum. In January, ICBUW released news that the US was set to discontinue the production of medium calibre DU rounds, as fired by the A10 aircraft and armoured vehicles. The reasons behind this decision are varied but increasing international pressure is likely to have played a role. In February, Costa Rica banned production of DU in its Free Trade Zones – low tax areas in the countries that attract major corporations. The move was seen as a precursor to legislation for a domestic ban.

In March, a draft bill for a ban on the weapons in Ireland received cross party support in the Senate, with a government minister speaking in its favour. In the UK, growing concern over reports of illnesses in the Iraqi city of Fallujah led to an Early Day Motion accusing the US government of atrocities. In April, ICBUW was saddened by the sudden death of the Irish legal specialist Dr Avril MacDonald. Dr MacDonald had been one of the leading advocates for a precautionary approach to the use of uranium weapons and had worked with ICBUW for many years. Earlier that month, ICBUW had visited the Balkans to investigate the legacy of the use of DU there, work that would have a major impact on the campaign with the issues of user transparency and the capacity of states to manage contamination featuring heavily in the following months.

During May, ICBUW Coordinator Doug Weir visited Dublin to present the Balkan findings to Senators and the government; while in June, ICBUW visited Geneva to discuss our findings with UN delegations. June also saw the publication of a discussion paper on the post conflict response to DU contamination, and the launch of a new civil society network in Germany. At the end of the month, the European Parliament called for a precautionary approach to the use of uranium weapons and had worked with ICBUW for many years. Earlier that month, ICBUW had visited the Balkans to investigate the legacy of the use of DU there, work that would have a major impact on the campaign with the issues of user transparency and the capacity of states to manage contamination featuring heavily in the following months.

FRANCE: questions asked in parliament

As French and Belgian campaigners seek to draw attention to France’s ongoing stockpiling of depleted uranium munitions, Député M. Jean-Luc Warsmann of the majority Union pour un Mouvement Populaire has submitted two questions on the issue to the government. The first question noted that France’s current inventory of 105mm DU rounds appear to be being dismantled, it went on to ask whether that is also the case for France’s 120mm rounds. It also asked whether France is developing, or will develop, other types of weapons containing depleted uranium.

The second question requested that the Defence Minister inform parliament of France’s position on the European Parliament’s resolutions calling for a EU-wide moratorium.

NORWAY: Foreign Minister calls for more research and transparency

Norway’s Foreign Minister has called for user transparency and continued research into the potential impact of depleted uranium weapons during a discussion on the issue in the Norwegian parliament. Foreign Minister Støre said that the government was looking seriously at the issue of due to ongoing concerns over their impact. But said that as long as there was no direct causal link to ill health it would not be possible to work directly for an international ban on their use. He announced continued funding for ICBUW’s research programme. Meanwhile, ICBUW staff began preparations for a major lobbying effort at the UN First Committee in New York.

October began with the publication of new opinions from states and UN agencies on DU. Included were calls for action from some states; an acceptance that DU contamination could be indiscriminate from the WHO and a call for a precautionary approach to the weapons from UNEP. The opinions of DU users were conspicuous by their absence. Soon after, the Non-Aligned Movement published their draft UN resolution, which called for the users of DU to hand over targeting data, when requested to do so, to the governments of affected states. An ICBUW team of staff and volunteers met with a record 65 states and UN agencies during 10 hectic days in New York to promote the draft, helped by the newly published ICBUW Balkans report A Question of Responsibility. ICBUW member organisations also lobbied their governments to support the draft. Here in the UK, Early Day Motion 825 was submitted. At the end of the month, the UN First Committee voted on the resolution passing it by 136 states to four. Abstentions were down on previous years after Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Greece, Luxembourg and Slovenia shifted position.

November has now become a month of action against DU – instead of just a day - and across the world groups ratcheted up their campaigning to draw attention to the UN vote. French campaigners descended en masse on the country’s DU firing range; Belgian activists targeted the French embassy in Brussels; Japanese campaigners held a string of actions and seminars across the country while events also took place in Iceland, Ireland and Greece. In the UK, campaigners visited the US embassy and demanded transparency over its use of at least 400 tonnes of DU in Iraq. Midway through the month, and just before the onset of the country’s financial strife, the Irish DU ban bill made history as it passed the Senate unopposed.

In December, the General Assembly passed the resolution by the greatest margin yet as 148 states supported calls for transparency. French, US and UK campaigners were once again angered by their governments’ refusal to support the text and vowed to maintain pressure on them. The year ended with the welcome news that funding for ICBUW’s research programme would continue into 2011, thanks to the ongoing support of the Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
August seems like a very, very long time ago. As you may imagine from the reports elsewhere in this newsletter, the CADU office has witnessed a non-stop operation during the last few months as we tried to shift government policy. It has been, variously, exhilarating, frustrating and exhausting - in roughly equal measures. While we did not achieve our main aim of shifting the UK’s position at the UN, we did make some major advances along the way.

The most fundamental of these has been the increased impact of our political work. This has been thanks to the good offices of Lev, our part time UK Network Campaigner. Lev has been extremely busy phoning, faxing and emailing parliamentarians since late summer. This has not been in vain and the 93 signatures to the EDM is testament to that. The total compares very favourably with many of the Trident EDMs and we were extremely pleased with the outcome.

We hope to use the EDM as a springboard for further parliamentary work next year. We are extremely grateful to the Network for Social Change and to our much missed supporter Richard Crump for the financial support for Lev’s post. We hope that Richard would have been pleased with our activities this year.

One of the more significant outcomes of our work in 2010 has been that some of the veils surrounding UK DU weapons policy have slipped as they have struggled to defend their increasingly hypocritical stance.

When Lev received the MoD’s justification for the UK’s position on the UN vote (discussed on page 4), we didn’t know whether to laugh or cry. Not quite believing what we were reading, we contacted ICBUW’s legal specialist for a second opinion - just in case there was something we had missed. But no, the MoD’s response really was as feeble as it looked. ICBUW’s Dave Cullen worked on a response, you can read it, and the MoD’s statement in full here: http://www.bandepleteduranium.org/en/a/359.html We heartily recommend that you take the time.

It is now blindingly obvious that the UK, France and the US have rejected previous arguments over DU and instead are sticking with the: “We need this weapon and will not do anything to jeopardise our use of it until something better comes along,” argument. Refreshing honesty, and perhaps a sign of weakness, after all, international humanitarian law dictates that the perceived utility of a weapon cannot override humanitarian concerns and obligations. ICBUW will be investigating some of these claims of DU’s utility during 2011. We suspect that the UK’s ammunition in particular is somewhat less effective than advertised.

On the subject of hypocrisy, we were reading a copy of the 2009 UK Strategy for Radioactive Discharges recently. This was triggered by news from our European colleagues that under EU legislation, any radioactive discharge measuring over 10Bq/g needs to be controlled in some way. Becquerels equate to the number of radioactive decays per second per unit of mass.

Uranium 238 - the primary isotope of DU - has an activity of 12,445Bq/g. The DU used in weapons is somewhat higher as it still contains some uranium 235 and is traditionally contaminated with reactor products like plutonium. It also gets increasingly radioactive as the years pass and various decay products build up. Needless to say, firing large quantities of it in built up areas does not equate with most people’s idea of a controlled discharge.

It was therefore with interest that we noted that UK radioactive discharge policy is based on two principles - namely the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle. Furthermore, the strategy also states that:

“The Government considers that the unnecessary introduction of radioactivity into the environment is undesirable, even at levels where the doses to both human and non-human species are low and, on the basis of current knowledge, are unlikely to cause harm”

We thought that one deserved to be in bold. If only the UK would apply the same standards to its radioactive discharges in far away lands as it does to those closer to home.

Reviewing civilian safety standards and looking at military health and safety legislation will also form part of ICBUW’s research programme next year.

Finally, we would like to wish all our supporters a happy Christmas and a peaceful New Year. We will be taking a short break from campaigning and will be back refreshed early in 2011.

**Ideas for action...**

**ICBUW animation**

We are just putting the finishing touches to an animation on depleted uranium for ICBUW entitled ‘When the Dust Settles’. The five minute short will be posted online early next year but we will need your help circulating it if it is to go viral.

**Download ‘A Question of Responsibility’**

ICBUW’s newly published report on the legacy of DU munitions in the Balkans is available for download from here: http://www.bandepleteduranium.org/en/docs/134.pdf

Interactive maps of Balkan DU strikes: http://goo.gl/9XjF

**CADU materials**

CADU offers a diverse range of campaign materials for local events. We can provide posters, leaflets and speakers. If you are planning an event, please contact Doug Weir on 0161 273 8293
What is CADU?
The Campaign Against Depleted Uranium is based in Manchester and was set up in January 1999 to campaign for a ban on depleted uranium weapons. We produce a briefing pack, leaflets, and other resources. Groups and individuals can affiliate to CADU, and become part of this worldwide movement to stop DU.

CADU’s aims are:
- to fight for a global ban on the manufacture, export, and use of uranium weapons
- to fight for recognition by the MoD that these weapons are connected with illnesses among Gulf War veterans and civilians in Iraq and elsewhere
- to put pressure on governments who use them to take responsibility for environmental decontamination or areas where it has been used

What is ICBUW?
In 2003, along with 14 other NGOs we founded the International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons (ICBUW). ICBUW now has over 12 member organisations, and a presence in 30 countries.

ICBUW is managed by an international Steering Committee made up of activists from its member organisations. CADU hosts its International Office in Manchester, UK.

The ICBUW Mission Statement calls for a halt to the production, testing, sale, stockpiling, transport and export of uranium weapons and a decommissioning of all existing stockpiles. It also calls for full disclosure of the locations where these weapons have been used, the amounts involved, and for investigations into the environmental and medical effects.

More: www.bandepleteduranium.org

The UK Uranium Weapons Network
Launched in June 2009, UWN is an umbrella organisation whose members:

- Call for the UK to accept an EU-wide moratorium on the use of uranium weapons in line with the European Parliament’s 2008 resolution ‘Depleted uranium weapons and their effect on human health and the environment - towards a global ban on the use of such weapons’ by removing its CHARM3 tank ammunition from service.
- Call on the UK to stop the testing of uranium weapons.
- Call on the UK government to support a global ban on the use, transport, manufacture, stockpiling, sale and export of all conventional uranium weapons and armour and to work multilaterally towards a comprehensive uranium weapon convention.

Members include: The Campaign Against the Arms Trade, Campaign Against Depleted Uranium, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the Environmental Justice Foundation, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, MEDACT, the Muslim Council of Britain, the Northern Friends Peace Board, Pax Christi, People & Planet, Quaker Peace & Social Witness and the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom.

Please help support our work by affiliating to CADU and subscribing to CADU News:

Cut out, complete and return this form to: CADU, Bridge 5 Mill, 22a Beswick St, Ancoats, Manchester. M4 7HR

Name ________________________________________________
Address ____________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

affiliation rates (including CADU News quarterly) are now £8 per year (students/unwaged), £10 per year (waged) and £30 per year (groups), but please consider donating more than this if possible.

I enclose a cheque for ______________ (yearly affiliation)

Please consider affiliating by standing order instead - form below:

Account Name _______________________________    Account No. __________________
SortCode ______________    Bank Name ________________________________
Bank Address ________________________________________________________________

I authorise the payment of £ ___________ every month / year (delete as appropriate)
starting from ____________ (enter date), until further notice to:

Campaign Against Depleted Uranium (CADU), Bank sort Code - 08-92-99, Account No. 65042867, Co-operative Bank, Kings Valley Yew St, Stockport, Cheshire, SK4 2JU

Signed       Date

Name ________________________________________________
Address ____________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________