Resolution 1

Marking the 40th anniversary of the Faslane Peace Camp

Proposed by: Iona Soper, Secretary, Glasgow CND
Seconded by: Jonathan Russel, CND North East Scotland

The Faslane Peace Camp is the world’s longest running active protest site, a long-established part of the Scottish anti-nuclear movement and being close to the Faslane base, an iconic symbol of resistance in the frontline of the fight against nuclear weapons. The dedication and sacrifice of those who stay in it is an inspiration to everyone committed to the removal of nuclear weapons from Scotland and the world. Their role and that of the camp should be publicly recognised and celebrated on the occasion of its 40th anniversary.

The Peace Camp also needs help to ensure that it continues to exist until all nuclear weapons are removed from Scotland. Help is needed, for example, to make it a more comfortable, easier place to stay particularly in the winter months and to identify and develop its potential future contribution to the anti-nuclear movement. Various suggestions have been made such as that it might have a role as a place where protestors coming to Faslane could have a temporary base, and as a place where past and present residents could pass on their experience and skills in taking direct action. The practicality, including costs and funding options, of these and other options need to be considered.

SCND acknowledges that the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Faslane Peace Camp falls on the 12th June 2022, that arrangements to mark the occasion are being made by the camp and:

1. that SCND will also hold outdoor public and other events to mark this significant date and
2. will meet with the representatives of the camp and Support Group to facilitate, if agreed, the establishment of a short-term working party to identify and evaluate the future needs and potential of the Camp, ways in which SCND and other organisations might provide more help to the Support Group and to improving conditions and developing the potential of the camp.
Resolution 2

Victims of nuclear testing

Proposed by: David Peutherer, Chair Glasgow CND
Seconded by: David Kelly, Vice-chair Glasgow CND

When engaged in conversation about nuclear weapons people will often say they are not a problem because they have never been used. Some know about Hiroshima and Nagasaki but very few know anything about the 2056 nuclear tests carried out between 1945 and 2017, the many thousands of people who were killed, suffered or are dying as a consequence of them and the extent to which their living environments were contaminated and poisoned.

Of the 2056 tests 528 were detonated in the atmosphere. But many underground tests “have also vented radioactive material into the atmosphere and left radioactive contamination in the soil.” [Arms Control Association, July 2020 ] . There is no universally accepted figure but a 1991 study by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) predicted that roughly 2.4 million people could eventually die from cancer as a result of atmospheric testing. There is a need to publicise the issue to make more people aware of the effects of nuclear weapons, to illustrate the total disregard which those who make, possess and threaten to use them have for human life and to increase support for nuclear disarmament.

SCND therefore agrees to make the UN International Day Against Nuclear Tests on 29 August 2022 a day on which SCND holds outdoor and other events to commemorate and draw attention to those who were killed, suffered ill-health or whose living environments were poisoned and degraded as a consequence of the testing of nuclear weapons. Branches will be invited to hold local events.
Resolution 3

The nuclear weapons industry in Scotland

Proposed by: Iona Soper, Secretary, Glasgow CND
Seconded by: David Peutherer, Chair, Glasgow CND

In recent years significant attention has been given to Scotland’s role in the arms trade. The Scottish Peace Network carried out a campaign against grants being given to arms manufacturers by the Scottish Government through Scottish Enterprise. Earlier this year the Campaign Against the Arms Trade [CAAT] published ‘Made in Scotland : The deadly relationship fuelling the crisis in Yemen’ the first report in a research series uncovering the insidious role that Scotland plays within the UK’s arms trade. There has however been no research or campaign focussed specifically on:

- the manufacture in Scotland of equipment for use in nuclear weapons systems,
- investment in the companies which make them by banks, other financial institutions, and public bodies
- grants and other assistance provided by the Scottish Government or any of its agencies such as Scottish Enterprise.

SCND therefore agrees to have discussions with CAAT and Don’t Bank on the Bomb about the possibility of carrying out research to identify which companies in Scotland make such equipment, sources of investment in the companies and any grants or other assistance provided to them directly or indirectly by the Scottish Government.

SCND further agrees to produce with CAAT and Don’t Bank on the Bomb if they so agree, a report on the research to highlight the involvement of Scotland despite opposition to nuclear weapons by the Scottish Government, public bodies, organisations in the Scottish peace movement and a majority of the Scottish public.
Constitutional Amendment 1

Extraordinary General Meetings

Proposed by: Lynn Jamieson
Seconded by: Janet Fenton

Resolution: In Article 7 of the Constitution, add the following sentence: "The Executive Committee shall also have the power to call a Special General Meeting by decision of a simple majority of its members."

Explanatory note: Currently a Special General Meeting of Scottish CND can only be called following a request from 50 members. This amendment would also give the Executive Committee the power to call an Special General Meeting. This is a standard provision in most constitutions, and allows for the Executive to bring urgent business to the membership for a decision in between AGMs, in the rare circumstances when this may be required.