

CAMPAIGN WALES



CND CYMRU MEMBERS NEWSLETTER

No. 11 JAN./FEB./MARCH 1989

(Extra copies 15p)

PUTTING PEACE ON THE POLITICAL AGENDA

— a new year message from Rhodri Glyn Thomas, chairperson of CND Cymru

Politicians and public figures in Wales must make sure that Britain plays a positive part in the peace process in 1989.

CND Cymru's campaigns this year will focus on the theme "Nuclear-free Wales in a nuclear-free Europe". The movement — which is supported by 100 local peace groups and 100 affiliated organisations — believes there is overwhelming public support for a new beginning in Europe.

This spring, Mrs Thatcher and her political allies will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). For 40 years, nuclear weapons have brought not peace, but a cold war, to Europe — where millions of armed men confront each other in frozen aggression.

The thaw has started and the peoples of Europe — east and west — are eager for the peace which will bring a new Europe into being.

We in CND are more interested in looking to the future than the past. We want to develop the prospects for a real peace in Europe.

The recent Paris conference showed that international determination existed to rid the world of chemical weapons.

We now need the same determination to get rid of nuclear weapons.

Britain has a part to play in this process. It is time Mrs Thatcher showed a willingness to get rid of British nuclear weapons, instead of increasing her armoury with the £10,000 million Trident system.

Welsh MPs, church leaders and other public figures have a duty to press the Government to make positive moves for peace and CND Cymru will be pushing them in this direction.

CND Cymru plan to play a part in the three sets of elections due in the first half of 1989, and we intend to make sure peace is on the agenda.

A forum on defence and foreign policy will be organised before the Pontypridd by-election and candidates will be pressed to show their support for a nuclear-free Europe.

In the county council elections in May, candidates will be asked to state their support for the continuing 'nuclear-free' status of the eight Welsh county councils.

And in the elections for the European parliament, CND Cymru will be seeking the agreement of candidates from the opposition parties for a statement

supporting genuine steps to rid Europe of nuclear weapons.

We in the Peace Movement are the ones with a vision of a peaceful future, in which resources will be used for human need — not squandered on machines of mass destruction.

News

Despite seven charges of criminal damage following the Hiroshima shadow painting, Blaenau Ffestiniog magistrates found Bob Cole not guilty. A victory for common sense, or could there be a Welsh dimension creeping into British justice?

Merched y Wawr from the small village of Parc, near Bala, Gwynedd recently held a coffee evening and raised £140.10 for the salary appeal.

Congratulations and many thanks! What if every group in Wales did the same during Nuclear-free Wales Week?

Anyone for Latvia?

Bridget Rendell, a CND Cymru member, is planning a cycle trip in the USSR. Anyone interested in joining her please make contact at Maesgwm, Llangurig, Powys.



Anti-nuclear protesters blockaded the nuclear submarine HMS Tireless on Saturday, January 28th, as others demonstrated outside the dock gates in Cardiff. Three were arrested and held in police custody for three days; Peter Burt, Henrietta Miller and Joe Harris were remanded on bail, and charged with behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. The protest drew attention to the presence of nuclear submarines in a nuclear-free county and following pressure from CND Cymru, South Glamorgan County Council wrote to the Royal Navy, calling on them to revise their emergency plans.

**Come to Swansea on
February 25th for the
NUCLEAR FREE
WALES IN A
NUCLEAR FREE
EUROPE FESTIVAL**

**Entertainment, speakers,
stalls, food and a great
day out. See leaflet
inside.**

NATO: Our first line of defence, or a major threat to world peace?

In the 1960s CND's pioneering work brought the nature of nuclear weapons and the arms race into public consciousness. As we approach the 1990s CND must challenge the political and military orthodoxy which sees the bloc system as a permanent feature of Europe and military confrontation as inevitable. NATO has become a serious impediment to genuine disarmament and the peace movement must offer a critical perspective to counter the facile and deceptive public relations exercise which will take place this year on its fortieth anniversary.

Cruise could be back

We have just seen a declaration by NATO in support of a programme of 'modernisation', with great pressure put on countries like Belgium which had expressed serious reservations but were pushed into line. The hawks, like Britain, appear to be in the ascendancy. These decisions on modernisation are essentially an attempt to by-pass the INF agreement. Before that was even signed, NATO's attention had turned to the question of how it could pursue the same policies of flexible response by changing the military hardware. It is now talking of 'managing the post-INF environment'. To those requiring interpretation this means finding alternatives to the ground-launched intermediate missiles by increasing and developing air-launched and sea-launched missiles of similar range. By the mid-1990s the nuclear warheads removed from cruise missiles could be back in Europe. The Holy Loch is of particular significance in this respect. One way of 'filling the gap' would be to increase the European deployment of sea-launched cruise and this has been seriously discussed. It has, however, been suggested that a stumbling block to this is the U.S. Navy's reluctance to hand over targetting of these missiles. Since the Holy Loch base was established by bi-lateral agreement and is in the direct control of the US Navy, it offers a European cruise base under direct US control.

In the face of disarmament

NATO is likely to go for a policy of bringing in more nuclear capable aircraft with new 'stand-off' missiles. All of this flies in the face of the public perception of steady progress towards disarmament and it highlights the enormous difficulties in achieving genuine disarmament unless we challenge and expose those institutions whose raison d'être is to keep militarism alive and well. Like many institutions NATO has no desire to change; it has a vested interest in keeping Europe divided into two armed camps. Military confrontation has become a way of life and the prospect of seeing this end is being seen as a threat not an opportunity.

This April we will no doubt be inundated with an uncritical media response to NATO's fortieth anniversary. It will be left to CND to pose the real questions. If

NATO professes fears of a Warsaw Pact invasion, why doesn't it promote proposals for a substantial zone of military disengagement in East and West Europe? Such proposals were seriously discussed in the 1950s. Let's revive them. They would obviously make any surprise invasion extremely difficult. If NATO uses as an excuse for 'modernisation' that the Warsaw Pact is doing the same, why does it not seek a reciprocal freeze? We have got to challenge current NATO strategy by posing the constructive alternatives. Isobel Lindsay (Scottish CND)

Come to the CND Cymru Annual Conference in Aberystwyth on March 11th and hear Isobel Lindsay speak.



WELSH WAR PLAN REVELATIONS: £1½ million a year... 60 full time war planners... schools named as mortuaries... thousands of bodies

Some unexpected events followed HTV's shocking revelations about the way in which County Councils in Wales are carrying out their statutory duties in preparing WAR PLANS. The Wales This Week programme featured the contrasting approaches of two County Councils, West Glamorgan and Dyfed. Two days following the screening of the programme, West Glamorgan's public protection committee congratulated themselves on their television performances and then immediately approved expenditure on providing themselves with a new bunker without even allowing for a debate by full council! The committee was chaired by Frank Evans, the councillor who had appeared so critical of civil defence planning on the Wales This Week programme.

However, at the next meeting of the public protection committee in Dyfed, councillors expressed considerable concern about the way in which their members and officers had handled the issue and particularly about the secrecy surrounding the plans and voted to allow immediate public inspection. A small step in the right direction and one which shows how sensitive councillors can be to their public image.

The message is clear. CND CYMRU members must be vigilant and persistent in finding out and publicising the way in which councils are preparing their war plans.

The next stage of the plan-making (for April 1st 1989) includes:

1. The recruitment of volunteers and voluntary organisations

NOW

During March a group of people will leave Cardiff to walk to London. The walk will take about 14 days and will arrive in London to coincide with the British CND Demo of 2nd April. A petition (calling on the British government to recognise and respect the nuclear free status of Wales) will be handed in at the Welsh Office and Downing Street.

A copy of the petition will be sent to all CND groups. We are asking everyone to photocopy and fill as many copies as possible. If this walk (and petition) are to be as successful as the walk to Aldermaston there are a number of things that we need help with:

1. Walkers: We need to have about 20-30 walkers. At present there are still places, but apply early to avoid disappointment.

2. Signatures: We need as many as possible and we need your help in getting them.

3. Vehicles and drivers: We need the help of several vehicles and drivers who can cover all or part of the walk; essential for safety and support.

4. Money: It costs quite a bit to organise something like this. We need money NOW, so donations as soon as possible please.

For details please contact Henrietta on (0267) 87411. Donations/cheques to NOW (Nukes out of Wales) Campaign, Waun Lwyd, Esgair, Cynwyl Elfed, Carmarthen, Dyfed.

2. Repair and clearance of damaged property following an attack
3. The rescue of people from damaged property.

Campaigning Opportunities

There are many campaigning opportunities here:

Many local authorities have difficulties in keeping their housing stock adequately maintained now, so how will they hope to repair property following a nuclear war?

What is the fire brigade's and other rescue services' attitude to their role during a nuclear war?

Do volunteers and voluntary organisations, such as the WRVS, understand how different the situation following a nuclear war would be from the situation during and following the last world wars?

There are many questions here for us to ask our local councillors and for councils to ask the government. It also provides opportunities for councils to explain to the public why they have become Nuclear Free Zone authorities. But will councils grasp these opportunities? Realistically, this will only happen if CND members maintain an active interest in their Council's civil defence planning and do whatever they can to keep the subject in the public eye.

Sue Pester

For groups, or individuals, who missed the Wales This Week programme and would like to borrow a video copy, please contact: Sue Pester, Lampeter 470935 or James Stewart 0222 832275.



Rowena Thomas

Rowena Keeps the Snowball Rolling

As many of you are aware, Rowena Thomas from Bwlch-gwyn, Clwyd has been one of the staunchest supporters of the campaign against the uranium enrichment plant at Capenhurst, just over the English border in Cheshire.

She has cut the wire almost more times than we can count and has been to prison for 3 weeks for refusing to pay fines for causing so called 'criminal damage'.

Her present position with regard to the law is:

She 'cut the wire' in April 1988

In June 1988 she was fined £100, with £48 costs and £12.28 compensation, by Chester Magistrates Court when she said "I have absolutely no intention of paying my fine. Yes! I, together with several other women did set out deliberately to cut the wire, but compared with the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, what I did was certainly not criminal. Nuclear weapons are illegal, immoral and a crime against humanity".

In September 1988 a 'distrainment warrant' was issued by Wrexham Magistrates Court. This was followed, during the next 2 months, by threatening letters and telephone conversations, which indicated that the bailiffs would be coming to her house any day. It seemed that they were playing a 'cat and mouse' game, and they were probably aware that in March 1987 she had written a letter giving all her worldly goods to her two sons. By the end of November 1988 nothing had happened and her eldest son wrote to Wrexham magistrates, reminding them that the house and contents belonged to him and his brother and that if anything was

removed or any damage done, he would take legal action.

Since then a letter from the bailiffs, stating that they were returning the distrainment warrant to Wrexham Magistrates Court is all that they have heard.

There are probably few of us who have the courage and perseverance to do what Rowena has done, but there is certainly no doubt that the whole Peace Movement owes a great debt to the small group of people who go to these lengths to support their principles and beliefs. THANK YOU ROWENA!

Rhoda Jones

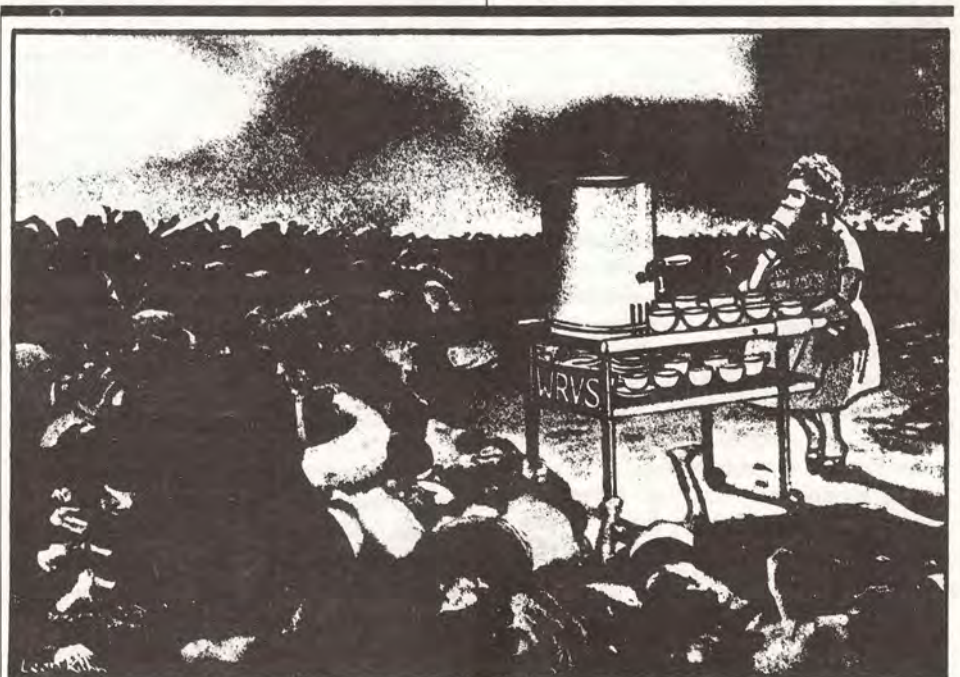
BREAK THE NUCLEAR CHAIN DEMONSTRATION BNFL CAPENHURST APRIL 22

This is a preliminary invitation to take part in a demonstration at B.N.F.L. Capenhurst (Wirral) on April 22nd to mark the anniversary of Chernobyl. Capenhurst enriches uranium for Trident, uses Namibian uranium (against U.N. decree), thus supporting a harsh apartheid regime in Namibia. It operates a civil enrichment plant and contributes significantly to local pollution. Many local actions and demonstrations have taken place there over the last six years, but this time we are encouraging people to join a national action there.

The suggested N.V.D.A. activity is a chain-in round the fence of the plant, but groups wanting to take part in other forms of action are cordially invited — the only base-line being that actions are totally non-violent. Well known speakers are being invited. There will be a Christian service; the N.W. gate will be a women-only gate; there will be an overnight vigil at both gates; a creche and toilets. We would hope that the demonstration would be something like that at Corsham in the spring of 1988.

The group organising this event is Capenhurst Watch, a group formed from the Capenhurst Snowball Group, and one organising a wide variety of events at Capenhurst.

If you are interested in receiving a pack, please write to: Capenhurst Watch, c/o Merseyside CND, 24 Hardman St., Liverpool L1 9AX. (Enclose s.a.e. if possible.) Any donations to help with this demonstration can be sent to the above address, and cheques payable to 'Peace Lobby'.



'In a nuclear war, the Women's Royal Voluntary Service would provide the same services we have always provided in peace time' — Baroness Pike, former WRVS chair

by Leon Kuhn

CND CYMRU AT THE HINKLEY INQUIRY

November 22 and 23, 1988.

Dr John Cox was in Cardiff on November 23 to present the CND Cymru Statement of Case and to question the CEBG on our behalf.

The effectiveness of his presentation can be judged from these extracts:

DR. COX: CND Cymru is appearing at this Inquiry as an Objector to the application to build a new PWR at Hinkley Point. Our primary objection is that the reactor will produce plutonium which is likely to be or could be used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

However, we also wish to associate CND Cymru with many of the objections raised in relation to safety economics and pollution and the threat to communities in Wales.

Er nad ydw i'n siarad Cymraeg, hoffwn ddweud bod CND Cymru yn darparu gwell adnoddau cyfieithu na'r Ymchwiliad yma. Although not myself a Welsh speaker. I would like to comment that CND Cymru, even with our meagre resources, routinely provide better translation facilities for our own Annual Conference than, with thousands of pounds at its disposal, this Inquiry has managed so far. (applause).

Unlike many Objectors I am not opposed to nuclear power as a matter of principle — indeed, in the 1950's I was a supporter of the 'Atoms for Peace Movement'. Several of my college friends joined the CEBG when the nuclear industry was in its infancy and it is largely a matter of chance that I did not do so also at the time.

Whilst I was concluding my Doctorate thesis on heat transfer in 1961, I applied for a post with the CEBG and my interviewers then openly discussed the fact that their nuclear reactors would be producing plutonium for military purposes. I cannot believe that any gentlemen of my generations who joined the CEBG at that time can have any doubts whatsoever on this matter. (applause).

CND Cymru's Statement of Case refers to the current world stockpile of nuclear weapons and the environmental consequences of a nuclear exchange.

The proposed Hinkley Point C reactor will produce plutonium which, after reprocessing, could be used for even more weapons and, indeed, claims to welcome steps towards disarmament.

CND Cymru believes that the primary reasons for the Hinkley Point C power station is that it will produce plutonium which, if not itself used for weapons, will enable an equivalent amount to be used for such purposes.

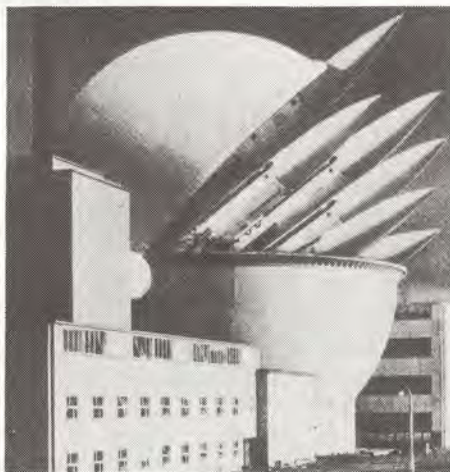
In the light of recent statements by the CEBG, we intend to call expert witnesses to substantiate this claim. For the movement I will refer only to the reply from Lord Hinton to the assertion (repeated by the CEBG yesterday).

"No plutonium produced in CEBG reactors has been applied to weapons use either in the UK or elsewhere..."

In reply Lord Hinton, a former Chairman of the CEBG, has stated:

"I am absolutely certain that statement is incorrect... I am questioning the whole statement, because it is deplorable... What is important is that they shouldn't tell bloody lies in their evidence." (applause).

Following his presentation of the Statement of Case, John Cox was given permission by the Inspector to question CEBG witnesses.



DR. COX: My first question to any of the CEBG witnesses here is did they know Lord Hinton?

THE INSPECTOR: Three of them do.

DR. COX: I would like to ask whether you feel that Lord Hinton knew what he was talking about when he was in charge of the CEBG?

THE INSPECTOR. Mr. Goddard is a Board Member.

MR. GODDARD: I am not a Board Member and I did not know Lord Hinton well, but I did know him. What I was going to say, if this may help, is that, the question of the use of plutonium was gone into very thoroughly at the Sizewell Inquiry. So was the various comments that have been made, including the question that we have heard this morning from Lord Hinton. That was the subject of evidence and the subject of a good deal of cross-examination. I quote from the *Layfield Report*, Volume 7, Section 8, Conclusions, and the very first conclusion is this:

"I conclude, for the reasons set out below, that consent for Sizewell B should not be refused because of the consequences of its production of plutonium suggested by objectors..."

Then there are several other paragraphs. There is paragraph 105.56 and others that follow.

THE INSPECTOR: This famous quotation from Lord Hinton, in fact, appears in that chapter, does it not?

MR. GODDARD: I believe it does.

DR. COX: I do not want to sound like Robin Day, but what about my question? Do you think that Lord Hinton knew what he was talking about?

MR. GODDARD. Lord Hinton was a nuclear physicist and a scientist of renown.

DR. COX: So he would know whether or not plutonium was used for military purposes or not?

MR. GODDARD: The quotation, as I recall it, was something that was recorded and produced some time after he died, and that was one of the considerations that was taken into account.

DR. COX: He was alive when he said it though. (applause)

MR. GODDARD: Obviously he was, but it was not produced until after he had died.

DR. COX: Are you suggesting that may be he said something that was not true?

MR. GODDARD: No, I am not suggesting that for one second. What I am suggesting is that we do not have benefit of being able to talk to him about the context in which he made his statement or what he had in mind, and for him to explain himself. That is unfortunately removed from us. That is the point I am really making.

DR. COX: Okay, let us try a different one. Do any of the witnesses from the CEBG know Lord Marshall?

MR. GODDARD: Yes.

DR. COX: Let us try this question on you then Lord Marshall.

"I said plutonium produced in the early years of operation of the first CEBG nuclear stations had gone into the defence stockpile."

That was 6 June, 1986, in a letter to the Times. Does Lord Marshall know what he is talking about?

MR. GODDARD: Yes.

DR. COX: He went on to say:

'It is quite clear that the plutonium exchanged by the UK Government for enriched uranium from the United States under a Defence Agreement, it has always been clear, that this plutonium must have been in a military stockpile.'

That is the same letter. Is it still true?

MR. GODDARD: I believe I seem to remember that letter, yes.

DR. COX: What I am clearly going to ask then is, how do you reconcile these two statements? How do you square Lord Hinton's and Lord Marshall's views with the statement that no plutonium produced in CEBG reactors has ever been applied to weapons use either in the UK or elsewhere?

MR. GODDARD: Well, sir, perhaps I can read again from Layfield. I am reading now from...

DR. COX: No, I really wanted your answer. We know Layfield's answer.

The exchange continued I feel sure that the readers of Campaign Wales can draw their own conclusions!

CEGB CASE IN TATTERS

As the Hinkley Point C Inquiry moves on from topic one (economics and the need for PWR's) to the subject of safety, this is a good moment to survey the wreckage of the CEGB's case.

The CEGB entered the Inquiry with the condescending and arrogant air of people who want to get the formality over and done with as quickly as possible. They immediately ran into an inspector who insisted on the release of the comparative costs of electricity from coal and nuclear power, a consortium of local authorities (COLA) the like of which has not been seen before, and scores of independent objectors from all walks of life.

The highly charged two day session in Cardiff in November served notice on the Department of Energy that the people of Wales do not want more nuclear power stations in or near Wales. We cannot be accused of the not in my back yard (NIMBY) syndrome; the Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance opposed the PWR at Sizewell. At Cardiff, the people of Wales most directly affected by the radioactivity from Chernobyl were brilliantly represented by CADNO, based in Meirionnydd. The CEGB had no answers to the testimony of a farmer with over 3,000 bequerels of caesium 137 in his body from an accident almost 2,000 miles away.

In December, the Government published its plans for privatising the electricity industry, and the CEGB admitted that electricity from Hinkley would cost 13% more than that from coal-fired stations, at a commercial 10% rate of return. WANA updated its evidence on Westinghouse PWRs which showed what a poor investment they are, and showed, using Denmark as an example, how the exploitation of wind power within Wales would be sufficient to rule out the need for a PWR at Hinkley. The former CEGB wind power chief, Dr Swift-Hook, lived up to his name when he demolished the CEGB's arguments dismissing wind power. The first 1,000 MW of extra demand for electricity, when the weather deteriorates, is caused by the wind cooling down buildings. If wind turbines are installed to meet this demand, it doesn't matter that they are stationary when the weather is calm: when the wind blows, they displace very expensive electricity from gas turbines.

Sir Frank Layfield said of Sizewell B that he thought the PWR was tolerably safe, and that the economic benefits to the nation outweighed the risks to the local community. We now know that there are no economic benefits, and that instead we are all to pay a nuclear tax, people will soon ask why we should accept any risks from nuclear power. The next few months at the Hinkley Point Inquiry should be interesting.

Hugh Richards (WANA)



In the black...

With lots of hard work by our treasurer, Maggie Verrinder, CND Cymru has arrived at the end of 1988 — "in the black".

Both income and expenditure have gone up. Our individual membership is holding up and affiliated organisations are continuing to support us.

...but...

as always, we need more members and as Group activity in some parts of Wales has declined, it is hoped that in 1989 we can recruit some of the thousands of CND supporters, who perhaps in the past have been members of local Groups, to membership of CND Cymru.

Our full time Campaign Worker, James Stewart, has made a great start in the job, but of course his salary has to be paid!

Also we are very conscious of wanting to give a better service to our members and would like to be able to send something more than the 4 or 5 editions of Campaign Wales that they receive each year; but again this means money. In the issue of Campaign Wales after the Annual Conference, we hope to give you a full financial statement, so that you can see how your contributions are being used.

...keep on fundraising!

Many Peace groups arranged fund raising events around Christmas time. We have heard from a few of them and hope that these short reports will inspire as many groups as possible to do something to raise money for CND Cymru during Nuclear Free Wales week (February 20-25th).

Before Christmas Tal-y-bont People for Peace went carol singing in the pouring rain. From the money raised they sent a donation of £35 to CND Cymru.

Canton and Riverside CND held a Christmas party, with bands and a bar and sent £70 for the Salary Appeal.

There were over 100 adults and children at a Christmas party organised by CND Blaenau Ffestiniog. As it was held in a local hotel, parents could enjoy themselves whilst the children were entertained by a puppet show, clowns and party games. A buffet and a local folk group rounded off the evening. It was such a success, raising over £80 once all expenses were paid, that it was decided to make it an annual event.

Abergavenny CND group ran a successful stall at the Annual Christmas Fayre organised by Tools for Self Reliance and Greenpeace. Funds were raised and the CND message was given publicity.

We are asking all groups to hold a fund raising event during Nuclear-free Wales Week — please aim for £100 — to keep the books balanced and to finance the spring and summer campaigns.

CND CYMRU ANNUAL CONFERENCE Aberystwyth, 11th March 1989

There's a new venue for this year's CND Cymru conference — and we're hoping that many groups and individual members will come and take part.

Aberystwyth is more central than Lampeter — and has better public transport links, so it should be an easier place to reach. The conference will be held in the Old College, on the seafront, on Saturday 11 March.

The night before (Friday, 10 March), Aberystwyth CND group are organising a social evening in the Great Hall on the main university campus. They're offering overnight accommodation to anyone who'd like the chance to meet other campaigners in a less formal atmosphere than the conference itself. Many people will have to travel for several hours to reach Aberystwyth, arriving just in time and leaving as soon as the conference is over. So we hope a good number will take this opportunity to make a weekend of it.

We're carrying forward to the conference the theme of 'Nuclear-free Wales in a Nuclear-free Europe' with the added question: 'What future for NATO?' Among the resolutions for debate is one from Blaenau Ffestiniog, opposing Britain's continued membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation which was formed 40 years ago.

Our guest speaker in Aberystwyth will be Isobel Lindsay, vice-chair of Scottish CND,

who contributed to a new CND publication on NATO and has written an article for this Campaign Wales.

Groups and affiliates will receive full details about the conference, but we'd like to see individual members taking part in our discussions. So come to the Old College, Aberystwyth at 9.45 on Saturday 11 March — or contact Olwen Davies of Aberystwyth CND (0970) 611944 or Shirley Tunley (0970) 828565 if you'd like overnight accommodation.

Phone General Secretary Veronica Wood (0792) 206617 for more information about the conference.

NATO — *In or Out* Peace Movement Views on the Atlantic Alliance is available from CND Publications, 22-24 Underwood St., London N1 7JG (price £3.20 inc. p&p)

Adverts, please!

We need your photographs, contributions, letters and especially adverts from sympathetic businesses and organisations. CND events are listed free of charge, but adverts are £15 for 1/2 page, £25 for 1/4 page. Send to Campaign Wales, Tŷ Isaf, Ffestiniog, Gwynedd by March 10th. Campaign Wales is printed by Eryri Printers, Bethel, Caernarfon, Gwynedd.

CHWEFROR

Sadwrn 25: Gŵyl Cymru Ddi-niwclear, Athrofa Gorllewin Morgannwg, Townhill, Abertawe (12-5pm). Trefnwyd gan CND Abertawe i godi arian i CND Cymru. Mynediad gyda rhaglen (£1, plant a'r di-waith 50c). Gweler y daflen amguedig.

MAWRTH

Mercher 1: Diwrnod o weithredu y tu allan i'r Sefydliad Arfau Atomig, Caerdydd. Ymgynnull y tu allan i'r swyddfeidd treth yn Rhodfa Tŷ Glas, Llanisien (10am); eistedd i lawr y tu allan i brif fynedfa'r SAA (11am-2pm). Mwy o fanylion oddi wrth Grŵp Gweithredu'r SAA, 110 Connaught Road, Caerdydd CF2 3PY.

Gwener 10: Noson Lawen cyn y Gynhadledd, Neuadd Fawr, Coleg y Brifysgol, Aberystwyth (Penglais). Trefnwyd gan CND Aberystwyth sydd hefyd yn trefnu lleoedd i aros dros nos. Manylion oddi wrth Olwen Davies, 0970 611944.

Sadwrn 11: Cynhadledd Flynyddol CND Cymru, Yr Hen Goleg, Aberystwyth (ar y prom). "Cymru Ddi-niwclear mewn Ewrop Ddi-niwclear". Cofrestru o 9.45am, Cynhadledd yn agor 10.30am. Siaradwraig: Isobel Lindsay, is-gadeirydd CND Yr Alban. Mwy o fanylion gan Veronica Wood, 0792 206617.

Llun 20-Gwener 24: Ymchwiliad Hinkley Point yn dychwelyd i Gymru. Sesiwn gyntaf yn agor yn Neuadd Dinas Caerdydd am 2.30pm, sesiynau'r hwyr am 6.30pm. Unrhyw yn sydd eisiau gwneud datganiad (yn Saesneg neu Gymraeg) neu holi'r CEGB, dylid sgrifennu i'r Hinkley Point Inquiry Secretariat, Church Street, Cannington, Bridgewater, Somerset TA 5 2HA. Manylion pellach oddi wrth WANA, Blwch Post 1, Llandrindod, Powys, LD1 5AA (0982) 4362.

EBRILL

Sadwrn 22: Torrwch y Gadwyn Niwcliar — gwrthdystiad yn Capenhurst, ffatri niwcliar ger Caer, i nodi pen blwydd damwain Chernobyl. Gwrthdystwyr i wisgo placard sy'n dangos enw'r mudiad neu grŵp sy'n cael ei gynrychioli. Manylion oddi wrth Capenhurst Watch, c/o Merseyside CND, 24 Hardman Street, Lerpwl, L1 9AX.

FFURFLEN AELODAETH AR GYFER EICH FFRINDIAU MEMBERSHIP FORM FOR YOUR FRIENDS

Enw/Name Llythrennau bras/capital letters

Cyfeiriad/Address

Sir/County Côd Post/Postcode.....

Membership/Tâl Aelodaeth

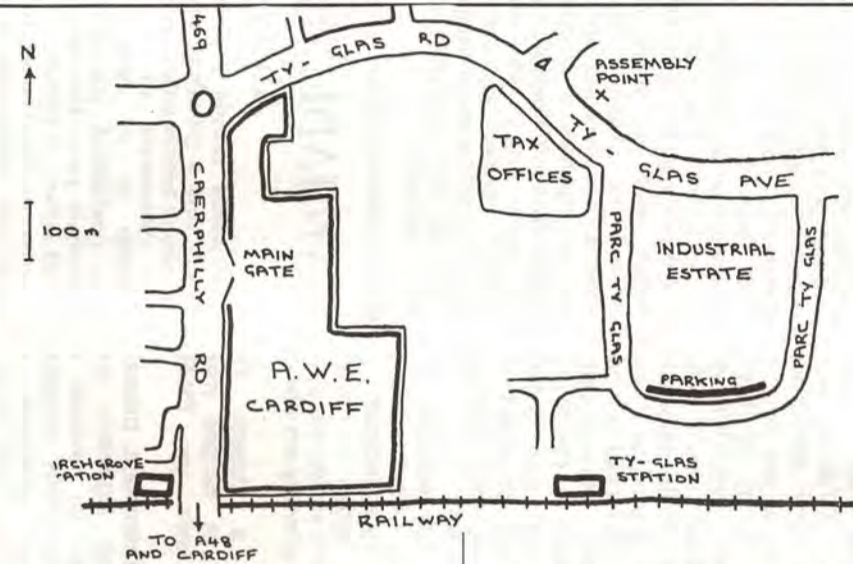
Oedolyn/Adult £9 Cwpl/Couple £12
Myfyriwr/Student £3 Ieuencid/Youth £1
Heb waith a phensiynwyr/Unwaged and pensioners £2

Dymunaf roi rhodd/I wish to make a donation £...

Am aelodaeth amgaf/For membership I enclose £...

Gwneler sicciau'n daladwy a danfoner i:/Make cheques payable and sent to:

CND Cymru, 56 Bryn Aeron, Dyfnant, Abertawe/Swansea SA2 7UX



DYDD GŴYL DEWI DIWRNOD O WEITHREDU

SAINT DAVID'S DAY DAY OF ACTION

Ar ddydd Mercher, 1 Mawrth, Dydd Gŵyl Dewi, gwahoddir torfeydd o bob rhan o Gymru i 'Eistedd i lawr dros heddwch'. Y man cynnull fydd y Sefydliad Arfau Atomig yng Nghaerdydd.

PAM YR SAA?
Mae'r SAA yng Nghaerdydd yn cynhyrchu 'warheads' ar gyfer arfau niwclear. Maent wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio ar raglen Trident y llywodraeth. Mae hyn er gwaetha'r ffaith fod y rhan helaethaf o bobl Cymru wedi pleidleisio yn gryf yn erbyn y llywodraeth hon a'i pholisïau niwclear, a phob un o'r wyth sir yng Nghymru wedi'u cyhoeddi eu hunain yn 'ddi-niwclear'.

Mae'r angen am welliannau ym meysydd iechyd, tai a thrafnidiaeth yng Nghymru yn amlwg. Serch hynny mae arian y gellid ei ddefnyddio i ddiwallu rhai o'r anghenion yma yn cael ei wastraffu ar arfau niwclear. Ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi fe fyddwn yn galw ar Gymru i fod yn wirioneddol 'ddi-niwclear' a chanolbwyntio i sylw ar ddefnydd amgenach o'r holl gyfoeth sy'n cael ei gamdefnyddio yn yr SAA.

EISTEDDWCH I LAWR
Gweithred o anuffudd-dod sifil, di-drais fydd hon ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi. Fe fyddwn yn eistedd y tu allan i'r SAA gan gau'r ffordd trwy'r brif fynedfa. Fe fyddwn yn cymryd

safiad moesol cryf ac yn dangos ein bwriad i herio a tharfu ar gynlluniau'r llywodraeth. Mae hefyd yn weithred o dor-cyfraith a allai arwain at arestio ac ymddangosiad mewn llys.

Ond dim ond un rhan o'r gweithredu fydd yr eistedd. I'r rhai nad ydynt am dorri'r gyfraith yn fwriadol fe fyddwn yn creu cysylltiad symbolaidd rhwng yr SAA a'r swyddfeidd treth cyfagos er mwyn tynnu sylw at y ffyrdd y gallai arian sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cael ei wastraffu ar arfau niwclear gael ei wario ar ddibenion llawer mwy buddiol.

Fe fydd celloedd heddwch lleol yn dosbarthu tafenni i weithwyr y ffatri wrth iddynt gyrraedd eu gwaith. Fe fydd y tafenni yn eu hysbysu o'n cynlluniau a'n bwriadau di-drais, ac yn pwysleisio'r ymdrechion a wneir gan fudiadau heddwch lleol i ddarganfod defnydd amgenach i'r ffatri, y tu allan i'r maes milwrol. Mae Grŵp Gweithredu'r SAA, sydd yn trefnu'r digwyddiad yma, gyda chefnogaeth CND Cymru, wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn ymweld â grwpiau i'w cynorthwyo i baratoi at y diwrnod. Fe fydd stonid gwybodaeth a gweithdy yng Ngŵyl Cymru Ddi-niwclear yn Abertawe ar 25 Chwefror.

On St David's Day, Wednesday 1st March, a mass sit-down for peace and Wales will take place at the Atomic Weapons Establishment in Cardiff.

WHY THE AWE?
The AWE in Cardiff manufactures warheads for nuclear weapons, and is currently doing work for the Trident nuclear programme. However, at the last election the people of Wales voted resoundingly against the Government and its nuclear policies, and all eight counties in Wales have declared themselves Nuclear Free Zones.

The need for improvements in health care, housing, and transport in Wales is acute, yet money which should be spent in these areas is being wasted on nuclear weapons. On St David's Day we will call for Wales to be truly nuclear-free, and focus attention on alternative uses for the wealth which is being misused at the AWE.

SIT DOWN!
The St David's Day action will be a non-violent act of civil disobedience — we will sit down outside the AWE and block access through its main gate. This is a powerful moral statement and shows our intention to defy and disrupt the

FEBRUARY

Saturday 25: Nuclear-free Wales Festival, West Glamorgan Institute, Townhill, Swansea (12-5pm). Organised by Swansea CND in aid of CND Cymru. Admission by programme (£1 — 50p unwaged and children). See leaflet for details. Also Nuclear Free Wales Week fundraising events throughout Wales.

MARCH

Wednesday 1: St David's Day of Action at Atomic Weapons Establishment, Cardiff. Gather outside Inland Revenue offices, Tŷ Glas Ave., Llanisien (10am); sit down outside main gate of AWE (11am-2pm). More information from AWE Action Group, 110 Connaught Road, Cardiff CF2 3PY.

Friday 10: Pre-conference social evening, Great Hall, University College, Aberystwyth (Penglais). Organised by Aberystwyth CND who will also arrange overnight accommodation. More details from Olwen Davies, 0970 611944.

Saturday 11: CND Cymru annual conference, Old College, Aberystwyth (on the seafront). "Nuclear-free Wales in a Nuclear-free Europe — what future for NATO?". Registration from 9.45am; conference begins 10.30am. Guest speaker: Isobel Lindsay, vice-chair of Scottish CND. More information from Veronica Wood, 0792 206617.

Monday 20-Friday 24: Hinkley Point Public Inquiry returns to Cardiff. First session opens in Cardiff City Hall at 2.30pm. Evening session opens at 6.30pm. Anyone who wants to make a statement (in Welsh or English) or question the CEGB should write to the Hinkley Point Inquiry Secretariat, Church Street, Cannington, Bridgewater, Somerset TA5 2HA. More information from WANA, PO Box 1, Llandrindod, Powys LD1 5AA (09824 362).

APRIL

Saturday 22: Break the Nuclear Chain demonstration at Capenhurst nuclear plant near Chester to mark the anniversary of Chernobyl. Demonstrators asked to wear a placard stating which organisation (if any) they represent or belong to. More information from Capenhurst Watch, c/o Merseyside CND, 24 Hardman Street, Liverpool L1 9AX.

Government's plans — but it is also against the law, and carries with it the risk of arrest and a court appearance.

As well as the sit-down, other activities will take place for people who do not wish to deliberately break the law. We will make a symbolic link between the AWE and the nearby Tax Offices to show how money being wasted on nuclear weapons could be spent usefully.

Local peace groups will leaflet factory staff as they arrive for work. The leaflets will inform them of our plans and non-violent intentions, and stress the efforts made by the local peace movement in looking for alternative, non-military uses for the factory.

The AWE Action Group which, with the support of CND Cymru, is organising this event, is currently visiting groups to help them mobilise for the day. We also plan to run an information stand and hold a workshop at the Nuclear Free Wales Festival in Swansea on February 25th.

AWE Action Group, 110 Connaught Road, Roath, Cardiff CF2 3PY. Helen 0222 228788 (Welsh speaker); Peter 0222 483340; Henrietta 0267 87 411; Roger 0633 64815.

LLYTHYRAU

Gwerin y Coed

Dear Friends,
Gwerin y Coed, The Woodcraft Folk in Wales, is the children's organisation which supports the Peace Movement and is International in its outlook. It is the real alternative for families not happy about other children's organisations and it is growing rapidly throughout Wales. Camping is an essential part of Folk activities and we would like to hear from anyone who has a suitable site for our use. Sites are wanted in any part of Wales and I would ask anyone interested to contact John Gurr, Clydfa, 220 Merthyr Road, Pontypridd, tel. Pontypridd 409647.
Yours for Peace,
Sheila Rees, Cardiff.

Clean Power?

Dear Campaign Wales,
There is a very important point that doesn't seem to come into your calculations. I would like to see it discussed and ventilated, not just pushed aside because it is so very inconvenient. I heard Mrs Thatcher talking about the 'greenhouse effect', something that I am sure your affiliated "greens" know all about and which is, indeed, very alarming and a first priority for our consideration. It is quite clear that the effects of using fossil fuels will increase the demand for nuclear power. How do you face this problem? I see no immediate solution. Some say wait for nuclear fusion rather than fission; many of the

bad effects of nuclear fission, i.e. radioactive waste, will not occur.

Please tell me, and the world, what is your suggested policy. I know that you are concerned with nuclear weapons, but I think that you and many of your supporters are altogether against the use of nuclear power. I am myself very unhappy about it; it seems dangerous and the disposal of waste very unsatisfactory.
Yours sincerely,
Mary Chitty, Llangwnadl, Pwllheli.

Global warming — our answer

The world's scientific community agrees that changes in the composition of the atmosphere are leading to an unprecedented and rapid increase in the mean global temperature. Carbon dioxide and other gases produced by burning fossil fuels trap the sun's rays, producing the 'greenhouse effect'. Chlorofluorocarbons from aerosol sprays and plastic packaging are responsible for ozone depletion over the Antarctic and also contribute to atmospheric warming. There are people (including Nicholas Ridley) who argue that nuclear power is the answer to our future electricity needs. However, nuclear power has a poor record of achievement in construction and operation and cannot be introduced fast enough to effect the environmental problems associated with fossil fuelled power stations. Unless energy conservation and efficiency are introduced as widely as possible and as a matter of urgency, the increase in nuclear power needed to hold the carbon dioxide

emissions roughly constant, would involve Britain commissioning 10 nuclear power plants each year — neither practical nor palatable! Fossil fuels will continue to be necessary for many decades, but with more efficient and cleaner combustion. Small Combined Heat and Power schemes are essential, sited so that they may use the waste heat of electricity generation to warm adjacent housing and industrial areas. Renewable sources of energy merely concentrate incoming energy, from wind, sun or tides, into forms useful to man. They contribute nothing to global warming. Eventually they may allow us to live in harmony with the environment. According to Mrs Thatcher (Observer 15.1.89) more attention will be paid to energy conservation at home — the Prime Minister believes savings can be achieved by raising prices!
Campaign Wales

Isolating Thatcher — a reply

Dear Campaign Wales,
Much of the discussion around CND Cymru's resolution to British Conference and Morgan Parry's thought — provoking article in the last issue of Campaign Wales have caused me concern. The resolution itself calls for us to identify defence policy issues where the opposition parties take a similar line, put these together as a 'joint statement' and publicise it, thereby isolating the Conservatives on a range of peace and security questions. Put like that, as one strand of our campaign; as one way of encouraging people to question the present government's position I believe that it is

LETTERS

a useful tactic which we should all be able to support.

However, many of the strongest advocates of this policy seem to see it as having far more than tactical significance. They appear to believe that it should provide the underlying theme for our campaign strategy between now and the general election.

It may well be that part of my disquiet comes out of the political partisanship that Morgan warns against. Certainly I am worried about putting too much emphasis on a political agenda set by those parties, probably SLD and SDP, who wish to go slowest and least far along the disarmament road. And, as an active member of the Labour Party, I do not accept that we cannot get a majority of MPs committed to nuclear disarmament elected at the next general election. I am disturbed at the thought of CND, of all organisations, providing intra party opponents with the "achievable programme" arguments for renouncing our unilateralism, especially at a time when there is mounting pressure for us to backtrack.

Of course, a vital part of our campaign involves working with and within the political parties, but at a time when people's perceptions of East-West relations and, therefore, of national and international security are fast changing, we should be persuading them to offer more imaginative and far reaching policies for peace. If we put too much reliance on the 'joint statement' approach, I fear we may be letting them off the hook. Demonstrating Mrs Thatcher's isolated position in many areas of defence policy, both in the British political system and on the world stage, can I am sure help forward the campaign — but, please, let's not get into the coalition construction business!
Yours in peace,
Martin Caton