

CAMPAIGN WALES



CND CYMRU MEMBERS NEWSLETTER

No. 7 FEBRUARY / MARCH 1988

(Extra copies 15p)

ENCIRCLE ALDERMASTON



CND returns to Aldermaston this Easter, 36 years after anti-nuclear protests first drew attention to this the heart of the nuclear weapons industry, and 30 years after CND first marched from there to London. Details inside.

Come to Merthyr

Henry Richard Memorial Peace Festival
Merthyr Tydfil Technical College,
Saturday 27 February 1988

PROGRAMME

12 noon: opening

Main Stage

12.15—12.45 Cardiff Red Choir

12.45— 1.15 Curly, Blues Guitarist

2.45— 3.00 Bruce Kent

3.00— 4.00 Graham Larkby

4.15— 5.00 Howling Sleepers

Workshops

12.30— 5.00 Red Flannel Videos

1.00 Keith Strange —

History of Merthyr and Henry Richard

2.00 Poetry Workshop

Children's Festival

1.00— 4.00 Magic Show,

Music World and Super Ted

Every year, Nuclear Free Wales culminates in an all-Wales Celebration. Merthyr Tydfil was chosen this year to mark the centenary of the death of one of Merthyr's best known MP's Henry Richard, the Apostle of Peace.

A chance for us to remember and celebrate his life. The main speaker will be Bruce Kent, Chairperson of CND and there will be bands, videos, singers, workshops as well as a bar, a creche and a children's festival. Something for everyone including a variety of stalls. A day to talk, meet, think, but most of all, a day to enjoy.

Henry Richard's spirit lives on, let us prove it on the 27th.

In this edition:

■
Henry Richard Peace Festival
(Merthyr)

■
Aldermaston
Easter Demonstration

■
CND Cymru Annual Conference

Prospects for disarmament

As we enter 1988 the prospects for disarmament are looking better than for a decade. The signing of the INF Treaty can signal the start of a world without nuclear weapons, a goal shared by CND and Gorbachev but opposed by Thatcher.

The INF, despite only involving about 3% of nuclear weapons, if followed by 50% cut in strategic weapons and strict adherence to the 1972 ABM Treaty could make a significant headway into halting the madness of the nuclear arms race. An arms race that has stunted the economies of the world's superpowers, and directly fuelled the poverty, deprivation and starvation that is found all over the world.

We should not allow Thatcher & Co. to dismiss or play down the effects the worldwide peace movement have had on public opinion and politicians. Nuclear Free New Zealand, the Pacific movements, the Western anti-nuclear forces and the US peace movement all helped Reagan to turn his back on his conservative supporters at home, and agree to an arms deal.

The argument that the Treaty was signed from a position of strength is a fallacy, the logic being that only by acquiring more and more weapons do we end the risk of war; it's the logic of Lewis Carroll and Alice in Wonderland.

However this year is Presidential election year, so Reagan will soon be gone . . . to be replaced by whom? Thatcher, despite her media success with Gorbachev, steadfastly refuses to scale down, let alone abandon Britain's nuclear weapons. Two Tridents are being built, and with current talks between France and Britain aimed at increased co-operation on developing nuclear weapons, we could see David Owen's wish come true with the formation of a Euro-bomb. A move that must unite all the Europeans peace movements into opposition. However, we must move forward from protest to positive campaigns in favour of disarmament if we are to not only maintain our strength but also create new alliances.

The fear within CND is that we shall see a repeat of 1963 and 1971 etc., when, after the signing of treaties (ie Partial Test Ban, Salt 1 and 2) the pressures were not kept up and new weapons systems were developed without major protests. CND in Britain is both organisationally and ideologically far better equipped this time to prevent this happening. The very fabric of CND, with its computerised membership lists, full-time staff and regular income, nails the media lie that we are about to fade away. More importantly, the activists have learned the lessons from the past, and as shown at CND Conference in November, are determined to keep campaigning. The direction and priorities are crucial if we are to dissipate the energies of the groups, and if we are to maintain the interest of our supporters.

Perhaps the greatest important step that the nuclear Powers could take would be to agree to a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The failure of CND to capitalise on the Soviet Union's 18-month moratorium on testing should not detract from us campaigning for a Worldwide Ban. A Comprehensive Test Ban would mean a halt to any new weapons development, including Star Wars which, if allowed to continue, could wreck any hope of an end to the nuclear arms race. Given that the verification procedural difficulties have been overcome, there is no logical reason why 1988 could not see a CTBT signed.

Unfortunately the forces of the world who favour nuclear weapons, including our own government, will fight tooth and nail to defeat such a treaty; it's one thing to agree a small cut in warheads and missiles, quite another to stop all new weapons development. In Britain our Government's negative response must be viewed in the light of their obsessive desire to deploy Trident, and in order to do this they must be free to continue testing.

A campaign for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is one that can win substantial broad support from those who have previously shied away from unilateralism. CND Cymru, who has campaigned on a CTBT for 12 months, has succeeded in involving Labour, Liberal and Plaid Cymru MP's. Another initiative from the USSR, along the lines of its previous moratorium, could give an enormous boost to the call for a CTBT.

Finally, 1988 could be the year when many of our dreams come true, with the world starting to move towards disarmament, and not confrontation. In our campaigns all the positive features should be stressed; disarmament and development, welfare not warfare, jobs not bombs must not just be slogans. We must develop cogent arguments, that will not only isolate Thatcher and her cold war cronies in Nato but bring an end to their reign.

Bob Cole

What the deal means

BANNED

- 'Intermediate Nuclear Forces' or INF: i.e. Soviet and American land-based missiles with ranges between 300 and 3,000 miles. Rather less than 5 per cent of the world's nuclear weapons.
- **STILL BEING DISCUSSED**
- 'Strategic Nuclear Forces': Soviet and American land-based missiles with ranges over 3,000 miles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and long-range bombers. A 50% cut in these has been agreed in principle, but is dependent upon agreement on Strategic Defences.
- 'Strategic Defences': systems, like 'Star Wars', designed to destroy incoming strategic missiles in flight.
- **NOT RESTRICTED**
- French, British, Chinese, Israeli and other nuclear forces.
- intermediate-range nuclear bombers, such as the F-11, and missiles carried on these.
- submarine and ship launched Cruise missiles.
- all 'tactical' nuclear weapons, such as missiles with ranges less than 300 miles, nuclear artillery shells, nuclear demolition munitions, nuclear depth charges.

DETENTE FROM BELOW A visit to the Soviet Union

In the autumn of 1987 I visited the USSR with the North Wales Group of Pensioners for Peace International. It was a most enjoyable and informative visit. Together with visits to Art Galleries, Museums etc., I was happy to be able to have a photograph taken of the CND Cymru banner near St Basils in Red Square. (You can't do that in the Soviet Union you know!)

We had a memorable evening in Kalinin, a small city on the Volga, with the veterans (ex-services). A women's choir in traditional costume sang traditional songs. We then sang and danced with them. It was wonderful to see the older members of our group – lively octogenarians dancing and singing.

Another highlight of our visit, was the train journey from Kalinin to Leningrad. A woman sitting near me saw me rolling up a peace poster that had been given to

me by a young guide, seeing the word MIR ('Peace' in Russian) began a dialogue of song. We sang all the way to Leningrad, Welsh, Russian, English, Italian songs – bits of opera. The whole carriage participated. Could this happen on an Inter-City from Manchester to London? The four and a half hours flew.

A visit to the Peace Committee in Leningrad was again an interesting event. We took photographs of the CND Cymru banner. A sculpture in slate from North Wales was donated. I gave among other things a book about Wales which had been donated by Siop y Pethe, Aberystwyth.

At the St Peter and Paul fortress in Leningrad – where the midday canon still fires a blank (incidentally it does also from the Gianicolo in Rome!). We saw the photographs of the seventeen soldiers who had refused to fire on the crowd during the uprising of 1917 – they were imprisoned but were liberated by the people.



In Moscow some members of our group went to the Baptist Church – a two hour service and three sermons to a packed congregation. In Kalinin some went to a local Russian Orthodox Church – a full congregation and some wonderful singing.

We flew from Leningrad – the Venice of the North by Aeroflot and were offered caviar and wine as part of the meal. There are many more impressions I could write about. The Metro in Moscow, the shopping in department stores, smaller shops, markets etc. A visit to a small opera house in Leningrad. The Opera – The Queen of Spades – the orchestra playing the Tchaikowsky music with great spirit. A memorable visit. We all felt that we would like to go back – that we had a lot to learn from Soviet Society (the streets and Metro were so clean). They could also learn from us. I feel we must promote exchange visits of all types and make friends with people of all different cultures and creeds so as to destroy the 'enemy myth' so that the Peace Movement worldwide becomes so strong that governments must heed it.

Olwen Davies

MADRYN REBORN!

It is eight years since a remarkable protest group called MADRYN arose in Meirionnydd to show the almost total opposition of a community to the dumping of nuclear waste on its land.

The success of MADRYN (Mudiad Amddiffyn Dynoliaeth Rhag Ysbwriel Niwcliar) and PANDORA (People Against Nuclear Dumping On Rural Areas, active in Maldwyn around the same time), meant that by 1983 attention had focussed on Cleveland, and on Greenpeace's campaign in the Atlantic Ocean. Then last winter to Fulbeck, Killingholme, Bradwell and Elstn in Eastern England: fortuitously a General Election intervened and a foolish economic excuse was given why these sites were no longer suitable for nuclear waste dumping.

With the five-yearly gesture towards democracy safely out of the way, the nuclear industry's latest plans were leaked to the New Scientist magazine in the summer of 1987. The official version, showing areas of Britain considered suitable 'for the deep burial of waste, was released on November 12 in the form of a consultation document from NIREX (the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive).

The people of Gwynedd were quick to object to all of NIREX's plans. Within days of the publication, a date had been fixed for a public meeting on Anglesey, one of the threatened areas. A Defence Committee in Llŷn rumbled its dissent, and deep in rural mid Wales, MADRYN was reborn.

Party political leaders who had only months before been in bitter general election opposition, declared their willingness to work together. Councillors who had for years given unquestioning support to nuclear power, when confronted with its eternally lethal by-product, began to see the industry in its entirety. Nuclear power stations will never be so stoutly defended again.

The public meeting in Llangefnî almost filled the huge school hall. In the words of the MP Ieuan Wyn Jones, they were all citizens 'making a political statement'. A roll-call of professions and organisations represented in the hall gave a feeling of great solidarity, and included groups which rarely, if ever protest about anything. A campaign to resist nuclear dumping was launched, under the chairmanship of a local clergyman.

But why should CND be involved in the debate about nuclear waste? Isn't it just another step away from our prime objective - the abandonment of nuclear weapons?

We support campaigns against nuclear power because it is closely linked with the weapons industry. Nuclear power has been shown to be an uneconomical way of generating electricity and but for the demands of the military for plutonium, it would not be so favoured by successive governments. Furthermore, about 20% of the waste now causing

concern comes directly from military sources!

CND Cymru members throughout Wales, not just in the threatened areas of Anglesey and Llŷn, should respond to NIREX's request for comments by making clear their opposition to the civil and military industries that produce nuclear waste.

Write to:

P T McInerney, Managing Director, United Kingdom NIREX Ltd, Curie Avenue, Harwell, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 0RH by 31 May 1988.

Morgan Parry

Rich world, poor world

Last December we launched a joint campaign with War on Want Cymru, to highlight the desperate need to use world resources for development rather than destruction.

We urge you to take up this theme...

What you can do:

Organise a 'Rich World - Poor World' lunch, at which paying guests are provided with either a slap-up meal or a small bowl of rice, according to which ticket they draw out of a hat. Only one-third of the guests will draw a full meal - the idea being to simulate the world scene where two thirds are poor whilst one third is rich. It's an ideal event for raising the issues, and inviting 'prominent' local people will ensure good media coverage!

A bilingual leaflet, 'The Third World War Has Begun', is now available from CND Cymru. Use it, in door-to-door leafletting, street campaigning.

'Disarm and Develop' Road Show - an exhibition is available from War on Want Cymru, and speakers from WOW and CND Cymru are willing to attend local group meetings, to discuss the issues and offer practical campaigning suggestions. (At least two weeks notice is required for booking).

Help us to give this campaign a high public profile - and remember, whatever you do - tell the media you're doing it!

For further information contact Bob Cole, CND Cymru (0766 831833) or Richard Marshall, War on Want Cymru (0222 373590).



Wayne David (War on Want Cymru) and Gronw ab Islwyn CND Cymru at the Rich World Poor World launch in Cardiff on December 1.

Pax Legalis v Margaret Thatcher

PAX LEGALIS, a group based in Mold, last year attempted to prosecute Government ministers under the Genocide Act. The Attorney General refused.

On 21 October 1987 the application for review of the Attorney General's refusal to grant consent for prosecution of the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Defence was heard by Judge Simon Brown. Although the application for review was rejected by Judge Brown, Counsel for Pax Legalis noted that there were grounds for appeal, and this was duly heard on 14 December 1987 by Justices McPherson and Lloyd in the High Court. Not only were they openly hostile, but ended by criticising Pax Legalis legal advisers for allowing them to get into High Court!

Pax Legalis expected this situation to develop from the outset, but their aim has consistently been to ascertain whether the law is for all people to use, and to show if, as Mrs Thatcher has stated, Governments are not above the law. The fact that Judge Brown did not allow Counsel to present any evidence to show that nuclear weapons were genocidal but at the same time made several references to 'nuclear disarmament', shows that he was marking a political frontier in the law.

In the past, the phrase 'the law is an ass' has been used, but the work of Pax Legalis has clearly shown that it is not that the law which is the weakness in this case, but the lawyers. In the UK situation, where a Government Minister can only be prosecuted with the permission of the Attorney General who is a Government appointee, then it becomes quite clear that Pax Legalis has been stopped by political 'boot-boys'.

However Pax Legalis are not deterred (nuclear or otherwise!) and are pursuing five further developments:

- 1 To raise the case via MPs with regard to the powers of the Attorney General.
- 2 To pursue the possibility of an international conference on the law on genocide.
- 3 To produce a 'workbook' on the legal issues.
- 4 To help produce a TV programme under a title such as 'The law that never was'.

MOST IMPORTANTLY, Pax Legalis are now in debt to the sum of £4,500. Groups and individuals are asked if they could help with donations, fund raising efforts etc. payable to Pax Legalis c/o Jim Daley, 54 Llys Wylfa, Mynydd Isa, Mold (phone 3856).

Urdd Peace Visit to Geneva — Oct '87

Sir Ifan ab Owen Edwards (founder of Urdd Gobaith Cymru, the Welsh League of Youth) organised a journey to Geneva in 1930. He was responding to the 'great desire to do something . . .' and creating an 'opportunity to act and to serve'. So he decided to 'lead a group of boys to the League of Nations . . . and to take the Goodwill Message personally to the home of the body that was considered at the time to be the hope for peace of the whole world.' It seems the desire for peace is as strong among the youth of Wales today as it was 58 years ago; in October a group of young people decided to follow Sir Ifan's example by taking a Peace Message to the body which tries to maintain peace in the modern world.

To begin with, the intention was to send eight members of the Urdd with two supervisors to Geneva — primarily because of the cost — and the groups from Y Parc, Bala and Ysgol Penweddig, Aberystwyth, were chosen to represent the movement. A target of £800 was set for the two branches and they went at it straight away to raise the money.

On Friday October 23, we arrived at the House of Commons, with the cameras of the TV programme 'Bilidowcar' following us through the busy streets of London. Outside Parliament people from Parc and Aberystwyth were waiting with the MP's who were to receive the Message. The meeting was held in one of the Commons Committee Rooms and the atmosphere was very special. Geraint Howells MP welcomed everyone, and his kind words were supported by the other MP's Dafydd Elis Thomas, Richard Livesey, Paul Flynn, Martyn Jones and Win Griffiths.

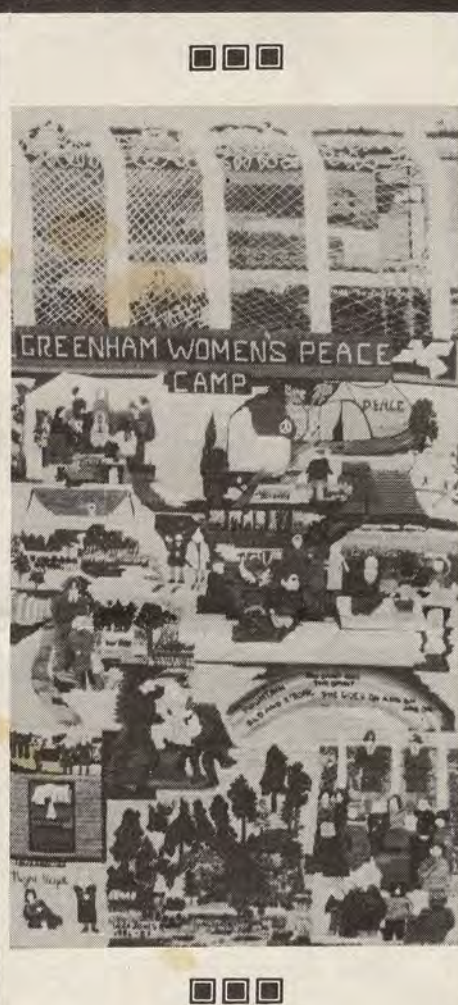
October 24 in Geneva

By 9.30am the following morning, we were standing in front of the entrance to the United Nations looking at the dignified building. We were led into the Director General's office by an official — and Bilidowcar's camera men following our every step! It was an honour to meet Jan Martonsen, the D.G., and to present all the Peace Messages to him. We were asked to sing something in Welsh so we gave a verse of the hymn 'Gospel of Peace'.

After some fresh air in the beautiful gardens, we were guided around the buildings to hear some of the organisation's history. Some of the facts we heard lifted our hearts while others depressed us completely. It was good to hear that over three thousand people work for peace in those buildings, and that they do great work in many fields — children, refugees, health etc. On the dark side we heard that the world spends more on arms in two weeks than it would take to feed and house all the earth's people for a year. And what about the appalling fact that there have been only 26 days of true peace in the world since the Second World War! It became clear to everyone that the campaign for peace would be a long and hard one, but every one of us came out of that building more determined to follow that road, and to convince others to do so.

The Message

This journey was only a beginning, with everyone determined to remind the leaders of the world of the words of our Peace Message:



Vera Jones (Llandrindod and Christian CND) took two and a half years to make this marvellous tapestry showing the Greenham Women's Camp. She is looking for a public place where the work can be displayed: contact 'Campaign Wales'.

The Peace Movement in Australia

The Peace Movement in Australia has clearly identifiable roots in the early anti-war groups of the 1920's but gained its strongest momentum during the 70's from the Vietnam War marches. As with the movement internationally, there was renewed growth in the 80's as a response to the dramatic increase in the Arms Race. The main result of this in organisation was the establishment of PND's (People for Nuclear Disarmament) in the states (roughly equivalent to the CND's in Britain) and a national group, ACDD (Australian Coalition for Disarmament and Peace), based in Sydney. Public expression of the movement came in the form of the annual Palm Sunday rallies. These began in Brisbane in 1982 and were soon taken up by the other states. In 1985 it was estimated that a quarter of a million people throughout Australia took part. The Palm Sunday rallies caught the imagination of many in the community and they were widely supported by political, religious, community and trade union organisations. Much dedicated and imaginative work by PND's and other groups went into mounting them.

International Year of Peace presented a unique challenge to members of the movement in Australia. The Commonwealth Government **recognised the event with a \$3 million grant and a public launching ceremony by the Prime Minister.** However, Government Foreign policy in supporting US nuclear testing, in continuing the mining and export of uranium, and playing hosts to nuclear armed warships, (despite Labour Party policy to the contrary) was in direct conflict with peace group aims.

There have been a number of gains made during 1986 and despite a drop in public interest, this year these are being consolidated. They include:

- a change in the public image of the movement. 'Peace' is no longer a dirty word and members are not automatically categorized as dangerous fanatics or well-meaning dupes of the Soviets.
- a growth in Peace Studies at all levels including courses in schools and research and teaching at tertiary level;
- an acceptance of a broader interpretation of peace to beyond disarmament to include justice and development issues. There are firm links established between the movement and the struggles for independence in the various parts of the world, the Aboriginal Land Rights movement and the economic oppressions of the Third World.

Australia's geographical position and political ties with the US put her in a key role in the western nuclear alliance. She could equally play an important role as a non-aligned and nuclear free nation. Consequently, we place great importance in maintaining close ties with other groups in all parts of the world and continually seek to strengthen these ties with the exchange of newsletters, correspondence and personal visits whenever possible.

David Trebilcock

Joint Co-ordinator of People for Nuclear Disarmament, South Australia.

PND (South Australia)

GPO Box 1025

Adelaide 5001

South Australia.

Engineers for Nuclear Disarmament

In 1982 a group of professional engineers met at Hebden Bridge in Yorkshire intent on emulating the example set in the medical profession and speaking out about the effects of nuclear war in matters within their professional competence; that is to say predictable effects on the man-made environment, the practicability or impracticability of restoring it and the human consequences. The organisation they founded was in accord with the definition of civil engineering in a Royal Charter of 1828, 'Being the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man'.

EngND or Engineers for Nuclear Disarmament is in fact open to engineers of any specialisation who support nuclear disarmament. No particular viewpoint on nuclear power is required for membership. New members are needed from all branches of engineering; students and technicians are just as welcome as chartered engineers.

EngND seeks to influence the general public and other engineers. Information exchange has been established with like-minded engineers in Canada and New Zealand and further international liaison is developing.

The contact in Wales is:

Bernice Bernard, Alpenrose, 1 Alpine Road, Old Colwyn, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd LL29 9NS.

Pssst! Fancy being a General Secretary?

Due to Bob Cole (our Gen. Sec. for the last four years) getting too old, we're putting him out to grass.

So CND Cymru is looking for a General Secretary. If you're willing and able to administer our organisation, attend the Pwyllgor Gwaith (Executive Committee), Finance and General Purposes Committee, as well as Cyngor (Council), and act as the national and international contact, then read on.

You will be skillful at delegating responsibilities, be able to work within a collective, have an understanding of organisation and be capable of giving practical guidance.

The ability to communicate - preferably in Welsh and English and mix with the activists and grass roots, would be an asset.

Finally, dynamism, creativity and flair along with an understanding of our aims and methods, would be beneficial.

Telephone and travel expenses payable.

Interested? Phone Bob on 0766 831833 as soon as possible.

Sentenced to twenty minutes

Peace News collective member Pamela Smith received what could be the shortest-ever detention at Nottingham Magistrates Court on December 10, after refusing to pay a fine incurred after she was arrested at a blockade of USAF Molesworth on March 28. She refused to pay the fine of £45 on the grounds that her participation in the blockade was justified by the signing of the INF treaty two days before her court appearance. She was sentenced to a day's detention at the back of the court, which amounted to twenty minutes while the magistrates completed the day's business.

Pamela Smith told Nottingham magistrates: 'I was fined after a demonstration to protest against cruise missiles being brought to Molesworth. In view of the fact that the INF treaty between the US and the USSR was signed only two days ago, agreeing to scrap all land-based cruise missiles, I feel completely justified in not paying this fine. If it had not been for the protest of millions of people like me, this arms reduction Treaty would not have happened.'

She hopes other people fined for cruise protests will be encouraged to do the same.

Diary

- February 11 Demonstration at Trawsfynydd - test or no test 0766 831833.
 13 Cyngor CND Cymru. Help us plan our campaign for 1988. All welcome - Brynafon, Rhayadr. 11.a.m.
 14 Stop Hinkley Expansion meeting Bristol Energy Centre, Bedminster, Bristol 2.30 p.m. (09824 362).
 22 CADNO public meeting 0766 771100.
 22-27 Nuclear Free Wales 1988.
 27 Henry Richard Memorial Peace Festival, Merthyr Tydfil. 0766 831833.
 March 6 WANA delegates meeting 09824 326 - 11 a.m. Brynafon, Rhayadr.
 11 Clwyd County Council Seminar, Shire Hall, Mold. 'Nuclear Energy use in Peacetime' 0490 83234.
 16-24 Central America Week 01 631 5173.
 18-26 Visit of Latvian Peace Delegation to Wales.
 19 CND Cymru Annual Conference, Lampeter University 0766 831833.
 26 Llanisien Demonstration start of Aldermaston Star March.
 April 4 Encirclement of AWE Aldermaston 0222 495156.
 8-11 Capenhurst Snowball 0745 571067.
 May Disarm the Seas. Trident leafleting.
 June United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. CND/WDC - 01 729 2523.

1988 marks the 30th anniversary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. We begin the year in the hope that our efforts since the first Aldermaston March have finally slowed down the nuclear arms race.

But Britain has yet to contribute to the peace-making process, deciding instead to INCREASE its arsenal of nuclear weapons. At the heart of the programme to develop new weapons is the Aldermaston Weapons Establishment in Berkshire, England, just as it was in 1958 when CND mounted its first ever protest march.

On Easter Monday, April 4, CND supporters from all over Britain will arrive at Aldermaston for a day of rallies, protests, events and at 2pm an encirclement of the perimeter fence. Can YOU come with us to the bomb factory at this crucial time? Bring music to fill the base with sound. Arrive by 12 noon. If you can't come, please return the enclosed dove symbol with a donation and it will be hung on the fence for you.

Contact your local groups or CND Cymru on 0766 831833, and help fill a coach from your area.

CND Cymru Annual Conference Lampeter 19th March

CND Cymru Annual Conference '88 Saturday March 19 St David's College, Lampeter International relations are rapidly changing. Through our theme 'Wales and the World' we will be looking at how we in Wales can relate to these changes.

The morning session will deal with the constitutional business of CND Cymru, reports, and resolutions. The latter being an important guide to our work throughout 1988.

Following lunch, the workshops (see list below) will aim to give as much information as possible and generate discussion.

Conference will be addressed by Elena Lieven (vice chair, British CND) and Prof. Ivar Knets, Chairman of the Latvian Peace Delegation who have been invited to tour Wales.

Other guests include representatives from Scotland and Ireland, and British CND's General Secretary and

International Worker, Meg Beresford and Stephen Brown.

It is a delegate conference, but individual CND members will be welcomed as observers — indeed it is our hope that all groups, affiliates and individual members will attend and contribute to a lively conference which will carry us into a vigorous campaign for 1988!

Conference Timetable

- 10am Registration
 10.30am—1pm Plenary Session
Officers' Reports, Elections, Resolutions
 1—2pm Lunch — cold buffet available
 2—3pm Discussion Workshops
The nuclearisation of the Irish Sea
USSR and its Peace Policy
Pacific 'Nuclear Test Bed'
NATO — Peace Maker or Breaker?
Disarmament and Development
Gulf War — to World War?
 3.30—4.15pm Guest Speakers
Elena Lieven, Prof. Ivar Knets
 4.15 — Close, Tea.

ALDERMASTON

EASTER MONDAY Star March from Llanishen

MARCH WITH USTO ALDERMASTON

Llanishen Atomic Weapons Establishment near Cardiff is another link in the nuclear chain, producing vital materials for the nuclear warheads. To demonstrate that link, a ten day march will leave Llanishen on March 26, and arrive at Aldermaston on the day of the major demonstration, April 4. The march will be one of many Star Marches' from around Britain to converge on Easter Monday. SUPPORT ALTERNATIVES TO WAR

During February the communities around the AWE in Llanishen will be leafleted in preparation for the launch on March 21 of a campaign on Alternative Production. The campaign aims to change the face of Llanishen AWE and to offer a positive alternative to weapons production. The engineering skills at the factory can be used to produce goods to improve life not destroy life. A working group of managers and workforce is needed to investigate the sort of socially useful products that could be made at Llanishen. When a similar study was carried out at Lucas Aerospace, over 100 products were found.

On Saturday March 26, 1988 there will be a Demonstration at Llanishen. The theme will be the conversion of the AWE into more socially useful production, and in particular making links with the Health Service.

We will gather at llam at the front gate, decorate the fence with symbols of hospital beds, see the stalls and street theatre, chalk the pavement. This will be followed by a walk to the centre of Cardiff and then on to Aldermaston to link into the National Demonstration. 2.00 Start of the walk to Aldermaston, 1st leg into Cardiff Centre
 26:3:88 Llanishen — Cardiff
 27:3:88 Cardiff — Newport
 28:3:88 Newport — Chepstow
 29:3:88 Chepstow — Bristol
 30:3:88 Bristol — Bath
 31:3:88 Bath — Chippenham
 1:4:88 Chippenham — Swindon
 2:4:88 Swindon — Hungerford
 3:4:88 Hungerford — Newbury
 4:4:88 Newbury — Aldermaston

DYDD LLUN Y PASG Taith Gerdded o Lanishen

Yn 1988 dathlwn benblwydd CND yn 30 oed. Dechreuwn y flwyddyn gyda'r gobaith bod ein hymdrechion ers y daith gyntaf i Aldermaston o'r diwedd wedi arafu y ras arfau niwcliar.

Ond ni chyfrannodd Prydain i'r broses o godi heddwch eto, yn hytrach penderfynodd gynyddu ei chyflenwad o arfau niwcliar. Yn yr Aldermaston Weapons Establishment yn Berkshire, Lloegr, y mae craidd y rhaglen i ddatblygu arfau newydd, yn union fel yn 1958 pan lansiwyd gorymdaith brotest gyntaf CND.

Ddydd Llun y Pasg, Ebrill 4, daw cefnogwyr CND o bob cwr o Brydain i Aldermaston ar gyfer diwrnod o raliâu, protestiadau, gweithgareddau, ac am 2.00pm i amgylchynu'r ffens

warcheidiol. Fedrwn chi ddod gyda ni i'r ffatri fomiau ar yr amser argyfyngus yma? Dewch a cherddoriaeth i fodd i'r sefydliad a swm. Dewch erbyn canol dydd. Os na fedrwn chi ddod, dychwelwch y golomen symbolaidd amgaeedig gyda rhodd, ac fe'i rhoddir ar y ffens drosoch.

Cysylltwch a'ch grŵp lleol neu CND ar 0766 831833 a helpwch i lenwi bws o'ch ardal.

GORYMDEITHIWCH GYDANI I ALDERMASTON

Mae'r Sefydliad Arfau Niwcliar (AWE) yn Llanishen ger Caerdydd yn ddolen arall yn y gadwyn niwcliar, gan gynhyrchu rhannau hanfodol i bennau niwcliar yr arfau. I amlygu'r ddolen gedy taith ddeg diwrnod o Lanishen ar Fawrth 26 a chyrraedd Aldermaston ar ddiwrnod y gwrthdystiad, Ebrill 4. Mae'n un o nifer o Deithiau Seren' o bob cwr o Brydain a ddaw at ei gilydd ddydd Llun y Pasg.

Ymunwch a'r daith i Aldermaston. Os nad yr holl ffordd, yna cefnogwch y rhan agosaf atoch.

Just when you
thought the world
was getting safer ...
Just when the
superpowers are
starting to disarm ...



along comes
TRIDENT

Join the Walk to Aldermaston. If not the whole length then support the part of the route nearest to you. For further information contact: Greame on 0222 495156 or Geoff on 0222 20478.

Answers to Crossword in Campaign Wales no. 6

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Disarmament;	1 Dialogue;
8 Rally;	2 Star Wars;
9 Apathy;	3 May;
11 Red;	4 MAD;
13 Glasnost;	5 Trident;
16 Tests;	6 Ally;
17 Key Man;	7 Eye;
20 MOD;	10 KO;
21 Strategic;	12 Destruction;
24 Caerwent;	14 Nukes;
26 Sit;	15 Salt;
27 IT	18 To deter;
29 Brawdy;	19 Lie;
30 Neutron.	22 Treaty;
	23 At War;
	24 Crew;
	25 None;
	28 Fat.

Nuclear Free Wales Week CEILIDH

Friday February 26
 Channel View Centre
 Grangetown Cardiff
**8 till late — Bar
 Band Danog**
 Tickets £2 available from Peace Shop,
 Cardiff, or ring 0222 492754

Cynhadledd flynyddol CND Cymru Llambed Mawrth 19

Cynhadledd Flynyddol CND Cymru 88
 Sadwrn Mawrth 19
 Coleg Dewi Sant
 Llanbedr Pont Steffan

Mae cysylltiadau rhyng-genedlaethol yn cyflym newid. Drwy ein thema "Cymru a'r Byd" byddwn yn edrych ar y modd y gallwn ni yng Nghymru fod yn gysylltiedig a'r newidiadau hyn.

Bydd sesiwn y bore'n ymwneud a materion cyfansoddiadol CND, adroddiadau a phenderfyniadau — yr olaf yn arweiniad pwysig i'n gwaith yn ystod 1988.

Yn dilyn cinio canol dydd, bydd y gweithdai (gweler y rhestr isod) yn anelu tuag at roi cymaint o wybodaeth ag sy'n bosib a hybu trafodaethau.

Anerchir y gynhadledd gan Elena Lieven (is-gadeirydd CND Prydain) a'r Athro Ivar Knets, cadeirydd y ddirprwyaeth heddwch o Latvia sydd wedi eu gwahodd i ymweld a Chymru.

Yn ogystal, bydd gwesteion yn cynrychioli Iwerddon a'r Alban, ynghyd ag Ysgrifennydd Cyffredinol CND

Prydain a'r gweithiwr rhyng-genedlaethol Meg Beresford a Stephen Brown.

Cynhadledd i gynrychiolwyr yw, ond croesewir aelodau unigol CND fel gwrandawyr — yn wir, ein gobaith yw y bydd i bob grŵp ac unigolyn fynychu'r cyfarfod a chyfrannu at gynhadledd fywiog a fydd yn ein cyrchu tuag at ymgyrch egniol yn 1988.

Amserlen y Gynhadledd

- 10am Cofrestru
 10.30am—1pm Sesiwn Cyffredinol
Adroddiadau'r Swyddogion, Etholiadau, Penderfyniadau
 1—2pm Cinio — bwffe oer ar gael
 2—3pm Gweithdai Trafodaeth
Niwcliareiddio Môr yr Iwerydd
Yr Undeb Sofietaidd a'i Pholisi Heddwch
'Gwely Prawf Niwcliar' y Môr Tawel
 NATO — Gwneuthurwr neu Ddinistriwr Heddwch?
Diarfogi a Datblygu
Rhyfel y Gwlff — i Ryfel Byd?
 3.30—4.15pm Siaradwyr Gwadd
Elena Lieven, Yr Athro Ivar Knets
 4.15 — Cloi, Te.