

campaign WALES



CND Cymru Members Newsletter

No. 17 August-October 1990

20p

With Wales becoming a major centre for military activity, the description 'Fortress Wales' is well deserved. At a time of disarmament initiatives and talk of the 'Peace Dividend', we are facing an increasing military presence.

Z-berths for nuclear submarines in Cardiff and Swansea, £5,000,000 spent on building a 'village for war games' on the Senny Bridge ranges, a £1 billion radar installation at St Davids in Dyfed and a massive increase in low flying exercises in North and Mid Wales.

How ironic! We hear of the superpowers agreeing to cut back on ballistic missiles in preparation for peace and yet all around us in Wales is the kind of military activity which is a preparation for war. Even Tom King is to be heard discussing the virtues of the 'Peace Dividend'.

If there was ever a justification for Britain spending £21 billion and Europe (West and East) spending £450 billion on preparations for war, surely that time has passed.

We know what could be done with that £450 billion — the lives which could be saved, the opportunities which could be created and the way in which justice and peace could begin to become a part of peoples' lives. We also know what could be done with the £21 billion — the restoration of the health service, the building of houses for homes and the resources for our schools — all ways in which the quality of life for the people of Britain could be safeguarded.

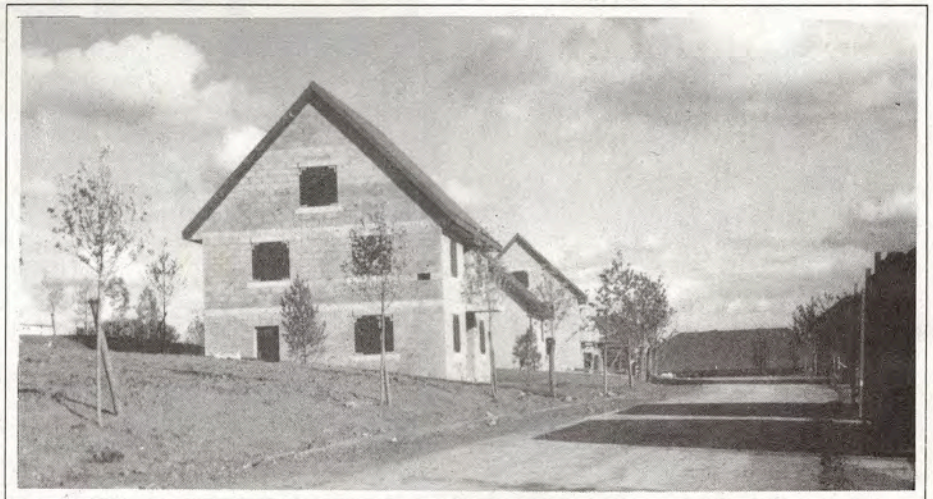
How can we stand back and allow the Government to spend countless millions of pounds on unnecessary military exercises? Our communities need that money. They have a right to it. There can be no justification for spending it on playing soldiers while people are in need of the kind of resources and services that only money can buy.

In June, the Cyngor of CND Cymru began planning a far reaching campaign on 'Fortress Wales'. The first step, which needs to happen this month, is the lobbying of every MP in Wales. Having first written a letter to your local paper, tackle your MP on this issue and then publish her/his response.

Let us turn 'Fortress Wales' into 'Caring Wales'.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas

FORTRESS WALES



Built in 1990, less than 20 miles from the Cynon Valley, these houses will play no part in tackling the problems of homeless people in Wales. They are part of a £5,000,000 'East European' village, built solely for practising guerilla warfare!

ABOVE OUR HEADS - JUST!

CND Cymru's Campaign against low flying

If you want to complain about low flying aircraft,
telephone this Ministry of Defence number:
071 218 6020

Leaflets and information about the campaign
available from Bob Cole (0766 831356).

INSIDE: Chernobyl four years on . . . Annual raffle tickets . . .



Ready for the 'balloon release', Swansea docks, April 26th (Chernobyl Day).

CHERNOBYL FOUR YEARS ON: *and the worst is yet to come . . .*

For four years the authorities have played down the effects of the Chernobyl disaster. In a recently transmitted TV documentary on S4C, the full story of the human suffering caused by the tragedy was exposed. Campaign Wales interviewed journalist Eifion Glyn about the programme and his visit to the Soviet Union.

Why did you decide to make a programme about Chernobyl?

In February we went to Ukraine to do a programme on the first 'democratic' elections in the republic for seventy years. With us we had two journalists who specialised in the affairs of the Ukraine and between them spoke Russian and Ukrainian. They had also written a well acclaimed book on the Chernobyl accident. Chernobyl was a very major issue in the election.

During our stay we visited the power station and the 30 km 'restricted zone', from which all 150,000 inhabitants had been evacuated.

Our initial plan was to do a ten minute item on Chernobyl in addition to the half hour programme on the political happenings. However, the things we saw and heard there convinced us of the importance of going back and doing a special extended programme, provided we could get visas. Luckily we did.

What sort of things did you see and hear?

Well — everybody you talked with in Kiev, the capital city of Ukraine, was saying that things were far, far worse than is realised in the outside world. They were saying that there had been a cover up by the government about the full extent of the disaster, particularly the health effects on the children. Many secret orders banning information on the ill effects of Chernobyl's radioactivity have been imposed by the government. Radiation doses in victims are treated as a state secret. Doctors are prohibited from telling people the truth about their radiation levels. During our first visit a group of miners, who had been hailed as national heroes for their role in stopping a complete meltdown at the plant, were on hunger strike in a Kiev hospital. They were demanding information about their radiation doses.

When you returned on your second trip, how bad was the situation?

It was very bad indeed. Shocking. We were taken to hospitals in Kiev where children were dying of leukaemia, others losing their hair for no apparent reason. We visited bereaved families and sick children at home. Scientists believe that medium term effects of nuclear contamination in children begin to show up about four years after their initial exposure to radiation. Because of the nature of the Soviet

system it is very difficult to get any statistics. But the head of 'Children of Chernobyl', a charity set up to help the young victims of the tragedy, said that in Kiev during the last year, leukemia cases have increased by 50%. He said that 100,000 children in the Ukraine, having been exposed to high levels of radiation, are desperately in need of medical help.

An international seminar held in Poland in April was told that 250,000 people may be living in areas heavily contaminated by radiation and should be evacuated as a matter of urgency. We visited one such area — Narodychy — a rural, farming district about forty miles from Chernobyl. A large number of farm animals with genetic abnormalities have been born. There has been a sharp increase in chronic illness and cancers amongst the general population since the accident.

'Chernobyl Aids', a breakdown of the body's immune system, brought on by radiation, was having a devastating effect, with more and more people becoming prone to common illnesses, according to doctors in Kiev and Narodychy.

It seems that the situation is even worse in the republic of Byelorussia, which received some 70% of the fallout. There are reports of whole wards lined with emaciated, dying and deformed children.

The medical facilities are so bad — it is like a third world country, not even enough syringes to take blood samples from the children in Kiev.

The Soviet authorities, after insisting for a long time that the disaster was a localised problem, have at last acknowledged that it is a human tragedy on a scale they cannot cope with. The Ukrainian government have made an international appeal for help and a 'telethon' on Moscow television was organised to raise money for the victims.

There are many people there blaming the state for spending billions of pounds on conventional and nuclear arms, while totally neglecting the health service.

MAKING WAVES

Welsh Nuclear Free Seas campaigners now have their own boat, an 18 h.p. Avon inflatable, called 'Môr Di-niwclear' (Nuclear Free Sea). We hope that this will enable us to further our campaigns against port visits by nuclear armed ships and nuclear powered submarines.

What we still need, however, are:

(a) *People* to protest in 'Môr Di-niwclear' (training sessions will be arranged in September), or in your own boats, or on the dockside.

(b) *Equipment* — loans or gifts of anything from wet-suits and life-jackets, to another inflatable, or even yachts — these make wonderful 'floating billboards' with a suitable banner attached to the sail!

(c) *Money* — donations payable to 'Môr Di-niwclear', 72 Stryd Gwyn, Yr Alltwn, Pontardawe, SA8 3AN.

Let us act now and work towards clearing the seas of nuclear weapons.

Jan Henderson

WEST GLAM CAPITULATE TO NAVY

West Glamorgan County Council has decided not to fight the Navy's plans to establish a nuclear submarine berth ('Z-berth') in the city docks.

Labour councillors met before the last full council meeting. After a heated discussion, the group voted 24 to 17 to adopt the following policy on the 'Z-berth' issue:

1. Not to co-operate with the Navy in drawing up a safety scheme.
2. Not to co-operate with Swansea City Council in investigating possible legal measures to prevent the 'Z-berth' being set up.
3. For Council officers to receive and consider the Navy's safety plan, if and when they produce one.

No one seems quite sure what the third point means, but it could be used to allow Council officers to comply with the Navy's safety scheme. It should be noted that all 'Z-berth' safety schemes are basically the same — just names and telephone numbers changed. None have been properly rehearsed and US experts believe that they are hopelessly flawed.

Once Labour policy was decided, it was passed by the County Council, due to Labour's overwhelming majority. Two Labour councillors spoke against the policy in full council (and have since been disciplined for breaking ranks), together with one Plaid Cymru councillor and the Liberal Democrats.

Brian Jones

FOR THE COMPLETE PRINTING SERVICE...

ERYRI

argraffwyr - printers

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH EVERYTHING YOU NEED IN DESIGN AND PRINTING TO THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

ALL PRICES TO SUIT YOUR BUDGET

- ★ COLOUR PRINTING
- ★ GENERAL PRINTING
- ★ LAYOUT & DESIGN SERVICE
- ★ BROCHURES, LEAFLETS,
- ★ LETTERHEADS, BUSINESS CARDS

**Hen Efail, Bethel
Caernarfon,
Gwynedd LL55 1UW.**

**TEL OR FAX
PORTDINORWIC
(0248) 671196**

STOP THE RADAR

The US and the Ministry of Defence are proposing to build a 'relocatable over the horizon radar' system, the transmitters of which are to be located near Tŷ Ddewi (St David's). The system will operate within a range of 500 to 1600 miles and the receivers and control centre are to be at Blakehill in Wiltshire. According to the Minister for Defence Procurement, Mr Allan Clark, 'It will monitor potentially hostile movements to the north of the Faröes and Iceland'.

The installation on the MOD owned disused airfield near Tŷ Ddewi will cover an area of 85 acres, and will consist of 35 aerials, 16 of which will be 135 feet high in a line 1200 feet long.

The work is scheduled to start in late 1991. Britain is to bear the cost of site preparation, design and construction, at an estimated cost of £11.3 million, as well as running costs of £3 million per year.

The MOD is committed to carry out a 'full environmental impact assessment'.

Local residents have formed an opposition group called 'Pembrokeshire Against Radar Campaign' (P.A.R.C.) and are campaigning on the grounds of health and safety and environmental impact.

It is argued that the electromagnetic current produced will have an adverse effect on living things, but the MOD claim that these effects will stop at the fenced boundary of the exclusion zone on the old airfield. There is, however, considerable scientific evidence that these effects are more widespread; even with low dosage, and could cause or promote cancers, and affect the body's immune system.

The MOD have not and do not intend to carry out research into electromagnetic waves. The immediate effect on the environment is mainly visual, with the masts 195 feet above the highest land on the peninsula and 169 feet above the top of the cathedral tower at Tŷ Ddewi.

Now that the cold war is over, the building of this radar system could be perceived as being provocative and aggressive, having a potentially devastating effect on the international arms reduction process, with the possibility of further escalation in the arms race.

Also, when the Government's economic strategy is in disarray, the spending of £11.3 million with a further £3 million per year on such an installation is immoral, when health, education, social and transport systems are being starved of resources.

CND Cymru is totally opposed to the development and are prepared to support P.A.R.C. in their campaign to stop it. This development should concern everyone in Wales, and opposition needs to be absolute.

Rod Stallard

IRISH SEA CONFERENCE

Dublin is the place, the 6th and 7th of October are the dates and a nuclear free Irish Sea is the subject of a conference being organised by Irish CND.

We all know that the Irish Sea is the "most radioactive sea in the world". We also know that nuclear submarines travel along the sea on a regular basis. Nuclear power stations are sited on the coast and Sellafield is an ever present threat. Meanwhile the activists on the ground continue their work of educating, demonstrating and campaigning.

The conference will be an opportunity for people to exchange ideas and make plans for future campaigning. It will be organised so that everybody will be able to meet people from around the coast, people who might not necessarily turn up at an annual general meeting. It is intended to bring together people with a common interest, for example nuclear power, or nuclear submarines and to let ideas flow.

So far the reaction from activists on all sides of the Irish Sea has been magnificent, with CND and environmental groups from Scotland, Wales, Merseyside, Isle of Man and Ireland expected to attend.

Accommodation (limited) is available, so hurry and book your place. The car ferry companies usually do special offers over weekends, so four adults can drive over for just the price of the car.

More information can be had from Hugh Murphy at 2 Farmhurst Way, Braniel, Belfast BT5 7PG, or Ann O'Conarain/Gerry Walsh at 7 Crestfield Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9. Gerry Walsh

The organisers hope to see many people from Wales in Dublin that weekend. CND Cymru will be arranging a delegation. If you are interested please contact: Bob Cole, Bryn Elltyd, Tanygrisiau, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd (0766) 831356

Latvian friends return



Back row: David and Gwen Robson — hosts from Corwen CND, Jo Wilson MEP.
Front row: 3 members of the Latvian peace delegation.

In April a delegation from the Latvian Peace Movement were guests of CND Cymru for a second time.

They came by boat and minibus to the CND Cymru Conference in Aberystwyth where we also had 3 guests from Irish CND.

Following this and for the next 2 days, 3 Latvians went north and 3 went to South Wales.

The North Wales group visited the

Alternative Technology Centre at Machynlleth and a mountain farm in Pentrefoelas, Clwyd, where restrictions on the movement of sheep, as a result of radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl disaster are still in force. In Wrexham they met the Euro MP for North Wales, Jo Wilson, visited a small village primary school and a Wrexham comprehensive secondary school. Many of the peace activists

in Clwyd came to meet them. For the last social evening at a Llangollen hotel Latvian and German speakers from Clwyd had been found. This resulted in relaxed and lively discussions, specially for the only English speaker in the Latvian delegation! This evening was organised and funded by the Llangollen Peace Group.

LATVIA AND THE NEW THINKING

On the eve of their return home, I met the delegation from Latvia's peace movement in London for a two hour discussion. We discussed both the situation in Latvia and their visit to Wales.

Their visit had forced me, as well as many others in Wales, into a rethink about the Soviet Union and Gorbachov. Over the last four years Gorbachov has changed international relations, ended the Cold War and reduced the threat of nuclear war, almost single handed. He has allowed the nations of Eastern Europe their own self-determination and forced ruling circles within NATO to rethink their strategy.

Here was a delegation from a small Baltic republic criticising Gorbachov for not changing fast enough. While recognising his achievements they seemed to prefer Thatcher's market economy to anything 'Gorby' had to offer.

The first and most pressing thing on their agenda is the issue of independence and the delegation was unanimous that nothing short of their pre-war independent nation status will suffice. However, they repeatedly emphasised that it must be a peaceful transmission. Violence would be counter-productive and must be avoided at all costs. While supporting Lithuania in their situation, the delegation expressed hope that their economic ties to the Soviet Union can be sorted out by negotiation and to the mutual benefit of both parties. They

much prefer co-operation to confrontation. It is interesting to note that a large proportion of the Russian population living in Latvia supports the moves for independence.

Fine, I can hear you say, but this was a delegation from the peace movement and you should have stuck to the agenda. I agree that we were representatives of a peace movement, talking to a peace delegation, but to understand the Latvian attitude to world peace and nuclear weapons, we need to understand how they view their own situation.

They believe that independence for the Baltic states could make a nuclear free Baltic Sea a real possibility. The scenario goes as follows: At the present time the Soviet navy has a number of important installations in the Baltic, which deploy nuclear weapons. After independence no nuclear weapons would be allowed, even if the bases were permitted to remain. They believe that the peace movement, by supporting the independence movement, is campaigning directly for a nuclear free Latvia

and possibly a 'bases' free Latvia. Given the proposed expansion of military bases in Wales, should we be taking these thoughts to heart? When it was pointed out that this way forward could add to NATO's already military superiority, they quickly remarked that NATO is a Western alliance and it is up to the western peace movements to campaign against it. A painful reminder of the peace movement's weakness.

Have we in CND become slightly complacent in our thinking over the years? Seeing things in superpower terms while forgetting the smaller nations and regions of the world?

The delegation was a timely reminder to us in CND that nothing is static. For a movement that prides itself on being at the forefront of changes in a changing world, we must question whether we have become so arrogant with our wisdom and analysis, that we can forget the role of small nations and regions in winning a lasting peace and ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

Bob Cole

FUNDRAISING is always essential for the work of CND Cymru, and groups and individuals can help in different ways.

MONEY is particularly tight at present, and members are asked once more to do what they can.

CND Cymru's vice-chairs will soon be telephoning individual members to ask them to pledge contributions: so if YOU get a call, please be ready to respond if you possibly can.

NUCLEAR WASTE

No acceptable solution

When the Government signalled that there would be no new nuclear power station at Wylfa, one significant step towards sanity had been taken. Knowing that Trawsfynydd will be closed in the 1990s and Wylfa around the turn of the century, offers hope to the people of Gwynedd that their particular nuclear era is drawing to a close. Unfortunately that is a simplistic view. Disregarding the ever present possibility of an accident, in some respects the worst is yet to come.

Nuclear power stations create waste. The intractable problem is disposing of it. After 40 years there is no agreed method of waste disposal. Some states, such as West Germany, will not allow a reactor to be licensed until the owner can show that he can dispose of the waste. In Germany's case that means exporting it to the UK and France. These are the only two countries which receive other countries' waste. Some states, e.g. Canada and Spain, keep all their waste at the reactor site. Others are now contemplating 'direct disposal', i.e. moving it once only, to a permanent burial site. But there is no agreement internationally as to what would make such a site safe.

NIREX, the waste disposal arm of the nuclear industry, has become a notorious bungler. Its latest plan, for deep disposal at Sellafield, has been 'knocked back' by the International Atomic Energy Agency. It does not meet major safety requirements. Even if NIREX were to get it right, it will not have such a depository for another 15 to 20 years.

Where do we put it? At present it is scattered around the country. Some of it is in cooling ponds and containers at Trawsfynydd and Wylfa. In the course of time spent fuel is transported to Sellafield. That means going

overland and that has risks. Is it safer and better to move it, or to leave it where it is? The nearer you live to a nuclear installation the more pressing this problem becomes.

What are the quantities involved?

Present amounts awaiting permanent disposal are: 3.2 million litres of low level waste, 59.4 million litres of intermediate level waste, plus an estimated 9 million litres of high level waste. And each year the quantity increases.

Decommissioning will add a whole new dimension. Trawsfynydd is equal to 27,000 cubic metres of low level waste, 75,000 cubic metres of intermediate level and several thousand tons of spent fuel. Wylfa is twice as big. In bulk they could be the equivalent of a quarter of a million lorry loads, which will have to be disposed of, if the site is to be returned to the community. Some of this material will have to be stored in safe conditions for tens of thousands of years.

The argument against concentrating all radioactive waste at Sellafield is strong. Wylfa is the only site in Britain with a long term dry storage facility: but this is not ideal. There is no ideal solution and in areas around nuclear reactors, local discussions must take place, before a so-called solution is imposed.

According to the chairman of BNFL, in *Atom*, March 1990:

"The public seems to think that waste is a problem to which there is no solution. We have to demonstrate that the *only* obstacle in the way of disposing of the problem — and disposing of the waste — is the public's reluctance to accept a solution."

Colin Sweet,

Consultant in Energy Policy, Economics and Management, Llanfyllin CND

ON THE ROAD AGAIN

Bruce Kent's 1990 Walk

Recently, a journalist who should have known better, said to me, 'I suppose there isn't much for you to do now, is there?' He could not be more wrong. The cold war between the two major powers may be over, but that is far from the end of the risk.

Most people, including the 'opinion formers', are little aware of the dangers of nuclear (and chemical) proliferation. Hardly a word is said about the critical Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which is due to start on August 20th in Geneva. It is to increase awareness of this Treaty that I shall be walking across France, with an international group, for two weeks. We shall be setting off on Horoshima Day, August 6th.

It will be great to see the CND Cymru banner waiting to greet us in Geneva, as we start the all night vigil before the Conference begins.

It is a critical moment. Britain has not honoured its obligations under Article VI of the Treaty 'to pursue negotiations in good faith . . .'. In fact, we have never negotiated 'our' weapons at all and yet we expect other signatories to keep their part of the bargain and non-signatories to sign.

Worse still, Britain and USA are the only two states to vote against turning the Partial Test Ban Treaty into a Total or Comprehensive one. There will be a meeting in New York next January to discuss that issue and we shall be there too. Britain, or perhaps I should say England, is in a 'do as I say not as I do' position. If we think that peace comes from threatening mass destruction, why on earth shouldn't other countries take the same road?

The walk this summer will make the point that real peace only comes from interdependence, trust and effective ways of conflict resolution, especially through the United Nations.

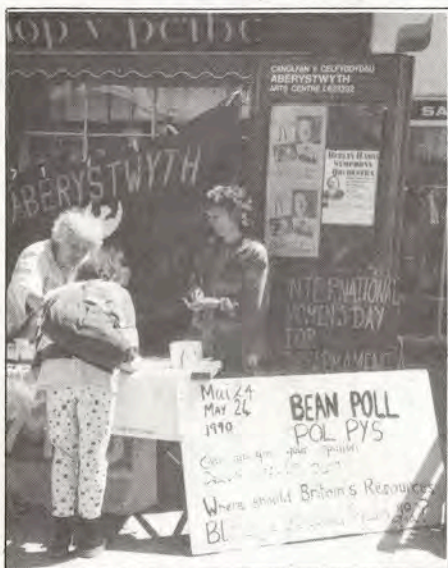
Planning for the walk has started late in the day and the walk bank account is already in the red. There are several ways in which you can help: write to me for details.

Bruce Kent

We hope for hundreds more signatures (£1 adult, 50p child) on the Giant Peace Ribbon, which will accompany the special CND Cymru banner to Geneva in mid August.

Sections of the ribbon (white sheets!) will be in the CND Cymru tent at the National Eisteddfod.

ABERYSTWYTH 'BEAN POLL'



Olwen Davies and Sonia Hancock collect votes in the 'Bean Poll', Aberystwyth.

On International Women's Day for Disarmament, May 24th, a group of women members of Aberystwyth CND organised a 'Bean Poll'. Members of the public were each given ten beans, asked to think of them as money and put them into labelled jars, according to the preferences as to how the money should be spent. The jars were labelled — Education, Environment, National Health Service, Third World, Housing, Military Expenditure and Nuclear Weapons.

The results from the 125 people who took part were as follows:

National Health Service	22%
Environment	21%
Education	19%
Third World	18%
Housing	17%
Military Expenditure	1%
Nuclear Weapons	1%

These dramatic results show the priorities of people shopping in the centre of Aberystwyth on a Thursday in May!

Olwen Davies

DYDDIADAU I'W COFIO

Awst

4-12 Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cwm Rhymni. Mae pabell CND yn rhoi cyfle i ni siarad efo pobl am heddwch, diarfogi, a'r bygythiad niwclear, yn ogystal â gwerthu nwyddau CND. Dyma'r cyfle pwysicaf trwy'r flwyddyn i godi arian.

Cefnogwch y bapell CND Cymru/WANA.

6 Diwrnod Hiroshima — Nofio Canhwylau — Y Marina, Abertawe, 8.30 p.m. Cysylltwch ag CND Abertawe (0792) 830330 neu 476178.

Bydd digwyddiadau eraill yn cael eu cynnal ar Ddiwrnod Hiroshima o gwmpas Cymru, ond yn anffodus 'does gen i ddim manylion!

Medi

1 'Gofynnwch am y Ddaear' Gŵyl Ryngwladol Heddwch a'r Amgylchfyd, Roundhay Park, Leeds. Cysylltwch â (0422) 883927.

15 Cyngor CND Cymru am 11 a.m. Croesewir aelodau a chynrychiolwyr grwpiau a charfanau cysylltiedig. I gael gwybod lle yn Rhaeadr Gwy y cynhelir y cyfarfod cysylltwch â Bob Cole (0766) 831356.

Hydref

7-8 Cynhadledd Môr Iwerddon (gweler erthygl)

20 'Binio'r Bom' Gweithred gan YCND (gweler erthygl)

Tachwedd

9-11 Cynhadledd CND Prydeinig, Coventry. Cysylltwch â (0766) 831356.

Rhagfyr

1 Cyngor CND Cymru



Richard Livsey, A.S., (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol) yn siarad yn erbyn hedfan isel yng Nghynhadledd CND Cymru yn Aberystwyth.

Richard Livsey, M.P., (Liberal Democrat) speaking against low flying at the CND Cymru Conference in Aberystwyth.

Grwpiau YCND Cymru ym Mai 1990

Y BARRI: Jo Castle, 25 Aberystwyth Crescent, Y Barri, De Morgannwg, CF6 8EH.

PEN-Y-BONT AR OGWR: Lynelle Jones, 19 Wimborne Road, Pen-coed, Pen-y-bont ar

Ogwr, Morgannwg Ganol CF35 6SG.

CAERFFILI: Thomas Eastland, Woodland, Graddfa Road, Caerffili, Morgannwg Ganol, CF8 3QQ.

CWMBRAN: Adele Parry, Pensilva, Cwmbran, Gwent, NP44 3BW.

FFORDD Y COLEG: Manon Jones, Neuadd JMJ, Ffordd y Coleg, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2DF.

GLANRAFON: Ceinwen Wilkinson, 2 Fron Dirion, Glanrafon, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57.

LLANIDLOES: Naomi Powell, Arosfa, Llanidloes, Powys, SY 18 6ET.

LLANISIEN: Ana Riding, 196 Fidlas Road, Caerdydd, CF4 5LZ.

LLANTRISANT: Carys Swain, 48 Lowerdale Drive, Pont-y-clun, Morgannwg Ganol, CF7 8DY.

MOLD: Rachel Stanley, 31 Parc Alun, Yr Wyddgrug, Clwyd, CH7 1LQ.

PONTYPRIDD: Branwen Miles, 26 Parc y Graig Wen, Pontypridd, Morgannwg Ganol, CF37 2EQ.

Y RHYL: Matthew Heaton, 2 Rhodfa, Conwy Parc, Y Rhyl, Clwyd, LL18 6LN.

YCND Cymru groups in May 1990

BARRY: Jo Castle, 25 Aberystwyth Crescent, Barry, S. Glamorgan, CF6 8EH.

BRIDGEND: Lynelle Jones, 19 Wimborne Road, Pencoed, Bridgend, M. Glamorgan, CF35 6SG.

CAERPHILLY: Thomas Eastland, Woodland, Graddfa Road, Caerphilly, M. Glamorgan,

CF8 3QQ.

CWMBRAN: Adele Parry, Pensilva, Cwmbran, Gwent, NP44 3BW.

FFORDD Y COLEG: Manon Jones, Neuadd JMJ, Ffordd y Coleg, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2DF.

GLANRAFON: Ceinwen Wilkinson, 2 Fron Dirion, Glanrafon, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57.

LLANIDLOES: Naomi Powell, Arosfa, Llanidloes, Powys, SY 18 6ET.

LLANISHEN: Ana Riding, 196 Fidlas Road, Cardiff, CF4 5LZ.

LLANTRISANT: Carys Swain, 48 Lowerdale Drive, Pontyclun, M. Glamorgan, CF7 8DY.

MOLD: Rachel Stanley, 31 Parc Alun, Mold, Clwyd, CH7 1LQ.

PONTYPRIDD: Branwen Miles, 26 Parc y Graig Wen, Pontypridd, M. Glamorgan, CF37 2EQ.

RHYL: Matthew Heaton, 2 Rhodfa, Conwy Parc, Rhyl, Clwyd, LL18 6LN.

The major UNICEF agent in Wales



Visit THE PEACE SHOP

56 Mackintosh Place, Roath Cardiff. Tel. (0222) 489260

Tapes, candles and a wide range of goods and cards from CND, Anti-Apartheid, Friends of the Earth

STOP PRESS

On September 15th (South Wales) and September 29th (Mid and North Wales) — two Campaign Meetings for group representations and individual members will replace the advertised Cyngor.

Details of venues, times, etc. from Bob Cole (0766) 831356

DIARY DATES

August

4-12 National Eisteddfod, Rhymney Valley. The CND Tent gives us an opportunity to talk to people about peace, disarmament and the nuclear threat, and to sell CND goods. Our main fund raising venue of the year.

Please support the CND Cymru/WANA tent.

6 Hiroshima Day Candle Floating — The Marina, Swansea. 8.30 p.m. Contact Swansea CND (0792) 830330 or 476178.

Other Hiroshima Day events will be taking place around Wales.

September

1 'Ask for the Earth' International Peace and Environment Festival. Roundhay Park, Leeds. Contact (0422) 883927.

15 Cyngor CND Cymru at 11 a.m. All members and representatives of groups and affiliates welcome. For exact location in Rhayader contact Bob Cole (0766) 831356.

October

7-8 Irish Sea Conference in Dublin (see article).

20 'Binning the Bomb' YCND action (see article).

November

9-11 British CND Conference, Coventry. Contact (0766) 831356.

December

1 CND Cymru Cyngor.

BINIWCH Y BOM GYDA IEUENCTID

CND

Ydych chi'n teimlo'n flin ynghylch nifer yr arfau niwclear ym Mhrydain? Ydych chi eisiau gweithredu'n uniongyrchol? Yna ymunwch â'n diwrnod gweithredu cenedlaethol trwy finio'r bom yn symbolaidd ar ddydd Sadwrn, Hydref 20fed, yn eich ardal leol.

Y syniad ydy gwneud taflegrau papur (bach, canolig neu fawr) a'u rhoi mewn bin sbwriel cartre, cert lludw, sgip — neu unrhyw beth arall wnaiff eu dal — cyn belled â'i fod mewn lle cyhoeddus. Mae'n gwneud llun ardderchog i'r wasg.

Bydd thema'r weithred hon yn tanlinellu'r gwastraff adnoddau a dywelltir i mewn i'r ras arfau ym Mhrydain, gan alw hefyd am dorri ar wariant Prydain ararfau.

Mae CND Myfyrwyr, a ail-lansiwyd yn ddiweddar, yn cymryd rhan hefyd, felly os bydd rhai o'ch grŵp yn mynd i'r coleg yn yr hydref gallant gymryd rhan o hyd.

Rydym wedi creu Pecyn Gweithredu pwrpasol ar gyfer y diwrnod, mae'n cynnwys syniadau ar gyfer gweithredu, cyfarwyddiadau ar gyfer gwneud taflegrau, taflenni ffeithiau yn amlinellu'r dadleuon sylfaenol, enghreifftiau o ddatganiadau i'r Wasg, a llawer, llawer mwy. Rydym hefyd yn cynhyrchu sticeri a thafenni arbennig ar gyfer y diwrnod.

Am ragor o wybodaeth cysylltwch â 22-24 Underwood Street, Llundain N1 7JG (071 250 4010) estyniad 159 neu ffônïwch YCND Cymru — Jo Castle (0446) 738020 neu Anna Riding (0222) 753000.

Mae grwpiau YCND Cymru ac aelodaeth unigol ill dau yn cynyddu. Pam na fedrwn ni ychwanegu at y cynnydd? Mae iechyd a nerth ein gwlad ni yn y dyfodol yn nwylo ieuencid Cymru.

ymgyrch CYMRU

Cyhoeddwyd gan CND Cymru. Danfonwch lythrau, erthyglau, lluniau, cartwnau at y golygydd: Rhoda Jones, Tŷ Isaf, Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 4LS.

Ysgrifennydd Cyffredinol CND Cymru yw Bob Cole, Bryn Ellytyd, Tanygrisiau, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, LL41 3TW (Ffôn 0766 831356).

Argraffwyd YMGYRCH CYMRU ar bapur wedi'i ailbrosesu gan Argraffwyr Eryri, Bethel, Caernarfon, Gwynedd.

HYSBYSEBION: £15 1/8 tudalen, £25 1/4 tudalen, £50 1/2 tudalen — i Rhoda Jones, Tŷ Isaf, Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 4LS (076 676 2739).

FFURFLEN AELODAETH I'CH FFRINDIAU MEMBERSHIP FORM FOR YOUR FRIENDS

Enw/Name Llythrennau Bras/Capital letters

Cyfeiriad/Address

Sir/County Cód Post/Postcode

Tâl Aelodaeth/Membership:

Oedolyn/Adult £9; Cwpl/Couple £12

Myfyriwr, Ieuencid, Heb waith a phensiynwyr/

Student, Youth, Unwaged and Pensioners — £3

Dymunaf gyflwyno rhodd/

I wish to make a donation

Am aelodaeth amgaeaf/

For membership I enclose



£.....

£.....

Gwneler sicciau'n daladwy a danfoner i — Make cheques payable and send to CND CYMRU, BRYN ELLTYD, TANYGRISIAU, BLAENAU FFESTINIOG, GWYNEDD LL41 3TW

campaign WALES

Published by CND Cymru. Send letters, articles, pictures, cartoons to the editor: Rhoda Jones, Tŷ Isaf, Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 4LS.

The general secretary of CND Cymru is Bob Cole, Bryn Ellytyd, Tanygrisiau, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, LL41 3TW (Tel. 0766 831356).

CAMPAIGN WALES is printed on recycled paper by Eryri Printers, Bethel, Caernarfon, Gwynedd.

ADVERTISEMENTS: £15 1/8 page, £25 1/4 page, £50 1/2 page — to Rhoda Jones, Tŷ Isaf, Ffestiniog, Gwynedd LL41 4LS (076 676 2739).