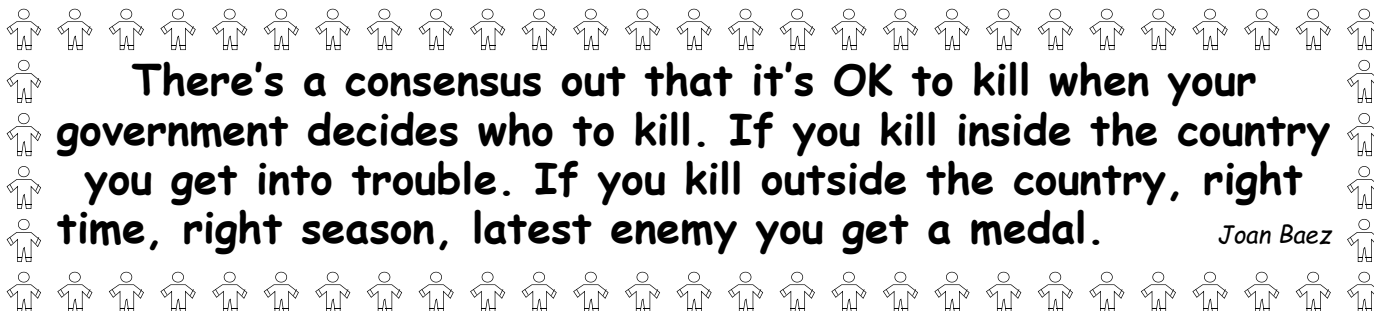


Merseyside CND Newsletter

April/May/June 2016

151 Dale St. Liverpool L2 2AH 0151 229 5282 mcnd@care4free.net www.mcnd.org.uk



There's a consensus out that it's OK to kill when your government decides who to kill. If you kill inside the country you get into trouble. If you kill outside the country, right time, right season, latest enemy you get a medal.

Joan Baez

Austerity continues as Trident spending rises

Chancellor George Osborne used his Budget to announce his latest rounds of cuts to our vital services. This means:

- cuts to welfare for disabled people;
- Cuts to pensions for nurses and teachers;
- cuts to local government funding. There's one cut we wouldn't have minded the Chancellor announcing. Spending on Trident has increased by almost £20 billion in the past six months as the Government continues its obsession with wasting money on an outdated weapon of mass destruction.

Our message to the Government is clear. Stop Trident - an illegal, immoral and militarily useless weapon of mass destruction.

What can you do?

If you disagree with Osborne and the Tory government's pursuit of nuclear weapons at the cost of support for the disabled, pensioners and Local Government make your feelings known:

- Write to your MP to tell them you want to stop Trident replacement or better still visit your MP.
- Tweet your support for the **#StopTrident** campaign, perhaps using some of the facts above
- Join CND's 'People not Trident bloc' at the People's Assembly demonstration on Saturday, April 16th in London

Info for your MP can be found at <http://www.cnduk.org/information/briefings/trident-briefings>

Nuclear weapons get five times as much public research funding in the UK as renewable energy.



Liverpool Stalls

We are hoping to run stalls in Liverpool more regularly but we need more volunteers to help with them. If you feel you could do this please contact us at the office. It would mean a couple of hours or so a month.

Arguing against replacing Trident "Trident is good for jobs" Really??

Replacing Britain's nuclear weapons system sustains only a small number of jobs in relation to the money spent. Research has shown that if we scrapped Trident, 7,000 jobs would be lost compared to the 62,000 that could be created if the annual running cost was invested in the housing sector instead. Most Trident-related jobs are in the BAE shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness, where the submarines are built. The yard could be adapted to build other ships or the workforce's skills used to manufacture wind or tidal turbines.

The engineering skills of those working in the industry could be transferred to other projects. And employees would still be needed for decommissioning, even if Trident was scrapped. A government-led economic diversification plan would minimise the job losses should Trident be scrapped.

This and many other good points for arguing with your MP are made at <http://www.cnduk.org/information/briefings/trident-briefings>

MCND Subscriptions

We are raising the subs for the year for the first time since 1981 to £5 waged, £6 Families and £2 cons. ie young, pensioners and unwaged. Times are hard we know but we hope you will continue to join us.

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The government wants to spend over **£100 billion** on new nuclear weapons.

What could you get instead?

With the running costs alone we could **quadruple** our annual investment in **renewable energy**.

Or we could build **30,000 new homes** every year, creating **60,000 new jobs** in construction.

£100bn could **fully fund all A&E services** in hospitals for over 40 years.

We could use it to **scrap student tuition fees** for the next **30 years** – saving students from a debt of up to **£27,000** each.

The government wants to spend over **£100 billion** on new nuclear weapons. What could you get instead?

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament



Global Day of Action against Military Spending 18 April—Bold St 12-2pm

What is the Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS)?

On Monday 18th April campaigners will be challenging the \$1.75 trillion that is spent on the military and war every year.

At £45 billion a year, the UK has the sixth highest military spending in the world. This is before you even take into account all of the extra money from other budgets and departments that is often found at short notice to fund foreign wars and interventions. Despite recent cuts to social welfare budgets, military spending is still far higher in the UK than in a number of much bigger countries, such as Brazil or India. It also represents a far higher percentage of national GDP than any other European country, and almost all NATO members.

Who will be taking action?

GDAMS is supported by almost 50 campaign groups and organisations from across the UK; including Campaign Against Arms Trade, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Pax Christi, Quaker Peace and Social Witness, War on Want, Stop The War Coalition, Pax Christi and others.

Why are campaigners opposed to high military spending?

We are always being told that high military spending is necessary to maintain peace, create jobs and combat terrorism. This myth is promoted by governments and by multinational arms companies who benefit from the global arms trade politically and economically. Military spending prevents the money from being used to tackle much greater challenges; such as relieving poverty, improving health, and protecting the environment.

What would happen to the money saved by cutting military spending?

We want military spending to be shifted towards meeting our social and environmental needs. Healthcare, education and tackling climate change should take priority over spending on aircraft carriers, long range strike aircraft, armed drones, weapons exports and weapons of mass destruction like Trident missiles.

Does high military spending keep us secure?

The short answer is "No". Large scale military procurement and arms exports only reinforce a militaristic approach to international problems, promoting conflict and making war more likely. **We want to see a new approach** to our common security that seeks to tackle the real problems of our world; an approach which addresses the root causes of conflict, including environmental problems, inequality and access to resources. Military responses, with their real and hidden costs, do not help; they threaten human security.

Does spending on arms create jobs?

The number of people employed in the arms trade is often overstated. Arms company jobs account for less than 0.2% of jobs in the UK, and the industry is subsidised by around £700 million a year, which is paid for from the public purse. Redirecting this subsidy to the renewables sector could provide more and better jobs, and a safer world for all of us.

Merseyside CND will hold a stall at the bottom of Bold St. by the Lyceum Building near the Coop Bank from 12-2pm Helpers needed.



i do not pray i weep

i do not pray i weep
for those now asleep
torn from life and joy
hatred destroys

i do not pray i cry
for those with empty eyes
whose rape and suffering
are past comforting

i do not pray i rail
to no avail
against merchants of war
profiting from death and gore

i do not pray nor understand
those who would demand
obedience to ideas ill found
forever in chains bound

i do not pray but sorrow feel
for young men who devoutly kneel
to pray that the paradise they seek
is gained by slaughter of the meek

i do not pray but sorrow feel
for men of high ideals
unthinking push buttons causing death
wiping out a villages breath

i do not pray nor understand
why some will take me by the hand
while others cast me loose
forever to abuse

i do not pray i rail
against forces who would prevail
through arms or cause
to force on others their laws

i do not pray i cry
for fragments blown from the sky
for corpses scattered in villages
for children intolerable images

i do not pray i weep
for bodies mangled heaped
left to rot in deep earth
for families to suffer dearth
i do not pray i weep

Peter Cullen

Marshall Islands sue the Nuclear weapons states in court now 2016

April 24, 2014 -The Hague, Netherlands — The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) today filed unprecedented lawsuits in the International Court of Justice to hold the nine nuclear-armed states accountable for flagrant violations of international law with respect to their nuclear disarmament obligations under the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and customary international law. The small island nation, which was used for 12 years as a testing ground for nuclear bombs by the United States, says the five original nuclear weapon states - U.S., Russia, UK, France and China - are continuously breaching their legal obligations under the treaty. The lawsuits also contend that all nine nuclear-armed nations are violating customary international law.

Article VI of the NPT requires states to pursue negotiations "in good faith" on cessation of the nuclear arms race "at an early date" and nuclear disarmament. The five original nuclear weapon states are parties to the treaty but continue to ignore their obligations. The four newer nuclear-armed states - Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea -

are not parties to the treaty but are bound by these nuclear disarmament provisions under customary international law. "Our people have suffered the catastrophic and irreparable damage of these weapons, and we vow to fight so that no one else on earth will ever again experience these atrocities," said Marshall Islands Foreign Minister Tony de Brum. "The continued existence of nuclear weapons and the terrible risk they pose to the world threaten us all." "The failure of these nuclear-armed countries to uphold important commitments and respect the law makes the world a more dangerous place," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu, a vocal backer of the lawsuits. "We must ask why these leaders continue to break their promises and put their citizens and the world at risk of horrific devastation. This is one of the most fundamental moral and legal questions of our time."

Info about the case which is at present (23/03/2016) before the court can be found at [www.http://tridentploughshares.org/marshall-islands-case-against-nuclear-weapons-in-the-international-court-of-justice-daily-reports-from-court/](http://tridentploughshares.org/marshall-islands-case-against-nuclear-weapons-in-the-international-court-of-justice-daily-reports-from-court/)

Stop Trident National Demo

This was an amazing demo. Thousands filled Trafalgar Sq. to hear speakers from across the world—Cathy Page

MCND was joined in London by Liverpool Quakers, Socialist Singers and Chester CND. Thanks to all who came and to John Usher for the photographs.

International Day of Conscientious Objectors—15th May

Every year on 15th May opponents of war and conscription celebrate those who have and those who continue to resist war, especially by refusing to be part of military structures.

On March 2nd 1916 the UK government's Military Service Bill came into force introducing conscription for unmarried men aged 18-41 into the army. To counter expected opposition from some MPs especially Quakers and members of the Independent Labour Party, a clause was included allowing exemption 'on the ground of Conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service'. Men imprisoned under the clause were remembered outside Walton Prison on Mar 2nd '16

Merseyside Peace Network

Next meeting April 5th 11am Quaker Meeting House, School Lane, Liverpool when members will discuss how best to commemorate COs past and present on May 15th 2016. Contacts: Quaker Outreach, Lisa 07501 793 342 or M/side CND 0151 229 5282mcnd@care4free.net

The Tides of Change

Art Exhibition by Jan Sear showing local maritime material and paintings relating to architecture of Liverpool 8 and 17 and recent theatrical productions of 'The Winters Tale' and 'A Midsummer Nights Dream' At Arts Hub 47, 47 Lark Lane, Liverpool 17 from Thursday April 7th to 17th 11am—4pm www.studiojansear.co.uk E: amcat@supanet.com

The Forest is Not Happy

The Chernobyl Disaster 30 years on

"The explosion at Chernobyl shows that as long as nuclear weapons and atomic power stations exist so, too, does the danger of nuclear accidents which threaten the health of people all over the world." Dr E. F. Konoplya, 1992

The Chernobyl nuclear power station stood beside the Prypiat River in northern Ukraine on the border with Belarus.

On the night of 25 April 1986 workers began an experiment on the fourth unit to improve safety. This was to ensure a constant supply of electricity to the pumps that circulated cooling water around the reactor's uranium fuel rods. If the pumps' electricity source - the reactor's turbine generators - failed, the water would overheat and the fuel rods would melt and explode. Unfortunately, because of the experiment, this is precisely what happened.

After 1.23am on 26 April the explosions turned the reactor core into several thousand tons of red-hot mass. 190 tons of highly radioactive uranium and graphite were expelled into the atmosphere.

It was thought at first that most of the fallout was within a 5km zone round the power station, but it was soon realised that the spread was wider - a 30km zone.

The winds over Chernobyl blew radioactive clouds over large parts of Europe from 26 April for ten days.

The first major plume, early on 26 April, blew into the jet stream taking radioactivity to Japan; by the second day it covered most of Belarus, the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and much of Finland. On the third day the winds shifted towards Poland and Sweden. Then the wind changed again and blew towards Germany and the French and Italian Alps.

Britain received relatively little heavy fallout. The highest levels of caesium-137 (14 - 70 nanocuries per sq. metre) were in the southern part of Cumbria, Gwynedd in North Wales, Strathclyde, Dumfries and Galloway, and Highland. A total of 5 million sheep were seriously contaminated.

In addition to the rainfall, which carried radiation to all these parts of Europe and the British Isles, rivers in the Soviet Union carried radiation on their surfaces for days after the accident. The main fallout was in the watersheds of the rivers Dnieper and Prypiat and their territories. And thus the marshes and swamps in the border area between Belarus and Ukraine were contaminated.

But it was of course the people and the area closest to Chernobyl that were exposed to the greatest radio-activity.

To prevent the fire from spreading and to stop the continued emission of radiation, emergency workers covered the nuclear reactor with a concrete sarcophagus. However, very soon splits began to appear and radiation continued to be emitted. So, the emission of radiation from Chernobyl was not just a single catastrophic event, but an ongoing one. In April 1996 *Ogonyok Magazine* reported that there were 200sq m of spaces and cracks in the sarcophagus and radioactive particles continued to escape. (Quoted in 'Voices of Chernobyl' by Svetlana Alexievich, 1997, new edn. 2005)

Twenty years after the accident the reporter John Vidal visited the still highly contaminated areas of the border between Ukraine and Belarus. "It was grim. We went from hospital to hospital and from one contaminated village to another. We found deformed and genetically

mutated babies in the wards; pitifully sick children in the homes; adolescents with stunted growth ..." and "heard of many unusual clusters of people with rare bone cancers. ... [and there was still] caesium and strontium in the breast milk of mothers living far from the areas thought to be most affected. ... "the Chernobyl necklace" - thyroid cancer - was so common as to be unremarkable." (The Guardian, 2/4/11)

"The main exposure of the local population occurred during the first few weeks after the accident, when short-lived radionuclides, particularly iodine-131, represented the main radiological threat. [But] by 1987 exposure was already reduced [and] continued to decline [over the next two years] with the progressive decay of the radionuclides which were also leached from the soil and the continuing countermeasures taken by the authorities. Nevertheless in 1990 - 95 there was a massive new evacuation of more than 200,000 rural people." (Zhores A. Medvedev, 'Chernobyl's legacy, the lessons for the UK', Conference, Bristol, 1992)

In 1996 Adi Roche, selfless campaigner for the children of Chernobyl, wrote of Belarus that 25% of its prime farmland and forest had become nuclear wasteland. And "dozens of villages have ceased to exist."

In 2011 Robin McKie visited Belarus. Writing in the Observer, 27/3/11, he said: "Wheels and tracks pick up contamination from the soil. There is still plenty of radioactive isotopes - caesium, strontium, even some plutonium - in the ground and we cannot get rid of them. Twenty-five years on Chernobyl remains a poisoned landscape."

That was five years ago, but what is happening now at Chernobyl? - to reactor no.4, and to the environment?

In the 1990s The International Shelter Plan started raising money for remedial work and removal of the fuel-containing materials from reactor no. 4. The G7, the European Commission and Ukraine agreed to jointly fund this. Work started in April 2012 to build a massive New Safe Confinement (NSC) to cover both the reactor and the 1986 sarcophagus. This was expected to take four years, and when complete would enable workers to dismantle the sarcophagus and remove the nuclear waste so it could be disposed of, or stored, safely. It has been designed to last for over 100 years.

Meanwhile, over 240 tons of highly radioactive material (200 tons of radioactive corium, 30 tons of contaminated dust and 16 tons of uranium and plutonium) is still inside the sarcophagus and is still leaking into the environment. (estimated by Wikipedia, January 2016)

The two halves of the NSC (the west side of the steel arch and the east side) were completed by the end of 2014 and joined in July 2015. This structure is 600m from the reactor and will be pushed along rails to cover it in April 2017. And finally, in November 2017 end walls will be built to fully enclose the reactor and sarcophagus.

Over the years since the disaster a large number of studies examining the effects of the radiation on the environment, and on the animal life in the region, have been made. The results in some cases are surprising and run counter to what was expected. And some findings appear to contradict others - it all depends on exactly what was being studied. Interpretation is still in dispute.

The second major plume of radiation released by the accident was carried over the woodland surrounding the power station, destroying approximately 40,000 square

....The Forest is Not Happy cont....

kilometres of pine forest. This came to be known as "the Red Forest" because the trees turned bright ginger. Most of the Scots pines (*Pinus Sylvestris*) in the area were killed, but birch (*Betula spp*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*) are more radio-resistant. "Now (February 2013) the pine trees are being replaced as the Red Forest recovers" (Encyclopedia of Earth Student Science Communication Project)

Martin Hajduch, plant biologist at the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra, had expected the abandoned streets of Prypiat, the town next to the power station where most of the Chernobyl workers lived, to be a barren wasteland. But in 2009 he found the streets to be overtaken by flourishing trees, bushes and vines.

To find how these plants survived he planted two identical batches of soy beans. One just 5km from Chernobyl and the other 100km away, where the levels of caesium-137 were 163 times lower. After several months Hajduch's team harvested mature beans from the plants and analysed the proteins inside.

The beans from the high-radiation zone weighed half as much and took up water more slowly than those from the low-radiation area. And they had three times more cysteine synthase, a protein known to protect plants by binding heavy metals. Further, they had 32% more betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase, a compound found to reduce chromosomal abnormalities in human blood exposed to radiation.

Scarily, Timothy Mousseau, senior biologist at the University of South Carolina, says that if researchers can understand how crops respond to radiation they could begin to engineer crops to withstand and even remove nuclear contamination.

In October 2015 Current Biology published online a report on wildlife in the region near Chernobyl: 'Long-term census data reveal abundant wildlife populations at Chernobyl' (T. G. Deryabina et al). The research team analysed data on the populations of large mammals such as elk, roe deer, red deer and wild boar over the years since 1986. They found that, contrary to expectations, their numbers had not reduced. They did not look at the effect of radiation on individual animals and just studied overall population numbers. Because these animals were living and surviving in the exclusion zone, they argued that the effects of radiation were not as bad as was first feared. Yet they admit that their survival, and indeed increase in numbers, was probably due to the lack of human activity in the zone. There was now no hunting, agriculture or forestry, all of which limited population numbers.

Their conclusion says that while the Chernobyl accident caused a lot of human damage and economic and social problems it hardly damaged the ecosystem as a whole. This latter finding has been challenged by Anders Pape Møller of the University of Paris-Sud. Møller has been studying the Chernobyl region since 1991.

He looked at the impact of radiation on birds and insects and found it to be harmful.

With Timothy Mousseau, Møller produced a paper: 'Reduced abundance of spiders linked to radiation at Chernobyl 20 years after the accident' (published online by the Royal Society in 2008). They conducted counts of bumblebees, butterflies, grasshoppers, dragonflies and spider webs at forest sites in the Chernobyl region with differing levels of radiation. The abundance of these invertebrates decreased with increasing radiation.

In their discussion of the results they state that most radiation around Chernobyl is currently in the topmost soil, where most invertebrates live, and go on to say that reduced abundance of pollinators affects plant fecundity. Sometimes the obvious needs stating.

Mousseau, who has conducted research in the Chernobyl region since the 1990s, noticed during his research that there was a large accumulation of leaf litter in the forest. And the trees in the Red Forest did not seem to be decaying even twenty years after the disaster. "It was striking given that where I live a fallen tree is mostly sawdust after a decade of lying on the ground," he said.

He and his colleagues decided to do field tests to see how radiation affected the decomposition of the leaves. They placed small bags of leaves in several locations throughout the forest, building into the experiment controls for tree species (oak, maple, birch, or pine), soil type, humidity, temperature, accessibility to insects, and amount of radioactive contamination present.

After almost a year - time enough for microbes, fungi and insects to decompose the organic material - Mousseau looked at the bags. In areas with no radiation 70 - 90% of the leaves had decomposed. But where more radiation was present the leaves retained 60% of their original weight.

In effect, the results indicate that the radiation inhibited microbial decomposition of the leaf litter in the top layer of the soil. This means that nutrients aren't being efficiently returned to the soil, which, Mousseau says, could be one of the causes of the slower growth rates of the trees surrounding Chernobyl. (report by Rachel Nuwer, March 2014, www.smithsonianmag.com)

Nature adapts to adverse circumstances, but Chernobyl remains a poisoned landscape.

Speaking at the 'Beyond Nuclear' conference (held to discuss the nuclear disasters at Chernobyl and Fukushima and to point a sustainable way forward) in Manchester on 19 March 2016, Mousseau reiterated that Chernobyl is Not a "Wildlife Paradise".

Roger Stephenson

Main Sources not mentioned in the text
Haynes, Victor & Marco Bojcin, 'The Chernobyl Disaster: The True Story of a Catastrophe', 1988
Roche, Adi, 'Children of Chernobyl', 1996
Roche, Adi, 'Chernobyl heart 20 years on', 2006

Arguing against Trident - Coming out of the closet!

As MCND Co-Chair I have been out and about over the past few months, arguing about Trident at Labour Party and trade union meetings. However, with one exception, what were billed as debates turned out to be talks, as no-one could be found to argue the case for Trident!

The other striking thing about these meetings was the almost unanimous opposition to Trident renewal among Labour Party Constituency and Trade Union members. Unfortunately, this was nearly always qualified by the view that 'ordinary people won't understand and will not vote for a Party that opposes Trident'. Inevitably, this was followed by an assurance that they, personally, would support abolition!

This echoes the response MCND have been getting from the public at our stalls around Merseyside. This could be described as positive but pessimistic. Usually along the lines that while they, personally think Trident is nonsense, they are convinced that their friends, neighbours, colleagues etc support it and therefore it's renewal is inevitable. The result, a great mass of people, from all walks of life, convinced that Trident should be scrapped but equally convinced that everyone else thinks otherwise. Wouldn't it be wonderful if all those people ceased to be closet unilateralists; told their friends, family and colleagues exactly what they thought of Trident and discovered, to their relief that they were not alone.

So, tell everyone you know, young, old, rich, poor, Guardian readers, Daily Express readers, even Sun readers that you support the abolition of Trident and watch the relief on their faces as they admit they do too!

Peter Wilson, Co-Chair Merseyside CND

Disarm Trident

Resist, Protest, Disrupt month of creative nonviolent actions at AWE Burghfield throughout June 2016.

The UK Government is intent on replacing and modernising its nuclear weapon system and will do so unless the public shows enough resistance to stop it. Much of the work on the new system will be carried out at AWE Burghfield near Reading in Berkshire. This military base is responsible for the final assembly and maintenance of nuclear warheads - for more information look at the January 2016 AWE Burghfield briefing.

We are asking you and your friends to spend at least one day in the month of June at AWE Burghfield to disrupt the illegal and immoral 'business as usual' by joining our month of action to show public opposition to Trident Replacement. Further info: www.tridentploughshares.org june@tridentploughshares.org

To link up with activists in our area please contact mcnd@care4free.net 0151 229 5282 We will try to put you in touch with others and provide support.

Liverpool Pax Christi

Meets on first Tuesday each month at Sacred Heart Church, Low Hill, Liverpool 7 at 7pm
Recent actions: Opposing Trident on Ash Wednesday and on March 2nd marking 100 years of inscription and the bravery of COs outside Walton Prison.
Contact Jan Harper
janharper1@yahoo.co.uk

Chester CND

Meets on the 3rd Thursday each month at Friends Meeting House, Frodsham St. Chester CH1 3LF
contact Allison Challen:
07873125051 and
chestercnd@gmail.com
***[facebook.com/ChesterCND](https://www.facebook.com/ChesterCND)

The People's Assembly National Demo: Join Our 'People Not Trident' Bloc

Did you share CND's dismay at last week's Budget announcement by the Chancellor, George Osborne, a total disaster for some of the most vulnerable people in the UK? (See P1) While the government plans to spend well over £100 billion on new nuclear weapons, the Chancellor justified cuts to welfare services including disability support and pensions for public sector workers. To protest against the government's skewed priorities, join CND's *People not Trident* bloc on the People's Assembly march for health, homes, education and jobs. Saturday 16 April 2016 Assemble: 1pm, Gower Street / Euston Road, London NW1 Info campaigns@cnduk.org / 020 7700 2393

Maghull and Lydiate

contact: Sylvi: 0151 526 7293 if you live in the area and would like to join the group and help build the strength of CND locally.

Birkenhead CND

Next meetings: Tues. April 12th, May 10th and June 14th 8pm @ Shirleys Contact: Shirley 652-3768

Merseyside CND 50 Club

Recent winner: Feb. Draw Rita Walker
For £5 per month you too could be a winner of £50 per month or £250/£100/£50 in the annual draw.
Thanks to all members of the 50 Club for your continuing financial support.
We welcome also 3 new members who joined after the appeal in our last newsletter.
If you'd like to help this fund raiser for Merseyside CND please contact the office (11am -3pm) for a membership form - 0151 229 5282 mcnd@care4free.net

Wallasey CND

Planning Meeting: Monday April 4th 6pm at The Lazy Landlord, Mill Lane, Wallasey
May and June meetings to be decided
Tea in Park: 2-4pm 3rd Sundays in the summer months: April 17th, May 15th, June 19th in the Walled Garden at Central Park. Help baking in advance or working on the sales tables - much appreciated.
April 17th is our 30th year of the Teas.
We will mark the occasion by rededicating the plaque for Beth Sareen (our first Secretary) in the Peace Garden area near the Whitebeam planted by the Spinners in 1986 along with music by George and Gill Peckham
Contacts Barbara 638 3967, Janet 677 1133

MERSEYSIDE CND MEMBERSHIP FORM

To receive regular newsletters please complete form and return to address below.

Name.....Phone.....

email.....

Address.....

I/we wish to *join/ rejoin Merseyside CND.

Subscription rates: *waged-£5/ family-£6/ unwaged or youth (under 22) £2.

I/we *would/ would not also like a new member's pack at a cost of £1.

I/we understand that Merseyside CND needs funds for its campaigns and donate £_____

Total Enclosed £..... (Please make cheques payable to Merseyside CND)

Signed..... Date.....

(* Delete as appropriate)

Merseyside CND, 151 Dale St, Liverpool L2 2AHD

**MCND Co-ord: 2pm
Wednesday April 6th
CND Office 151 Dale St.**

If you receive a separate renewal form with this newsletter it means your subs are due. - Thankyou. We will try to remember to remind email members too.

This edition of the newsletter run up by Cathy and Janet.

