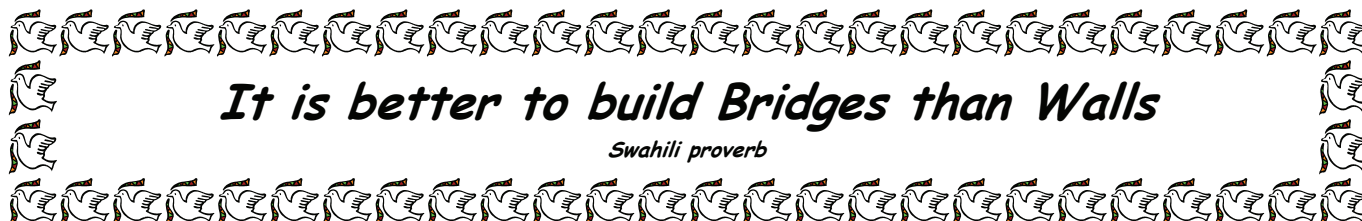


Merseyside CND Newsletter



Mar/Apr 2012

54 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool L3 5SD 0151 702 6974 mcnd@care4free.net www.mcnd.org.uk



It is better to build Bridges than Walls

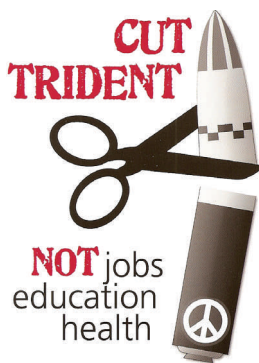
Swahili proverb

Budget Day and Trident

National CND are planning to publish details of cuts occurring around the country for **Budget Day - March 21st**. Please send them details of recent cuts in your area **by March 14th**.

Contact: enquiries@cnduk.org.
Tel: 020 7700 2393

They also have thousands of postcards to be given out to people to send to their MPS.



Trident: Nowhere To Go

Our new report, *Trident: Nowhere To Go*, coincides with developments towards a Scottish independence referendum and analyses why alternative locations to Faslane and Coulport in Scotland - the current home of the Trident nuclear weapon system - are simply not tenable. The report, by John Ainslie, is a detailed analysis of government archives when defence officials discussed various possible locations for siting Polaris, Trident's predecessor. With those locations including the 2012 Olympics sailing venue, National Trust land and densely populated residential areas, the conclusion is that there is simply nowhere for Trident to go.

Contents

P2 - Dangers of attacking Iran

p3 - 'Our offending quote'

P4 - Health and Conflict conference; International Women's Day; Testing Depleted Uranium in weapons

p5 - A Thorn in their Side - new book on the Hilda Murrell murder

P6 - Nuclear Power; Office; Groups info

Iran/Israel: Our quote

The quote in our last magazine's quotes box highlighted the West's current obsession with Iran's nuclear programme in contrast to Israel's. We included an article (p4) about how Iran is surrounded by US bases. For the box we cut two sentences from an email from Ted Clements-Evans (unbeknown to him). The sentences quoted upset some readers for which we apologise and print the main letter of complaint on p3. However we do stand by the quote and include some comments on the letter. In CND we campaign against all Nuclear Weapons whichever country has them. Cathy & Janet

Hands Off Iran

Tuesday, March 6 at 7:00pm

Quaker Meeting House, School Lane Liverpool,
near the Bluecoat

Speakers include George Galloway, Chris Nineham
and others.

See p 2 for extract from Scientists for Global
Responsibility article. The full article is on the
Scientists for Global Responsibility website

Remember Chernobyl

Thursday April 26th

Stall 12-2pm outside 'News from Nowhere'. Help us
hand out leaflets against new nuclear power plans.

Film: Fukushima: Is nuclear Power Safe? BBC Horizon
documentary: Prof. Jim Al-Khalili draws on the latest
scientific findings from Japan and Chernobyl to under-
stand how dangerous the release of radiation is likely to
be and what that means for our trust in nuclear power.

**7pm at the Social Centre, The basement, 96, Bold
St, next to News from Nowhere.**

The dangers of a military attack on Iran's nuclear programme

Military attack – why it would fail and how it would make things worse

Although Iran's nuclear programme seems to include activities which take it closer to nuclear weapons development, there are major doubts about whether pre-emptive military air strikes (by Israel, the USA or any other country) would both halt the programme and avoid wider, and potentially disastrous, consequences.

To begin with, given the extensiveness, complexity and geographical spread of Iran's nuclear (and military) facilities, it would require a large number, probably hundreds, of strike sorties to destroy or damage a sufficient proportion of the available targets. It is contradictory to assert that a military strike could both include all key nuclear facilities and be quick and precise. Moreover, many of these targets are in heavily populated areas, which would likely lead to a large number of civilian casualties. Much Iranian technical expertise in physics, engineering and related disciplines is based in universities. Some of these may also be seen as military targets, and casualties would therefore be even higher. An additional concern is that if sites like Bushehr nuclear power plant are hit, the risk of a major release of radioactive material is high.

A further complication is that some of the Iranian nuclear facilities – including the two uranium enrichment facilities at Natanz and Fordow – are underground. At Natanz, the facility has been buried under more than 15m of reinforced concrete and soil, and at Fordow the facility is being built deep underground. The potential for other secret facilities cannot be ruled out. Another problem is that, unless Iran's extensive scientific and technological know-how was severely curtailed, it would only be a matter of time before technicians re-established its nuclear programme. Although some important nuclear scientists have been assassinated in recent years, it is still likely that enough key personnel would

survive future attacks.

Furthermore, it is to be expected that the Iranian population, including the scientific community, would unite around the current government after a military strike from the West and support any subsequent moves to attain a nuclear weapon for deterrent purposes. The Iranian government could then embark on a 'crash' nuclear programme. This would first include withdrawing from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, with its detailed inspection regimes and technical restrictions, allowing it to rapidly pursue one of a number of weapons production paths – using either uranium or plutonium. The specific option chosen and the speed with which it would be pursued would depend on the extent of the damage to its major facilities and the degree to which secret stores and facilities are available. Purchases of additional supplies on the black market would add to this capability. The only way to try to prevent such a scenario would be continued air attacks – probably over a prolonged period. A major armed conflict would thus become very likely. Nationalist anger may also lead to further major consequences. [4] The Iranian government may order its navy to blockade of the Strait of Hormuz – a key route used for global oil trade. Military and paramilitary attacks may also be carried out with the direct or indirect support of the Iranian armed forces. Further military escalation would be likely, and a regional conflict may ensue.

Therefore, it is likely that a military attack on Iran's nuclear programme would not only fail to stop it, but would accelerate the country's efforts to gain nuclear weapons – while also inflaming tensions quite possibly leading to regional war and global economic impacts.

Alternative strategies

Chief among the alternative strategies that the West could pursue in response to Iran's nuclear programme is a greater focus on diplomacy. No one is under any illusions of the

difficulties of pursuing a negotiated

settlement, but the risks could hardly be worse than the military option discussed above.

One area where cautious hope exists is the possibility of a nuclear weapons-free zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East. NWFZs now cover about half of the world's land surface, and there was renewed interest in the proposal for such a zone in the Middle East at the 2010 review conference of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Indeed, at the time of writing, preparations are being made for an intergovernmental conference on this issue to be held in Finland during 2012.

However, there are many obstacles to success for this proposal, not least Israel's nuclear weapons capability – it is thought to have at least 80 nuclear warheads – and the ongoing Israel/Palestine question. Nevertheless this is an option that deserves far greater active support from leading nations, including Western powers.

A further option is try to initiate collaborative international programmes on renewable energy. Iran has rich solar and wind resources – and is already exploiting its hydro resources. Hence such programmes could provide an incentive for the nation to start to diversify away from nuclear power, as well as fossil fuels. The DESERTEC proposals provide an example of an existing collaboration in the wider region.

Concluding comments

The confrontation over Iran's nuclear programme demonstrates both the security difficulties raised by the continued widespread use of civilian nuclear power, and huge risks of armed conflict should a decision be taken to use military action to deal with illicit nuclear activities. This again highlights the importance of prioritising the efficient use of peaceful, renewable energy sources within the global economy.

*Dr Stuart Parkinson – Scientists for Global Responsibility,
www.sgr.org.uk/resources/ feb-2012*

Our Offending Quote

Letter received from Sue Hadden
(My comments in italics - Cathy)

"In the Jan Feb newsletter, I note on the front page Ted Clement Evans states that Israel has attacked all its neighbours, twice destroying Lebanon's infrastructure, and has occupied and ethnically cleansed Palestine for decades, gets away with war crimes, ignoring all UN resolutions. Maybe Mr Evans should get his facts right first before writing such quotes.

Israel's claim to the land goes back to biblical times with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; however, it has always been fought over culminating with 400 years of Ottoman rule ending in 1917 by British conquest.

The 1919 Versailles Peace conference, the 1920 San Remo conference, the Articles of the League of Nations Mandate 1922 - 1923 and the Anglo American convention of 1924 - 25 all granted full international legality and recognition for Jews to reside, develop and engage in close settlement in all the territory, at the least between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River. This was regardless of any political arrangements in that area. International law does not prohibit situations of occupation, if it did then Great Britain would have to give back the Falklands, however it attempts to regulate such situations with international agreements and conventions.

In 1947, (UNSCOP) the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine recommended partition into a Jewish and Arab state, and on 29th November 1947, the UN General Assembly passed resolution 181 for two states. The Jewish Agency, representing the Jews of Palestine accepted the plan, but the Arab Higher Committee, the Palestinian Arab's political representatives rejected it. As the state of Israel was declared in 1948, the armies of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria invaded the mandate territory with additional forces from Saudi Arabia. When the war ended in 1949, Israel signed armistice agreements with each of its Arab neighbours. The West Bank remained in Arab hands, which was annexed by Jordan, and the Gaza strip was held under Egyptian military rule. Neither Jordan nor Egypt made any attempt to establish an autonomous Palestinian Arab state as mandated by the UN.

Israel defeated Jordan in the 1967 six-day war, capturing the West bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights. Israel then accepted the principles of UN Resolution 242, which proposed 'land for peace', but in September 1967 the Arab league in Khartoum made its famous 'three noes' declaration, rejecting peace and negotiation with Israel. As a result, Israel found itself in control of the Palestinian Arabs living in the Gaza strip and West Bank.

Israel wants peace. Every Israeli government

since 2000 has publically committed Israel to a two state solution as the best way to resolve the Israeli Palestinian conflict, and the principle of this is that the Palestinian state will be created within the territory of Gaza and the West Bank and will exist alongside and at PEACE with Israel. It is the Palestinians sadly that reject peace at every opportunity and Hamas publically states in its charter the destruction of Israel; "our struggle against the Jews is very great and very serious" and calls for the eventual creation of an Islamic state in Palestine, in place of Israel and the Palestinian Territories,^[40] and the obliteration or dissolution of Israel² ^{[67][68]}

Israel completely withdrew from Gaza in 2005 for peace, and in return, over 10,000 rockets were fired into civilian populated areas, therefore, Israel had no alternative but to defend her people and launched Operation Cast Lead. Imagine sitting in your homes in Liverpool, and 10,000 rockets are launched from Manchester, David Cameron would not even tolerate one rocket landing on British soil, never mind 10, 000!

As a pacifist I do not condone Palestinian rockets but I wonder what my response would be when our country is suddenly taken over by a minority who then drive out many of us to live in refugee camps in neighbouring countries; who then import foreigners who have religious connections with our land who take over our homes, our land, and over 50 years squeeze our remaining population into unconnected corners and give us only second class rights in our land which we held since before Abraham.

In relation to Lebanon, in May 2000, Israel withdrew all its forces from the security zone in Southern Lebanon, but Lebanon failed to comply with UN Security Council resolutions 425 and 1559, which called for dismantling Hizbullah (a terrorist organisation) and the deployment of the Lebanese army in Southern Lebanon. *Israel has failed to comply with numerous UN resolutions*

As a result of this failure, violence erupted in July 2006 following Hizbullah's abduction of two Israeli soldiers and rocket attacks on northern Israeli cities. The fighting finally ceased in August 2006 after resolution 1701 was passed, calling for the unconditional release of the Israeli soldiers, the deployment of UNIFIL and Lebanese soldiers throughout Southern Lebanon.

Israel has over 1000 Palestinians still in Israeli jails

With regards to Iran, does Mr Evans condone a country whereby homosexuality is an offence that if convicted men are publically

executed, women are not allowed to travel without a man, have to cover their faces and

rape is routinely blamed on women, even if they are young children. What human rights do Iranian's have? Furthermore, Iran's President has publically stated to wipe Israel off the map and not only Israel, all western democracy including the UK, so is this the type of country that is a good example of democracy?

I think most CND supporters would agree that the current Iranian regime violates human rights in many ways. The quote was selected because Iran is now being made out to be the most serious threat to world stability since Iraq. It went in conjunction with an article showing how Iran is surrounded by US bases which would make most people support their country's defences being made stronger.

Stop judging Israel on a higher moral ground than everywhere else. Israel has every right to prevent deadly weapons from entering into hostile territory, and Israeli soldiers have every right to defend their lives and their country, just like the UK has every right to defend herself against terrorists and extremist's hell bent on destroying western democracy. If you really want peace in the Middle East, then stop the double standards and delegitimizing Israel and work towards convincing people that a two state solution is the best option for everyone, whereby Israeli's and Palestinians can live side by side in peace and security.

If you want to campaign for something then I would start by turning your attention to Syria, where the present regime is torturing it's people on a daily basis and has killed 5,000 of its own citizens!

Sue Hadden"

Cathy - co-editor

Kai Andersen adds: *It is Israeli leaders who regularly talk about an attack upon Iran's civil nuclear power facilities. On June 7, 1981 Israeli warplanes struck the Osirak nuclear facility near Baghdad, it was an "unprovoked" action by Israel as a pre-emptive strike. It is Israel which has nuclear weapons and is NOT a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Yet Iran is a full signatory to the NPT and allows full inspections by the UN's International Atomic Energy Authority*

Janet (co-ed.) *Iran's stated intention to develop nuclear weapons is alarming but the threat from Israel and the USA in that area cannot be ignored.*

Health and Conflict 2012

A one-day conference for medical students interested in human rights and global health

Liverpool, 24th March 2012

09.00 – 16.00

Provisional programme

Opening by Liverpool Student Union

President Maev McDaid

Short presentations: (6 invited

speakers/short presentations)

Dr Tim O'Dempsey

"Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine humanitarian healthcare courses for medical students"

Dr Swee Chai Ang **Keynote speaker**

"Healthcare for Palestinian refugees"

Dr Ghadi Karmi

"Conflict, health and Peace in Palestine"

Dr Asad Khan

"Access to healthcare in the Holy Land"

Dr Peter Hall

"Human rights and healthcare"

Medact/Drone Wars/CND

"Investing in health or wasting money on nuclear arms and killer drones?"

Stands/Workshops: Medsin; STAR;

Merseyside CND; LFOP % others

Information: Conference Organizer

email: dialogproject@yahoo.co.uk

"Medicine is a social science, and politics is nothing but medicine but on a larger scale"

Rudolf Virchow (founding father of social medicine) 1848

International Women's Day

Merseyside Women's Movement, a community activist group for women in Merseyside. Every year we organise a demonstration in Liverpool for **International Women's Day**. This year it's on **Saturday 10th March**, from **St George's Plateau: 12 noon**, with a public meeting afterwards in St Bride's Church on Catharine St. At St Bride's we will have food, speakers, entertainment, and stalls, as well as activities for children. There will be a panel of speakers from organisations across Merseyside. Please let me know if you are interested in having a stall, speaking on the panel or helping spread the word about the event.

hannahkjryan@gmail.com.

tel: 07921 312 801.

www.merseysidewomen.org.uk

Scotland: anger as depleted uranium shells to be test-fired again

HIGHLY controversial depleted uranium shells are set to be test-fired in Scotland again. The resumption of DU testing at the Dundrennan military firing range near Kirkcudbright on the Solway coast will reignite opposition from the Scottish Government and environmentalists worried about pollution and possible health effects.

The revelation comes as politicians and campaigners launch a new drive today to persuade the MoD to drop DU weapons. A motion at Westminster is backed by Labour, Tory, Liberal, Nationalist and other MPs.

DU is a radioactive and chemically toxic heavy metal produced as waste by the nuclear industry. It has been widely used by UK and US military forces to harden armour-piercing shells fired in the Gulf, Balkans and Iraq wars.

When DU weapons burn, they release a dust that can contaminate wide areas. Civilians and soldiers exposed to the contamination claim to have suffered from cancers, birth defects and other illnesses.

More than 6000 shells were fired at Dundrennan from 1982 to 2008 when tests stopped. Soil samples from 2006 showed the highest contamination for 10 years in breach of agreed safety limits, and high levels of DU have been discovered in earthworms on the site.

According to the MoD, the propelling charges in the CHARM3 DU shells fired by Challenger tanks need to be renewed in 2013.

The MoD says it wants to retain its DU capability and is "considering options" for the renewal. But any replacement or modified shells will need to be tested at Dundrennan.

"Current plans to extend the life of the UK's DU ammunition will entail more testing, unless the Government at last recognises DU's unacceptability and removes this toxic Cold War relic from its arsenal," said Aneeka Kellay from the Campaign Against Depleted Uranium.

Campaigners have evidence that tests for the MoD have suggested that German-made tungsten shells performed better than DU shells. They believe that this, combined with spending cuts, could spell the end for Britain's DU weapons.

The Scottish Government said it was "strongly opposed" to DU testing on Scottish soil. "While this is a reserved matter, the MoD has assured the Scottish Government it will provide early notification of any test firing of DU shells at Kirkcudbright," said a Government spokeswoman.

The MoD said: "Any current testing has all been done in full consultation with the Scottish Government and there is nothing to suggest this would not continue."

From an article by Robb Edwards Sunday Herald 8/11/11 International Coalition to Ban Nuclear Weapons

Women's Poetry Evening

Monday 21 March 2011 7 30 – 10 30pm @ Studio2 Parr Street, off Slater St

Now an annual event, this year women poets bring their voices together to mark the 100 year anniversary of International Women's Day. There will also be music.

To register as a performer (c5-8 mins slots), contact val.walsh@gmail.com

Turn up on your own, with friends, loved ones, including supportive men!

A Thorn in Their Side

In March 1984, 78-year-old Hilda Murrell was found dead near her Shrewsbury home on the eve of presenting a critical paper exposing the risks at the proposed Sizewell B Nuclear power plant. Ms Murrell was a Cambridge-educated botanical diarist, expert rose grower and anti-nuclear campaigner - who after the 1979 Three Mile Island reactor core melt-down in the United States - called radioactive waste management the nuclear industry's 'Achilles heel'.

Her nephew, former British Navy Commander, Robert Green has written '**A thorn in Their Side: The Hilda Murrell Murder**' as a result of his investigations

Review by Nigel Chamberlain, former Cumbria CND regional worker and National CND press officer

"This book could have been a crime novel except the plot was too complicated for a fictional writer to dream up and, unlike most crime novels, the murder is not solved nor are the real perpetrators apprehended. But it comes very close. The sheer scale of the research, compilation and cross referencing of facts, observations and opinions and their interpretation through the eyes of a loyal, retired serviceman and law abiding subject of the British Crown, lead one to the inevitable and chilling conclusion that seeming police incompetence was a cover for state security intervention, liquidation and fabrication.

But what Rob Green is suggesting, nay affirming, couldn't happen in this country, could it? Well, anybody who was involved in anti-nuclear activities during the 1980s was placed under Police Special Branch surveillance in their own localities. Those asking the more penetrating questions and those encouraging others to join them in actively opposing the nuclear state were subject to more intensive forms of intimidation - and worse - at the hands of MI5 and their sub-

contractors. The 'civil' nuclear power industry also had a surveillance arm.

Hilda Murrell was one of those anti-nuclear activists whose research and writing was deemed dangerous enough by the security state to warrant their full attention and to prevent her ideas from spreading and challenging those who held power. Although it is hard to comprehend in our post-Cold War environment and less ideological times, those who held power decided that those who fundamentally challenged it, could legitimately be harassed, have their human rights suspended and be marginalised - all in the name of defending freedom and democracy.

The irony is that those who were campaigning for the abolition of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the expansion of the nuclear power industry were trying to achieve it by almost entirely democratic means. Their path to this objective was blocked by official secrecy, non-accountability, compliant politicians and judiciary and the apparatus of state security. And, as Rob Green came to realise, the state here in the UK, just as in the communist countries, would, ultimately, defend itself.

Contrary to received wisdom, endlessly inferred by enquiring police officers and lazy journalists, Commander Rob Green did not leave the Royal Navy a disaffected or disillusioned 38 year-old. He wasn't infected with his Aunt Hilda's anti-nuclear virus, nor had he passed on any sensitive military secrets to her about the sinking of the Belgrano, an act of unprovoked aggression which effectively committed Argentina and Britain to waging war over what they called Los Ilas Malvinas and we called The Falkland Islands, thirty years ago this year.

Rob Green learned, through many years of hard graft and intelligence gathering, that the country that he

was unquestioningly loyal to, even prepared to go on a suicide mission to deliver a nuclear bomb to defend, was rotten at the core and protected by an unscrupulous and corrupt bureaucracy which, if challenged, could react viciously.

Hilda Murrell paid the ultimate price for her quiet and carefully constructed convictions. Only her ideas were a threat. But, of course, that is exactly what those who held power feared the most. Rob Green came to share his beloved aunt's ideas and has subsequently spent many years doing his very best to help spread those ideas and, at the same time, expose the workings of the nuclear state and bring the perpetrators of her death and their paymasters to account, even if they are now deceased. He deserves our individual and collective support in his endeavour to re-open the coroner's inquest. Perhaps some in the Fourth Estate can make a contribution too, if they can get past their own gatekeepers, external as well as internal.

But, then again, Rob Green could just have his head full of conspiracy theories and have drawn unsubstantiated conclusions from a series of random observations while the West Mercia Police Force could have been exhaustive in their enquiries and, somewhat belatedly, bang on in convincing the judicial system to convict a then 16 year-old truant from a local foster home and petty criminal for abduction and murder.

Read the book and make your own judgement."

Nigel Chamberlain

The book is published in New Zealand where Rob Green now lives and can be obtained in this country from: www.cnduk.org/shop for £20 It's also available from Amazon but costs more and I expect you could order it from News from Nowhere.

Stop New Nuclear Power

Protest at Hinkley Point March 10/11th

Hinkley Point is the 1st of 8 proposed sites for new nuclear build. Government claims that nuclear generation solves climate change overlook many problems. Nuclear power stations do produce lower carbon emissions than coal or gas-fired power stations. But, when the whole nuclear power cycle is taken into account (including uranium mining, processing, transport, power station construction and decommissioning), renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency measures and technologies produce far fewer carbon emissions. In reality, nuclear power is dirty, expensive and a uniquely risky business with the potential for catastrophic consequences. EDF the proposed French partner in the new build is 4 years late and billions over budget at the Flamanville Reactor in France and in debt to the French government to the tune of 44 billion euros. More information at stopnewnuclear.org.uk and cnduk.org

Merseyside CND Office

Office opening hours: core opening hours are 11-3pm Mon– Fri. but it's best to phone first 702 6974 to check that someone's here. You can always leave a message on the voicemail. Press the buzzer on no. 54 to get in. We are looking for a new space with easier access and closer contact with other groups.

Our website: mcnd.org.uk is fully functioning again and we can also be found on **facebook:** Mcnd Liverpool

Letter writing: we'd like to add to our list of letter writers. We send out one suggestion per month to be written and sent on to a suggested target. Just email us: mcnd@care4free.net and we'll add you to the list or if you aren't on email we can send paper copies to you.

Library: we may donate or lend our library to Liverpool Hope University to make it more widely used.

Peace & Ecology Festival 2012

Early Warning. Make a note of the date now!

Saturday July 21st 12-6pm

St. Bride's Church, Percy/Catharine St. L1

Volunteers: We need lots to help on the day from 10am onwards organised in 3 or 4 hour shifts to suit yourselves.

Contact Janet at MCND Office

Other information contact Kai or Janet:
0151 702 6974 or mcnd@care4free.net

Maghull and Lydiat

No Meetings/Socials planned at present but members are keeping in touch through the newsletter and Sylvi:
0151 526 7293

Birkenhead CND

Next meetings : Tue 17th April 8.30pm at Shirley's, Flat 2, 14 Beresford Rd.

Stall – 14th April Milton Square, Birkenhead

(Volunteers needed) Contact: Shirley 0151 652 3768

Merseyside CND 50 Club

Recent winners: Nov: John Middleton, December: Barbara Hardcastle.

Thanks to all members of the 50 Club for your continuing financial support.

For £5 per month you too could be a winner of £50 per month or £250/£100/£50 annual draw. For further information or a membership form contact Janet – 0151 702 6974

Wallasey CND

Planning Meetings: Mon March 5th & April 2nd 3pm at Barbara's, 4 Taunton Rd.

Tea in the Park: Sun. April 15th (Date to be confirmed) 2pm– 4pm – with music! Help serving (and making) Fair-Trade refreshments welcome

UN Peace Day: Friday Sept. 21st – note the date now
Contacts: Barbara 638 3967 and Janet 677 1133

MERSEYSIDE CND MEMBERSHIP FORM

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

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

Address.....

Email.....

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

Subscription rates: *waged-£4/ family-£6/ unwaged or youth (under 22) £1.

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 & donate £____

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

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

(* Delete as appropriate)

Merseyside CND, 54 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool L3 5SD

Merseyside CND

Co-ord. Meeting:

2.00pm Wed. March

7th 2012 in the Office

All members welcome

*If you receive a separate
renewal form with this
newsletter it means your
subs are due –
Thank you*

This edition of the newsletter
edited by Cathy Page and
Janet Laycock
Thanks to
Barbara Hardcastle
for duplicating it.

