

AT THE
WOMEN OF
THE YEAR
LUNCH:
FRANCES
O'GRADY,
DONA
FELTHAM,
BARBARA
SWITZER
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JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN 50P WINTER 2010/11

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women of the year

impact on women



MARGARET BOYLE (NAW EC) REPORTS THAT THE NAW HAS SENT A FORMAL COMPLAINT TO THE EQUALITY & HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ABOUT THE IMPACT ON WOMEN OF THE GOVERNMENT'S SPENDING CUTS; AFTER ALL WHAT IS THE POINT OF THE COMMISSION IF IT DOES NOT STAND UP FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS?

ON 11 October the Intercontinental Hotel Park Lane was the venue for this year's Women of the Year Lunch. Amongst the 450 women in the room, ranging from politicians, actresses, athletes, singers, dancers, architects, public sector workers, charity workers, and trade unionists, there was a large contingent of NAW members who had been nominated to attend. Although we were there in various capacities we were all there to celebrate the achievements of all women for their part in making a difference at home and abroad.

The four sponsored award winners this year were:

■ **Good Housekeeping Outstanding Achievement Award:** Zahah Hadid (architect). This award recognises an exceptional woman who through her spirit and perseverance has gained acceptance in a male-dominated world and graced the world with some extraordinary ideas.

■ **Sacla Italia Window to the World Award:** Susie Hart Employer of Disabled people in Tanzania. This award salutes a woman who has demonstrated an indomitable will and determination to bring to our attention the plight of other human beings changing the way we think about the world.

■ **Sainsbury's Yes you can Award:** Shara Brice. She has led and inspired a team of 130 East End youths to gain numerous awards in cheer leading through out the world. This award is given to an exceptional woman who, with determination and vision has made an impact on the lives of many.

■ **Last, but by no means least, Barclays Women of the Year Award:** Annie Lennox, singer, songwriter and philanthropist who has for the last 20 years devoted much of her time to charity, working with Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and Nelson

Mandela's 46664 Foundation. Last year Annie released a special fund-raising single called *Sing*, the proceeds from which went to the Treatment Action Campaign, an organisation that provides much needed support in the struggle against HIV/Aids in Africa. She is also a leading fund raiser for Mothers to Mothers, a South African charity, which trains mothers who have HIV/Aids to work as a core part of the medical teams dealing with newly diagnosed women, sharing their experience to help them through the emotional and practical rollercoaster of living with the disease.

I am sure that all the NAW sisters who were in attendance at this year's lunch will agree with me that the energy, enthusiasm and pride in that room for all women was amazing and we left feeling uplifted and assured that women are making a difference for women throughout the world.

As with all these type of events they can only be successful with the hard work and organisation behind the scenes. It would be very remiss of me not to take this opportunity to place on record the thanks of all trade union women and NAW members that have been nominated to attend this prestigious event to Barbara Switzer, who has sat on the nominating council for the last 10 years. This was Barbara's last year on the nominating council as she has now passed the mantle on to Frances O'Grady, TUC Deputy General Secretary. Congratulations also to NAW Vice President Baroness Helena Kennedy QC who became President of Women of the Year Foundation.

BY DONA FELTHAM, NAW PRESIDENT

THE PHOTO SHOWS, LEFT TO RIGHT, BARBARA SWITZER, UTE NAVIDI YVONNE WASHBOURNE, HELENA KENNEDY DONA FELTHAM AND GLORIA MILLS

The Executive Committee of the National Assembly of Women met on 6th November to consider the impact of the public spending cuts on women. We have seen the figures produced by Yvette Cooper MP showing that 72% of the impact of the cuts in the budget would fall on women with the most vulnerable losing most. We have also seen the analysis by Dr Ros Altmann, Director General of SAGA, that the speed of increases in the state pension age announced in the comprehensive spending review will disproportionately affect women. The cumulative impact of these cuts will be a widening of inequality between men and women which is quite unacceptable in a country which has legislating against discrimination for over 35 years.

It is particularly disturbing that the government seems to believe it can ignore the provisions of the Equalities Act 2006. The Treasury has now admitted that it failed to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment of its budget proposals. It has now carried out a token Equality Impact Assessment of the comprehensive spending review which the Fawcett Society describes as flippant since it "has explicitly chosen not to undertake any detailed consideration of the impact of benefit cuts, job losses or the slashed local authority budget".

This calls into question the government's commitments to gender equality. It also highlights your own organisation's role in holding the government to account and ensuring that it does not introduce policies which damage women. You say on your website that your role is "to ensure that fairness and transparency are at the heart of those decisions. The Commission will now look at this assessment in detail and come to an independent view as to whether or not it has served its intended purpose. Where decisions are found to have a disproportionate impact on a particular group, authorities must consider what actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate the unfair impact". There is now clear evidence of the disproportionate impact these spending cuts would have on women and we believe it is now time for the Commission to use the legal powers open to it to challenge these proposals and prevent irreversible damage being done to women's job prospects, financial security and necessary public services.

DONA FELTHAM, PRESIDENT

cnd: nuclear issues

LYDIA Meryll (NAW member) joined forces with members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament AGM and international conference in October in London. Changes to CND are that they now have an appointed General Secretary, a post which was achieved at interview by Kate Hudson. She has been replaced as Chair by Dave Webb from Yorkshire CND. Income was down last year by £173,000, giving an income of nearly £625,000 and expenditure of £660,000 but with quite a substantial reserve.

The first day was devoted to a lively discussion of some of the key issues which face campaigning organisations in the context of a global recession and the growing influence of right wing political movements. The main focus of the conference was on the importance of working together to achieve a global Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), with the first step to scrap Trident. Rebecca Johnson pointed out that the UN has been successful in banning chemical weapons and land mines. An international coalition, brought together by I-CAN, was working to get as many countries as possible to put pressure on the UN for the purpose of establishing a Nuclear Weapons Convention. NAW can consider how to influence sisters in non-nuclear states to add to this initiative.

Scrapping Trident seems to have a swing of public opinion both here and in the USA, as the restricted military budgets show the choices between nukes and kitting out our front line soldiers. (Even young BNP hopefuls in the Wirral signed the petition!) However, NATO remains a nuclear alliance and has signed up to a First Use policy, so there was anxiety about the volatility of Afghanistan, sitting next to two nuclear armed and conflicted states – Pakistan and India.

Rieko Asato from the Japanese Peace Movement, Gensuikyo, reminded us that the NPT was thought out 40 years ago, but only now is the prospect of the abolition of nuclear weapons being considered. 188 states have signed up, including Pakistan, India, North Korea and Iran. She pointed to the 210,000 civilians who died in the two nuclear attacks in 1945 and asked us to consider why Japanese politicians still sought nuclear "protection" from the USA. The answer can only be to retain world dominance and position.

A whole new think about foreign policy was required, especially in the light of the new threats of global warming and potential resource wars. We were reminded that Margaret Beckett had wanted to de-nuclearise the UK policy and Jeremy Corbyn

pointed to the choices of health spending and employment made possible through arms conversion. (Can NAW reach for Margaret Beckett's insights on this now perhaps?)

UK/French nuclear technology collaboration was thought to be a breach of Article One of the existing NPT. Presented as an efficiency measure for the power generation business only, this masks the inevitable links with weapons technology. Any further collaboration only brings us more closely in thrall to the nuclear industries of France and the USA. It appears that although the coalition government has formally decided to shelve a decision on renewing Trident, the preparations are already being made and expenditure committed.

Rae Street, reiterated the absurdity that a nuclear weapon of mass destruction held by any country as a "deterrent", when it could not deter any of the current violent conflicts. The image of a Statesman Hero holding the red button to release such weapons was a nightmare. A true hero, she suggested, would be one who is brave enough to get rid of nuclear weapons completely.

Caroline Lucas retains her seat on CND Council, and drew our attention to the fallacy that new nuclear power would make any difference to the "energy gap", or to the essential need to reduce CO2 emissions vastly in the next five to 10 years if we are to be able to halt Climate Change. This will require much broader energy saving and growth reduction strategies, starting immediately with formal agreements at Cancun.

Discussion of the 10 resolutions at the AGM helped to clarify the policy and direction of CND. These include: concern about the neutrality of NATO, the strengthening of the UN role, the need to stop the war in Afghanistan and contest the right of a nuclear armed state of Israel to invade and imprison the people of Gaza and the West Bank; the hegemonic reach of European bases for US defence systems, resistance to any new nuclear power station development.

The impact of nuclear disasters and any catastrophic nuclear attack was seen as universal, but women would be left picking up the pieces. More accessible information was needed if women are to be able to make informed political choices and this means pushing for a revision of pro-nuclear policies in all the major UK parties. Clearly there is disappointment with the Liberal Democrats' reversal, but there may be scope for strong leadership in the Labour Party to reflect dissent on nuclear weapons and power. NAW can contribute to this.

peace in manchester

THE Manchester Peace and Justice festival, held in September, arose from a simple idea from a small band of people working in a wide range of peace and justice contexts. The International Day of Peace on 21 September lay ahead. How should Manchester take part? Recognising the value of music and poetry to involve and move an audience the idea to have a series of events with music, poetry and exhibitions developed. Then why not a whole week?

More people came forward to help; more groups were keen to join. New ideas bubbled up. We decided we wanted to celebrate our history, the campaigners and celebrated politicians who have maintained a steadfast commitment to campaigning against weapons of mass destruction, involvement in supporting welfare not warfare, the strength of the women who fought for equality. We wanted to celebrate the here and now, and we wanted to involve young people and bring our message to new audiences.

Highlights included an evening with Ivor Dembina, the title of which – *This is not a subject for comedy* – is sadly and ironically true. Ivor regaled his audience with a comedy story featuring his mother's bakery, the Israeli Defence Force and Zionist hate mail. It proved to be very funny and thought provoking at the same time.

Leon Rosselson headlined a concert of protest songs with brilliant support from Claire Mooney, Al Baker and Aidan Jolly. Later in the week, performers from the Manchester Consort supported poet Shamshad Khan in a packed out concert at St Ann's Church in the city centre.

Other events included two photographic exhibitions, other music gigs, poetry, film showings, a rehearsed reading of *The Messenger*, a new play about Nina Simone, and *Tiresome Consciences* – a lecture by Alison Ronan about women peace activists in the early 20th century.

Events were organised in conjunction with local churches, pubs, community venues and cafes.

A schools project *Peace Play in a Day* proved a challenging undertaking but worked very well. A great offshoot from this was that Whalley Range High School students performed their play for the Mayor of Nagasaki when he visited Manchester in November.

Funds were raised for the DEC Pakistan Floods Appeal, for CND and for Artists for Peace. All in all the Festival was a great success and something with which NAW is pleased to have been associated.

BY PAM FLYNN, NAW EC

report from the **western sahara**

SISTERS EDITOR JANETTE FERGUSON WROTE THIS ARTICLE FROM A WEBSITE REPORT FROM AN AMERICAN AID WORKER, LIVING IN CAMPS IN TINDOUF, ALGERIA AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, DENMARK, MEXICO SPAIN AND OTHERS HAVE CONDEMNED THIS ACTION. THE SAHARAWI LIBERATION MOVEMENT HAS DEMANDED THAT THE UN CARRY OUT A PROBE

in the homeland of western sahara

■ Tens of thousands of Saharawians were amassing in a peaceful demonstration "camp" outside the former capital of Laayoune, Western Sahara

■ Morocco, the occupying government since 1975, expelled all journalists and news media cutting off the homeland from any outside witnesses

■ Monday 8 November 2010, Moroccan forces surrounded the unarmed protest camp and began a crackdown. In the early hours they began burning tents, beating women and children, spraying the Saharawi with tear gas and hot water and then turned to the use of live ammunition

■ Tuesday 9 November 2010, the President of the Saharawi people announced to the population that they are being asked to show restraint and continue to hold to peaceful actions, as they have done since 1991

■ Tuesday 9 November 2010, negotiations which were scheduled to be held between Morocco and the Saharawi were encouraged to continue by the Saharawi President, even though his people were under Morocco's attack. The Saharawi negotiations representatives returned to the table, but finding a continued entrenched stand by

Morocco, negotiations ended.

in the Saharawi refugee camps, Sahara Desert, Algeria

■ Wednesday 10 November 2010, our aid team is living amongst a people in the refugee camps who are receiving calls from their family members in the homeland, hearing the terror in their voices as they describe the brutality they are experiencing at the hands of the Moroccan troops and pleading for help. Men and women are being beaten, youths are being physically taken from their homes, bodies are decaying in the streets because Saharawi people cannot get out to bury them. There are a growing number of toddlers wandering around unable to say what has happened to them while their parent's whereabouts are unknown. 150 Saharawi are missing, 11 are dead and over 700 injured.

■ Wednesday 10 November 2010, frustration, anger and rage is pushing the Saharawi in the camps to their own breaking point of patience for any justice. They cannot bear doing nothing, knowing that their families are living in horror. The government's plea for further patience may not be able to restrain the anger which has built up inside this peaceful nation since they were forced from their homes in 1975.

■ We are asking you to urgently take action to bring the heartbreaking story to the world

■ Saturday 13 November 2010, events are escalating in the camps. Each day more reports are coming in from the occupied homeland via mobile

phones. Screams and crying have been replayed on radio. 37 unidentified bodies, discovered in a mass grave near the now-destroyed protest camp outside Laayoune. Over 4,000 have been injured. The effect on refugees in other camps is wrenching. Eyewitnesses in the area of Laayoune report seeing Moroccan helicopters dropping bodies dressed in traditional Saharawi dress (blue robes) in the sea. Moroccan civilians have been given pistols and knives by Morocco. The number of dead continues to rise, including very young children and the elderly. The number of missing people is over 2,000 most of whom have now been confirmed dead and over 2,000 more have been arrested.

14 November 1975 marks the agreement between Morocco, Mauritania and Spain to take control of Western Sahara, dividing it and its resources between the three countries.

At that time Western Sahara was fighting to gain independence from Spain, under which the Saharawi Homeland has been colonised since the 1800s. This further deepens the wounds of the Saharawi, who have chosen to pursue peace until a resolution comes through from the UN's promise of a referendum.

How much longer must the Saharawi wait whilst trying to keep the peace with a people who are most certainly not trying to keep the peace with them? How much longer do we have to wait for sovereign states to realise they don't own another nation's land and the people who live on it?

from the editor

JANETTE Ferguson attended on behalf of the NAW with a stall at the STUC Women's Conference held in the Concert Hall, Perth on 1-2 November 2010. This was a busy conference with lots of interest shown in the NAW, our *Sisters* journal, our policy documents and also our new website.

THE November *Abortion Rights News* reports that Ann Widdecombe was a speaker as an anti-abortion rights activist at a fund raiser for anti-choice group 'Right to Life'. Billed as a chance to hear a "Strictly Sensation", she talked about the challenges facing the anti-abortion movement in Europe. The £50 a head dinner took place at the Royal Overseas House, near the Ritz Hotel in London, and included speeches from Labour MP Jim Dobbin and Lib/Dem MP John Pugh. Ms Widdecombe seems keen to exploit her newfound TV fame to further the anti-choice agenda.

For further information check out www.abortionrights.org.uk

THE Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) celebrated its 65th anniversary on 1 December 2010. They have a long and distinguished record of achievements including:

■ uniting 140 national women's organisations, covering every continent on the planet

■ the tradition of observing 8 March as International Women's Day

■ on the initiative of the WIDF 1 June has, since 1950, been observed as International Children's Day.

Whilst carrying out the principles of the United Nations as a non-governmental organisation (NGO) the WIDF gained Consultative Status (1) with the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC), Consultative Status (B) with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and Consultative Status with the UN's Children's Fund (UNICEF), and is on

the special list of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The WIDF was the initiator at NGO level, of International Women's Year in 1975. This led to the UN Decade for Women (1976-85) and worldwide events being organised including four World Congresses of Women in Berlin, Moscow, Prague and Moscow between 1975 and 2000.

That's just some of their accomplishments – the list is endless.

The National Assembly of Women is affiliated to the Women's International Democratic Federation.

Sisters sends congratulations to:

The Woman's International Democratic Federation on their 65th anniversary

and to

The Federation of Cuban Women on their 50th anniversary

naw history how it all started

ON 1 December 1945, a Congress for Women was held in Paris. Delegates from 41 countries representing millions of women who were determined to fight for

- Peace and to prevent wars
- For women's political, social and economic rights
- For conditions for the happy development of all children and future generations.

Britain was represented at this Congress by women who had been working in the International Women's Day Committee (IWDC), which was set up during the war (in 1942) and from this was born the Women's International Democratic Federation, (WIDF).

After that Congress the women of Britain, were looking for an organisation which would voice their needs, demands and opinions and on 8 March 1952 women from all over Britain travelled to St Pancras Town Hall in London. Carrying their banners, they responded to the call of the IWDC, who had been campaigning extensively on behalf of women everywhere. Chair Monica Felton, Labour MP, announced that the target of 1,000 delegates had been exceeded: 1,398 women were there from Scotland, Wales and England including trade unionists, street groups, Women's Guilds, peace organisations, political parties, IWDC, Parent Teacher Associations, and old age pensioners groups. This was in response to work already being done by the IWDC and the 1939-45 war which had a profound effect on women's lives. With men away to war, women had to deal with the bombings, shortages, blackouts as well as caring for families and children all on their own. Such experiences forged a determination and great expectations. Women felt that the sacrifices' made by them and by men must lead to profound changes if they were not to have been in vain. Peace was essential, future wars must be avoided and friendships developed around the world. Women were determined to work for these aims. They felt that the dream of full employment, nurseries, equal pay, better housing and a free health service were within their grasp.

However, it was only a year after the end of the war (in 1946), that Churchill made a speech in Fulton, Missouri, in which he accused the then Soviet Union of being responsible for 'an iron curtain coming down over Europe'. It heralded the start of the cold war and a situation where our wartime socialist allies were now seen to be our enemies. Women began to realise that their aspirations were in danger of not being fulfilled and out of a huge enthusiastic response to the call from the IWDC the National Assembly of Women was born on 8 March 1952.

the 1950s Terry Marsland

MEMORIES OF TERRY MARSLAND
VICE PRESIDENT

IN 2002, Norma Bramley wrote a superb account of the development and history of the National Assembly of Women. I take great pride in being part of that progress.

Our Assembly will celebrate, in 2012, 60 years of activity across the whole spectrum of issues affecting women and their families. Peace, disarmament, equality and, importantly, international solidarity. It has been significant in promoting these issues worldwide. Six issues of *sisters* are to be produced containing one decade per issue, of personal recollections of individual members, from 1952 to 2012.

I was first made aware of the NAW through conversations with Marian Marsland, a founder member, who then became my mother-in-law. She was with the Merseyside delegation to the 8 March 1952 celebration and the birth of NAW, in St Pancras Town Hall. I attended my first major rally, with mum, in Manchester and I was overwhelmed by the spirit and determination of the women, for change, at a time when we were in the throes of

the cold war with all of the threats to peace and stability that it presented. There was always a demo to join. Ban the bomb was the mantra. Also the evil of McCarthyism was taking hold in the United States. I recall marching through Liverpool City Centre carrying an NAW banner condemning the sentence of death on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and other activities of the time. It was a great privilege to have served as President and have the opportunity to represent the NAW at international level, to meet sister organisations and women with the same concerns and determination for change. I have attended the World Congress of Women in Berlin, Moscow, Bulgaria and Cuba. Each experience and exposure to the problems of women worldwide made me more determined to ensure that the voice of the NAW be heard.

NAW does not have the mass membership it had when I first became involved. Times have changed; there are other organisations where women have become involved. Trade union women's committees for example and I think NAW played some part in that development through its encouragement of women with whom it came into contact. In this day and age big is not necessarily beautiful. That is why the NAW voice must be heard loud and clear. It is still in business and will be for the next 60 years at least.

At this first conference they had to meet without some of their delegates: visas were refused to four Soviet Union women; two women from Italy who had travelled 850 miles were turned back at Dover; and worse still, no foreign visitors would be allowed to enter Britain for the 'celebrations'. The NAW became front page news when the delegates' answer was to send the following resolution to the Home Secretary:

This National Assembly of Women, representing a wide variety of political and religious and other organisations from all over the British Isles, condemns the actions of the British Government in preventing the entry into this country of visitors from both Eastern and Western Europe.

It went on to state that it was a violation of the traditional rights of the British people to invite visitors from other countries to their meetings and that isolating people behind their own frontiers is a major barrier to international understanding and the promotion of peace.

From the Assembly we pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for the elimination of all barriers.

Despite the setbacks, the common problems shared by the women, brought them together with the determination to unite and fight for a better future. Women have been fighting ever since.

Another resolution passed at that Assembly pointed out that even after 30 years of parliamentary support for the principal of equal pay, women were still being exploited as cheap labour, women spoke of a resurgence of a progressive women's movement following the suffragettes and dealt with the effects of tied cottages, German rearmament, old age pensions, childcare, education, cost of living, peace and the need for more women in parliament.

Charlotte Marsh, a veteran suffragette, read the declaration from the meeting which said, *On International Women's Day 1952, the National Assembly of Women from all parts of Britain, representing many different organisations and activities, sends greetings to the women of all countries. We are convinced that our country and its people in cooperation with the people of other lands have the power continued overleaf*

women's national commission

WEAKENING WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION: THE WNC IS CLOSED BY GOVERNMENT

Dear Partner

It is with great sadness that I am writing to let you know that the decision has been taken to close the Women's National Commission with effect from the 31 December 2010.

It is the intention that some of the functions of the WNC will be delivered centrally through the Government Equalities Office (GEO) and that there will be changes in the way that the government communicates with women in the future.

Naturally, the Board of Commissioners and I were disappointed to hear this news and we have been in dialogue with the GEO about the Cabinet Office process, which we consider to lack transparency. We had hoped that a consultation could have taken place,

with you, our Partners, while the government review of quangos was ongoing, so that you had the opportunity to feed your opinions into the process.

We gather that the GEO plans to consult with women later in the Autumn, in order to develop a new model of engagement to bring women closer to Ministers. You will be able to find details of the GEO's future plans on our website.

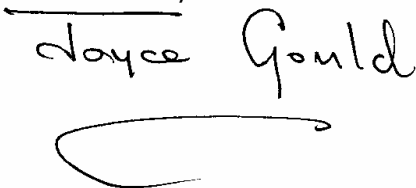
The Commissioners and I are currently in the process of identifying the priorities in the business plan that we will want to continue during the short time we have left and we will look for the most effective ways of building on our important groundwork. We will be in touch shortly about our core activities, that you, as a Partner, will have identified as a priority as part of the All Partners' Conference last year.

My immediate priorities are now to engage with the government to ensure

that WNC Partners have an opportunity to influence the new central approach, to work to protect funding designated to promote gender equality and to ensure that the core functions of the WNC, which historically have had an important impact on the lives of women, will be maintained.

I am very sorry to be bringing you this news. It is a sad day in our long and illustrious history. We will be in touch about developments as they arise over the next few months.

Yours sincerely



Baroness Joyce Gould
Chair

continued from page 5

to ensure peace, freedom and justice at home and abroad and that Britain has a great future in a world of peace. It further states that differences between countries should be settled by peaceful negotiations, that an arms race can only increase the risk of war, a better standard for women and a happy future for children can be achieved in a peaceful world. No country can make the most of resources in industry, science and culture without first giving women equal opportunities to take part in all spheres of life. We therefore call upon all women to join together in support of the demands of the International Charter for Women, as mothers, as workers, as citizens and act together for the defence of peace, for higher living standards and the right of children to health, education and a full life.

A further pledge from this assembly is to carry its message of hope the length and breadth of this country, working together with all women for these aims:

- For life – not death
- For peace – not war
- For the future of our children

After the inaugural meeting had finished hundreds of tired but determined women marched to the cenotaph where Pat Sears (London's Women's Peace Council) laid a wreath and declared "We must show courage for peace, for peace is no easy job", and so, a new movement of women was born. The work then began.

In 1953 house to house collections enabled women to attend the second Assembly and in 1955 NAW members were in a 17,000 strong demonstration to the House of Commons against

German rearmament seeing it as a betrayal of those who fought and died in the war against fascism, several women were injured whilst braving the charges of mounted police. Members organised themselves to fight for a better education system, health care, pensions, childcare, nursery closures, cervical cancer tests, clinics for women and methods of childbirth demands which were taken up with unions and other organisations.

But the thread running through all this work was the work for peace.

THIS WILL BE CONTINUED IN FUTURE ISSUES OF SISTERS WITH MEMORIES OF SOME OF OUR MEMBERS WHO WERE THERE

THIS WILL CONTINUE UP UNTIL 2012 WHEN WE WILL BE CELEBRATING OUR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

JANETTE FERGUSON

diary dates

Executive Committee meetings

Saturday 29 January 2011, London
Saturday 12 March 2011, Manchester

Abortion Rights AGM

Saturday 19 March 2011, London

TUC national demonstration

Saturday 26 March 2011, London

NAW AGM

Saturday 7 May 2011, Wortley Hall, Sheffield

join the NAW now!

*I would like to join the NAW. Here is £15 for the annual subscription (£5 unwaged) which includes my subscription to **sisters**, the journal of the NAW.*

Our organisation would like to affiliate to the NAW. Enclosed is: £15 (local organisation/NAW branch), £30 (regional organisation), £45 (national)

Name _____

Address _____

_____ postcode

Organisation _____

phone _____

email _____

Send to: NAW, 92 Wansbeck Avenue, Cullercoats, Tyne & Wear NE30 3DJ