



SPRING 2011

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN

sisters

all out in London on 26 March...

MARCH FOR THE ALTERNATIVE: JOBS • GROWTH • JUSTICE

Saturday
26 March 2011

Assemble at 11am on Victoria Embankment, between Temple Place and Blackfriars, to march to a rally in Hyde Park



We are counting the cost of the ConDem **attack on women...**

AT WORK Nearly two thirds of public sector workers sacked will be women. The public sector pay freeze will impact most on women workers. Half of the job losses in the private sector will be women's jobs.

ON SERVICES The government promised 3,000 more midwives and has now broken it; we're now 4,500 short. Sure Start decimated, children's education slashed.

ON BENEFITS Three year freeze in child benefit, Working Families Tax Credit cut, new Baby element gone. "Health in Pregnancy" grants abolished.

IN RETIREMENT Public sector workers' pensions cut from RPI to CPI (two thirds are women). State pension age increased and increase brought forward. Outcome: more pensioners in poverty. Then they shut the care home...

VAT INCREASE COSTS FAMILIES %528 A YEAR!

**READ - THINK - AGITATE - ORGANISE
DEMONSTRATE - STRUGGLE - WIN**

how cuts will make Britain more unfair

THE government says that its cuts programme is not just unavoidable, but also fair and progressive. Is this true?

You can argue about the meaning of fair, but progressive has a definition. If what the government is doing is progressive it would take from the rich and give to the poor (or at least hit them much less than the rich).

Independent experts say the cuts are not progressive.

Let's first look at the changes in tax and benefits, and then at the impact of cuts in services.

tax and benefits

Whether changes in tax and benefits are progressive is relatively easy to measure as these are flows of cash.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies (IFS) is well respected as an independent analyst. It says that the government's claim that the tax and benefit changes in the budget and spending review are progressive is wrong.

George Osborne's first budget shows the biggest losers are the poorest 10 per cent of families with children.

The IFS also had this to say about October's spending review:

"Our analysis (of the budget) shows that ... the impact of all tax and benefit measures yet to come reduces the incomes of lower income households by more than that of higher income households, with the notable exception of the richest two per cent of the population who are the hardest hit. Therefore the tax and benefit changes are regressive rather than progressive across most of the income distribution. And when we add in the new measures announced yesterday this finding is, unsurprisingly, reinforced. So our analysis continues to show that, with the notable exception of the richest two per cent, the tax and benefit components of the fiscal consolidation are, overall, being implemented in a regressive way."

This is the IFS analysis of all government policies on tax and benefit by 2015. The poorest lose the most. It is only the impact of the previous government's tax increases for the

...march for the alternative!

wealthy that make the top 2 per cent bigger losers than some of those who are poorer.

spending cuts

Working out the impact of the cuts in spending on services is harder. Some parts of public spending benefit all of us – such as many environmental protection measures.

But other parts of public spending do benefit some people more than others. To give a simple example the richer you are, the less likely that you use the bus.

Researchers for the TUC trawled official statistics to gather information about how different income groups benefit from public spending. With these figures, and by assuming that everyone benefits equally from spending like environmental protection and defence, they were able to work out whether the cuts were progressive.

Again, as a proportion of household income, the impact of the cuts is much harder on the poor and those in the middle than it is on the rich. The poorest 10 per cent suffer 15 times more than the richest.

the impact on women

The Women's Budget Group is a group of independent experts who have been working with the Treasury to analyse the effect of economic policies on women.

This is what they said about the impact of the Spending Review:

"Lone parents and single pensioners – most of whom are women – will suffer the greatest reduction in their living standards from public service cuts. Lone parents will lose services worth 18.5 per cent and female single pensioners services worth 12 per cent of their incomes.

"Overall, single women will lose services worth 60 per cent more than single men as a proportion of their incomes, and nearly three times the amount lost by couples.

"The cuts will lead to hundreds of thousands of women losing their job. 53 per cent of the jobs in the public sector services that have not been protected from the cuts are held by women. The pay and conditions of all public sectors workers, 65 per cent of whom are women, are likely to deteriorate.

"Cuts in welfare spending fall disproportionately on women's finances. Child benefit is paid almost 100 per cent to women; while 53 per cent of housing benefit claimants are single women. Both benefits have been cut significantly in real terms and eligibility has been tightened."

discover the alternatives

The government is wrong when it says that there is no alternative. There are many alternative approaches that do not involve deep, rapid and unfair cuts in spending.

We do not set out a detailed policy mix, we simply want people to realise that there are alternatives so that they can work together to get the government to change its policies. But the alternatives do have some things in common.

They start by saying that we should not try to get rid of the whole deficit in four years. A longer timetable allows economic growth to do more of the work of deficit reduction. This is because growth will reduce the amount the government needs to spend on unemployment and increase the amount it gets from tax (even without changing tax rates).

If growth does more of the work, then we need to raise much less from cuts or tax increases.

However we cannot pretend that the recession never happened. The banking crash showed that some of what was thought to be real economic growth was an illusion. As we have explained, part of the deficit is structural and won't disappear even when the economy is growing strongly.

And at any time there are genuine debates to be had about how we should spend and what on; and how much we should tax and whom.

But there is nothing that says the split between cuts and tax has to be £4 of cuts for every £1 of tax rate increases. This choice means that deficit reduction is hitting the poor and those on middle incomes rather than those who can easily afford it.

a sensible timescale, policies for growth and fair tax

So alternative, fairer approaches will start with a timescale and policies that give growth the major role in cutting the deficit. They continue with policies that put much more emphasis on raising money from a fair, progressive tax system.

There are many different policies that can stimulate growth and create jobs. It even makes sense to borrow more in the short-term if that encourages enough economic growth in the longer-term to make it worthwhile.

policies that stimulate growth include:

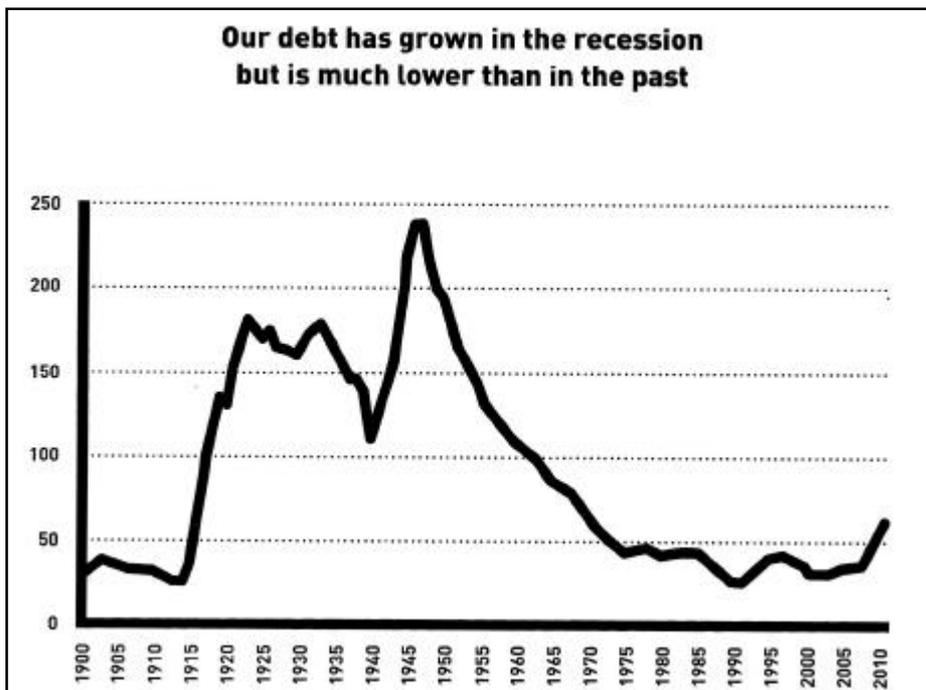
- A new green investment bank that can help move the economy away from over-reliance on finance to generating growth and jobs in a low-carbon economy.
- Direct policies to create jobs, such as the Future Jobs Fund – which was one of the first things this government cut.
- Policies that get banks lending again to small and medium-sized businesses.
- A state investment bank based on the nationalised RBS and Lloyds banks.

a fairer tax system would include:

- Closing the £40 billion UK annual tax gap – this is the amount of tax that could be raised by more efficient enforcement and by closing loopholes.
- A Robin Hood tax on financial transactions that could raise £20 billion a year.

THE ABOVE TEXT IS TAKEN FROM
WWW.FALSEECONOMY.ORG.UK

RIGHT: GRAPH SHOWING
UK GOVERNMENT DEBT AS A PROPORTION
OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



widf steering committee: mozambique



NAW DELEGATES DONA FELTHAM, PRESIDENT, AND EC MEMBER JANETTE FERGUSON



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT PORTUGAL'S DELEGATE REGINA MARQUES, WITH MARINI STEFANIDAKIS AND CHRISTINA SCALOUMBAKA FROM GREECE

DONA Feltham and Janette Ferguson attended the Steering Committee for the WIDF Congress (to be held in Brazil in November 2011) which took place in Maputo, Mozambique in December 2010. It was coupled with the two day Conference of the Women of Mozambique and lasted four days.

The welcome we received from the President of Mozambique who opened the conference, to the first lady of Mozambique who closed the conference, and the Women of Mozambique who have the full support of their government, was both warm and sincere.

There were women representatives from numerous countries, including most of the African nations, the UK, Portugal and Greece from Europe, Palestine, Jordan, Cuba and Columbia, North Korea, Vietnam and India.

The Women of Mozambique (formed in 1967) told us of the struggles they have had over the years to try to bring some kind of order to their country. They have the full backing of the President and the first lady and through their working together have educated more than 60 per cent of women in their country in the last 10 to 20 years. Their work still continues particularly in the areas of health and

hygiene. Their main problems are HIV, Aids, malaria, cholera, infant mortality, women's death in childbirth and poverty. The main issue is basic hygiene and providing basic health education and care in local areas. We also heard from the Minister for Labour and the Minister for Organisation who told us just some of the ways they have achieved this. These issues and the difficulties of providing education and care to women in rural areas is a problem shared with many African nations. It may take them a while longer to complete this massive task but if the commitment of these women is anything to go by, then they will succeed.

The financial crisis is also having an effect as well. The wars (tribal) motivated by foreign forces and the discovery of oil are still causing destabilisation in some areas of Africa. The Women of Mozambique were also keen for us to experience their culture, their arts and their generosity by staging shows by local singers and dancers during our four days there. The message the women of Africa are trying to spread is peace.

Palestinian women told us that because of the situation forced on

them by Israel they feel they have no hope for the future. They reported that Israel has stolen and occupied land since 1967, 1½ million people now live in the occupied territories; Jerusalem their capital has been colonised. The Israeli government does not want a solution. This is having an affect on Lebanon and Egypt as well. In Palestine there are 670 checkpoints run by Israeli soldiers who regularly stop women and children; pregnant women have given birth at checkpoints because they were delayed for so long and some babies have died due to lack of medical intervention. The women of Palestine appeal for international protection for Gaza and the Palestinian people. Democracy should be re-established, all rights should be re-established. The Palestinian people are now working together to build a structure for the future.

India and Asia – destabilisation is caused by food shortages and wars. Brazil giving money to the people of India helps those who live in poverty and can't afford to buy food. Security is also another big fear. That the USA says they are fighting for democracy and providing security is an irony of the situation. The USA does not have



the right to interfere in any other countries affairs. They are also causing problems for North Korea by supporting South Korea.

The women of Greece and Portugal are struggling against capitalism and their governments. The financial crisis is having a major effect with wages being slashed, taxes being raised and massive job losses. Why are the bankers not being made to pay for their mistakes? Capitalism does not work. (Sounds very familiar?)

We heard about the fears of the women of Cuba and Columbia, caused by the actions of the USA. Their actions since World War II, their need for oil and gas which rules their policies in South America and the Caribbean, their need for army bases in other countries and the constant threat of nuclear war. The women of Cuba talked about the dangers of imperialism and the monetary crisis caused by capitalism and how they are all linked. They also talked about the strong link between Cuban women and European women, the problems with North and South Korea, Iran and Latin America caused by the interference by the USA and also the support and assistance they have received to free prisoners at present held in American prisons.

Korea talked about their hopes for a united country. The struggles and problems with globalisation and finance, food and agriculture all threaten the security of the world we live in. The world cannot be free from suffering when capitalisation is governing everything. Security from war is also a worry.

proposed agenda for WIDF congress 2011

- Imperialist aggression and occupation and its challenge to world peace
- Capitalist crisis and its impact on women
- Climate change and food security
- Women's approach to equality, development and peace
- Approaches to cultural, ethnic and racial diversity.

Because of the diverse issues affecting all countries, reports should be submitted before Congress from each country on just how the five items listed above would affect each country individually, so that all aspects are discussed and understood.

As with all other reports it is not always possible to detail everything everyone says, in some cases it was a matter of confirming countries had the same problems and issues as others, we in the UK have the same problems being experienced by other countries, particularly in the financial crisis, but there are variations on types of medical problems, education, etc. But hopefully this will give a good idea in the most part of what was discussed and that the Congress in November 2011 will be a good one.

DONA FELTHAM AND JANETTE FERGUSON

BARBARA WHITE IS A NAW EC MEMBER AS WELL AS AN EC MEMBER FOR THE MUSICIANS UNION AND A LABOUR COUNCILLOR IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE

HERE SHE REPORTS ON TWO SUCCESSES FOR WOMEN AND PEOPLE GENERALLY!



a big step up for women

AT the first EC meeting of the Musicians' Union this year the Standing Orders were circulated and it was noted that the document remained unchanged from 2010. I raised the issue of gender equality amongst the Chair and Vice Chair positions. It was agreed that the elections to these positions had been already made, but there was general agreement to my suggestion that there was considerable merit to ensuring that one of these positions was held by a woman.

It was then agreed that Standing Orders be amended with immediate effect to specify that as well as the position of Chair there should be three Vice Chairs, and at least one of these four positions should be held by a woman.

The immediate acceptance of these amendments resulted in a new vacant Vice Chair position for a woman. I was nominated for this position and elected unopposed.

I am delighted to be one of the Vice Chairs, but my happiness knows no bounds when I think that in future years there will always be at least one woman in at least one those four elected positions.

**A reminder that the
NAW AGM is at
Wortley Hall, Wortley
Village, near Sheffield
on 7 May 2011**

councillors and local people working together

In the London Borough of Redbridge there is a North South divide. The leafy North end of the borough has a swimming pool, libraries and very few high rise flats. The South doesn't have a swimming pool, is very highly developed and we feel like second class citizens.

We lost the neighbouring library at Seven Kings 18 years ago and it took us until last year to get a new library which is in fact a shop with a three year lease. The Central Library is in the South of the borough but we only have one purpose-built library and that is Goodmayes. Because of the cuts our Con/Dem Cabinet decided that Goodmayes library must close.

I must add that the libraries in the North were not touched.

My fellow councillors and myself started a campaign as soon as we knew what was about to happen. The community were solidly behind us and what a fantastic community they are. We wrote to the local paper, spoke at council meetings and organised a petition where we received over 5,000 signatures. There were so many residents wanting to speak at the council meeting it was impossible to hear all of them. All faiths were represented, head teachers of the area were present, plus a huge gathering of adults and children. Our youngest speaker was aged six years old.

I'm pleased to say that our Con/Dem Council did a U turn, saying "A large number of organisations involved value the library. We're in a better position now to involve the community than we were before. It does bring people together". We told them that it was a strong community, but they didn't seem to believe us.

To the best of my knowledge Goodmayes was the only library to be saved in the London area, and it was also reported on local radio, and in *The Evening Standard* and *The Guardian*.

They may have plenty of open spaces in the North of the borough, but it plays second fiddle to our diverse population in the South, who have now recognised what is happening and all pull together. What happened in Goodmayes was truly the Big Society and not the one invented by David Cameron.

People Power is great and we must never forget it.

**This issue has been
edited by EC member
Janette Ferguson**

naw history the context of the 60s

1960 Harold McMillan was Prime Minister, and in February France tested its first atomic bomb in the Sahara Desert, Algeria. In March the Vietnam War began with 3,500 soldiers deployed, and the Canto of Geneva, Switzerland gives women the right to vote. In May European Free Trade established and Sputnik 4 launched. Then in August Cuban Revolution in response to US embargo, Cyprus gains independence from UK, and the Beatles began their first show in the Indra Club, Hamburg, Germany. By September OPEC has been formed and in November John F Kennedy was elected President of USA. In December the very first episode of Coronation Street was broadcast, and the farthing used as currency in the UK since the 13th century ceased to be legal tender.

1961 In January John F Kennedy becomes the 35th President of the US and Ham the chimp was launched into space. February: the Beatles performed at the Cavern Club, Liverpool. By March black and white £5 notes ceased to be legal tender. (I just can't remember them at all). In April the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba begins and failed two days later, and by August construction of the Berlin Wall begins. In October the Soviet Union detonated a 58-megaton yield hydrogen bomb known as *Tsar Bomba*, it remains the largest man-made explosion. And finally in December Fidel Castro announces he is a Marxist-Leninist and Cuba will adopt socialism.

1962 July brought the first WalMart store to open in Rogers, Arkansas, and the US tested Nuclear *Little Fellar* at the atmospheric test site. August: sadly Marilyn Munroe died, then in September Civil War erupts in Yemen. In October the first black student registers at the University of Mississippi escorted by Federal Marshalls, and in November the United Nations condemns the South African racist apartheid policies.

1963 In January the *Flying Scotsman* makes its last scheduled run then retires into preservation. February sees the publication *The Feminine Mystique* launch the reawakening of the women's movement in the US, and female suffrage is enacted in Iran. By March Alcatraz Island Penitentiary closes, and in the UK Dr Beecham's report is calling for huge cuts to the UK Rail Network. In April 70,000 marchers arrive in London from Alderton, to demonstrate against Nuclear Weapons. In May the Coca Cola Co introduced its first drink, and in June Valentina Tereshkova the first

woman in space, returns to earth. In August Nuclear Test Ban Treaty between UK, USA and Soviet Union is agreed and in November the Dartford Tunnel opens, President John F Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, and the first episode of *Dr Who* was broadcast.

1964 In April Nelson Mandela made his "I am prepared to die" speech, and in May nearly 1,000 students marched through Times Square and 700 marched in San Francisco against the Vietnam War, and Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life in prison. August: the Emancipation Declaration in the island of Jamaica, Freedom from Slavery. In September the Forth Road Bridge is opened over the Firth of Forth, Scotland, and the Mozambique War of Independence began. In October the Labour Party win the election to oust the Conservatives after 13 years, and Harold Wilson became Prime Minister. In December Dr Martin Luther King Jr was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and Che Guevara addresses a United Nations Assembly.

1965 In January Lyndon B Johnson proclaims his "Great Society", and Winston Churchill's state funeral took place. In February the red Maple Leaf was inaugurated as the new Canadian Flag. In March the Indo-Pakistan War begins, and in April the first Nuclear Power Reactor *Snap-10A* is launched in US. By July Edward Heath became the leader of the Conservative Party, in August cigarette advertising is banned on British television, and at the Auschwitz Trials in Frankfurt, 66 ex-SS personnel received life sentences and 15 others received lighter sentences. In September Fidel Castro announces anyone who wants to emigrate to the US can do so. In October Pope Paul VI visits the US, the Post Office Tower in London opens, Ian Brady and Myra Hindley are charged with murder, and an 80 kiloton nuclear device is detonated in Alaska. By November the Murder (Abolition of the Death Penalty) Act 1965 is given royal assent. Suspending it and renewing it in 1969 made the abolition permanent. In December the Race Relations Act becomes the first legislation to address racial discrimination in the UK.

1966 In January Indira Ghandi is elected Prime Minister of India. In March the Labour Party under Harold Wilson wins the General Election. In April an artificial heart is installed in the chest of a man in Texas, and the opening of the British Parliament was televised for the first time. By May Ian Brady and Myra

Hindley are both found guilty of murders, and a Seaman's Strike is called in the UK. Also Fidel Castro declares martial law in Cuba because of possible US attacks. In June the National Organisation for Women (NOW) is founded in Washington DC, and by July the World Cup is won by England. In September *Star Trek's* first episode is shown on NBC-TV, and in October the Aberfan Disaster struck in South Wales. In December Prime Minister Ian Smith declares that Rhodesia is already a Republic.

1967 In January the UK enters into the first stage negotiations for European Economic Community membership, Albert de Salvo (the Boston Strangler) is jailed for life, Jeremy Thorpe becomes leader of the Liberal Party, the new town of Milton Keynes is founded, and the UK Parliament decides to nationalise 90 per cent of British Steel. By March the first North Sea Gas is pumped ashore at Easington, East Riding, Yorkshire, and the super tanker *Torrey Canyon* runs aground between Lands End and the Scilly Isles. In June the Six Day War: Israel occupies the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights after defeating its Arab neighbour, and Israel and Syria agree to a UN mediated ceasefire. The People's Republic of China tests its first hydrogen bomb, the first automatic cash machine is installed in Barclays Bank in Enfield, England, and Israel announces the annexation of East Jerusalem. In July the first colour TV broadcast took place on BBC2. The British Parliament decriminalises homosexuality. In August Radio London stops broadcasting. The UK Marine Broadcasting Offences Act is passed, and Radio Caroline defies the Act and keeps broadcasting. In September BBC Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all launched. In October Che Guevara and his men were captured in Bolivia, Che Guevara executed, and an Abortion Bill passed in UK Parliament. In November the UK £ is devalued from £1 = \$2.80 to £1 = \$2.40, and Concorde unveiled in France.

1968 In March demonstrations in London's Grosvenor Square against US involvement in Vietnam. April: racing driver Jim Clark is killed, and Enoch Powell makes his controversial "Rivers of Blood" speech. In August the last steam train runs in Britain, and in October police use batons on civil rights demonstrators in Derry, Northern Ireland, marking the beginning of the 'troubles'. By November Richard Nixon beats other candidates for US President, and Yale University, USA announce they are going to admit a women.

naw in the 1960s

The Cold War cast its shadow over the NAW and its effects felt their way into the Labour Party which began its bans and proscriptions policy against progressive organisations, and the NAW with its policies and affiliates came under attack and was proscribed. This resulted in many Labour Party women and some non-aligned women leaving the organisation. The NAW campaigned alongside the other organisations for the removal of these vicious and undemocratic restrictions for many years, until they were finally swept away in 1973.

At the heart of the attack on the NAW was the decision to affiliate to the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) – a decision taken in the belief that women's emancipation was not only national but international. This affiliation brought the members into contact with women in what were the socialist countries, as well as in capitalist and non-aligned countries. Because of the contact with women in socialist countries the NAW was deemed to be subversive.

Central to the work of the WIDF was its determination to defend women's political, economic, civil and social rights, to fight for the creation of conditions indispensable to the harmonious and happy development of our children, and its avowal to fight to assure the world a lasting peace.

Through many years of struggle the WIDF united over 140 national women's organisations, covering all continents of the world. In its struggle for equality of women in legislation and in practice the WIDF demands:

- the right to work and equal pay for work of equal value
- the right to education and training at all levels
- the right to proper care for both mother and child, and improvements in the living conditions of all families
- the advancement of all women, in

1969 In January People's Democracy begin a march from Belfast to Derry in support of civil rights, and RUC clash with residents in Bogside, Derry, when barricades were raised. In February Boeing 747 makes maiden voyage. In April British troops arrive in NI to reinforce the RUC, and British Leyland launched their first new model the Austin Maxi. In July Charles Prince of Wales is invested with his new title 'Caemarfon', Neil Armstrong walks on the moon, and the halfpenny ceases to be legal tender in the UK. In August British troops are deployed in NI following a three day battle of Bogside, Derry. By November the first 'Arpanet' link is established (the forerunner to the internet).

all spheres of political, economic and cultural life

- the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- for world peace.

The observation of 8 March as International Women's Day and the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and the rights of all women, has been carried around the world by the WIDF.

On the initiative of the WIDF 1 June has, since 1950, been observed as International Children's Day. The WIDF also works closely with the United Nations and their views are valued. In the last decade they have concentrated their activities on the basis of a regional structure, with an elected Executive taking the place of the previous Bureau.

Today, it would seem nothing short of lunacy for the Labour Party to proscribe the NAW, which has such lofty aims. Such was the atmosphere at the time, that many NAW groups began joining the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which was growing rapidly, leaving the NAW to become just a pressure group. It was the NAW's membership of the WIDF, that was to become its source of strength in the coming years.

In addition to the difficulties caused by the cold war, the rise of the feminist movement, with its different shades of opinion of feminism, tended to fragment the women's movement, affecting the NAW. Many of its members became involved elsewhere – in trade unions, in the peace movement, in women's liberation, and in women's struggles overseas.

However, despite this, those women active in the NAW felt that an organisation that seeks to unite all forms of women's activities was a vital necessity.

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE
JANETTE FERGUSON, EDITOR

abortion rights update

public spending, NHS reforms and abortion rights

By now few will be unaware of the huge controversy generated by the government's plans to radically reorganise the NHS. It is also clear that cuts to public services and spending will hit women – particularly low income and working class women – hardest. And there is a real risk that that down the line access to abortion services will be threatened. Already we are seeing alarming signs that reproductive health services are being deprioritised and dispensed with. The Independent Advisory Groups on Teenage Pregnancy and Sexual Health have both fallen victim to the government's "bonfire of the quangos" and contraception and sexual health clinics are already facing closure.

court challenges highlight abortion access

In December, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg delivered its long-awaited ruling on the 'ABC' case which heard claims from three women that the Irish government's abortion ban had breached their human rights.

The court agreed that one of the claimants, who became pregnant while in remission from a rare form of cancer, had her rights violated under Section 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights when she was forced to travel to the UK to terminate her pregnancy.

The Irish government will now have to clarify the circumstances under which abortion can be legally carried out so that women's health is not endangered in this way in future. The ruling has received huge media attention in Ireland and ultimately may influence legal change in Northern Ireland, which is governed by the same abortion legislation as the Republic.

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)

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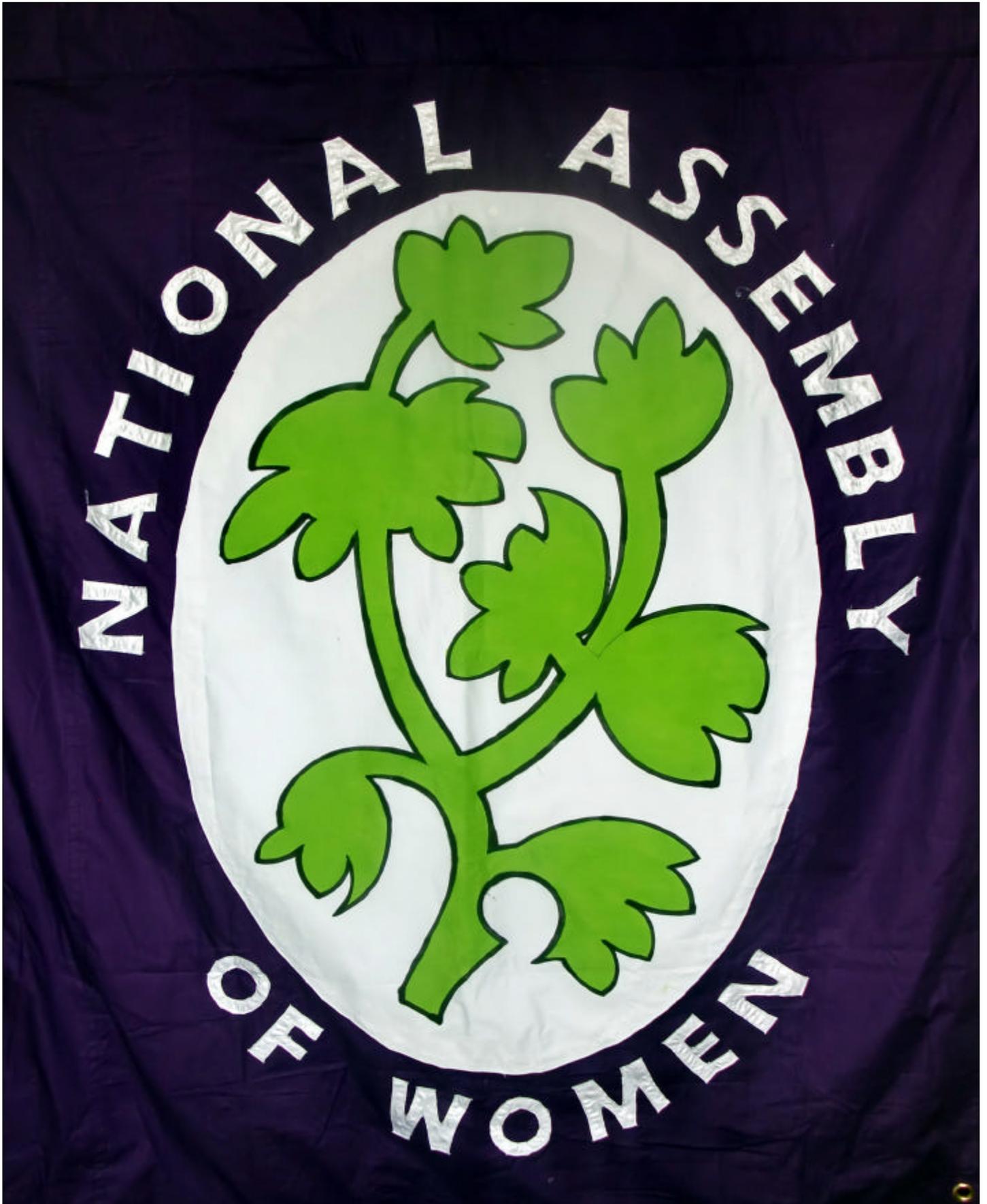
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www.sisters.org.uk

The covers of this issue of *sisters* show the front and back of the NAW's new banner, designed by Ed Hall, in preparation for our 60th anniversary in 2012.