

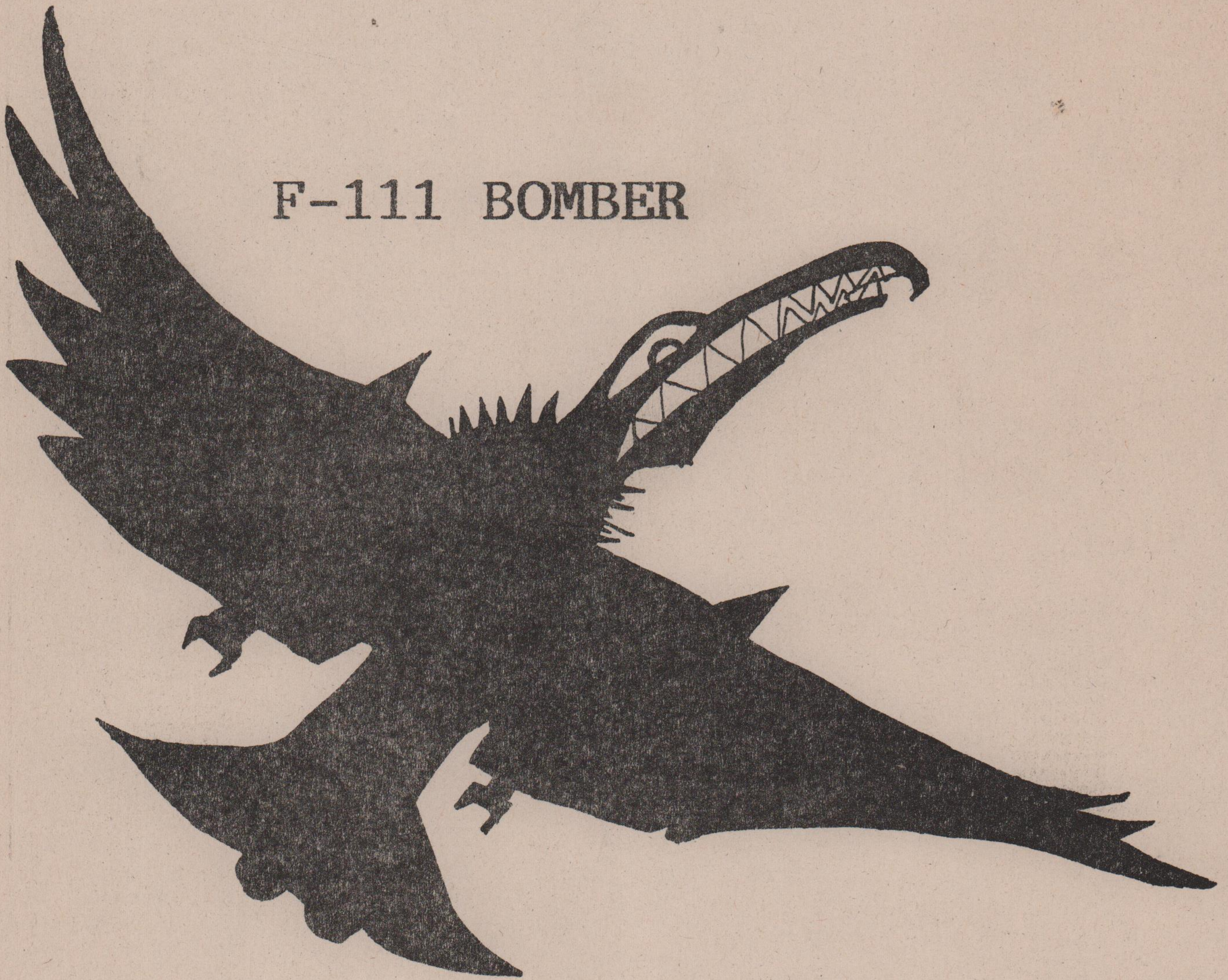
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NOTTINGHAM CND

Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 1989 20p

F-111 BOMBER



We live in a world of endangered species. But some species in Britain are all too well protected ...
MAGGIE'S PROTECTED SPECIES!

National CND's Conference Arrangements

Date and Venue: 17th-19th November 1989,
City University, London.

Format:
Friday evening - registration,
folk music,
bar and fundraising event.

Saturday morning - plenary session.

Saturday afternoon/
evening - workshops and
public debates.

Saturday evening - cabaret, fundraising.

Sunday morning/
afternoon - plenary session.

Registration fees: Delegates - £16.
Youth concessions - £8.
Workshops - £3 (for non-
conference goers).
Cabaret - £3 (for non-
conference goers).

THEME: NO NEW NUKES ON LAND, SEA OR AIR.

NATIONAL CND require entertainers for the
Conference. They can pay expenses to anyone
interested, but unfortunately, no fees!

DIARY

SEPTEMBER

Wed 6th Bulletin Editorial. 7.30 pm
20 Waldeck Road, Sherwood.

Fri 8th - North Atlantic Network Conference,
Sun 10th Brighton.

Contact for more details: 0436 820901

Tue 19th Bulletin Editorial. 8.00 pm
20 Waldeck Road, Sherwood.

Mon 25th Nottingham CND Executive & Officers
Meeting. 7.30 pm
33 Castlegate, Nottingham.

OCTOBER

Sat 21st Petition Day at Listergate.

Thu 26th NCND A.G.M. Venue to be announced in
October Bulletin.

22nd - ONE WORLD WEEK.
29th.

NOVEMBER

17th - CND National Conference.
19th.

NEIGHBOURHOOD GROUPS



FOREST FIELDS: Every third Thursday, 7.30pm.
Forest Fields Neighbourhood Centre, Wiverton Rd.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT: Every 2nd Monday, 7.45pm.
R-on-T Library, New Road, Radcliffe.

SHERWOOD & MAPPERLEY PARK: Variable date and
venue.

WOLLATON: Every 3rd Monday, 8.00pm. Wollaton
Library, Bramcote Lane, Wollaton.

WEST BRIDGFORD: "At Home" Last Saturday in the
month. NCND office, 33 Castlegate, Nottm. 10.30-
14.30. Bulletin collation & stall.

A Summer's Tale

This was to have been a report on the triumphal
arrival of CND's chair, the one and only Bruce
Kent, at the "back gate" of Royal Ordnance Fac-
tory, Burghfield, 1.00 p.m. The fact is, I mis-
timed my arrival by being 50 minutes late. The
MoD police officer on duty at the front gate
seemed at first perturbed when I parked a bright
red 2CV facing into the plant and clambered out.
He seemed quite relieved when I announced that I
wasn't intending to enter the factory, just wanted
to know the quickest route to the back gate. He
was most helpful, announcing that we were rather
late and likely to miss the events.

Parking on the road near to the back gate was in
fact about as easy as parking on Nottingham's
North Sherwood Street. By now, I was getting a
distinct impression that the MoD police officer's
prediction was as accurate as his directions.

A few score people were picnicing on the grass
verges, talking politics and of old campaigns,
with not a cloud in the sky and the early August
sun relentlessly beating down. I noticed a group
from Liverpool, with their bright banner. Then I
caught sight of Tim Bussell from Underwood Street,
handing out CND membership application cards. As
I took one (for the bulletin), I asked if I'd
missed it (ever an optimist). He didn't know,
having been delayed himself. I resigned myself to
being stuck with hardly a story for this edition.

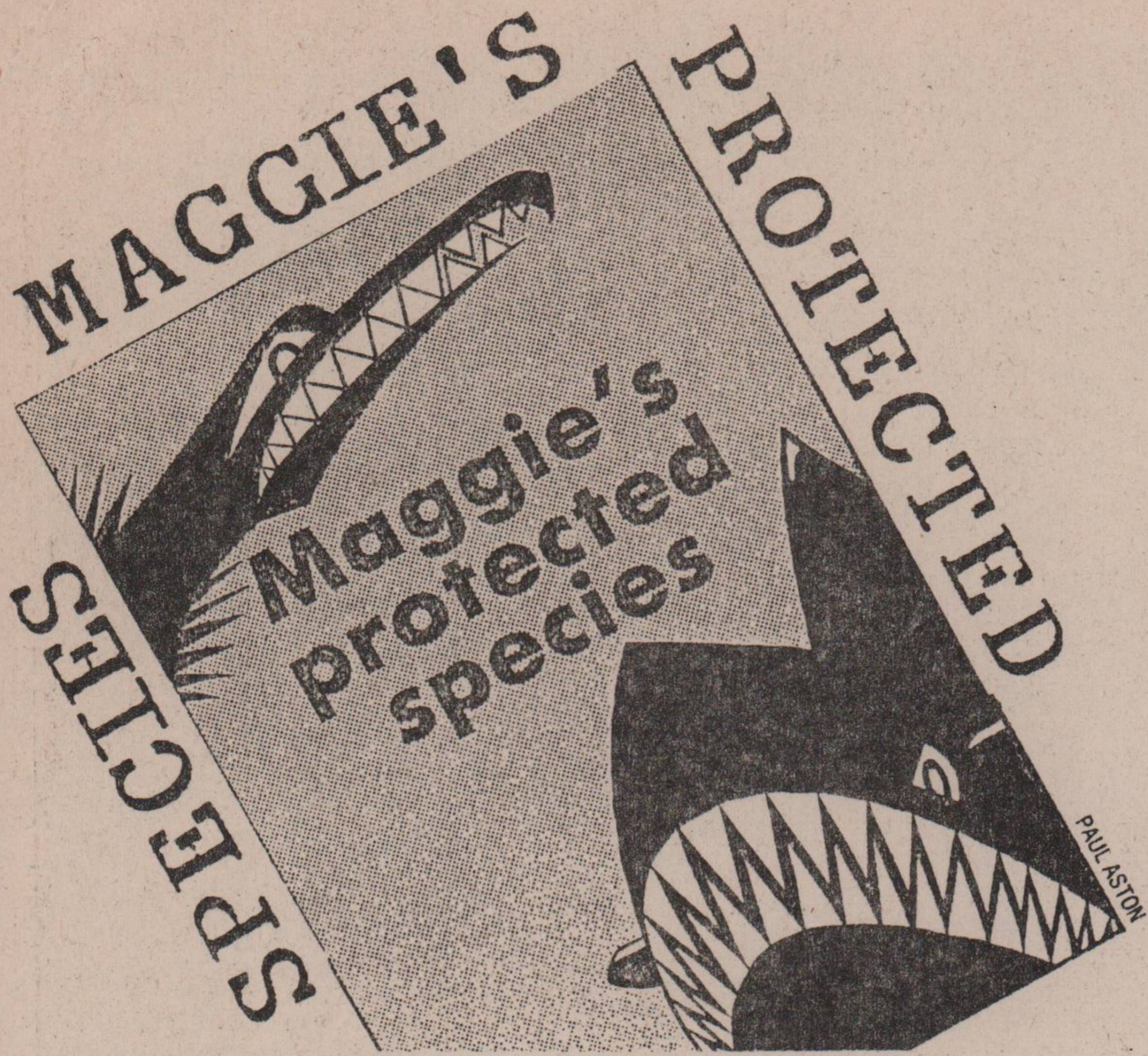
I tucked the card in the ribbon of my old straw
hat, climbed back into the car with its canopy
rolled back to maximise the ventilation and set
off on the next stage of my journey - towards a
few days' holiday in Dorset.

As soon as the car picked up a reasonable speed
and I passed the hat to my passenger to stow
behind, the card shot out of the roof and dis-
appeared forever, following a similar flight path
to that of the recent Trident test. I hadn't even
made time to read it completely.

In conclusion, I feel I'd just like to remind
individuals and groups who may not have sponsored
Bruce's 250 mile effort that it's not too late to
do so. Just send a little money to:

CND, 22-24 Underwood Street, LONDON. N1 7JG
(Cheques made payable to CND).

ROD LANGFORD.
15 Aug 1989.



The background to CND's autumn campaign is the escalation of the arms race represented by the Trident programme and the proposed increase in F111s based in Britain.

The following two articles aim to provide readers with some information. It is vitally important that we carry the message to the British public about the extent of the build up in nuclear arms.

Trident and F111s must not be allowed to go out of the public eye or to be covered up by claims of "modernisation".

NATO's Contribution to Arms Reduction F-111s, SRAM-Ts & Upper Heyford

It appears that USAF Upper Heyford in Oxford will become a prominent focus for campaigns in the next few months and years. Most of the ground-launched cruise missiles have been removed from USAF Greenham Common and Molesworth, under the terms of the INF (Intermediate Nuclear Forces) Treaty signed in December 1987. This has the dual effect of leaving the peace movement with fewer physical signs of resistance and, leaving a gap in NATO's nuclear capability. So, in come F One Elevens and Short Range Attack Missile - Tactical to Upper Heyford to compensate!

Without ever making a public statement, the British Government has, in private, agreed to the deployment of more F-111 aircraft to the UK. The Washington Times reported in February 1988 that "Britain would allow the United States to base as many as 60 more F-111 fighter-bombers on its soil to counter the East-West imbalance in conventional forces in Europe".

Despite not having official authorisation, the US

Air Force is already making plans. Construction work is due to start at Upper Heyford in January 1990, already utilizing part of a \$300,000 budget set aside by the US Air Force for design contracts abroad. The work planned includes new buildings totalling 26,000 sq. ft. for adding to and altering Flight Simulator facilities, adding to the engine shop and adding to the avionics maintenance shop.

There are currently 84 aircraft at Upper Heyford - 3 squadrons of 24 F-111s and one squadron of 12 EF-111As. The new facilities are most likely to receive FB111A (redesignated as F-111Gs) aircraft from Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire which is listed for possible closure. There might also be a movement of existing F-111Fs from Lakenheath in Suffolk to Upper Heyford - also creating more room at Lakenheath for new F-111s.

The addition of F-111s is supposedly to fill NATO's capability gap made by the INF Treaty. The aircraft would be equipped with the Short-Range-Attack-Missile (Tactical) (SRAM-T) which is a modernised version of the SRAM-2, both are also known as Tactical-Air-To-Surface-Missiles (TASM). These missiles have a capacity to hit the Soviet Union when fired from a plane leaving Upper Heyford or other bases in Europe. The Soviet Union has no such ability to strike the US.

Because they are air-launched, they are not covered by the INF agreement and, as such, represent a modernisation and escalation of NATO's nuclear forces. The Soviet Union is likely to view this strategy as a direct rebuff of its arms control initiatives and it will undermine the credibility of arms reductions talks.

It is probable that East-West negotiations, which will include SRAM-Ts, will not begin until 1992 - no doubt just as the base is finished and the planes and missiles have been deployed. Sounds like a familiar Molesworth story - not much like progress towards a nuclear-free world. Maybe we should be exposing NATO's sneaky strategy!

BARBARA.

Why Trident IS Important

The purchase of the Trident D5 system from America is the biggest military development for Britain since the purchase of Polaris in the late 1960s.

The four submarine fleet will be the most destructive weapons system deployed by NATO this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Since the removal of land-based first-strike weapons from Europe, greater emphasis is being put on maritime weapons.

The Pentagon is rapidly developing its Maritime Strategy which will make the north-eastern corner of the Atlantic the most important battle-field of the start of W.W.III.



The British Trident system will have an important role in this strategy as - "Trident is the ultimate first-strike weapon", (Robert Aldridge, ex-Trident submarine designer). Its range and accuracy will mean that it could hit any target in the northern hemisphere.

The first Trident submarine is due to be operational in the mid-1990s. The Trident system is intended to continue the arms-race long into the next century.



Scotland - A Different Picture of Trident.

Has Trident slipped off the political agenda? If the Labour Party's volte-face on nuclear weapons is confirmed at its conference in October, no major British political party will any longer be committed to cancelling the £9 billion weapons programme. In England, this might be taken as a fait accompli. But in Scotland, where the new submarines are to be based, the picture is very different, Martin Jones reports.

As we stood by the banks of the Gareloch, we were struck with the purity of the air. And the rolling hills, the blue sky and the clear waters of the loch together created a beauty and tranquil-

lity quite different from the busy grime I was used to in London. The only incongruity in this picture was the thin black outline of a Swiftsure-class nuclear-power submarine as it glided down the middle of the loch...

Faslane became a staging base for the Big Push at the end of World War II and is now home to Britain's diesel-powered patrol submarines, nuclear-powered hunter-killer subs and "our" fleet of four Polaris nuclear-armed boats. By the mid-1990s, it will also be home to "our" four Trident submarines (or three if Mr. Kinnock has his way).

Back in England, it was easy enough to forget about Trident some of the time. Out of sight, out of mind... This attitude is not possible in Scotland and, particularly, in the West of Scotland. Especially, you can't ignore it in the area around Faslane.

It is the havoc that the submarine base has wreaked on the environment that makes Trident (and Polaris) an issue impossible to ignore. The head of the otherwise beautiful Gareloch is dominated by ugly steel and concrete constructions that service the subs already stationed there, with new work underway to prepare for the arrival of Trident. Local people have been worried to discover that the level of radiation in the middle of the loch is nine times higher than on the shore. (What are they dumping there?). And now the MoD are threatening, against earlier promises to the contrary, to dredge out Rhu Spit, an historic and conservational landmark at the entrance to the loch. The larger, deeper-draught Trident boats will need a lot more berth.

Opposition to Trident in Scotland as a whole is reckoned at 80 per cent and this could cause the Labour Party some considerable grief. It has 49 MPs, but the still-unilateralist Scottish National Party is breathing down their necks...

"The SNP is bound to benefit from this," said Harry Bickerstaff, a long-time CND activist in Helensburgh and Dumbarton. "Polaris and Trident won't go away as a political issue in Scotland. We know that we are targetted because of those weapons and targetting is still going to be the issue here."

There is a strong feeling, both at the Faslane Peace Camp and in wider circles, that campaigning on Trident must remain a high priority. British nuclear weapons could soon become a major issue, especially if the USA and USSR start to talk about reducing nuclear-weapons at sea, or if START 2 shows signs of happening. On this view, Trident may become less visible south of the border, but it's not about to "go away" - either as a danger or as an issue for all of Britain.

Martin Jones (Sanity, August 1989).



Hiroshima Remembrance Event

At 8.15 a.m. on August 6th 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, killing some 100,000 civilian adults and children and inflicting terrible injuries on many more.

In October 1955, a Japanese schoolgirl named Sadako Sasaki died at the age of twelve from the delayed effects of radiation sickness - another victim of the bombings. It is an old Japanese belief that a crane lives for a thousand years and that anybody who can fold a thousand paper cranes will be protected from illness: Sadako had managed 964 when she died. Her death prompted her classmates to raise money to enable the building of a memorial to all the children who died in the bombings, which was erected in 1958 on the spot where the bomb detonated. Every year several millions of paper cranes are received from all over the world and are used to garland the children's memorial.

On the evening of August 6th, on what was the 44th anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing, around 70 people from Nottingham gathered at the University boating lake to commemorate this event, while other people gathered in similar ways all over the world.

Over a hundred paper cranes, each on small polystyrene floats and carrying a lighted night-light candles were launched onto the lake and, in the gathering darkness of a warm summer evening, the mass of individual tiny points of light floating together illuminated and were reflected in the still surface of the water. While watching this beautiful spectacle, we listened in a profound silence to Barbara Lacey reciting a Japanese poem commemorating the victims of the bombings followed by a song from Bronwyn Westacott describing the emotions of an imaginary survivor. It was a sombre and moving experience and reinforced the importance of remembering the horrors of the bombings, in the sincere hope that they are never repeated.

On a lighter note, the event also gave the opportunity of socialising, helped along by food and drink (a special mention of the chocolate cake) provided by Wollaton and Sherwood CND groups. The success of the event allowed this more trivial part of the evening to exist without detracting at all from the more serious reason for the gathering.

Gratifyingly, the publicity for the event was much improved on last year. The Evening Post printed, in full, a press release prior to the event and then sent along a photographer/reporter to cover the evening, resulting in a photo of people lighting the crane-boats along with a short article.



Further, and not least important, several bystanders, variously out for an evening stroll or sailing model boats, showed considerable interest and stayed on to watch.

Lest we are in danger of forgetting, the inscription on the children's memorial reads:

"This is our cry,
This is our prayer:
Peace in the world."

TOM BARBER.

A Speaking Tour by Faslane Peace Campers

Faslane Peace Camp have prepared material for a speaking tour across Britain in the first half of this year to help build a network of people working to stop Trident. We will come and speak to any group.

Can you give us half an hour at one of your meetings?

Please write or phone us with a date, time and venue and a way for us to contact you!

Faslane Peace Camp,
HELENSBURGH,
Dunbartonshire, Scotland.
Tel: 0436 820901.

Glastonbury

1989

-A personal view-

The weather and atmosphere were absolutely conducive to a festival; not a cloud in the sky, thousands enjoying the week-end - Glastonbury '89, it seems, was a success.

The organisers promised a "more family" festival, and this was clearly in evidence with the heaviness of "drug alley" on the main drag broken up (and less threatening) along with the previously heavily-congested stall area.

Setting up several field moorlets areas as an alternative was a good move. So, too, was the addition of facilities for the disabled, including electric charge units for powered wheelchairs.

There was a peaceful, pleasant quality to the children's area, and the excellent addition of a circus field, where theatre groups, acrobats, jugglers, high wire and trapeze artists performed constantly, encouraging audience participation, laughter and a holiday feeling. What better than to bask in the sun with live entertainment all around, or strolling up to the usual Green Field where alternative stalls and artwork provided a haven from the mayhem of the Pyramid Stage Area. The most memorable item

for me was the brilliant 'George and the Dragon' performance in an arena which seemed too large for the presentation until the mighty van-powered, house-sized inflatable dragon, roared into action breathing smoke around the field, while George, mounted on a white charger with lance in hand, paraded to an amazing soundtrack.

Indeed, the 'lager louts' element from 1987 were not in such unpleasant evidence, perhaps because of the bands booked.

(Though lasers were sadly missing, too. Why, I wonder!) Welfare arrangements worked smoothly, though one centralised point was hardly enough for the size of the fair.

Yes, C.N.D. - you went a long way towards your aim of getting back to the "good old days". However, I have always felt C.N.D. to be a moralistic organisation, and I cannot see how the mass of hamburgers, beefburgers, and Kentucky Fried Chicken vendors etc. can equate with "Green" Principles.

The main market adjoining the Pyramid Stage remained highly commercial and unpleasantly congested

with fast food "bread heads" who did nothing to promote that festival atmosphere, grabbing at cash, rather than providing a friendly service, and being "at one" with the whole experience. For this reason the families appeared absent from this part of the site, which was the dirtiest and most litter-strewn of all. Why did it have to exist?

Despite explanations of fire hazard, most festival goers were far from happy with parking restrictions. Vehicles were directed to car parks well off site, which meant valuables could not be locked up during the day, and which caused anxiety over vehicle safety. Buses, of necessity infrequent because of heavy in-coming traffic, ferried festival goers to the main road entrance, but a 2½ mile walk carrying tents and luggage followed, before those who had travelled considerable distances already could get on site to find a camping spot; the journey back to the main road, uphill, as a final impression of the week-end!

Security also outraged many. Certain members of festival "security" staff were out of order,

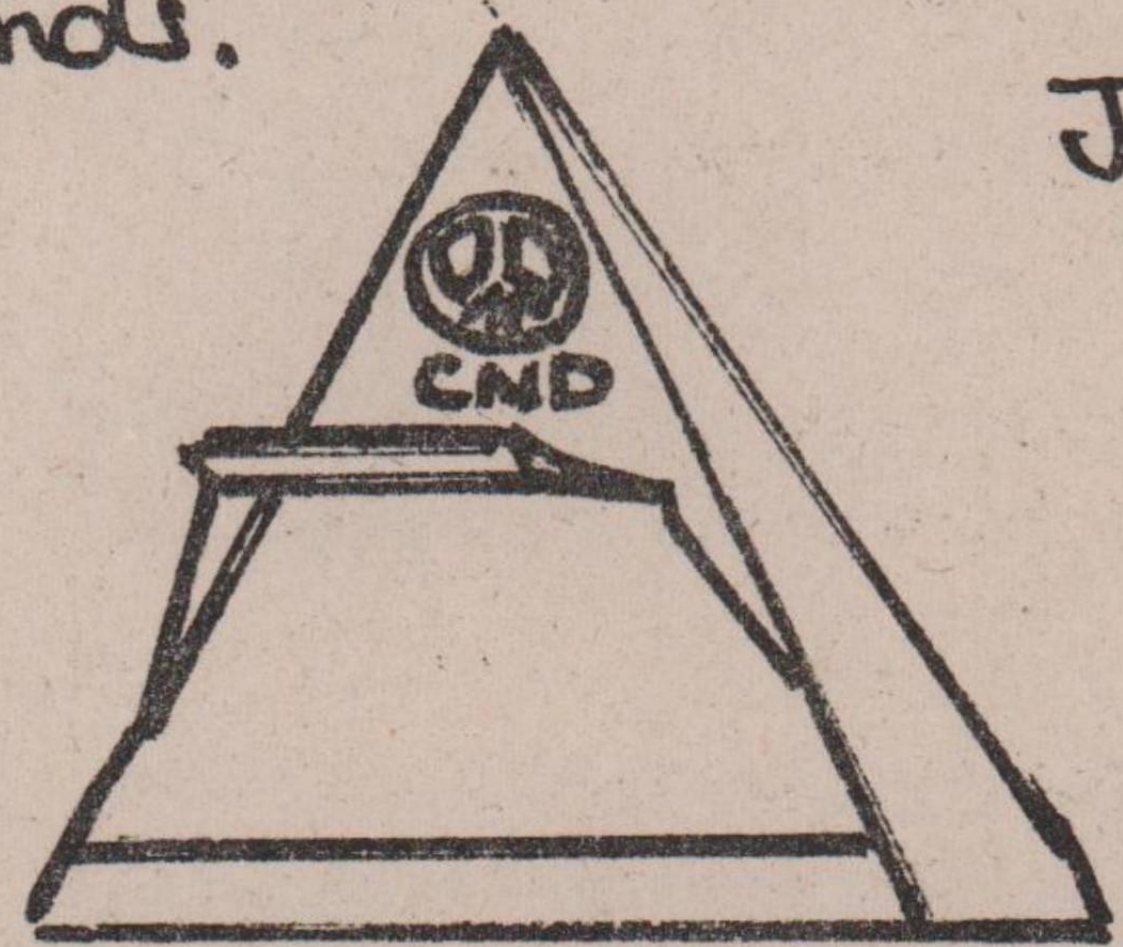


pushing people around. There were also reports of searches and "confiscation" of money and drugs, some using searches as an excuse for groping women!

The police outside the site kept themselves notably busy, conducting the usual stop-and-search operations which Avon and Somerset police specialise in. As a result more than 350 people were charged, mostly with the possession of blims and the occasional tab of acid - all that taxpayers' money and to what end? Indeed, "police presence" on site smacked of overkill. White patrol Range Rovers and 'bobbies' in pairs were in high profile, arousing antagonism and derision. Festivals used to be 'police-free states' without evidence of crime or violence. What business have police, in such numbers, on site? The few hundred peaceful walkers who gathered in the Green Field for their walk to Stonehenge on the final night of Glastonbury were treated to a similar overkill of riot police troops and helicopter surveillance as they neared

Amesbury - a huge waste of ratepayers' money, and a sign of the times. C.N.D. may claim to be non-political, but government legislation and recent trends towards the police and "authorities" trying to stamp out festivals and any 'alternative lifestyles' inextricably linked with the festival circuits, is slowly "killing off" such hugely successful gatherings (Planet Nid'eq has been cancelled for example) C.N.D. cannot ignore the political implications of an event like Glastonbury, and must guard the tradition they took over, for reasons greater than the acquisition of valuable funds.

J.W.



Dear Editor,
Perhaps you could explain why there is no special ticket rate for the unemployed? Some extra funds could be raised from the impoverished who turn up to Glastonbury and line the pockets of 'security' to gain entrance or who attempt to get on site by other means.

Labour Party Defence Review

The Role of Disarmament.

The new policy views disarmament as part of an overall foreign and defence policy for the 1990s and is referred to as a "third form of action for defence to which a Labour Government commits itself". First priority is given to training and equipping the armed forces to meet any challenge "other than might confront her as a member of NATO". Second place is given to being able "to anticipate and respond to any threat to Britain itself". A specific commitment that, "As long as NATO continues in existence the Labour Party, pledged and committed to membership of the Alliance, will ensure the continuation of this contribution". This being, "the Royal Navy's predominant role in the Eastern Atlantic; the RAF in the UK and Central Europe; the amphibious capability of the Royal Marines and the British Army on the Rhine."

This position for disarmament as a third form of action subservient to Britain's defence of territories and role in NATO has serious implications for a policy which intended to bring about a non-nuclear Britain in a non-nuclear world.

CRITIQUE OF SPECIFIC ACTIONS.

"Acting on our own, on matters entirely within Britain's individual power of decision, we will:

1. **Adopt a policy of no first use of British nuclear capability".**

All of Britain's nuclear capability is assigned to NATO and operates under NATO's integrated command. Current arrangements would have to be revised and in the case of Lance where Britain operates the launchers whilst the warheads are controlled by a US/UK dual key, revision would prove even more difficult.

2. **"End testing of British nuclear devices".**

These are currently tested by the USA on behalf of the UK. Will this stop!

What will happen to the test programme for Trident and possibly the new stand off nuclear missiles for Tornado.

3. **"Cancel the fourth Trident submarine"**

This would effectively halve Trident's strength as only one submarine would be on station at all times. Will Polaris be scrapped and, if so, when?

4. **"Cancel Tory plans to increase the number of nuclear warheads possessed by Britain".**

This presents huge verification problems. Reducing the number of warheads per missile would conflict with warhead counting rules developed for the SALT treaties where the maximum possible is always counted. Reducing the number of missiles would require removal of missile tubes at great expense. Either would require on-site verification which would be intrusive.

Acting within NATO, we will:

1. **"Strongly oppose the modernisation of short range nuclear weapons".**

Does this mean using a veto in NATO and refusing to operate any new weapons or just adding foot-notes to NA communiques?

2. **"Oppose deployment of short range nuclear weapons, should a decision to modernise have been taken before we come into office".**

Would this be active or passive. (See 1 above.)

3. **"Seek to secure a widening of the negotiating mandate at the disarmament talks in Vienna to include short range and tactical nuclear weapons".**

It is not clear if this includes air and sea launched cruise missiles. Neither is it clear whether this includes the UK's tactical naval nuclear weapons or those of the US operating in European waters.

4. **"Work for the abandonment of flexible response as NATO strategy".**

5. **"Press for our partners to adopt a policy of no first use of any and all nuclear weapons in the NATO armoury".**

What will replace it and what if support cannot be gained?

Why is there not a similar commitment to abandon the sister strategy of forward defence?

6. **"Take active steps to make a third zero a NATO objective".**

It is not clear if Labour's third zero would include battlefield and air-launched nuclear weapons. There is more than one definition.

Acting with the US and Soviet Union (with the provision for bilateral talks with the USSR if the above is unsuccessful with regard to Trident), we will:

1. **"Secure participation in the disarmament negotiations".**

2. **"Place all of Britain's nuclear capability into such negotiations with the intention of eliminating it in concert with action taken by the superpowers".**

These negotiations would not in any case begin until the successful conclusion of a START 1 treaty, which is by no means certain as there are still some tricky verification problems to sort out.

Secondly, the question of further negotiations on a START 2 agreement assumes an American willingness for a further round of talks which is by no means clear and that these should include British, French and presumably Chinese systems which is, again, unclear.

Thirdly, placing all of Britain's nuclear capability into such talks might not be practical as Britain's nuclear depth bombs and free fall bombs would be classed as tactical and non-strategic.

Labour's fourth set of commitments to act in the United Nations to support a Comprehensive Test Ban treaty demand a strict adherence to the ABM treaty and full implementation of the non-proliferation treaty are less controversial.

SPECIFIC TOPICS

"Of course, progress towards the goal of a nuclear weapon free world by the beginning of the next century would mean the reduction and eventual elimination of all US nuclear bases in Britain".

This is all that the review document has to say on the subject other than "we are told in Washington that Holy Loch would be retired as a US nuclear base by the mid 1990s"

Most importantly too, there is no mention of whether US plans to base new F-111s with cruise missiles and also binary chemical weapons in Britain would be allowed, resisted through NATO and reluctantly agreed to, or prevented.

2. Air and Sea launched cruise missiles.

The document's only specific mention of these comes in a passage which explains that NATO agreed in principle at Montebello to modernise not only short range forces, "but also systems with intermediate or strategic capacity such as nuclear capable aircraft and sea launched cruise missiles"

From then on, the document refers only to opposing short range nuclear weapons which is an ambiguous turn of phrase.

3. Air-launched nuclear missiles for British Tornado.

Though proposals were sought from industry and contracts may well be signed by 1991, the review mentions nothing on this subject, other than the catchall phrase of putting all British nuclear weapons into negotiations.

4. Tactical naval nuclear weapons.

These include depth bombs dropped from the Royal Navy's Lynx and Sea King helicopters and Sea Harrier and Buccaneer aircraft. They are not mentioned in the review other than in the catchall of negotiations. However, the clear statement that, "Labour has criticised the lack of provision for new naval vessels..." and "within budgetary constraints, we shall take action to rectify this..." suggests that Labour might order more type 42 destroyers and type 23 frigates with nuclear capable Lynx, Sea King or EH101 helicopters.

5. Offensive naval strategy.

Britain is currently tied into the US offensive maritime strategy, through NATO's complementary strategy the Concept of Marine Operations, sometimes referred to as Forward Defence. Royal Naval forces would be at the forefront of the offensive in a war where attacks on Soviet ballistic missiles submarines and the possible use of tactical nuclear weapons are envisaged. There is no mention of this in the review and no commitment to work for the abandonment of forward defence as there is for flexible response.

6. Relations with the USA.

Throughout, the US is viewed as pro-disarmament and US attempts to circumvent INF and prevent negotiations on short range weapons are blamed solely on the Tories.

British multilateralism moreover hinges on the US/USSR START talks and the state of international relations if and when Labour took office.

CONCLUSION

The above critique has deliberately tended towards a worst-case scenario. The policy review document is, however, committed to a non-nuclear Britain albeit through multilateral arms negotiations and changing minds in NATO and for the Tories it represents "unilateralism by stealth" to quote the Prime Minister.

CND'S RESPONSE

With all its inconsistencies, omissions, contradictions and somewhat illusory hopes regarding US intentions, CND clearly has a duty to make criticisms, seek answers and to argue forcefully the case for Britain to make unilateral initiatives as a Sovereign government. This will continue regardless of the conference vote.

Above all, it is crucial that Labour campaigns for a non-nuclear policy between now and the general election, as its failure to do this in the past two elections was the reason why it failed to win - at least on the defence issue - something we have always argued.

Our first priority as CND must, however, be to continue to expose the present Government's false unilateralism and change the debate to pro- or anti-disarmament rather than uni- or multi-lateralist. That is the agenda of the wider world.

PLEASE

1. Circulate this critique widely in the Labour party.
2. Call on your local constituency to submit resolutions and/or amendments to the Labour Party to campaign actively for a non-nuclear Britain.
3. Write to your Labour MP or to Neil Kinnock at the House of Commons.

Editor's Note: This piece originally came from - I think - West Midlands' CND.

NO NEW NUCLEAR WEAPONS

CONTACTS

NCND OFFICE.....
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 BASFORD
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 BINGHAM
 BULWELL/BESTWOOD

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 TRADES UNION CND

APPEAL

This month's appeal goes out to all you people out there who feel that the Bulletin is not what you want it to be ... There is an easy way to remedy that - come along to our editorial meetings - join the team and help us move in new exciting directions!

The meetings are very informal and we would really welcome some help and suggestions - one or two evenings per month.

Contact Cath on 620459.

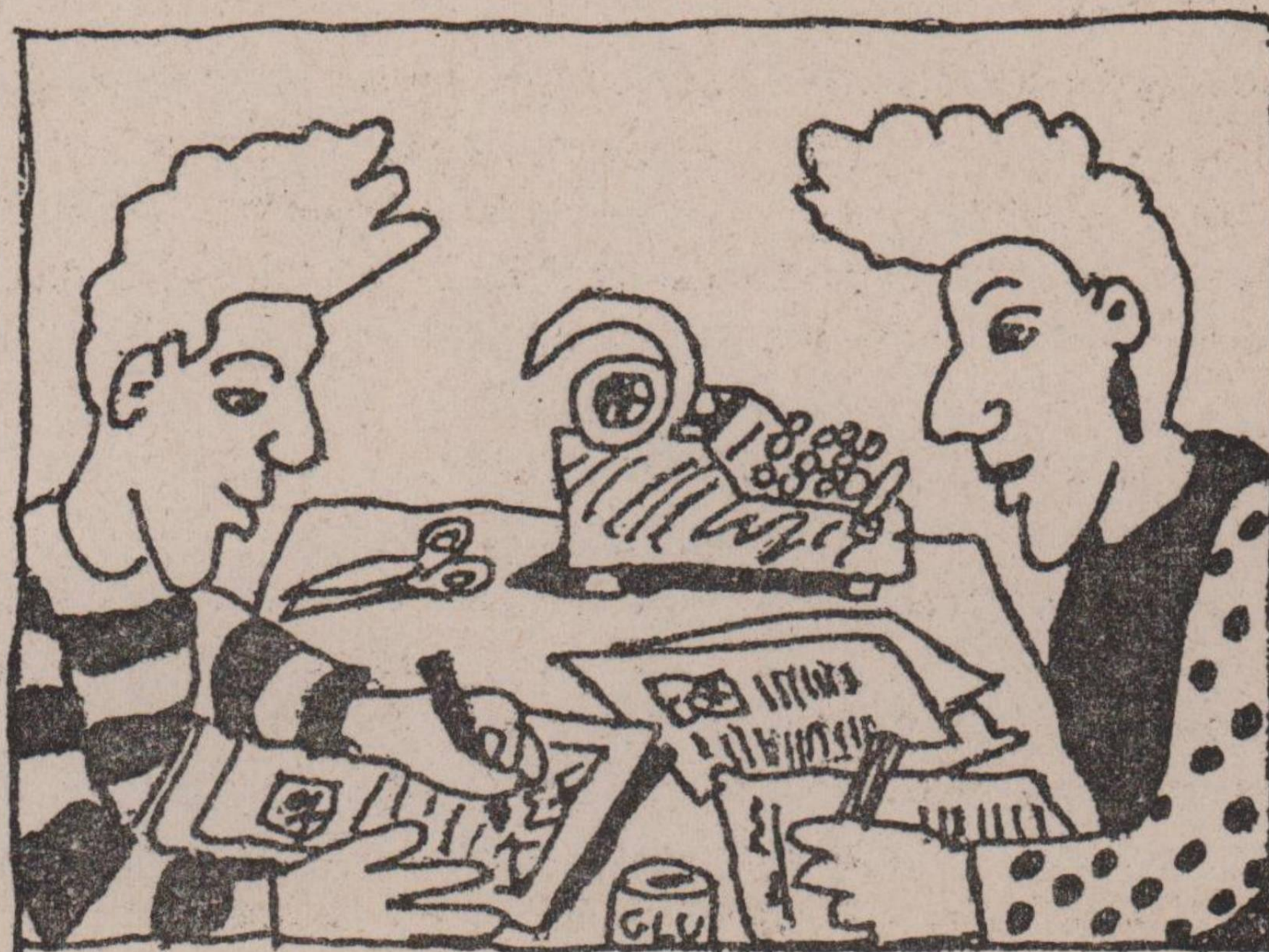


The Bulletin team is short of graphics, artwork and designed to liven up the look of the Bulletin. Do you have any cartoons, graphics or photographs that might interest us - your own work or other people's? If so, please sent it to the Bulletin team via the NCND office at 33 Castlegate, Nottm.

CREDITS

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