NHS: all out November 8!

STOP THE TALKS
START THE FIGHT!

AS THE November 8 transport day of action approaches, the health union leaders are not out campaigning for strikes.

Still less are they campaigning for a 'yes' vote on all our action. Instead, they are talking to the government arbitration service ACAS.

No new offer has come from the government. But, as the Financial Times put it, "it is widely believed that many senior TUC and health union officials are anxious to find a face-saving formula to end the campaign for a uniform 12 per cent rise'.

TUC Health Service committee chairperson Albert Spanwicz has not only failed to campaign for the Health Service committee policy of all out strikes. He has tried to sabotage it by saying the HHS can't decide until March [1] and proposing week-on, week-off strikes.

This follows the incident where he announced that NHS unions had scheduled another one-day action for November 24, and had to be publicly reprimanded by other union officials.

Spanwicz has already announced that he will retire early. After this performance, he should be called on to resign immediately - and the TUC Health Service committee should elect a new chairperson who will represent its policy.

Meanwhile, 150 NHS workers from across the country, meeting in Sheffield last Saturday, decided on a plan of campaign for November 8 and for a 'yes' vote on the all-out action.

TEST FOR SPANISH LABOUR

The turning points in modern Spanish history tend to be remembered not by their year but by the day and month.

Every Spaniard knows that the 18th July (16-J) stands for Franco's coup in 1936 which began the Civil War. And November 20th (23-N as it is spray-painted on walls) was the day of the dictator's death in 1975. February 23rd (23-F) was the nearly successful military coup of 1981.

Now all these dates have been joined by 28-O. 28th October 1982, the date when the Spanish people overwhelmingly voted into power a government of people who have never held political office and who in particular are not in any way tainted by Francisco. October 28th was the first time anyone describing themselves as socialist had been elected to govern Spain for 47 years — the first time in the living memory of most of the voters.

The election of the Spanish Socialist Party (PSOE) to power therefore is an historic event for Spain. It is also a major event in the politics of Western Europe as a whole. Spain is yet another country (after France, Greece and Sweden) in which the last year or so has seen the emergence of reformist socialist governments.

Felipe Gonzalez - a landslide win at the polls, but how will he cope with the economic crisis?
Chappell-Man unleashes tide of apathy

by Jim Denham

There was no much celebration amongst Labour supporters in Birmingham when the party won back Northfield for Labour by 289 votes. Possibly a famous victory in a constituency that had been solidly Labour at every election since the war until the 1992 class war Joanley Cudery narrowly lost it to Social Contract-supporting Jack Carter in 1971. (When poor old Joanley saw what Thatcherite Toryism meant in practice – or so he thought – he decided to overcome the problem, and being a worthy sort of chap, did the decent thing with a doublenurshing.

Damp

But it wasn’t just the dampness of the majority that dampened socialist euphoria after Labour’s first re-election path from the Tories since 1971. Rather, it was the nature of the candidate and his policies.

John Spellar is a maladroit Balfour Harris figure who boasts of being “to the right” of the Labour Party. This has been at the EEGT. His main claim to fame in Northfield resulted in his “passionate support for the whole of the world’s” calling for a full scale war with NRB.

He publicly buried Tony Benn from the floor of the constituency during the campaign and told a Birmingham Labour Solidarity rally that he didn’t want left-wingers to even come near him.

He makes no bones about his sympathy for the SDP leadership, and probably would not support Labour at all, but for his union connections and a showed eye for the main chance. Naturally he supports wage restraint (unemployment), a “national assessment” (opposed) and a permanent armament and is less than enthusiastic about any Parliamentary action against the Trident Bill.

Peckham shows need to convince workers

Ian Swindale reports

HARRY Harman predictably won the Peckham by-election last Thursday, but the result should be seen as the tip of the iceberg of a massive loss of support for the Labour Party.

Labour’s share of the vote fell from 60% to 56% while Dick Tavener for the SDP polled almost 33% of the votes cast. The Tory candidate lost his deposit.

The “Labour-vote was as low as 38% – but this is fairly typical for Peckham.

Nearly 57% of the electorate voted for the SDP, compared with a national average of around 70% and in the local elections, a new left-wing group achieved turns-out of only 13%

The reason for this is not hard to find. With the result a foregone conclusion Labour supporters don’t bother to vote. But more importantly, an increasing number of Labour voters in recent years have stayed away from the polls in protest at the failure of Labour, either nationally or regionally, to meet the challenges of the new conditions in the South London constituency.

We no longer believe that any party is willing or able to do anything for the South London electorate.

Southwark council was dominated by a right-wing control and the weekend’s local elections over many years. The new left-wing group, which came to power six months ago and whose leader claimed to be prepared to fight a General Election, is now the working class of the borough.

Suggestion that the Council may impose a rate increase of the orders of 100% next spring indicates that they may prove unwilling to meet such a task and thus more support is required.

The formation of the SDP, with its more disillusioned Labour supporters, may have helped, but it is necessary only that they are freed from the control of the SDP.

Tony was returned to South

Southwark council by the SDP, all lost their seats in the May council elections and the 33% share of the vote won by Tavener last week was only achieved on the basis of a massive election campaign which they could not hope to repeat at a General Election.

Abstinence still remains the form of protest favoured by Labour’s disillusioned supporters in Peckham. If that last support is to be won back, then Southwark Labour council must show by its actions that new Labour is in the interest of the working class of South London and that fighting to implement its manifestos and continue all the necessary reforms as a matter of course.

And Harriet Harman, as the first of the first-wave of Progressive Parliamentary Candidates in South London, must get to Parliament, to make the working class of Peckham that her victory means a new style of representa-

Lewis bites the dust

Pete Firmin reports on a new chapter in the saga of Brent East CLP

Lewis was defeated by Tony Banks, the 39 year old chairman of the CLP’s youth and arts and recreation commit-

Banks emerged as the victor from a shortlist of six, which included Dave Wadell (chairman of the Brent trade union committee), Mandy Moore, Ken Palmer, John Green and me, the former Unison and activist, and former NUT secretary, John Knight.

Lewis has been in dis-

Bank’s selection is a tiny part of the process of turning a local constituency Labour Party into a more campaigning organiza-

Mike Foley

Lewis bites the dust

The serious allegations about Lewis making anti-semitic remarks on a recent radio programme, and the subsequent leak of his name by SDP activist, has raised yet another storm over the Parliamentary candidate and that any-thing arising from it should be considered invalid.

The clear implication is that Livingstone should be declared invalid in the same way that was recently used against Livingstone in Oxford CLP.

The legal experts have to have: a clear understanding of the concept of a "deemed exit" by his local constituency party, Newham North West West Ham Police Station.

The police detective handling the arrest was the victim of the attack that he had more important things to do than work on the arrest of his own police officer. In fact, events have been brought to light in the wake of the attack on Asian youths, by plain clothes police officers.

A special concern is being paid to the situation of Asian youths, by plain clothes police officers.

In one incident, on the street in Luton, one man was attacked by a police officer, who lost his left eye as a result of a racial attack.

Mike Foley

The move to challenge the police officer being identified as the police officer who was attacked by a police officer who was not involved in the original attack on the Youth, was made a few days after the attack, on the street in Luton, the police officer was unhurt and was not involved in the original attack on the Youth.

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In one incident, on the street in Luton, one man was attacked by a police officer, who lost his left eye as a result of a racial attack. It was later found that the police officer had been beaten in the same incident, which resulted in fatalities.

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Opening shots in flight against witch hunt

by John Bloxam

LAST Saturday, 30th, barely one month after the Labour Party national conference, the right wing has chopped away at the left both in the organisation of Labour Party (CLPs) and at the leaders of the Labour Party, the very people who are meant to be defending the Left.

The Right at the last Labour Party conference, initiated its deliberate witch-hunt against the Left by setting up the "Left Wing Special Committee". This committee was dominated by the Right wing, and its purpose was to "educate" the party to the dangers of the Left and to expose the Leftist "treaty" for its "true" colours.

The conference agreed to establish a "Left watch" which was to be composed of "left" members of the party. It was sponsored by 20 MPs, 17 Labour MPs, 13 Labour MPs, and 13 Labour MPs, who are all members of the Right wing of the party.

There were a lot of "left" members of the conference, but the Right wing managed to dominate the"Left watch" which was set up to defend the Left.

The Right wing of the party is determined to discredit the Left wing at the next Labour Party conference, and the Left wing must be prepared to fight against it.

Ted Knight addresses the conference

TEARZ came to the eyes of Mrs Thatcher here yesterday, but the Tories got the best of the first time at the Berlin Wall and the last time at the Rhine.

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‘Polish workers, Reagan cashes are impatient in slaughter’

by Bob Fine

The fight to make the Anti-Apartheid Movement draw its official opposition in direct links between unions in this country and its South African counterparts continued at the recent Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) AGM.

Why has there been this travesty of a relationship between trade union movements? For the most part, the answer is a long history of black struggle not only in South Africa, but in South Africa, and that the government is still trying to prevent the growth of trade unionism.

But, that is why they are not successful today. We and our partners in the struggle for freedom in South Africa, are not going to give up.

The AAM, reflecting that of the ANC and the SACP, has been unable to organize in South Africa, because of the ANC and the SACP’s policies. They have employed a long line of failed tactics to support apartheid, and they have been unable to organize in South Africa because of the policies of the ANC and the SACP.

The AAM is a revolutionary movement, and it is the only organization that can be effective in the struggle against apartheid. It is the only organization that can be effective in the struggle against apartheid, and it is the only organization that can be effective in the struggle against apartheid.

We must try and turn this shift from a foundation for an entirely new approach to a foundation for a new approach. We must continue to try to block the continued expansion of trade unionism in South Africa and that the government will continue to try to block the continued expansion of trade unionism in South Africa.

New Turkish trials

ON OCTOBER 6, the Second Military Court of mert in Istanbul sentenced the last of 18 trade union leaders, two of whom were members of the latter's executive, to six years in prison. The 18 were among 67 trade union leaders, two of whom were members of the latter's executive, to six years in prison. The 18 were among 67 trade union leaders, two of whom were members of the latter's executive, to six years in prison.

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IN A chill warning to anyone who might underestimate the Reagan administration's determination to see its anti-communist strategies in Central America, Newsweek magazine has un- covered major CIA involvement in a covert battle against the Sandinistas regime in Nicaragua. The newsweek story claims that it is likely that this week is the turning point in the battle for the control of Nicaragua, and that the Honduran government and its links with former members of the notorious National Guard of the post-1979 Nicaraguan dictator Somoza.

The operation is supervised by US ambassador to Honduras, John D. Negroponte, infamous for his activities in Vietnam, and selected for his unswerving opposition to the Sandinistas. The Honduran military is allegedly involved in the operation, and a number of US special forces and military personnel are alleged to have been involved in training the anti-communist fighters.

Negroponte...infamous

The operation is designed to provide support to the Honduran military personnel and to train the anti-communist fighters. The Honduran military has been training the anti-communist fighters for several years, and the operation is expected to be a major boost to their efforts.

We're currently taking this up through the Supreme Court. If we lose there we'll go to the European Court of Human Rights. In view of Jeff Dodds' reduction, Jeff Dodds is a gay man from the North of Ireland who took the British government to the European Court of Human Rights and won his case which has forced the British government to change the law on homosexuality in the North of Ireland. We feel we have a good chance of winning in Strasbourg.

What is it like to be gay in Ireland?

This depends very much on class and economic position. For professional people with secure jobs it is quite easily quite by others. For workers in places such as public transport operating out at work is very difficult. Some have found that the community has come out at work - this is very important for changing the attitude of their workplaces.

I fought in my union - the Irish Dublin Teachers' Union - to put a motion to the Irish Congress of Trades Unions committing the union to supporting gay rights. The motion was passed in July this year. I found the blue collar unions generally took a better stance than the white collar unions.

This is the first time any such motion has been passed. Next year we hope to build on this motion by putting a motion a motion and the Education Office to prepare a programme of action for the problem of gay workers.

So far this year there have been four anti-gay murders in Ireland. We have seen a clear increase in violence towards gay men in Dublin and Cork. Some of the parks in Dublin which used to be safe for walking are now very dangerous for gay men to walk at night. Gangs of young men will gay men into the bushes, beat them up and rob them.

I see two main reasons for the rising incidence of attacks on gay people. One is the recession. For young unemployed people who are living in the streets gay people are increasingly easy to pick on. And the other is the change in the Catholic Church. The Church argues that homosexuality is a grave sin. This provides some excuse for attacking gay people.

What is the involvement of lesbians in the NGO?

We have a social side. We run dances at our centre every night. These provide a safe place for gay people to socialise. It also means that, unlike the commercial gay scene, the revenue from gay people's membership goes into the fight for gay rights. We also show gay films.

The instability of the Fannin-anoi Prime Minister in 1000 Countries, which depends on the support of the so-called Workers' Party, and its position is not consider- ably held up in the Parliament of the simmering crisis.

For the Labour Party the prospect of an election 'any time now' poses starkly the dilemmas that have determined the party's fate for the last dozen years: coalition. The alternative to Fannin is a coalition of the Labour Party and Fine Gael, a conservative party with this winner of the general election.

Labour has formed coalitions with Fine Gael three times since 1973. But the Labour Party rank and file has time and time again challenged coalition, at a cost of successive purges.

The abortive coalition formed between Labour and Fine Gael last year for a seemingly imminent and anti-working class proposal of the coalition's economic programme, and was brought down because of it. A mood developed in the Labour Party rank and file, and the affiliated trade unions, questioning the whole philosophy of coali-

Renegade

At the Labour Party conference last week, the party leader, Michael O'Leary, a veteran of 20 years' experience, added to his party's woes by announcing his intention to quit the party and, like Fannin, to strike it. Mr. O'Leary has tried to turn the party into a party of the left and when it becomes necessary to do so.

One unqualifiedly good sign that the Fine Gael-Centre coalition has to be seen as and led and to be led by the party, or to be by the party, or to be Fine Gael. However, the party's coalescence in the party as a whole is an unqualifiedly good sign that the Fine Gael-Centre coalition has to be seen as and led and to be led by the party, or to be by the party, or to be.
-needed-power-in-the-party

Rose Chapman reports

It called for united action to reverse the cuts and to secure a decent wage for Health Service workers. Both compositions were carried.

Next year’s conference, I think, will be much changed from this year’s.

The 200 Asian workers, mainly women, on strike for union recognition at Bandai’s grocery factory in Smithfield, have been receiving help with picketing from local Labour Party members.

Some of the Labour Party members, invited at BL, have been helping the strikers organise the picketing.

Representatives of the strikers spoke to a TUC (Broad Left) meeting in Birmingham last Saturday, and made contact with TUC members from the Sandhur and King’s Horse and Carriage, who are also on strike.

Unfortunately the TUC has not offered much official support yet. Even though the strike is official, the strikers have yet to receive any money or supporting action from their union.

Despite the support from Labour Party members, a Labour councillor, Sivan Singh Mohan, has put on a jail appeal for protest Indian employers, supporting the factory owners.

But the strikers remain determined to carry on the struggle.

NOW-or-never?

In a strongly worded statement, the TUC last week urged all trade unionists to make the struggle for union recognition a matter of urgency.

The statement said: "The time is now. The job is ours and the struggle must be won."

The statement went on to say that the trade unions must "unite in the common struggle for union recognition."
SHEFFIELD MEETING OFFERS LEADERSHIP

The policies adopted

In view of the week's call made by the unions for October 8, the Sheffield committee, after careful consideration, that the strike would be successful, will call for an all-out strike action to take it up themselves to get the members out and organise flying pickets on the day.

A motion from the Coventry health service committee, and later from all the unions, to establish a national strike committee to co-ordinate all strike action, and to call for an all-out strike, and the national committee to be linked to wide co-ordination of action, was passed by the Sheffield meeting.

The model resolution was adopted by agreement of the TUC, and regional and national conferences of the NHS unions to:

* develop regional committees, composed of deputising representatives of JHSCs, served by full-time officers of health unions,
* establish a TUC health union negotiating committee responsible to a national committee of representatives elected from the regional joint committees for both the general practitioner and industrial branches.

Leicester and Nether Edge testimonial and NUPE members presented a motion calling for a national conference of all areas of delegate committees of health workers strike committees and representatives of workers taking solidarity action, in order to co-ordinate solidarity action and the struggle to defeat the Tory [conservative] laws [which make such action illegal].

The meeting, called on Bickerstaffe and NUPE leaders to campaign for an all-out strike in the same style that Scargill did in the coalfields.

We heard from Birmingham, where the government's workers had been an inspiration to all workers in Northern Ireland. On September 25 in Ireland, a mass demonstration was joined, uniquely, by both Fallah and Shankill Road taxicab drivers. In Dunfermline, one of the pickets at the Aberdeen attendance at a demonstration which closed the bridge that divides the Protestant and Catholic sectors.

Unfortunately, the rest of the morning was a very sterile, shorter debate. Rather than bringing reports from their areas and drawing conclusions on the basis of experience, speakers tended to disagree with the direct oral exchange.

Some argued, "build the links, ignore the bourgeoisie,' others, that an all-out strike could win a general strike couldn't win, and that it was a political struggle to change the government (counterposed to any action on the pay dispute)."

A national steering committee was formed, with delegates from each area. If this is built up it could become a pool of attraction for NHS workers as the TUC will be unable simply to ignore.

Health Workers for the Full Claim: c/o 78 High St, Atherton, Lancashire.

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Health Workers for the Full Claim: c/o 78 High St, Atherton, Lancashire.
British Leyland workers should not be blamed for their 23,000-11,000 vote last week rejecting a series of one-day per week token strikes and an overtime ban in pursuance of their £16.00 per week wage claim. But there is no doubt that their vote creates a very serious situation for the trade unions within BL and the trade union movement as a whole. BL have not only held the workforce to roughly 5½% this year and 5½% next year plus a few marginal improvements in conditions — they have emerged once again as the trail-blazers for the engineering industry, this time in the fight to establish two-year deals on pay and conditions. As in the past, BL workers faced a very serious leadership problem from the outset. Last year's monumental sell-out — in which a very powerful strike was called off after two days out, despite no change (for the better) in the offer — has left a big credibility gap between the leadership and the membership. This gap got wider when the delegate conference of representatives from the plants voted to overturn the decision taken by a massive majority at a series of mass meetings, to reject the principles of a two-year deal and negotiate only for a one-year contract. But worse was to come. After negotiations with management produced only an additional 50p per week on the 3 year offer, or a 1½% offer after one year bonus, the negotiating committee voted to reject both offers and re-form the action to be taken at a delegate conference the following day. That conference was a disaster! There were three resolutions in front of it. One from Longbridge called for a one day strike per week plus an overtime ban. One from the Cowley assembly plant called for an all-out strike; and another called for the reinstatement of the 2 year deal. After a sharp debate the Longbridge resolution, which was strongly moti- vated by the Communist Party, was carried by a substantial majority. In Adams heeded it through by insisting that this was the only resolution which would be carried out at Longbridge. Given the predominance of the Longbridge vote, it was an ultimatum. It is difficult to believe that those pushing such a line would not know its effects on rank and file BL workers, who are not looking for a soft way of fighting, but were closely watching their leaders to see if they were serious; for any indication of whether this year they were prepared to fight. Taken strikes and over- time bans — with the living conditions of such action being the health workers, over a month into their dispute — would so obviously give out very negative signals. While there is no means of assessing every plant, the placemen policy appears to have been decisive in swinging the vote against action. Jack Adams presumably seriously misread the situation at Longbridge, since at the delegate conference he assured delegates that he was putting forward a policy which he could secure support for by his own vote. Adams opposed move on the Longbridge stewards committee to strengthen the line put to the mass meeting by calling for an all-out strike if there was no settlement after two weeks. He then went on to lose the vote for his own more timid policy by a margin of 3:1. In Cowley there were different conditions in the two plants; Body and Assembly. In the Body Plant, where a very militant labour force was bitterly opposed to one day strikes, the right-wing leadership was determined to block any more militant and therefore more paint- able alternative. The delegate conference resolution was put to the mass meeting with no alternative, and was overwhemingly defeated — under conditions where every indication was that a resolution for an all-out strike would have been carried easily. In the Assembly Plant, things were different. The Shop Stewards Com- mittee recognised the weakness in the policy and voted in line with the defeated proposal at Longbridge, to put an additional proposal for an all-out strike after two weeks. At the major mass meet- ing on day shift the 2 to 1 vote in favour of action was largely influenced by that perspective. The role of the national leaders of the main unions involved should be noted. Eeo Curr, AUEW Execu- tive Councillor, moved an acceptance of the JNC the first time the two year deal was referred. Grenville Hawley, National Officer of the T&GWU, also worked for its acceptance from the outset. In fact even before the delegate conference over- turned the membership mandate, he was proposing ‘exploring the avenue’ of a two year deal ‘to see how far the company would go’. At that stage the JNC was adding new demands to make the trade union claim appropriate to a two year deal — such as the right to negotiate after a year (which BL of course rejected)! Analysing and explaining the sell-out however does not separate the problem, nor factor BL workers. This sell-back comes after 4 years of sell-outs, each of which has been used to increase the management authority and step up the attacks on the shop floor. As was stressed by T&GWU convener Bob Price at the Cowley Assembly mass meeting, this wage review was not just about wages. It was about the balance of power in the plants between the Trade Unions and the management. It was about the treatment that workers are receiving at the hands of supervisors. It was about the massive speed up taking place constantly on the tracks. It was about defending those agreements which are still left and fighting to re-establish those destroy- ed by management in recent months. On all these things the national trade union leaders again seriously failed the test. In fact they were, as so many occasions in BL, on the opposite side of the fence from the members they supposedly represent. Those in the decisive position is the shop stewards movement, such as Jack Adams, played a role which is now becoming painfully familiar to every BL worker. The only consistent voice putting forward a clearer alternative throughout these events was the Leyland Action Committee which produced a 4-page bulletin distributed in all plants and local bulletins in individual plants calling for an all-out strike. BL workers preparing for the further rounds of struggles still to come should recognise who supports and who betrays them — and join the LAC’s fight for a new, principled leadership.

The T&G’s Hawley backed the two-year deal...
Bill Peters asks:

**WROG 62**

Miners' vote was on wage offer

A FRIENDLY National Coal Board has been quick to explain that the rejection by police officers of a strike against pit closures is due to the fact that the miners were not satisfied with the wage offer. At least, these are the words used by some of the miners who have already been readied for a national strike.

The NCB has already announced that the miners will be given a 10 per cent. increase in wages, but this does not seem to satisfy the miners. They say that the increase is too small and that they will go on strike if the increase is not enough.

**What makes Spanswick run?**

**BY JANE GOSS**

Room 12 of the Great Northern Hotel set the scene last week for Albert Spanswick's latest attempt to sell the NHS to the public.

With some COHSE members keen to see a return of the old-style union, and others less enthusiastic, Spanswick had to be careful. The NHS, as he knew it, was not in his detail.

He then handed them an outline of a national policy for the future.

Not with these two words, he said: "We must have a national policy for the future, which is based on the principle of unity and solidarity among the workers." Spanswick was enthusiastic about the idea of a national policy for the future, and it was clear that he was prepared to take the fight into next year's general election.

The message from the meeting was that Spanswick and his colleagues had decided not to support an NINUS policy, and that they would support the miners' strike.

The TUC has called for the reopening of the talks on pit closures, and the miners have agreed to a 96-hour pit closures - paralyzing the country's electricity supply.

The NUM executive also agreed to support the NINUS document detailing the closure of 20 pits over the next two years.

So much for the soothing words of Coal Board chairman Mr. Bicknell before the ballot, claiming that there was nothing wrong with the NINUS policy. The NUM/GMB talks were being helped by the fact that the miners were not satisfied with the wage offer.

Arthur Scargill has called for a strike of the miners. This is certain now, not just for the miners, but for the whole country as a whole. The TUC faces a major crisis, and there must be no more talk of a strike until the issue of pay is settled.

**Core**

The miners' strike is not just about pay. There are other issues at stake, such as the future of the行业, the role of the TUC, and the relationship between the miners and the Government. The miners are not just fighting for better wages, but for the survival of their industry.

The core of the issue is the future of the coal industry. The Government is pushing for a reduction in the number of pits, and the miners are fighting to preserve their jobs and their way of life. The TUC has a crucial role to play in this issue, and it must not waver in its support for the miners.

**BENNY**

by John Cunningham (Dinmore NUM)

Energy envisages a sharp contraction in the use of coal by 1973, but the miners are not satisfied with the wage offer. The miners have been given a 10 per cent increase, but this is too small, according to the miners, who are prepared to go on strike if the increase is not enough.

A battle does not mean the war is lost. The next battle is over the British Railways' new Don't go now.
TWENTY years ago, in October 1962, the Kennedy administration in the USA embarked upon a desperate showdown with the Kruschev bureaucracy in the Soviet Union. It was widely believed that the world was on the brink of a nuclear war.

Publicly humiliated by the catastrophic failure of the CIA’s “Bay of Pigs” invasion of Cuba in April 1961, Kennedy had been gravely concerned about the threat of a major war and its potential consequences for US military forces and economies. In March 1962, after the Cuban missile crisis, he told his cabinet: “I think it’s time to sit down and pull our weight in the world.”

Kennedy’s policy of confrontation and containment was not just a strategic response to the Soviet Union’s military buildup, but was also part of a broader foreign policy aimed at containing the spread of communism. The Cuban missile crisis marked a turning point in the Cold War, with the US government under increased pressure to take decisive action.

At the time, the US military estimated that a full-scale war would result in the deaths of millions of people and the destruction of cities. The crisis also underscored the importance of intelligence gathering and the need for effective communication between different branches of government.

Kennedy’s handling of the crisis was praised by many historians as a masterful display of leadership, and he was noted for his ability to communicate effectively with the American public and the world. However, the crisis also demonstrated the limitations of the US military and intelligence services, as well as the vulnerability of US cities and infrastructure.

The Cuban missile crisis was a pivotal moment in the Cold War, with implications for the future of US foreign policy. It highlighted the importance of diplomacy and negotiation, and the need for a clear and effective strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union. The crisis also underscored the importance of intelligence gathering and the need for effective communication between different branches of government.

The election in 1950 of the allegedly pro-communist President Arbenz in Guatemala proved a thorn in the side of the US administration. In the wake of the Cold War hysteria, they saw the nationalization of the US-owned United Fruit Company (owners of 10% of the country’s land) and the seizure of the Panamanian Canal.

Arbenz nationalized unprofitable land and supported strikes against foreign monopolies — but his government remained dominated by anti-communists, and the main power remained in the hands of the army.

In June 1954, having failed in diplomatic efforts to sideline Guatemala, US Secretary of State Dulles sanctioned a CIA-backed invasion by right-wing Guatemalan forces from across the borders in Honduras and Nicaragua. This toppled Arbenz, and installed a pulsating, pro-imperialist regime.

Soviet arms supplies to the Salvadoran liberation forces.

In December 1962, US Secretary of State Dean Rusk takes an examination of the Soviet Union, and the policies that the USA could pursue since finally achieving a rough equilibrium of nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union. The State Department sees that the Soviet Union could even hope to be regarded as an equal negotiating partner with the Americans, and explains the various ways in which the US could use the policy of collaboration to things into the political thinking of its socialist allies.

They sought top-level "recognition" from the insurgents, and forms of collaboration and coexistence which might enable them to hold down their military budgets and take steps to placate the economic demands of their own working classes at home. And in particular they wanted to obtain Western credits and technology which their own isolated economies had failed to provide.

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Almos as if in answer to the Popes encyclical mentioned at the end of the previous page, the Russian government is rushing to the aid of the USSR and its Allies in the Middle East. In fact, the Soviet leaders are taking the initiative in seeking a solution to the crisis that has developed in the region.

The situation is complex, and it is difficult to predict the outcome. However, it is clear that the Soviet Union is determined to prevent a military conflict in the Middle East, and it is likely that it will use all available means to achieve its goal.

Control

The picture emerging from the crisis in the Middle East is one of a Soviet bureaucracy that is struggling to maintain its stability and to avoid a military conflict. The Soviet leaders are taking a number of measures to prevent the situation from escalating.

For example, the Soviet Union has increased its military presence in the region, and it has also increased its diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis. In addition, the Soviet Union has offered to mediate in the conflict, and it has also offered to provide economic aid to the countries involved.

Although the Soviet Union has taken these steps, it is difficult to predict the outcome. The situation is complex, and it is likely that the crisis will continue for some time. However, it is clear that the Soviet Union is determined to prevent a military conflict in the region.

Play

Another aspect of the crisis is the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. The Soviet Union has a long history of intervention in the region, and it is likely that it will continue to play a role in the future.

The Soviet Union has a number of interests in the Middle East, and it is likely that it will continue to support its allies in the region. However, it is also likely that the Soviet Union will continue to work to prevent a military conflict in the region.

In conclusion, the crisis in the Middle East is complex, and it is difficult to predict the outcome. However, it is clear that the Soviet Union is determined to prevent a military conflict in the region, and it is likely that it will continue to play a role in the future.

Beat them up by cops!

On one occasion 10 or 12 police officers, with clubs and sticks went on the rampage in East Ham, and the police were immediately taken to the police court. The only crime committed by the youth was that they were playing football in the street. The police officers, who were described as a "riot squad," beat the youth with clubs and sticks.

The youth were attacked by police officers who did not declare their identity. They were then taken to the police station, where they were charged with "rioting." The youth were later released on bail, and the case is still pending.

The incident highlights the need for police officers to respect the rights of ordinary citizens and to avoid using excessive force. It is also a reminder of the importance of accountability in policing, and the need for police officers to be held accountable for their actions.

The incident also highlights the need for the government to take action to address the underlying issues that contribute to such incidents. This includes providing adequate funding for police departments, ensuring that police officers are properly trained, and implementing policies to prevent the use of excessive force.

The government has taken some steps to address these issues, but more needs to be done. It is essential that the government takes action to ensure that police officers are held accountable for their actions, and that they respect the rights of ordinary citizens.
IT CAN be seen from the first part of this article that genetic engineering has many advantages. The potential for different techniques in the production of enzymes that are medically useful—by-product; the production of enzymes and hormones in cells that can produce organ transplants. However, in the case of hormone is possible to deduce from her wage statements that the women are being paid less than the men.

Chernobyl is being developed into a tourist paradise. It is the success of this, coupled with the recent book on Chernobyl, that makes possible for the future.
British Telecoms under attack

END OF THE LINE FOR OPERATORS?

Splitting posts and telecoms, ending the public monopoly, then selling off BT - the Tories' plans mean job cuts. Ann McKinney reports.

IN THE autumn of 1981, British Telecommunications plc (BT) decided to compile a report on 'The future of the old company services' - later known as the Brecke Report.

So the plan was to break the monopoly, start a wave of private BT, and sell off the rest. The Department of Industry decided to turn its 'blue-paper' measure to BT should cut its work force by 45,000

In May 1981, the Brecke Report was released. Some critics found it an 'incoherent' document, but it left little doubt that BT was about to embark on a major programme of job cuts.

In November 1981, the announcement in the House of Commons that BT should cut 45,000 jobs was revealed. The report called for the reopening of the issue of options for the next 20 years.

Option 1: Closing down the existing facilities and converting them to a public network.

Option 2: Maintaining a service as a public network.

Option 3: Option 2 plus new telecommunications network.

Option 4: Option 2 plus new telecommunications network.

New technology will make it possible to provide a customer-contact service, if the government decides to go for a straightforward solution, where BT is held responsible for providing a service that operators are able to access on a public network.

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**THE industrial action at the Oxford and Birmingham hostel of the DHSS Cover strikers (see for next page) is now in its second week. The Government has made no public statement about the situation. However, the Government has been accused by the strikers of being unfair to them. The strike is now entering its third week and no resolution has yet been reached. The strikers are demanding increased wages and better working conditions.**

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**Roddy rebuffed as CID goes on strike for pay and conditions.**

Roddy Bacon (vice-chair, CPSA) of the CID association, in personal capacity, has been rebuffed by the government in the dispute. The government has rejected a deal proposed by the association, which includes a 10% increase in wages and better working conditions. The association is prepared to go to the industrial tribunal if the government does not accept the deal. The government has said that it will not make any further offers until the dispute is resolved.

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**DHSS fight on!**

The DHSS Executive Committee has rejected a deal proposed by the CPSA and the strikers. The deal included a 10% increase in wages and better working conditions. The committee has accepted the deal provided that the government makes an offer. The government has rejected the proposal and has said that it will not make any further offers until the dispute is resolved.

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**THREE weeks ago, the government announced that it would increase wages by 10% and improve working conditions. However, the strikers have rejected the deal. They have said that the government is not taking the dispute seriously and that they will continue their strike until their demands are met.**

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Social workers
fight privatisation

by Teresa Munby

NAO's week leadership threatened the strike's success

NUPE and NALGO's week leadership. An emergency cover had been restored from virtually all of the 13 area offices (from which every district of social workers are based). Emergency cover had been organised and provided by the strikers, but where management had gained entry into the offices, this was withdrawn leaving the management running the offices.

Duty

By the middle of the week, many duty telephone workers (who provide emergency services across the whole of the city) had all come out. When a leading NALGO steward was named as the first defendant in a list of about 20 in an ex parte injunction (excluding relaxation of picketing of an area office) obtained by management, one area office was totally abandoned.

The management presumably sought the injudicious in order to have access to files. It is anticipated that they would use this narrow approach to make further social workers absent from court by the use of witnesses. Since some of these cases involve child abuse, some social workers may well feel the necessity of attending court rather than allowing children to return home (like the immediate effect of taking of a court order) despite the obvious weakening effect this will have on the management case.

Week

Picketing, which fears of arrests create, certainly was not the strike. The major problem facing the strikers was the extension of the strike and the organisation and prevention of emergency cover.

Previous social work strikes in Liverpool and Tower Hamlets, lasted for many months. The provision of emergency cover has been maintained from the most of the essential services and thereby weakened the effectiveness of the strike action.

In Birmingham, the problem of emergency cover has been most acute in the residential children's homes where the NALGO strike was called (area list). At the beginning of the strike those were operating under a cover of not very shortly the workers in these homes began to complain that the fact that the emergency cover was not as good as was greater than normal social work levels.

It was partly this factor and the habits of militancy from a Tory attempt in 1979 to close all children's homes, that led to the decision to take the children from some homes and hand them over to management.

With the children's cooperation many of whom had been expressing solidarities with their social work colleagues this was done smoothly and management lost control of the children.

When this tactic was repeated the next day the management called the strikers' bluff and in a typically clumsy way refused to take any responsibility for the children and went home.

This, together with NALGO's decision not to make this action permanent resulted in utter chaos and confusion which threatened the whole of the strike at the end of the first day.

Although seemingly going well, the strike in such a tactic was to play into the hands of management by giving them control of the situation and strengthen and expand the management position. The residential homes must be occupied by the strikers, who must be prepared to take "real tactical action" to win this strike and battle against privatisation.

In Birmingham, NALGO's week leadership threatened the strike's success.

12,000 NUPE members alone employed among the residential homes.

If NUPE took the lead in occupying the homes, the cuts and called for all action in NUPE's residential homes from other unions it could stop the NALGO week action.

Gay disco closed

by Will Adams

Movements, a gay disco run each Saturday in an old house in London, have been forced to close after an attack by a group of skinheads. The police, who had regular attendance at the disco for a number of years, were one of the few non-commercial places to offer a haven for a portion of the gay community.

The attack came after a series of attacks on people leaving the disco, in one of which, three men waiting at a tube station were set upon and one was seriously injured.

The attack on the disco started when skinheads in a crowd pushed through the door, then threw bottles, and smashed up the disco. They then started smashing up the bar.

The pub management claimed that who produced drugs and sold them not only the night club but in the whole of London.

There is absolutely no need for the MISC schemes to be scrapped, and the MISC schemes should be incorporated into the range of existing public service departments, where the unitary system is well organised. Only such a policy can be increased and improved transferred into the aim of the labour movement and thus create the unity in action of unemployed and employed.

We should also organise the unemployed to support the NHS workers in the defence of living standards, by rejecting the picket lines. In this way the unemployed can be increased and improved transferred into the aim of the labour movement and thus create the unity in action of unemployed and employed.

The MISC schemes should be scrapped, and the MISC schemes should be incorporated into the range of existing public service departments, where the unitary system is well organised. Only such a policy can be increased and improved transferred into the aim of the labour movement and thus create the unity in action of unemployed and employed.

There is absolutely no need for the MISC schemes to be scrapped, and the MISC schemes should be incorporated into the range of existing public service departments, where the unitary system is well organised. Only such a policy can be increased and improved transferred into the aim of the labour movement and thus create the unity in action of unemployed and employed.

The MISC schemes should be scrapped, and the MISC schemes should be incorporated into the range of existing public service departments, where the unitary system is well organised. Only such a policy can be increased and improved transferred into the aim of the labour movement and thus create the unity in action of unemployed and employed.
Mellish only after the job

HEALY’S HEAVIES TAKE OVER

LAST Wednesday, 27th, the Labour and trade union right wing celebrated their victory at the Blackpool Labour Party conference. At the first meeting of the new National Executive Committee, they swept left-wing candidates off the NEC and left open the way for left-wing members to align with the Labour Party in 1985.

Compromise proposals from general secretary Michael Foot and his team were swept aside and new NEC candidates were elected by left-wing candidates on the NEC.

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