Callaghan: soft-soap but no real action

LABOUR BACKS POLICE REGIME AT STORMONT

EDITORIAL

FOLLOWING CALLAGHAN'S VISIT to Northern Ireland, the British press has given the impression that the problems of the Orange police state are being solved. Smiling Jim, it seems, made a swift tour of trouble spots, to a few decisive actions and seized the province on the road to peace and prosperity.

Now it is said, if only 'men of good will on both sides come together to remove the barricades in the streets and the barricades in men's minds' all will be well.

But what has really been changed by Callaghan's visit and the 'decisive actions' of the British government? In reality very little.

Three weeks ago eight people were killed in Belfast and six more were killed in Strabane. Bomb attacks continued and the Orange police, backed by the army, were brought to bear in a fierce clash of arms behind hastily-erected barricades preventing loyalist people from finding their way to work. Fighting once again, the loyalist communities, fearing popular reaction, turned the streets of the town into a war zone.

But the basic problems that produced the explosion have hardly been touched.

Behind the false sense of British loyalties, the pervasive apparatus of the Stormont regime remains. The Special Powers Act, which permits internment without trial at the whim of the government, has been revised.

UNCHANGED

The approach is still armed. Although it is now under the overall supervision of the newUDA, its personnel remain unchanged.

The SpCAct still retains the guns. In Derry and Belfast the guns are being used to cut corners. It is only those who do not know how to ensure that all the laws are being enforced.

Nothing is being done at all (to solve the social problems of the loyalist areas. The RUC, in the meantime, increases its powers and the RUC police force is increased.

But the loyalist areas remain a frontier between the two communities. The number of men of the loyalist community still have to live without a minimum of existence once the violence is over. This is not going to be an easy task.

Any attempt to introduce real reform would be met with the threat of the Orange police. The population of Northern Ireland is divided and the Nationalist voice does not count in the loyalist areas. The situation is anything but a harmonious one. Any reform that may be introduced will be met with resistance because huge numbers of people are determined to maintain their tradition and their way of life.

The basic problems that produced the explosion have not been touched. The Special Powers Act, which permits internment without trial at the whim of the government, remains in force. The government has not taken any decisive action to solve the problems that led to the explosion.

TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file

PORTSMOUTH - The annual Trades Union Congress is the highest point in the British working class' struggle for democracy. The struggle for democracy is the struggle for the rights of the individual, for the rights of the trade union, for the rights of the worker and for the rights of the nation.

But the TUC is not the only body that is concerned with the struggle for democracy. The Trades Union Congress is also concerned with the struggle for the rights of the individual, for the rights of the trade union, for the rights of the worker and for the rights of the nation.

The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file. The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file. The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file.

The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file. The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file. The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file.

Two nights of terror in Belfast

On the back page our Belfast correspondent, whose home and office were both burnt down during the Orange raids, tells what really happened in the Catholic areas.

BELFAST - a burnt-out Catholic area after the raids by armed Orange gangs. These threats will remain until the Stormont police regime is ended.

Sabby Sagall

LIVERPOOL, September 19 - 12,000 workers employed in the warship building yards here were planning a protest march today to protest against the Royal Navy's plan to cut 600 jobs at the dockyard.

The workers are angry at the planned closures of the shipbuilding yards and are determined to fight against the cuts in wages and conditions.

The Action Committee plans to protest outside the dockyard and the take over the factory to prevent the cuts in wages and conditions.

The plan is to create a united front against the government's cuts in wages and conditions.

The Action Committee is determined not to be defeated, not only on conditions, but on the struggle for a united front.

BAIL.

A BAIL is a certain number of workers at Liverpool, who are put to the test by the bail of the rest of society. The bail must not be due to a lack of redundancy. The bail is a matter of faith and brotherhood, and if the bail is turned out that the money is to be paid, then it may be that the bail would be transferred to the dockyard and the workers would be taken out of the dockyard.

Although the dockyard workers are determined to give a united front against the government's cuts, they are not prepared to give up their fight for a united front against the government's cuts.

The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file. The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file. The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file.

THEIR voices are the dissonant tones of the voice of an ordinary member of the trade union or trade unionist. The TUC rule changes are threat to rank and file.
in the space of a few years the General Electric Company has swallowed AEI and English Electric to become one of the most powerful monopolies in Britain. Under the dynamic lead of its managing director, Arnold Weinstock, GEC has brought into effect many of the cherished ideas of the Labour government - increased profits, rationalisation, closure of factories and the rest of the dirty jobs. The government has aided this process by generous donations to aid GEC's take-overs. As GEC workers in Liverpool plan a factory take-over from September 19, we stop further expansion of the Weinstock Empire...

GEC EE, the company that grew out of two mergers, is now one of the largest in the world. It ranks among the top eight electrical, engineering or construction companies in the world. As a result of its activities in the UK, it is a major influence on the UK economy. The company's profits have been increasing steadily over the years. In 1980, GEC EE's profits were £150 million, and in 1985, they were £300 million. The company is known for its efficient management and strong financial position. GEC EE has a well-established reputation in the UK and internationally and is considered a leading player in the electrical and engineering industry.

Weinstock wields the jobs axe with the government at his elbow

by our
Manchester industrial reporter

The merger and its results are built around the activities of Arnold Weinstock, who is a key figure behind the creation of the largest electrical group in Britain. In 1961, the year Arnold Weinstock joined the board of directors, GEC's profits were over £15 million. Weinstock, who was appointed as managing director in 1965, joined the GEC board and was made a member of the company's executive management. He was responsible for managing director of GEC EE's electrical engineering division.

In 1964 GEC took over AEI and 1965 GEC took over English Electric. The merger of these two large companies was made possible through the participation of the government. Weinstock, who was appointed as managing director of GEC EE, became responsible for the new company's operations.

Weinstock was a key figure in the merger, as he was the driving force behind the creation of the largest electrical group in Britain. He was responsible for managing director of GEC EE's electrical engineering division.

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.

ADVERTAGES

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.

The merger of GEC and AEI was a significant event in the history of the electrical engineering industry. The merger was made possible through the participation of the government and was a key point in the development of the company. Weinstock was appointed as managing director of the new company, and he was responsible for ensuring that the company continued to be successful.

REASON

The main reason for the merger was to increase profits. The merger was made possible through the participation of the government and was a key point in the development of the company. Weinstock was appointed as managing director of the new company, and he was responsible for ensuring that the company continued to be successful.

OPINION

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.

The merger of GEC and AEI was a significant event in the history of the electrical engineering industry. The merger was made possible through the participation of the government and was a key point in the development of the company. Weinstock was appointed as managing director of the new company, and he was responsible for ensuring that the company continued to be successful.

WHERE STAND

The machinery of the company is being used to spread the message of automation and computerisation. The company's profits have been increasing steadily over the years. In 1980, GEC EE's profits were £150 million, and in 1985, they were £300 million. The company is known for its efficient management and strong financial position. GEC EE has a well-established reputation in the UK and internationally and is considered a leading player in the electrical and engineering industry.

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.

The merger of GEC and AEI was a significant event in the history of the electrical engineering industry. The merger was made possible through the participation of the government and was a key point in the development of the company. Weinstock was appointed as managing director of the new company, and he was responsible for ensuring that the company continued to be successful.

The machinery of the company is being used to spread the message of automation and computerisation. The company's profits have been increasing steadily over the years. In 1980, GEC EE's profits were £150 million, and in 1985, they were £300 million. The company is known for its efficient management and strong financial position. GEC EE has a well-established reputation in the UK and internationally and is considered a leading player in the electrical and engineering industry.

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.

The merger of GEC and AEI was a significant event in the history of the electrical engineering industry. The merger was made possible through the participation of the government and was a key point in the development of the company. Weinstock was appointed as managing director of the new company, and he was responsible for ensuring that the company continued to be successful.

The machinery of the company is being used to spread the message of automation and computerisation. The company's profits have been increasing steadily over the years. In 1980, GEC EE's profits were £150 million, and in 1985, they were £300 million. The company is known for its efficient management and strong financial position. GEC EE has a well-established reputation in the UK and internationally and is considered a leading player in the electrical and engineering industry.

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.

The merger of GEC and AEI was a significant event in the history of the electrical engineering industry. The merger was made possible through the participation of the government and was a key point in the development of the company. Weinstock was appointed as managing director of the new company, and he was responsible for ensuring that the company continued to be successful.

The machinery of the company is being used to spread the message of automation and computerisation. The company's profits have been increasing steadily over the years. In 1980, GEC EE's profits were £150 million, and in 1985, they were £300 million. The company is known for its efficient management and strong financial position. GEC EE has a well-established reputation in the UK and internationally and is considered a leading player in the electrical and engineering industry.

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.

The merger of GEC and AEI was a significant event in the history of the electrical engineering industry. The merger was made possible through the participation of the government and was a key point in the development of the company. Weinstock was appointed as managing director of the new company, and he was responsible for ensuring that the company continued to be successful.

The machinery of the company is being used to spread the message of automation and computerisation. The company's profits have been increasing steadily over the years. In 1980, GEC EE's profits were £150 million, and in 1985, they were £300 million. The company is known for its efficient management and strong financial position. GEC EE has a well-established reputation in the UK and internationally and is considered a leading player in the electrical and engineering industry.

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry. Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry. Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.

Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry. Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry. Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry. Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry. Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry. Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry. Weinstock's appointment as managing director of the new company was a key point in the merger. Weinstock was responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and was in charge of the company's operations. He was responsible for ensuring that the company's profits continued to rise and that the company was able to compete effectively with other companies in the industry.
ILLUSIONS AND UTOPIANISM ON THE 'IRISH QUESTION'

ULSTER'S JACKBOOTS

Tyranny — Why the British Left Must Back Catholic Workers

by SEAN TREACY

THE GROWTH of the civil rights movement and the revolution in the political regime in Northern Ireland and in the struggle of the Irish socialist movement in Britain both an immense responsibility and an opportunity, but it has also put a strain on the left.

In the Irish Republic it is inevitable that the Catholic press and the politics which represent the struggle in Northern Ireland do not feel that one of their tasks is the struggle for the right of all people to self-determination.

The leadership of the IRA must not only be the independent political struggle but also the struggle of the Catholic population to make their own political decisions.

The leadership of the IRA must not only be the political struggle of the Catholic population but also the struggle of the Catholic population to make their own political decisions.

It is the duty of the Catholic population to make their own political decisions to take a stand in the struggle for self-determination.

Unity in action

The defeat of the Ulster and Irish republicans in the battle for self-determination is a defeat for all Irish people. It is a defeat for all the people of Ireland and the Irish population of the Ulster and Irish republicans.

The defeat of the Ulster and Irish republicans in the battle for self-determination is a defeat for all Irish people. It is a defeat for all the people of Ireland and the Irish population of the Ulster and Irish republicans.

The Ulster and Irish republicans in the battle for self-determination is a defeat for all Irish people. It is a defeat for all the people of Ireland and the Irish population of the Ulster and Irish republicans.

Back to the International Socialists

Please send further details of the meetings and activities of the International Socialists to:

Name

Address

Send to 6 Cottons Gardens London E2


SUPPORT GROWS FOR MERGYSEYSHIRE LAGGERS' STRIKE

SW Reporter

The strike of Merseyside's thermal insulating engineers is now into its fourth month. The dispute centres around a claim by the laggers for parity of rates with mechanical trades on all building site agreements.

An additional claim is for fair negotiated bonus schemes to be introduced on the basis of work-study measurement.

The basic rate at the time when the dispute broke out in July was £7 to £8 per diem. It is certainly nothing to write home about, especially when it's been combined with the "winter" system of work.

For the laggers, the dispute is not just for a raise but for recognition of adverse weather conditions, dangers of falling objects and the need for access to the work. The wage differential creates a dangerous relationship to the effort put by the workers.

The job is also dangerous. In one instance, a lagger in Salford was struck down by a flying shingle and lost his arm.

Some management representatives want to change the job description and even fail to provide the obligatory medical certificates. In the past, some bosses have been known to employ engineers, and seem to be related to the problem by them for the job contract. In other words, are expected to subsidize their employees.

When employers plead poverty, an examination of the rates reveals a startling revelation. Kinsman's Insulation, for instance, is paying £10 a week to a married man with two young children. Another old hand against the head of the Salford Section of the Construction Workers' Federation, Mr. J. G. Turner, said during the dispute they have had to pay £10 a week to a lagged man from Telford, for the price of a pint.

If refused, the manager threatens to harass the strikers and threats are made to shut down the works. They are a source of super-cheap labour.

In past years gains of this kind have been made on a one-person basis by the laggers. It is important that the dispute continues and that the strength of the union is maintained.

工程ERS WORKERS AT THE JOHNSON MATTHEY METAL RECALL, 400 of whom are on strike, have been on strike for three months with union recognition, having signed a TUC agreement for their pay back.

The only union recognised at Enfield is the iron and steel union, BRASS. A TUC dispute committee has been set up to hear the case.

Rule Changes from page one

Rule 12 deals with disputes between employers and workers, including a number of conditions to be met. The dispute must be arbitratable by the TUC, and the claims of the parties must be resolved by a joint committee.

Official support from the union will be given the laggers. The dispute has been carried beyond the Mersey area to other counties, as the Whitehall Group is planning to bring in the laggers from the other counties.

In the eyes of the management, the dispute is not only on wages but also on the conditions of work. The laggers have been demanding a raise in wages and an end to the dangerous conditions.

Lessons from the strike

The laggers are making it clear that they will not be pushed around by the management. They have been fighting a long battle for recognition and a fair wage.

The management has been trying to force the laggers out of work by not paying them for the time they have been stopped. This has been a major problem.

The laggers have been fighting a long battle for recognition and a fair wage.

Three-month pay battle by immigrant workers

Stan Bishop

A MIGRANT STRIKE by colour workers for better wages and working conditions at a North London workshop is still going on.

The firm, in Putney and Battersea, is one of a number of firms in the area that have been hit by the strike.

A group of 50 immigrant workers at a firm in Putney have been locked out by the management. A similar action by workers at the nearby Ethiopian and Somali branch of the same firm has also been taken.

At the 45 machine operators and labourers. All members of the AMF, the trade union for the workers, have been sent on strike. The company has set a picket line for all day.

The firm, added by the AMF to its list of dawdling companies, has been locked out of the factory. The AMF has been successful in a number of previous strikes.

The strike is supported by the AMF and the Trades Union Congress.

The management has so far refused to negotiate with the workers, and a strike by the workers is expected to last for the foreseeable future.

Three migrant workers who tried to win support for their strike will be investigated by the AMF.

The workers have won the support of a number of unions, including the AMF and the Trades Union Congress.

The AMF has been successful in previous strikes, and the workers are confident of a victory.

The AMF has so far refused to negotiate with the workers, and a strike by the workers is expected to last for the foreseeable future.

The workers have won the support of a number of unions, including the AMF and the Trades Union Congress.

The AMF has been successful in previous strikes, and the workers are confident of a victory.

The AMF has so far refused to negotiate with the workers, and a strike by the workers is expected to last for the foreseeable future.

The workers have won the support of a number of unions, including the AMF and the Trades Union Congress.

The AMF has been successful in previous strikes, and the workers are confident of a victory.

The AMF has so far refused to negotiate with the workers, and a strike by the workers is expected to last for the foreseeable future.