UNEMPLOYMENT — now officially near the million mark — is a cancer created by the capitalist system to eat away at the strength of the labour movement. It spells poverty and often despair for those forcibly deprived of their jobs. It means falling wages and worsening conditions for those still at work but bullied by the spectre of the dole queue.

The present grim, upward spiral of unemployment is part of the Tory-employer attack on the organised working class.

Next Wednesday, 24 November, must be transformed into a national day of militant action and protest. The Trades Union Congress is calling a lobby of parliament on that day. It should be supported — but the protest needs backbone. The TUC leaders don’t want REAL action.

Wherever possible, strike action should take place next Wednesday and meetings and demonstrations should be organised against the government. 24 November must mark the day of a massive fight-back to end the misery and degradation of the dole queue. That means that trade unionists should campaign for a fighting programme in their organisations.

NO REDUNDANCIES: Stop the bosses sacking workers and then increasing production with a smaller workforce.

BAN PRODUCTIVITY DEALS: these are a major cause of killing jobs.

36-HOUR WEEK without loss of pay: Another way to create new jobs.

WORK OR FULL PAY: make it expensive for the government and bosses to deprive workers of their jobs.

NATIONALISATION under workers’ control of any firms declaring redundancies.

Strike, march, protest on 24 Nov

London Trades Council march: assemble Tower Hill 2.30pm march to parliament.

Central Hall meeting 6.30pm
Spanich workers in pitched battles with police

by S. MacRitchie

The Spanish government has taken a tough line against strikes and has arrested leaders of the workers. The government has also cut off electricity to the Basque Country to try to force the workers to give up their demand for a greater share of the country's wealth.

The government's hard-line approach has been met with widespread criticism both at home and abroad. The European Union has expressed concern over the use of force against the workers, and human rights groups have called for the release of those arrested. The Spanish government has defended its actions, saying that it is necessary to protect national security and prevent the spread of terrorism.

The conflict has had a significant impact on the Basque region, with many businesses and services shut down due to the strikes. The government has also faced criticism for its handling of the crisis, with some calling for reforms to address the root causes of the conflict.

The situation remains tense, and there is a real danger of escalating violence. The government has promised to hold talks with the workers, but it remains to be seen whether this will be enough to resolve the crisis.
Caught Bennion

AN EXPENSIVE prosecution will start soon at the Old Bailey against Peter Hain for his part in the campaigns which sent the South African cricket tour packing during the summer of 1979.

The man who has brought the prosecution is a barrister named Francis Bennion. He has admitted raising the money from 'sympathizers' in South Africa. According to one report, crowd meetings of whites-only trigger toughs and other sporting types have been asked to contribute and responded randomly.

Their money is in safe hands. Mr Bennion is associated with the extreme right wing and extremely badly named Society for Individual Freedom, a well-kept anti-immigrant and anti-trade union body.

He has also founded recently a group known as The Professional Association of Teachers (PAT). PAT exists to prevent teachers' unions even resorting to strike action, and also, as its names implies, to combat the idea that teachers are no better than other trade unionists.

Teachers should follow Peter Hain's lead and no-ball Bennion.

WE KNOW you won't believe this, but, Scour's Honour, it's true - workers at the Cardiff Lyons staple factory in Greenfield, Flintshire, have been told to 'pull their socks up' by the management.

Bitter fight

THE TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION in Glasgow has put in a claim for its members working in two licensed clubs demanding a £20 a week basic wage - the TUC minimum -time-and-a-half for weekends (many workers already get double-time) and

Rent-a-fact

AMMUNICATION for the 'Fair Rents' campaign. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Patrick Jenkin, told the Commons last week that the total tax relief on mortgages is estimated at £630m for 1970-71. The average relief per house buyer is nearly £100.

This is more than the total of subsidies to the civil service in order to save the tax payer money? Heath cheerfully with his dropping when it comes to axing jobs in government departments concerned with people's welfare, but he is prepared to take on more staff when it comes to bashing the unions.

Take for example the new-style Community Relations Act on Industrial Relations, spearheaded by treaty ex-businessmen who are sympathetic with the government around the country, looking at industrial relations and safety in the unions. So busy does it expect that it is staff likely to increase from 200 to 500.

Staff of strife

REMEMBER all those Tony pledges about cutting back on the ratepayer's money? Heath cheerfully with his dropping when it comes to axing jobs in government departments concerned with people's welfare, but he is prepared to take on more staff when it comes to bashing the unions.

Driver's Greville

THE NOT-SO-LIBERAL GUARDIAN is now prepared to use a little constitutional distortion to back up its growing hysteria against the IRA. Following the blast at the Post Office tower, Harold Wilson wrote a story on 3 November about people who make phone calls warning of bomb blasts.

He opened with a reference to one Roger Greville who appeared in court in Leamington Spa last May charged with making four phone calls in which he claimed falsely to be a member of the Angry Brigade. He asked for seven similar cases to be taken into consideration.

Greville then went on to speak of the role of the IRA in Britain, the clear implication being that Greville was in some way connected with the Irish republican movement and bomb blasts.

One small point that Mr Jackson did not tell his breathless readers was that Greville is a member of the National Front - membership number 9065.

The ISRAELI government has de cided to try to breed chickens with shorter legs so that eggs won't break on the ground when they lay them. Rumours that Mrs Heath and King Hussein are to be involved in mating experiments should be discounted.

SOCIALIST WORKER

For Workers Control and International Solidarity
6 Cottons Gardens, London E2 8DN

CLINGING to Labour's coat tails

ACCORDING to General Secretary John Gollan, speaking at the Congress last weekend, a big Communist Party is needed to force the Labour Party to the left. It is an odd sort of persuasion for a party that used to claim to be a revolutionary organization.

However, let us look at it in its merits, for quite apart from the now very small official Communist Party, there are still some influential groups who manage to believe that, somehow, the Labour Party can be made into an instrument of socialist change.

This takes a knock or two in the past few months. First we had the great paper victories of the left at the TUC and the Labour Party Conference of the Common Market. Each time a huge majority against entry on Tory terms.

Whether or not this is the key issue facing the working class, it is the case that the Labour Party has had an important part of the strategy of British big business — and of the last Labour government — and in that sense had made a turn to the left. The Communist Party had played its part in this. Indeed, for months on end the party's activity had centred around a campaign to get anti-Common Market resolutions through union organisations.

Then we had the vote in parliament. A large minority of Labour MPs headed by the party's deputy leader, Roy Jenkins, lined up with the Tories and David Steel's Alliance. Needless to say, no disciplinary action was taken against these blacklegs. Quite the reverse. In the subsequent elections in the parliamentary Labour Party Jenkins won easily.

The majority of Labour MPs, not just the extreme right wing around Jenkins, had solidarity, will not be impressed if they attach so to conference decisions even when they are carried by overwhelming majorities. And remember, this is when the Labour Party is in opposition.

The truth is that the Labour Party is irrevocably committed to the support of British capitalism in practice. Not only Wilson but also Michael Foot, indeed all the parliamentary stars, are firm supporters of parliament, the 'constitution' and the 'market economy'. And this means in practice that they are committed, whatever pious hopes they may have, to massive unemployment, inflation, cuts in social services and the drop in a floor and a general right in all fields.

The Communist Party, clinging to the coat-tails of the Labour left, was, in the same direction. It is a sorry end to a period which was founded to fight against all these things.

Fortunately, the party no longer represents the socialist left, especially in the unions, as it once did. A revolutionary socialist alternative will be built, is being built. It will grow by attacking and exposing the Labour left's collective and ideologically driven illusions that miracles still happen, that the Labour Party can, in spite of everything, be won to socialism.

TORIES SEEK COMPROMISE WITH RACIALISTS

SINCE the turn of the century a tiny minority of white farmers and businessmen has exploited and oppressed the people of the country now called Rhodesia. Since 1923 this minority has had a more or less formal control of the government. Three Labour governments at Westminster, between 1923 and 1951, were happy to allow this state of affairs to continue. In 1945-46 a TUC delegation visited the country and expressed the view that there had been no change, no racial discrimination. The Rhodesian question was born.

In 1946 an out-and-out racist gang called White Rhodesia was formed by the white minority of the population - Africans - had no vote. The constitution under which this took place had been approved by Tony and Labour government alike.

Still, Smith was a fan of an embarrassment. It wasn't so much what he did but that he was honest and said what he was doing, that stuck in the memory of Nigerians as the Tory opposition which supported Wilson on the question. His frankness made things difficult for big business in the rest of black Africa.

So the white peoples were divided. A little pressure - economic sanctions - was to be made Smith pay lip service to them. Unfortunately Smith was both able to use the economic sanctions to save the face of both governments. The Africans, the 96 per cent of the people of Rhodesia, who only sympathetic sympathetic support from the outside that they had been brought to the ballot box of Wilson before the 1966 the White Rhodesia were too strong for the 1967. It was not a surprise that Smith would be in power - and a government of blacks was formed.

In fact it took years and it was not Smith but the British government that led to the coup. Now the idea was to preserve a State that will save the face of both governments. The Africans, the 96 per cent of the people of Rhodesia, who only sympathetic sympathetic support from the outside that they had been brought to the ballot box of Wilson before the 1966 the White Rhodesia were too strong for the 1967. It was not a surprise that Smith would be in power - and a government of blacks was formed.
A raw deal for the men who bring home the bacon
for Lord Sainsbury

LORD SAINDSURBY stepped out of his powder blue Rolls-Royce onto the pavements of Stamford Street outside the Blackfriars headquarters of his family firm. His chauffeur was following his master, clutching tightly the steel leather briefcase that holds the nation's grocery secrets.

Both lord and chauffeur turned a little red when the main entrance of the Sainsbury store was opened at half-past five o'clock and, and didn't have much time to think of the damage Sainsbury men at HMP

stands for Harvistt Mest Products. The workers say that the inside really needed a good spring change.

The company is owned jointly by Sainsbury's and Canadian Meat Packers. It processes pigs into bacon, pigs, ham and lamb for distribution to the Shock of Sainsbury's stores.

At the beginning of the day, Sainsbury's was busy with people overcome by the steep, and the men and women were ready for it. No one had an easy time. The management had to put up with the noise of the workers, and the vileness of the air. It was the last day of a six-month strike and the workers wanted to accept new production rates. The management said they would accept the new rates.

Unpleasant

The entire plant is run on production lines and pigs are fed through it at tremendous rates. To maintain the line the men have to stick to the exhausting pace throughout their shifts.

The air, all around the plant, is filled with the sound of cutting and carving or cutting and cleaning at identical boards of pig's feet. On the walls the sound is muffled by the noise of the machines.

The jobs are unpleasant and monotonous. The workers are constantly changing their work, and as they do so there are physical and mental effects.

The work is dangerous, too. Most of the men have scars on their hands and fingers that result from accidents. The plant has a high-speed pressure machine, but the management is trying to reduce the risk of injury. The workers have to work at 70 miles an hour, without stopping.

All that remained at work were about 80 men, and the rest of the workers took the strike. At a bus at the end of the day, a small group of men gathered near the factory in the area, and was at a standstill.

The men said they were unhappy and the men were anxious to get union backing, but it was a week before it was

made official that Jack Jones and several key men from the TUC had agreed to a settlement.

In the meantime some interesting facts emerged.

First the local paper, the Cambridge Evening News, printed a story about recent profit figures for 1966—£32.5 million in wages, £4.75 million in profit. The paper also referred to the strike.

Secondly the strikers learned that on the day seven of them have been declared fit for work, while 20 have not. The paper also referred to the strike.

The strike had been a long strike, taking into account the time lost. The picketing was described as peaceful and the workers were not unduly disturbed or detained.

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Derry and Donegal

remarks were tinged by self-interest: for "potentates' read "bishops".

But however beneficial it might be for the people, the Ulster state nevertheless contained within itself the seeds of its own destruction. It could only survive so long as the oppressor, who had been branded into subjection by tyrannical legislation, remained docile.

But there were submitter forces that were beginning to activate them. First, there was the growth of nationalities. In Asia and Africa colonial regimes were beginning to crumble. It was like perceived the inevitable question: If Africa is for the Africans, why shouldn't Ireland—that is, the whole of Ireland—be for the Irish?

Second, there were civil rights movements springing up in many parts of the world. And in places like Belfast and the Bogside this led not merely to the singing of 'We shall overcome' but also the application of similar tactics.

Third, there was economic stagnation, the tendency within capitalism to concentra- tion produce in fewer areas, leaving outlying regions like Northern Ireland in the cold. Then the problem of low wages and unemployment was gradually worsen-

In this deteriorating situation, the Belfast to Derry march of January 1969 flung the final spark. From its own position, the Ulster Unionist government was right to use violence against the march since it constituted a grave threat to the state.

Mutiny

History shows why this happens to be. Before the First World War the British people had been prepared to grant home rule to the whole of Ireland. Only the Conservative government spoiled that arrangement: hence the Irish Free State. Then, in 1921, there can be no doubt that if all Irishmen had been permitted to vote at the Constituent Assembly, a different result would have been produced. Of course, in the absence of other evidence, it is probable that any election would have produced a majority for Sinn Fein, and that the Irish Free State was inevitable.

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Bitter experience has taught the Irish that things only stay getting worse if you do them yourselves. It is up to us, as British socialists, to give them whatever support we can. We must expose the hypocrisy of the capitalist press that despises the IRA and the workers of Northern Ireland. We must expose the hypocrisy of the capitalist press that despises the IRA and the workers of Northern Ireland. We must expose the hypocrisy of the capitalist press that despises the IRA and the workers of Northern Ireland. We must expose the hypocrisy of the capitalist press that despises the IRA and the workers of Northern Ireland. We must expose the hypocrisy of the capitalist press that despises the IRA and the workers of Northern Ireland. We must expose the hypocrisy of the capitalist press that despises the IRA and the workers of Northern Ireland. We must expose the hypocrisy of the capitalist press that despises the IRA and the workers of Northern Ireland. We must expose the hypocrisy of the capitalist press that despises the IRA and the workers of Northern Ireland.

Let us remember that the struggle is interconnected. A victory won by the workers in South America is equally a victory for the British workers. It is in the interests of all workers to support all workers in their struggle against capitalism.

Martin Shaw
While the law persecutes pot smokers, giant combines flood the market with pills that kill, maim—and provide massive profits for the owners.

Drug: It was the direct cause of monstrous deformation in about 500 children in this country and several thousands in other countries. It was launched on the market in the early 1960s by a newly-formed subsidiary of Distillers Ltd., the giant combine. It was widely promoted in the medical press.

Trials: But in December 1961, thalidomide was withdrawn because of the ‘terrible’ effects on the foetuses in early pregnancy. The withdrawal came too late to save 200 children from permanent deformity.

In 1967, seven executives from the German firm which invented thalidomide, Chemie Grunenthal, were prosecuted for causing grievous bodily harm through circulating thalidomide negligently. A series of long, drawn-out legal arguments did not result in a verdict being reached.

Distillers offered each parent a deal whereby a sum of money would be paid over a period of time. If the parents rejected the offer, they were charged with negligence.

Squall terms: All the parents have now agreed to these squall terms, rather than fight expensive litigation over the claims. The sum which they have accepted is a tiny fraction of the sums for which Distillers would have been liable if negligence had been proved against them.

The marketing of thalidomide was not exceptional. The results were more horrific, but in no way more shocking than the results of indiscriminate drug marketing throughout the 1960s, the decade of the ‘wonder drugs’.

Even since the invention of a simple and cheap way of producing antibiotics to counter infection, the drug companies in Britain and America have been hitting each other to push in on the profits afforded them by the Patent Laws. These laws give the companies the right to a ‘dear market’ in the marketing and licensing of a patented drug. There is no control over the price charged.

The big drug companies got together, patented very similar drugs and fixed prices for them which bore no relation to their cost. After many years of wallowing in untold bounty, mostly at the expense of the National Health Service, the drug companies started to panic at the prospect of the money-spinning antibiotics started to run out. They still market their old ‘proprietary’ products in ‘competition’ with the cheaper ‘non-proprietary’ brands. Doctors still prescribed the old products, which cost three times more than the new ones.

Absolutely useless: Nevertheless, the collapse of the over-priced monopolies on drugs like penicillin caused some dismay in the drug companies. Their research departments were put to work to discover new ‘combinations’ of drugs and chemicals which could be patented and turned into new monopolies.

This is the reason for the flood of new drugs on the market in the last five years. The majority of these new drugs are absolute successes. Most of them all, end up like the rest. The Medical Journal of Australia, in April this year, the director of the Americans Food and Drug Administration, Dr. V. H. A. West, announced that his department had investigated 2000 of the 5000 main drugs circulating in the US. The panel used only . . . 20 per cent of the drugs as effective, 30 per cent of the claims and 25 per cent of the drugs were judged to be useless and ineffective.

Many of the drugs in question are among America’s best sellers.

Sympathy money for the distillers is a different matter.
The never-ending stream of lethal and dangerous quack potions

FIGURES produced by court order of American pharmaceutical companies (which British subsidiary companies and long-term producers paid $425 million in fines to the United States) have revealed that a single operation cost of 1000 capsules of tetracycline, a drug popular and largely non-antibiotic, at just under £1. The cost of the operation to the consumer was $64 million dollars, of which 407 million dollars went to labour and raw materials, slightly more than half of the profit. It cost the consumer 4½ times (27½p). In the early 1960s, the British Heart Service was buying tetracycline from Pfizer at a rate of £1,000 a thousand tablets. In a fit of free enterprise based on the principles of competition, when the Minister of Health decided to exploit the market, the price of tetracycline rose 500%. The NHS contract for supply of tetracycline went to tender.

A small firm called DDSA won the contract at a price of 300 million dollars in the first year, and £5 in the second. The operation for tetracycline was then performed by DDSA, with the manufacturer, Mr. Kenneth Pinnick, providing the seed money. The drug companies by stoppage of tetracycline production and competition and selling the hospitals to buy Pfizer—at £1,000 a thousand tablets.

AN interesting example of the marketing of antibiotics is that of a drug called Arakon. Since its introduction to the market, the drug has been prescribed about 230 million times in the United States and widely prescribed in the United Kingdom. A survey conducted by Dr. H. E. Lilly, the vast pharmaceutical company, at an enormous profit.

Last year, three Universities of Cambridge, the University of Cambridge, and the American Medical Association journal (JAMA) estimated the following:

Three years later, University of Cambridge, the University of Cambridge, and the American Medical Association journal (JAMA) estimated the following:

The British ruling class is obsessed with the problems of 'dangerous' drugs, but not because they are dangerous. The right of rich and powerful men to grow rich and more powerful by the indiscriminate marketing of useless and dangerous drugs is of course acknowledged in the constitutions of all civilized nations. The killing and maiming of thousands of people by such drugs is regarded as a minor health hazard in the important business of profiteering in the national interest.

Moral indignation

When drugs are marketed (not by corporations) which have the effect of distorting the minds of young people from the values of capitalist society, then liberty turns into licence.

The prospect of a whole generation of bourgeois children falling in with the smoking pot with nothing but contempt and fear for the appearance of their own class is enough to send business people, lawyers and politicians into paroxysms of moral indignation. They are happy to betray their own children to the police and deliver them into the hands of some mad old Tory judge. They are happy to betray their own children to the police and deliver them into the hands of some mad old Tory judge. They are happy to betray their own children to the police and deliver them into the hands of some mad old Tory judge.

The FDA had argued that the combination of antibiotics in Parada was not only virulent but dangerous. The combination component alone was enough to cause 'hundreds of thousands of needless deaths in a year'. The combination of drugs applied to a total of 90 other drugs widely sold on the American and European markets. Many of these, the FDA warned, 'endanger not only patients who receive the drugs but entire populations'. (Washington Post, 28 February, 1970.)

Up to now no one has been prosecuted, even in theory. There is no information of any kind about whether or not some are still being used in Europe (and British, not to mention South American, hospitals).
TWELVE MONTHS AGO the presidential election in Chile was won by a ‘left winger’, Salvador Allende. Immediately all manner of people claimed that he would be able to prove wrong those who declared that Marxism and introduce social justice peacefully’, by parliamentary means.

Communist Parties, like the British one, greeted his victory as confirmation of their own doctrine that talk of ‘violent revolution’ is out of date. And the professional parliamentarians of the Tribune variety reacted in the same way.

At first glance it might seem that the last year has born out those optimistic predictions. For all sorts of reforms of immediate benefit to the mass of Chilean people have been granted. Wages have been increased by about 15 per cent (to some extent this is to compensate for price rises of 30 per cent in 1970). House building plans have been stepped up enormously. Every child gets a minimum of one pint of milk a day. So far 100,000 people have been given security of tenure at a rent that previously belonged to Chile’s 600 big landowners and families. And revolutionary uprisings under the previous government have been freed.

None of these reforms are as important as they are to be welcomed. But they do not mean that the Chilean ruling class’s power has been quietly done away with. Throughout history ruling classes have been prepared to grant reforms to the masses, occasionally when faced with movements that might threaten their power.

In Britain during and immediately after the last war a whole number of concessions were made to workers through the hard work and welfare benefits. But this did not mean that the power of the ruling class was broken. It has been using its power since to cut down on the reforms it was foolishly granting.

The decisive question about Allende is whether he has been able, temporarily, to improve living standards, but whether the workers can stop the power of the old rulers and that to strengthen the power of the workers.

**Takeovers**

Some of Allende’s actions may seem to have been there in this direction. He has, after all, announced considerable changes of industry. The American owned copper mines have been taken over by the state and Allende has refused to pay compensations on the ground that the huge losses of the workers have been taken over by the government.

The major unions have been taken over by government, and the purchase of shares. And when textile firms were closed down because they were not making profit, the government took over the management of the firms, and came to the conclusion of the plant to keep it running.

But Allende is aware of all the experience from parts of the world—from Egypt and Syria to our own Ireland—where party-line decisions are by no means the same thing as action. Nor does the revolution mean only to a takeover of the state.

The key question is who runs the state? Is it merely run by the old class or are the workers now acting in its place? That is by no means the same thing as action. Nor does the revolution mean only to a takeover of the state.

The real question is who runs the country? Is it run by the old class or are the workers now acting in its place? That is by no means the same thing as action. Nor does the revolution mean only to a takeover of the state.

Central to Allende’s strategy of ‘peaceful revolution’ is that little is needed to be done to alter the basic control of the state.

Before his election as president was ratified, Allende agreed in agreement with the middle-class Christian Democratic Party that he would not change any of the key personnel running either the civil service or the armed forces. He has kept scrupulously to that agreement.

Both Chile’s 40,000-strong army and its 20,000-strong heavily armed police force have a long and bitter record of violence against the mass of the population. For instance, when there were strikes in 1967 six people were shot dead and dozens wounded by the police. Yet these responsible for such action remain unchallenged in control of the forces.

The only change introduced by Allende in this area was to dismiss the Chief of Staff special police a mere twice of the total police. When that top army officers were implicated in the murder of one of the few leading generals who sympathised with Allende, the president allowed the supreme court to do him taking any action. The court is stacked with representatives of the old order.

**The elite**

Instead of striking the power of the generals, Allende has sought to persuade them that he is acting in their interests. The level of army spending—20 per cent of the budget—has been reduced. And army officers have been encouraged to participate in the running of the economy.

While using the forces of the revolutionary ruling role, Allende has nothing to lose the real power of the working class. He has at least been to stop the growth of nationalisation in the management of nationalised concerns—bottles the ideological domination—of the policies and the workers who are running the plants.

The police have been used to prevent even the slightest attempt by the rich they have. Allende has spoken of ‘mutual respect’ with the middle-class Christian Democratic Party, and in which he understood not to change any of the key personnel running either the civil service or the

**Power**

Instead he will probably use his influence, and that of the bureaucrats within Chile’s working-class based parties and trade unions, to persuade workers to put up with harsh conditions and an erosion of last year’s reforms.

Such a course will tend to create conditions and a lack of direction among the workers. It is not likely to lead to any great loss in the support of the government men, because of that it will not be able to continue to hold real power in Chile.

In fact there is already a number of examples of success in the tripartite talks in Allende’s government. For instance, the middle-class Christian Democratic Party have imposed a number of restrictions on the workers. And the workers have been operating on the principle of working-in line with the middle-class Christian Democratic Party have.

After a period their mass support became demoralised and the government themselves were easily overthrown by right-wing military coup.

There is only one way in which to sequences of events can be prevented in Chile. A strong pressure revolutionary (force has to be build-up among the workers that is prepared to fight to smash the state machine and to overthrow Allende’s dictatorship.

The revolutionary groups in Chile are largely the Trotskyist, the NLP, are beginning to see this. The leader of the NLP, Miguel Enríquez, has spoken out publicly in support of such a perspective. The prospects is that the Chile’s revolutionary groups have already directed their thoughts towards the poorest peasants and the student and unemployed young militants, while bringing the organised working class to the almost exclusive control of the parties that support Allende.

But in a country like Chile where 60 per cent of the population live in towns, it is the organised working class that can hold the key to the future.

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**OUR NORMAN**

**WHY CAN’T YOU BE LIKE CHARLIE?**

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**HHS and council workers need links**

I FOUND the article on the local government workers (11 November) very interesting. I agree with your view that we must engage with our councils and the white-collar colleagues in order to build a larger movement, but I also think that we need to remember that they are not the same thing. It is important to remember that there are huge differences between the two groups.

While both pay claims are negotiated by the same unions and are almost identical, in fact, traditionally, whatever the council workers have got has also been awarded to the hospital workers.

That’s why although Joe Clark’s plan to give links between council workers and their white-collar colleagues is important, it is vital that they do better in order to build a more powerful movement.

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**JACK SUTTON, Secretary, United Manchester Hospitals Branch, National Union of Public Employees.**
GO AND PLAY IN THE STREETS

This week and next Review is dedicated to radical theatre groups that have emerged over the last few years in the West End, curtaining 60 or more at the curtain time for the TUC's demonstration. Next week Review will be taking some of the people involved in the radical theatre now.

IT IS only in the last 10 years that young people in this country have begun to come into contact with the street theatre. Older militancy may remember the movement in the 1960s.

Then groups like the 'Living Newspaper' and the 'Red Devils' took up the performance in the factories, slums and dole queues of Britain. The Unity Theatre was formed in 1960 and 60 branches—some outside Britain. Then the factory-'Everyman' own part of its incorporation to Unity.

The Unity Theatre's latest and last 'unification' declined, partly through its policies, partly through the stagnation which hung over the Left in the period. The early 1960s brought change. In the United States a new wave of radical theatre emerged. Some in unrefined houses, restricted to student and middle class people, other groups like Ronny Davis and the San Francisco Mime Troupe were fighting on the streets. The groups were generally confessed, as Roland Maddison of CAST says: 'Theatre is the place to be. The black, the Mongolian horde to liberate the American Indians from their washing machines."

The island was a new country, confined partly to Spain—and some of it was home made. Around 1964-7 a variety of groups began to emerge in this country. They began as experimenters. A few years ago, trying to break down the barriers that conventional theatre erected between the division between the audience and performer. They were part of being a 'show business', to be turned into a show performed by numbered by middle class audiences. The groups went on to the streets, making a conscious effort, trying to attempt to involve the people.

The whole idea was to make the people of the aware of the claim that stopped people creating and from stepping out of the conventions of 'normal' life. The question of our control over ideas in this society has been important, control over ideas means control over everything, our behaviour, the choice between wage slavery and not eating.

Conflicts began to emerge in the groups over these problems. Some wanted to continue experimental work without necessarily becoming involved in the political, others to directly relate their theatre to the workers and the workers to the problems of the capitalist world. The problem has been recently illustrated by the split in a group which operated in South London, Westminster, 'Theatrese'. They divided between the tubes, making love to trees in the park, dancing, lying down in the streets—happenings in fact, and with a purpose. It was an attempt to break down the rigid ways people see things, and behave.

Pulling the Red Ladder out from the TUC

21 FEBRUARY was the day when over 20,000 trade unionists demonstrated in London against the Industrial Relations Bill. Part of the assembly in Hyde Park was the Agitprop Theatre group, now called Red Ladder Theatre. The actives didn't arrive the way other acts do, through a stage door, onto a stage in a dark, hushed, audacity. And this is not because the group members didn't dress up and walk through main doors at first. They did. They did this because of the way men and women lined up behind the barriers, ready to take out the crowd and set up their props at the end of each line. Any suggested reaction. To watch, you just get arrested.

But it could be demonstrating and was, for many in the group. They saw it as often a shallow and non-productive activity, in which, it was burnished into the labour movement and physical barriers, the disinterest of passers-by and the interest of the police. The police value of the activity was getting busted. The policeisation in the radical theatre is now stabilising. Both sides export continuously, but an offer, political theatre, is now developing. Within this you can find groups like Red Ladder and CAST on one hand—playing to working class audiences all over the country—and on the other the groups which have emerged from radical political groups like Gay Liberation and Women's Liberation. The latter provided a funny and accurate parody/attack on last week's 'Mass Movement' concert at the Albert Hall. Next week, names address and opinions on the movement.

THE DOUBLE BURDEN OF WORKING WOMEN

Valerie Clark

Women Workers Struggle for Their Rights (Fighting Wall Press) 1971

CAROL CONDON

Women workers' struggle for their rights is an essential part of the working people's struggle for equality and justice. Women workers' struggle is inseparable from the struggle of all workers, and is a crucial part of the struggle of all women for their rights.

Women workers have been involved in the struggle for women's rights for many years. They have struggled for the right to education, to work, to own property, to vote and to control their own bodies. They have struggled against discrimination and oppression based on gender.

But the fight for women's rights is not just a matter of争取 rights for women. It is also a matter of transforming the society in which women are oppressed. Women workers have shown that they are capable of organizing and fighting for their rights, and that they are capable of changing the world.

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WHAT WE STAND FOR

THE INTERNATIONAL Socialist is a democratic organisation whose membership is open to all who accept its main principles and who are willing to pay contributions and to work in one of its organisations. We are an independent working-class action for the abolition of capitalism and its replacement by a classless society with production for use and not for profit.

We work in the mass organisations of the working class and are firmly committed to a policy of internationalism.

Capitalism is imperial. The giant firms have investments throughout the world and owe no allegiance except to themselves and the economic system they maintain.

In Europe, the Common Market has been formed for the sole purpose of increasing the trade and profits of these multinational firms.

A single socialist state cannot indefinitely survive unless workers of other countries come to its aid by extending the socialist revolution.

In addition to building a revolutionary socialist organisation in this country, we are actively working to establish a world revolutionary socialist international independent of either Washington or Moscow. To this end we have close relationships with a number of other socialist organisations throughout the world.

We believe in the necessity to unite working-class theory with the day-to-day struggles of working people and therefore support all genuine demands that tend to improve their position and self-confidence of the working class.

We fight:
For rank and file control of the trade unions and the regular election of all full-time officials.
Against secret negotiations. We believe that all agreements should be
against strikes or by mass meetings.
For 100 per cent trade unionism and the defence of workers of all countries who come to our aid by extending the socialist revolution.
Against anti-trade union laws and any cuts on the right to strike, whether the action is called "official" or " unofficial ".
Against productivity deals and job evaluation for and against trade union unity and joint shop stewards' councils that tend to improve the position and self-confidence of the working class.

For equal pay and a better deal for young workers.
For an end to the wage rate of at least £2.5 a week.
Against unemployment, redundancies and lay-offs. We support the demand:
For the right to work.
For all workers in struggle. We seek to build multi-class movements within industry.
Against racism and police victimisation of black workers.
Against immigration restrictions.
For the right of coloured people and all oppressed groups to organise in their own defence.
Against all nuclear weapons and military alliances such as NATO and the Western Alliance.
Against secret diplomacy.
Against imperialism. We unconditionally support to and demand genuine national liberation movements.
For the nationalisation of the land, banks and major industries controlled by financiers and under world capitalism.
We are opposed to all ruling class policies and organisations. We work to build a revolutionary workers' party in Britain and to this end support the unity of all revolutionary groups.

The struggle for socialism is the central struggle of today. Workers' power is a world based on human solidarity, on the increasing of man's power over nature, that is, the abolition of the power of man over man, is certainly worth fighting for.

We are just talking about it. More than a century ago Karl Marx wrote:

"The philosophers have merely interpreted the world. The point is to change it.
If you want to change the world and build socialism, join us!"
Sinking into the politics of half measures and despair

ONE MAN AND ONE NAME alone brought any feelings of confidence to this week’s Communist Party Congress. The man: Jimmy Reid, the name: Democracy.

Congress’s first two days were underlined entirely by a current of gloom, reflecting membership, falling circulation of the Morning Star, falling dues payments and the lack of political education and discussion in the party.

General Secretary John Gollan’s opening speech did deal with these very problems. But the leaders and executive members who followed saw the problems as the result of political complacency rather than the lack of a programme among party members. Failure to correct this would amount to giving up the party policy, it seemed.

As a result, the day, beating off the opposition which bespeaks the party’s soft-centredism and too-soft policies towards the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia.

This victory by a five-to-one majority was achieved on only one elaborately phrasing the electoral campaign, a party of power and revolution.

Key outcome

A careful examination of the results of the party conference shows how the delegates of the incoherence of the party leadership is entirely with a view to encouraging left developments in the party, particularly in its Labour government.

Mr Reid and Angela Davis came in. They are both images of the kind of indecision that many delegates seek despite their votes for the leadership.

In the conference Robert Howard and Shop stewards’ leader introduced an emergency resolution on unemployment to the Congress. His resolution, passed with rapturous applause.

It is the left’s alleged fusion of parliamentary and industrial policies that was underlined to openly as the next Communist party. Again, it would seem that this is the real outcome of the Contras struggle as far as the party is concerned.

But the emergency motion on unemployment was contested over the inclusion of banning productivity deals in the resolution. This claim was vigorously argued. This would hardly hurt the Labour party.

The motion concentrated instead on outlining some measures to deal with unemployment. The motion went through on the nod and was endorsed.

Such is the structure of the Communist party, that one thing that is very difficult to do is to get the executive’s great slab of a motion on unemployment. But it was moved. It was moved in one piece.

And it was simple. The only road that had no boundaries and no direction.

Cruel question

Harry Mitchell, for instance, the GKN convenor from South Wales, raised the question of the party’s attitude to union leaders who campaign against unemployment and still go around advocating productivity deals which increase it. He was applauded and forgiven.

In the same line, the odd critic, the whole debate was punctuated with discussions on the most absurd reformism. A concentration was on the speakers to be on the councils where, if seats were won, most of the people would be skilled in the commitment and more and more skilled politicians.

This is the real club of decades of struggle and a series of questions to change the serious industrial militancy of the Communist party’s talk to ask.

For the Communist Party, it is not a question of demanding socialism but achieving the Labour government and constructing an independent revolutionary organisation in anticipation of the betrayal. The illusion is seriously populated with the result that the government will really be the be-

Saying journalists’ leaders

JOURNALISTS decided on London on Monday to continue their struggle to prevent the elderly, ruthless, unscrupulous and the journalists’ union leaders that the Daily Mirror and other tabloids are at the heart of the problem.

The broadsheet has argued for militant policies to win higher salaries and opposed redundancies and the union leaders are the people as a bill of a conservative party.

Two men warned on Monday to continue the efforts to promote pay to prevent members of the union’s leadership.

No wonder there is a current in the Communist party which gives serious voice to discussion and entry into the Labour Party.

The Communist workers’ debates was seen as a key congress discussion. As one speaker put it, this was an opportunity in the Gaitskell-dominated party to mobilize all sections of the British people to ensure that the election and the defeat of the Communist party.

Class issue

Here again the CP’s total subjection into the politics of half measures and defeat was one of the failures of the Gaitskell era. Mr Gollan’s speech was characterized by the lack of a programme for socialism was moved in one piece.

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Now Tory union
dashers turn to the student world

BY Graham Packham

TORY PROPOSALS, as vicious as those contained in the Industrial Relations Act are now being discussed by striking students’ unions.

The Department of Education has issued a ‘consultative document’ on the financing of students’ unions. This suggests that instead of the unions being financed by subventions paid for by each student for the local authorities, they should pay a fee for each term of the course of teaching.

This would encourage the colleges to make a ‘smaller cash return’ of union expenses, which would not benefit the union and it would cost them.

The Department of Education is also considering the proposals at this time. It has been revealed in the press about ‘misuse of taxpayers’ money.

What they mean is that the unions have been doing things the Tories did not agree to. Many students’ unions have supported strikes and workers, campaigned against the cuts in school meals, opposed the occupation of Northern Ireland by the British army and have ‘adopted’ industrialists, but the main press releases behind the new proposals comes from plans to expand higher education on the basis of the next 10 years—or in the main, in polytechnics, technical colleges and colleges of further education.

Five conditions

Libraries, will become more in order to create accommodation. The new union has been promised by new staff in other colleges.

The Tories know that students will fight more easily to smash the students’ unions now so that when the fight starts the students will be in a state of fight. They are trying to destroy the independence of the unions and to restrict academic freedom and as a result of the exercise is being virtually eradicated.

The union leaders are to be asked to destroy the independence of the unions and to restrict academic freedom. They are trying to destroy the independence of the unions and to restrict academic freedom. They are trying to destroy the independence of the unions and to restrict academic freedom.

The unions that are being held to account are the ones that are being held to account, and the students who are being held to account are the ones that are being held to account.

The students will be asked to do more pay reductions, which the unions have been promised by new staff in other colleges.

The so-called ‘right to union representation’ is a basic right to union representation.

After a company attempt to sack two men for being trade unionists.

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The so-called ‘right to union representation’ is a basic right to union representation.
The decision by the executive of the Engineering Union on Tuesday to back their members in Coventry's Tolworths may lead to the closures of every major factory in the city. More than 50,000 workers could be laid off.

The dispute is over the ending of a 30-year-old pay agreement that guaranteed to workers the average wage of skilled production workers in Coventry. The employers cancelled the agreement on 1 September and demanded that separate factory bargaining should replace it.

The engineers refused and since then they have staged 10 one-day strikes. For the last four weeks the employers have retaliated by imposing one-day lockouts immediately after the strikes.

But the strike did not stop the weekly strikes, and the nationalised Rolls Royce company intensified the restrictions in its 115000-odd weeklong work stoppages.

The employers’ attack is an important part of a general plan to control wages in the motor industry. The Coventry employers are led by Great Britain Leyland who is leading the campaign against the pay agreement and the increasing of trade union resistance.

The employers are getting tougher because of the current favourable situation for business. Unemployment in the city is higher than it has been for years. The workers’ order books are full and some of them feel that an all-out battle will be less costly now.

They are encouraged by the deep divisions that exist within and between the unions. The AUEW and the Transport Workers’ Union are in competition. Many TGU members believe that the toreado men have benefited from the past struggles of their workers without having contributed anything themselves. The TGU officers now resign from the right wing and the local full-time officials are being opposed by an militant activity within the union.

The employers are putting pressure on the TGU leadership to go along with the employers’ demands. The TGU Caterpillar Joint Committee is dominated by the left of the TGU and therefore the management.

TGWU officials are now under pressure from the Department of Employment visited Coventry and reported on the employers’ agreement. This was not publicly known to the workers.

The bosses are hoping that a number of other agreements will be used to the crucial importance to them. On 13 November, for example, a new rule came into being that cuts the supplementary benefit payable to families of strikers by a large amount.

It is widely thought that the Coventry Department of Employment officials have been instructed to interpret the rules in this way so as to deny this benefit to those involved in or affected by the strikes. This was admitted in an issue of the Financial Times last week.

The strikers believe that the Coventry employers have thrown down the gauntlet. However, the TGU meeting yesterday met the challenge. The agreement will be scrapped and a serious fight will be embarked on.

The workers will be encouraged to launch off-collective action in their opposition to the employers’ national pay claim will be subjected to a two-ballot test.

R: R: it's no joke

BRIESTOL—Grooming military men was shown on Tuesday at a mass meeting of Rolls Royce workers who voted to continue their strike.

John Blackley, a catering officer for the company, told the men: “This is a short-term battle, and it is not a permanent one.”

Ray Gardner, another union committee member, said that several firms in the area had stopped hiring because of the strike and that it was important for the workers to continue their strike.

The strike is being run by the TUC’s national council, which has set up a special committee to deal with the issue. The strike is expected to continue for at least another week.

The workers are prepared to put up a fight, and they are determined to win back their jobs.

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