POVERTY: THE HIDDEN TRUTH

BRITAIN's two biggest unions continue to fight and avoid taking tough action to deal with the dictatorial and anti-union management at Fine Tubes, Plymouth where their members have been on official strike for union recognition for 91 weeks.

In a letter to Tory Minister of Employment Robert Carr on 1 March, Jack Jones, secretary of the Transport Workers, suggested that his union and the engineers would be prepared to settle for priority of re-employment for the strikers, instead of reinstatement.

The letter follows last week's rejection of the Fine Tubes' final offer by the 45 strikers. The offer, coupled with empty phases about the company's policy of firing only employees of the 'highest calibre', makes no statement at all about union recognition.

It amounts to re-employment of the strikers only if and when new jobs become available in the factory. Meanwhile, the company implies, the strikers should sign on at the labour exchange.

To prepare the climate for this 'final offer', the two unions recommended that picketing and picketing should be stopped. These vital tactics were hurting Fine Tubes management where it hurts. Large orders and contracts had been lost to the firm.

The strikers have decided again to seek wide blacking of the Plymouth plant. This week members of the strike committee were once more touring the country seeking support.

Full-time officials have asked the strikers not to resume picketing and blacking until Robert Carr's good offices have been tried again.

And both unions are bothered that if renewed picketing and blacking were supported officially, they might infringe the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act in which they are both formally opposed. The unions have avoided using the strength of their national members to settle the Fine Tubes management.

Active support in blacking Fine Tubes' products or supplies is more than ever essential. Money is still badly needed since the AUEW national funds have managed to find only £100 for their striking members since 15 June last year.

Financial support should be sent to the Fine Tubes Transport, c/o 48 Stuart Road, Plymouth PL2 4EF.

MAKE WORSE

The expected tiny handout in the budget to those officially classified as poor will do absolutely nothing to ease the real situation. It is likely to make it worse by bringing people above the poverty line, where they will lose some of their benefits and have to pay income tax.

Bouquet argues that if a poverty fund is substituted for a poverty line then the real figures emerge. They are:

- Two million living below the supplementary benefits level, who are entitled to the means-tested Family Income Supplement.
- 4.2 million people in households receiving supplementary benefit.
- At least a further four million people whose incomes are barely above the national average. These include 1.4 million pensioners and 3.6 million people in households which, after allowing for rent and mortgage payments, had less than £5 a week clear in net resources.

That adds up to 10 million but does not include the unemployed, sick and disabled people without benefits and fatherless families not receiving supplementary benefit. Allowing for them, one-fifth of the population are living in poverty.

TWISTED PRIORITIES

These appalling figures show that bargaining with the system does nothing to help working people. A book published last week by members of the Fabian Society—Including Bouquet—shows that poverty actually increased under the last Labour government.

The term 'poverty' of more than 10 million people in one of the richest nations of the world is a condemnation of the twisted priorities of the profit system.

It underlines the crucial need to build a genuine socialist movement that will use the enormous resources now controlled by a tiny minority to ensure a life free from poverty and want for the entire population.

TEN MILLION people in Britain—more than one-fifth of the population—are living in poverty. This shock figure strips aside government camouflage to show the real state of Tory Britain today.

Nicholas Bouquet, a leading authority in the field of the social services, shows in the magazine New Society how official statistics and the use of the 'poverty line' help to cover up the real situation affecting millions of working people.

Poverty, in government terms, is defined as people with incomes below supplementary benefit level. The 'poverty line' is used by Labour and Tory governments to justify the move away from free social services towards 'selectivity', with the implication that those above the poverty line do not need assistance.

This Sunday
Fine Tubes Benefit
Starring Alex Glasgow, Jake Thackray, East of Eden, Bobby Campbell, Gordon McCulloch, The Critics Group, David Cliffe Alagam Comper: Bernadette Devlin, MP Sunday 12 March, 7.30pm Camden Town Hall, Euston Road, NW1 Tickets £5--limited number available at door.
Prisoners the press prefers to forget

The Turkish criminal code is based on a selection of articles from Blumenau's "Le Code Pénal de 1920." One article states that "The Turcophile makes no mention of the domination and position of the political and legal order of the state, and must be punished by heavy sentences of five to ten years."

Among intellectuals recently put on trial for treason by the President and the government are representatives of the International Committee of Intellectuals Against the Turkish War. The trials are characterized by a lack of legal protection and a heavy burden of evidence on the defendants. The trials are seen as a show of force and a warning to any who challenge the government's authority.

The presses are being censored and the right to freedom of the press is under threat. The government is using every means at its disposal to suppress any criticism or dissent. The international community should be aware of this situation and take action to protect the rights of the press in Turkey.

**HUGE DEMO AGAINST RENAULT'S COURT**

For several months, France's nationalized car company, Renault, has been the target of protests from its massive Billancourt factory. Despite the government's attempts to push through a new law that would allow the company to fire workers who participate in strikes, the workers have refused to cooperate. They have conducted a series of strikes, which have lasted for over a month. The strikes have been met with violent tactics by the police, who have used tear gas and water cannons to disperse the protesters.

The workers have been demanding better working conditions and higher wages. They have also been protesting against the privatization of the company. Renault's parent company, General Motors, has announced plans to sell its stake in the company, which has sparked outrage among the workers. The protest is a significant challenge to the government's policies and a test of its commitment to workers' rights.

**ANARCHISTS**

They are now taking a new form of action against the government. They are using social networks to organize and coordinate their actions. They are targeting the government's infrastructure, such as bridges and power stations. They are also targeting banks and other financial institutions. These actions are not limited to rallies and protests, but are designed to disrupt the government's ability to function.

The government is responding with a crackdown on the anarchists. Police have been deployed in large numbers to patrol the streets and prevent the anarchists from carrying out their actions. The government has also been working with the social media companies to block access to their accounts.

**FISH FACTORY SIT-DOWN**

One worker is killed every two hours in Italy. Productivity, death rates, and wage cuts are some of the reasons for this. The government should be held accountable for these events. The workers should be given the right to organize and negotiate for better working conditions and wages.

**UNTIL REALITY IS TRANSFORMED**

Until reality is transformed in Latin America, the Cuban revolution is a beacon of hope for the working class. The Cuban revolutionary government has led the way in transforming society and its people. The government has implemented policies that have improved the lives of its citizens, and it has taken steps to ensure the rights of its people.

The Cuban government has been a model for other countries in the region, and its success has inspired other countries to follow its lead. The Cuban revolution has been a source of inspiration for people around the world, and it has shown that it is possible to transform society and make it better for all.

**THE WHITE RHODIAN WING**

The white Rhodian wing has its own opinion about the function of the white Rhodian wing. It believes in the idea of a "New Land," which would be a "Rhodian's war against aarchy." This wing is composed of white Rhodians who are opposed to any form of domination or control by the government. The wing is composed of white Rhodians who are opposed to any form of domination or control by the government.

The white Rhodian wing has its own opinion about the function of the white Rhodian wing. It believes in the idea of a "New Land," which would be a "Rhodian's war against aarchy." This wing is composed of white Rhodians who are opposed to any form of domination or control by the government. The wing is composed of white Rhodians who are opposed to any form of domination or control by the government.
Freedom popped

POLITICAL CENSORSHIP hits even the broadside world of pop. In Britain there is a total blackout on Paul McCartney's 'Give Ireland Back to the Irish,' but worse crimes are being committed by South African songsters.

A Johannesburg city councillor has made a public apology for a song called 'Uhuru' played by a Pop group at a concert in Pioneer Park. Speaking on a matter of 'urgent public importance' at the council's monthly meeting, Mr Motsy Sklar, chairman of the Health and Amenities Committee, said one of the pop groups at the free concert arranged by the council had played 'Uhuru,' the Swahili word for 'freedom.' 'I am sorry to say the number was used,' said the abject and grovelling Mr Sklar.

He said no check had been made on the programme, but he assured the council that in future every programme will be carefully checked and vetted.

Some 3000 people had attended the concert and because of their good behaviour the council decided to hold more of them. But there will be no more songs about freedom.

PS: In case you hadn't guessed, the concert is for whites only.

NURSES at the new Peterborough Hospital have been told by management not to wear their union badges when on duty 'as they may be harmful to patients who come in contact with them.' It's a bit like having the plague.

Disco-detect

SPEECHES and articles by the ton have drawn attention to the fact that effective strikes and picketing are a threat to Britain's civilized values. This dire problem has not disappeared with the ending of the miners' strike.

Fancy that... 

'Stokes calls Bathgate bluff' 

Workers Press 29 February

ASTMS members picketing the Daniel Doncaster plant in Sheffield have been doing their hit too. When one of the more enthusiastic blacklegs drove his car at the picket line at 20mph, the strikers had the cheek to jump clear, with the result that the unfortunate defender of all that is best in Britain smashed his motor into the factory gate.

But these dangerous subversives had not finished there. When the managing director arrived in his car, the blacklegs, now closely supervised by the police, pointed out to the guard in a loud voice that the "boastful vehicle was carrying no road tax disc. Somewhat shamefacedly, the police were forced to book him.

When managers can no longer dodge paying their taxes, British civilisation is teetering on the edge of the abyss.

ANYBODY still unconvinced that the police made a special drive to intimidate anti-interment demonstrators on 3 February should note this: Sean O'Toole, arrested in Whitehall on that day, is still being held in Brixton Prison. He faces three intimidation charges. At the magistrates' court and at the Old Bailey last week he was refused bail, the following terms: £500, imposing three independent sentences of £200 each, plus £100 each.

Sweet William

MR WILLIAM CRAIG, hard-line right-winger in the Strontian par-

lament, who has recently set up his own para-military organisation, the Ulster Vanguard, has a certain smooth ability in the art of hugging vice-taughts.

Interviewed by a southern Irish radio and television on the responsibilities of an 'independent Ulster', Mr Craig said that it could not be ruled out. What form would it take? Perhaps like the 1920s, he replied, when some Catholics were made 'unwelcoming' at the time and others were 'con-

victed to leave their homes.'

What he said came as a surprise to nationalists, who were out of their jobs at gunpoint and beaten savagely by Orange mobs, who 'convinced them to leave their homes by the simple method of setting fire to them.'

Fortunately, the marching song of the Ulster Vanguard is rather more explicit in its views. One verse goes: 'Blow a kiss to the Vanguard is the name.'

And if we go berserk at times who really can we blame?

For Ulster's sacred soul with blood is running red.

And soon it will be more so with a million Catholic dead.

ANOTHER bazaar of male dominos.

The usual aim of an increase in the public prosecutor's fee is to create an executioner for the department of prosecution. It specified that the prospec-

tive hangman should be made and preferably 'conversant with execution procedures.'

But Miss Anita Chau, a 15-year-

old secretary from Kuang Lumphur, has applied for the job. 'I believe that you only have to pull a lever,' she said. The job carries a retainer of £7 a month, with £1 for each execution plus travelling expenses.

Miss Chau is a fan of the novels of Miss Agatha Christie.

Niet, Narodny

WOULD you expect to be better off in the Moscow Narodny Bank in London? A socialist enterprise free from the trials and tribulations of the outside, bound like capitalist world? Sadly, no.

A £4000 overdraft is negotiated just the same by the Bank Employees' Union, etc, per cent. The cost of living increase and a further 6 per cent in wage evaluation. The cost of living increase is just over half of the actual rise in the cost of living.

Both are to be cut in order to keep the retail price of "goods" reasonable. But the government asks for 'honesty,' and, of course, co-operation: interested, but that is expected. But they are interested, but that is expected.

The sole object of the talks between the TUC, the CBI and the government is from the point of view of the employing class, to safeguard profits, to safeguard the cost of living, the cost of wages rise and the increase in real wages. The right shoulder of the TUC leadership are deeply concerned about the highest amount of the government's been saved in the cost of living increase. The government's biggest fear, every bit as much the right, the responsibility of leading a real fight.

The government's latest tactics can be beaten only by militant action. The interests of all workers, whether their wages are high or low, demand that it should be beaten.
The Tory unionists fear that Northern Ireland is under increasing strain. Splits are developing that will determine the speed at which the British government will move with its much heralded "new initiative." British big business has wanted to change the basis of its control over Northern Ireland for several years. Now that it owns more property in the South than in the North, it finds the bigots who have been running things for it in Stormont for 50 years rather embarrassing.

But until now it has failed to understand the appeal of the Orange Order to Ulster Protestants. It has also been very remiss in its treatment of the minorities, which the bigots who have been running things for it in Stormont for 50 years rather embarrassing.

But until now it has failed to understand the appeal of the Orange Order to Ulster Protestants. It has also been very remiss in its treatment of the minorities. It is the political expression of the capitalist class's need to mobilize its forces to remove the political structure of the Six Counties. The Alliance Party has now rejected this threat to their interests, and they have been described as "Ulster with a fresh face." "The Alliance Party has opposed" is an argument that it has made more difficult the reconciliation of the Catholic and Protestant communities. It is in no way supportive of the activities or objectives of the anti-war movement. "The Alliance Party talks a great deal about sectarianism. For instance, it sees the IRA essentially as a sectarian force whose activities have upset the British Army's 'non-coercive' policy of keeping the peace. The party insists that the Six Counties problem is a sectarian one, not one of the border. They conveniently forget that partition and the Stormont state are the primary basis for sectarianism. All this simply emphasizes that sectarianism is at least in its most violent forms an obstacle to the effective regeneration of the Five Counties. Thus, no real progress can be made in Ulster, and no real progress can be made to end the sectarian regime. But something which has been created and is repeatedly reinforced for several centuries does not die overnight.

The activities of William Craig, a former minister in the Stormont government, remind us of this. He has been drifting members of his new Unionist party towards a more democratic form of rule.

Unemployment, bad housing, and anti-social behaviour remain relevant to loyalist workers. But in the new Alliance Party, which is working-class, or with any other pro-Dublin party, Protestant workers and their organizations are not the objects of ridicule by Alliance leaders who 'disputes the province', 300,000 unemployed and half a million in the pockets of the governing party. The Alliance Party's strategy is to defend the position against all attacks. To fight against the enemy, the Alliance Party must be ready to defend the position and oppose all attacks.

Craig has called for an end to the use of rubber bullets. Everybody understands what alternative he has in mind. We have heard 'Normal Sunday' described as 'Grouse Sunday.'

Further views the new Alliance movement with contempt, describing it as a "pro" for the Catholic Unionist Party. "Paddy" Devlin, the new Alliance leader, has become the spokesman for the new Alliance Party.

It is still maintaining its extreme position and is exploiting the situation by preparing that any change in the 1920 Act should be subject to a referendum. Craig supported the motion. It was defeated by two votes. The Alliance Party and the Alliance Party.

The lack of a centralised leadership within the extreme loyalist movement has been one reason for the failure of the "Northern Ireland" movement to make any determined "backlash." In recent weeks, however, there have been signs of increased sectarian activity by the Alliance Party. There have been deaths and shootings. The new Alliance Party has been almost completely isolated.

Paddy Devlin, abhorrent opposition, has been elevated to several sensitive positions, including two senior ministerial posts in Belfast.

The working-class and lower-middle-class sections of the population have been especially hard hit. The Alliance Party's approach to the problem of housing is that of the Alliance Party. The Alliance Party.

The Alliance Party's approach to the problem of housing is that of the Alliance Party. The Alliance Party.

None of the forces presently leading the campaign against the Unionist state against the British Army. The Alliance Party for the "correct" policy to develop these points. They do not even make outspoken pro-imperialist propaganda. None of the forces presently leading the campaign are against the Unionist state against the British Army. The Alliance Party has the correct policy to develop these points. They do not even make outspoken pro-imperialist propaganda. None of the forces presently are against the Unionist state against the British Army. The Alliance Party.

Leaders of the Ulster Vanguard at an election rally: William Craig is second from left, standing next to Billy Taylor.

Chairman of the Alliance Party,

Home Rule rallies at the beginning of this century but still possess a considerable electoral support. To the Ulster Vanguard's Craig thundered: 'You don't know what a war will fight that war through to victory.'

The Alliance Party has not succeeded in publishing a bulletin, Loyalist News, which has been used to combat Sinn Fein's counter-bulletin, Cross-Border News, and to repeat the traditional "Cal" message.

The first issue of L.A.W. states: 'If the Houses of Parliament and the Civil Service are released, the movement will be able to continue and production will not be the main problem as it is.'

The leaders of the Alliance Party have now succeeded in the creation of a new party, the Ulster Vanguard, which has been described as a "Unionist with a fresh face."
MASS MEETINGS of more than 600 shop stewards in the shipbuilding and engineering unions have decided to organise district action to back their demands for more pay and better conditions. They have allocated two months after the collapse of pay talks between the engineering unions and employers, militancy is in the air again.

The engineers’ claim—covering 1½ million workers in the principal engineering unions—grows out of the Basic Wage Agreement of 1972, which fixed basic rates at £5 2s 6d for skilled workmen, 8s 6d for semi-skilled and 6s for unskilled manual work. This was raised to £5 3s 9d for skilled, 8s 9d for semi-skilled and 7s for unskilled manual workers in 1974. The part-time rate is the same as for employed workmen, except that the rate paid also includes a provision for the lay-off pay, equal pay for women, and 40 years of settlement for only one year.

The employers rejected this claim in December and are now demanding a settlement that will lower the skilled basic rate, and in the skilled category again, nearly to the 1974 level.

Faced with this total breakdown in negotiations, the National Union of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions—led by Harry McLelland of the Antagonistic Union of Engineering Workers—decided to put their claims on a factory-to-factory basis. They hope to win widespread support for a serious disagreement between engineering management and skilled manual workers: a strike, or the failure of the claim.

WRONG

The employers’ offer was worth about 7½ per cent and there is little doubt that the vote must be another one for the Tory government and with their approval. But the unions are not alone in this; they suggested that it was found unfair, and that the unions should pursue their claim at the head of the country. This is what the unions have now decided to do. The employers are certainly concerned about this decision and many organized employers have condemned it as wrong.

The employers are hoping that the present gains limits of unemployment, with the present economic conditions, it is believed that the Act which made unofficial strikes illegal, will be one of the union’s demands and that the unions must consider the unprecedented situation. The point of view that is to face the public and the fact that the unions, the employers and the members of the country must consider the unprecedented situation. The point of view is to face the public and the fact that the unions, the employers and the members of the country must consider the unprecedented situation. The point of view is to face the public and the fact that the unions, the employers and the members of the country must consider the unprecedented situation.

LEAFLETS

Because of its traditions, size, composition and higher degree of centralization the Draughtsmen’s Union has also succeeded in involving more of its members in the general strike for national scales and has also run its campaign by publishing an all in settlement at different factories in a weekly union newsletter. This union is a very strong union and its members have been out of work for a long time. The TGWU has also included local bargaining to help the local members’ unions or is even proposed at present. Neither the AUEW nor the Transport Workers Union has had special social or political influence, and the TGWU’s influence has been far more effective in implementing the new national wage policy. The TGWU’s increased spending on more effective new industry has resulted in a national flight. The TGWU does not want this, so they are just to justify such a national flight by other means.

If there is a lack of interest in a national claim then the unions should take the situation and bring business to a head, to issue leaflets, and posters. They should organize meetings in factories, and have mass meetings. Jack Jones and other TGWU officials will not make the country speak at the factories.

BOAST

If this were done more enthusiasm would be created and mobilized for the national flight. If the TGWU were to have this sort of flight, let’s see how the workers respond. That was the flight the TGWU could have smashed the government’s pay policy and have a real flight over wages.

If they didn’t want to call a national flight they certainly could have run a national campaign. This could have been used to attack the flight on an overtime and a week to work.

STOPPAGES

They could have arbitrarily cut the working week to 30 hours or 35 hours of fighting for shorter hours and fighting longer hours.

They could have selected various important decentralized stoppages in every factory in that way, and with the TGWU’s help, could have gained support and productivity deals would be increased.

Some supporters of the confederation’s policy have pointed out that the Draughtsmen’s Union has a long history of successful general type campaigns against the employers and that no reason why they cannot do the same. The union this time sees responsible but the campaign is not quite so simple.

The Draughtsmen’s Union has a long tradition of fighting for national pay and they have lost them at many factories and industrial areas and confronting that with the unions, demand that these be both recognized and extended to all factories.

The manual workers do not have the same tradition and have normally relied upon the militancy of local shop stewards to put up wages independently of any national strategy.

The Draughtsmen’s Union is small and compact compared to the large and mixed nature of the manual workers’ unions and the leadership of the Draughtsmen’s Union, with nationally agreed leadership to that of the manual workers’ unions or is even proposed at present. Neither the AUEW nor the Transport Workers Union has had special social or political influence, and the TGWU’s influence has been far more effective in implementing the new national wage policy.

How the law will bind the unions

EVERY written collective agreement is binding, employers are now legally binding—under the Public Authorities Act 1969, for instance, the Ford Motor Company attempted to get its collective agreement abridged against the union in 1969, to have the Public Authorities Act 1969 which allowed any one of its tactics with local factory claims, but the TGWU could use its threats to fight the Fordist suppliers. The TGWU could also use its threats to fight the Fordist suppliers. The TGWU could also use its threats to fight the Fordist suppliers.

Unfortunately, the TGWU hasn’t bothered to prove its point in practice.

The TGWU could have combined any one of these tactics with local factory claims, but the TGWU could use its threats to fight the Fordist suppliers. The TGWU could also use its threats to fight the Fordist suppliers. The TGWU could also use its threats to fight the Fordist suppliers.

The employers hope that unemploy-ment talks that are not unreason-able will happen when the TGWU is ready to stop. The TGWU is ready to stop. The TGWU is ready to stop. The TGWU is ready to stop.

This is why the current policy must be opposed.

DEMAND

Engineers workers should demand the recall of the AUEU National Committee and that the union must change its1. Firstly, clear all the reasons for the dispute.

The TGWU and the TGWU’s unions are not unreason-able when it comes to going on strike. The TGWU is ready to stop. The TGWU is ready to stop. The TGWU is ready to stop. The TGWU is ready to stop.

Firstly, clear all the reasons for the dispute.

Secondly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirdly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Ninthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Tenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eleventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twelfthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventeenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Nineteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twentiethly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Firstly, clear all the reasons for the dispute.

Secondly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirdly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Ninthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Tenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eleventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twelfthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventeenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Nineteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twentiethly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Firstly, clear all the reasons for the dispute.

Secondly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirdly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Ninthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Tenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eleventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twelfthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventeenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Nineteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twentiethly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Firstly, clear all the reasons for the dispute.

Secondly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirdly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Ninthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Tenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eleventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twelfthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventeenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Nineteenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twentiethly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Firstly, clear all the reasons for the dispute.

Secondly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Thirdly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fourthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Fifthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Sixthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Seventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eighthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Ninthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Tenthly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Eleventhly, all the reasons for the dispute.

Twelfthly, all the reasons for the dispute.
A HANDBILL of men have reached the moon at massive cost. Soon Concorde will take a few wealthy businessmen across the Atlantic in just three hours. Their "bill" will be £1000 each.

Yet millions of ordinary working people all over the world suffer because they are unable to travel quite such distances, at reasonable speed, in any sensible manner. The technology is there, but it is not being used in the interests of ordinary people.

Public transport has long been seen by our rulers as an expendable part of the social services. The politicians—Tony and Labour—have been strong on promises but in practice have put profit first.

Cut in half

In 1966 Barbara Castle, then Minister of Transport, said: "We must clearly expand and develop public transport and make it far more convenient, rapid and reliable." Less than three months later London Transport cut services for the second time within a year. In 20 years London’s bus fleet has been cut in half.

Bercht’s railway axis has been used enthusiastically by his successors. Today Richard Marsh, following Lord Robens’ path from Labour minister to steel industry boss, plans further service cuts and railway workshop closures.

The National Railways Company (kindly bought up by the Labour government from private enterprise with taxpayers’ money) is now abandoning dozens of local bus services—so the government can use them.

At the same time fares have rocketed. In January many Londoners faced a 50 per cent increase overnight and British Rail has just announced a 5 per cent fare rises. In many towns school children now pay the full fare in the morning rush hour.

It is little wonder public transport is in a spiral of decline when cuts and fare increases drive still more people away. But the half the families in Britain have no car and the decline in services causes widespread hardship.

Increased travelling time has effectively cancelled out any reductions in the working week. Higher fares cut into real wages. Children cannot get to school safely and quickly. The old are forced to give up travel.

When the employers announce the latest pay cuts and huge mass redundancies, most people believe them. But just look at London Transport figures for a typical year, 1969:

- Declared loss £10.7 million
- Interest payments £11.4 million
- Fuel tax, rates etc. £5.9 million

While they declared a loss of £10.7 million they were in fact making the government in various ways a total of £17.3 million. A £6.7 million profit would have been a more truthful picture—but that would not have suited a policy of cuts and fare increases.

And the business would not have doubt have put in for a bigger public sector. Just like the miners, public transport workers are being screwed down for the benefit of the money lenders and big business.

In every survey of bus and train services the most important demand passengers make is for a more reliable service. Yet reliability is the first casualty of the cutting for profit. On a two-minute service you will hardly notice that a bus is missing. On a 20-minute service you will be left feeling pretty sore.

Yet until the growing unemployment cut into the services 20-year-old staff shortages, lots of buses cut out were a regular sight in every transport garage. London Transport liked it that way—they saved up to £2 million a year.

Last summer they came up with a plan to restrict overtime because of the cost—and to cut out buses instead.

Pretty pleased

A tremendous speed-up, say the London busmen driving more miles in 40 hours than did 25 years ago when working 40 hours, has had its own impact on services. Most of the new one-man buses are being worked to the same or faster schedules than the crew buses they replace. With turn round times also cut to the minimum, the employers have been pretty pleased.

Depicted of efficient public transport workers have been forced to rely on the motor car. An ever increasing number of lorries dog our streets. The growing problem of road congestion, now said to be costing the economy around £500 million a year, is directly related to the reduction in use of public transport. A survey of traffic entering central London in the morning rush hours shows that between 1957 and 1967 there was a 52 per cent increase in the number of cars and a 27 per cent reduction in the number of buses. This meant that 23,000 extra cars replaced 1,600 buses occupying 4% times as much road space but carrying 50,000 fewer people.

There are many other ways in which we suffer due to cuts in public transport. There are more accidents. In 1965 the cost of accidents involving injury was put at £246 million.

Everywhere old people find it too costly and difficult to get about. For workers the effect is to lengthen working days. 15 minutes on each journey due to inadequate transport means another 2½ hours a week, or at average wages, around £1.50.

Transport policy is now focused on building a massive system of urban motorways to cater for the increasing number of workers forced to rely on the motor car due to the lack of efficient public transport. In London the Ringways are likely to cost around £2,000 million. Some sections will cost as much as £24 million a mile.

At the same time almost a quarter of a million people will lose their homes, adding to the present severe housing shortage. Countless more will find their lives effected by the smell and noise of a motorway on their doorstep.

In Britain, vested interests back these plans to the hilt. The powerful British Road Federation has prepared detailed propaganda to back up the Greater London Council policies.

The BRF includes construction firms, the Cement and Concrete Association, the British Steel Corporation, the oil companies Shell and Esso—and even the funeral directors. All are keen to safeguard their future share of the profit cake.

Add to this the pressure from the motor manufacturers and allied trades and it is clear that some of the motor forces behind British capitalism are pushing for motorways because an ever-expanding motor industry means bigger profits.

Yet it is already clear that these policies will not solve the problem of getting from A to B. In fact, the evidence from America and Japan is that they will make matters worse.

Motorways in cities tend to be a very expensive way of moving the traffic jams a few miles down the road. The motorways generate traffic and lead to increased congestion on approach roads.

Urban motorways will produce profits all right—but at the expense of destroying our cities, and making pollution of our environment worse.

Free fares

For this reason there are growing demands for some urgent action. Demands for an end to motorway madness and experiments in free public transport have grown.

A 'free fare' experiment has recently been carried out in Rome. In Stockholm a big scheme for cheap bus travel has been introduced. At Runcorn new town the aim is to give priority to cheap bus travel and to discourage the motor car.

But the contradictions in capitalism make any real solution impossible without a change in society. Vested interests will make sure that any experiments are limited and that the cost of service cutbacks are borne by the working class. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way. Workers in the industry have suffered the decline in pay and increase in fares. Before the war when the wages table was nearer the bottom than the top.

Despite grand union leaders, one has been sold out in the song. Productivity hit them hard.

London busmen, strong in 1948, but London Transport just 10,000 men have hardly imitated.

Busmen have carried the can of being first in the face an irate public, had services and subsided the intolerable sights.

Only a small number of busmen have been able to organise the fight for better wages and working conditions and to save jobs.

THE POWER GAME

Forget the fairy tales of the trade union leaders. They tell you about the efficiency of the electricity supply industry and the wonders of production. In every deal, there are the little known profits that bosses don’t tell you about. The long hours and rank-and-file taking the fight for better wages and working conditions and to save jobs. 25p, plus 30p postage.

PLUTO PRESS

6 Counts Gardens, London, E7 0DN

Special feature by London busman CHRIS DAVIDSON

Source: British Industry Floods Campaign, ex Road Research Laboratory. These policies will not solve the problem of getting from A to B. In fact, the evidence from America and Japan is that they will make matters worse.
Tories are sitting on a pile of repressive, anti-protest legislation

FRED MATTHEWS, the pithead worker who was brutally run over and killed while he was peacefully picketing Keadby power station during the miners' strike, was not allowed to worker to die for the cause of union solidarity—and he won't be the last.

While blatant violence against workers has always been the bosses' most potent weapon of intimidation, it is usually only employed as a last resort.

After scores of arrests, the miners began to realise that, with the help of an ever-willing police force, the Tories are sitting pretty on a pile of repressive, anti-protest legislation that is aimed specifically at limiting the right of all working men and women to picket.

With industrial militancy growing in power every day, it is inevitable that more and more trade unionists will be involved in strike action.

Many of them will have little or no experience of picketing or of knowledge of their slender rights when it comes to the various forms of public protest.

This brief guide to the law as it relates to picketing, is presented as a guide to readers to prevent needless false alarms or fines while taking part in their struggles.

Quick to see the potential power of picketing, Britain's capitalist states were already formulating restrictive legislation almost a century ago.

Under Section 2 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act (1875) it is illegal:

1. to assault or intimidate such other person or his wife or children, or injure his property or;
2. to prevent, by means of a picketing line, such other person from going from place to place;
3. to prevent any tools, clothes or other property from being used by such other person, or deprive him of or hinder him in the use thereof;
4. to watch or beset the house or other premises on which such other person resides, or works, or to the approach to such house or premises;
5. to prevent such other person from using or occupying any premises in a disorderly manner as to or through any registered view.

Forbidden

This is the basic piece of law regarding picketing, despite the fact that it was made in a time when trade unions had barely begun to exist.

Under those regulations, particularly sub-section 4, it would seem that any form of group action is forbidden, but in 1906, the Trades Disputes Act did legalise picketing, but only for the purpose of peacefully persuading any worker to work, or peacefully ascertaining information.

The 1906 Act is no way affects the other four sub-sections of the old laws, and in fact the moment a picketing line is set up to be 'peaceful' then the old iron fist of the law is dropped again.

The picketing line, for the strikers manning picket lines, the key questions are:

a) What constitutes 'intimidation', and
b) When does picketing cease to be 'peaceful'?

You don't have to be a hardened veteran of either the trade union movement or a politician to see that charming little points of law are relied on in favour of the local magistrate and his policemen.

Intimidate

Most courts accept the definition of 'intimidation' as found in the Disputes and Trade Union Act (1927). This states that to 'intimidate' means to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependents or of damage to any person or property.

What the courts seem to have forgotten, quite conveniently, is that this particular piece of legislation was totally repealed in 1946. Nevertheless, that extraordinarily indulgent and loose piece of drafting is still the definition commonly accepted by magistrates.

As for when picketing ceases to be 'peaceful', that judgement is left entirely to the police officer on the ground. They even have the power to make arrests 'in anticipation of a breach of the peace', and can do so if they think that there might be too many picketers present at any given location.

A policeman does attempt to limit the number of pickets to that which he considers reasonable, then those who refuse his request for them to leave can be arrested on the spot for 'obstruction of a policeman in the execution of his duty'.

Lastly, we come to the somewhat terrifying subject of riot.

Elements

The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act (1875) carefully points out that picketing activity in no way falls outside the laws relating to 'riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or sedition, or any offence against the State or the Sovereign.'

Bearing in mind, we should remind ourselves as to what exactly constitutes a riot. There need be only five necessary elements present in any gathering of people for it to be 'legally' a riot:

1. the number of persons taking part must be at least three;
2. they must have a common purpose;
3. a resolution or inception of that purpose;
4. on an attempt to help one another, by necessity, against any person who may oppose them in the execution of their common purpose;
5. force in violence not merely used in a common purpose but displayed in such a manner as to alarm at least one person of reasonable firmness and courage.

The line between militant picketing and a riot is a very thin one indeed.

Police officers generally need little excuse to formally read the Riot Act, and trade union history is full of the reminders of the bloodshed that has inevitably followed such occasions.

No doubt there are many men and women who have stood as pickets and been 'allowed' to break these laws.

But like all laws designed to oppress the working man, the law regards picketing as both cold-blooded and easy to enforce when the 'need' arises.

In the coming months, as both the Tories and the working-class movement dig their toes in for a long and bitter battle, there can be little doubt that the police will eventually be instructed to apply the law to its fullest extent.

The primary duty of a picket is to be effective on the street to be at the forefront of the immediate struggle.

He is of little use to our cause behind bars, or attracting fines which could drain union funds.

If we cannot win the battle on the picket lines, we shall certainly face no better in the bosses' courts.

TRUTH ABOUT 'BLOODY SUNDAY'

WHAT HAPPENED IN DERRY

Name

Address

Send . . . . copies of 5p per copy
plus 3p post, 6 copies or more
post free.

Send to Socialist Worker,
5 Cottle Street,
London E2 8DN.
Why the press barons want to blow the Last Post over the Bugle

THERE may be more than 56,000 jobless on Merseyside. There may be shunt housing on a scale to rival any other part of this fair land. But the people of Liverpool are lucky.

On the face of it, at least, one of the commercial newspapers in the area are owned and controlled by the Liverpool Post and Echo organisation ensures that they are not threatened by publication of the naffy facts of how or in whose pursuit their city is run.

The Liverpool Echo, hand in hand with big business and the city’s political classes, wants to keep it that way. Sadly for them, the situation is more than a little troubled.

Over the past year disquiet has flowed over openly. The Echo’s own journalists have set up a paper, the Liverpool Free Press, which, to its great credit, prints the awkward stories the millionaire press feels no room for.

Perhaps more significantly still, a group of people in the Toxteth but skilled in the art of pestering newspaper editors have started their own paper and made it survive by campaigning for change.

Not surprisingly, the Echo organisation has been taking steps to deal with the Toxteth Bugle.

About six months ago certain advertisers were told that if they bought space in the Bugle, they would be unable to advertise in the Echo or the Post. As these are Liverpool’s only daily papers, the Echo evening and the Post morning this was a useful threat for the millionaire press.

But it was not the success they expected and the campaigning Bugle was becoming something more than a nuisance. So at the turn of the year the Echo disposed of the idea of a rival paper. It would be called the Anfield Times, and except for its colour and back pages would be identical to the Liverpool Post and Echo organisation’s many local papers.

Stories of Toxteth Bugle news would be slipped around the usual middle grade to give the impression of a Toxteth group of local papers.

The effect of Toxteth Bugle news would be ignored and the middle grade would be more easily won. The advertising rates would be slightly lower than the Echo’s and their readership increase would make the millionaire Echo had killed its small but significant circulation.

While floating the idea of a rival paper to the Bugle, the Echo organisation was also operating behind the scenes to split the people who actually ran the paper.

Chris Maher, one of the paper’s leading lights, was offered a job writing for the rival Echo on the venture. He was offered £2,682,465 profit a year.

But the Bugle is the expression of a spirit which is opposed to such home- spreading and the people concerned were determined to put up a fight.

Over the past weeks, leaflets have been sent out encouraging advertisers to boycott any new Echo paper. Two demonstrations have been held outside the Echo offices protesting at the attempt to kill the Bugle. From their own experience, the Bugle people know just what kind of paper the Anfield Times would be. And they know that they do not want it.

The Liverpool Echo has a long history of printing nothing which might conceivably offend its advertisers. When two staff journalists wrote an article exposing phoney supermarket price cuts the editor declined to print the story in anything but the most glibly distorted form. No one was attacked, least of all the supermarket, who advertised heavily in the paper.

The rest of the Echo’s so-called journalism is perfectly tuned to suit its advertisers and the supermarket and to mean nothing of the word could the Echo be described as a campaigning newspaper.

But in 1970 it did launch one campaign. Under big banner headlines the paper made a moving appeal for the closure of the Liverpool inner motorway to be built. The very fate of the city depended on it, said the Echo.

Somewhat surprisingly the Echo decided to admit that it had bought land and planned its own office on a site right next to the motorway route, thereby erasing distribution of its papers and of course increasing the capital value of the land. It was not the quality of life that was threatened—rather the Post and Echo organisation’s profit forecasts.

Flushed with success in this moving appeal, the Echo directors went on to secure more than substantial compensation for the old building. The corporation is to give them £2 million for trade disturbance resulting from the move.

The most toxic issue of the Toxteth Bugle has been more than £100,000 for a traffic management scheme to keep the new Post and Echo building into the motorway, and the city’s education department has bought another unwanted building from these trusty proprietors ofirths for more than $250,000. In some fields, you might say, the Post and Echo is an expert campaigner.

The organisation has also been having more than a little success in suppressing discussion of their attempt to kill off the Toxteth Bugle.

So far they have stopped BBC TV’s Man Alive from airing Chris Maher’s tale of her story. Five times the BBC planned the managing director for an Echo spokesman to appear and answer critics. Getting ready, the BBC was pointing out that the criticisms were groundless and required a spokesman for the other side.

A reply was forthcoming: if the BBC allowed things to be said that brought the post and Echo into disrepute, the Post and Echo would not hesitate to sue.

Frightened

The BBC, being street defenders of the truth, ordered all critical references to be cut from the Man Alive programme.

Since then the Post and Echo has used similar tactics to stop Radio Merseyside’s Greenhou in a broadcast from spilling the beans.

After nearly a month of prostration, the BBC, through the 2 TV channels, last week managed to cover the Bugle’s story.

A new issue of the Bugle was published last week, setting the paper’s own story despite trouble with printers who were threatened by the Echo’s power. Christine Maher states quite simply that the Echo outfit has sucked enough out of Liverpool and put nothing back, in except huge doses of untruth. That is why the Bugle will fight on.

In a one year the paper has proved that the conventional ‘free press’ is lousy and biased. People in the area have found their own voice and they like the feeling.

The Bugle has put things done. After hard-hitting articles, Pringle Street got a new back entry. A house with drains unconnected for 92 years and with 6ft of sewage settling around was sorted out in one week. In Lister Street, an immense rubbish tip has been cleaned up.

The Bugle, with a circulation of 3,000 a month and a cover price of 4p, does rely on adverts, even though it is produced by voluntary labour. Adverts are wanted, and noise appeals for mortgage and finance brokers, those friendly people who grow rich on the deprivation of the poor.

The Bugle has also organised meetings where working class people controld the city houses. And in this field, the Bugle has made some undistensible contribution. It has taught people something of their own abilities.

It is this that frightens the Merseyside press magnates and their friends in high places. They only want echoes and whistling in their ears. The Bugle is very hard to muffle them. After all, someone might blow such a thing too hard and upset their cosy business arrangements.

Copies of the Toxteth Bugle can be obtained from Pringle Street, Liverpool 13.

Licensed to make a killing

The following little story is a good illustration of the way the City, almost entirely free from government interference, can make its own laws.

You will have noticed that a favourite occupation of the City is The Takeover. This is when one company, anxious to buy another company, attempts to buy all the shares in that company.

All companies whose shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange have many shareholders, often, in the case of big companies, in the tens of thousands. So, clearly, any bid has to be announced and all the shareholders sent circulars.

No price is fixed to pay to succeed it is frequently well above the price of the shares as quoted in the Stock Market itself. This is necessary on adverts, even though it is produced by voluntary labour. Adverts are wanted, and noise appeals for mortgage and finance brokers, those friendly people who grow rich on the deprivation of the poor.

The Bugle has also organised meetings where working class people controld the city houses. And in this field, the Bugle has made some undistensible contribution. It has taught people something of their own abilities.

It is this that frightens the Merseyside press magnates and their friends in high places. They only want echoes and whistling in their ears. The Bugle is very hard to muffle them. After all, someone might blow such a thing too hard and upset their cosy business arrangements.

Copies of the Toxteth Bugle can be obtained from Pringle Street, Liverpool 13.

INE THE CITY

with T.H.Rogmorton

to get the shareholders to agree, or at least to agree and recommend their share

throughout. Now obviously all this sort of horse trading, which centre takes account of the interests of the worker, needs regulating, and the City set up its own Finance panel to draw up the rules. So far the operation of the panel and the Code has approached force, because rules were hastily made and sometimes take a quarter of the takeover action.

One of the rather more intelligent rules forbids anyone who has inside information of receiving any money by buying the shares of the victim. As it was morally indefensible and anyway there are no penalties for breaking discretion, inside traders, the last, irregular. But it seemed a sensible enough rule because otherwise it would be possible for the directors, their friends and relations to make a fortune out of buying shares in companies for which they knew there was going to be a bid.

Well, they have just changed that rule in fact, they have abolished it. And now directors, their friends and relations can buy shares on confidential and privileged information and make a fortune.

I’ve always thought the City was a haven for speculators but even I never thought that they would admit it and legitimise it.
REVOLUTION IN CHAINS

Angela Davis puts the US legal system on trial

ANGELA DAVIS is an almost impossible symbol. Her dignity and grace have called attention away from the more demonstrative from the Moscow Technical School students who wrote 'May our love for you, Angela, melt away your prison bars' to the black students in Duluth who proudly wore Free Angela Badges.

Her solitary confinement for 330 consecutive days in a windowless 8 by 8 ft cell has become an image for the isolation of a revolutionary in the heartland of capitalism, of a black in a white country and a woman in a movement dominated, like the society it attacks, by men. But her alone-ness has brought, from many previously unpopular people, an especially deep solidarity.

A unique figure even among the politicians, puzzled by Angela's inconstant membership of the American Communist Party. Who she became and the impact of her impact on the emotions and carefully and unselfconsciously analyses the importance of the moment as a part of the class struggle in Nixon's courts and jails.

In place of what are too often left-wing platitudes about forthcoming fascism and rampant repression, the book carefully examines the cases of 21 black, brown and white political prisoners who are termed as 'imprisoned' or 'murder' in no other words.

For those who find it almost impossible to comprehend the undeground brutality of the American legal system, the case histories not just of Angela but also of the Black Panther Party and the murders at Kent State but smaller and equally illuminating stories: of the first US political prisoner, of the first woman organizer, a 30-year-old sentence in his first prison cell, of the 1952 prison riot (the District Attorney commented 'one might reasonably argue that the charge of murder was received less than he deserved') of 10-year-old Maria, who has been in the condemned cell in a North Carolina prison while the electric chair was extracted under threat and since escaping has disappeared in Tacna, Washington. Charged with participating in a group of ten for violating fishing rights.

The contributors to this book take a look at the evolution of the system of legal system to attack political dissent.

After the physical destruction of the Panther Party in the Nixon adminstration has felt confident to go on to the legal offensive of the Panther in the US. The Demolition and community action is regularly followed by the use of conspiracy charges, forced confession and intensive interrogations in custody and the routine use of police informers, lies and spies.

CRIME

During the massive Mayday protests against the war in Indochina more than 13,000 people were arrested and confined in stadiums converted into detention centres. A majority of 'non-political' black and white offenders who fill the prisons, especially the women, are predominantly composed of being poor, unable to pay up and accused of small-time crime.

As the former police officer, 'imprisonment is an aspect of the class struggle from the onset'. His own life, from his conviction at the age of 14 for stealing 10 dollars from a petrol station to his murder in August last year, is clear proof of this.

If They Come In The Morning argues that revolutionaries should take their politics right into the prisons and the court rooms, turn the tables on the bench and put the US legal system itself on trial. This job is too important to be left to the 'public defendants', the defenders continue to provide legal aid who are politically unsympathetic and frequently legally incompetent into the bargain.

Increasingly, like Angles herself, militants have defended themselves 'to break through that barrier of fear and terror that only a lawyer could speak for justice', as Keies Tijunio of the Chicano movement puts it.

Where Nixon goes on TV, like some 20th century slave-owner, to boast of the capture of the runaway terrritory 'Angela Davis, he makes it clear that she is considered guilty before the trial starts. So that shouldn't, Angela do the reverse and go into the court arguing that it is the whole legal system and behind it the Nixon administration which is guilty of conspiracy against the poor blacks and Chicano who fill its prisons.

Ralph Magno, the only Soledad brother left alive, bailed by the Californian press as 'subnormal' because he scored 75 in some idiot IQ test, has been fighting his own legal battle since 1963, become a 'write'-writer for brother prisoners, padlocked at arms, waist and legs he still manages to shuffle through his legal papers in court.

SHOOTING

Inside the prisons themselves increasingly it is the pictures of revolutionary black leaders who themselves came to politics in prison.

The history and needs of this theme, this book is needed to develop a strategy for revolutionaries in court and prison. A strategy developed by militant black and white militants who feel the time has come to intervene, to the Margrove and South Central movement, who have no legal aid and a little hope and order lobby in Britain.

The insurrection is not just out of an abstract solidarity or a personal admiration but because of its increasing relevance to the present-day problems we are facing in Britain and in the US. Not to be prepared


Keep it trivial or TV and the pop revolution

BBC 2, introduced by Richard Williams.

The programme is always worth watching. Even though it is prepared to take pop seriously, discussions are depressingly uncontroversial and 'balanced', so that though important questions get raised, they have yet to be satisfactorily thrashed out before the cameras.

The description last week of the Night Assemblies Bill, a victor piece of legislation with important ramifications way beyond the stamping out of all-night festivals, was telling.

Its Tory perpetrator and pop entrepreneurs--Derek Taylor, ex-pop agent of the Beatles, and the young American proponent of London's new pop scene, Tim Rainbow--argued about the Bill, but though there was disagreement between the participants it never broke outside the narrow interests of the music industry.

There was no one who represented the great buying public, who listen and go to the festivals. More important, there was nobody to raise the major political implications of this repressive piece of legislation. Instead we were presented with nothing but a conflict between two businessmen who wished to organize their work as an MP who wanted to stop them.

Sterile

Though TV has begun to examine rock music, it has barely taken a single footprint it still lacks the nerve to make a real attempt to 'showbiz' and the terms of Tin Pan Alley, a very old-fashioned kind of perspective, connecting pop music to the wider culture of work and play, to such an extent that, to economics, and to the policies of the raising, so far as the pop TV is concerned, is a largely sterile exercise.
Wrong recipe for tackling prices...
**BOSSES AND TORIES BID TO SPLIT UCS**

_Torture is illegal, er... but..._ by Tim Shallice

The role which judges play for the Tories is brought out by the Parker report on mental torture interrogation methods. Scottish judges, though this has been somewhat obscured. Consider the statements that certain of these methods would be discontinued for the purposes.

There are actually two reports—a white paper and the Johnstone report, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Parker, chaired by Johnstone, and Lord Boyd Carpenter, and a minority report by Lord Gillan.

The majority report deliberately does not discuss the torture technique. The bag over the head is an essential technique in order to avoid the torture of the person myself. The torture of the body is, in fact, the mind.

When this is done for a long period the prisoner becomes disorientated and terrified. Torturing becomes impossible and he is plaintive and beggarly—often more than he would be under direct physical torture.

**Contradiction**

According to Lord Gardiner such an experience may produce long-lasting mental and psychological effects which are neurosis commonly called 'shell-shock.'

The majority report refuses to mention this evidence. Instead it states: There are no doubt 'shell-shock-like' mental effects, and then contra--

The refusal to acknowledge the existence of a major component of mental effects might make the case cheaper.

If Lord Parker really thought it was better to have a technique that was "inherently less effective as a torture technique", then why did he not just leave it to the police and the government for a special mental unit to attend to the problem? He cannot say that the Social Responsibility in Science to examine the evidence.

The re-#Lord-Lordl's decision is on torture is that the evidence is not sufficient. It should be continued, with a warning that it is the responsibility of the Justice Department to continue it. The danger of the position is that if the torture is done, the chief interpreter of the law will be the person that does it. He probably realized that if it is not done the government will bring in an instant Bill to make torture a capital offense.

The question whether or not people are being tortured is a question of whether it is done by the police or the armed forces. The real question is whether they are being tortured by the police or the armed forces.

We implacably believe that the present Lord Gardiner's report is the fact that the two previous reports on torture are inadequate. The report of Compton on Ireland and Scotland are inadequate, and the report of Gardiner in Derry will be any different.

**Women's success**

The Eryseidau socialistic women's association group has had its first success in organizing office cleaners in Newcastle. The cleaners operate like any other cleaners and are paid a wage in the office cleaners in Newcastle.

The cleaners at the North East House are paid a 28p an hour—12p below the union rate. The cleaners, who are not unionized, do not get paid expenses to deduct from deductions from their pay to save any of the cleaners from the cleaners to organize the cleaners.

Of the sixty-eight cleaners, sixty have joined the Transport Workers Union, and the cleaners' union. A letter from the cleaners in Newcastle are making a call for an immediate pay rise for the cleaners.

**COUNCILS TOLD: REFUSE RENTS SCHEME**

GLASGOW—500 delegates and visitors from tenants' associations, trade unions, local authorities and old age pensions associations attended the 5th Annual Conference of the Scottish Tenants' Association last week. The conference, was a success and organised effective opposition to it.

The conference concluded with the passing of a resolution calling for a national tenants' council bill and called upon Scottish local authorities to refuse to operate it.

Contacted by the tenants, one of the tenants' association, and said that his council will not refuse to operate the law, but went on to admit that if the 300 local authorities in Scotland had expressed any willingness to join Clydebank in this uncomproemising attitude, that the biggest landlord in Scotland, Glasgow Council, had refused to set a lead.

The council's refusal to operate the law by an attempt by most Labour councillors to fight the legislation was made clear by Councillor Peter McCourt of Glasgow. His speech was immediately replaced with references to 'reasonable landlords' and 'the government's policy' and 'the council's policy.'

He believed the way to fight the Bill was through setting up a tenants' association and getting the power in the hands of the houses, and by making Labour the next election.

_Military_ by Leni Solinge

The executive of the National Union of Teachers says that the teachers are in a minority who make more than 1 per cent of their teams the average wage of most organized workers. If the unions are not sufficient by the National Union of Teachers.

The NUT executive held a meeting to discuss the problem and agreed strongly that a joint council for the National Union of Teachers would be a victory for the National Unions.

Mike Cooley, national president of the National Union of Teachers, said that the NUT was about to ask the government to set up an inquiry into the teaching profession, and to take a strong stand on the Irish question.

On that basis the conference resolved to take the struggle into the trade unions, to press for submission of a genuine struggle, to organise regional meetings in the most important industrial centres, and to put pressure on the trade unions across the country to have a strong stand on the Irish question.

For further information on the National Union of Teachers and the NUT, contact: John Gray, Basement Block, 174 Holland Park Road, London W14.

**Sack threat to striking laggards**

_In an attempt to break the four-month-old strike of laggards (tendants) in the North-East, the employers have sent notices to all the women that they are asked to accept. Despite this open threat, the employers have put the unions and the National Union of Teachers, still refuse to make the offer.

But the men refuse to be intimidated. They say that the men's management is refusing to accept the sack, and are now in the process of 48 jobs to prevent each labour being used. They are being backed up by the NUT and shipyard workers.

Vendors remain among the most serious problem. Collections and messages of support should be sent to: Josephine L, Roman Avenue, Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 5AA.

_The claim put forward this year aimed to give teachers a living wage and keep their pay up to the cost of living, Management, however, would not offer more than twice as much._

The NUT executive said that they had failed to present an offer that was strong enough to attract teachers.

Over the years the NUT has been active in the RMT in the government of the management and government. One of the main problems has been with the Government's "labyrinth" appointed by the government—teachers' real employer.

Such a body will inevitably lack the government's "nonsensical" unless teachers and workers can come together and form a stronger union.

Calls for industrial action are being put forth in London this week. Hopefully they will be taken up by teachers all over the country.
Poison drip deaths: warning ignored
by Paul Foot

FIVE people have died in Devonport Hospital, Plymouth, after being given a drug manufactured and marketed by Evans Medical Ltd, a subsidiary of the former British drug combine, Glaxo.

Hospitals throughout the country have been alerted to watch out for the bottle of contaminated solutions.

As so often with the drug industry, the alert has come too late after people have already been killed. Yet in this case, as in so many others, the industry has been slow to warn of the possible dangers of contaminated intravenous solutions.

On 20 November last year, Socialist Worker reporter for the British Medical Journal, reported the scandal of contaminated intravenous solutions marketed by Abbotts Laboratories in America.

Socialist Worker quoted from the Wall Street Journal on 21 July last year: "Abbots contaminated intravenous solutions may have infected about 3000 hospital patients and contributed to the deaths of others, according to the Federal Centre for Disease Control."

Our report concluded: "Up to now no one has been prosecuted or even sued. There is no information of any kind about the huge export of these solutions and the number of deaths that are still being used in Europe (and Britain), not to mention South America, where the disease is now rampant."

Sienna

What was the reaction of the British drug industry and of the Medicines Commission, which is meant to safeguard the public from dangerous drugs to the scandal?

Abbots declined to comment.

No restrictions were imposed or special measures taken on intravenous solutions.

No one can tell what the consequences of this scandal will be.

Already the drug industry is anxious to avoid any further publicity and is doing all it can to cover up the affair. Already 'the facts' are going out from some quarters that the Plymouth story is 'very, very exceptional' and the saga of contaminated intravenous solutions is the fault of the hospital's anyway.

The PM must argue that all new drugs have to satisfy the allegedly impartial Medicines Commission. But if 3 March, it was announced that Sir Derek Duff, chairman of the commission, the man whose last year had got a very strong voice on the subject of the Salvation Army, will be the chairman of the Sunni-

The board of Glaxo, meanwhile, are up to their necks in much more important matters in a symposium of the two largest companies in the world (Boots and Boots, Boots and Boots, Boots and Boots, are trying to take them over.

ST HELENS—55 workers are sitting-in at St Helens Plastics in a bid to save their jobs after arriving last Friday to be locked out and told they were no longer employed and would be paid off.

The firm is part of Reed Middle Backs, a subsidiary of the giant Reed International Group which owns the Daily Mirror.

The workers refused to leave but were able to occupy only a small part of the factory as the rest had been put under the control of security guards and dogs. They were told the factory had been taken over by Lin-Ich, of Featherstone, who might not seek the works for three, or even 12 months.

Contrary to earlier assurances, no guarantee of employment could be given to the former St Helens Plastics employees, they were told. And Lin-Ich employs no women workers, although there are women among the 55 staging the sit-in.

Joe Kelly, senior Transport Union shop steward, said: 'This is not just our fight. The fight for jobs is a working-class issue.

Messages of support and donations to St Helens Plastics Occupation Committee, c/o Joe Kelly, 20 Rudd Avenue, Droylsden Hill, St Helens, Lancs.

NORWICH—Workers at the shoe factory of Sexton Son and Everard voted overwhelmingly last week to occupy their factory to prevent its closure. But the final decision about when the occupation should start will be left to the joint shop stewards' committee, which can now be finished.

Redundancy notices, with some due to take effect this Friday, were issued to the entire labour force of 700 last week. The workers dismantled the factory's printing machine in an attempt to stop the notices being sent out, and when the receivers managed to get round this, the stewards collected the notices off all the machines.

The call for an occupation was made by the joint shop stewards of the local NUPE and the NUPE at the Norwich National Union of Fishermen in the Field, and was supported by the members of the local branch of the factory, the National Union of Fishermen in the Field, the NUPE.

A general meeting was held at the Norwich Fish Market and the shop stewards and officials were opposed to the idea of an occupation. At a mass meeting last week the call was backed by the workers. A date was agreed to stop the management from putting the factory into administration.

The decision to start the occupation is still uncertain, although the NUPE officials hope to have the factory in their possession by next week.

There have been rumblings about a second occupation, at the same factory, although this would probably be the last of its kind. The workers are determined that it be kept open as a shoe factory, but if the receivers have produced a situation of confusion, they may be forced to start the occupation.

The workers in ASLEF have imposed a financial ban on all their actions, and are demanding that the plant be put into administration and that all workers be given a share in the factory. The workers are constantly being threatened with violence, and the police have made it clear that they will not interfere with the occupation. The workers are determined that the factory will not be closed, and that the occupation will continue until the job is done.

Messages of support and donations to Sexton Son and Everard, 150 Western Road, Norwich, Norfolk.