Chrysler bosses slander workers

by Laurie Flynn
SW Industrial Reporter

CHRYSLER CAR BOSSES are using lies and deception to distort the facts about the strike at the Ryton plant and to malign the workers. They are backed by an hysterical press campaign that shrieks about 'shoddy workmanship' and 'bad industrial relations'.

The real facts are these:

- The management provoked the strike de

licately to avoid paying lay-off money.

- The management forced through rejected work against the workers' wishes – and then accused them of 'shoddy work'.

- The management inflated the strike record by including stoppages over shop floor safety hazards.

The present battle at Ryton started when management provoked a strike to get out of paying lay-off money to the men because of a dispute at the Chrysler plant at Linwood in Scotland. Management's tactics were a carbon-copy of those used in Linwood in February. Then they provoked a strike in Scotland to dodge paying for a 20 per cent increase.

And in both cases management forced through sub-standard work and then declared: 'We're not paying for this.' Workers either accepted being clocked off or went on strike.

At Ryton, sub-standard car panels had their reject stickers removed by machine and were used in the paint shop.

As soon as the men struck, Chrysler yelled about the plant's 'appalling industrial record' and released details to the millions of pages. These workers' affidavits did not look beyond the company handbook to discover how the record is made up.

For example, Chrysler claims that on 17 April 460 men at Ryton 'stumped work for six minutes'. What the firm does not say is that the men stopped work until management agreed to clean up a spillage of sundried on the factory floor.

It is contrary to all safety practices – and the law – for men to work with spillages on the floor. Chrysler wanted the men to carry on, regardless of the fact that the hazard was a serious threat to their health.

Chrysler management has also whipped out the predictable threat that 'strike listeners in Britain' way threatened by the appallingly industrial record at Ryton. But the firm has no precise details about its plans for new investment – hardly surprising, because it has no plans for any significant new investment.

REFUSED

Stewards at Linwood have demanded investment in new plant for years. Chrysler has refused consistently.

And even now there is a boom in the British market. Chrysler is determined to get increased production without any major new investment in plant. The speed of the production line has been increased and, because the car plants do not expect the British boom to last for long, they are going to subcontract for parts they can get from their foreign factories. Chrysler workers are particularly excited by the change they will make short-term. They do not dispute the fact that the firm produces shoddy goods.

This is not a new development. Ryton workers long ago learned to manage about such dodges for this model car. They are familiar, in particular to illustrate the situation. Both during and after the strike at Pitlington's glass works in 1970, Chrysler workers decided not to work from the firm. So 11,000 were brought in from the firm from other areas.

Management ordered that they were to be installed with rubber filled glasses in place of all the different. Their profits were covered anywhere they were. Shoddy work, winding up and slander of the workers.
THE public inquiry into the Lofthouse Colliery disaster ended yesterday with the trial of three men who were charged with manslaughter over the 1973 disaster. The inquiry was the first to be held in a colliery disaster since the 1960s.

The inquiry was held by Mr Justice Peter Walker, the Lofthouse Colliery surveyor, who had drawn up the plans for the disaster. He faced several old 19th century documents. One of these was a section of the Bye Pit, an old abandoned shaft that collapsed the mine seven years after it was sunk. The surveyor also had some scribbled figures indicating the depth of the Bye Pit to be 663 ft. This corresponds exactly with the measurement taken nearly a century later by NCB officials after the shaft had collapsed and the men on SB9 had died.

**COMPETENT**

Dr Edward Francis, assistant director of the Institute of Geological Sciences, said that there was a record of the surveyors' visit to the Institute in September 1970, but according to the evidence, the author had only visited the library. There was no record of any consultation with a geologist on the staff, neither could any geologist at the Institute recall the visit.

Dr Francis said it was clear that another surveyor was apparently competent to interpret the maps without expert guidance. Dr Francis also revealed that before the Coal Board reorganisation of 1967, there was no policy for a qualified NCB geologist to consult the Institute over every matter.

Since 1967 NCB surveyors, with no special geological knowledge, had visited the Institute, without consulting the staff about the interpretation of crucial geological documents.

It was a rude and ironic comment that the NCB reorganisation in the mid-60s productivity drive not only took away the jobs of thousands of miners, it also took away the lives of seven men in Lofthouse.

When making his submission on behalf of the NCB at the end of the inquiry last week, Arthur Scargill said: "Mr Commissioner, I would invite you to consider that there was a breach of the Mines and Quarters Act section 75 by those people responsible for the
disaster..."

**PROCEDURE**

Mr Scargill went on to list 25 recommendations for the location and treatment of old shafts, after the report work and planning of new faces, immediate and thorough investigations of any abnormalities at any pit, and thorough training in emergency procedures for all miners.

Dr Leslie Willott, for the Coal Board, tried to show in his submission that the NCB bore no real responsibility for the disaster. In a remarkable statement, he claimed that 'too much fuss had been made about the water that had appeared on the face prior to the inrush.'

**CONCERNED**

Wood told the inquiry that John Oliver, former manager of the SB9 district, had told him about the water on the unit, but he had not mentioned the smell. Mr Wood said that Oliver had seemed more concerned than usual with the production life of the face.

The mine was described as a visit to the area in September 1970. Some of the geological notes were exactly as submitted to the Geological Sciences but neither Wood nor any member of the staff were aware of them.

The notes refer to page 74 of notebook 13 which reads: "Low Lathes Colliery sunk 100 yards lower at the Bye Pit." Beside this there are some scribbled figures indicating the depth of the Bye Pit to be 465 ft. This corresponds exactly with the measurement taken nearly a century later by NCB officials after the shaft had collapsed and the men on SB9 had died.

The NCB claims that Gomersall is threatened by the same dangers high-lighted by the Lofthouse disaster, but Barry Wilson, the local NCB branch president, is convinced that the board is using this as an excuse to close the pit.

Thomas Wright, the NCB north area director, announced yesterday that he expected Gomersall to close on 20 June, although no official reason has been given.

Board officials claimed to be worried that the colliery would face financial difficulties. Work on the other face was to be continued, although the board had no money to spend on the operations.

Mr Wilson told me that he was convinced that the Gomersall miners had gone "just a method of stalling for time."

The real reason, that the NCB wanted to close Gomersall is because they no longer consider it to be a profitable pit. The death of seven miners at Lofthouse, caused by Coal Board incompetence, is simply an excuse for closure. Barry Wilson told me that they are looking at another million tons of coal in reserves at the pit, mostly in the area named by the inquest.

He blamed the "unprofitability" of the pit on board planners, who he says, "have gone at the coal available at Gomersall less than a man with no teeth and no brain." In other words they have torn the soft heart out of the pit. The miners were not going to continue working in the pit without any regard for overall planning.

A top Norwick policeman was sentenced for over two years for corruption.

Inspector Roy Brown of Woodhousefield police department and the former inspector, Frank North, are charged with offering immunity to other policemen so that they did not proceed against a prominent Norwick businessman on an alleged speeding offence.

North and Woodhousefield were charged on two counts of conspiracy to offer inducements to police officers.

Woodhousefield is also charged with corruptly offering two bottles of whisky each to two constables in return for a site agreement not to report speeding allegations against company director Scargill to his superior officers.

North was charged with procuring and procuring Woodhousefield to offer bribes and also with offering a policeman a bottle of whisky in return for an agreement not to breach Mr Scargill.
Plot to amend union law in bid for TUC pay pact

THE PACKAGE the Tory government is expected to offer the TUC in return for agreement on a voluntary pay ceiling for the coming year is being considered in the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. David Donaldson, who has been made a Justice of the High Court, has approved the CIR secretariat last week and asked for suggestions on his appointment to the Industrial Relations Act.

The TUC is expected to announce five weeks ago, the Tories are prepared to offer a deal whereby unregistered unions and all the major nationalised industries would be incorporated into the Industrial Relations Act. A council of the CIR started work on the bill last week and it will be ready for the Downing Street talks by the end of the year.

The Tories are pinning a great deal on getting the TUC leaders to accept amendments that will remove some credibility to an Act that has been described as a "violation of the charter, general, the secret law, and order man.

The council of the CIR started work on the draft bill last week and it will be ready for the Downing Street talks by the end of the year. The TUC leaders are expected to accept amendments that will remove some credibility to an Act that has been described as a "violation of the charter, general, the secret law, and order man.

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Mr Hunt's democracy

WE LIVE, so we are always being told, in a democracy where we all have a say in what happens. This is because 'democracy' has a 'national interest' which we should support because it is really our interest, as we are all 'ruling together.'

Mr Gilbert Hunt of Chrysler UK has just announced that unless he gets his own way in a dispute he himself provoked there will be no more investment in an important sector of the British car industry. Actually, Mr Hunt decides nothing. He is merely the nominee of a handful of multi-millionaires in Detroit. They decide. So much for 'democracy.' So much for the 'national interest.'

Not that our home-grown capitalists pay any greater heed to the welfare of the ordinary British citizen. The birth of the giant new Hill Samuel bank, proclaims the big business weekly The Economist following the bank's merger with the Slater Walkers, "an inspiration to the British youth community through which the Bank of England will be able to work its will and maintain efficiency."

Mr Hunt is right. It will be time to talk about democracy when working people have kicked out the Gilbert Hunts and the Slater Walkers. No Before...
BRIEFING

ARGENTINA-General Peron, the ex-dictator, who has just returned to the presidency after a long period of exile, has been accused of corruption and has been investigated for alleged transfer of funds to his private accounts. Peron's opponents have been calling for his resignation, and the situation remains tense.

CHILE-A strike by miners at one of the country's biggest copper mines is being continued, with the government proposing a new round of talks to resolve the dispute.

ICELAND FIGHTS FOR LIFE AND PROFITS

by Norah Carlin

Iceland is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with a population of about 338,000 people. The country is located in the North Atlantic Ocean, between the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans. Iceland is known for its natural beauty, with stunning waterfalls, glaciers, and volcanic landscapes.

The Icelandic economy is based on fishing, agriculture, and tourism. The country is also a member of the European Union, and its currency is the Icelandic krona.

The government of Iceland is led by Prime Minister Katrin Jakobsdottir, who has been in office since 2017. She is the first female prime minister in Iceland's history.

In recent years, Iceland has faced several challenges, including a sharp drop in fish stocks and a decline in tourism due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has also been facing political instability, with several changes in government and a general election in 2021.

Despite these challenges, Iceland remains a highly developed country, with a high standard of living and a strong economy.

Spain lurches rightward as fascists swing the wheel

by Mike Gonzalez

Spain is a country located in southwestern Europe, bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the east and the Bay of Biscay to the north. It is home to over 47 million people, making it the 5th most populous country in Europe.

Spain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy, headed by King Felipe VI. The country is divided into 17 autonomous communities, each with its own government.

Spain has a diverse economy, with agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism being the main sectors. However, the country has faced economic challenges in recent years, including a sharp decline in the tourism industry due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In recent elections, the far-right Vox party has gained significant support, especially in rural areas. The party's rise has raised concerns about the future of Spanish democracy and the country's political landscape.
Papist corpse floors No Hope Davie

There has been more religious trouble at Glasgow Rangers Football Club following the transfer story of Graham Frye, the talented inside forward whose fortunes with the club took a rapid turn for the worse when he became engaged to a Catholic girl.

Rangers, as it is well known, have never played a Catholic in their team, and their treatment of Frye made it fairly clear that they had no intention of playing someone who marries a Catholic.

Now comes the announcement that 70-year-old millionaire John Lawrence will not, as expected, be handing over the chairmanship of Rangers to his vice-chairman, the financial genius, Dave Hope. A Ranger board meeting on 30 May decided by a majority not to appoint Hope as chairman. Among the matters discussed at the meeting was Hope's qualification for the job—Hope was accepted onto the Rangers board in 1967 after the directors had satisfied themselves that he was a Protestant.

They also discovered that Mr. Hope had no family. His wife, they understood, died in 1958. Only later was the appalling truth made known to the Rangers board. Hope’s wife, whom he had married in 1946, was a Catholic.

Mr. Lawrence himself was very cross about the board’s decision not to appoint his friend Hope. ‘I pray night and morning to my maker, he said, ‘never to hurt anyone, yet Davie can be hurt in this way...’ It’s beyond me. I don’t ask a man when he is Catholic or a Protestant. As it happens, Davie is a staunch Protestant, and one of his nature.

Mr. Lawrence has also described the news about Hope as ‘the best signing Rangers ever made!’ His financial genius, apparently, was more important to Mr. Lawrence than the ability of any of his players to please their support.

Stamping a reputation

No tears have been shed at Economic Stamping Ltd, part of the Bentley Group in Leicester over the departure of Mr. D. A. Hall, the personnel manager.

He is leaving shortly for Swalland, a former British protectorate in South Africa. He told colleagues earlier this year that two-thirds of the workforce of 2500 were Swalland-born.

His terms of reference, he said, would include in his new post as a buffer for Courtaulds against organised labour. He had also told his migrant workers that they must not spoil the natives, as they would be hard to discipline and be naughty like children.

Untouched by human hand

The British Safety Council, which is not a political organisation, has put out a press release about low hygiene standards in the handling of food. In line with the best traditions of the Safety Council, not a word of criticism is directed against the food industry, supermarkets, proprietors or hotels.

The ‘problem’ was, according to the statement: ‘Most people believe food is totally insignificant about modern hygiene standards. This is largely due to the high influx of foreign labour in recent years. Many of the people working with food today come from countries which don’t have any standards of hygiene.’

Most of the immigrant labour in hotels and restaurants and shops in this country comes from Spain. These immigrant workers are always surprised by the fact that the laws against theft in Spanish hotels and restaurants are tougher, and more roughly enforced in Spain than in Britain. In Spain, for instance, there are strict rules about waiting on food establishments, and breaches of the regulations can result in heavy fines. In this country, the whole business of inspection for hygiene is made subject to the will of the inspector and the industry, which is then whitewashed by the British Safety Council.

There have been some curious going on in and around Bunt Road, where a lawyer, Lord Chancellor Mabon, Colchester, a top secret army barracks which specialises in training troops before they go to Northern Ireland.

During April, building workers on the giant Wellington House block in Bunt Road were fired on by a hidden sniper, who was using an airgun. Crane driver Ernie Burgess was hit and his signature Peter Richer was injured, and several airgun pellets pierced his neighbour’s window.

Inhabitants of Bunt Road thought they had tracked down the sniper on 21 May, when they saw a young man in fair hair and jeans rushing about the road firing a rifle. He was being chased by a soldier in uniform. Several civilians gave chase, as did the police and the gunman finally ran to ground in Maldon Street.

Imagine the police embarrassment when their catch revealed himself to be a soldier from the 17th Light Infantry, Royal Artillery, who said that he had been engaging in an ‘exercise.’

An army spokesman, who is believed to be a promising entry for this year’s Fiction of the Year award, told the local newspaper: ‘The soldier involved was dressed in Indian clothes to imitate a call for action on a patrol but unfortunately he got over-enthusiastic about his role.’

The soldier concerned has been ‘dealt with’ by his commanding officer. Since his arrest, by coincidence, the phantom sniper has not struck again.

Phantom sniper sheds his ‘Tan’ mufti

My Hert went Tring

Steam for most of last Wednesday in a train which stopped at Tring, Herts, for two and a half hours, and which got out of Liverpool just in time for the end of the IS meeting I was meant to speak to.

Our Liverpool branch had about five minutes to prepare for emergency speakers to a meeting of more than 120 people. The following people then spoke about why they joined IS and the need to build a socialist workers’ party: Jim Singleton, deputy steward at Standard Triumph. Tommy Dineen, Merseyside IS builders’ branch. Les Waring, well-known militant in the Liverpool postal office. Tony Boyle, secretary of the Tower Hill Tenants’ Action Group, Kirkby.

On Dockey of the NUT, the speakers were greeted with much enthusiasm, and nine workers joined IS.

I have been asked officially to deny strong rumours that the hold-up to my train was organised by Merseyside IS.

Legal News: Five Indians who took part in the recent wave of strikes in South Africa have been charged in Durban with breaking the Bantu Administration Act in that they ‘uttered words, or distributed pamphlets containing words, that are likely to promote feelings of racial hatred.’

A Revolutionary Socialist Manifesto by Karen and Modravsky. The famous open letter to the British Worker’s Party, written in 1964, a vivid analysis of the Eastern European regimes and a call for social revolution. 200 postage included, from Pluto Press Unit 10, 7 Shelton Road London NW1.
Fight this poison

THE MENACE OF RACIALISM is on the increase. In step with the deepening crisis of the Tory system, racist politicians like Enoch Powell and fascist groups like the National Front spread their poison that people with black skins are responsible for unemployment, slum housing, overcrowded schools and declining social services.

During his by-election campaign in Rochdale earlier this year, Jim Merrick of the British Campaign to Stop Immigration, hysterically argued that black people have contributed nothing to the material well-being of Britain.

In fact, black people had no say in whether they wanted to contribute to Britain's material well-being or not. Was the slave trade conducted with the support of the slaves? Certainly not. They were torn ruthlessly from their homelands and shipped to the Caribbean and the Americas. By the time slavery was abolished, with astronomical compensation paid to the slave owners, Britain had many millionaires, their wealth derived from the infamous traffic in human beings.

For centuries during the heyday of the British Raj, the colonies were systematically plundered and denuded of their wealth, wealth that ended up in the coffers of the entrepreneurs and the state. Another racist lie is that black people are generally diseased children and carriers of all manner of infectious diseases. But during the recent smallpox scare in London, when two people died, no black people were involved.

In Bradford recently two black children were found to be suffering from TB. The British Campaign to Stop Immigration stated: "As a result, all the children in the school were forced to submit to anti-TB inoculations." The truth is that all children at a certain age are inoculated against TB.

When the racists say that there is a high incidence of disease among black people, this is true of the rundown residential areas in which most black people are forced to live. Any government, under any leadership, is obliged to live in a multi-occupied dumpage. In which a minimum of bathrooms and toilets is provided, is lost wide open to all manner of disease and illness.

Another stock 'fact' advanced by racists is that black people are more prone to crime than whites. In a survey conducted in Birmingham in 1970 amongst West Indians, it was found that though they lived in an area with the highest crime rate in Britain and belonged to the age group most prone to crime, the incidence of crime amongst them was much lower than for the population as a whole.

BY

GEORGE PEAKE

International Socialist full-time organiser and a victim of South African apartheid

Knowledge Your Rights

Social Security for Strikers

In the division of Birmingham with the highest crime rate, West Indians constituted 3 per cent of the population and were responsible for only 0.8 per cent of all indictable crimes.

The blacks took out houses, say the racists. They are responsible for the housing shortage. But the working class has known little else but housing shortages and slums for centuries.

While it is easy and profitable for capitalists to recruit labour, it is not profitable to build houses for workers. It is far more profitable to build Centre Point, hotels and high-rise office blocks.

One of the causes of housing shortages stems directly from deliberate government policy. In 1952, 239,000 houses were built. By 1972 the figure had dropped to 118,000, and it is still dropping.

House prices have risen by more than 100 per cent since 1958. Blacks constitute more than 35 per cent of the building workforce. If they were not there there would be an even bigger shortage.

Another stock 'fact' advanced by racists is that the blacks take jobs and cause unemployment. With the blacks unemployed and a million black workers in the country, it is easy to say they are the cause, but in truth there were just a few black people here, there were 3,000,000 unemploy.

In Rochdale, the local council has had to employ a full-time social worker to make use of the social security benefits to which they are entitled.

Black people are continuously at the receiving end of racist insults and physical attack. And the policie do not emerge with entirely clean hands.

Many policemen actively aid and abet racisim. In South London police harassment and brutality against the black community is so rampant that black youths walk in fear of 'the law.'

The latest amendments to the Immigration Act have helped to increase police harassment of immigrants. More and more black people are being stopped and searched in the street in the police quest after illegal immigrants.

The report of the National Council for Civil Liberties in 1971 stated: It is clear from our files that police harassment of immigrants for over a year has the proportion they represent in the country. Annually the cases of police brutality and harassment that comes to the courts increases, but in most cases the police get off.

Meanwhile, a National Front and other fascist candidates have been polling well in local and by-elections. This shows that racism is on the upswing. And while racists have spokesmen in those places, it will continue to increase.

For maximum effect, racism requires a demagogue, disinformation and shortages. The demogogic role is being filled by Enoch Powell, disinformation comes from the double talk of politicians and the going of the Labour Party. The most demoralising shortages exist among the working class—in health, housing, jobs, education, transport and the social services.

In this kind of situation it is easy to make black people the scapegoat. Racism must be fought.
by all people who believe that the system is rotten and must be replaced by one that will be in the interests of the working class.

For centuries capitalism has been an effective and potent weapon in the ruling-class armoury, employed to divide and alienate the working class and divert our attention from the reale cause of our misery and from the real culprits: capitalism and its upholders.

It is essential that black and white people realise that the struggle to attain is not a struggle between black and white workers but a struggle between the working class and its oppressor, the ruling class.

The realisation of socialism depends on the mass of the class refusing to accept their fate.

Working-class recognition of the power of collective action on a national scale to end once and for all the subjugation of man to machines, to end the system which owns and manipulates the means of production will be the spark that ignites the active revolutionary process.

To galvanise workers into action and draw black workers into the mainstream of the struggle it is essential that revolutionaries establish contact with militants in black organisations.

The time has seldom been better for revolutionary. We have the opportunity to build a revolutionary party that will demand capital and his history's dustbin and usher in a society where racism and inequality will not exist.
RICHARDson is a landlord and well

...as tenants are harassed by property men's thugs

REPORT BY PAUL FOOT

Chief Solicitor complains bitterly that even when landlords are found guilty, they are generally handled by sympathetic magistrates. He listed nine recent cases, of which the following are examples:

1. Single man, lives in two rooms, locked out, locks changed. Couldn't get back, even to get his belongings. Landlord fined £20. No costs.
3. Single woman, employed by landlady in her shop. Locked out. Landlord fined £20, £2 costs.
4. Two single girls, one with a child. Locked out. Each time, mattress and bedding removed. Landlord fined £50. Each £5 costs.
5. Single man, lives in a room, locked out, locks changed. Couldn't get back, even to get his belongings. Landlord fined £30. No costs.
6. Single man, lives in a room, locked out, locks changed. Couldn't get back, even to get his belongings. Landlord fined £20. No costs.
7. Single man, lives in a room, locked out, locks changed. Couldn't get back, even to get his belongings. Landlord fined £20. No costs.
8. Single man, lives in a room, locked out, locks changed. Couldn't get back, even to get his belongings. Landlord fined £20. No costs.
9. Single man, lives in a room, locked out, locks changed. Couldn't get back, even to get his belongings. Landlord fined £20. No costs.

In many London boroughs, the officials do not take landlords to court at all. When I asked how many convictions had been achieved this year for harassment in the London Borough of Hackney, a huge area for rented housing, this year, a council spokesman told me: 'No!'

On 23 May this year, Jock Stallard, Labour MP for St Pancras North, moved the first reading of his Anti-Harassment Bill, which will, he told the Commons, 'seek to shift some of the burden of proof from the prosecution and thus ease the burden of local authorities which are trying to deal with this problem.'

He spoke of the need for 'minimum penalties ... including very heavy jail sentences' for landlords convicted of harassment.

CLEARING

Jock Stallard is certain that the new Richardson is not the sole preserve of private householders who want to sell their house with vacant possession at a huge profit.

In discussions and letters he has received on harassment from all over the country, he has been convinced that there are very big property speculators engaged in clearing London and other big cities of rented accommodation.

One of the directors of a prominent firm of agents came to House of Commons to tell me: 'Their statement about the "slashing" company used.'

First they tenants out with the breath and then there are of accommodation better, they were in flat. "But the people refuse to take them out. But in the respect to they have to be respectable men."

Mrs P gets

MRS PARKINSON is 74 and she lives at 42a Camden Street, a row of broken-down terraces, Camden Town, North London.

She has lived in Camden all her life, and she likes it there. She likes her ground floor flat, and she doesn't want to move out of it, even though the two upstairs flats are empty, and she lives in the kitchen and living room.

Strange things started happening to Mrs Parkinson in her flat about last December.

A huge man appeared at the door one evening, and asked a lot of questions about the flat, pretending that he was from the council's rating department.

On 9 March Mrs Parkinson went out as usual in the afternoon to help her brother with his paper stall. When she returned she found that her front door had been broken. She was always a bit weakly, but this was a bit more than she could take. She thought they...
SHelter: the treatment...

in the front whole flat in
she had had doors, and her
over the room, if as a
in the kitchen.

Mrs Parkinson promptly put a
Chubb lock on the front door,
and called in the local tenants'
association. She has not been
troubled since, although one
evening she came across a man
trying to get into her house
with an ordinary key. As soon
as the man saw her, he ran away.

Mrs Parkinson’s house was
bought last year by Mr I
Steinhouse, who runs a substantial
property empire and about 120
separate property companies
in an office in Camden Town's
Gloucester Avenue.

Asked about the raid on Mrs
Parkinson’s house, Mr Steinhouse
told Socialist Worker:

"Yes, I have heard about this
from the council. I don’t say this
lady is wrong. All I can say is
that it had nothing to do with us. I
am sure you that we don’t do
that kind of thing. We don’t harass.

‘I’ve run across this kind of
trouble before, people’s houses
being broken into by thieves.

Raided

Asked how he explained the
fact that, according to Mrs
Parkinson, the people who raided
her flat must have got in through
the front door with a key, Mr
Steinhouse replied:

“If you’ve made up your mind
that we did it, then I can’t change
it. But I can assure you that we
didn’t.”

But I do believe Shelter does a
lot of good at grass-roots level in
forming action groups. We gave
£100 to one or other group in
London. Okay, it was the usual
hippy drop-out thing but it was a
valuable step forward for us in these
socially conscious activities.

“A lot of Shelter workers
around the country do get their
hands dirty. It should be political
in commitment but not a political
party. It should encourage
working people to do things
for themselves. You have to annoy
people and not feel that things
are happy and easy.

“I think it is unfair to call
Shelter workers careerists. The
money in London fits in with
case workers is only £1800. I’m
convinced people come here to
help the homeless with dubious
motives.

“The work has been a trade
union struggle, between the work-
sellers calling for more democracy
and an automatic, untrustworthy
boss. A reformist struggle, perhaps,

WOMEN'S VOICE

"If I don’t fit the way looks and prices are shooting up,
I wouldn’t have time to be a dummy like this.

IS number 65

Articles on prices, shop workers
secretaries and nurses’ plus
newspaper
Subscription 50p for next six issues (no post)
WOMENS VOICE, 6 Contos Gems, London E2 8DN

by their company had been doing.

‘What is most scandalous of all
is that some councils are taking
money from speculators to re-
house ex-ward tenants.

‘I know at least one case where
Camden has agreed to take £250
for a tenant. The sale of the
capity house bought for the landlord a good £50,000.’

PROBLEM

Jock Stallard is determined to
press his Bill through parliament.
He ended its speech on 23 May.

The Bill will not solve the
housing problem. But by
strengthening the hand of those
local authorities which are trying
to deal with this evil practice of
leasing, it will help to cut these
greed, ruthless men who are con-
cerned only to make enormous
profits out of the misers,
un-
happiness, hardship and depri-
vation of usually the most vul-
nerable, the workers and, in many
cases, the oldest of our citizens
whose only fault is that their
continued presence in their con-
ammodation interferes with the
selfish plans of property developers
and individual speculators.

This is really the most brutal
face of capitalism, and I intend
to expose it at every available
opportunity.

‘Shelter’s a safety valve for
capitalism and it sees a few
people are a falling off of the
8 million bad homes and 25,000
homeless are only the tip of the
iceberg.

They don’t include people
who are living in the in-laws or
sleeping on the floor. Shelter
not going to change the housing
problem and neither is a new
Minister of Housing, no matter
who he is. What we need is a
 complète over the

Neil Hamilton
No fairy godmother for workers

CHRIS HARMAN on the importance of socialist ideas

"If a state of affairs came about in which every factory belonged to the workers of only that particular factory, he wrote, "the result would be competition between factories; one factory would attempt to gain more than the other, they would strive to win each other's customers; the workers of one factory would be ruined, while the others would prosper, would employ the workers of the ruined factory, and, in a word, we would have the old familiar picture...."

Real workers' control cannot mean workers taking over their factories and running them in competition with other workers. This way many of the worst aspects of the present system would remain untouched—unemployment, the vast wastage on advertising or on Concorde, the massive sums spent on arms, the miserable living standards of old age pensioners.

Such ends cannot be ended in one factory. They demand a fight by workers to control the whole economy.

Every factory has to be taken over by the workers. But the relations between factories have also to be changed, from competition to cooperation. And that means a complete transformation of society, so that a country united, genuinely representative workers' delegates run industry and daily take decisions on the running of industry.

Only then will workers have real power. And only then can that power be used to benefit their community and not at their expense.

So let's say that the struggle for workers' control has to wait until some indefinite time in the future. Precisely because workers' control is not a question of blueprints which some kind fair godmother of a Labour government will put into effect, the struggle for it goes on now. At present all our working lives are subject to capitalist control. The small minority who own the means of production—less than 2 per cent of the population—determines the conditions under which the rest of us can earn a living. One employer can threaten, as Chrysler management did last week, that unless thousands of men ruin their lives by working ever harder, investment will be moved away.

Organised

Whenever workers resist such blackmail, they are, even if they do not know it, struggling for workers' control. They are insisting that their needs are more important than the property of the capitalist, that the workers' interests, not those of big business, should determine how production is organised. In this sense, every attempt to prevent speed-up, every protest at bad and dangerous working conditions, indeed every wage demand, is a part of the struggle for control, and is a hundred times more important than the most impressive blueprint.

In such struggles, workers succeed in making small encroachments in the power of big business. But while these are small victories, they give the workers more hope. It makes them stronger, and their spies elsewhere, they await the chance and then put an end to those encroachments.

For the struggle for workers' control goes on here and now. It is vital because it shows people they have the power and the ability to run things. But it cannot be successful until it leads to a revolutionary reorganisation of the whole of society.

YOU HEAR talk about workers' control from the strangest quarters these days.

Certain trade union leaders can be relied upon to refer to it occasionally—although rarely in relation to their own union members. Labour Party spokesmen too often let the words slip from their lips, as if the idea of co-possessing with the workers is quite normal.

The trouble is that when such people talk of workers' control they inevitably talk of it from the slogan "working class society", as the Greek colonists' "republic".

Yet there's a matter of drawing up blueprints of how 'workers can get an effective voice in management'. These usually consist of schemes for workers to elect representatives who will sit alongside the representatives of the shareholders on boards of directors.

Under such schemes shop-floor workers would have no real control over their own working lives now. The most important questions are still decided by the majority of directors, who represent the shareholders.

This is not workers' control, but participation. Big business keeps overall control, but tries to give workers the illusion that they can influence things. A poster produced in France during the May events of 1968 summed up what is really involved.

"We participate. You participate. We participate."

Even if the workers' directors were in the majority, it need not change things drastically. A single firm run by workers in a society in which other firms were run by capitalism would soon be absorbed by the others. It would have to sell its goods in competition with them, to rationalise production as they did, to hold wages back to their level, to borrow money from the banks to buy new machines and to pay interest on new capital. The syndicalist directors would try to make bigger profits than other firms, to get new machines and new ventas more quickly than others.

Control

The situation that exists under capitalism would continue—with such groups of workers still being told that unless they accept low wages and short hours, they will all be out of business.

The SYG leader Buchin, who was liquidated by Stalin in 1934, had no notion of the problem more than 50 years ago.

ENGLAND'S GREY AND UNPLEASANT LAND

BOOKS

The Unknown Mayhew, edited by E. Thompson and Eileen Yeo, Pelican, £1.25

This tale of a merry, misanthropic, wool-clad, and rather wet scholar, will interest many of the readers of this magazine. The tale is set in the early 18th century in rural England and is a satire on the social, economic, and political conditions of the time. The book is written in a humorous and satirical style, and the characters are well-developed and engaging. The story is a reflection of the author's views on society and the role of the individual in it.

Cultural People

Understanding Brecht, by H. Benjamin, New Left Books, £2.50

This book is a critical study of the cultural and political ideas of Bertolt Brecht. It examines his approach to theatre, literature, and politics, and the role of the artist in society. The book is divided into several parts, each focusing on a different aspect of Brecht's work. The first part looks at the influence of Marxist theory on Brecht's work, while the second part explores his use of satirical techniques. The third part examines Brecht's relationship with the Communist Party and his role in the cultural life of Germany. The book is an important contribution to the study of Brecht and his legacy, and is recommended for students and scholars interested in theatre, literature, and politics.

CULTURE BY THE PEOPLE

You can say that again!

CHRIS HARMAN on the importance of socialist ideas

"If a state of affairs came about in which every factory belonged to the workers of only that particular factory, he wrote, 'the result would be competition between factories; one factory would attempt to gain more than the other, they would strive to win each other's customers; the workers of one factory would be ruined, while the others would prosper, would employ the workers of the ruined factory, and, in a word, we would have the old familiar picture....'"

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One employer can threaten, as Chrysler management did last week, that unless thousands of men ruin their lives by working ever harder, investment will be moved away.
PLAY FOR THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY

THE Russian writer Yuli Daniel, recent resident in Siberia, wrote:

"Art is a joy. Starting from in -


communist doctrine, one might say -

overheated imagination, it creates a second universe. A universe in which heights and tums are seen in their relationship. They are not two separate entities; they are connected. In a sense, the artist is the creator of the universe itself, of the universe that we are to believe in."

Once a writer falls victim to the truth of his words, he may pass away with an incurable disease. Once infected he becomes unable to think, to write, to create. This is the price he must pay for his commitment.

If the writer doesn't exist in some kind of alienated state, isolated from his surroundings and unaffected by them and his relationships, he may be a member of society and its constant critic.

The writer, who doesn't exist in any kind of alienated state, is necessary for society and, at the same time, useful. He is necessary for society and all, at the same time, purely useful. He is necessary for society and all, at the same time, purely useful. He is necessary for society and all, at the same time, purely useful.

I, a writer, am concerned with the reality. And far, it is easy to know the reality. The truth is, the truth about the reality, the truth.

"TELEVISION"

"THE SHADY MORNING"

LTS cold and wintry selling papers on one of the industrial estates scattered around Wythenshawe like the seed pods of modern capitalism.

Wythenshawe, which is the part of Manchester that is poured into Cheshire at Altrincham and Stockport, also boasts, so I'm told, the largest number of television set owners per head of population in western Europe - a seventh of Manchester's population is fifteen years old.

Everything's low and spaced out, overlooked by a mountainous motorway as barren as the rest of the place. A sort of artificial Siberia of modern capitalism. A concrete desert spreading into the distance with chilly winds and freezing rain. A place you know you've just got to get out of as if the Great Depression never left there, Wythenshawe, like most of the rest, has the feel of a great depression of the soul. What do people do in Wythenshawe?

They watch telly, listen to the radio or, if they have a car, they drive around the town, or the motorways, to see large estate with its own millionaires, unfriendly parks you see on large housing estates. They walk through the streets of the old education classes. Occasionally, it's just a walk, when they can, or drink in the velvet-covered saloon cars of the public houses. Sometimes they must go to the cinema.

Wythenshawe, and, of course, every month or so there's a union meeting.

How do people bring themselves together when they're apart in their houses, in their factories, in the production line and the telly?

How can they feel their strength in unity when it might as well be a million miles to the nearest GKN factory on the same estate, no less a distance than a house down the street, and sometimes even further between husband and wife and children?

Selling papers is a small act that can bring people together, the paper seller can act as some kind of catalyst.

Holding meetings is a small act too, that can bring people together, a mass demonstration are bigger acts. A social change in the sitting-in, Eecles, messages of support and donations to fighting families.

THE paper themselves help bring people together. Socialist Worker tells us we're not alone. Greater Manchester Engineer tells us what's going on in the factory down there. And we go to the talks. We might not drink or go, and see United, with the Gerkin and File does the same for those people fighting the same boss.

So we sell papers and slowly begin to talk with people in other factories, other towns, other housing estates and other countries. We learn that we're not isolated, in time or in space.

There's a great tradition to be drawn on - a tradition of struggle over years and over miles. A tradition dedicated to the destruction of the separation and division of this society, through the unity of the working class and the unity of the mother and father of all divisions - the one between those who have to work and those who live off the wealth we create.

The workers and the bosses.

The people who wear coal and iron from the earth, who turn it into motor-cars and plastic dustbins, the people who chop trees and pick cotton and those who turn them into slag, outrageously priced furniture and clothes to keep us warm and make us feel good, the people who grow and pick the food we eat, the people who move all these things from place to place, in the kind of way that only the people who teach us how to do these things and who live off the wealth we create.

Not a chance, friend," the foreman said. As the foreman was walking away, Roger muttered something under his breath. "You bigger, don't have enough to eat to come the reply.

And the strength of our movement is the strength of the organisation, the strength of unity.

And their strength is our weakness. Trade unions and the TUC are no match for boardrooms and the GB. The Labour Party is no match for the Tories. Because all too often the people who run our country will get along just like the bastard Feather and occasionally, even sometimes only every seven years.

We need to build our strength at our level and not depend on month in -

weather. Our voices heard and our actions taken. Our strength is our strength power on earth will be in the streets and in the factories. No Feather and all the little and bigger battles are now won. The united and real face of the working class.

Not a chance, friend," the foreman said. As the foreman was walking away, Roger muttered something under his breath. "You bigger, don't have enough to eat to come the reply."
WHAT WE STAND FOR

The International Socialist is a democratic organisation whose membership is open to all who accept its principles and who are willing to pay contributions and to work in one of its organisations.

We believe in independent-working-class action for the abolition of capitalism and in its replacement by a stateless 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 international. The giant firms have investments throughout the world and now owe allegiance 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.

The international power of capitalism can only be overcome by international action by the working class.

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

In addition to building a socialist organisation in this country we also believe in the necessity of forming a world revolutionary socialist international independent of the United States or Moscow. To this end, we have close relationships with a number of other socialist organisations throughout the world.

We are in the necessary unity with socialist theory with the day-to-day struggles of working people and therefore support all genuine demands that will improve the working people's conditions of life.

We fight:

For rank and file control of the trade unions and the regular election of all full-time officials.

Against trade union nationalisation. We believe that all settlements should be agreed to or rejected by mass meetings.

For the full right of union membership and the defence of shop stewards.

Against the police use of violence to break up strikes, whether the strikes are official or unofficial.

For equal pay and a better deal for young workers.

Against productivity deals and job evaluation and for militant trade union unity and joint shop stewards committees both in the plant and on the com-

For a minimum wage of at least £35 a week.

Against unemployment, redundancy and lay-offs. We support the demands of five days' work or five days' pay.

For all workers in struggle. We work to build militant groups within industry.

Against racist and police victimisation of black workers.

Against immigration restriction.

For the right of colour people and all oppressed groups to organise in their own way.

For real social, economic and political equality for women.

Against the militarisation of the police and major industries without compensation and under workers' control.

We are opposed to all ruling class policies and organisations. We work to build a revolutionary workers' party in this country and to the unity of all revolutionary groups.

The struggle for socialism is the central struggle of our time. Woman's power and a world based on human solidarity, on the increasing of man's power over nature, with the abolition of the power of man over man, is certainly world war.

It is no use just talking about it. More than a century ago Karl Marx wrote: 'The socialist idea has already crossed the whole world. The point is to show it.' If you want to help us change the world and build socialism, join us.

THERE ARE BRANCHES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen

Ayr and District

Dundee

Dunfermline

Glasgow

Glasgow S

Glasgow N

Glasgow S

Glasgow E

Glasgow E

Glasgow West

Glasgow S

Glasgow W

Livingston

PARTY NEWS

The Socialist Movement has always been based on the principle that there should be no barriers to entry into the party for anyone who wants to join. This principle has been firmly upheld in our branches across Scotland and the rest of the UK.

 attitude

The assembly track speed at Linwood is now at 60 cars an hour, the top rate for any single European line dealing with two cars. The press shop has been on three shifts since 1968 but has recently been expanded and is now operating almost constant overtime.

The question marks that hang over the negotiations during the next two months are basically these. What is the attitude of the top officials of the transport and engineering unions? Already TGWU officials are quoted as expressing moderation and acceptance of the Tory wage limits.

Secondly, are the shop stewards' wages going to take up the reins when the full-time officials pull back? Are they prepared to launch a real campaign to win support and action for the claim? At Linwood, are they prepared to head the fight against the Tory government on the wages issue as they did early in January 1972 and as they've done on the Industrial Relations Act and with every political strike against Tory policies over the past three years?

SENIOR shop stewards at Chrysler's Linwood factory, near Glasgow, have now presented their 1973 claim to management.

Negotiations between Chrysler and the shop stewards take place separately at Chrysler's two principal British factories. But for the first time, because of the recent agreement with Linwood, a single agreement between Chrysler's factories was reached in January 1972, the Stoke engine plant and the Linwood assembly and stamping plant in the Staffordshire area both at Coventry, the Linwood assembly and stamping plants and the Lanton and Dunstable truck plants are all negotiating at about the same time.

The disadvantage for the workers is clear. Chrysler now only needs one national period of dispute over wages, and can more easily plan to take that in its stride. It can also play off the weaker-organised plants against each other. One of the few unorganised workers is the Linwood strike in January 1972.

After we had been on strike for three weeks we learnt that Chrysler had offered to pay us anything we won over a four-year period, and go on strike, but did not want to be hit by Dunstable workers, and that the strikers had got their offer. In other words we were fighting not only for the 1000 Scottish car workers, but also for Chrysler's 4000 truck workers. This situation must be seen to be able to fight again.

Sometimes Ford or Vauxhall shop stewards go on strike, but with their claim going in at the same time, the Chrysler shop stewards backed a Vauxhall to win third position so that just one national settlement for Ford and Vauxhall was negotiated nationally with all shop stewards and full-time union officials.

Outvoted

The Ford and Vauxhall experience of joint national negotiating bodies is obviously of help to Chrysler's pressure to involve national officials in national negotiations that has always been resisted by the shop floor. Ford and Vauxhall, the two motor companies that have been on the Massed Day Work the longest and negotiating the longest, have always been the lowest-paid in the industry.

What seems to be happening is that national officials have a much bigger say than the local officials and that shop stewards from the best-organised and militant plants go outot on the country.

Quite rightly the shop stewards in the Vauxhall dispute were being brought down to 'an lowest common denominator by Suny plantation negotiations and action can still bring much more benefit to the Chrysler men than any individual deals for Linwood for the impact of a strike is there is a big picture at both Stoke and Ryton.

This year is in the light of the government's £1 plus 4p per cent, Chrysler will repeat last year's attempts to get in pay talks on a national scale.

But such a move by Chrysler is not a simple thing. In Ford and Vauxhall negotiations are held on one national basis and the national structure. In Chrysler things are different.

Parity

The Stoke and Ryton plants went straight from five days' work to five days' work in June 1969 from payment-by-results, and this is a much lower rate than at Linwood, and the difference between top and lower-paid workers was greater. The five-day work project was implemented in Linwood in its present form in 1970, but it did not operate at all in the new Ryton plant which was opened in May 1963, and was gradually introduced in the Light Steel Pressings part of the factory from 1964. The difference at Linwood between skilled workers and labourers was therefore quite small and the shop stewards have no relationship at all to the Midlands rates.

Women workers have therefore been presenting parity claims since the 1960s, and while the settlements of 1971 and 1972 ($5 and $6 respectively) helped narrow the gap between wages at Linwood and at Stoke and Ryton, the difference today is still 17p an hour, £0.50 a week.

At the same time, the Scottish workers' policy of leaving the differential between top and bottom at Linwood at £6 a week, and going only for across-the-board rises, means that the Scottish grading system is completely outside of the one operating at Ryton and Stoke, where the difference stands at £15.20 a week.

Other important differences include an agreement at Ryton that allows the track operator an average "unassigned" time of eight minutes in every hour, where the equivalent worker at Linwood can be assigned work—"and most are—every second or every hour.

Linwood workers, quite rightly, have no intention of joining the grading system that benefits the lower paid. And the Coventry workers, while they wish their Scottish brothers the best of luck in their fight for parity, are not prepared to stand by and wait for the Linwood workers to catch up before they put in for another wage rise.

So while the difference of a nationally negotiated deal has still to be guarded against, it is unlikely that any proposal that could come up would even remotely interest the majority of workers involved.

The Linwood workers, by claiming no substantial rise to bring their rates of pay into line with those paid by Chrysler workers in Coventry, are entering the government's firing line. Their other demands—for four weeks annual holiday, a 35-hour week, immediate payment of equal pay for women workers, improved lay-off and overtime rates—are likely "illegal" under Phase Two of the freeze, and so is any action to try to force them to put in for.

Yet Linwood workers are one of the most militant bargaining positions over. Chrysler is under attack in America for not paying the expected profits, and is again turning to its overseas subsidiaries to make up for the deficit. Chrysler UK has been moving from strength to strength in the past two years, now having clear, direct contact in the sale negotiations, and has never been healthier.

by Steve Jefferys

AUW shop steward

Chrysler, Linwood 1969-72
The car strike exclusive that was a pack of lies

THE INDUSTRIAL REPORTERS of Fleet Street went on their annual outing last week—searching for Reds in the undergrowth of the car industry. They didn’t find any, of course, but a missing corpse doesn’t stop a reporter loyal to his news editor’s instructions.

Everyone knows how these things happen. The editor complains in morning conference that the car dispute story is getting complicated and boring. Can’t someone, he asks, dig up a new angle?

The news editor bums a bit because he doesn’t really know what the dispute is about either and matters something about a fore plot.

The editor, like a small child learning to talk, latches on to one word. And it’s down the schedule.

Because it’s on the news schedule, it has to be in the paper, which is how the Sun newspaper came toprint the remarkable headline “Did Reds Plot the Alcor Car?”

The Sun story went: ‘Last night there were suspicions that the strike was stirred up by left-wing activists. The Sun doesn’t say who smoked the suspicious, nor presents any proof that the so-called suspicions could be justified.’

It merely reports that an anonymous industrial relations expert could be nothing else but the paper’s long-time editor—and a red plot was quite likely.

The paper goes on: ‘He explained the car industry’s distress under a Labour government is nothing new to placate agitated companies and stir up trouble.’

Launched

It would serve the Sun right if its editors were actually right. And all the other papers that dropped overnight out of disgust for such unprofessional reporting.

Once the Sun had launched the Plot, it was picked up by the other papers. No one can let a rival get away with an exclusive—even if it’s true.

Strangely, it was left to the Daily Mail, through the worker’s friend, to explain what the strike was really all about.

When the strike ended, all the papers made it sound as though the men had been horsewhipped back to work by their union leaders. All this is a great convenience, of course, for the Daily Mail, who rightly reported that the dispute was ended in victory for the car workers.

But the Mail’s newsworthy symphony on the car workers’ victory is the monotony of the car worker’s job—the latest installment of the Prime Minister’s relations act, did Richards leave it all.

And when the CIR has completed its round of tidying up the car industry troubles, as ordered by the Prime Minister, it will be responsible for pushing out the report to the general.

None of our other old friend, John Richards. End of vicious circle.

Leonard Hill

Picket straw for Ireland

ON 1 July the Duke of Edinburgh’s Royal Irish Fusiliers (1st Bn, Ulster Volunteers) is to do its first tour of duty in the North of Ireland. In Ballymena the regiment will hold a band concert in Ballymena Town Hall at 8pm and then a dance Britta in Ballymena Aerodrome at 9pm.

Any barrister who knows the truth about what the British Army is doing in the North of Ireland will be sickened by this news. The army is being used to suppress the people of the north who have shown great courage and ingenuity in the preceding weeks.

We will be assembling for the picket in the Forbury Gardens (near Reading Station) at 11.30 and we urge any of your readers in the west of London to come and support us, too, along with others who can. We cannot overlook that this is a campaign against a campaign for national self-determination.

1. Militant rank and file members, often don’t see the importance of involving the workers in the strike, however, this is a fundamental right.

2. Nor do they understand the problems preventing women becoming involved in the pickets. On the other hand, the problems of women and men are often exaggerated.

3. Men are sometimes antagonistic towards women—they undermine the strength of the union, its work for poor pay and conditions, and thus make it more difficult for women to become involved.

We’ve only scratched the surface and would like to see the debate continue: women, work, pay, and conditions, and the role of the women’s liberation movement.
THE Fine Tubes strike is over. This Friday, 15 June, exactly three years after 172 men and women walked out of the Fine Tubes factory in Estover, Plymouth, demanding union recognition, the strike committee finally called off the strike.

The letter went on to warn that employees could face hardship if the developments at Fine Tubes to stage further cuts to prevent making losses by reducing the workforce and hence reducing the distribution. On Wednesday last week two of the firm's leading managers, John Sabine, CEO, and Brian. Williams, HERs, held a meeting with union officials to discuss the future of the workforce. At the meeting were Tom Cripps, NUT, and Chris Burch, T&GWU, and the meeting was described as very useful.

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT 1 is a public meeting: The strike against National Provident Industrial and Resolution at 2.30 pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station). BIRMINGHAM LOCAL INDUSTRIAL WORKERS meeting: The strike against the British Steel Corporation at 11 am, 19 June 1, 19 London Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

By PAUL FOLEY

**COPY**}

**FINE TUBES: THE FINAL BETRAYAL**

**WHOSO**

**IS MEETINGS**

WALTHAMSTOW IS a public meeting: Why the exclusion of José Luis Garnica from the EEC Council on 21 June, 10 am, 19 London Road, E1.

GLASSIG IS a public meeting: The National Safety Conference, Thursday 21 June, 7.30pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station). LUTON IS a public limited company meeting: The National Safety Conference, Thursday 21 June, 7.30pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station). LONDON IS a public meeting: The National Safety Conference, Thursday 21 June, 7.30pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station).

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS meeting: The National Safety Conference, Thursday 21 June, 7.30pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station). SOUTHERN AFRICA: a public meeting: The National Safety Conference, Thursday 21 June, 7.30pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station). BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT 1 is a public meeting: The strike against National Provident Industrial and Resolution at 2.30 pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station).

HUME HEMPESTEAD IS a public meeting: The strike against the British Steel Corporation at 1,9 London Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

CHELMSFORD IS a public meeting: The strike against the British Steel Corporation at 2.30 pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station). ESSEX ARMS: 16's Public Meeting: Sunday 24 June, 7.30pm, Old Bedford Rd (near station).

PAISLEY AND NORTH WEST LONDON IS a public meeting: The strike against the British Steel Corporation at 2.30 pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station). NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS meeting: The strike against the British Steel Corporation at 2.30 pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station). BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT 1 is a public meeting: The strike against National Provident Industrial and Resolution at 2.30 pm, Community Centre, Old Bedford Rd (near station).


**THE STRUGGLE IN CAMBODIA THE BLOOD BATH 1976-1979**

The letter went on to warn that employees could face hardship if the developments at Fine Tubes to stage further cuts to prevent making losses by reducing the workforce and hence reducing the distribution. On Wednesday last week two of the firm's leading managers, John Sabine, CEO, and Brian. Williams, HERs, held a meeting with union officials to discuss the future of the workforce. At the meeting were Tom Cripps, NUT, and Chris Burch, T&GWU, and the meeting was described as very useful.

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SCARBOROUGH.—The national executive of NALGO, the government-white-collar union, cancelled its visit to Scarborough today, following a meeting with the social services minister, to speak of the many cuts the members have faced due to the current unemployment crisis.

JOSEPH:—A new contract for the National Association of Social Work Employees (NASW) has been signed.

NATIONAL:—The senate of the NASW endorsed the new contract.

The delegation meeting called for the immediate acceptance of the new contract, and a vote will be held to ratify the contract.

In the local government section, the vote was not for further acceptance of phase two of the plan. The local government section was not represented in the national position of the contract.

The call for the new contract was predictable and was met with a vote that was not for further acceptance of phase two of the plan. The delegate meeting called for the immediate acceptance of the new contract, and a vote will be held to ratify the contract.

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‘We will close factory’ threat

FEATHERSTONE—Management at Featherstone has threatened to close down its diesel engine plant this week unless 5,700 workers sign a new contract.

Work on the factory was halted several weeks ago and then exceeding 12 hours a week. Now the workers have been told that the factory will close if the new contract is not accepted within the next four days.

The management is said to be planning to cut down production by half and, if the workers refuse to accept the new contract, they will be told to leave.

The workers have already rejected the management’s offer of a new contract and are now preparing to take direct action against the factory. They are planning to occupy the factory and to refuse to work unless they are given a better deal.

COVENTRY.—Six men are still held in prison awaiting trial on charges of ‘conspiracy to cause explosions’. The case grew more important last week as the men were charged with possessing a ‘squad’ of the Fascist police, ‘Organised, trained and organized to pursue the object of enabling its members to be employed for the purpose of causing an explosion in a promoting a political object. The charge arises from the Public Order Act of 1936. The men are being held in solitary confinement, with only two half-hourly exercise breaks. They have been in prison for two months already. Another man, Pat Burke, who has been detained, was released last week.

COVENTRY.—The Internationale Socialist has joined the local Labour movement in support of the Fascist police, ‘Organised, trained and organized to pursue the object of enabling its members to be employed for the purpose of causing an explosion in a promoting a political object. The charge arises from the Public Order Act of 1936. The men are being held in solitary confinement, with only two half-hourly exercise breaks. They have been in prison for two months already. Another man, Pat Burke, who has been detained, was released last week.

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