PORTUGAL \n\nTHE INVESTIGTURE of the Fifth Provisional Government under its
backed the solemnly such occasion are normally expected to have. President Costa Gomes told the assembled ministers and
civil servants that the new government was a "temporary" one, whilst Prime Minister Vasco Gon
calves made it clear in his speech that the government was determined to stay in
office despite the storm of opposition it faced in the north of the country and the
growing hostility of the armed forces towards Goncalves and his Commu
nist Party backers.

Apart from its extra-
dictatorial content of the two speeches, the manner in which they were delivered
made it very difficult for the audience to keep a straight
face. Costa Gomes read his speech so slowly that jokes were being made to the
effect that he was Illiterate. Goncalves' performance was the exact opposite. He
spoke so fast that nobody could understand him, and when people shouted, "Vasco, slow
down", the ball erupted with laughter.

Blankly

Capoan commander Osvaldo Saraco da Carvalho, the third member of the mili
tary junta, wasn't to be outdone by the other two. He
had refused to participate in the government, and so when it was invented he
constantly shuffled between Goncalves and Costa Gomes, staring blankly at the
ceiling.

It thus seemed clear from its inception that the Fifth Provisional Government
would be more provisional than the previous four. The

by Bas
Hardy

Premier was not only unable to include PPD and Socialist Party represen
atives in it (they had walked out of the previous government in the middle of
July), he also failed to bring in certain non-aligned "technocrats", both civilian
and military, who had decided, for various reasons, that it was unwise for them to take part in
a government which had such an
unrepresentative character. After 20 days of negotiations, all Goncalves
could cobble together was a cabinet comprising members of the Portuguese
Communist Party, a satellite
party MDP, plus a few fellow travelers. If the new
government lasts much longer than it looks to form, it will be a miracle.

During its very first day in
office, the government immediately came under attack from the 'moderates'
within the Armed Forces Movement. An "opposition
manifesto" produced by Melo Antunes and signed by eight other leading members of the Supreme Revolu
tionary Council of the Armed Forces Movement
soundly denounced the new Goncalves team, declaring that it "lacks credibility and is
manifestly incapable of governing". Antunes made a significant condemnation of the "Fastolpe" spirit of the
attacks by radicals to install "gramscian" dictatorship against a uniform
and avaricious of existence.

This last remark is a
wedge reference to certain elements in the army
recently which account for the increase in anti-CP
feeling amongst the mili
tary. The decline in the influence of the CP in the
working class (reported in the last Workers Fight) has led
to corresponding attempts to increase their
strength in the armed forces by bureaucratically taking over the commands of certain
regiments. The method by which these moves are executed has been
turned "inventive" in place of
"ilustrious", the Portuguese word for "coup
d'eau" and consists of inventing a right wing plot
and using this as a pretext for ousting anti-CP
officers and putting party
men in their place.

thrown out

The CP tried this in a big
way on July 30th at
Amadora, Sinturum, and
other barracks, and the moves should not be
desociated from the formation of the new govern
ment. At Amadora, the commander, Jaime Neves,
and eight of his officers were

Contd. P 2

and TUC MEET
TO RUBBER-STAMP WAGE
RESTRANT

THIS YEAR'S T.U.C.
conference at Blackpool
will be the working class
council of war. It ought to
be a forum for hammering
out from the trade union
movement can best repel
the attacks on it by both
the employers and the Labour
Government. The Coun
ference ought to make the
labour movement as safe
as it can be compared with
the fireworks which announce a Labour govern
ment has just done what no Tory government would ever dare
d to do — announced wage
wars which will mean at
least a 15% cut in real living
standards over a year if
they hold. There is a ferment in the Labour Party, an outcry
against the 'frightening right-wing
boise' stance of the
type of Prentice, such as has not been seen for ten years.
This ferment is over the
million mark and expected
to rise to by £1 million soon. It is no
censorship, but the immediate
needs of the wage
workers, that is, true
such policies as automatic
cost of living increases, with
"a new deal" in wages and
social benefits, work or
nothing or work-sharing, the
Government to find a cure for inflation!

But what will happen at the TUC? The 6% limit will
almost certainly be passed.
What is worse, the opposi
tions to the 6% limit promises to be
to be a token opposition, not an active, fighting
opposition expressing itself
as official support for work
place struggles to break the limit.
The one million unemployed will have fine
speeches devoted to them, but no practical action. A
motion in support of Des
Warren will probably be passed — but
nothing will be done in terms of
action to free him.

The only possibility of a
chink of light comes from
the WAU's motion to
support the Working Women's Charter and the
MPU motion to support
free abortion on demand.

In sum, the TUC
conference promises to be
a token example of how
trade union bureaucrats can
reach a comfortable compromise with capitalism
while the working class are
supposed to represent are
added into the river.

If the period of Tory rule
sees a tremendous rise in
militant struggles and
resulting discomfort for the
trade union officials, the
onset of the Labour

Contd. P 2

Government marks the time
when the officials feel them
selves masters in their own
house, having headed off the
militants, needing now only
to confirm their
monstrous misleadership.
The discipline of the 
derives, later, when the panic and the
splits the seams of the
striag
Portugal—sizing up the forces

From P1

throws out by CP members in the Comando Regional, who have elected themselves into positions of command. The workers' commission, at the nearby Sorel frame factory, which should have been addressed by CP, sent a telegram to the Premier congratulating the men for forestalling the coup, but the message was sent six hours before it actually happened.

Arrested

The next day, however, 70 officers and NCOs who hadn't been involved in the events denounced the manoeuvre, condemned the fact that they hadn't been consulted, and threatened to resign. A General Assembly of the regiment was held.

Antunes rejected 'socialist conspiracy' [sic] because it was considered not suitable for Portugal "in the circumstances prevailing here, and in times of capitalisation'. The condemnation of this 'socialist conspiracy' was immediately followed by a desire to see Portugal adopting a course towards 'third world socialism'. Although clearly not derived from the liberal democratic regimes of Egypt, Iraq, etc., it is an interesting fact that Antunes makes no reference to 'popular power' as outlined in the July 6th Armed Forces Movement plan, 'for building a socialist society in Portugal'.

Clash

Undoubtedly the Antunes faction has gained in strength in recent months. It is seen as a consequence of the anti-CP violence in the north. Whole sections of the northern army have been reluctant to defend left wing headquarters and it is even reported that some CP members in the north may have even deserted. Antunes, General Falcão, the Commander in Chief, and other CP leaders have not even visited the north to impress their presence on the army. The CP does represent a danger of the right wing coup and a return to Salazarist dictatorship.

However, Antunes, though rejected by the CP, has been unable to secure his own troops. His presence in the army does represent a danger of the right wing coup and a return to Salazarist dictatorship.

Will they be reconciling with each other?

The parties themselves are naturally reluctant to discuss any possibility of reconciliation, but there is a general desire for an end to violence and a return to normalcy. Despite the initial tension, the two parties are likely to find common ground in their desire to avoid a military coup and to restore democratic institutions.

HANDS OFF PORTUGAL!

-an end to economic boycott
-big business, NATO, CIA hands off Portugal
-Portugal must not become another Chile
-solidarity with the MPLA
demonstrate

Saturday 20 September
assemble 2.30pm
Charing X Embankment march to Speakers Corner

TRIBUNE group member and Minister of State for the Leap Jenkins has written to a number of major political leaders in Portugal encouraging them to peaceful reconciliation. The letter calls for a "return to democratic institutions" and a "cessation of violent activity".

PUPPET

The importance of Jenkins' statement lies in the fact that it is the first time a senior British government official has publicly called for a cease-fire in the Portuguese civil war.

Over-awed

However, any hope of a peaceful solution seems remote as the Portuguese government continues to wage a bloody war against the left-wing Popular Assembly supporters. The British government, for its part, has repeatedly called for a negotiated settlement, but has failed to provide any meaningful support to the Popular Assembly.

Hugh Jenkins adds his voice to call for LP democracy

On the 20th, Hugh Jenkins, the Labour Party's leader in the House of Commons, wrote to the GMB of Newham North East urging them to put pressure on their local party to support the call for a democratic election.

Puppet

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Ireland: the stage is set for civil war

THE Orange supremacists want blood. That’s the message over the last week or so from the statements of the Unionist leader Jim Allister, the Orange Order's Deputy Grand Master, the threat of “Neo-Glo” Loyalist areas, and the Orange Order’s Vice Grand Bar: “Either we get a solution, or we knock the stuffing out of each other.”

The conciliatory private talks between the Ulster Unionist Council and the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) continue. But the Loyalist political leaders, especially the Millennial - politicians - no deals, no concessions, not even to sections of the Catholic Church, such as the SDLP, who are willing to aid British strategy in Ireland.

The scene is shifting even more towards the eventual failure of the Convention and to sectarian slaughter. The measures on the streets, especially the Protestants, have been to add security to the measures of the Convention.

To understand these events we have to look at the whole history of Ireland in the last decades. The political and economic suppression of the Irish people, the creation of the Six Counties, and the division of the

Background analysis by S. CARLYLE

They know the future will be decided on the streets, and not in the

line Loyalists took control of the Unionist Party internally. Faulkner’s party was weakened at the count-conceit base, while remaining in the Assembly as a stronghold of pro-British "moderate" together with the Alliance Party. Secessionist assassinations had been on an upward wave ever since the Sunningdale talks, but even hard-line Unionists, despite all their protestations of abstention, bent with the pressure and took their toll. The Orange political forces were still sorting themselves out.

Britain was trying to win the conditions for its long-term strategy: separating Catholic support from others. A pro-British presence in government, with moderate Unionists to placate Loyalist hard-liners, and working behind the scenes for the support of the British government to the Republicanists, which shows their fear of anything short of Orange supremacy.

The Provisionals were politically excluded by the prospect of their organisation, which threatened a military struggle, and the Catholic minority showed its support by large-scale abstention at the polls, which allowed the British government to win the election as a pro-British majority in the Assembly.

The mid-90s, the politicians in charge, the British government, cut off from the Orange working class. The Provisionals, and the early 90s, were even more in power and the Orange backwash filled the political vacuum, they were caught by the eye of the storm, and the pro-British were caught in the storm.

Given time (and the opportunity to spread the violence), the Assembly could have been, if the new Voting System had not been introduced in 1974, a much more balanced one, but this was the Catholic offensive against British imperialism, and the threat of civil war, the Provisionals want as much time as possible to re-arm and get ready to defend the Catholic communities and/or mount another bombing offensive in Britain.

The Convention which is to be held at the figure of 339 released internees. But as fast as it is announced, it runs the risk of being convicted or held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which is now being used while unlimited powers under the Emergency Provisions Act 1973. These 339 released internees, there have been 339 condemned to death by the powers that be, only in two cases has there been enough evidence to convict. Ironically, more convictions for IRA membership have been gained in the South than in the North - 141 as at 30.

STRIKE

The Provisional IRA have enjoyed relative freedom to regroup, to reorganise, and to move about the South. The terms of the ceasefire, including the release of some prisoners, have been interpreted by the UUP, Vanguard, and other forces in the South as a signal to move out by the British government to the Republicanists which shows their fear of anything short of Orange supremacy.

In the last six months the Sinn Fein (political wing of the Provisional IRA) has used its negotiation, and lifted, and its leadership has been encouraged to think that they have some position round the parleying table with British chaps. But the South is still a long way from becoming a part of the British state. The SNPs have to find fresh waves of assassinations and grass roots mobilisations.

FEARED

The Convocation has been given an extra week’s time while private talks go on between the SDLP and the UUC. A week is enough of some deals possibly being in the air caused another crisis in the streets in Northern Ireland, coupled with the usual sectarian tensions around the traditional Orange lodge marching in Northern Ireland on the fourth anniversary of internment.

Evidently the politicians realise that the Provisionals may yet be feared that open proceedings in the Assembly are no panacea for the violence onto the streets. In fact, this might lead to a further round in arousing Loyalist suspicions and reviving the fear of another war.

The SDLP and UUC, locked in discussion, are incapable of doing British imperialism’s job for them. The only possible solution is the Provisional paramilitary forces coming to the fore and forcing events to a civil war. Civil war would involve enormous casualties, far greater even than the bloodshed so far. The final outcome would probably be a re-drawing of the Border, after the intervention by the British Army and the 26 County government, with the British government drawing the sectarian divisions shown by the activities of a few years ago, and drawing back all possibilities of progress in Ireland.

BECAUSE SOCIALISTS must side unambiguously with the Catholic "nationalist" struggle against the British military occupation, we must resist the resistance to the Loyalist drive for support from the South. Right now we must work to explain the justification for the struggle for self-determination for the Irish people as a whole, with 32 Counties as the only possible unit. And we must strive to build up the pressure for the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland - for the role of the Army is in and has been to maintain the set-up which is now leading so rapidly towards civil war.
The GAG, GULU, AND MRS. GANDHI

JOHN LLOYD, a member of the Irish Labour Party, explains the need to support the 16
activists arrested after distributing a leaflet which called for armed struggle.

Mutines

The leaflet is addressed to dis
to the Irish Labour Party, the information on them to various parties
including the British army, some legal and others illegal. There is a blanket appeal to the people of Ireland to rise up against the government. The leaflet calls for a general strike and a call to arms. It states that the Irish are not alone in their struggle and that they are part of a broader international movement. The leaflet also mentions the importance of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the fight for independence.

RUC blocks prisoners' parole

THIS, along with other evidence obtained by us, has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Lord Donaldson of the Northern Ire
do not have enough evidence to support the claim of the RUC. According to the British government, the prisoners are guilty of the charges and should be sentenced to prison. However, the situation is not as clear cut as it seems. The British government has been criticized for its handling of the case, and there are concerns about the fairness of the trial.

Army peddles 'soldier hero' fable

THE secretary of the Northern Ire
disaster. The army has been criticized for its handling of the case, and there are concerns about the fairness of the trial.
Truth hurts the "fact-finding" tour

REPORTS have been published from the "fact-finding tour" of which the Greater London Associa-
tion for Adult Education, Southwark College, and the University of Northern Ireland in Belfast in July.

The report of the majority spends considerable space ref-
ducing the facts of war, the withdrawal of troops, and explaining why Mike Knowles, Roddy MacKechnie, and Cormac McMorrow — who have produced a memorandum for the GLAC about their experiences from the delegation. The demand for the withdrawal of troops is described as "dividing the movement into two camps" (as if it wasn't already), "ignoring sectarian division" (which directly contradicts the first point), and "posing considerable difficulties for the Army" (turns the Army into some kind of passive force) and the Christian Army. The Army is criticised as "not being able to protect the innocent" and the old call-up of a Bill of Rights is trotted out at every available opportunity.

It is not surprising that the majority of the delegation should have come to this conclusion as they were deliberately selected, and not anyone who disagreed with this view. The report of the expelled minority says, "We noticed a great discrepancy between the information on the question of the troops between those of us who went on the tour" — part of the visit and the majority, the other part of the visit, and the same tone later — "free" — part of the visit.

Because the minority talked to those who are not used to being satirical in the Catholic community — such as Sinn Fein, Turf Lodge, and the assorted groups within the Aontas na hÉireann — they were expelled from the delegation. The minority report gives a long expression of how isolation makes them feel at home in the minority report to consist of deceptions and cliusing of the issue.

REFUSED

For example, their report criticises which of representatives of various organisations, including Sinn Fein, Turf Lodge, and others, to address the delegation, was that the delegation could not have been agreed beforehand, or that the people they met were not sympathetic, or that one of the "Republic's movement" without having been decided beforehand, or that the movement had not been taken off the agenda — thus undermining their own argument. They then refused to meet them as they had been refused permission to speak to the delegation as a whole.

The delegation was in fact set up as an attempt to give support to Communist Party policy on Ireland (that the British government should legislate a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland). The chairman of the GLAC at the time that the delegation was as having an independent policy — it would be used for union meetings only. The idea was to present an image of the Northern Ireland movement and to use the international withdrawal of troops as a means of encouraging a new movement for the Rights of the people, so that they could use it to counter the movement in the movement in London supporting the international withdrawal of troops.

The minority delegations face a blacklisting from the GLAC. They were told to the delegation, as having acted against them in their own cause, that they would be able to defend themselves before the House of Commons. This meeting was originally to have been opened to delegates of the trade union bodies, but they were obviously out of fear that the CP line will be questioned.

CYNEGONZIOLIST EXPOSES MOTHER'S LIES

READERS of the June issue of 'Mother' magazine, a periodical aimed mainly at young house-
wives, will have been surprised to read a letter written by Joan Williams giving the "facts" produced a totally misleading
deception of the abortion situation and methods, using emotive phrasing in order to "save the unborn child". When a woman has an abortion, the article said, "she is acting against her own personal wishes, and against her own body — she is exercising her right over another body that does not belong to her."

The article gave a lurid picture of the "baby" being "scopped out" completely and "torn to shreds"; "it does not take much imagination to envisage the agony he could endure while his body is anaesthetised". It uses these "facts" to argue for restricting the availability of abortion.

The article appeared at just in time when the National Abortion Campaign was preparing for a demonstration against the James White Bill, which seeks to make it more difficult to get abortion legally. NAC supporters felt that a reply was necessary to counter the arguments of the article and to warn the readers of "Mother" to see the true medical facts.

Dr Peter Huntingford, a Pro-
of Obstetrics and Gynae-
cological Sciences at St Bartholomew's Hospital and University College, has written a reply, "The "fear of abortion" — a letter of 'Mother', and from which I quote.

LET US EXAMINE some of the Facts that Joan Williams presented as though they were irrefutable arguments to the reader of 'Mother'. She makes her argument on two main bases: that the woman should be allowed to survive if born. There is no evidence to support this view. At 20 weeks the baby can survive (Report of the Lane Report on Abortion, 1974). Live for a few hours independent of its mother, so the baby is said to have any means of remaining alive, to live defying Nature. The World Health Organisation, a body with black medical knowledge, revised their definition of abortion for the greater possibility of extremely immature babies surviving if they are given special care, by dividing them into three groups: the early intermediate (20 to 28 weeks) and late intermediate (28 to 36 weeks), which would enable the baby to live even so who has not suggested that this is the case. Abortion is therefore a fact. Two as many women die from early abortion than from childbirth. While and in these statements that are directly contrary to thelinky of the Registrar General;....

The article also claims that abortion is a necessary evil, and yet it is possible to the same argument when abortion becomes a legal procedure.

Back street

The Facts that Joan Williams presents as the most difficult of all to swallow, but which are thoroughly disproved in fact are, abortion is not safer than pregnancy and is no longer a threat. Abortion is said to be used by women forced to have children by men. It is sometimes believed. A late abortion is a fact. Twice as many women die from early abortion than from childbirth. While and in these statements that are directly contrary to thelinky of the Registrar General;....

The article also claims that abortion is a necessary evil, and yet it is possible to the same argument when abortion becomes a legal procedure.

ZANU soldier tells of Zimbabwe role in Zimbabwe struggle

ZANU soldier tells of Zimbabwe role in Zimbabwe struggle

by Mike Knowles

Mike Knowles was a member of the ZANU delegation. Three minority delegations have not been officially notified or invited to the Black majority. He was a member of the delegation on 28th October 1979 at the House of Commons (London N1), nor were they sent a copy of the official report.

Despite invitations from Trades Union Councils and Co-operatives, the three minority delegations have not been officially notified or invited to the Black majority. He was a member of the delegation on 28th October 1979 at the House of Commons (London N1), nor were they sent a copy of the official report.

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Chrysler's participation plan WORKERS SOFTENED UP BY THE 'SOF-TOUCH' FIRM

ON TUESDAY 26th August, 1975, Chrysler, Stoke (Coventry), held a meeting to make a formal recommendation to national unions on Chrysler's plans for worker 'participation'. Over 300 workers turned out, including shop stewards and union representatives. After some discussions, the company had decided to make a decision on Chrysler's plan on Tuesday, 1st December 30th/31st. All the unions are now awaiting this decision.

The company have offered all 300 workers a generous £50 bonus if they continue in their employment and accept all of the details of the negotiations laid down by December 31st. What they are trying to achieve is an attempt to break the power of the unions at rank and file level in Chrysler. There are two key points in Chrysler's scheme. Firstly, a no-strike clause, and secondly, compulsory arbitration on all disputes. Secondly, Chrysler's local negotiations to replace plant bargaining.

The stewards' policy is still against compulsory arbitration and all national negotiations, and some are concerned over the agreement with Chrysler as all Europe. Just to continue talks, they say, is costing them nothing, and if Chrysler are willing to give us £50 we should take it.

In addition, however, the fact that the stewards' committees have reversed their previous unanimous stand against the 'participation scheme', and the fact a workforce grown for militancy in the company claims has been replaced by Chrysler can even consider taking on such a scheme, reflects a long-term softening up job by job.

At some time during the meeting, the present moment they are added by the demoralisation caused by the preaching of the TUC and the Labour Government that workers must pay for the current costs of capitalism. Thus, the sort of questions asked at the meeting were, "will the £50 be tax-free?"

The management is called "Industries Relations Department" has been hard at work for some years. Back in 1970 the students' union at Warwick University brought to light evidence of management-organised attacks on student protests. In the 'shoddy work' dispute of 1972, the UUPM and the Labour Party organised to break the picket line by driving compradore workers in the middle of the night. Since then, no one has claimed bribery.

Chrysler announced yesterday, that they were going to get involved in the battle against the pickets. The management has stated that they will take the necessary action to defend the right of the pickets. All trade unionists or socialists must be prepared to answer any attempts for mass pickets and other forms of solidarity.

John Blynum

5,000 shipbuilding workers STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

5000 outflitered at five Swan Hunter shipyards on the Tyne, in one of the most significant events in nearly two months now in the shipbuilding industry. The workers have been on strike to demand equal pay for equal work and to demand parity in benefits with those at the Norweb London Workforce Against the National Front, Hackney Trades Council is calling a counter demonstration against the NF's planned march against 'black mongers' through London, and with those in Victoria Park Square at Bethnal Green (underground station), 1pm, Saturday 6th September.

The National Transport Workers Union is calling a Rally in support of the 16 arrested for distributing handbills to soldiers giving information on how to leave the Army. Speakers include Lawrence Daly and John Shipp at 7.30pm at the Conway Hall.

Permanence, Revolution

SUMMER 1975

Communism and Philanthiasm: The two souls of the Comintern (An obituary article by J. Popp and R. Dutt)
Editorial: The Left and the Common Market (A document of the struggle)
Bukharin on the Economics of the Transition Period

Polemic Chile: drawing out the "Aristocratic" and exploiting Marx's legacy

Pamphlets

Available from 99 Gifford Street, London 11N. Please include p. 26, to cover post and packing.

For a "Rats and Rebels" article on Women's Liberation - Equal Pay - Working Women's Charter - In Search of Housework, etc.

Racism and the Working Class. A series of articles on the question of race relations in Britain, and the way forward now.

NUJ strike gets vital support

220 journalists, members of the National Union of Journalists, are approaching their union's conference to vote on an all-out stoppage of work on the streets of London, to launch the 'Avenge' newspaper. The NUJ has the full backing of the white collar union TASS and the main labour union of the Communist Party, has described Chrysler as the vehicle for a powerful and well-organised campaign to win the support of the labour movement.

Several prominent shop stewards at Chrysler Coventry are already turning up for work in suits, but the man in the street will start talking about "our friends at Ford and Jaguar" and "the lovely Rovers" and "the new car".

The Chistmas is paying for the backstairs of the office staff, the only way to pay for 100% of the staff, and they are paying for the editors to scan on their own.

They have no way of preparing a day's work, and they are using the NUJ's rule, the Institute of Journalists, producing the Post and Telegraph, and they stand outside the gates.

The NUJ call on Saturday is one of the best. Now the NUJ will get the Union nationally has stood them in the back. An all National Special Delegate Meeting of the NUJ July, which they have to hold a series of one day stops in solidarity with Birmingham. The first of these was called for 7th, and then called off because the National Executive Committee called a solution was in sight.

On the 7th, two NUJ pickets were arrested by plain clothes and Met Police and charged with obstruction and trespass, and the strike call has never been renewed.

The NUJ has allocated £1000 per week to the Birmingham stoppage, and has its first strike to cross the picket line, in dispute, and has charged hundreds of its force, of the SMC, to send money. In a fortnight, the 5000 members of the union has contributed the subsistence sum, and they have been paid by their brothers and sisters in dispute.

Although printworkers in other cities are now being forced to cross the picket line, in the end it has been support from other workers who have forced concessions out of the printworkers from the Post and Mail's unions, who are on the picket line to deliver the newspapers the post offices and NAPSOPA printworkers refused to handle newspapers.

In addition Birmingham's Labour Party has set up new press facilities from the Post and Mail, and the Socialist party House had said it would release the Post and Mail press for the NUJ for this Labour Party's Conference.

Mass pickets halt police seaborning

ON WEDNESDAY a large picket assembled outside Free Brewers (Wine) Ltd., to block the loading of a new shipment and to have a meeting. The picket was called by building workers who are demanding 'participation'. The building workers had previously met the National Committee of the U.T.U. on the 9th, meeting organised by the Workers Council, in the presence of the T.U.C. President Peter Lind - Simon and the Builders' Federation representative. Free Brewers was called for not carrying out the contract with the U.T.U., the building workers occupied the site demanding to keep their jobs wherever the contractor. This situation continued for five months. In June Free Brewers came to an agreement with the building workers for a £2 bonus for every £1000 worth of stock. The agreement was made with the U.T.U. and T&GWU local officials. The workers rejected the offer later, and the Free Brewers Local Lodge boards have mounted a campaign to try and defeat these workers by closing the factory. The Free Brewers tell all guards and drivers that they have been remanded on bail until October 7th, held in £1000, with the condition that they do not go inside the Free Brewers. All guards and drivers have accepted and have been called "skeleton staff" of redundancies among Free Brewers own men.

Strong-arm

The workers have resisted these attacks, as they refused to accept the threats which the Free Brewers made. They have gathered on the site and closed down Free Brewers for three days. During the first three weeks they have managed to get on the site and closed down Free Brewers for three days. During the first three weeks they have managed to get the site and closed down Free Brewers for three more times, but were defeated both times.

On the 21st, however, two-loads of scabs drawn in after police had first smashed their way through the picket line. The pro-gun strong-arm tactics of the Free Brewers, which is the opposite of the £6 limit. Local union officials have called for a strike by the Free Brewers, but the workers have been broken and have left the Free Brewers. The police were also called the following morning.

The message

5000 outflitered at five Swan Hunter shipyards on the Tyne, in one of the most significant events in nearly two months now in the shipbuilding industry. The workers have been on strike for equal pay for equal work and to demand parity in benefits with those at the Norwell London Workforce Against the National Front, Hackney Trades Council is calling a counter demonstration against the NF's planned march against 'black mongers' through London, and with those in Victoria Park Square at Bethnal Green (underground station), 1pm, Saturday 6th September.

The National Transport Workers Union is calling a Rally in support of the 16 arrested for distributing handbills to soldiers giving information on how to leave the Army. Speakers include Lawrence Daly and John Shipp at 7.30pm at the Conway Hall.