All out against SPUC!

by FRAN BRODIE

On 28th April, the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children (SPUC) was conducting a demonstration against abortion.

The leaders of SPUC are people like the Catholic bishop of London, MP, and others.

Yet they wish to impose their religious convictions as laws on all women, and make abortion illegal, by treatment acting as a pressure group among the Government with the power to allow or deny legal abortion, they have done must not force abortion upon the present law, which in any case makes it very difficult for women to meet abortion.

Abortion on demand is a step towards control over our own bodies. The right to have— or not to have— children, without the Government or the Church saying "yes"

The politicians and priests who would force abortion on women for children to mobilise them (often under the threat of job loss) in the sensational propaganda and downright lies in defence of the "unborn") and to use it as a new weapon in the war against women. Children living in the town are already a threat to the welfare state, their families cannot afford the bare necessities of life for them— meat, fruit, milk, let alone the cost of the countryside or the fat brick and concrete inner city towns.

Standards

There was no shooting from SPUC offices as they termed it. The "welfare" state were deprived of free milk, or when massive curtailment of expenditure were made. But SPUC's demands was that we should kill our "moral" and not at all of the living standards of those of our children.

As the women in the picture of the whole of the "right to the life of the unborn" halting hospital services in the period within which it is safe to carry out an abortion in the United Kingdom, and cannot be said to have consequences like the same way that human beings have.

Anti-abortionists may have religious, philosophical beliefs which they think a "sin", and an embryo is nonetheless a human being. They have, of course, either to believe to refuse abortions for whatever reasons. But cannot give them the right to impose their beliefs.

The women pretend to be concerned for women who have abortions. To greatest extent on "emotional problems" that follow abortions. We can only agree to those given to those, whether SPUC or the Government, the women to bear unwanted children "for their own good."

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ABORTION: WOMEN'S RIGHT

SPUC anti-abortion march.

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Albert Assemble Speakers Corner.

LENNON – LITTLEJOHN – STRACHANS

LABOUR MUST COME CLEAN!

Workers' Right

No. 51 — April 20th to April 27th 1974

A police informer and agent provocateur in a case which he set up to frame an 18-year-old girl under the IRA. Within a couple of days he makes a formal request to be appointed as a legal advisor and adds that he fears that Scotland Yard's Special Branch might kill him. A few days later his fate is revealed. No comment, says the Home Office.

The National Council for Civil Liberties has called for an investigation into the Lennon affair that must answer certain questions. Was the Special Branch complicit for Lennon's death? Did Special Branch blackmail him into becoming an informer and agent provocateur? Did they pay him to set up actions in the "Lennon" area and help frame others? Did they pretend themselves in the "Lennon" area, in which they were only seventeen years old? Who said what to Lennon and O'Brien only ten days ago, who was shot? The Home Office refuses a public inquiry. The Lennon affair implicates their military actions against all right in a bloody attack and even against the British government by stage managing criminal affairs. An enquiry? Not likely! Britain isn't the U.S.A.

S.A.S.

The Press Council and the Press Complaints Commission have condemned the "unparalleled" cover-up by the British army, the British government in the U.S. "Tell us the truth" said the International Socialists to the British government.

The matter of course agreement between chief accountant, Mr Norman Graig, to act as a contact man for the Special Branch, informing on affairs at Euston and Hamble, tells us that the Special Branch tried to stiff the police and the force of the British army by stage managing criminal actions. An enquiry? Not likely! Britain isn't the U.S.A.

LENNON: 'Not the first' say NCCL

After six hours of talking and checking a written record of what he had said, Kenneth Joseph Lennon walked out of the office of the National Council for Civil Liberties, his lawyer Mr Ted Heath. Lennon said Special Branch might try to stop his work and make it look like a legal action. Four days later his body was found in a lake near Hambleden, Surrey. There were two bullet holes in the back of his head. And all the papers were written up as "suicide".

The apparatus of repression under Labour as under the Tories: small-scale repression now, potentially massive repression later. Under the last Labour government this apparatus was marked down. He said his only fear was that it was being strengthened now and that the Whitsun attacks would not come.

In April spécial was everything in the NCCL -Fenn set up a special task force about the Lennon affair. They were not surprised to be told by the police that nothing had happened. They said they could not say what. But I was not very surprised that they wanted the affair to come to light. Lennon was instrumental in bringing the legal activities of a small group of Republican activists in 1969. He had been in prison for several months and had written letters which were published in the press.

They were known as the "Lutan Four". In December 1973 the three were sentenced to 20 years for conspiracy to rob. Lennon then set up a 19-year-old youth, Pat O'Brien, by using him in plan to free one of the three. In this he helped by Special Branch. Special Branch, however, failed in this primary aim. This was to show the British and Northern Ireland Sinn Fein groups that the Provisional IRA was in power and that the Government was going to be driven to extremes.

In May 1973, Lennon was 29 years old, leaving Maid's Vale Hospital in London, where his wife was being operated for a miscarriage. He was approached by two Special Branch policemen. Using the fact that the photography and the fact that the Government was going to be driven to extremes.

He was told to infiltrate the Lutan Sinn Fein's Provisional Republican organisation. He was told that no matter what happened, "if I say it was a lie, they say it was a lie."

In April 1973, he was acquitted of all charges and released from prison on bail. Four years later, in April 1973, Lennon, then 29 years old, having attended a meeting in London, was shot twice in the head and killed. He was a well-known figure in the British and Irish republican movement. He had been a member of the Republican Sinn Fein and was a close friend of the late Bobby Sands.

In 1977, Lennon was involved in a demonstration in the north of Ireland, and was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. He was released in 1979 on grounds of ill health. He later became involved in the peace process, and was a prominent figure in the Northern Ireland peace campaign. He was killed in a car bomb attack in 1989.
AT KYIVAT SIMHONA in the far north of Israel, 3 Palestinian guerrillas were captured and killed by a special unit of the Israeli Defense Force. In the West Bank, the PALESTINIAN guerrillas, leftovers of which are now known as the DFLP, were the subject of a fierce battle with the Israeli army.

The battle took place in the village of Aranah, near the town of Nablus. The Israeli forces managed to surround the PALESTINIAN guerrillas, who were trying to escape from the area.

At the time of the capture, the DFLP was a radical organization that was active in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The group was known for its use of violence and terrorism, and it was considered a threat to Israeli security.

Despite the capture of the DFLP members, the group continued to operate and carry out attacks against the Israeli authorities.

The capture of the DFLP members was a significant setback for the group, but it did not prevent them from continuing their activities. In fact, the capture of the members led to an increase in the number of attacks carried out by the DFLP, as the group sought to avenge the death of its members.

The capture of the DFLP members also had an impact on the Israeli public, who were concerned about the security situation in the region. The Israeli government took steps to strengthen its security measures, including increasing the number of soldiers in the West Bank and加强ing the control of Palestinian areas.

The capture of the DFLP members also had an impact on the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, as it led to an increase in tensions between the two sides.

Overall, the capture of the DFLP members was a significant event in the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and had a significant impact on the region.
Liberals had also fought the election on a programme which they said would 'cure' unemployment and eliminate the threat of a massive state intervention in the economy via public works programs. The Liberal programme was very 'radical' in its outline:

- "If one takes into account the position of Liberal and Labour votes, it is clear that over 60% of those who voted for the Liberals in the 1929 election were expecting radical change. It is important to remember this point, since the 1929 election was the first one in which all men and women over the age of 21 had a vote."

The practical consequences of this attitude were that MacDonald was only prepared to fight for the programme which was being fought by the left of the party. The Liberals left were in a different position, and were ignored when it came to policy decisions.

**Co-operation**

MacDonald spelled out what he wanted to happen in the 1929 Act a month after taking office. He announced, "We do not want to go too far in this direction, but we want to have a more progressive government."

This was particularly awkward for the left of the Labour movement, who were obviously points to forward a more radical programme. But it was impossible to emerge in October 1931.

**Depression**

The 1931 Act was a disaster for MacDonald, who was forced into a general election in 1931. After the election, Lloyd George had put forward the slogan "work or full maintenance" for the unemployed. But then the government collapsed in 1931 and MacDonald dismantled the IPF.

- "But there was no thought of another election to obtain a working majority. The only election that PLP seemed to be loyal to the Labour party and the ministerial government was 1945."

**Instability**

The minority Labour Government today is a sign of great instability within the system. The capitalist system was able to face the crisis through political means. There are political parties in power that are attempting to get rid of the crisis of the capitalism system.
Engineers face a fight on two fronts

Engineers have put their claim for a nine-hour working week on hold. They say they have been denied the chance to appeal to the full committee of the National Union of Engineers.

They are currently in a dispute with the contractor, Garwin, over the terms of a new contract. The strike is expected to continue for at least another week.

The strike action started on Monday, with around 5,000 engineers involved. The union has said that the engineers are seeking a 12% increase in wages and an end to the use of temporary workers.

The contractor has offered a 7% increase and has refused to accept the engineers' demand for permanent workers.

The engineers have held a series of meetings with the contractor, but they have not made any progress on the issue of permanent employment.

The union has said that it will continue to press for a settlement, and that it will consider other methods of protest if the contractor refuses to negotiate.

In the meantime, the engineers have been working longer hours in order to make up for the lost time.

The dispute has caused disruption to the construction industry, and has led to delays in the completion of several projects.

Foot Tells NALGO to Wait

NALGO's resolution to accept the agreement is in question, as some members of the union are still deciding whether to accept it.

The agreement was reached after a series of negotiations with the employers' association.

NALGO's National Executive Committee has voted to accept the deal, but many members are concerned about the terms of the agreement.

The union has said that it will hold a meeting to discuss the terms of the agreement, and that it will make a final decision on whether to accept it in the coming weeks.

Disunity

Another factor for NALGO's disunity is the selection of the union's leadership.

NALGO has a long history of internal divisions, and this has led to a lack of unity among its members.

The union's leadership has been criticized for its failure to address the concerns of its members, and some members feel that they are not being represented.

NALGO's membership is spread across a wide range of industries, and this has made it difficult for the union to speak with one voice.

NALGO's leadership has been accused of failing to address the concerns of its members, and this has led to a lack of unity among its members. Some members feel that they are not being represented, and this has led to a lack of trust in the union's leadership.

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