ANGER GROWS AS TROOPS DO THE DIRTY WORK

Labour sends its scab army

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Now Thieu has his back to the wall. He will have withdrawn most of his army south to defend Saigon itself and the rice growing areas of the Mekong Delta. Without that, Saigon would be reduced to its
capital Phnom Penh in the last few months. Saigon is worthless.

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But the ringmaster himself has lost the will to win. Many quite conservative Americans regard the devastation of Vietnam and Cambodia as one of the ugliest episodes in US history, and the ultimate defeat of their army, backed by every weapon and convenience science could devise, at the hands of the hard-footed volunteers of the NLF, as richly deserved.

The withdrawal, when it came, had to be done in such a way as to not leave more to every liberation movement throughout the world than the road would now be open to it. There was left a perfect money to fill the pockets of his corrupt officials and also his relations with the United States the Pentagon to help him enroll and trade as an army of a million men.

But now, increasingly, the US Senate and Congress are keening to keep toppling Thieu's allowance. In Indochina and Vietnam, they can see that it's only a matter of time before their puppets fall. And they want to cut the strings now and have done with it.

The present Ford is still unsure whether the money be enough and if it, will be approved. So far his requests for a huge sum (90) from every authoritative committee, the NLF's "heel" on U.S. Weave in the Congress has already given in for more aid.

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NOT MUCH LEFT OF THIEU'S VIETNAM

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PORTUGAL: WORKERS COULD TAKE POWER

IF...

by Martin Thomas

March coup meant a victorious SNP spiral for the Portuguese presidential establishment,带有 money increasingly invested as a result of the coup, away, leading to an aggravation of the economic crisis, which led in turn to sharper class struggle and the upsurge of radicalism. There were the factors acting on the AFM.

The new government will be over or so of the 5,000 officers in the army. To its right, it still relies on many later the AFM sent representatives into newspaper and television departments to ensure "fair treatment" for the openly capitalist parties.

At government level, most of the moves over the 11 months since it was aimed at the same sort of neutralising, stabilising effect. For a start, the inclusion of the independent organised workers' party, the Communist Party, was meant to give workers a "political stake" in the regime. The PCTP was able to dampen and partially de-base the massive strike wave that took place in the early summer of last year, telling workers that wage rises were a capitalist ploy to boost their "class economy"! The Trade Union law setting up one single trade union federation and passed to the accommodation of a great deal to de-magazine about "unity", was intended to lead to the trial of radical or permanent and powerful centralised trade union bureau.

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO INTERVENE IN STREET

It's not just when it comes to working out programmes of action, that the soldiers are in confusion. The instability of the state apparatus, the confusion on the streets. Time and again in the last two years the army has been in to deal with strikes and demonstra- tions. Early last month, troops equipped with guns and bullets ran amok inside the barracks after the demonstration of 60,000 workers from several metal factories. The leaders of the demo spoke to the army, and the marches through the streets were aborted as the units came together during some sort of national co-ordination in work or not, and in every department — production workers, dockers, strikers, office workers, factory staff, etc. The members of the Communist Party, recently elected by the workers in their sections, all agreed to meet back for discussion and decision, and new moves or demonstrations to take place in any department at any time, so that all inquiries are receivable. And these Committees have not been exaggerated and the tight against redundancies, but have taken the demonstrations and acted to put up roadblocks and street barricades at right wing wing coups in September and March. The junta of the Armed Forces Movement were a lot less clear than their colleagues on what they wanted last April. And as was already noted, the move of democracy at home — that was just an announcement of their veepopup. They are ideally designed to be the representatives of the "beautiful revolution" of April 1974.

But now, with burgeoning economic recovery and confident, they are beginning to shake up the AFM. The middle class ambition is reflecting in the mass movement, especially in the last 11 months, have all declined dramatically in the face of the left and politically aggressive working class has developed a new form of political consciousness and ideological battle with a capitalist class looking for counter-revolution. The new AFM is an attempt to safeguard their own interests.

Heesey and Applied Magnetism, together with the workers' movement, operations out of Portugal.

The capitulation of the workers is reckoned to be around 10%; among the industrial workers it was already 80% in December 1974. The workers have been demobilised and soldiers are now doing similar work. This, in the months before the senior officers from the old regime, and the PDP not police and the elite National Republican Guard are still largely intact. The AFM bears those forces, but it does not know how to replace them. The more clear-headed members of the AFM must be well aware that a sharp turn in developments, either to left or right, could rapidly destroy their present position of imposing influence and leave them stranded.

With the setting of the African wars, the explosive discontent in the Army which had initially made the AFM very powerful, was deflated. By January, differences in the AFM were coming out into the open, and the political parties were weighing for influence this was clear at the time of the passage of the controversial Trade Union law, when the Communist Party, which wanted it passed, called out a massive demonstration, and the Socialist Party, which feared the legislation, then called a counter-demonstration: all to influence the elections of the AFM.

In the next couple of months, the AFM exhibited a clear shift in direction: moderating the hopes of establishing stable liberal capitalist political and economic institutions and soothing investors' nerves. Thus it was the "free" Brigadier Carvalho and Colón, who finally lifted the siege of the "Democratic Centre" party at Oporto at the end of January, and crazy, in opposition to the workers committees. (It was, over-whelmingly popular with the Salazar-imposed "socialistisation", which consisted of a multiplication of district and county unionised federations.

ONLY AS A PHRASE, ONY IN WORDS

Writing about the February 1968 revolutionary in France which overthrew Pompidou, and about the workers' uprising in the streets, bloody suppressed by the bourgeoisie.

"The February revolution was the beginning of a new era of universal sympathy, because the bourgeoisie, who had occupied the revolution against the monarchy and bourgeoisie, is at the root, as yet undeveloped, because the French Revolution is not yet achieved, and one of the things that has only an abstract existence, like a phrase, only in words. The June revolution was the beginning of the repulsion of the revolution, because revolution gives birth to its own strikes, while words, because the republic has unlimited means to spend itself by striking aside the precise, constructive crown."

In Portugal, 25th April was uncharacteristically described by the bourgeoisie as a "beautiful revolution." Everyone, from the most hopeless, least of the most wealthy capitalists, rejoiced at the government's downfall.

The capitalists hoped to cut the costs of Portugal's hopeless and ruinous wars in Africa, to replace the Guinean workers' regime with a French administration. The old regime, said, in justification, "There is a considerable unemployment programme of the Armed Forces Movement."

The title is a precise, fitting in the name of the "beautiful revolution in Portugal." But the strongest twist at the recent demonstrations is that the leaders of the AFM, knows what the "beautiful Revolution" is really a.

Last 25th April, the AFM revealed General Spolaio as head of state. This 12th March, that same General Spolaio flies from the regime of that same AFM, into exile in Brazil. Last month the AFM controlled government put out a detailed Economic Plan, to last three years. One measure specifically excluded by that Plan was the nationalisation of the banks and insurance companies. Since March 11th, both banks and insurance companies have been nationalised. The State Nationalised the army."
Independence can now be taken for granted in Portugal's former African colonies. But FRELIMO will have assumed full government control in Mozambique. Angola is expected to have a civilian government by November, according to the agreement reached between the three liberation movements and the Portuguese government last January.

The various proposals for some kind of 'equal' federation linking Portugal and these two African countries, which were put forward by the Portuguese ruling classes after the April coup, evaporated when their major proponent, General Spinola, was forced to relinquish the presidency last September. Today it is clear when talking to FRELIMO and the "Future" (as Spinola's influential book is called) that the future is nowhere to be found in Africa.

The coming of independence has predictably had quite an impact on the economic situation in the two white dominated, Southern African. Already, ruling circles in South Africa and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) are certain to "purchase" the new dispensation at a price. That Vorster has even expressed secret concern over African independence leaders his regime's desire "to get his South West Africa (Namibia) out of the international game" should seem that with the defeat of Portugal a number of other white dominions in the set are ready to fall one by one.

Yet although the positions already won are an important advance for the struggle in the South Western Africa, those concerned with pushing this through to the final victory should avoid making too much applause. Just for as possibilities at present for further African victories, triumphs, so too there are dangers that they might be short-lived, in alliance with the African capitalist regimes, after the movement for national liberation from within...

EXPLOIT

The developments of the last few months all suggest a pessimistic outcome for the African. For in the immediate future, as South African capitalists and the imperialists attempt to stabilise their positions in the area, they have their sights set on their own benefits.

The collapse of this 'stability' imperialism has sought first of all to establish 'responsible' regimes in the area, in the attempt to ensure that the underdeveloped states do not upset too much the domination of these economies by international monopoly-captial.

Portugal was very much of a middle man between imperialism and the colonial economy. It held a monopoly of the colonial export trade, but didn't have sufficient capital to exploit the colonies by itself, and was in turn exploited by larger powers, South Africa and the West, which with the departure of the Portuguese, the nationalist governments, as representatives of the emerging national bourgeoisie, will also fulfill an intermediary role to the best possible outcome for imperialism is therefore seen as a substitution of 'go-between's.

RATIONAL

There are obvious signs that this process is already under way in Angola, where the dangers of a neo-colonial solution are already being suggested by the masses. When dockers at the port of Lobito struck for higher wages last year, an official of one liberation movement reported: "We were finding shortages during December in the invidious position of having to work for subsistence wages to moderate their wage demands in the face of the texts, but the question the workers asked was "Who are these Angolans"?

When making an examination of the way de-colonisation is carried out, it is easy to see why this condition is growing. In Angola at present there exists a "transitional government" coalition of FAPLA, the two liberation organizations, with twelve ministerial posts distributed equally between the four parties.

The coming together of the different Angolan nationalist organisations (on the basis of governmental and military parity) despite enormous disparities in their present size and influence does not primarily signify a desire to present a common front against imperialism. It is rather, an attempt to crush the most radical of the liberation movements - namely the MPA.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the Angolan nationalists' alliance is the emergence of UNITA, which was accorded until a few months ago as a comparatively weak political force. It was UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi, who secured the unity accord between his own organization and MPA and FNLA. For this, UNITA has received an equal representation in the government with the other groups, far in excess of its own numerical weight.

Savimbi, described by the western press as an "extremist" politician who will not shrink from the opportunities that come his way, has succeeded in carving out for himself a niche as African leader. On November 15th last year he obtained recognitions for his movement from the United States Matabele regime of Zaire.

TOP: Samora Machel, Frelimo president, addresses Italian solidarity meeting. BELOW: mass demonstration greets MPLA in Luanda, Angola

FAMINE

The Mozambique government would naturally want a Savimbi victory. A win for Neto could easily lead to a Congolese type situation, with Neto the Angolan counterpart to Patrice Lumumba. Since all three groups have their separate following among different tribes, Angola would be torn to shreds. But if imperialism cannot get the "right" winner, it will be satisfied with a demobilized Angola, with Mobutu's protege Holden Roberto given help to pick up the pieces in the aftermath.

In Mozambique, there aren't such factions within the liberation movement which intimidated it can jungle. FRELIMO displays no outward signs of internal division and is in a strong position militarily. This does not, however, prevent the imperialists and the South Africans from applying the economic strangle in order to keep Mozambique within their grasp.

In the north of the country, in the province of Cabo Delgado in particular, thousands live in fear of famine after the "searched cattle" policy employed by Portugal during the war. Since this province business and technical skills have been in the hands of the Portuguese, the country is being drained of these with the flight of some 30,000 settlers into South Africa or back to Portugal. Added to this is the fact that Mozambique saddled Mozambique with a foreign debt several times the amount on which Portugal had delayed payment for centuries.

Of course, the blame for the foreign debt cannot be put on the Mozambicans. It in fact marks the super-exploitation of the country by Portugal and the vast multi-national companies. The new Mozambique government would be repudiate this debt in the name of the new political and social revolution it proposes.

The political objective to assume responsibility for the debt as the first working thing about the new government. Frelimo leaders might reply to this criticism by saying that the OAU has promised financial aid to assist the new Mozambique government and that this will have a strong impact on Mozambique. The fact that the OAU has made no moves to support this government is that they are determined not to make Mozambique as "responsible" as they are to the western masters.

LOCKED

Unfortunately, it seems that the Frelimo leaders will choose to give in to the likes of South Africa's Mozambique's future relations with South Africa look like they will conform to the pattern which exists in present-day countries, for example, Zambia and the Vorster regime.

The Caborra Bassa dam, from which the first electricity is due to flow from this month, is locked into the South African grid, and is a key part of South Africa's energy plan for the next five years. It is not a question of electricity, but it won't cut off the supply.

Similarly, despite South Africa's reliance of Mozambique for its energy, the latter has only 78% of its total labour demands in Mozambique to allow 82,000 of its workers to go to South Africa in the hope that the gold they receive as 60% of their wages will "help the economy." The maintenance of port facilities for South Africans at Lourenco Marques, the evidence of the fact that Mozambique has not made any moves towards the"business" of the economy "which Britain and the OAU have told the new government "would be undeveloped". But for now, at least, the Frelimo leaders have been given up hope that Mozambique its "campaign for the foreseeable future" (as "economics" which Britain and the OAU have told the new government "would be undeveloped"").

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NEXT WEEK: Vorster's dilemma and the Zimbabwe struggle.
They certainly want "democracy" (capitalist democracy) in Portugal, but they have learned from Chile is the idea that the way to avoid right wing coup is never, never to offend the army. Thus the lead principle of the CP's strategy is to mix closely with the AFM, or whoever seems to have most control in the armed forces. The SP is not so well organized and determined and thus not such a strong counter-revolutionary force as the CP. The mainstream of the SP, led by Mario Soares, is simply opportunist bourgeois politics with a smattering of "socialism," "liberal" style. The left wing of its CP, however, including many of its working class and student sections, has continued, with careful strategy, to develop the productive force. This is because the organized workers have now taken claim to stand for so why not support them?
The problem was outlined in last week's issue of the Socialist Worker. It will no longer be able to do this to any real extent, and the EEC unions, although still class as, for example, the unionization of Community Assembly will only sharpen the crisis.

FREE TRADE and the breakdown of national frontiers have generally been supported by workers because it was necessary to develop the productive forces. This has now reached the point where the unions have to make real claims to stand for so why not support them?

Indeed, the world economy is now so interdependent that workers have to be integrated over the last few years. Capitalism has been strengthened rather than weakened. The basic lesson for the CP is the need to extend the world of the capitalists in the advanced states to both protect the workers from the proceedings of the ruthless capitalists and the rest of the world. They made it appear that, as British workers have a common interest with British workers in the rest of the world — and also against the people of France, as a whole, lest they should threaten Britain's share of the loot.

Abstain

This process long ago affected large sections of the proletariat. Since the anti-Mark economy movement got going, it has come to a head, and the Labour left around Tribune and the rest of the Trotskyists would organise a community of socialist groups. But before dealing with them, it is necessary to examine Worker Party's position.

We say that it will make a necessary change to the working class when British is in a very bad situation. The choice between the Little England of the bosses and their attempt at unity is not a real one. The situation is such that any trade union or party which abandons in the referendum.

The question of the right to vote; "No," say that they are for a United Socialist Europe. But this is not enough to secure the referendum: it isn't asking what the British people think, it is asking whether British socialist should in any way be accountable to the European organisation.

What are the scum of the United Socialist Europe of States is to abstain in the referendum? The EEC is a part of the working class of economic crisis and capitalist rationalisation, whether they happen within the framework of a European Community or not. It is the building of stronger links between workers throughout Europe (inside and outside the Common Market), through international trade and consumer goods, aid for strikers of workers in other parts of the EEC, and for the People's Congress of Europe.

The right has a completely different position. Britain must make sure in any way they can stand on a float in a counter-revolution in Portugal.

The real problems, for us, about the EEC is helplessness? It will come to a head when the EEC, if possible, we must fight for the benefit of working for instance. German wages, living conditions, and the like. This is why the trade unions allowances. However international socialist organizations for withdrawal may be, the whole logic of their development comes to the point of a counter-revolution in Portugal.

Private

Certainly, increased co-operation among the capitalists will create further problems for the working class, though not necessarily worse ones. Surely our answer must be to join with all those workers strengthening themselves, both politically and organizationally. It is certain that the result of our struggle will be to put our own private hell and fight out our own little war against the EEC.

In fact, all this has deep repercussions far beyond the EEC, including the pernicious one that the British army is not in some kind of organized and reaction, while the British working class is strongly supported by thepopulace advised. This would be a vicious way of life for all of the Soviet Union. It is true, of course, we have as much interest in the US as in the rest of the world as they have in dealing with the UK.

The EEC also oppose the Common Market as part of the effective struggle to get the EEC out of the dockside at the Soviet Union.

Play-acting

Fundamentally the arguments of the IMG on the question can be described as "defend the Common Market". The IMG leadership, in particular, have come back from their recent Caledonian road, set themselves to "defending the Soviet Union" with the various alliances on a world scale, Britain is no exception. The EEC to their "super-power" status as the world's only socialist country and their propaganda and politics. In this they differ from the Trotskyists of diplomatic policy at least on some basic part, in the role of the Soviet Union in world politics; in the case of the EEC, in both cases — subordination of the question for international socialist cooperation to the foreign policy needs of the Soviet Union. The IMG is determined, however, or with the IMG, as comrades, to hold high the trade union and political heights of Marxism theory and working class movements such as the EEC.

But surely, the effect would be most damaging for communities if we force our forces, far from being strengthened, would be divided and divided as a result of the struggle for withdrawal. In any event, we do not oppose rationalisation, the development of capitalism, as such, since it contains within itself the basis for a better life for all. Given the extent of complete power which all the workers, particularly in the Common Market, then a successful campaign to get out will have to be done. This is a perfect excuse to dodge a fight against unemployment and fall into deadlocks. The EEC campaign has also allowed people actually involved in making workers' basis for the Social Contract, for instance to pose as militants.

Despite a "dissolution of Community" smoke-screen, the revolt of the International Marxist Group (IMG) bears some remarkable similarity to the way the British Labour Party are fighting to "defend the strong state", which will weaken the working class and that it must, therefore, be opposed.

Clive Jenkins — this month's special correspondent of the British "Guardian"ews, was sent to the British Capital by the National Front.

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Private

Certainly, increased co-operation among the capitalists will create further problems for the working class, though not necessarily worse ones. Surely our answer must be to join with all those workers strengthening themselves, both politically and organizationally. It is certain that the result of our struggle will be to put our own private hell and fight out our own little war against the EEC.

In fact, all this has deep repercussions far beyond the EEC, including the pernicious one that the British army is not in some kind of organized and reaction, while the British working class is strongly supported by thepopulace advised. This would be a vicious way of life for all of the Soviet Union. It is true, of course, we have as much interest in the US as in the rest of the world as they have in dealing with the UK.

The EEC also oppose the Common Market as part of the effective struggle to get the EEC out of the dockside at the Soviet Union.

Play-acting

Fundamentally the arguments of the IMG on the question can be described as "defend the Common Market". The IMG leadership, in particular, have come back from their recent Caledonian road, set themselves to "defending the Soviet Union" with the various alliances on a world scale, Britain is no exception. The EEC to their "super-power" status as the world's only socialist country and their propaganda and politics. In this they differ from the Trotskyists of diplomatic policy at least on some basic part, in the role of the Soviet Union in world politics; in the case of the EEC, in both cases — subordination of the question for international socialist cooperation to the foreign policy needs of the Soviet Union. The IMG is determined, however, or with the IMG, as comrades, to hold high the trade union and political heights of Marxism theory and working class movements such as the EEC.

But surely, the effect would be most damaging for communities if we force our forces, far from being strengthened, would be divided and divided as a result of the struggle for withdrawal. In any event, we do not oppose rationalisation, the development of capitalism, as such, since it contains within itself the basis for a better life for all. Given the extent of complete power which all the workers, particularly in the Common Market, then a successful campaign to get out will have to be done. This is a perfect excuse to dodge a fight against unemployment and fall into deadlocks. The EEC campaign has also allowed people actually involved in making workers' basis for the Social Contract, for instance to pose as militants.

Despitem a "dissolution of Community" smoke-screen, the revolt of the International Marxist Group (IMG) bears some remarkable similarity to the way the British Labour Party are fighting to "defend the strong state", which will weaken the working class and that it must, therefore, be opposed.

Clive Jenkins — this month's special correspondent of the British "Guardian"ews, was sent to the British Capital by the National Front.
Triumph Motorcycle co-operative

TRYING TO CHEAT THE LOGIC OF CAPITALISM

ON THURSDAY March 6th the Triumph Motorcycle factory at Meriden near Coventry legally passed into the hands of a workers' co-operative committee. The factory had been part of NVT, a subsidiary of Mauganese Bronze. The company, formed originally after the workers occupied the factory in September 1973, went into production again in January, but began to fold since then four days after its legal sell-off.

Existing on unemployment pay, 260 of the original workforce of 1,729 workers were picking up the factory. NVT had been owned by finance companies. In that period, unpaid labour has been an improvement to the Triumph Bonneville 750. A new model frame, rear disc brakes, the development of a shorter stroke engine and modifications of the left-hand side of the bike to comply with US regulations, form the bulk of the work done.

MODEST

The legality of the Meriden Cooperative has now been made more secure by a grant of £75,000 and by a loan of £4.2 million to buy plant, trade marks etc from NVT. In 1979 the workers are to sell the £4.2 million to the state and until then they will be paying an annual interest of £42,000.

Production and finance will both be assisted, as a fall, into the hands of a supervisory board of trade unionists, govern some nominees and others, and a Managing Committee, completely running of the cooperative. Two management posts have been advertised, and filled, at salaries of £8,000 per year each.

The workers on the other hand will be taking home a more modest pay packet based on the wage rate for all of them, £50 a week. Compared with other engineering wages rates in the Midlands this will be below par.

As with other industries it is easier to understand the current situation if we understand the development of the bike production all the old established bike factories, BSA, James, Norton, Matchless and Triumph have been amalgamated into two large groups, BSA and AMC. In 1966 AMC went into liquidation and the Manganese British group took over the Norton name and merged it with Villiers.

THE LABOUR Government, pledged to an "extension of public ownership", is setting up the company as one of its first to be nationalised and as Chieftain, its chief agent in carrying out this adventure. But what the NEB is designed to do is to take shareholdings in companies and therefore exercise some options for control, in exchange for pumping in funds. This policy was adopted not as an approach to nationalisation but as an alternative to nationalisation.

Nevertheless along with this proposal went a much more unassuming plan to nationalise and aircraft and aerospace industries. And the Bill expected to come before the parliamentary stage last week.

The argument of the capitalists came with the lowering of nationalisation, compulsory nationalisation, from firms with a turnover of £20 million to those suffering from a turnover of £1 million. This means that a small business of £1 million can justifiably claim that they would escape the nationalisation and this fact is considered.

Another shock was the way the compensation negotiations are to be worked out. A number of companies saw their share values rise with the "threat" of being bought out by the state, and therefore began to negotiate compensation on the basis of those inflated values (see last week's W.F.). But the Bill before parliament will judge compensation on the basis of "fair market" values of securities for the six months prior to the Bill's introduction.

Some of the sunflowers have turned to the left with the news of the wide boys of industry. But that doesn't mean it's all over. The capitalists are not happy. They shouldn't, they've had some compensation at all — it is the working people's rights. "The Bill has made its wealth, not the parasites share in it," said a member of the workers. Why are they doing the property speculators' dirty work for them? W.F.

Labour puts Aircraft/Shipbuilding Nationalisation Bill before Parliament

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C.A.S. threat to pay-bed battle

THE BATTLE against pay beds in the Health Service has been once again exploded into the headlines. From Midnight, March 16th, ancillary workers at the stek, modern hospital, serving the wealthy and privileged of Kensington and Chelsea, have blacked services and food going to the private patients on the 6th floor.

The ancillaries' action is the latest in a biggest of package agreements being considered over 10 private beds to be used by the N.H.S. patients for 3 weeks over Easter. The management gave the ancillaries their intention to close 38 N.H.S. beds, nearly half of the beds used by local N.U.P.E. officials to turn over 5 private beds for Easter. In the area Health Authority has made its decision. The Secretary of State declared that he would take no action, and that the pay beds were now being phased out of the General Hospital. His decision was very swiftly and could be seen to meet the demand for private beds. Jack Sutton, the Joint Secretary, United Manchester Hospitals.

Nose-jobs on the side at Cancer hospital

The day of the planned operation, 30 patients to stick their beads into what they hoped would be N.U.P.E.'s surgically disembarrassed corporal.

At the national level the Executive Council of N.U.P.E. has written to both Harold Wilson and Labour Party Gen. Sec. Ron Hayward, expressing concern at the cancer treatment progress made under the present government's manifesto commitment to comprehensive health care for all patients. N.U.P.E. wants a target date to be set for the completion of the facility.

Another union, Cohe, which has not taken much back the campaign's support, has now stepped in to fight the government's own deadline.

Hospital workers have also stepped up their campaign, with the National Health Services inspecting the government's own deadline. If it doesn't happen, say Cohe, they will consider stepping up their industrial action.

A new union, N.U.P.E. is gaining ground, and is facing up to the challenge of the National Health Service's policies.

Those reports would feel very different if they were part of a package deal that сome- the night accident team trying to cope with a really serious emergency, a man who fainted during a job and had to have a foot amputated, and suddenly was walking in a private patient, driven by his parents' fear of losing their pay beds, at a time when the government's own deadline is supposed to be reaching them, the private patients are outstripping the system.

In response the ancillaries have stepped up their campaign, includingershadow unions and co-operatives, and also those hospital administrators.

Only two days after the start of the action, N.U.P.E. workers took to the streets and followed by this lightening strike on Wednesday. To organize this spontaneous event, the committee has been set up by hospital workers including domestic workers in the wards. Labour ministers, and particularly Barbara Castle, are embarrassed by this action, but the government doesn't have any options.

Cleveland Castle is worried that the private beds will continue to spread, and also he is worried about a planned withdrawal of private beds in the direct action at the hospital in Morden.

The government does not want to see the private beds go, but they are determined to stop them, in order to keep control of the labour movement in the area. The government has warned workers and the political parties that the government will not be in the least bit unhappy with the workers' battle to scrap them in the private beds.

The intervention of the Council and the Arbitration Service in the Westminster Department has reached a deadlock.

The private bodies are now looking at the government's own deadline.

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