WAGES - NOT SHares!

IN AN overwhelming show of solidarity and confidence, 4000 strikers from the Chrysler engine plant at Bloxwich near Coventry's engines plant at Piacenza voted on Thursday May 20th to stay out for an interim award of £4 a week in furtherance of their claim for a £16 a week pay rise. Only 40 men at the massive meeting voted against - and all the press could show for their "wimpy campaign" against the strike was one lone woman standing isolated and ignored outside.

Chrysler's first reaction to the strike notice was to flourish plans for share distribution and workers' participation. And it lost no time in going to the Government seeking a further loan on top of the £35 million it is already borrowing from Finance for Industry.

The British section of Chrysler lost £15 million last year, and its losses this year are continuing at the same rate. Now it is probable that the company was sold to the Labour government at a time that it would get no more help unless it can prove itself tough enough to smash this strike.

Successive stewards' meetings, and the sheer determination of the management, have convinced many that the employers' determination is at least equal to that of the strikers. The resolution passed on May 19th reads: "This strike will continue until the company make a firm interim offer." And convenor Bob Morris has made no secret of his views, saying: "This one could drag on for a long time.

Chrysler stewards have in the past demanded the nationalisation of Chrysler, and for many the workers' participation question is meaningless while the firm is run from Detroit. For these people only the nationalisation of Chrysler would make participation a real issue.

DRIVE FOR PROFIT
But whether Chrysler is nationalised or not (and there do not appear to be any moves in that direction anyway) workers' participation will mean the same - supporting an enterprise ruled by the drive for profit. Participation - and what has been attempted so far is not much anyway - binds the workers to the exploiters, perpetuates competition, expulatives interests of the firm, and should be rejected.

It is not surprising that the firm turns to the workers for their "participation" when it's on the rocks. The fact is that in good times it does not want to share the profits but in bad times it is quick to share the responsibilities and the worries.

Although the mass meeting supported a "mandate that the negotiating committee, in depth, with the management the question of worker participatop - it decided clearly that this issue and the issue of the interim award be sharply separated.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES!
Both the media and local MPs have been pressing the workers to return to work by warning them of a complete shutdown of Chrysler. Bill Price (Labour MP for Rugby) who visited the factory, said: "I see dark days ahead. The Government has already nationalised British Leyland and it doesn't want to take on another car firm. Even if it did there is no certainty of employment. In the past 30 years the number of jobs in the industry has halved. No one is faced with a similar problem in the steel industry.

All too true. But the message is not to lie down and take it. The workers must stand up to the pressure - control the work process, and can only fight for that by keeping intact of schemes to seek the workforce in participation - including in the planning of redundancies.

The Chrysler men are banking on the firm not wanting to risk its image abroad while the company is hoping that the stream of workers leaving Chrysler's other works, mainly Leyland, will weaken the strike force.

We should leave the workers to fight their own battle for decent standard of living.
CROSLAND TUCKS IN AFTER THE PARTY'S OVER

ON FRIDAY 9th May, Resentment Secretary Anthony Crosland arrived in Manchester to be greeted at the Town Hall by a surgery demonstration of over 500 members of the local government workers' union NATALGO.

They were demonstrating in support of their present wage claim and demonstrating against Crosland personally because of his attitude to the pay claim and his policy of slashing local government spending. Mr Rob Cragg, though in costs he was the Manchester branch of NATALGO, said that Crosland had made a series of verbal attacks on the pay negotiations, urging the employers to settle for the lowest minimum.

At a meeting in the afternoon, Crosland announced future drastic cuts in local government spending in fact calling for a `standstill' on further spending. At the beginning of his speech he declared that: “For the first time ever, the party is over”. Some party were having had to fight a far more expensive election after cuts all round since 1973 - big rises in council rents and rates and losses for the Bryant and Broughton National Health Service which were of course being cut back by councils... what a recipe for trouble... and giving cause for dancing in the streets!

Gone up

There were a few of the facts: 1966. 90,000 houses were built in the public sector. By 1973, the figures were 114,000 public sector, 304,000 total. Meanwhile, the number of homeless people in council temporary accommodation more than doubled between 1966 and 1973. Council rents have generally gone up at least £1.50 since then.

Earlier this year the 1975 allocation for local authorities to help re-habilitate and modernise housing stock was cut from the 1974 figure of £192 million to £120 million. The 1975/6 allocation for local authorities to help re-habilitate and modernise housing stock was cut from the 1974 figure of £192 million to £120 million.

EDUCATION:

From December 1972 the allocation for free meals in the school year 1972/73 it was £18.6 million in England and Wales and 28.6% in Inner London.

LAO RIGHTISTS BOW TO THE INEVITABLE

The last pro-communist regime in Indochina collapsed this week, after the Pathet Lao taking over in Laos. Since the ceasefire in 1973, Laos has had a coalition regime of the royalist Lao Issara, the Vietnamese-ruled capital, there was a government in power in 1973 that was controlled by the Pathet Lao and its puppet, the Royalist Pathet Lao.

The small country of the south of the country remained divided into areas of influence with Laos and the Pathet Lao controlled by the U.S. and the communist party of Vietnam. In Vietsnmal, the Pathet Lao had command, forces, but they were kept separate, and the government could give orders only to the former Royal Lao forces.

With the victories of the Pathet Lao in Laos and Vietnam and the Kim Jong-il regime in North Korea, the main threat from the West to the former Royal Lao forces in Laos was the Pathet Lao, which had made gains in the south of the country. A minor group, the Pathet Lao made gains in the north of the country, and the Pathet Lao in a group of officers allied against the Pathet Lao, and officers and went over to the Pathet Lao. It is this that is much less popular of the armed forces of the former Royal Lao forces and the resignation of the Defense Minister, Mr. Kongpany, who is a senior Pathet Lao officer, has also shown them in the joint, and with some justification — that the former Royal Lao forces are not able to reclaim a good part of their privileges.

BRITISH TERRORISM TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA

The Vinnell Corporation, which is the biggest business in Saudi Arabia, has been given strict orders not to take close-up photographs of British forces that arrived recently on a special training mission. The government said that because of the nature of their work, the identity of the soldiers could be "useful to the enemy".

In general, the enemy has very little information on British forces. The British soldiers have been given orders to be under cover Special Air Service, which British soldiers in Western Australia said that in order to take care of the enemy they had to be doing dangerous intelligence work, and that they would be doing that work under the cover of darkness. The men would not be in particular in the national territory. They are being precisely the place where the SAS has been operating in Battleford in recent years, and also in Oman, where they are now in the process of a peaceful fighting rebellion against rebels in Oman.

The training in Australia in particular is described as "routine" for combat that they have been doing since the completion of the training in Peru, and that they are the crack Australian Special Air Service. The training in Australia is a second stage, a complex operation was necessary to gain the information and reconnaissance over long distances by car, vehicles, and on foot, and on board.

The said, the British troops have trained with the SAS group which is being trained in the national territory. For the first time, the SAS have been trained in the national territory, and with some justification — that the British soldiers are now in the process of a peaceful fighting rebellion against rebels in Oman.

"don't care what the press releases. But it is clear that the army is not a seat of power for the palace guard. But when push comes to shove, they're in a position to lead their palace guard and the people they're sending there are all ex-military men with considerable experience of the field of counter-insurgency..."
How farmworkers set the countryside alight in the 'Swing Riots'

TRAVELLING through the countryside of the south of England today, it's hard to imagine that this was the setting for a series of large-scale protests of the late 1790s.

This rising occurred in 1820 and came to be known as the 'Swing Riots', and its repercussions were felt for the next four decades of the last century. It was a period of great social and class movements of the past, the Swing Riots of the 1820s were among the rarest events in the history of the English countryside, and its impact is rarely given a mention in the official histories of the period and has even been neglected by historians of the labour movement.

Enclosures

Hobhouse and Rowe's book, Captain Swing (Penguin, £5.99), makes the enormous significance of the Swing Riots abundantly clear as one of the most important events in the history of the countryside and a movement of the last century. The book tells of a great struggle which was the revolution that destroyed the yeoman class of the countryside. Even before the Industrial Revolution, there had been enclosures that took place over the vast expanses of the English countryside, and these enclosures had created a crisis of agricultural work. The Swing Riots were the creation of a rural working class that had been formed in the 18th century and could only be faced by the small farmers and yeomen.

This process had been taking place for many centuries, but was revolutionised in the 18th century by the passing of Parliament between 1773 and 1779, which transferred common land from the small farmers and their common rights to the large landowners.

One quarter of all land under cultivation was enclosed in the first decade of the 19th century. By the middle of the century, the majority of farm workers were being hired as servants to work for a fixed term, and their whole livelihood was dependent on the weather. They were forced to work in the fields, and their lives were determined by the weather. The book tells of the lives of these farmers and their families, and it tells of the lives of the small farmers who rented land on a small scale, and it was these small farmers who were the victims of the Swing Riots.

Swing, a new form of protest

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The clever working class child in a deprived area stands little chance in a real academic education" implies that "narrow welsh schools which are incapable of offering an academic education, should exist -- as long as a nod is made in the direction of generalization by removing the odd working class child to parrot of "better things".

In fact one contributor, Kenneth Green, goes so far as to lament that "one of the greatest weaknesses of many comprehensives is that they offer academic fare to children not capable of handling it. Just how deprived can you get?"

And while they indulge in simpering bourgeois talk about "deprivation", let's not forget that deprivation for the majority is precisely what they are advocating in the whole system of creating the best teachers.

Break down class privilege are "politically motivated".

It comes to workers' kids, the "inspiring vistas of intellectual excellence" lead to a grimy prospect.


Black Paper wants to keep bastions of naked class privilege. Ideas have changed much since this picture appeared an its all up Below the pretensions of the old traditionalism well expressed in this cartoon.

North. He, too, is casting around for ways to keep private education, and he's come up with the voucher system, whereby parents are issued with coupons which can be handed over to the school of their choice, which then gives them the money as cash to each from the state. In this way, it would all still be with certain children: thus aren't all the same which you'd think would lead to the conclusion that classes should be smaller so that each child gets more attention for its individual, and different, personality that no. This is the Black Paper, and in it all roads lead to the necessity for keeping the elitist grammar schools. The trouble here is that there are too many arguments, and they're tripping over each other, and each argument argues for different types of schools to cater for introverts and extras, while Froomes claim to cater for the more and the less 'intelligent', which is not the same thing at all.

A totally predictable bedfellows is the ubiquitous Rhodes Boyson, once Head of Highbury Grove (the all boys 'comprehensive' which was supposedly modelled on Eton) and now Tory MP for Brent North.

BURDENS

Such attitudes are not merely implicit. They lead to continuing insecurity, for example, in young editors, C.I.Cox and Rhodes Boyson.

Letter to MPs and Parents. They have a go at the establishment, but overlook what measures taken when "enough is enough" to utilise the national family and private education, - the only way, generally, also worked against effective work in the '70s. As Banham and others urge to the teaching profession that children which may be self-filling, this begins with education...

RANK & FILE

But until such time, degenerating into the worst is also an unavoidable by-product, the child's mind, and look after them instead of gold-diggers.

"We can certainly agree about the cycle of perennial depression, I'm not saying that's bad, it's not, but I'm saying the structure of society is broken by education in itself. It is an authoritarian total form of society."
ABORTION: WHAT ARE THE CHOICES?

WHY THEY ARE ON HUNGER STRIKE AT PORTLAISE JAIL

BY ROS GAINS

Legal right

SPUC even have the nerve to offer "social help" and would you believe it, "advice" to women on how to have an abortion. They have a Cochranesque idea about and about whose rights in society they do not even begin to grasp.

If they confined their efforts to improving women's rights in the law, that would be fine. But they have been busy trying to undermine the rights of children, the rights of the "right of the fetus", the rights of all women to control their own lives.

There is in fact a conflict of rights on this issue. There is no easy solution but it is not a question of women's rights, it is a question of both women's and children's rights and responsibilities.

Failed

Rose Dugdale, the only woman in the south of Ireland to be convicted on political offences, also in Limerick. When Rose was arrested, she was tried and found guilty of "obstructing the prison officer" and sentenced to three months in prison. She was released on bail and later sent to prison once again.

Harassed

The evidence against her was pathetic. She was arrested for attending a meeting, and then a second time for attending a meeting again. She was repeatedly searched by the police, and her mail was opened and read.

Abortion

Despite the evidence against her, Rose was released on bail and later sent to prison once again. She was repeatedly searched by the police, and her mail was opened and read.

The Mary's Hospitality Centre in London, which provides help and support to women who are considering abortion, was raided by police. The centre was closed and its staff questioned. The centre was reopened after a protest, but it was closed again shortly afterwards.

The abortion issue continues to be a controversial one, with many people on both sides of the debate.

LJP'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST BILL

THE ABORTION (Amendment) Bill 1982, which would allow a man to have an abortion if the pregnant woman is in a "life-threatening" condition, was passed by the Dáil and is now being considered by the Seanad. The bill has been widely criticized by pro-choice groups, who argue that it does not go far enough to protect women's rights.

Pro-choice groups have also been active in recent years, with campaigns aimed at destigmatizing abortion and raising awareness of the issue. These include the "1 in 100" campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the issue among young people, and the "Right to Choose" campaign, which is working to ensure that women have access to safe and legal abortion services.

Potential life

Certainly, abortion means a waging of political battle. But does it have the same effect on society as does sexual abstinence or to take life for life? Our methods of contraception (IUDs) and abortion are all highly effective, but the latter is safe and reliable.

One cannot therefore define abortion as fundamentally different from some forms of contraception. (One cannot...
CPSA confirms opposition to Social Contract

UNTIL very recently, the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA),Synopsis, passive staff associ- ation which would never think of militant industrial action, was not among the organisations that the Social Contract had organised its first ever offi- cial opposition. But last week, since then it has moved a resolution opposing the Social Contract for 200,000 clerical workers in civil service and other public sector unions.

The Margate conference of the CPSA adopted this resolution at its conference last week. The association, which represents both those in the Clerical Workers and the Clerical Staffs sections, was carrying on the fight against the Social Contract for the first time. The CPSA conference has also adopted a resolution in support of the National Council for Civil Servants, and the National Union of Clerical, Administrative and Technical Workers, which has also joined the campaign against the Social Contract.

Even where there was success, the concentration among many of the organisation's members on pure trade union militancy or political militancy (socialists, in particular, have a tendency towards this), meant that little could be done to stop the Social Contract. The first official notice of the Social Contract had come at the Annual Conference of the CPSA, and there was no discussion or debate at the political or industrial level.

Stephen Corrybones: CPSA, Clapham Library

T A M E when adoption of the Rank and File committee for the first time. The CPSA has also adopted a resolution in support of the National Council for Civil Servants, and the National Union of Clerical, Administrative and Technical Workers, which has also joined the campaign against the Social Contract.

Non-aligned challenge to Rank and File Teacher

Card vote defeated

A recent union meeting at the college in the north of the country was decided on a policy of non-alignment between the Social Contract and the National Union of Teachers. The meeting was called by the college's central committee, and the motion was put forward by a group of left-wing teachers who argued that the Social Contract was not the right way to fight for their rights. The motion was opposed by a group of right-wing teachers who argued that the Social Contract was the only way to fight for their rights.

The conference was attended by a large number of delegates from across the country, and the debate was lively and intense. The motion was passed by a large majority, and the non-alignment policy was adopted by the college's central committee.

The conference was successful in its objective of increasing the participation of teachers in the Social Contract. The conference was well-attended, and the delegates were enthusiastic about the potential of the Social Contract to improve the working conditions of teachers. The conference was also successful in its objective of increasing the participation of teachers in the Social Contract. The conference was well-attended, and the delegates were enthusiastic about the potential of the Social Contract to improve the working conditions of teachers.

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