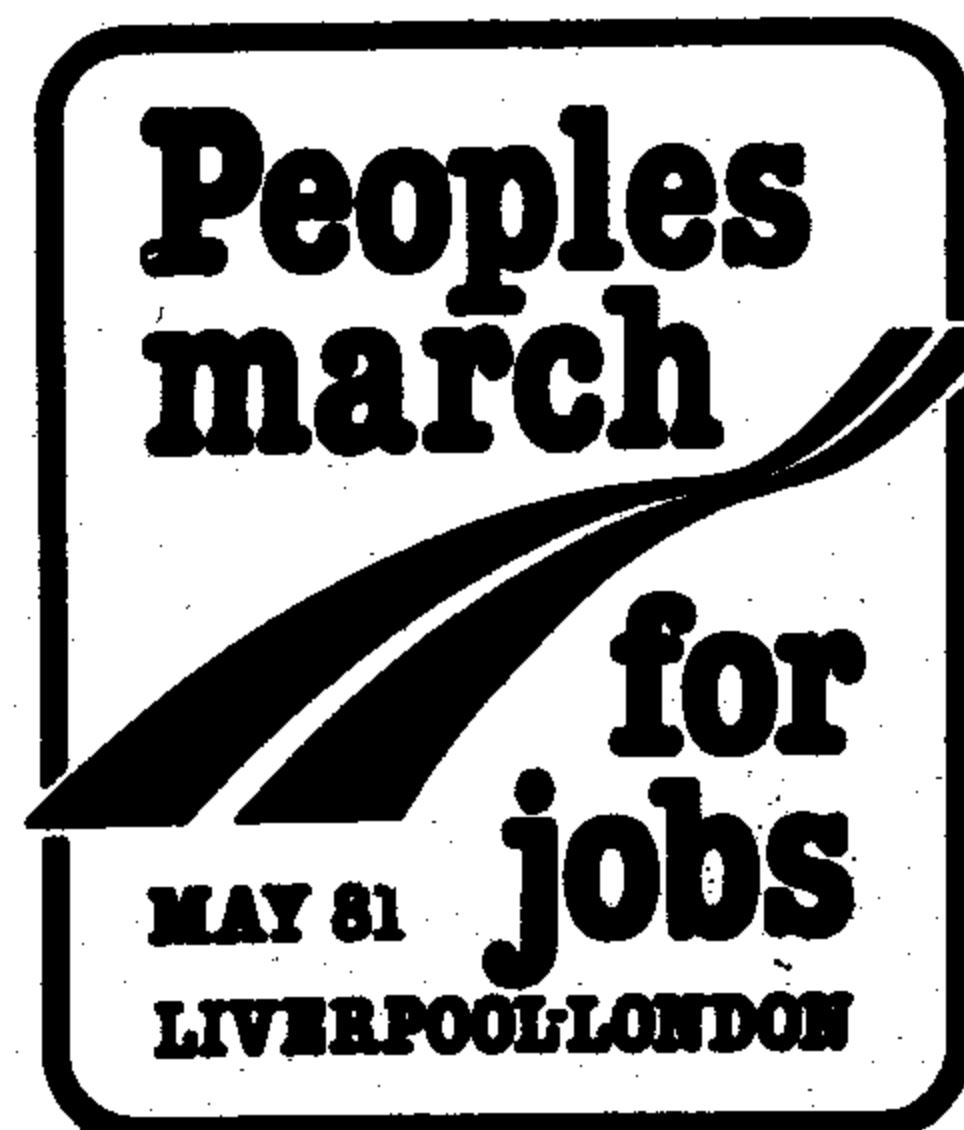


SOCIALIST PRESS



Socialist Organiser



WHERE NEXT AFTER THE MARCH?

Thousands of workers have downed tools in support of it.

Tens of thousands more have joined in it or attended its rallies and meetings.

Its finale in London is expected to attract up to 100,000 people.

Millions more endorse its call for action to end mass unemployment.

But once the People's March is over, what perspective do its organisers have for a fight against the Tory government?

This question must be confronted as the two main legs of the march meet up in Northampton and set off on the final stages to London.

The March has tapped a vast reservoir of anger and frustration at the reactionary policies of the Thatcher government, which have thrown 3 million onto the dole in a bid to drive up the profits of a handful of capitalists, bankers and asset-strippers.

Militancy

The March has demonstrated the militancy of working class youth, the solidarity of trade unionists with the unemployed brothers and sisters, and the broad scope of opposition to the Tory offensive.

But from the very outset the right wing and Communist Party union officials who have dominated the organisation of the March have set out to avoid giving any political content to the campaign.

They have set out to portray unemployment as some kind of moral evil rather than the calculated outcome of a deliberate policy implemented by the Tory government.

Repressed

The red banner of socialism has been buried behind a sea of inoffensive green. Political debate has been firmly repressed among the marchers—and marchers forbidden to speak from political platforms (other than those of the Communist Party).

Church leaders, employers and even Tories have been urged to participate and offered the change to speak from the platform.

While church halls and facilities from Tory councils might be thought useful for the progress of the march, such tactics in reality lead away from the central issue: mobilising the strength and resources of the labour movement in action against the Thatcher government.

For while Tories, employers and bishops may

occasionally wring their hands over the unemployment which their system has created, it is only the workers' movement that can carry through the policies necessary to end unemployment.

Only the organised working class can carry out the occupation of threatened factories to prevent their closure; only the power of the unions can mobilise mass action to defend threatened public services.

Only the defeat of the Tories and the fight for alternative socialist policies can lay the basis for the necessary crash programme of useful public works to create 3 million jobs for the unemployed.

Only with socialist policies can the squandering of millions on the arms budget be brought to an end, homelessness be eliminated and public services expanded to meet the needs of the vast majority.

New direction

If any small shopkeepers, small capitalists or religious people wish to join in such a fight by the working class—so much the better.

But in no way must the fight against unemployment be restricted to fit in with the politics of "left" Tories, bishops and capitalists.

In the aftermath of the People's March, the support it has generated must be given new direction and impetus.

*There must be an immediate turn to organise the unemployed in every area into Unemployed Workers Unions.

*Every redundancy, every closure must be opposed by strike action, occupation and supporting blacking action. Defend every job! For work sharing without loss of pay!

*Take up the fight in the unions and the Labour Party for socialist policies to meet the crisis! Reject the "alternative economic strategy", with its pipedreams of a "planned", "controlled" capitalism: fight for a policy of nationalising the banks and major corporations without compensation under workers' management! For action now to bring down the Tories!

*Build a new leadership in the workers' movement prepared to fight for these policies against the right wing and the Communist Party!



Build Unemployed Workers' Unions

Will the 100 or so Unemployed Workers' Centres being set up by the TUC be bases for militant campaigning under the control of the unemployed themselves? Or will they turn out to be tea and sympathy emporiums designed to channel the frustration of unemployed people into passive acceptance of their fate?

The outcome will depend on whether the TUC succeeds in implementing its "guidelines" on the centres and in placing them firmly under the control of councillors, the Manpower Services Commission and full-time union officials.

In Newcastle, where the Trades Council took the initiative in setting up a

centre before the TUC announced its plans, the emphasis was on active campaigning—leafletting dole queues, supporting unemployed workers fighting redundancy, demanding free public transport for the unemployed, agitating for an unemployed workers' union and so forth.

Federation

Last January, the Newcastle centre called a conference to discuss setting up a national federation of unemployed centres. One of the leading Newcastle activists told us, "The response was good. We had delegates from all over the country, as far afield as Cornwall."

"But we also had a man called Peter Ashby from the TUC, armed with 50 copies of a letter dated 29 January (the previous day), setting

out the TUC Guidelines.

"These strictly limited what we were allowed to do, and were clearly designed to head off any chance of a militant, national unemployed movement developing."

"Now we've been told that unless we toe the line, abide by the 'Guidelines' and break off our relation with the unemployed workers union that was being set up in the area, the TUC General Council will recommend that the funds (from the MSC and the local authority) be cut off."

"We'll be campaigning at the forthcoming Annual Conference of Trades Councils to get these guidelines thrown out as ill-conceived and negative and to curb the TUC's dictatorial powers over the centres."

The 'guidelines' (agreed between the TUC and the MSC) limit the objectives of

the centres to: "counselling and advice", "opportunities for training", "channelling requests for assistance to tribunals", "educational classes", and "promoting schemes under the MSC programme".

Campaign

The management committees of the centres must comprise 50% from the local authority and 50% from the TUC Regional Council. "Other groups (presumably meaning voluntary organisations and charities), can send observers and—finally—'it will also be important to include representatives of the unemployed'."

Clearly we have to wage a campaign to get these 'guidelines' torn up, to place the centres under the control of the unemployed themselves, and to ensure that funds

from local authorities and the MSC have no strings attached.

At the same time we need to fight for Unemployed Workers Unions to provide a focus for organising the unemployed in struggle—both around their own immediate concerns (free travel, improved benefits, useful public works schemes, etc) and around broader issues like support for picket lines, occupations, and anti-racist defence squads.

The Unemployed Workers Unions could thus establish their place within the labour movement, and provide organisation necessary for the unemployed to fight for their rights within the existing unions and for control over the unemployed workers' centres.



Youth organise to fight YOPs slave labour

By Mick Liggins, Chairperson, National Council for Young Workers

YOPs strike

Young workers on the Youth Opportunities Project schemes in Glasgow staged a one-day strike on May 14 as part of their fight for more pay, shorter hours, full trade union rights and better working conditions.

Around 70 youth joined a picket outside the City Chambers and handed in a petition at the Manpower Services Commission offices.

The action followed a one-day strike by youth at the Polmadie Training Workshop in the Gorbals on 24 April.

Since then a campaign of leafletting and petitioning has been stepped up in YOPs workshops, local factories and union branches.

The struggle must now go forward to the establishment of a coordinating committee of representatives from the different YOPs schemes in Glasgow, and forge links with the newly established National Council for Young Workers.

In the coming period we will undoubtedly see struggles for real wage rises, defence of jobs and the fight for better working conditions.

In the midst of these struggles the trade union leadership so busy selling them out, have managed to divert attention from one important section of the working class—that is the youth.

There is one section of the working class 440 000-strong who last November had a "wage rise" from £23 to £27 stopped. They are being hounded under repressive factory conditions such as fines, no safety, and are forced effectively to scab on other workers.

These are the youth on the government and trade union established so-called "Youth Opportunities Programme" (YOPs).

The youth on these schemes are becoming more and more militant, realising

that they are not training, but merely working for their dole money.

Spontaneous strikes have developed up and down the country not on particular issues but reflecting militancy that has built up over the whole idea of the now almost conscript schemes.

Bearing in mind the total reluctance of the trade union leadership to give any lead or national focus for the fight to organise YOPs schemes, an important step forward was taken two weeks ago at a conference of YOPs workers from all over the country.

This established the National Council for Young Workers, an organisation based mainly on YOPs workers but also working closely within campaigns for unemployed workers unions.

The organisation aims to direct the YOPs struggle towards the trade unions, posing the demand for full trade union rates of pay and full trade union rights for YOPs workers.

At the conference a national steering committee was elected—who are organising to establish branches up and down the country.

They are organising a day

of action on Monday June 8. Socialist Press supporters will be fighting on the YOP steering committee for.

*Full trade union rates and rights on YOPs.

*For an independent trade union inquiry involving YOPs "trainees" into the dealings of YOPs.

*For strike action in YOPs from June 8, and wide

support for the day of action.

*For the unions to give an immediate lead in the unionisation of YOPs schemes.



Workers' government only answer to jobs crisis!

"Best reception yet" for People's March

Over 1,000 people joined the People's March on its way from Kidgrove to Stoke last Monday.

Many more stopped work and lined the streets as it passed by their factories. It was according to some marchers the best reception they had had so far.

Part of the credit for this must go to the work of the North Staffs Campaign Against Unemployment set up by supporters of Socialist Organiser.

Members of the campaign produced an extra 2,500 copies of their bulletin 'Dole Mirror' for leafletting town centres on the Saturday before the March arrived as well as leafletting the march itself.

In fact the campaign was the only body to rigorously campaign for political support for the march.

The Labour Councillors who did not even bother at first to consult the local union bureaucrats were more concerned with organising civic receptions and church services.

Indeed when supporters of 'Dole Mirror' suggested that the local Labour Party and Trades Council should call a one-day strike, we were told that this was the last thing they wanted, to do.

Everyone agrees that unemployment is a national scandal. Even Tory MPs and the CBI shed crocodile tears about it. But the question is, what are we going to do about it?

The miners' victory showed that direct action can save jobs—and scare the life out of the Tories! But there are still 2½ million unemployed, and it will take more than a slight shift in government allocations to deal with that!

Calling on this government to 'change course' is (at best) a waste of time. Our aim must be to beat it back, to kick it out—and to commit the labour movement and the next government to a series of measures that will take on the root cause of unemployment, the capitalist profit-system itself.

First and foremost, we must challenge and defeat the notion that "if there's less work available, there must be fewer jobs". Against this, we need to raise the call "cut the hours, not the jobs"—in other words, work-sharing on full pay and under workers' control.

35 hour week

Combined with this must be a serious, national fight for the 35 hour week. This has long been an officially stated objective of the unions. But up till now, it has been the first demand to be dropped in negotiations at both local and national levels.

Putting a stop to overtime has to be part and parcel of the campaign for shorter hours—otherwise all that will change is that the employed will get time and a half for working the extra hours that could provide the



unemployed with jobs.

And, of course, we must go onto the offensive for improved basic wages, with automatic inflation-proofing, ending once and for all the situation where workers have to do overtime to earn a living wage.

The basic principle throughout must be the unity of the working class, including unity of the employed and the unemployed.

Trade unions must be committed to resist pressures to force black workers, youth and women out first.

The unemployed must be integrated into the existing unions with full membership rights, paying special low rates.

This, of course, in no way should detract from

building a National Unemployed Union recognised by the TUC (unemployed members of existing unions could have dual membership).

The workers at Gardners in Manchester showed the power that a factory occupation gives us in the fight against redundancies. The women at Lee Jeans are doing the same.

Elementary duty

Support for such struggles should be the most elementary duty of any trade unionist. But we need to go further, and fight for the nationalisation (without compensation) of companies declaring redundancies.

The workers' inquiries at Lucas and Vickers revealed

many real needs that are not being met because of the profit motive.

A big programme of public works under the democratic control of the workers' movement paying full union rates, could wipe out unemployment and at the same time provide much-needed housing, health facilities, public transport and so on.

But where's the money going to come from for all this? For a start, the massive resources currently being squandered in the build-up to war could be used to finance such a programme. More money, if needed, could be raised by taxing the capitalists.

This would have to be combined with the development of workers' inspection

of the bosses' books and accounts.

In short we need a planned use of public resources. For an effective plan, the banks, the finance houses, and the corporations which dominate economic life, must be in the hands of the state.

And for the plan to meet working class needs, the state must be in the hands of the working class: the whole apparatus of top civil servants, judges, police and army must be cleared out and replaced by working class power.

All this will require the stepping up of the campaign for democracy in the Labour Party and the trade unions, so that the labour movement can take on the capitalist state and impose a govern-

ment accountable to the movement—a workers' government.

The People's March in London.

Saturday May 30th: Rally in Brockwell Park, 2pm to 7pm.

Sunday May 31st: Rally in Hyde Park, 12pm, march to Trafalgar Square. (Creche in Hyde Park.)

Monday June 1st: Presentation of petition to Parliament. Workplace meetings. London Says Farewell, rally and concert. York Hall, Old Ford Road, 7pm

Not down that 1930s

Ever since there was capitalism there have been men and women thrown out of work when they were no longer needed.

And ever since then there have been protests by those who demanded the right to a job, and to a living.

There has never been a time when those who were prepared to compromise with the employers and their system have been able to provide policies for the restoration of jobs.

Various reformists and bureaucrats have only made gestures in the direction of the unemployed when they have been compelled to do so. They have always been scared of the unemployed, of their anger, of their challenge to the system of exploitation and waste.

The ruling class and the government have always responded with great venom and violence against organised movements of the unemployed, using every weapon to confront them.

The first 'hunger march' consisted of a single man, Abel Coudwell. He was the only representative of the 'blanketeers'—unemployed Manchester textile workers who in 1817 set out to march to London to petition the Prince Regent for help and work—to reach London after most of the march was broken up by the military and its leaders arrested.

In the middle of the nineteenth century it was mostly the skilled workers who were organised in unions.

They looked down on the unskilled who were often thrown out of work and, without any dole, became destitute.

Even in those years, it was the Marxists and revolutionaries who took the initiative in organising the unemployed to fight for their rights and for jobs.

The Marxist movement began in an organised form in Britain a century ago in 1881. And it immediately took up the defence of the unemployed, ignored and despised by the rest of the organised movement.

In November 1887 large numbers of unemployed workers marched to Trafalgar Square, where they were brutally attacked by the police.



Attlee addresses Hyde Park rally at end of Hunger March, November 1936



Jarrow marchers on the road.

This helped to give the unorganised a feeling of power which made possible the struggles of the Match Girls in 1888 and of the dockers in 1889.

During the next phase of unemployment the Marxist Social Democratic Federation was again active.

In February 1903 thousands of the unemployed marched again to Trafalgar Square. Over the next five or six years, 'Right to Work' demonstrations were organised over many parts of the country and fear of these activities was an important factor in the setting up of Labour Exchanges and unemployment assurance in 1909-11.

After the First World

War, it was still the Marxists who were in the forefront of organising the unemployed.

The then still small Communist Party recognised the potential of the unemployed as a force.

Ex-soldiers who had been conned by promises of 'homes fit for heroes' were a large component of the unemployed, and frequently reacted violently to their humiliating treatment at the hands of the unemployment officers and parish Guardians.

In 1921 Communist Party members played a major role in setting up the National Unemployed Workers Committee Movement to organise these unemployed in defence of

their rights.

Over the next few years there was constant agitation around the questions of benefit payments and methods, with the government making repeated concessions and as soon as possible clawing them back, which steadily strengthened the NUWCM.

Attention

The first of the big hunger marches to London took place in 1922, and served to bring attention to the problem of unemployment more sharply than before, and in response to this the TUC decided to set up a Joint Advisory Com-

mittee to assist the local campaigns.

It invited Walt Hannington, a prominent leader of the NUWCM and a well known CP member, to address the TUC Congress in 1924 and its first official conference of trades councils in 1925.

Partly because of the hostility of the trade union leaders, but also because of the ultra-left policies of the Communist Party, the unemployed movement, which changed into the National Unemployed Workers Movement in 1929, became separated from the official trade union movement, and ceased for a time to challenge the leaders in any way.

In 1927 it organised a

march of South Wales miners to London. This was opposed by most of the trade union leaders, except Arthur Cook of the Miners Federation. Despite this, many labour movement bodies along the route supported the marchers and provided them with food and shelter.

In a similar way the 1928 march from Scotland won the grudging support of the Edinburgh Trades Council, against instructions from the TUC, and in 1929 there were more local rebellions against TUC orders not to support hunger marchers.

The 1930 Hunger March was organised against what was known as the 'not genuinely seeking work'

clause, penalising those on the dole who were alleged not to be seeking employment.

Pitched battles with the police took place in Berkenhead in 1932 against efforts to tighten the 'means test' on benefits.

Again in 1930 the TUC tried to prevent local support and help for the marchers. But despite this they had some success in changing the system of benefits, particularly in abolishing a 'not genuinely seeking work' clause.

The reactionary policies of the MacDonald-led 'National' Government after 1931 increased the strength of the unemployed movement and the hostility of the

The squalid record of previous



Spanish Popular Front demonstration 1936

Why call it a 'People's March for Jobs' and not a labour movement march for jobs? Regional TUCs have organised the march yet they have called it a 'People's March'.

Is this just a matter of bickering over words? Or is there something more behind the name?

Anybody who has been involved in the trade union movement realises Regional TUCs don't just spontaneously decide to organise things which (like this march) involve great resources.

The name and the march's orientation are a thought-out policy. But the heart of the policy is the decision that the marches would aim not to bring down the Tories but to ask Thatcher to change her policies.

By opposing the slogan 'Bring down the Tories' the march organisers considered they would be able to involve anybody on the

march, including critical Tories and more specifically, including the Church.

In this they have been successful. If you follow the pages of the Communist Party's daily *Morning Star* you will see praise for the march and attacks on the Tories and the Church.

At virtually every stop a Bishop or vicar is the star speaker and when Liberal MP Cyril Smith goes on the march he is praised to the skies.

The aim of the organisers is to create the broadest movement against unemployment and to continue this after the march is over.

What is wrong with this?

The fact is that the Tory attacks are creating a mass anti-capitalist movement.

The local election results are one aspect of this; another are the riots in Bristol and Brixton.

The most oppressed sections of society are on the move.

Where leadership is given

workers are struggling in defence of jobs, as at Lee Jeans, Ansell and Lawrence Scott.

The most dramatic action was that of the miners, who dealt a shattering blow to the Tories.

In the midst of this rising class movement, the organisers of the People's March go out of their way to drag in the Church.

Then, supposedly in order to maintain this 'broad movement', the policies of the march and of the future campaigns are geared to what the Church wants.

Peter Carter (CP EC member), a major organiser of the march, said in Oxford that stoppages of work on the march should not be called strikes—because this might antagonise the Church.

And Tony Benn invokes the Bible in one of his speeches to the marchers.

Through the door of the Church comes the capitalist class.

What is happening is the march organisers are turning

a mass movement (and the large-scale response to the march shows its mass nature) towards a capitalist solution.

This whole policy is tied in with the TUC's 'Alternative Economic Strategy', the centre of which is 'expanding the (capitalist) economy'.

By turning unemployment into a moral issue rather than showing it is caused by capitalism, then the appeal is made to sections of the capitalist class bankrupted by the Tories.

Winning over layers of the petty bourgeoisie who themselves are crushed by big business is important; and it is even possible to win a section of smaller capitalists.

But instead of enlisting the support of such elements for workers' struggles, the working class are being led behind the politics of smaller and larger businessmen.

In other words, the socialist solution—the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism—is pushed out of the way in return for these

dubious 'allies'.

But is this diversionary line something new?

Is it by chance that previously inactive Communist Party Stalinists all over the country are coming out to work for the march, or that they were a major force in initiating it?

The answer to both these questions is a resounding No!

The CP first started putting forward the 'People's Front' policy in the mid-1930s. They claim that they learnt this lesson from fighting fascism.

The reality is something rather different.

Prior to 1935 when the People's Front policy was officially adopted at the Seventh Congress of the Comintern (although in fact it had been operating in practice for about a year), the policy of the Comintern known as the 'Third Period' had been based upon the theory of 'social fascism'.

According to this theory (operational from 1929 to 1934) social democratic

road again!



on bureaucracy.
The TUC meetings in 1932 and 1933 were protected from hunger marches by rows of police. Between 1932 and 1936 TUC bureaucrats tried to publish 'unemployed committees' through the trades councils.
When they worked at all, these committees provided facilities for the employed and did nothing to improve their conditions. Meanwhile the big marches organised by the NUWM grew stronger and longer.
The Hunger March of early-February 1934 was led by the TUC but had widespread support. A series of demonstra-

tions early in 1935 again won no support from the trade union bureaucracy.

The *Times* spoke of 'the spirit of 1926' and the government was compelled to introduce a 'standstill order' on cuts in benefit.

The largest mobilisation of all was the 1936 National Hunger March which was addressed by Labour leader Clem Attlee when it arrived in London.

The 'Jarrow Crusade' of the same year was consciously militant, seeking support from vicars, Conservatives and others and pleading with the 'National' Government.

One problem it had despite this was undisguised hostility from the TUC.

The NUWM had many achievements to its credit in improving the lot of the unemployed.

Its CP leadership weakened its impact in the 'ultra left' phase after 1927 and then when it ceased after 1934 to campaign for working class mobilisations.

Harassment

The unemployed marchers were subject to frequent and violent police harassment.

Hannington himself found a number of agents provocateurs at meetings and demonstrations and the National Council for Civil Liberties was specifically set up in 1934 because of the

use of such people.

What Hannington did not know at the time, but has been clearly shown since then, was that the Special Branch had an agent in the top leadership of the movement who attended all the planning meetings and demonstrations and reported back in detail.

The new marchers are to be welcomed, and the Peoples March is the first officially sponsored even of its kind.

However, the question must still be raised: who will fight for the policies to mobilise the unemployed—along with those in work to defeat the system that has forced them onto that long road to London?

s 'People's Fronts'

es all over the world declared to be the main aim. They were said to be 'fascist'—worse than Nazis because they were in disguise. Parties adopted policies of forming 'trade unions', splitting from the old trade unions, and splitting the working class at a time of 'fascism'.

"Changed"

It was this policy that led the victory of Hitler in Germany—something that looked forward to, say, that the fascists would collapse and that Communism would follow. It had gone alongside an 'left turn inside Russia' forced collectivisation. But suddenly the Comintern declared that "the world had changed". In reality the Kremlin bureaucracy's international movements had changed. Now, not only were the 'social fascists' portrayed as earnest defenders

of democracy but so too was anybody who declared themselves anti-fascist.

In Britain this led both to the praising of Churchill against Chamberlain and also to the inclusion of the Church.

"We feel that the whole working class movement should combine to call mass conferences of all social, Christian and political organisations in these depressed areas, to rally all forces, young and old, to consider the plight of the youth and what can be done to save them." "Raise the Banner High" quoted in *Black, Stalinism in Britain*, p. 110.

But in Britain this cross class alliance did not have the deadly effect it had in other countries.

Mass movement

In France, a mass movement arose pushing towards power. There was a factory occupation movement. This culminated in 1936 in the election of a 'Popular Front' government, consisting of

the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, and the bourgeois Radical Party.

It put forward capitalist solutions and although the working class made economic gains the mass movement was driven back.

Repression

In Spain the Popular Front government from February to July 1936 which included the CP and the "Republican" bourgeois parties carried out the repression of workers and jailed strikers.

The policy of this government was familiar: it included as its major point the call for the "expansion of the Spanish economy".

But because the capitalists felt this government couldn't hold the working class, Franco's forces moved.

This sparked off an insurrection in whole areas of Spain particularly Catalonia which had nearly 50% of Spanish industry.

Workers took over the factories; peasants took over

the land. The army in these areas was immobilised and their arms issued to the workers. The policy of the leadership in these areas was that their policies—particularly land to the peasants—should be opened all over Spain. This could appeal to Franco's mainly peasant soldier base.

What did the Popular Front do in the time of civil war? Just as in peacetime it ordered the peasants to *give back* their land so as not to antagonise their landowner "supporters".

It moved to end the control of the militia by the Soviet-type bodies that had developed and put it back under the control of the bourgeois government.

It put the factories back under the control of the capitalists.

All for the "unity" of the Popular Front.

The Spanish working class was defeated because of the role of their leadership.

All of this went alongside repression of all those who put forward a line that fought for the independence

Women bear brunt of jobs crisis

If married women didn't work, as Tory ministers and some labour movement figures have suggested, the number of families living in poverty would treble.

Women don't work for pin money. Hundreds and thousands of women are their family's only breadwinner.

Besides that, women need the money anyway.

Rents and rates have gone up, gas and electricity bills up, school dinners (if you're lucky enough to live in an area where they haven't been cut altogether) have gone up.

Lots of local services that used to be free now cost money. Then what's left for food and clothing?

The Tories want to put the main burden of unemployment onto women. They say that married women ought to stay at home looking after the kids.

BUT

*48% of pre-school kids have no garden or outdoor

play area. They'd be better off in a good nursery—and 96% of mothers want nursery places for their kids.

*Children cooped up in cramped housing with depressed, frustrated mothers are a far cry from the cosy family image we get from the advertisers and the Tory government.

*3½-4 million kids are living on or below the poverty line. If that number trebles, how can that be good for the kids?

And most of all, women want to have jobs. We want to get out of the home, learn skills, have careers, take part in workplace trade unionism, and have the independence of our own wage packet.

We want the burdens of housework to be shared equally. We don't want to be just housekeepers dependent on a man's wage.

And that's our right!

The economic laws of capitalism decree that workers are employed only if they yield a profit—and the rest go on the dole.

But we don't accept that system. Society should be

reorganised so that everyone has the right to a decent, useful job.

We say: fight for jobs for all! Accepting that there's a shortage of jobs, and then trying to keep the few there are for men, just plays into the hands of the Tories and the bosses.

FIGHT BACK NOW!

Cut the hours not the jobs! Work sharing with no loss of pay.

Campaign against overtime working. Let's have a decent basic wage instead and share out the work.

Occupy

Don't let the union officials negotiate closures. Occupy to stop closures like the Lee Jeans workers. If we accept redundancy money that's the job gone for ever.

Get your organisation, Labour Party or trade union to support the call from the Women's Festival for the TUC to organise a mass demonstration for a Woman's Right to Work.



Socialist Press

Please send me more information about the Workers Socialist League.

Name

Address

Send to: WSL, BM Box 5277, London WC1N 3XX.

Socialist Organiser

Please send me more information about Socialist Organiser.

Name

Address

Send to Socialist Organiser, 214 Sickert Court, London N1 2SY.