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Peoples News Service

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THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

For nine years a Pakistani man has struggled against the immigration laws and a crippling bureaucracy to get two of his children over to Britain. The experience of Mohammed Gulzar is typical of the way in which bureaucratic harassment, with the tacit approval of the government, keeps down the immigration figures.

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GERMANY ROCKS

Young Germans rock against their fascists and intimidate them out of Frankfurt. 50,000 listened to music and held discussions while armed police with water cannons stood powerless in the background.

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LAW CENTRES AXED?

Wandsworth Council is about to axe its Law Centres. The substitute offered will give a new, regressive, meaning to Legal Advice Centres.

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ZIMBABWE

The Rhodesian army counts its own dead black soldiers as dead guerillas to show the world press. While recognition for Muzorewa looks closer, more information has come out about how he wins the propaganda war.

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CONTROL UNITS

The Home Office banned 'Control Units' after allegations of torture, but it looks as though the nation's prison governors, fearing to mix "anarchists and subversives" with the rest, are bringing them back on their own initiative.

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ALSO:

- Challenging the dole queues in the North East
- Code of Conduct on South Africa: two fingers from the multinationals
- The story behind Pakistan's H-bomb.

SHORTS * NEW PUBLICATIONS * EVENTS * ADS.

What is PNS?

PNS is a left-wing, non-sectarian news service with the aim of providing information that is not readily available in the conventional press. We focus on issues not covered in the national papers, bringing out ignored or distorted details, doing background pieces and researching into national and international stories. We invite other papers to reprint stories from PNS and ask only that they credit us as a source.

Apart from the bulletin, PNS also provides special services for community papers and the alternative press. We index all the community papers that we receive and this index is available on a separate subscription. (An index to PNS itself is also available on request for the cost of postage). We also provide, at a slightly higher subscription rate, special research services; thereby, we hope, encouraging people to investigate stories themselves and helping to find out what they need to know from our contacts in London, our files, libraries, and so on.

PNS is run by a small collective and nobody gets paid for the work they do on the paper. We want to make PNS larger and give our readers more, but this is impossible unless we have more people to write for us and thus ease the production effort.

We particularly need correspondents outside London, but anyone who can help with writing, layout, or distribution is encouraged to contact us at Oxford House, Derbyshire Street, London E.2. Tel. (01) 739 4568.

We are holding regular meetings at the Oxford House, which are open to anybody, on every other Thursday at 6.30pm (July 12, July 26 and so on). The deadline for copy for the next issue is Wednesday July 16. All copy for PNS 175 must reach us by then.

Articles bylined with (PNS/ --) mean that the Peoples News Service Collective has edited or rewritten them. Responsibility for what is said in the articles is that of the PNS Collective unless otherwise stated.

Only 12 pages again

Unfortunately, we have once again to reduce the number of pages in this issue from 16 to twelve. We are in no danger of collapse, but the reasons are as follows. While the bulletin and the other functions of PNS have been expanding and meeting with greater response, the number of people involved has decreased. One has left the country and several members of the collective have taken full-time jobs and have, as a result, less time to devote to PNS.

In order to cope with this situation and to continue producing a fortnightly bulletin, we have decided to restructure PNS so that more people can get involved - perhaps to a lesser extent. Rather than relying on the members of the collective to provide the bulk of the copy, we want to encourage a greater number of people to send in news and stories to PNS. This policy has already been under way but we still need more contributions. We particularly welcome contributions from people involved in such areas as housing, health, social welfare, legal rights etc. who keep up to date on the latest developments. We don't have the time to cover all the issues adequately ourselves.

We also need more correspondents from outside London. If you feel you could contribute in any way to PNS please ring us up or write. As soon as we have expanded the number of people contributing to PNS we can get back to producing a 16 page bulletin - who knows, we may even be able to increase!

Our Sources

IT - International Times
CE - City Enquirer
MP - Moseley Paper (Birmingham)

Apology - No.172

On the cover of PNS 172 we printed part of a map of London. We ought to have pointed out that the copyright for the map belongs to the Geographers A-Z Company Ltd. and the Royal Ordnance Survey. We apologise to both bodies.

SUBSCRIBE

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COUNCIL TO CUT LAW CENTRES ON THE QUIET

London (PNS Correspondent). The three Wandsworth Law Centres are once again under attack by the Council (see PNS 160 & 161). This time, the plan is not just to cut the annual grant, but in fact to scrap them completely and replace them with a different system of legal advice, one which will give the Council complete control. The Council propose to replace the three law centres, which are independently managed, with a service operating from council offices with "satellites" (no definition is available as yet in the proposal) serving, in some way, other parts of the borough. The new service will have one overall director, it will not be accountable to the local community, and it will not be a locally based service.

At present, the budget for the three existing law centres is £240,000 in a year. Wandsworth Council are planning to allocate funds in the region of £170,000 to their new service. With increases in VAT, inflation etc, this is effectively a cut of about a half, which means half the staff and half the service.

The Finance Committee of the Council meet on July 16 to discuss the new plans. This is a most vital stage. If a decision is made here to go ahead, then the wheels will be well and truly in motion and it will become increasingly difficult to stop them. So the main hope of success lies in getting the Committee to at least delay consideration of the question. There is a meeting of the negotiating panel, made up of councillors and members from the three law centres' management committees, shortly before the Finance meeting. It is hoped here to at least be given a reasonable amount of time to respond to the dictatorial proposal. The decision to go ahead with the new service will be taken at a full Council meeting towards the end of July, and if approved, it will be implemented from January 1980.

The Council proposals are at an advanced stage (ie the working paper includes a draft constitution) but many of the recommendations are hazily defined. For instance there is no definition of the "satellite" organisation, nor is there any explanation of how the new funding figure has been reached.

A spokesperson for the Garret Lane Law Centre, one of those threatened, told PNS that the new proposals are so authoritarian and patronising it was hard to credit it. The new management committee would include representatives of such establishment bodies as the Law Society and the Chamber of Commerce and, as well as three councillors (on a committee of ten) there are moves afoot to include the borough solicitor. It doesn't take much imagination to see where all this leads to. In effect the whole ethos of law centres is turned upside down. Instead of being closely integrated into a local community and helping people to use the law to counter any injustice, what we have here is really an attempt to control the kind of help people can expect, and the kinds of problems they can expect help with. At the same time, on the face of it, the council will be appearing to offer a law centre type of service.

It is important to stress, he went on, that the new scheme will no longer offer an independent service. It is also important to stress that it will no longer be locally accountable. There are several obvious implications of this. Imagine for a minute the control over the people who would be employed, or, imagine a resident wanting to take legal action against the council (not necessarily an impossible occurrence!).

It will come as no surprise to hear that the Council have not totally abided by the rules of fair play in orchestrating their campaign. Very tight scheduling of the proposals and timetabling of the procedures the Council has to go through to ratify them has given the law centres and the local

residents little time to organise counter proposals. The time available to them has only allowed a public meeting to be held on July 10 which is only six days before the important meeting of the Finance Committee.

NALGO (the National Association of Local Government Officers) which has members working

This little bistro
used to be a Law
Centre

Really?



in all three centres is already taking action. It has blacked the post of the new service's director and has also blacked work on the new project in the town hall. The centres and local residents are lobbying local judges, probation officers and local organisations.

This kind of action by Wandsworth Council sets a worrying precedent. Law centres, by the very nature of the skills involved and the problems faced by clients, and by virtue of our expensive legal process do cost a lot of money to run. But they have been shown to provide an essential service. Wandsworth have been very clever in their tactics used in this issue. Firstly, by acting when the word "cuts" is on everybody's lips, so offering some kind of justification. Secondly by appearing to offer a similar kind of service as a replacement. And thirdly, by being slightly underhand in their use of time pressures, but not so underhand as to offer an appearance of acting unjustly in the eyes of many of the local population.

CONTROL UNITS RETURN

London (PNS Correspondent). Evidence from a variety of sources suggests that Special Control Units, introduced in British prisons in 1972 after deliberations with Home Office psychiatrists and ostensibly closed in October 1975, are being used under a different guise to 'process' particular prisoners.

Phil Ruff, an anarchist sentenced at Christmas 1977 to seven years for armed robbery, originally spent 250 days in solitary confinement in Durham jail before being moved in June to Armley jail in Leeds. The interesting thing about the move is that Armley is not a prison which would normally take long-term prisoners like Phil Ruff. He was told by the governor that he was there because no other prison would accept him - because of his 'subversive' views. Phil Ruff is therefore being kept isolated from other 'normal' prisoners. This segregation from other prisoners suggests

that he has been labelled as belonging to the group of "anarchists and subversives" that the Prison Governors Association is so concerned with.

The Association has on more than one occasion called for the re-introduction of the control units in British prisons as a means to separate "anarchists and subversives" from the main prison population. In the evidence given by the Association to the Committee of Enquiry into the prison service following the riots at Gartree in November last year, the Association argued that this type of prisoner must be removed from contact with the main prison population "if the stability of long-term prisons is to be maintained." It seems that the governors fear 'contamination' of the other prisoners from the likes of Phil Ruff and the 80-odd Irish Republican prisoners in mainland Britain.

Control units have not been officially given the go-ahead, so it looks as though the prison governors are creating de facto control units on their own initiative. They appear to be doing this firstly by allocating parts of their prisons for this use, and also by agreeing that prisoners like Phil Ruff won't be accepted by any long-term prisons.

According to prisoners in Wakefield jail, the control unit there has been brought back into use as 'F Wing', "part of which houses segregated sex offenders and part political prisoners", according to a clandestine letter from Irish Republican prisoners published in 'The Irish Prisoner'.

Allegations of the widespread use of sensory deprivation techniques and unofficially sanctioned segregation have come from many quarters, released prisoners, Irish Republicans, the supporters of George Ince, and others. It remains to be seen whether new Home Secretary Willie Whitelaw will give the official green light to this treatment of prisoners or whether the practice will continue as unofficially implemented by the prison governors.

WOOLIES' KILLER FIRE

Manchester (PNS/CE). Last month's killer fire at the Piccadilly, Manchester, branch of Woolworths, in which ten people perished has encouraged former employees of the company to detail safety practices, such as they were, to a local community paper, City Enquirer.

According to the paper, it is alleged that fire officers warned the Woolworth management when an inspection was due. On receiving the call, staff were organised to move furniture upstairs from near the fire exits on the sales floor. When the firemen had gone it would be returned.

Two former employees gave separate accounts of when they had found a fire door between the second and third floors locked. The purpose of this exercise was to keep customers from going upstairs to the store rooms and offices - the key for the door was kept on the fifth floor.

Other claims made by the paper are that paint and white spirit were kept next to each other on the fourth floor, contrary to recommended practice; stock was stored on the stairs above the second floor; a goods lift - which should have been available in an emergency - was faulty; and cluttered stockrooms with goods littering the aisles was the norm.

This information comes on top of the already well-publicised fact that the store had no sprinkler system.

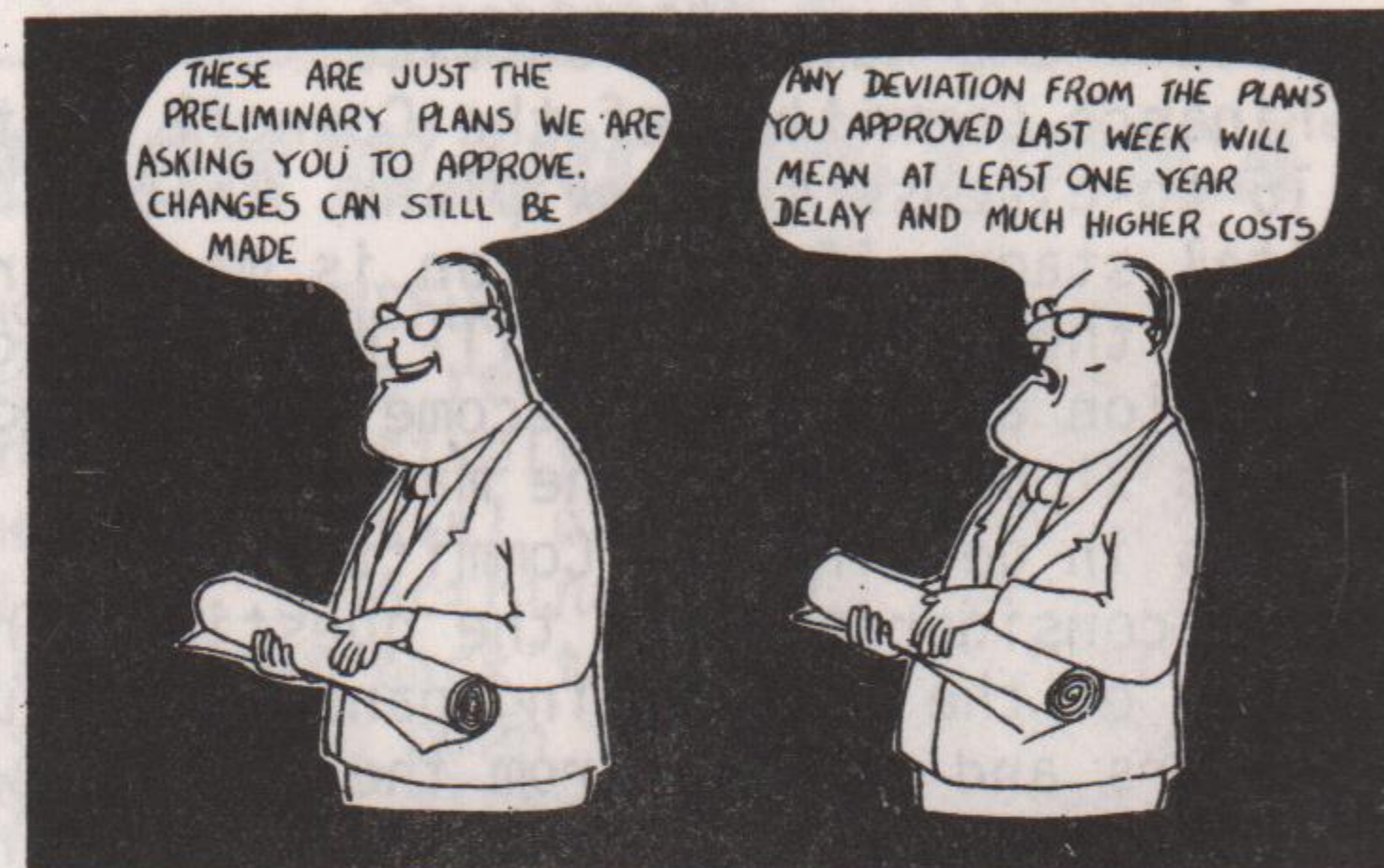
Solicitors for the shop workers union,

USDAW, which represents the Woolworth employees, say that they may be considering taking action against the company, depending on the results from forensic tests and union instructions.

IS TOWN HALL 'FEASIBLE'?

London (PNS Correspondent). Opposition to the proposed new Southwark town hall (see PNS 165) has taken a new turn now that the Southwark council has asked architects to prepare a feasibility study for a new site in the Elephant and Castle.

The proposed town hall has received a lot of bad publicity and it is thought that the new move by the council is planned to pre-empt any opposition. The opposition's case is that



Southwark does not need a new town hall and the that the money, £50 million, would be better spent on social services in the light of the envisaged cuts in local government spending.

The site, between London Road, Newington Causeway, Keymouth Street and Ontario Street is being offered on a long lease to the speculator interested in building offices up to 230,000 square feet.

JUNIOR 'SNOUTS'

London (PNS/IT). The Home Office is asking police constables all over the country to recruit children in the 'fight against crime'. This involves children aged between 7 and 12 being given the title of "40 - Special Agent". The 'agents' carry a personal identity card issued by the local police station which bears their name and address, telephone number, and details of their bicycles. They are encouraged to ride about on their bikes taking car numbers and so forth.

The scheme was started in South Yorkshire 12 years ago, the brainchild of Chief Inspector Ray Leslie, but has been so successful that the Home Office has given its full backing.

OIL VICTIMS' VICTORY

Milford Haven (PNS Correspondent). A group of people who live near the huge Milford Haven refinery in Wales have won a legal victory against one of the multi-national oil companies that operates there. The Appeal Court held that the company was responsible for 'nuisance' - damage - caused to local residents by Gulf Oil's refinery there.

The company had claimed that the Act of Parliament which authorised construction of the refinery meant that they were not liable for 'nuisance' - noise, dust and poisonous gases - unless it was caused by their negligence. But although this claim was upheld in the High Court last year, the Appeal Court ruled otherwise. And in doing so they created a new legal principle.

In a test case, the villagers from near-by

Waterston said that since the refinery was built in 1967, they had suffered from fumes which made them sick, vibrations, constant roaring as waste gases were burnt up, and fear of explosions. Gulf didn't dispute that. But they did say that the 1965 Gulf Oil Refining Act, which gave the company permission to build the refinery, effectively allowed them to cause 'nuisance' to those living in the neighbourhood - as long as they took reasonable precautions against this.

But Lord Denning disagreed. He said that in his view such statutes should be understood according to a new principle. "Whenever private undertakers seek statutory authority to construct and operate an installation which may cause damage to people living in the neighbourhood, it should not be assumed that Parliament intended that damage should be done to innocent people without redress." He added that it didn't matter whether or not the company used diligence to avoid causing damage. The point was that they ought not to be allowed to cause damage, for their own profit, to innocent people or property without paying compensation. (In other words, the company's intention not to cause damage is not enough). And Denning added that in his view the Act did not excuse the company from paying compensation for injury done to those living in the neighbourhood.



CINDY FREDERICK
-LNS

Gulf's refinery at Milford Haven is one of four there. The other three are owned by Esso, Regent and Amoco. The building of each refinery was authorised by separate Acts of Parliament.

The test case, one of more than fifty brought by people living near the refinery, sought an injunction to stop the refinery causing nuisance, and claimed damages. But while Lord Denning said that compensation should be granted to the owners and occupiers of houses in the area, he was not prepared to grant an injunction. "No court would wish to grant an injunction to stop a great enterprise and render it useless." Gulf were given leave to appeal against the decision.

CANNABIS-IGNORANT JUDGE

London (PNS/LCC). The Legalise Cannabis Campaign reacted angrily last week (June 30) to the remarks of Judge Mars-Jones, when he jailed two men for fatally injecting a girl with heroin. The judge said in court, "People who advocate the legalisation of cannabis might have learned something from this case." As Tim Malyon from the Campaign commented, "The legalisation of cannabis had absolutely nothing to do with the case. We are appalled that such an eminent and learned person and Judge Mars-Jones should be so ignorant of the overwhelming evidence, as summarised by the Wootton Report and confirmed by every other government investigation of the subject, that cannabis does not lead to heroin addiction."

TRADE UNION NEWS

Challenging Dole Queues

Spennymoor (PNS Correspondent). On June 6 the second branch of the new Unemployed Workers Union (UWU) was formed in Spennymoor, Co. Durham. The aims of the union are to help support the fight of workers and the unemployed against increasing unemployment. The first branch was formed on March 1st and has, at the moment, 88 members.

The union wants to help the unemployed themselves fight against the humiliation and poverty which is part and parcel of being on the dole. "If a man is made unemployed through no fault of his own why should he be stigmatised by being forced to accept a lower standard of living?" said Gordon Bell, who works for the Unemployed Workers Centre in Newcastle. The Centre is funded by the City Council to work with the local branch of the UWU.

The UWU sustains a debate within the local press, TV and radio, criticising them when they denigrate the unemployed and arguing that unemployment should not be tolerated. It provides a welfare rights service to help people on the dole make full claims, and a duplicating service so that members can put out information to the public about the union branch and the dole.

At the same time, the UWU works alongside the established trade union movement to fight against further losses of jobs and for the creation of new ones. It has a policy of helping local workers resist proposed closures and redundancies, and to encourage local trade unionists to fight for a minimum basic wage of £65 for a 35-hour week. It also wants trade unions to phase out overtime and to insist on an increase in the basic pay rate instead so that more jobs are created.

The formation of the second branch in Spennymoor follows the closure of the local Courtaulds textile factory with the resulting loss of 1,570 jobs. The closure was strongly resisted by the factory's shop stewards' committee, but they were too weak to reverse the management's plans. So now the stewards are working with the new branch of the UWU to help fight for a better deal for their members on the dole and to help campaign to get new, permanent, jobs into the area.

Now that the UWU has a foothold in the North-East its members are hoping that they will be able to link up with unemployed people all over the country and that they, too, will form branches of the UWU so that a national network can be established.

For anyone who wants to contact the UWU in the North-East, please write to:
Unemployed Workers Centre, 5 Queen St., Newcastle.
Tel.: Newcastle 23050.

THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

Birmingham (PNS/MP). A ban on male fiances living outside Britain is to be the latest move in the immigrant numbers game to be made by an increasingly autocratic Tory government. Meanwhile, PNS looks at the plight of one man in his nine-year struggle against the immigration laws and officials to get two of his children here from Pakistan. Although the circumstances of Mohammad Gulzar are, in some ways, unusual, the bureaucratic and repressive measures he has had to face are typical of the harassment for many non-white immigrants in Britain.

Mohammad Gulzar came to Britain in 1964 with his wife Amzat Bibi and their children. Under muslim law it is permissible for a man to have more than one wife, and in Pakistan he left a second wife, Jan Begum and four more children from this marriage. In 1967 he made a successful application for the oldest child to come and live with him in Britain. Then, in 1970 he applied for the rest of the family to join him.

In our monogamous society, a second wife is not allowed entry unless the man gets divorced from his first spouse, or she dies, but before any refusal could be made by the immigration authorities Jan Begum died. The case was then 'cancelled', but in 1972 Mohammad re-applied for his two remaining children to come to England.

Since Mohammad had first come to Britain, and brought one of his children from his other marriage over, the laws against immigration had been tightened up, along with tougher and more rigorous bureaucratic procedure. In order to gain entry to this country it was necessary to apply to the British embassy in Pakistan. This meant compiling documents proving identity and relationships, and requesting an interview with the embassy. After this it was up to embassy officials - Entry Certificate Officers - to invite prospective immigrants for an interview, (for many interviewees this can involve hundreds of miles of travel from remoter districts).

For five years Mohammad heard nothing from the embassy in Islamabad, so, tired of waiting he sought advice from a local Advisory Centre. He was told to make a fresh application, as it was thought that the original would have disappeared long ago under a pile of similar applications. It is now a year and a half since then and the only communication the family has had from the British embassy has been a promise by them to "let the children know when they will be interviewed."

Khurshaid, the young girl, is now 16 years old. Her father left when she was one year old, her mother died when she was seven and she and her brother Mohammad Bashir, now twenty, have lived with various sets of relatives for all these years. The grandmother and the grandfather who looked after them originally have died, and at present they are living with aunts and cousins and great aunts while waiting for 'the' interview. They have no means of supporting themselves. There are no jobs in Mirpur for Mohammad Bashir and the family there supports the brother and sister (and is able to prove this). In Birmingham Mohammad Gulzar has a job as a machine operator in a factory and Zahid, his son, is a building worker on the Urban Renewal programmes in the city. One of his other sons is currently training as a doctor in Birmingham. The old house in Mirpur, where this large family once lived together has long been abandoned and has since been demolished.

Although by now young adults, Mohammad Gulzar's children are still technically eligible for entry into Britain since their application was submitted before they reached the age of

eighteen, but the refusal of embassy officials to take any action has significantly decreased their chances of success as the rejection rate for older children is considerably higher than for young ones. Other than trying to get the support of a sympathetic MP, there is very little Mohammad can do to encourage the embassy to lurch into action. Yet it will only be when they get beyond this first hurdle that the family's difficulties will begin in earnest.

First of all they will have to convince the Entry Certificate Officers that they are genuinely Mohammad Gulzar's children. With a thriving market in false documents and claimed associations, and an immigration authority that is constantly trying to reduce the number of successful applicants, this barrier is formidable. It often involves asking detailed questions about the family history - such as a detailed description of former homes - which may be impossible for people who were very young at the time to remember. Then there will be a long wait before each step in the verification procedure is completed, often for no better reason than to discourage the applicants.

The bureaucratic stonewalling faced by Mohammad Gulzar is typical of the way officials attempt to reduce the numbers of potential immigrants. Although no government will yet declare that it has a definite quota of places - in addition to the restrictions already imposed by purely legal barriers - it is clear that they are in a position to institute practices which have the same result. With repressive officialdom receiving no discouragement, and a climate of hostility fuelled by the government's insistence on making race an issue, the immigrant community in Britain is fully justified in its fear of being swamped by discrimination.

SCOTTISH NUKE PROTEST

London (PNS/SCRAM). A petition of twenty thousand signatures calling for a halt to the Torness nuclear power station was presented to the Scottish Office in Whitehall on Wednesday, July 4. The petition was handed over to Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, by a representative of the South London Anti-Nuclear Group and coincided with the government's decision to maintain the nuclear power-station building programme and its statement of faith in nuclear power.

The petition against the Torness station, in East Lothian, was called jointly by SCRAM (the Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace) and the Lothian and Borders Anti-Nuclear Group. A letter from SCRAM was also handed in, pointing out to Mr Younger that the public had been excluded from the nuclear decision-making process as a result of public inquiry procedure. The letter cites the concluding remarks of the Reporter(head of the public inquiry) in 1974: "The wisdom of a nuclear generation policy was seriously questioned by objectors at the Inquiry but this is a matter of national policy and is not one upon which recommendations can be made."

THE STORY BEHIND PAKISTAN'S H-BOMB

London (PNS Correspondent) Pakistan has acquired the means to construct nuclear weapons using enriched uranium. Although the CIA discovered last year that Pakistan was building an ultra centrifuge enrichment plant, it has only been within the last month that news has leaked of the role played by the British-Dutch-West German uranium enrichment and marketing consortium, URENCO, in facilitating Pakistan's grand design.

According to the Dutch Foreign Minister in a statement issued on June 9, a Dr Abdel Quader Khan came to Amsterdam in 1973 to work on metal-cooling techniques, at a research laboratory. Amazingly the Dutch government has no internal security screening for overseas "professionals" coming to work for private companies. Khan got in with a "Dutch wife" - who later turned out to be South African. During his two year stay in the Netherlands, he was hosted by URENCO, who wished to use his gift for languages in translating some of their own work. He spent about two weeks - at various times - in the URENCO enrichment plant at Almelo, near the German border. While there he stole the blueprints for the ultra-centrifuge enrichment process.

After Khan's return to Pakistan in 1975, a military style unit was set up in Rawalpindi, to purchase parts for an ultra centrifuge enrichment plant. Setting up front companies, and using paper chases in the time honoured sanctions busting style, the Pakistani government acquired all it needed by 1978. One of the key suppliers was Emerson Electric Industrial Controls of Swindon, in south England; they supplied variable speed inverters, allegedly for textile manufacture. These inverters maintain the steady flow of power essential to a smooth running enrichment plant.

URENCO spokespersons, in both the Netherlands and Britain continue to deny that Khan ever visited the Almelo plant, let alone that he stole the plans with the connivance of a URENCO scientist. No doubt a lot of time will now be spent overhauling nuclear security in Holland, and a few heads may roll. But whether or not URENCO clandestinely assisted Pakistan, opponents of the company maintain that - sooner or later - the "highly secret" process was bound to find its way into the "wrong hands".

URENCO was set up in 1970 under a joint treaty of co-operation between the British, Dutch and West German governments, called the Treaty of Almelo. Scientists from all three countries had worked on developing the ultra-centrifuge during the Second World War, as an alternative to the gas diffusion process of enrichment. Up until 1977 the technique was one of the most highly guarded secrets in the nuclear fuel cycle. However, when URENCO went commercial in late 1977 - specifically with a contract to supply enriched uranium to Brazil - the company's shadowy alter ego, CENTEC (Centrifuge Technology) began sending export salesmen across the world to offer, not just the enriched uranium, but the technology.

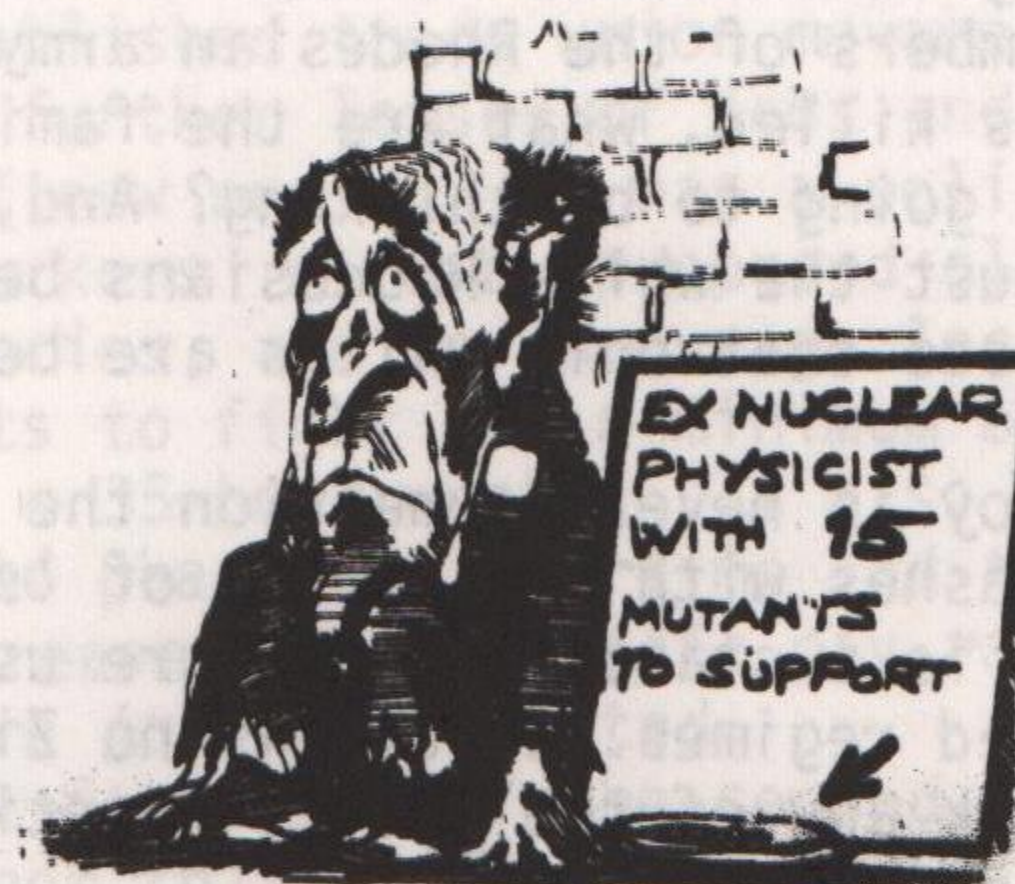
In the past two years the pressures on URENCO to sell the ultra-centrifuge process, and co-operate in setting up overseas plant have mounted. This is for two main reasons. First, enrichment capacity is now double the world demand; 30,000 tonnes as against 15,000 tonnes. If civil nuclear programmes continue to be curtailed throughout the globe, a great deal of enrichment plant will lie idle through the 1980's. While the ultra-centrifuge process is cheaper to operate than gas diffusion (it requires about a tenth of the operating power) US gas diffusion facilities still control the majority of the market, and can sell enriched

uranium at a cheaper rate (\$86 a kilo, as against \$100).

Second, both Japan and the US have developed their own model of ultra-centrifuge, and the American design is admitted to be bigger, hence more efficient, than URENCO's.

Put in a nutshell, if URENCO is alarmed at the Pakistani developments, it is not because a new proliferation danger has been added to the world scene, but because they can't make money by selling the designs officially. It is, in any case, the height of naivety to believe that any nuclear process can remain secret for long. In any one month, scores of nuclear scientists will be on secondment to foreign countries. The International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna (IAEA) is considerate enough to list official "field movement of IAEA experts" on a monthly basis. In February 1979, for example, there was an Australian uranium prospector in Bolivia; a British nuclear plant trainer in Brazil; a Spanish expert on reactors in Uruguay; a Spanish geologist in Chile. Ironically, Dr Barandrecht, the head of the company which designed URENCO's ultra centrifuges threw in his job and headed - for Brazil!

The London Observer on June 24 claimed that "Western experts are mystified by Pakistan's decision to manufacture a Hydrogen (highly enriched uranium) bomb and not settle for an atomic bomb (manufactured from plutonium using a reprocessing plant)." In fact it is now clear that the two year long controversy over France's contract to supply Pakistan with a reprocessing plant - a contract blocked by the USA - was simply a massive subterfuge to conceal the country's development of its enrichment capacity.



Whoever these "Western experts" may be, they are, to put it mildly, naive.

As long ago as 1970, when the Treaty of Almelo was signed, the British Youth Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament published a pamphlet explaining the dangers of the ultra-centrifuge technique.

And last year, Dr Karl Cohen of the Exxon Corporation announced that "... in focussing exclusively upon plutonium the US is overlooking perhaps quite deliberately, the proliferation risks of enrichment." According to Dr Cohen, "a centrifuge plant can be readily adapted to produce highly enriched material for weapons, either by changes to the way machines are coupled or by simply recycling uranium through the plant."

All this is news to URENCO. On June 20, one of the company's public relations officers told

the New Manchester Review that the ultra centrifuge process "cannot be used to manufacture highly enriched uranium for bombs."

An opportunity for URENCO to discover more about its own technology occurs on July 14, when the STOP URENCO alliance mounts an all-night vigil and direct action at URENCO's enrichment plant at Capenhurst near Chester.

More details of this action from either: STOP URENCO Alliance, 95 Oxford Rd, Manchester M1 7DT (Tel. 061-273 2044) or CIMRA, 5 Caledonian Rd London N1 (Tel. 01 226 3479, or 01 837 3795).

ZIMBABWE BODY COUNT

London (PNS Correspondent). Further broadcasts on the 'Voice of Zimbabwe' radio (see PNS 173) have pointed out the propaganda mechanisms by which the Rhodesian regime reassures its supporters. Communiques issued by the Rhodesian military authorities invariably fail to include any information which could allow any interested party to check their claims. These communiques conveniently avoid mentioning any dates when the Rhodesian military forces suffer any losses and allow the military to spread its casualty figures over long periods of time.

For instance, if in one day the forces suffer losses of 25, the reports of these losses group them into twos and threes and spread them over a period of three or more weeks. In this way the home population is given a false picture of the seriousness of the military situation. Losses in twos and threes are not 'news' abroad while one big loss would be widely reported outside Zimbabwe. As shown in the 'Leveller' this month, the organisers of the news on the BBC acquiesce in these distortions first by accepting military censorship, and also by not remarking on the fact that reports have been censored.

Also, it is standard practice to claim losses among the black members of the Rhodesian army and the 'auxiliary forces' as dead guerillas! How this is supposed to fool people actually living in Zimbabwe is hard to imagine. If no black members of the Rhodesian army are being listed as killed, what are the families they come from going to be thinking? And, indeed, what must the white Rhodesians be thinking when they see that only whites are being killed?

Another ploy is never to mention the location of any clashes with the excuse of 'security reasons'. This is a standard procedure used by many beleaguered regimes. It allows no Zimbabweans to check any of the 'facts' mentioned in the communiques.

On the issue of defections the approach is just the same. The regime is constantly issuing reports of deserters from the liberation forces joining the Rhodesian army. However, once again, these are usually unfortunate members of the 'auxiliary forces' being told to pretend to be deserting guerillas when facing the cameras and the world's press.

Reportedly, the increasing use of Rhodesian casualties and new recruits to supplement the war statistics is directly related to the total failure of conscription. In May, ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) said in Mozambique that over the five months previous 238 of the regime's black soldiers had defected to the Patriotic Front. 181 of those defectors, ZANU said, had been part of the January intake of conscripts.

Apart from the use of the unwilling black

recruits to bump up the casualty figures, it is believed that the Rhodesian high command is using both the 'auxiliary forces' and white conscripts as cannon fodder. Reports earlier this year from white deserters told of route marches for the raw recruits which were designed to draw the fire of Patriotic Front guerillas. After the recruits had been engaged in battle (and probably killed), the real troops - battle-hardened mercenaries - would arrive on the scene to attempt to eliminate the guerilla force. Apparently, a mainly white clandestine faction in the Rhodesian army, the 'Zimbabwe Democrats' organises desertion and escape routes for the soldiers, disaffected politically and who fear death as much from their superiors as from the Patriotic Front.

The kind of information the Rhodesian military authorities are releasing is an interesting indication of how little confidence they have in stating exactly what is happening in the war. What will be even more interesting will be to see just how long the supporters of the regime (including now, it would seem, the new British Tory government) take before they demand accurate information about the way the war is actually going.

GERMAN ROCK vs. RIGHT

West Germany (PNS Correspondent). Despite a ban by the local Christian Democrat mayor and a massive police presence, about 50,000 young Germans gathered in what was the biggest anti-fascist gathering of recent years for 'Rock Against the Right' ('Rock Gegen Rechts') in Frankfurt on June 17. The venue and time had been deliberately chosen to coincide with the annual meeting of the neo-fascist NPD (Nationalist Party of Germany) but there were no arrests or violence while political discussions took place and people heard Dutch, German and Austrian 'new wave' bands. A police spokesperson described the scene as a 'powder keg', an unintentional reference to the ammunition of 5000 armed police officers.

Having waited for some time for a favourable verdict from a local judge on their meeting, the NPD itself decamped from the outskirts of Frankfurt to the nearby small town of Alzenau where they vented their frustration by starting several fights.

While the fascists had been kept out of Frankfurt, the festival went on with discussions of the 'berufsverbot' (the ban on left-wingers in state employment), discrimination against gays and immigrant workers, surveillance of the population by police computers, and much more - these topics were also the subject of most of the material performed by the bands. But none of the enthusiasm of the events, which was seen as one of the very few occasions on which the much-divided German left has succeeded in sinking its differences, was dampened by overflying helicopters, lurking water cannons, armoured cars and the full panoply of police riot gear.

One of the most interesting aspects of the day was the involvement in the festival of large numbers of trade unionists. 5000 members of the DGB (the German equivalent of the TUC) had arrived in Frankfurt for a rally in the centre of town,



FIRMS IGNORE CODE OF CONDUCT ON S.AFRICA

London (PNS Correspondent). The gleaming face of West German industry looks more than a little tarnished following an in-depth examination of German firms in South Africa by a group of researchers. Companies examined include such major names as BMW, Daimler-Benz, Henckel, Hoechst, Linde and Volkswagen. In all, eighteen firms were examined over a five-month period under the difficult conditions of what the researchers call a 'latent state of war'.

The researchers found that none of the West German firms were co-operating with the year-old European Common Market code of practice for European firms in South Africa. In fact, even the most basic tenets of the code were being ignored.

The research team found, for instance:-

*There was no support for black trade unions, or provision for black trade unionists living at the place of work; in fact most of the firms studied were doing their best to hinder black unions.

*None of the firms applied the principle of equal pay for equal work, nor did any pay 50 per cent over the basic minimum; no firm applied the principle of equal promotion opportunity, though in some firms limited training courses for black workers are offered.

*In none of the firms was there a single black person who was senior to a white; in three cases blacks and whites worked together on the same footing, and in two of these cases they were paid at different rates.

In two firms there was 'social' segregation in the canteen between salary and wage-earners; in all the others the canteens were segregated by race, as were toilets and showers. All sport was segregated except in one firm where football was played together.

The researchers had huge difficulties in getting workers to speak openly. The firm of Hella, for instance, obliges its workers to agree in writing that they won't give information about the firm to a third party. Breach of this agreement leads to dismissal. The management of BMW uses the threat of being reported to the Security Police.

Despite these difficulties the 60-page dossier, based on tape-recordings with management and workers, adds up to one of the most comprehensive indictments of multinational company activity in South Africa. What makes the West German subsidiaries' record particularly bad is that so little in the EEC Code of Conduct is forbidden by law in South Africa. There is no law which prevents negotiations with black trade unions, or prevents equal pay for equal work or the provision of better housing for black workers, or works training courses, or the improvement of social security provisions.

The report paints a vivid picture of harassment of the black trade union movement with management co-operating with the secret police to get rid of 'trouble-makers'. A further tactic is to encourage the unemployed to hang about the factory gates. At the first sign of union trouble - as happened at Mercedes - the bosses simply bring in some of the unemployed to replace the unionists.

There are numerous revealing insights into management attitudes. Here, for instance, is a top manager at Henckel, "They (the blacks) don't want to be treated as partners. That contradicts their traditions. That is a matter of culture. They need an authority figure, a chief to some extent. I do that, I have to play that role for them, they want that. For example, I always have to stand while they sit so that I am higher than them otherwise it offends against their need for authority."

"The management of Henckel is naturally white... The workers don't want it any other way.

They don't want to work their way to the top, anyway they are completely incapable of it. Not all blacks, of course, but the simple workers who are with Henckel. They come straight from the bush."

Macabre little episodes are recorded - the woman coloured worker at Hoechst who explains that once, for a day, the blacks and coloureds were allowed to eat in the canteen normally reserved for whites. It was the day a film crew was visiting the firm!

There is too the boss who goes into great detail to explain why married blacks with families still get single men's rates. These men, it seems, live in single men's worker hostels. If they have a wife and children living somewhere in the bantustans, well that's not the concern of the company, is it?

The following passage is also particularly striking. "Question to black workers: 'Hasn't a white colleague ever asked you how you live, how many children you have, where you live, what kind of problems you have?'

Answer: 'No, never'.

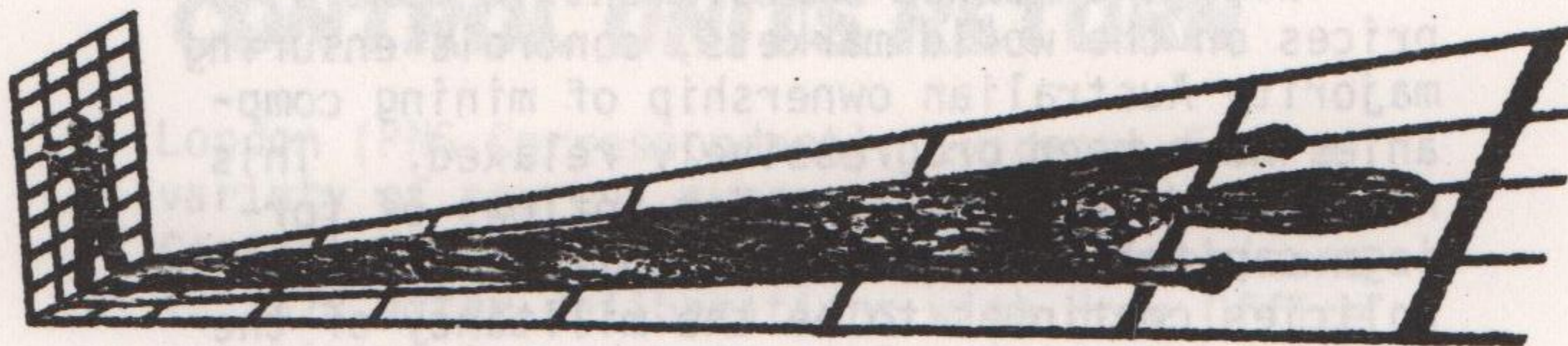
Question: 'How about during the Soweto uprising? Did any white ever ask you what you thought was happening in black society?'

Answer: 'No, they just don't talk to us.'"

At this point the interviewer writes, "They notice what an effect this has on me. They smile. They suddenly become enthusiastic. One said, half-hesitant, half-hopeful, 'Could you perhaps tell our colleagues in Germany what it's like for us? We are convinced they don't know anything about it. If someone only told them about it, they would help us.'"

The research team's findings look like creating a formidable impact in Germany. It also raises the question of how much longer European governments will go along with voluntary codes of conduct for firms in South Africa where clearly they continue to be ignored.

Perhaps above all, however, it raises questions for the trade union movement. Germany enjoys a system of co-determination in industry with union representatives sitting on the boards of directors. They are thus particularly well-placed to do something about the plight of their fellow-workers in South Africa.



In the past similar exposes have indicted British firms in South Africa in similar ways. The German and British trade union hierarchies, almost alone in Europe, still hold back from encouraging rank and file international contact between workers in the same parent firm. Both, however, continue to channel increasing quantities of cash into Third World labour assisted by funding from their respective governments.

(For more information on the German research report contact Don Thomson, 67, Coleshill Flats, Pimlico Rd., London S.W.1.)

which was banned by the local authorities. Instead of dispersing and going home, the trade unionists joined the festival while advice went to the crowd from the stage saying, "Some older people from the DGB are coming. Show some solidarity".

The initiative had come from a coalition of left-wing groups and was hailed, like the festival in the summer of 1978 in London on which it was based, as a great success. The style of the campaign and ideas were openly borrowed from Rock Against Racism and the Anti-Nazi League. The German 'Rock Against the Right', one of the RAR and ANL offshoots also emulated in France, Italy and the Netherlands at least, hope to organise a similar event next year in Munich, the capital of German conservatism. It will be called 'Rock Against Strauss', and the hope is to damage the outspokenly reactionary Bavarian Christian Democrat leader Franz-Josef Strauss's chances in the fight for the premiership of the Federal Republic.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL STRIKE

Sydney (PNS Correspondent). Workers all over Australia stopped work on Thursday 21 June when two officials of Australia's biggest trade union, The Amalgamated Metalworkers' Union, stood trial on charges of addressing an "illegal assembly". The Australian Congress of Trade Unions (ACTU) called the 24 hour strike following earlier decisions in favour of stoppages in several Australian states. The major areas affected by the stoppage were the manufacturing, mining, transport and power industries.

The two officials were charged under sections of the Western Australia Police Act which make it an offence to address an assembly in a public place without permission from the Western Australian Police Commissioner. Although the WA state government has refused to drop the charges, they have now adjourned the hearing until the legislation has been "reviewed".

The arrest of the officials was a provocative action by the government in the face of a 40% wage claim by workers in the mining sector and is part of a nationwide move to curb trade union power. Facing an acute economic crisis, the Fraser administration in co-ordination with various state governments is doing its utmost to attract foreign capital back to Australia - particularly in the mining sector.

With the marked improvement in mineral prices on the world markets, controls ensuring majority Australian ownership of mining companies have been progressively relaxed. This has opened the way for major inflows of foreign capital. However, the hitch in Fraser's policies continues to be the militancy of the trade union movement.

While mineworkers in Western Australia have been on strike for higher wages, metalworkers throughout the country stepped up their campaign for higher wages and a shorter working week, operators at Sydney's main oil refinery succeeded in drying up fuel supplies during a strike against compulsory inclusion in a federal award which would have cut their wages, building industry workers around the country were pushing a backlog of wage claims and telecommunication workers imposed work bans in the second stage of their campaign for 20% wage increases.

The arrests of the officials have given

a new impetus to these struggles, with the Western Australian miners spearheading a continuing, nation-wide, upsurge of wageclaims. The Australian Financial Review went as far as saying that the "events in Western Australia have immediately become a symbol around which the battle lines for a new bout of class warfare are rapidly being drawn." The paper, the Australian equivalent of the London Financial Times, goes on, "There is a sense of growing volatility about the whole fabric of organised labour in Australia. The West is but a spark which has started a brush fire."

The discontent in the workforce, even allowing for the countervailing force normally exerted by high levels of unemployment, has become a threatening development."

PRISON WARDERS EDUCATED

Singapore (PNSFuemsso). Two prison warders in Singapore were recently jailed for 23 and 13 months respectively for helping communist prisoners. The trial of the warders, after they had been 'indoctrinated' by the prisoners, also brought back to light the fact that the prisoners had been in jail for fifteen years without trial after being arrested in a British sponsored swoop on dissidents.

The prisoners, Lee Tse Tong and Ho Piao were arrested in part of 'Operation Coldstore', an action organised by the Internal Security Council of Singapore, while the island was still under British rule. Over 130 people were arrested, most of them trade unionists, student leaders, journalists and politicians; their only 'crime' was their open opposition to the terms of Singapore's merger with Malaysia - a British project to protect colonial interests.

Under the conditions of imprisonment they are not allowed reading or writing material. It is also claimed that they are kept under well-tryed conditions for political prisoners - drugged and in solitary confinement.

The two warders, Toh Ho Loo and Goh Seng Hiong both pleaded guilty, Toh to smuggling in a transistor radio and tape recorder so that Ho Piao could listen to an underground communist radio, Voice of the Malayan Revolution, Toh was also alleged to have given transcripts of the broadcasts to other detainees.

Goh was sentenced for tipping off Ho Piao that there was to be a search of his cell.

The men were brought to court after a crumpled piece of paper was found in the Moon Crescent prison exercise yard, but the paper and its contents were never shown in court. None of the detainees involved were asked to testify for fear of embarrassment to the government.

It is feared that this latest effort by the Singapore government to discredit any opposition, especially communist, might herald further trouble for Ho Piao and Lee Tse Tong.

It also gives further reason to justify the continuation of the Internal Security Act which has kept these men behind bars for fifteen years without a trial.

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ADS

Please keep them short

Persons Unknown, the support group for the six anarchists charged with "conspiracy to rob", are to publish a pamphlet with the details of the case and its political implications. But they need money now if they are going to be able to go ahead with the project. Donations should be sent to: Persons Unknown, 182 Upper St., London N1.

Edinburgh Cyrenians require full-time volunteers to assist with alternative-style communities for young homeless. Full board, pocket money and termination grant are supplied. Contact: Bob Steward, 12d Forth St., Edinburgh EH1 3LH, Tel.: 031 556 4971 or 031 554 4014.

"'Fall Down And Be Counted' will be a radical documentary film about being epileptic, made by an epileptic. It is intended to change the attitudes both of epileptics and non-epileptics towards epilepsy, providing the latter with detailed information about epilepsy, the former with a set of tools for analysing their own

experience. The film will differ from films currently made about disabilities by, being made by a member of the group under discussion with other members, treating them as equals, allowing more detailed and studied analysis by looking at one particular case, and seeing the problem as lying in social attitudes rather than the disability - a matter for politics, not charity.

"The central event of the film will be myself having a severe fit, induced by lack of sleep. Around this will be grouped a series of sequences, filmed while we wait for the fit to occur, where I speak directly to camera, describing my own experience of epilepsy and presenting some more general analyses.

"I'd like to hear from anybody, and other epileptics in particular, who'd like to support this project or simply discuss approaches to disability in general and epilepsy in particular. I'd also appreciate any offers of cash or facilities to support the work of raising funding for this film (it will probably cost about £40,000)."

Contact Allan T. Sutherland, c/o 65 Swinton St, London W.C.1. Tel (01) 733 2336.

Books, Pamphlets etc.

One Foot On The Mountain. An anthology of British feminist poetry 1969-79. Edited by Lilian Mohin. Published by Only Women Press, 232 Mare Street, London E.8. 1HE. 1979. 252pp. £2.50.

A 'treasure trove' of poems, both from well-known feminists and complete unknowns, 56 poets in all. As the introduction says, "To describe the ordinary fabric of our lives and to say these things are significant has always been an element in poetry. But when feminists begin to write on those subjects that men have traditionally been silent on (women's feelings, anger, children, abortions, operations etc.) then the 'new vision' that is created can be very exciting." The editor says, "The primary quality I have looked for in selecting these poems has been one of redefinition. The poems here are never resigned. Nothing is assumed to be inevitable or seen as 'natural'. Feminists have to be more conscious than anyone else. We must continuously see and say that what the world/men has declared invisible or invalid is real and important." And that seems to be the purpose of this book. A must for anyone who wants to know what the women's movement has been doing and feeling for the last ten years.

Social and Sexual Revolutions. by Bertell Ollman. Pluto Press, July/1979. £2.95.

A collection of essays written over the last ten years. A 'fresh' look at Marx's concepts of class, class consciousness and communism. Also discusses the problems of teaching Marxism in an academic environment.

Battered Women & Abused Children. Issues Publications. (Bradford University), 1979, £1.25.

Shows the ways the law and other social/administrative bodies attempt to intervene in domestic violence.

Nelson Mandela: I am prepared to die. (International Defence & Aid Fund for Southern Africa.) 48pp. 1979, 20p

Contains the full text of the famous African National Congress militant's two court statements from his 1962 trial, when he was charged with inciting people to strike illegally and with leaving the country without a valid passport, and from the "Rivonia Trial" in 1964 when he faced

charges of sabotage. In both statements Mandela expounded the policies of the ANC and recounted the details of his career at considerable length. Sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964, Mandela has been in prison ever since.

Periodicals

Hospital Hand Hazards. A3 leaflet by Hospital Hazards Group, a part of the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science (BSSRS)., 9 Poland St., London W1. 1979, 6p + postage. Bulk orders (more than 10) 4p per copy + postage. Hospital Hand Hazards is the first in a series of broadsheets on specific safety problems of Health Service staff. This leaflet concentrates on physical injuries from 'sharps' (scalpels etc.) and dermatitis from detergents, cleaning materials and other chemicals used in hospitals. It also covers hand hazards to laundry and domestic staff and those who are in direct contact with infectious patients. Calls for union action on such problems.

History Workshop; a journal of socialist historians. Issue 7, June 1979. P.O.Box 69, Oxford OX2 7XA, Annual subscriptions (2 issues) £5 for UK residents.

Comes out of the History Workshops held at Ruskin College, Oxford over the last 10 years. Like the Workshops, it addresses itself to the fundamental elements of social life - work and material culture, class relations and politics, sex divisions, marriage, family, school and home. Issue 7 includes, "Morris Motors in the 1930s: Pt. 2," "A New York policeman's diary in 1850" and several other articles.

Film

Marx for Beginners. An animated film produced by Cucumber Studios. Contemporary Films Ltd., 55 Greek St., London W1V 6DB. Tel.: 01-734 4901., UK, 1978, Colour, 16mm & 35mm, 7 mins. no price available. Film adaptation of the book produced by the Writers and Readers Publishing Co-operative in 1977. Other film adaptations are planned.

EVENTS

July

- Mon 9 - Fri 13 London. Five-Day Welfare Rights Course. Organised by the Child Poverty Action Group. Will cover National Insurance Benefits, Supplementary Benefits including ECA's, ENP's, the co-habitation rule, rent stop, rent share, fuel debts etc. Also legal aid, income tax, the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act. Course fee £50. Apply to Clare Denny, CPAG, 1, Macklin St., London WC2. Tel. 01-242 4913.
- Wed 11 London. Demonstration against cuts in the health service and to defend the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital. Assemble at the EGA, Euston Rd, London NW1 at 1pm.
- Fri 13 - Sat 14 Welwyn Garden City. Soft Energy Show, at the Country College, 11 Harmer Green Lane, Digswell, Welwyn, Herts.
- Fri 13 London. "Fight Against the Abortion Attacks". Launch of the campaign for "no lowering of the time limit - defend the '67 Act." 3-4.30pm Central Hall, Westminster. 6.00pm Caxton Hall, St James.
- Sat 14 Liverpool. March to oppose discrimination and help build a multi-racial society, called by Liverpool Trades Council. Assemble at Upper Parliament St, 11am for march to mass meeting at the Pierhead.
- Sat 14 - Sun 15 Capenhurst. Stop URENCO event. Details from Stop URENCO Alliance, c/o FoE, 95 Oxford Rd Manchester M1 7DT.
- Sun 15 Liverpool. Work. Local people talking about personal experience and evaluation of work. Followed by discussion on issues including - paid and unpaid labour, the divide between work, leisure and pleasure, the right to work, alienation, job satisfaction, and more. Liberty Hall, Everyman Bistro, Hope St. 8.00pm. Members 25p, non-members 40p.
- Sun 15 London. "Who Killed Blair Peach? A political answer". Contributors: Edward Bond, Trevor Griffiths, John McGrath, Alex Glasgow, Alan Plater, Tariq Ali, Paul Foot, Southall eye witnesses, Mike Carver, Misty, Bolt and Braces Band. Benefit organised by Blair Peach Memorial Fund - proceeds to be shared with Southall Defence Fund. Tickets from Phoenix School, Bow Rd., London E.3. or at the door. £ 2.00. 7.30pm. Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, S.W.1.
- Tues 17 London. Re-opening of inquest on Blair Peach at Hammersmith Coroners Court, Fulham Palace Rd., (nearest tube, Hammersmith).
- Fri 13 - Mon 16 Leeds. Annual conference of Conference of Socialist Economists, at Leeds University. Theme: 'Working class strategies and the transition to socialism'. Send for details to Hugo Radice, School of Economics, University Leeds, LS2 9JT.
- Thurs 19 - Sun 22 Bath. Walcot National Festival of Independence. Bath Arts Workshop Festival - a celebration of UDI for Walcot to oppose new road and car parks. Contact Ralph Oswick, BAN, 146 Walcot St., Bath. Tel (0225) 310154.
- Sat 21 - Aug 11 Bradford. International work/study camp on 'Violence and Non-violence'. Details: Martin Zukor, IVS Field Office, 188 Roundhay Rd., Leeds 8.
- Sun 22 Liverpool. "Due Process In Law", play by Ron Rose. An Assistant Police Commissioner talks to a group of police on how to handle the anti-fascist demonstration expected at a NF meeting the next day and they discuss their role. Author will be present for discussion afterwards. Liberty Hall (address and time as above).
- Mon 23 - Fri 27 London. Summer School on 'Alternative Production - Alternatives to Unemployment'. West Ham Precinct of NELP, Romford Road. Details from CAITS, NELP, Longbridge Road, Dagenham, Essex.

August

- Sat 12 London. 'Ireland - Ten Years On'. Demonstration demanding British government withdrawal from Northern Ireland. To support and sponsor the dem contact: Demonstration Organising Committee, c/o Steven Dawe, Youth Office, National Liberal Club, 1, Whitehall Place, London S.W.1.

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