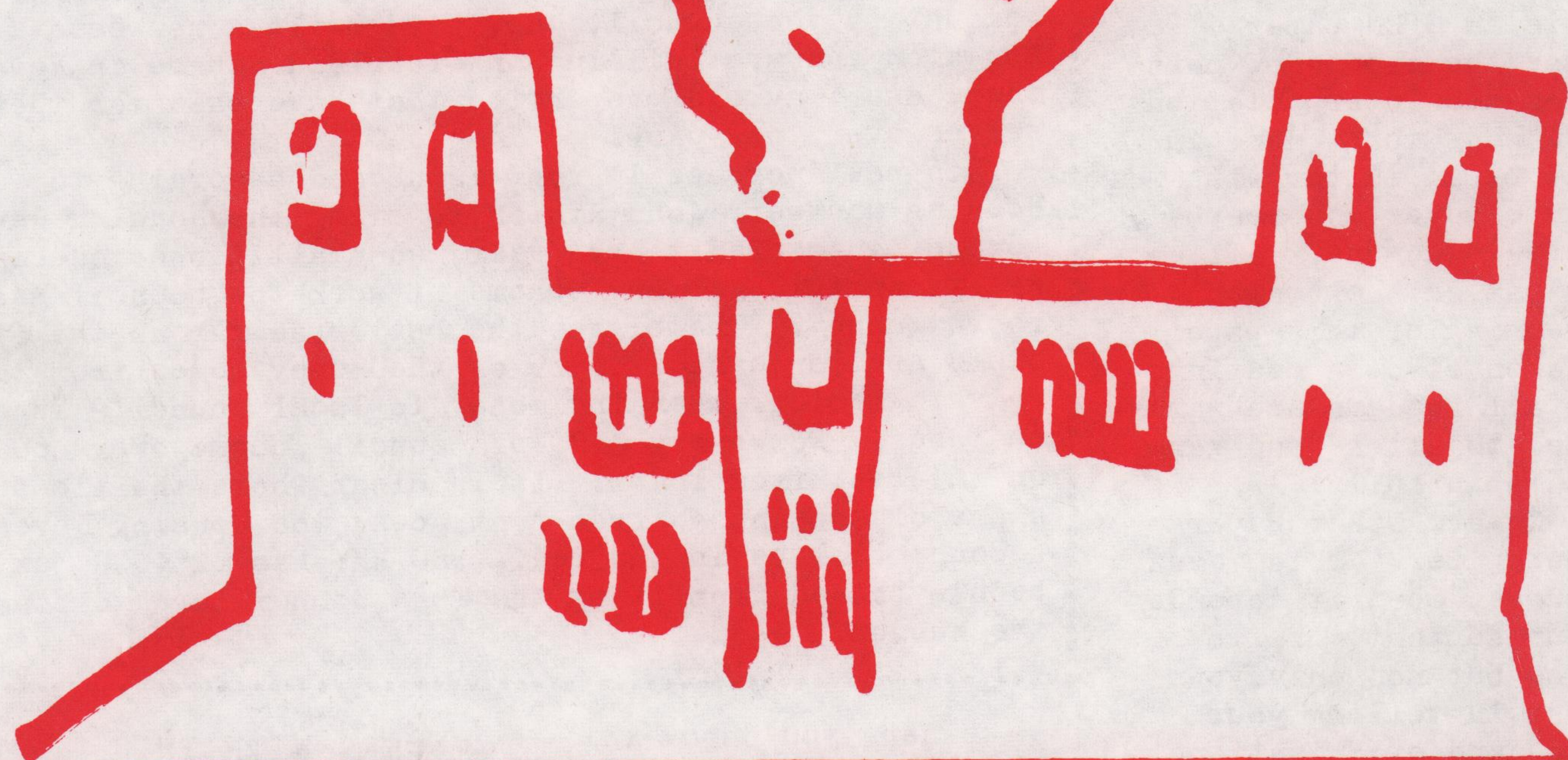


Other Newark Paper

Could it
happen here?



NEWARK IN W.W.3. p6	RENT RISES p2	WOMEN'S AID p4	PRICE 10p
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EDITORIAL

why another paper?

To break the monopoly of the Advertiser. The Advertiser presents one view, the Establishment view, on life in Newark but there are other views.

How is our paper different from the Advertiser?

It is a paper that puts forward the viewpoint and interests of the people of Newark, not of the town Establishment.

It is run as a community activity and not as a commercial enterprise.

It is a campaigning paper that fights for working people.

It is an OPEN newspaper. It is not a product designed for you by professionals but a medium for members of the community as individuals and organisations to express their ideas and to help determine the future of our community.

It is an OPEN paper because the choice of news stories and interpretation of the news isn't done in secret by an editor with absolute power and responsible to no-one. All decisions on the content and running of this paper are taken at open meetings which all readers are warmly invited to attend and participate in fully.

The Newark Other Paper is your paper. This means, of course, that it depends on your support for its success but not only your support in telling your friends and organisations about it and placing a regular order, though this it does need.

Most of all it needs your support in using it as your voice. Use it to air your grievances, publicise your causes and state your arguments.

RENT RISES

where the money goes

Council rents in Newark go up by 37p a week from this November. Only 37p? "Not much" the smugly owner-occupied, decent working man may say. "We subsidise them enough already from our rates and taxes." But why are rents increasing; where does the money go? Not all of it where you may think or expect. It is not all lapped up by the tenants costly repairs and new housing. Council tenants also pay rates but unlike owner occupiers they pay these weekly, risking eviction for non-payment. No six months grace which owner occupiers have, and contrary to the views of many reactionaries most also pay income tax! They are then paying their way, not scrounging on society.



Revenue from rents is 'pooled' into the Housing Revenue Account by the council, they have built a new estate at Houghton and are building on Cleveland Square in Newark, there are many old properties that have paid for themselves over the years.

This new increase in rent is needed according to Housing Manager, John Staton to bring the Housing Revenue Account into credit next year, when all projected schemes are financed. For any scheme of work the council has to borrow money. The bigger the better as far as the financiers are concerned. Much of the money comes from the private sector. Lending money to local councils is good business. For every £100 of council income over £60 goes on interest from loans. It is clear where the lions share of the income from rent goes; the Housing Revenue Account will be in the red....SO WHY has £25,000 just been syphoned from it by the Tory Councillors to finance the Museum?

We hope you enjoy this first issue; let us know your opinions.

Help to make the Newark Other Paper the paper our community and movement both deserve and need, because it is only with your participation that it can succeed.

HELPERS WITH THIS ISSUE INCLUDE:-

Dave Barton, Colin Bromfield, Tina Brumhead, Alan Dorling, Roger Grimes, Nora Scrimshaw, Paul Shepard, Sylvia Taylor, Fay Thorpe, Travis Townson, Brenda Unwin, Des Whicher, Dave McKenny.

keep it in the family

"FAMILY LINKS GO DOWN THE YEARS", such was the headline on a little article in the Advertiser supplement of February the eleventh this year, and how!

Apparently 3 families represented on the Board of Directors have links with the paper that stretch back 3 or more generations.

The editor in 1874 was one Cornelius Brown, a well known chronicler of Newark history, by some strange coincidence his son-in-law became a director of the paper in 1939, and surprise, surprise, Brown's great grandson became a director in 1973.

The present chairman Lt. Colonel William Coape Oates (what psychological foible makes men persist in using military titles when service days are over?) has behind him a long history of "jobs for the boys", or more correctly "jobs for the relatives", stretching right back to his military ancestor, Captain William Henry Coape Oates, who apparently despite not doing quite so well in the armed services, was an original subscriber to, and director of the company at its' inauguration in 1882.

The present editor Mr. Roger Parlby who is also Managing Director deserves congratulations on attaining not one, but two powerful and influential positions on the paper, though we must grudgingly note that his late father was a previous editor and chairman, and his uncle before him also occupied both positions.

The latest addition to this notorious "Gang of Three", Oates, Parlby and Blatherwick is called.....go on, I'll give you three guesses, yes Ms. Roma Parlby. Now director, sub editor and possibly writer of the sub 'O' level standard "Roma's Diary" she is also.....yes, you've guessed it, the boss' daughter. One more example in the paper's history of what I suppose is meant when Tories say people should stand on their own two feet.

The Advertiser is not alone in practising nepotism to the degree that it has over the years; many businesses have a long history of shielding stupid and feckless family members from the realities of the real world that the rest of us have to face; however, local newspapers owned and edited more or less by one family can present a somewhat distorted view of the news to their readers; we are concerned that there is an outside chance this could possibly happen here in Newark.

CAMRA

Residents of Newark, especially new ones, and visitors to the town may have been surprised to see so many Courage/John Smith pubs in Newark and the surrounding area. It is worthwhile explaining how this situation arose.

In the early 60's there were two independant breweries active in the town, Holes and Warwick&Richardson. During the merger and takeover boom of the mid to late 60's Courage bought our Warwick & Richardsons, and John Smiths of Tadcaster bought out Holes. This meant that the two previously autonomous brewing companies were controlled by outside interests.

Then, Courage bought out John Smith of Tadcaster giving Courage control of virtually every pub in Newark. Warwick & Richardsons brewery was closed down and Warwick pubs received their supplies from Tadcaster. Holes brewery was kept going and still supplies some pubs in town.

However, like it or not, Courage Ltd. controlled the town and later Imperial Tobacco controlled things when they bought out Courage.

Now most of our readers will realise that the majority of newspapers are not owned by individuals or individual families but by groups like the Lincolnshire Standard Group, or by large companies. Whilst this doesn't mean that these papers are politically independent as they often claim, (most of the press is Tory) it does mean that on the whole no one individual or small group has control over what is published. Not so with the Advertiser, the owners, who are also part of the editorial team decide what to print.

What this means in practical terms is that if Mr. Parlby and his "Gang of Four" don't like you or your politics then your activities will either go unreported or be reported less leniently than if you happen to be a like minded political friend of his.

Teaser of the Week

Next time you look at the Advertiser, examine it carefully and guess what political party it supports, I ask you, can you see the "Gang of Four" reporting the voice of the people?

NEWARK WOMENS AID

THE REASONS FOR A REFUGE

Womens Aid is a worldwide organisation helping battered women and their children. One of our main functions is to shelter and protect battered women and their families-hence the name 'Refuge'. Women and children who come to us are usually bewildered as well as having suffered mental and/or physical abuse. Most are destitute and have had their trust in people shaken. Rarely do women come to us having managed to save anything from the matrimonial home. The mentally battered may be able to plan their flight, but the physically abused often have to run for their lives and arrive without a change of underwear or a toothbrush.

Because there are over 200 Refuges in Britain women can be transferred to another area to start afresh, free from a husbands harassment. This is possible because Refuges are run on the same self-support basis, as communal homes rather than hostels. Women of all creeds, class and colour are welcomed. They live together providing mutual aid and support.

Each Refuge is run by a committee of volunteers and a worker. The committee decide general guidelines and the running of the Refuge, while the worker assists women and children with problems.

Newark Refuge had its teething troubles as do all informally run organisations but these have been overcome. Refuge residents have decided their own rules, such as the sharing of housework, the ban on men entering the house, and a set time at night each resident must be in by.

Since the beginning of 1978 some 43 women and their children have passed through the Refuge and all have been given help in some form. For 10 of them Newark Womens Aid has secured legal help and sheltered, rehoused and supported them with aftercare. All are now settled and running one parent families.

It is not an easy transition from being a dominated and battered wife to being the head of a one parent family with dependant children. Many women never have been allowed to make those decisions that are part of the normal marriage and their self confidence has been undermined over a period of years by continual abuse.

A local with has said there are only two types of battered women-those who ask for it and those who enjoy it. Clearly this person knows little of Refuges. One woman who came to us with facial bruising and other evidence of battering decided after 4 weeks to return to her husband for their childrens sake. She returned 6 weeks later with broken ribs and severe bruising from the kicking she'd received.

The treatment of battered women raises wide political issues. Although a woman can take out an injunction to protect herself courts are often reluctant to enforce such injunctions, and bodies like the police and Social Services see wife battering as a domestic dispute rather than a social problem. In Newark the police are sympathetic and helpful, but this is not always so in other areas. Social Service departments in some areas give Womens Aid tremendous back-up, but this is not a consistent policy particularly when departments are under staffed and over stretched.

The plight of battered women and their families is becoming increasingly apparent in modern society and the responsibility for helping cannot be left indefinitely to volunteers with limited time and money. Although Social Services pay the workers salary this is the only official financial contribution made to Womens Aid in the Newark area. More awareness and financial help is needed if the problem of battered women is to be solved.

JUST A FEW OF THE SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR CHRISTMAS!!!

Newark



Kirkgate, Newark

DRAPERY DEPT.

TOYS

	R.R.P.	OUR PRICE
Tiny Tears	7.99	5.75
Lilliputt Typewriter	23.44	14.95
Etch-a-sketch	5.95	4.95
Frustration	2.80	1.95
Cup Final Football	1.75	1.25
Tree House	9.95	7.25
Super S14 Cycle	47.50	39.99
Girls World	9.95	7.50
Active Cindy	4.99	3.75
Hornby Train Set	30.28	19.95
Playboot	10.50	7.25

Newark Tech... the Great Points Count Scandal

Most people in Newark are vaguely aware that something is wrong at the Tech. Periodically a row flares up which hits the local headlines, but few people outside the college know of the 'Great Points Count Scandal' of 1972.

Each year a calculation is made of the number of student hours for the previous year and on this basis the grading of the college is calculated. Moving up a grade means more senior posts in the college and indeed an increase in the salary of the Principal, Mr. Ashton. Normal practice in the college has been for each Head of Department to do the calculation for his own department and the combined figures to be sent to County Hall.

For the period 1970/1 however, the Principal decided to do the calculation himself. In April 1972 therefore the college was duly upgraded. Great secrecy surrounded the figures though those which were given verbally by the Principal were immediately challenged by the three Heads of Department. As a result they wrote a letter to the then Director of Education for the old County, Mr. James A. Stone, expressing their concern over various matters as well as challenging the figures that had been given for their departments.

At this time local government re-organisation was taking place and cynics have suggested that Mr. Stone, who later became overall Director of Education for the new County, at no doubt a considerably increased salary, did not wish a scandal to break in an area for which he had overall responsibility. The Director refused to take action until the Heads of Department wrote again insisting that the County Audit Department look into the matter. Sure enough an enormous discrepancy was discovered. The figure had been inflated by 164,000 student hours, a staggering error of no less than 17.6%. These ghost students hours were in fact almost half as many again as actual student hours in the maths and science department of the college.

None of this information ever reached the general public. In the college itself an Assistant Director, Mr. Burroughs, came down to address the staff and the college branch of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education who decided by a small majority not to

demand a Department of Education and Science enquiry.

Since then relationships in the college have further worsened. Virtually the entire staff have walked out of no less than two Academic Boards and during the last two years the Principal has refused to meet with his Heads of Department as a group.

Eventually in May 1977 the Governors expressed their disquiet and the Education Committee set up an inquiry into the running of the college. Something like fifty members of staff gave evidence but it was not until June 1978 that a report was given to the Governors. This has been cloaked in secrecy and none of the staff Governors have been allowed to comment on the document.

Mr. Stone finally arrived in the college on the 11th October. Something like sixty members of staff came to hear him. Very few, if any, went away from that meeting satisfied with what they heard or with any real confidence that any change was going to be made. The facts of the matter are that democracy in college government is anathema to Mr. Stone and without it no real progress will be made. There can be little doubt that the old problems will ramble on - a great opportunity for a radical change has been lost.

page 3

The Imperial group espouse the principles of competition but are content to control the supply of beer in a significantly large area.

Newark is not alone. Watneys did the same to Norfolk. Allied Breweries Whitbread, Bass Charrington all have their areas of local monopoly.

So what, you might say. What does it matter who owns the pubs as long as they provide good products at reasonable prices?

The evidence indicates that monopoly results in higher prices and lower standards.

Recently there have been a number of Pub Swaps on the Newark area. Courage have relinquished control of seven public houses, and Allied Breweries and Bass Charrington have taken them over. This arrangement has been happening all over the country with the big national brewing combines trading pubs in areas where they monopolise the supply of beer, wines and spirits for consumption on the premises. This action on their part is a reaction to the criticism levelled at the "Big Six".

What then has been the result of the Courage monopolisation of Newark?

cont. next issue.

Newark has its own nuclear shelter in preparation for World War 3. It is far from the light of day, and fully protected to withstand all but a direct hit from a nuclear missile.

From deep within this labyrinth the survivors of doomsday will be able to monitor radiation levels, locate missile attacks, and even photograph nearby nuclear bursts through a special optical device.

It is equipped with an independent communications system to connect to other defence shelters in Sub Region 31; part of an invincible chain of underground monitoring posts built to protect the state in nuclear war.

The shelter one of 873 monitoring posts run by the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation is beneath REME 33 Headquarters on Lincoln Road.

THE MEN IN THE BUNKER

Newark District Council's contribution to Home Defence is the appointment of Housing Manager, John Staton as head of an emergency committee from within the district council...."to ensure the continuation of government in time of war."

When a nuclear attack is threatened Chief Executive of the Council and Clerk to the Lieutenancy-Arthur Sandford- will become County Controller, operating from an emergency headquarters beneath County Hall.

The function of the County Council will be carried out by an emergency committee of four men-Tory Leader-Peter Wright, Public Protection Chairperson-Ron Stanley, Manpower Chairman-Fred Woodward, Building Chairman-Cecil Hemsall.

Nottingham City appoints its own emergency committee, as does Newark; all will be answerable to Sandford.

He in turn will come under the control of an all powerful Regional Commissioner, hidden deep below ground in the Regional Seat of Government.

This man, whose identity is secret, will hold life and death powers over the surviving regional population.

Under these emergency powers civil government as we know it will have ceased to exist.

So extensive is this grand plan for survival, that once it is carried through, it will take years - not days - to restore the country to normality....EVEN IF THE ATTACK DOES NOT TAKE PLACE. there are no plans to evacuate or protect the civilian population.

planning for

THERE HAS BEEN ALMOST A COMPLETE SILENCE ON NEWS OF THESE PLANS DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

A B.B.C. DOCUMENTARY "THE WAR GAME" MADE IN 1967 HAS NEVER BEEN TELEVISED. IT IS ILLEGAL FOR ANYONE TO PUBLISH DETAILS OF THE R.S.G.s. OR THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS (D.NOTICE NO.8)

THESE WAR PREPARATIONS ARE STILL TAKING PLACE.....IN SILENCE

NEWARK IS NOT A PRIME TARGET, - Glasgow and the Firth of Clyde hold that dubious honour; but neither is it a "safe area"

EVEN IF BRITAIN'S KEY CITIES WERE NOT OBJECTS OF DIRECT ATTACK, BECAUSE OF THEIR POSITION MANY WOULD SUFFER DAMAGE FROM A NUCLEAR ATTACK AIMED ONLY AT MILITARY TARGETS. SUCH AN ATTACK IS REFERRED TO AS "COUNTERFORCE PLUS BONUS"

There are Vulcan bombers based at Waddington - 13 miles away, and at Scampton; training bases at Syerston - 5 miles, at Swinderby 7 miles, and Newton; which in wartime would be used as dispersal bases for the geriatric fleet of Vulcan B's. There are further airfields at Cranwell, Bawtry, Barkstone, Finningly and Lindholme.

In a counterstrike war military installations are targets, and Newark, whilst not strategically important, could suffer peripheral damage, and would certainly receive radioactive fallout.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Members of the W.R.V.S. and County Council Supplies staff, have already been appointed to distribute food supplies. They will be aided by the armed forces to control food riots and looting. Only a single, very basic, meal would be distributed daily from emergency feeding centres. An adequate supply of uncontaminated water will be a major problem.

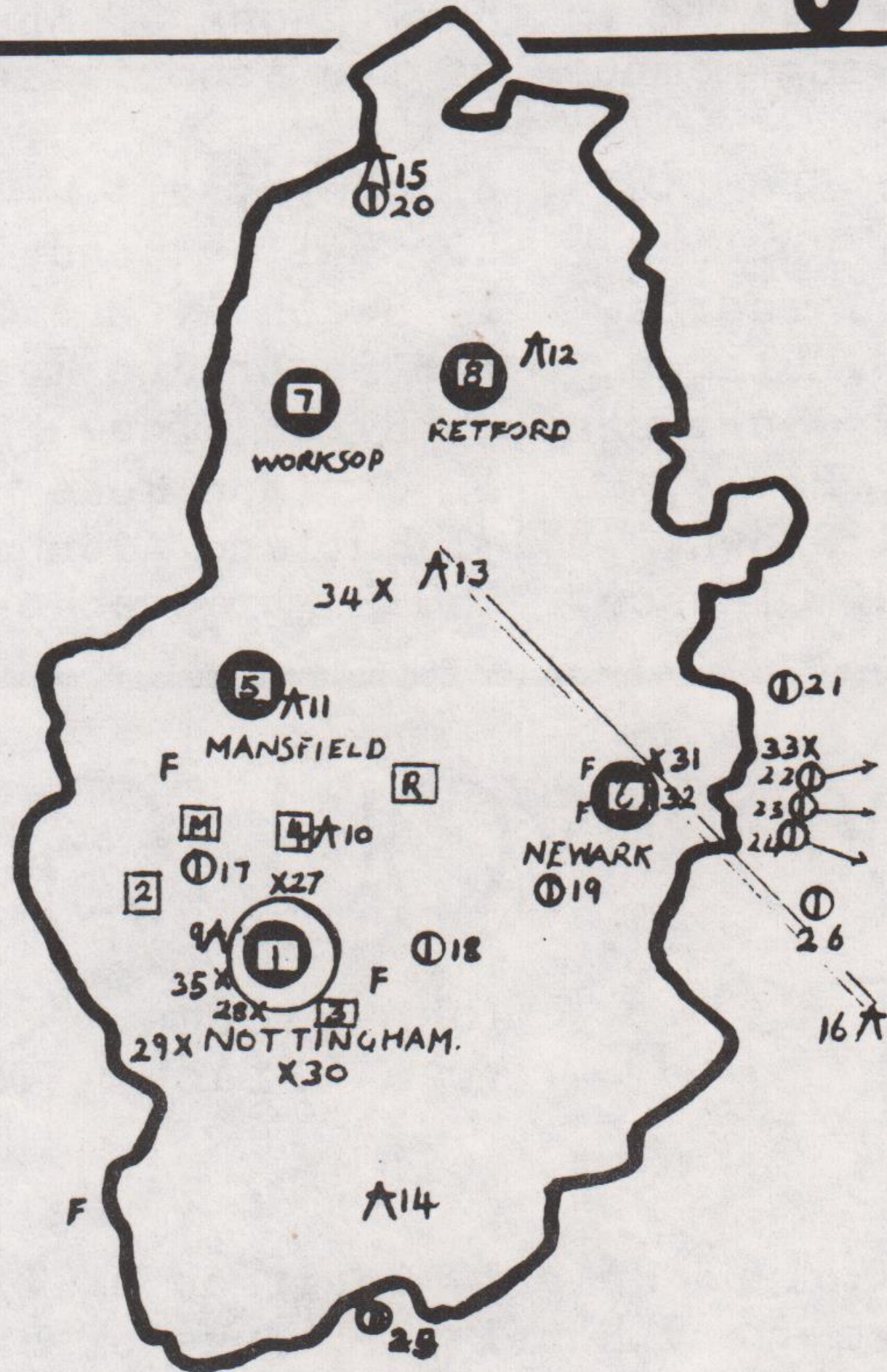
There are stockpiles of essential food supplies in warehouses throughout the country for the eventuality of war.

Newark's supplies are at Buffer Depot 33, Bowbridge Road and at British Waterways Warehouses, Trentside. There are further supplies at Gamston towards Nottingham.

A RED WARNING WILL BE GIVEN WHEN AN ATTACKING MISSILE IS DETECTED "SIRENS ON POLICE STATIONS - FIRE STATIONS - AND SCHOOLS WILL BE SOUNDED WITH "A RISING AND FALLING NOTE".

doomsday

WHEREAS 600 ROENTGENS KILLS A MAN,
100,000r MAY NOT DISCOMFORT AN INSECT.
THE COCKROACH A VENERABLE AND HARDY SPECIES
WILL TAKE OVER THE HABITATION OF THE
FOOLISH HUMANS.
(H. BENTLY-GLASS-BIOLOGIST)



□ UNDERGROUND CONTROLS ○ MILITARY AIRFIELDS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 GOV'T BUILDING CHALFONT DRIVE | 17 RAF WATNAL |
| 2 SUB REGIONAL CONTROL WATNAL | 18 RAF NEWTON |
| 3 COUNTY CONTROL COUNTY HALL | 19 RAF SYERSTON |
| 4 POLICE CONTROL SHERWOOD LODGE | 20 RAF BAWTRY |
| 5 STANDBY CONTROL MANSFIELD | 21 RAF SWINDERBY |
| 6 LINCOLN RD NEWARK | 22 RAF WADDINGTON |
| 7 DISTRICT CONTROL WORKSOP | 23 RAF BARKSTONE |
| 8 DIST SUB CONTROL RETTFORD | 24 RAF CRANWELL |
| | 25 WYMESWOLD } STANDBY |
| | 26 FULBECK } |

A COMMUNICATIONS CTRS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 9 GOV'T BUILDINGS BLOCK 6. | 27 E.MIDS H.Q. BESTWOOD LODGE |
| 10 SHERWOOD LODGE H.Q. | 28 ROYAL ORDNANCE KINGSMEADOW |
| 11 BERRY HILL MANSFIELD | 29 ROYAL ORDNANCE CHILWELL |
| 12 WELHAM E. RETTFORD | 30 ROYAL ORDNANCE RUDDINGTON |
| 13 WALESBY MKRC WAVE TOWER | 31 33 WORKSHOPS REME NEWARK |
| 14 STANTON HOME OFFICE COMM'S. | 32 17-21 ST LANGLERS NEWARK |
| 15 BAWTRY | 33 DECKINGHAM CAMP |
| 16 NORMANTON MKRC WAVE TOWER | 34 PROTEUS CAMP OLLERTON |
| | 35 RHQ THE FORESTERS LENTON |

F BUFFER DEPOTS

EMERGENCY FOOD SUPPLIES

SMALLEY
CASTLE DONNINGTON
GAMSTON AIRFIELD
BOWBRIDGE ROAD NEWARK
BR WATERWAYS NEWARK
SUTTON JUNCTION

X ARMY-ORDNANCE-TAVR.

M MISK HILL 31 R.O.C GROUP

R R.O.C COCKETS LANE
FARNFIELD

BROADCASTING

A hardened concrete super-structure at Wood Norton is the B.B.C. wartime broadcasting service W.T.B.S.

Broadcasts have already been recorded and it takes only 30 seconds for W.T.B.S. to close down all radio and television programmes and sieze the transmitters for a final announcement.

Radio batteries will be essential while main power supplies are cut.

HOSPITALS - FORWARD MEDICAL AID UNITS

The medical service would be overwhelmed with casualties, and in preparation, many patients will be discharged from hospitals prior to nuclear war.

The recommended policy for sending patients home is given in HDC(77)1 circular (restricted)

MATERNITY CASES	70%
CONVALESCENTS	100%
ACUTE CASES	60%
SICK CHILDREN	70%
NON ACTIVE INFECTIONS	50%
PSYCHIATRIC CASES	15%

Hospitals in large towns will be closed and the staff and equipment sent into rural areas to establish "Forward Medical Aid Units."

After an attack only those casualties with a fair chance of survival after 7 days will be accepted for treatment. People suffering from radiation sickness will not be admitted, neither will cases of injury who could survive without surgery. In fact people in high risk areas are effectively written off, the circular states - "Medical staff should not be wasted by allowing them to enter highly radioactive areas to assist casualties."

IN TWO WEEKS HE WILL BEGIN TO BLEED INTO VARIOUS ORGANS OF HIS BODY HIS HAIR WILL FALL OUT. UNLCERATION WILL SPREAD FROM HIS MOUTH THROUGH HIS ENTIRE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT. IN THE FOURTH WEEK HE WILL DIE (EXPOSURE TO 350r. BY A CHILD) T.W.G.

TELEPHONES

Newark telephone exchange has "preference switching" whereby all Category 3 telephones are disconnected from the line finder equipment at the turn of a key. This leaves only priority services connected to outgoing lines.

Disconnection of the nations telephones may be the first real indication that the general public have that something serious is imminent.

Only essential services are allocated Category 1 lines. In Category 2 are useful buildings, and organisations specified by the county's Emergency Planning Officer.

Your 'phone is in Category 3 unless you have been informed otherwise.

ADVICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS-

THE GOVERNMENT HAVE PRODUCED A BOOKLET - "PROTECT AND SURVIVE". THERE WILL BE MASS DISTRIBUTION IF THERE IS TIME. IT WILL NOT BE SHOWN TO THE PUBLIC IN PEACETIME

TENANTS NEWS

Unknown to many of the tenants living on the Hawtonville Estate, there is an organisation which has been set up to try and look after their interests

called The Hawtonville Tenants Association and membership is open to all tenants living on the estate. So what is this organisation and what work does it do for tenants?

The objects of the Association can be said to fall into **three** main categories, which we will talk about later. As I have mentioned membership of the organisation is open to all tenants, the Association in on a non-party political basis and it doesn't matter what religious or political affiliations you have.

Let's now talk about the work that the Association does on your behalf. The first category of work we set ourselves is on the local level.

1. To encourage neighbourliness;
2. to work for the benefit of the tenants generally;
3. to provide a means of communication between the tenant and his/her landlord, when the normal channels of communication have failed.

Over recent weeks we have written to the District Council about the work done in rewiring some of the older council houses, on the estate. Some of the work done has resulted in some house-holders electrical equipment being damaged. The Association has been in contact with the District Council to see if they will compensate the tenants for the damage. We are now waiting for a reply from the Council.

The second category of work the Association is working in is the long term one of trying to improve the environment of the estate, to that end we have started talks with the District Council on ways of providing facilities for recreational activities. As anyone living on the estate must know play and community facilities are non-existent. Children having nowhere to play tend to end up playing in the street and it can only be a matter of time before one of them is knocked down and killed. Our aim must be to ensure that this does not happen and the only way we see is for the District Council to provide more play and community facilities.

The third and possibly the most important category is the work done on a national level for tenants. The Hawtonville Tenants Association is involved at both national and regional level with members from the local Association sitting on

these committees. The work of the National Tenants Organisation at this moment in time is to produce a Tenants Charter, a bill of rights for tenants.

If, having read this article you live on the Hawtonville Estate and feel that you want to help us and join us then please get in touch with one of the following members of the Association.

Mr. C. Bromfield, 41 Cherryholt
Mr. A. Dorling, 22 Bailey Road
Mrs. F. Thorpe, 11 Beech Avenue
Mrs. N. Blades, 128 Bowbridge Road
Mrs. N. Scrimshaw, 35 Byron Close
Mr. R. Poole, 12 Carlton Road
Mr. L. Brown, 31 Rutland Avenue
Mrs. N. Clawson, 150 Bowbridge Road

DO YOU GET IT ??

John Freeman
Area Officer, NUPE

Sir Roland Wright, Chairman of I.C.I. gets it every hour! Mr. Tuke of Barclays Bank and Sir James Barker of Unigate get it twice a day at least!

James Callaghan, Margaret Thatcher, Newspaper Editors, Bankers, John Yates and Councillor Payne, get it at least once a day.

WHAT IS IT? IT'S £60.

Trained nurses in Newark Hospitals, full time school caretakers in Newark Schools, skilled craftsmen, farm labourers, hotel workers and shop workers would be grateful to get £60 a week for 40 hours hard work often under difficult and filthy working conditions. Workers such as these are campaigning for a statutory £60 minimum wage. No great demand when the Government tells us that the average wage in Britain today is over £90 a week....just two thirds of the average wage; just a wage greater than they might get on the dole.

Already the Low Pay Campaign has achieved fantastic support. In September the Trade Union Congress accepted a resolution supporting the minimum wage and in September the objective of a £60 minimum wage became the policy of the Labour Party which accepted that the Country can and must afford this basic demand as a step towards eliminating low pay.

What must be done for the Low Paid has to be something quite drastic. The policy of the Government - possibly the biggest employer of low paid workers - the maximum 5% wage increases will give many full time

workers no more than a £1.20 increase on weekly take home pay. Over the last two years percentage wage increases have put low paid workers further and further behind on the wages league not only in relation to the average worker and in relation to the Government's own definitions of poverty expressed in Supplementary Benefit and Family Income Supplement levels, but because of the Poverty Trap - this is the extent to which small increases in income cause the individual worker to pay income tax for the first time and lose his entitlements to state benefits such as Family Income Supplement.

Only through action to substantially increase basic pay rates to produce an absolutely higher level of earnings together with taxation measures to ease the 'jump' from 0% tax liability to 34% liability on taxable income will begin to remove one of the basic injustices of our society today.

This is why many low paid workers in the Newark area have rejected the Government's 5% Pay Policy. And this is why many low paid Government workers have indicated their willingness, though regretfully, to undertake selective industrial action in support of their wage claims if they are not given a substantial increase in basic pay rates. As Alan Fisher, National Union of Public Employees General Secretary, pointed out at the Labour Party Conference this year 5% of nothing is b.....(not very much at).....all!

THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WARTIME SERVICES

Many Chief Officers on the County Council hold specific wartime appointments. Plans to enable these officers to carry out their wartime functions are prepared by the Emergency Planning Officer, Andrew Walker, in conjunction with the officer concerned.

In wartime they are divided into thirteen groups. In group 13 the final and most gruesome aspect of the whole operation is allocated to two authorities:- Environmental Health and Technical Services.....Burial of the dead, there will doubtless be no shortage of corpses.

A Home Defence Plan which gives protection to the state on the assumption that nuclear war is possible, moves it towards inevitability.

This is the dilemma of all countries having an advanced technological war machine in the hands of people whose basic territorial instincts have remained unchanged since the dark ages.

Make of it what you will?

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FOR ALL YOUR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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when you visit ...


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KIRKGATE
NEWARK
TELEPHONE: 3416
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A FREE HOUSE, NEWARK'S REAL ALE PUB!
YOUNGERS, I.P.A., MARSTONS, SAM SMITHS
HARDY & HANSONS, WEST CROWN
JAZZ ON MONDAYS

Open editorial meetings of
NEWARK OTHER PAPER are held
every Friday at 7.45 pm,
at 25 Whitfield St., Newark.
If you are interested why not
come along.
Letters to the same address.

Newark [New Jersey] part 1

The idea of furthering links between Newark on Trent and Newark, New Jersey has always had to overcome two main problems: local indifference and the unfortunate American habit of losing Mayor Bird's letters. Certain local worthies, though, have laboured hard to sell their theory that places sharing the same name must automatically share more besides.

This theory isn't a bad one if it were applied to the Newarks of Ohio, Delaware or California, all towns that have more in common with us today than Newark, the largest city in New Jersey with a population of nearly 400,000 and another 16 million living within a 25 mile radius.

It is true that Newark, N.J., was named after Newark, Notts., by Puritan settlers in 1666, but so what? Since then differences have multiplied. Newark, N.J., as well as being an important road, rail and air centre is heavily industrialised. The Bay area alone has a large ship building and repair industry. The city's main industries produce a vast range of products from paint to jewellery. In addition the city has developed into one of the most important financial and insurance centres in America.

Typically, the commercial advantages of links with this city have always been emphasised. Such a large area holds great promise for our business community, and Mayor Bird has enthused at the prospect of tourism. Similarly the 'Advertiser's' enthusiasm has been impressive. Remembering their exposure of Marxist infiltration in Newark (yet another 'exclusive') their unswerving purpose should perhaps not surprise us. What is surprising is why a paper as boring as the local culture it chooses to reflect should ignore the chance to bring a little excitement into our lives by revealing more of our 'sister' city. Other than the name of the mayor, what do you know of Newark, N.J.?

Of all major American cities Newark is probably the most depressing. It is a place that represents an urban catastrophe rather than a living community. It stands behind a polluted, hideous waterfront surrounded by stinking, fat rendering plants, oil refineries and delapidated old factories.

According to the city's 1966 application for planning funds under the Model Cities Act, Newark had the nation's highest percentage of bad housing, the greatest crime rate per 100,000 residents and the highest rates of V.D., maternal mortality, 7th in numbers of drug addicts.

The city provides a classic example of urban decay. Middle class whites have been deserting the city for the suburbs for

years. This has altered the city's tax base, forcing steady increases in property taxes, which in turn has prompted more people to leave. Of those remaining 74% of whites and 87% of blacks live in rented accommodation, one third of which is classified as substandard.

The city's increase in black population has been spectacular. In 1950 blacks made up 17% of Newark's residents; today the figure is 55%. Puerto Ricans make up another 10%, one third of whom live on welfare.

Almost equally spectacular has been the rise in unemployment, rising from around 7% in 1967 to over 16% today. Blacks and Puerto Ricans have been worst affected: 25% of the Puerto Rican labour force are without jobs.

Organised crime has, since the days of Prohibition, been one of Newark's main problems. Here the Mafia got the firmest stranglehold on any American city. The Mob got a grip on the entire state, buying a mayor here, a judge there, a police chief or political leader elsewhere. By the early 60's organised crime was grossing 1 billion dollars a year. The two main activities were gambling and corruption of the Newark docks. The Mafia gained control of at least two dozen N.J. unions, from the Teamsters to Restaurant workers.

Soon after Nixon became President a clean-up-Newark campaign was launched. Unbeholden to any local politicians in mainly Democratic N.J., this paragon of virtue instructed his Justice Department to crack down throughout the state.

Several Mafia leaders were imprisoned. Those indicted included 10 mayors, 19 councilmen, 4 political leaders, 3 state legislators, 2 Secretaries of State, 2 county detectives, and a U.S. Congressman.

More than anything else though it was the race riots of 1967 that opened the nation's eyes to Newark's sickness. Of the 100 or so riots that engulfed U.S. cities that year few were as ferocious as Newark's.

In spite of having had a majority for years Newark's blacks had largely been excluded from positions of political power, whether in city government or agencies like the police. Instead Italians had by the early 1960's ousted Irish politicians from power in city government. Not surprisingly blacks were becoming increasingly alienated from a white controlled administration. In the words of 'Time' magazine, Newark, "was a city waiting to explode".

to be continued.....

Stand at the bar of the Conservative Club and you will hear bloated businessmen and corpulent councillors waxing lyrical over the good old days when Tory rule in Newark went unchallenged. There was a time when people knew their place and if, by chance, they should step out of line.....

In the early nineteenth century Newark was under the control of the Tory Duke of Newcastle; each duke was able to nominate his own man as MP for the town. With no secret ballot, votes were cast openly in front of the Town Hall, which opened the way for bribery and corruption. For years those dependent on his favour, in particular his tenants, had little choice but to vote for the Duke's candidate.

For the 1892 election the Duke characteristically brought in a Mr. Sadler from Yorkshire, previously unknown in the town. He was opposed by a Radical, Sergeant Wilde, with the slogan, 'May the sun never shine on the castle of a tyrant, set on the cottage of a salve.' The campaign was lively, with the Tory vicar intervening to tell his flock that he would hold them to account for their actions in 'another world',

The Good Old Days.

though the effect of this was rather spoiled when he was asked, 'Which world?'

The Duke's influence ensured that his man won, by 801 votes to 587. But, not satisfied with victory, the Duke wanted revenge on those who had defied him, and revenge he had, for in September eviction notices were served on 200 of his tenants who had voted 'the wrong way.'

There was uproar in the town; meetings were held, demonstrations called and parliament was petitioned. The Duke was unmoved by claims that his actions made a mockery of 'free elections'. "Am I not", he replied, "to do what I will with my own? Nothing will deter me from doing as I may think fit with my own property."

It is scarcely surprising that the Tory dominated parliament failed to be shocked by his anti-democratic statements, though

embarrassed by his honesty it may have been. The petition was rejected with the comment, "It was only fair that property should have its just influence."

The evictions went ahead; 200 families were made homeless but the Duke's triumph was shortlived. Two years later, on a flood of enthusiasm for parliamentary reform, Wilde was elected as MP for Newark, and in the same year the people of Nottingham reacted to the Duke's opposition to this reform by burning down his castle.

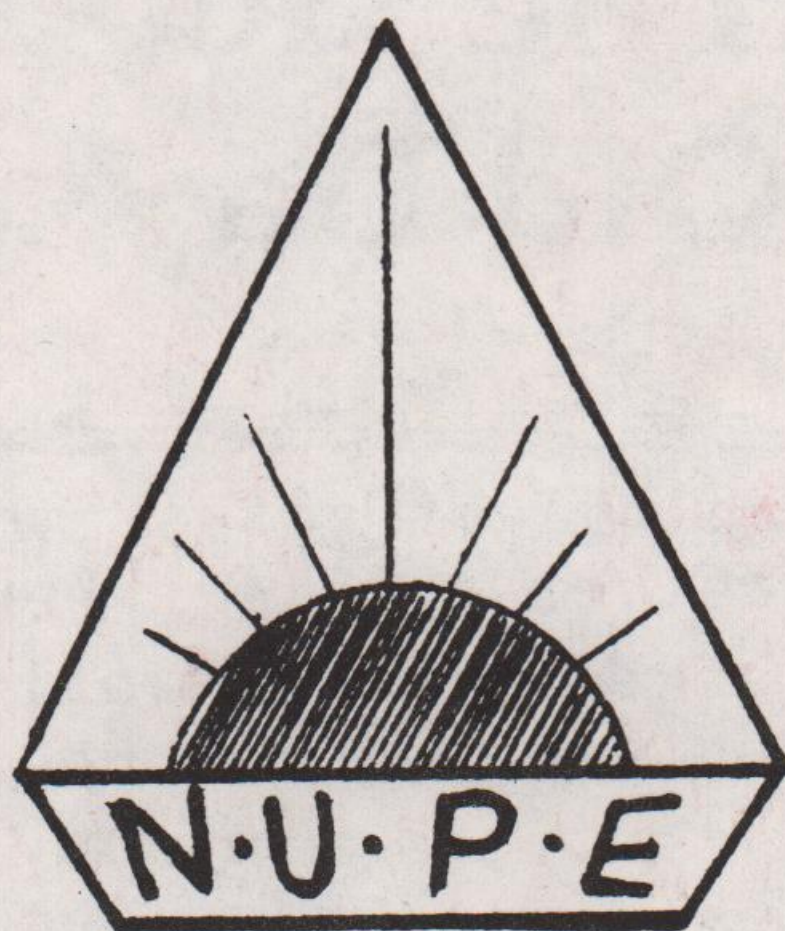
To us such an abuse of power is shocking but in years to come might not people be looking back to today's Tory monopoly control of the press with equal horror? Might they not consider the personal power of the Press Baron to influence millions of voters undemocratic? Would not Rupert Murdoch also say of the Sun, "Am I not to do what I will with my own?" And won't the more astute of the parasites in the Conservative Club not join in the nostalgia for the good old days but instead congratulate themselves on how far subtler are their means of control nowadays?

arts and farces

Noisy, all sounds the same, out of date, that's what people say about Northern Soul music. Maybe you've never heard of it. Well basically it is the rhythm and blues records of the 60's with a special rhythm that is good to dance to, if you can keep up with the pace. The fast beat produces some original, dancing with backflips and other acrobatic movements.

The average record costs from £1.50 to £2.50. A lot of money for one single so someone makes something out of it. The most famous Northern disco is the Wigan Casino Soul Club in Lancashire. Hundreds of young people from 18 upwards go by bus, car and train from all over England to its "allnighters" which last from midnight until 8 o'clock in the morning. Why does dancing to obscure records by unheard of artists such as Major Lance, Jackie Lee, J.J. Barnes and Edwin Star appeal to people? I asked a few soul fans why they liked it, one said "I like allnighters at Wigan because it's the place where I can

listen to my kind of music all night and meet and talk to people from all over the country who share my musical tastes." A 21 year old girl said "I used to go to a disco in Manchester for months and I thought it was just good pop music until I learned it was called soul. I don't bother about all the different music types, as long as I can dance to it I'm happy." Well what's the local Northern scene like? The Bowling Green as a Northern disco every week, The Palais in Nottingham has an "alldayer" every month. Other Nottingham spots are the Britania Rowing Club, the Beer Keller and in Ilkeston the Concord.



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