

METROPOLITAN POLICE

SD (COPY)

1

Special Report

SPECIAL BRANCH

5th day of April 1976

SUBJECT
Libertarian
Industrial
Network Bulletin

1. Submitted herewith is a copy of Libertarian Industrial Network Bulletin No. 4, published by Martyn EVERETT of 11, Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex. This publication has been obtained from a reliable source.

Reference to Papers
371/74/58

2. None of the contents of this publication appears to be actionable and the theme of edition is a continuation of the previous Bulletin, i.e. health hazards in industry, with especial emphasis on the pharmaceutical industry. The opening article is an advertisement for a national meeting of the Libertarian Industrial Network to be held in Manchester on Saturday 10th and Sunday 11th April 1976.

3. Persons mentioned in Bulletin No. 4 are listed below with their Special Branch [redacted] where applicable:-

Martyn EVERETT

405 Privacy [redacted]

Dave MORRIS

402/75/747 [redacted]

Iris MILLS

No trace in SR(R) [redacted]

Ian SUTHERLAND

405

Privacy [redacted]

Phil RUFF

402

Albert MELTZER

402/66/493 [redacted]

Dave LAMB

Mentions re ASA and Industrial Network Bulletin. [redacted]

Dave COULL

402 Privacy [redacted]

Graham SHORT

Mentions re Industrial Network Bulletin. [redacted]

Mentions re Industrial Network Bulletin. [redacted]

Mentions re ASA and Industrial Bulletin [redacted]

Mentions re Industrial Network Bulletin. [redacted]

Privacy

Privacy [redacted]

Mention re Industrial Network Bulletin. [redacted]

Mentions re Social Revolution and Industrial Network Bulletin.



David BARKSDALE

LO2 Privacy [redacted]

Miss RALLARD

Mention re Industrial Network Bulletin.

Privacy

Unable to identify

Unable to identify

Peter HENNEL

LO2 Privacy

No trace in SH(R)

Privacy

Privacy

Mention re Industrial Network Bulletin.

Privacy [redacted]

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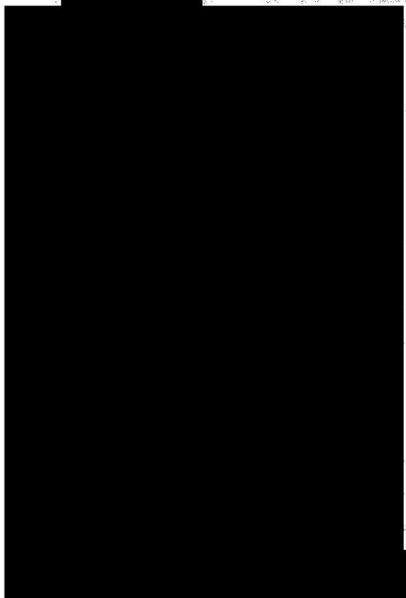
G.T.M. Craft

Chief Inspector

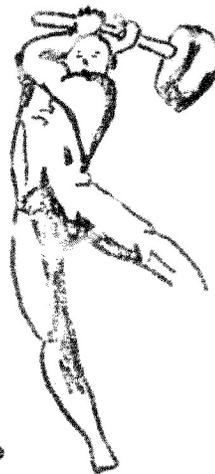
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Chief Superintendent



LIBERTARIAN INDUSTRIAL NETWORK Bulletin 4, 1976



NETWORK MEETING:

Comrades from Manchester SWF have agreed to make the necessary arrangements for a national meeting of the Libertarian Industrial Network. This will be held in Manchester on Saturday, April 10th (start 12 am) and Sunday, April 11th (starting just after 10 am), at

Moss Side People's Centre, Chichester Rd
Moss Side, Manchester

Topics and papers for discussion should be sent directly to Manchester SWF, c/o 109 Oxford Rd., Manchester, and these will be available shortly before the meeting, and will be sent to people who write enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope.

It is hoped to arrange some crash accommodation (although this cannot be guaranteed) and a creche rota if needed. A report of the meeting will be included in a future IN bulletin, for the benefit of people unable to attend. If you think you may come to the meeting, please write as soon as possible to Manchester SWF.

This meeting is the first of two national meetings, which I hope will provide the basis for an effective industrial network. We need to do more than circulate an irregular bulletin, containing a list of names and addresses. We must resolve a number of important questions, and it is in the hope of finding solutions to these that I have asked members of Manchester SWF to arrange this meeting.

It will be a difficult, but not impossible, job to build a framework in which people with different ideas, and differing levels of commitment, can work together. The nature of the network poses a number of problems, including its relationship to existing groups.

As the network expands, it could gradually be replaced by a number of smaller, linked networks, based either on particular industries or geographical areas - or both. How can these networks help each other?

In my opinion, the single most important problem is how we will link the struggle at work with the wider struggle in the community, so that it becomes part of a total movement. Activity within industry doesn't take place in a vacuum.

Some of the points raised above will in turn effect the things the network does, the form of its agitational materials, the nature of the bulletin. What kind of resources may be available to the network? How can we make best use of them? How can we get in touch with other libertarians who work in the same industries that we do? What about those industries where we have no contacts?

The meeting (which will be followed by another, held in London, during May) will give us the chance to get together (many for the first time) and resolve some of these problems. We should also be able to work out some kind of plan for sharing out the tasks involved - see who can best do what, and who can help who.

At the same time, the Manchester meeting will provide the first opportunity to people in specific jobs to meet with others within the same industry and start their plotting. Doing so at a full network meeting has the added advantage that they can seek what practical assistance they need from other network members.

cont'd/

I suggest that the meeting follows a programme along these lines:

Saturday, 10th April: 12 am start. Short general discussion about the nature of the industrial 'factions', and their relationship to the network. Followed (at about 1.30) by 'faction' meetings, with a short session at the end of the afternoon for request for help etc.

Sunday, 11th April: start about 10 - 10.30 am, with a general discussion about the network and form, and its role in supporting the work of the factions within different industries. 1 - 2pm break for lunch (if required) 2-4pm (approx) What is required so that the network may achieve the things we want from it? What does this mean in terms of propoganda and agitational material? Nature of the bulletin. Sharing of the tasks.

(The outline I've suggested is only a rough guide, obviously its not possible to make such clear cut divisions, but for the sake of clarity I've tried to put things pretty much in black-and-white terms)

Of course, there will be areas which I have neglected - other equally important points may need exploring in depth, so it will help if people who are likely to attend prepare a brief paper, and send this to Manchester SWF as soon as possible. Hopefully there will be time to circulate them in advance of the meeting, as well as at the meeting itself. If you think that you may attend send a largish stamped addressed envelope to Manchester SWF. Again, I should emphasise that while some crash accomodation may be available, it would be best if you can make your own sleeping arrangements.

Details of the London meeting, in May, will be circulated at a later date.

Martyn Everett.

Testing chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

One of the problems created by the development of novel chemical and pharmaceutical products is that the effects on the people who handle them (or in the case of pharmaceuticals, are treated with them) are unknown - and usually remain so until the compound has been in use for several years. (Note the continuing research into the effects of the 'pill').

Dangerous chemicals can be divided roughly into categories according to the dangers they represent - corrosive (e.g. concentrated sulphuric acid); explosive (e.g. certain peroxides and perchlorates); inflammable (many organic liquids); irritant, if ingested, allowed into contact with skin, inhaled, (most chemicals are harmful if swallowed - its often less easy to avoid touching substances or inhaling fumes); radioactive - hence posing the risk of exposure; toxic - small quantities can lead to acute or chronic poisoning. Also worth mentioning are the carcinogens - cancer-causing substances: Many compounds in this group are completely outlawed because they are so deadly - many others are governed by special regulation.

Its fairly easy to test whether compounds are corrosive, explosive, inflammable or radioactive, by physical means - even very new compounds with these characteristics may have warnings on the container. Toxicity is another problem - it depends on the reaction of the human body to the substance: toxicity is unknown until someone is exposed!

S.

The above article was shortened, for reasons of space, from a longer article, received after the appearance of the notes on health and safety at work which appeared in the last bulletin.

On 16th December a march and rally was organised by the rail unions to protest against the rumoured forthcoming cuts. I went to the Central Hall Westminster to hear the speeches from the union bosses and came away pissed-off as ever at the sheer bankruptcy of railworkers following these puppets of the system. One has only to look around to see that direct action is the only thing that works. I was reading in the Sun about a station in Scotland which had to be officially reinstated after being cut out by Beeching, because train crews were continuing to stop there to let the passengers on and off.

The thing about railways is that they do have public support and it is government and big business that want to do away with them, not only because they can't run railways efficiently in competition with roads but (I think) also because they can't risk having a large section of the transport system in the hands of an organised workforce such as the railworkers. As far as industrial action is concerned, I would still like to see the rail unions get together to organise periods of normal service without taking fares. Because this action would be quite threatening and may also appear to isolate ticket collectors and booking clerks I cannot really envisage the union bureaucracies sanctioning this kind of action, let alone organising it. So it is up to the workers themselves, probably at branch level, to get it together.

A further hinderance to worker solidarity is the fact that ASLEF, to which I belong, and one of whose objects is, "...to assist in the furtherance of the Labour Movement generally towards a Socialist Society;" is an elitist 'society' solely for footplatemen and their snobbish attitudes. On their own, all drivers can do is stop or slow down work. I have always felt this action upsets the travelling people more than the management, especially with so much going on the roads anyway, so I do feel there has to be increased communication not just between railworkers but between all transport workers interested in fundamental change. I know there are quite a few comrades working in transport, it would be interesting to hear how they feel about all this.

Another problem I think about is women on the railways, there just don't seem to be any except those doing carriage cleaning, catering and clerical work. Since the work I do is far less strenuous and less dirty than carriage cleaning and now that "Jill" is to have equal opportunities to "Jack" (what do they take us for?) I would like to hear from any women who have met with difficulty applying for any of these male-dominated jobs like driving, guarding, shunting or signalling. If there can be women bus drivers and lorry drivers, why not train drivers? Don't be intimidated.

Graham talked about noise in INB no 3. On the engine there is a gadget called the Automatic Warning System which is operated by electromagnets set in between the rails in front of every signal. When the signal shows a caution (yellow) or danger (red) aspect the A.W.S. sets off a very loud hissing sound in the cab which can sometimes be quite painful. This is intended to wake anyone up who might inadvertently have dropped off, and has to be cancelled by pressing a button. Failure to do this brings the train to a halt. In New Scientist, Vol 65, no 934, an article by Adrian Hope on noise shows that there is an accumulative effect which can result in hearing impairment even though the actual level of sound may be below danger level.

Duties of the secondman include going through the engine room which at full revs is probably above danger level (as you see I have no figures yet). For this we are provided with cotton wool for making ear plugs. The last time I went to get some of this the man providing them warned me about the way they disintegrate - and he is right. I think they should provide us with proper ear muffs.

These are just a few of the problems that I feel should be more fully investigated around the job I do. Fortunately, train drivers have built up a reputation for militancy with which the management do not normally care to confront, but there are still many of these little things which tend to be overlooked by the workers. Many I speak to at work believe in workers control - and one of the most important necessities for such a venture is confidence.

We 'participate', they profit: working FOR Britcam

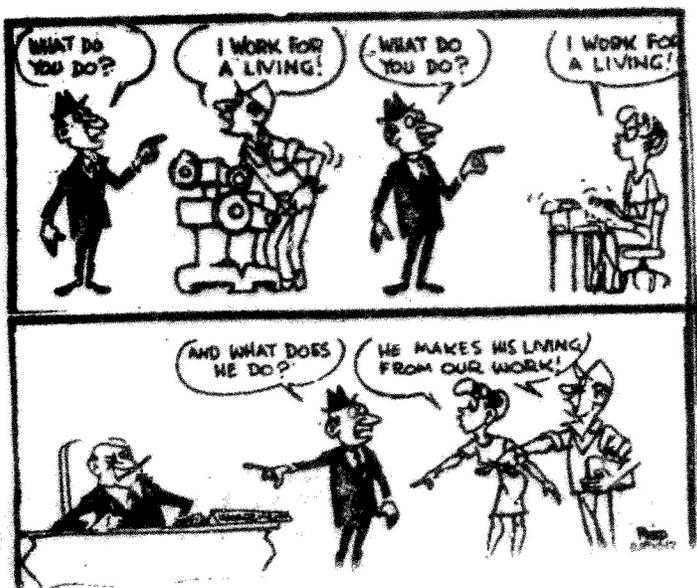
Well over half the number of industrial workers in this country are "employed" by companies where the workforce comprises less than 100 people. The huge mills and assembly plants which regularly make the headlines are the exception rather than the rule, yet it is of such places that we usually think when the word factory is mentioned.

What follows is based on my experiences at Britcam Tools in Cambridge, where I worked for ten months last year. About 25 men and 1 woman work there, producing "Britan" repetition lathes at the rate of 5 a fortnight. These sell for approx. £2,000 apiece, and with the income from parts, spares and reconditioned machines the annual turnover must be somewhere in the region of £300,000. The bosses claim that the company is nearly broke, and we were continually being urged to work harder. To bail them out, in other words, of the results of their own blunders, such as losing a reputed £250,000 (probably more) in an attempt to move production to a new plant in Scotland - with considerable help from the taxpayers in the form of government grants. But then our opposition to capitalism isn't based on the fact that management fails to make an efficient job of exploitation.

Needless to say, the people who work there are all more or less pissed off. The common attitude was that however hard we worked, there would still be plenty more to do, so where was the point in knocking ourselves out? And to stop frustrations getting out of hand, there were jokes about how it was a waste of energy going home at night, easier to move our beds into the factory, etc. Behind it all was the knowledge that you have to keep going for another ten or twenty or thirty years, doing the same job and stuck in front of the same machine.

People smiled at each other at work, but the smiles didn't express happiness, just the attempt to make the best of a rotten job.

There was no attempt made to encourage skills or to develop interest in the job. It was a case of "You don't need to know about that, so forget it and do what I told you". It was enough for the foreman if we kept our production rates up and did our jobs reasonably accurately. As one of the workers said, "They'll never show you everything, otherwise you might ask for more money or go and get a better job". After a while I managed to sort out what actually became of the various bits of steel and aluminium I turned, but I had to ask around for myself. It quickly became obvious that for all the foreman's display of chumminess, he was interested in us not as people but only as appendages to a machine. In the space of six months one sixteen-year old lost most of his original interest in the job and began to complain of constant tiredness: this was no doubt his "adjustment to the work situation". (The same person had an attack of nausea one morning and was given 10p by the foreman and sent out to buy something to eat.)



Cartoon reproduced from Direct Action, No. 10, 1976.

The fact that we were restricted to doing the one job (as fitters, millers or turners) introduced divisions. More divisive was the way in which we were told to keep individual pay rises to ourselves: "What you earn is strictly between you and the company and is of no interest to anyone else". Some just ignored this and showed their pay-slips around. One worker who didn't keep a pay rise secret was reprimanded by the works manager because someone had complained and asked for more money for himself. But most kept quiet about how much they earned, and there was even one man who disappeared into the loo to open his wage packet.

Although the factory was a union shop at one time, the workers stopped paying dues several years ago and there is little or no interest in re-joining, for two main reasons. First that 25 people wouldn't have enough pull in a union the size of the AUEW to make the union do something about their grievances, and second, that there were already enough bosses without having union bureaucrats descending on the factory and telling workers when and how to act. The management claim that wage levels at Britcam are the same as in the machine tool trade as a whole. In fact, they're probably lower than those being paid at other factories in Cambridge (itself an area of low pay), but people tolerate this since they reckon that conditions are on the whole not too bad.

There were no serious injuries at the factory while I worked there, but this doesn't mean that the risks were taken care of. At one point a vat of oil in the case-hardening shop (where parts are dipped in molten sodium cyanide to harden them) caught fire - apparently because the oil in the vat hadn't been changed for as long as anyone could remember and was clogged with grit. The only "appliance" close at hand was a bucket of sand which was thrown at the flames but did no good. The firemen who finally put out the flames were at risk from cylinders of oxygen and acetylene kept (illegally) near to the furnaces, and from gas from a dustbin-full of lethal sodium cyanide. Waste oil was regularly dumped into the ground behind the factory, and cyanide salts washed out the back door, which is only a few yards from a vegetable garden.

Consideration was noticeable only by its absence. We were allowed to know only what we were told via the notice board - when our annual holidays were and, at one point, that all overtime was stopped indefinitely "as a result of the general situation in the machine-tool trade". One of the workers told me that he had sat in on meetings to discuss the company's future (not as a representative, merely to convey what was said to the work force), but although the plans drawn up at these meetings were subsequently amended when the factory in Scotland was closed down - with the loss of how many jobs, I wonder? - no further information was given out. We got our news by rumours and hints: Britcam was going to fold, to move, to expand, to be taken over, all in the same day. The only thing we could be sure of was that the works manager would flannel his way around any direct question.

I haven't, as a result of working at Britcam, come to any sure-fire strategy for the overthrow of capitalism. To a large extent the struggle is about apparently small matters, like having those gas cylinders moved to a safe place, or browbeating the foreman into having the boiler repaired so we could have hot water to wash the filth off our hands and faces with. These small disputes generate confidence and help to cut through the apathy which alienation breeds. Otherwise it becomes too tempting just to say "sod the buggers" and imagine you're resisting your own dehumanisation, when in fact the frustration is building up and up.

Moreover, in a place where the workers are all personally known to one another, the relationships a would-be militant forms with each of those people are crucial. I'm not suggesting that s/he should go out of the way to attract favour: that sort of crawling is hypocritical, easily seen through and more likely to lead to contempt. Nor does it mean concealing or disguising our ideas until we think the time is ready to hand them over on a plate. I can't see that there's any role for the professional-agitator type to play, rather the opposite, that we accept the limitations of the situation, forget for the moment about initiating "higher" forms of struggle, and concentrate on responding to the continual, if hardly noticeable, offensive on our common welfare. Isn't that more than enough to be going on with?

"Industrial" network? I believe we should encourage to join our network, anyone who is exploited by the nature, conditions and structure of their WORK. I would therefore like to see a complete range of jobs represented. The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) recently, I believe, included 'homeworkers' as a group of people who must organise together to fight wage-slavery, and I would hope to see housewives and househusbands sharing their experiences and organising. Remember, God rolls his own,

Dave Morris.

The point of this letter is to offer my services (as a chemist) to anyone in L.I.N. who wants to find out about any chemicals they have to handle at work: as Bulletin 3 says, it would help to have the proper chemical name and/or formula, but if that's not possible then maybe I can get the info. starting from the Trade name: but it's not always possible - DISTOVAL meant nothing to me until I knew it was a trade name for THALIDOMIDE - but maybe biochemistry is outside my field. Anyway, I can help with basic information - or get it from someone who knows what I don't.

S.

(Note re the above) To make it easier for S to help, he's asked that his name is not published, but he can be contacted via Aberdeen People's Press, 163 King St., Aberdeen, Scotland. Mark letters: "Libertarian Industrial Network Chemist", Box No: 457.

In the letters there was some discussion going on about "what is industry?" "white-collar and blue-collar workers" "middle-class and working-class workers" etc. My view of life is that the world is divided into ruling class and working class and I don't separate people into white-collar middle class workers and blue-collar, working class workers etc which are categories I think should be avoided. I don't see why someone who works in an office should be seen to be in a different position from manual workers.

In the factory where I am, I have worked both on the production line and now in the office. I have noticed that there is an antagonism between the two groups of workers, especially the women on the production line are resentful at what they feel are the better and easier conditions of the office workers. This is an antagonism which the management fosters in various ways to make both groups feel they have nothing in common with each other.

The employing class likes to foster imaginary differences between groups of workers ie. between black/white, men/women, white/blue-collar on the age old principle of divide and rule. I think it is the task of any alternative/revolutionary groups to ignore these false delineations and not to worry unnecessarily about being "dominated" by white-collar workers or male workers etc. What is important is that some workers somewhere are getting together to organise.

Of the bulletin itself, as far as I am concerned I feel that its a good way for people to keep in touch with each other - people of the same libertarian ideas, but who are associated with different groups or even not associated with a group. Also it can give support to those who can't get to meet everyone else ie. like people who live in out-of-the-way places (Huddersfield?) and who can't always get to meetings in London! Its a good way for people to get their own ideas across, rather than being told about things, like you are in magazines.

If it ever gets big enough, though, I see it as just a general "telephone directory" and a way of affiliating lots of local groups.

Iris Mills.



some things we
can't do alone.

Graham Short's outburst in the last bulletin is typical of an attitude all too common at present which generally dismisses all "white collar" workers as irredeemable and just appendages of the system who are of no revolutionary value and, particularly, attacks social workers as "soft cops". This is unrealistic and plays into the hands of the ruling class. One of the outstanding features of the British labour scene post WW2, has been the unionisation of groups of workers previously unorganised. This development has proceeded until NALGO, with 500,000 members and AS"MS with 350,000 members are among the biggest unions in Britain (NALGO, in fact, is the biggest union of its kind in the world).

You may not like it, but it would be stupid to ignore it. Effective revolutionary activism is founded on objective reality - we leave the metaphysical world of impression, irrationality and prejudice to the Fascists. It strikes me that the argument for organising white collar workers and being active among them is parallel to the same argument that the radical puts forward for organising and integrating the immigrant labour force. ie, that if we don't fully accept them into our movement, we provide the bosses with a ready made blackleg force. This, of course, did happen in the general strike - is the Short position such that we should take no steps to prevent this happening again. Precisely because the unionism among these groups is so very new, then, in order to stop them being misled and used in a counter revolutionary role, it follows that they ought to receive a great deal of active attention from the Left.

As far as social workers are concerned, Graham may have images that were current 20 years ago, but if he believes that social workers still wear WWS hats and tweeds and brogues, then he's been conned by somebody's propaganda. Far from being the rapacious anti working class brutes of the system, it is in very large measure the social work members who have fuelled the leftward movement in NALGO. Every other day, the press is full of stuff about social workers fighting alongside clients for change and, wonderfully, the same press is accusing the social workers of being too bloody soft with clients. One side thinks they're wet Lefties, the other lot thinks they're fascist hyenas. Reality has just got to be in there somewhere.

Ian S. Sutherland.

• Comrades interested in a summer school probably under canvas, Summer '76, please write with suggestions of topics for discussions, venue, speakers, and offers of help, to , c/o , Manchester.

Echanges is a bulletin which provides a means of exchanging news on struggles, discussions, criticisms, between people directly involved in the fight for their own emancipation. Address for all letters, payments and subscriptions (no bulletins will be sent free): Echanges, c/o Henri Simon, 34 rue St. Sebastien, 75011, Paris (temporary address). Send 10F or the equivalent value, specifying whether you want the English or French version.

More from Dave Morris: "I'm joining the network in this bulletin. If the contact list grows and people manage to form their own groups and bulletins, then we have a good, fluid system of co-ordination. I personally would like to get in touch with other postmen, as locally as possible, with a view to discussing how the entire postal system could be run non-hierarchically and perhaps work out some sort of document as an alternative to the propaganda of the GPO and the Union arse-lickers, to offer to other postmen and branches. Failing that, I intend to make for a tax haven in the Caymen Islands!

17 contacts in the I.B. so far - all male. That's pretty pathetic - what is the reason why women are totally outnumbered in left groups (I know women in AWA who have this problem) Has anyone any ideas on this?

Dave Morris.



TAKE THE LAW...

INTO YOUR OWN HANDS!

We may not like it, but we frequently find ourselves up against it - the law, so from time to time the bulletin will feature sources of legal information that is liable to be of use in day to day struggles at the workplace. One point worth making is that the law changes constantly, so books need to be treated with caution. These constant changes, however, often mean that employers are not to familiar with the law, so if you can get away with it, make a few up.

Most of the books are expensive, so always go through the library.
Encyclopedia of Factories, Shops and Offices. Main volume is updated 3 or 4 times a year (at £18 p.a.).
Encyclopedia of Labour Relations Law. Six issues p.a.
Industrial Law Journal. Quarterly.
Industrial Cases Reports. Monthly.

CARBY-HALL, J.R.: Principles of Industrial Law.
SAMUELS, H: Factory Law (8th edition plus supplements). Contains text of the Factories Act and texts of welfare regulations relating to various trades.
JACKSON, Dudley: Unfair dismissal: how and why the law works. 1975.
MUNKMAN, John: Employer's liability at Common Law. 1975.

The Criminal Law Review, May 1975, contains a useful article: 'Picketing in Perspective', which includes detailed footnotes of cases creating precedents.

Spare Rib, is running, from No. 43 onwards, a series of articles about the Equal Pay and Sex discrimination Acts.

The Legal Action Group, 28a Highgate Rd., London NW5 (01-485-1189), keeps an up to date list of sympathetic solicitors, legal advice and law centres, throughout the country. If you need advice, try contacting them.

Lastly, with Dave Morris in mind:

SPITZ, Barry (ed): Tax Havens Encyclopaedia. 1975. A new loose leaf work, published by Butterworths, at £30 net. Supplementary service extra.

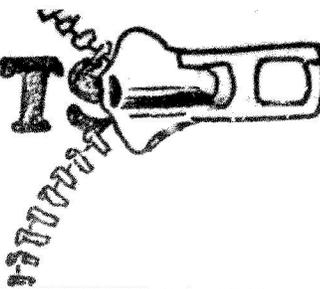
Donations received since last bulletin:

Dave Lamb 50p ; Social Revolution £5; Ian Sutherland £1-50;
£1; Dave Morris £10; Iris Mills £1; David Barnsdale £3;
4x6p stamps; 3x6p stamps; £5.

SPANISH SOLIDARITY: Fairly determined attempts are being made within the British labour movement to channel help into both the Spanish Communist Party and the socialist trade union, the UGT. These moves are not only going to hinder the rebuilding of the anarcho-syndicalist CNT, the trade union preferred by the majority of Spanish workers, but will help precisely the people whose domination of the British labour movement has been rejected, and should be opposed. The London Committee of the Federacion Obrera Iberica (for the reconstruction of the CNT in Spain) has issued a four page leaflet Spain: don't back the wrong horse! Copies are available from the Committee, c/o 83A Haverstock Hill, London NW3.

Black Flag publishing outlet Simian, have published Jose Peirats booklet: What is the CNT? (10p plus 6p postage). See the bulletin for details. Sud-

CONTACT



1. (a) Phil Ruff (b) c/o [Privacy] (c) CPSA
(d) ABC (e) none (f) [Privacy]
2. [Privacy] (g) Communications.
(a) Martyn Everett, (b) 11 Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex (c)
NALGO - University of Cambridge (d) Social Revolution (e) none (f) library
worker. (g) -
3. (a) Albert Meltzer (b) [Privacy] (c) NAFSOPA
(d) ABC (e) known at place of work/several contacts there and other sec-
tors of print (f) Printworker, Daily Telegraph (g) Printing.
4. (a) Dave Lamb (b) Dept. of Philosophy, Univ of Southampton, Southampton,
Hants (c) none (formerly TGWU) (d) Solidarity (e) Have opportunity to
teach shop stewards on WEA courses (f) plasterer/part time teacher (g)
building/education. [Privacy]
5. (a) Dave Coull (b) [Privacy]
(c) UCATT (d) AWA (e) not much (f) bricklayer - GLC Housing Dept (main-
tenance) (g) building
6. (a) Graham Short (b) [Privacy] (c) TGWU
(d) none (anarchist) (e) known locally in the trade but ineffective (f)
bricklayer, Maintenance. [Privacy] (g) building
7. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy] (c) AUEW
(d) SWF (e) some influence - Shop steward for [Privacy] workers (not
staff) (f) Chemical process operator (g) Lamp manufacturer [Privacy]
8. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy] (c) Lancs.
Box, Packing Case, and General Woodworkers Soc. (d) none (e) Shop steward/
convenor (f) Export Packing Case Maker (g) Export and Timber Trades
9. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy] (c) GMWU
(d) SWF (e) active militant in local disputes (f) refuse collector
(g) Refuse, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council.
10. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy] (c) EIS (d) AWA
(e) some respect, little influence (f) [Privacy] (g) education
11. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy] (c) ASLEF, Kings Cross Br.
(d) Freedom Press (e) none (f) secondman (g) railways
13. (a) Ian Sutherland (b) [Privacy] (c) NALGO
(d) AWA (e) some influence (f) social worker (g) municipal admin.
14. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy] (c) NALGO
(d) none (e) none (f) social worker (g) municipal admin.
15. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy] (c) ASTMS (d) SR (e) -
(f) technician, Radcliffe Infirmary (g) Health
16. (a) David Barnsdale (c) [Privacy] (c) NUPE
(d) SR (e) - (f) road sweeper (g) refuse
17. (a) Mike Ballard (b) [Privacy] (c) NALGO (d) SR
(e) standing for election as departmental rep. (f) [Privacy] (g) muni-
cipal admin.
18. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy]
[Privacy] (c) National Union of Funeral Service Operatives (NUFSO)
(d) none (individualist anarchist) (e) none (f) stoneman (g) funeral
industry
19. (a) [Privacy] (b) [Privacy] (c)
NALGO (d) SWF (e) none (f) clerk with Manchester Area Health Authority
(g) Health
20. (a) Dave Morris (b) 129 Canonbury Ave, London N1 (c) UPW (d) Anarchy
magazine collective (e) remains to be seen (f) postman (g) communications
21. (a) Iris Mills (b) [Privacy] (c) I.W.W. (d)
ABC (e) - (f) [Privacy]
22. (a) Peter E Newell (b) [Privacy]
(c) NALGO (d) AWA (e) small (f) [Privacy]
(g) [Privacy]

cont'd/

23. (a) [Privacy] (c) Assoc. [Privacy] (d) none (anarchist) (e) [Privacy] (f) credit control clerk (g) radio broadcasting (L.B.C.)
24. Unemployed workers, contact [Privacy] c/o [Privacy] (d) Syndicalist Workers Federation.
- (a) name (b) address or where you can be contacted (c) Union (d) Affiliation (e) what influence have you at work (f) occupation (g) industry.

Note: For a variety of reasons many contacts have asked that their names and addresses are not published, so if there are no contacts in your industry listed here, write to the network co-ordinator, who will try to put you in touch. Co-ordinator: Martyn Everett, 11 Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Group contacts etc.

Anarchy, 29 Grosvenor Avenue, London N5
 Anarchist Black Cross, and Black Flag, 10 Meltham Rd., Lockwood, Huddersfield.
 Centro Iberico, 83A Haverstock Hill, London NW 3. Immigrant Spanish and Portuguese workers - contact centre (esp. catering). Also London Committee to help reconstruction of CNT in Spain (Federacion Obrera Iberica) contact: [Privacy] (Assistance also to French & Italian workers in finding jobs). Note, this address may change soon.

Anarchist Workers Association, 13 Coltman Street, Hull. (paper: Libertarian Struggle)

Freedom, 84B Whitechapel High St., London E 1.
 Industrial Workers' of the World (IWW): contact [Privacy]

Herts. (paper: Industrial Unionist)
 Solidarity. National working group, c/o 15 Charles St., Oxford, London: c/o 123 Lathom Rd., London E6 (paper: Solidarity), Coventry: c/o 48 Arden St., Coventry.

Social Revolution, c/o Box 217, [Privacy] Hull:
 [Privacy] (paper: SOCIAL REVOLUTION)

Syndicalist Workers' Federation (SWF): National Secretary, Box 101 c/o Freedom Press, 84B Whitechapel High St., London E 1, .. Manchester SWF, c/o Grassroots, 109 Oxford Rd., Manchester. (Paper: Direct Action)
 Libertarian Women's Network, c/o [Privacy]

Aberdeen People's Press have produced a detailed study of oil developments in Scotland and the North East of England. Entitled Oil over troubled waters, the report costs 75p for over 50 pages (bulk rates on request), and contains photographs, diagrams and maps. Sections include: Who owns Aberdeen? Who gets the profits? Homelessness, Rigs and pipelines, and the nuclear family. Note, APP's new address is 163 King St., Aberdeen.

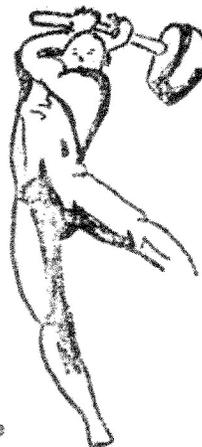


From Dave Lamb comes news of a new paper: The Leveller, issue no 1 now available, with articles on insurgency and the British State, political cops, Labour in power, Socialism in one factory, football, a report on the tobacco leviathans, plus features and interviews.

The paper is not specifically libertarian, but is non-party and democratically produced.
 from: [Privacy]

ARTICLES for inclusion in the next issue of the Libertarian Industrial Network Bulletin, money to help cover the costs of production and distribution, complaints and anonymous letters to the Network co-ordinator: Martyn Everett, 11 Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex. CB10 1AW

LIBERTARIAN INDUSTRIAL NETWORK. Bulletin 4, 1976



NETWORK MEETING:

Comrades from Manchester SWF have agreed to make the necessary arrangements for a national meeting of the Libertarian Industrial Network. This will be held in Manchester on Saturday, April 10th (start 12 am) and Sunday, April 11th (starting just after 10 am), at

Moss Side People's Centre, Chichester Rd
Moss Side, Manchester

Topics and papers for discussion should be sent directly to Manchester SWF, c/o 109 Oxford Rd., Manchester, and these will be available shortly before the meeting, and will be sent to people who write enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope.

It is hoped to arrange some crash accomodation (although this cannot be guaranteed) and a creche rota if needed. A report of the meeting will be included in a future IN bulletin, for the benefit of people unable to attend. If you think you may come to the meeting, please write as soon as possible to Manchester SWF.

This meeting is the first of two national meetings, which I hope will provide the basis for an effective industrial network. We need to do more than circulate an irregular bulletin, containing a list of names and addresses. We must resolve a number of important questions, and it is in the hope of finding solutions to these that I have asked members of Manchester SWF to arrange this meeting.

It will be a difficult, but not impossible, job to build a framework in which people with different ideas, and differing levels of commitment, can work together. The nature of the network poses a number of problems, including its relationship to existing groups.

As the network expands, it could gradually be replaced by a number of smaller, linked networks, based either on particular industries or geographical areas - or both. How can these networks help each other?

In my opinion, the single most important problem is how we will link the struggle at work with the wider struggle in the community, so that it becomes part of a total movement. Activity within industry doesn't take place in a vacuum.

Some of the points raised above will in turn effect the things the network does, the form of its agitational materials, the nature of the bulletin. What kind of resources may be available to the network? How can we make best use of them? How can we get in touch with other libertarians who work in the same industries that we do? What about those industries where we have no contacts?

The meeting (which will be followed by another, held in London, during May) will give us the chance to get together (many for the first time) and resolve some of these problems. We should also be able to work out some kind of plan for sharing out the tasks involved - see who can best do what, and who can help who.

At the same time, the Manchester meeting will provide the first opportunity to people in specific jobs to meet with others within the same industry and start their plotting. Doing so at a full network meeting has the added advantage that they can seek what practical assistance they need from other network members.

cont'd/

I suggest that the meeting follows a programme along these lines:

Saturday, 10th April: 12 am start. Short general discussion about the nature of the industrial 'factions', and their relationship to the network.
Followed (at about 1.30) by 'faction' meetings, with a short session at the end of the afternoon for request for help etc.

Sunday, 11th April: start about 10 - 10.30 am, with a general discussion about the network and form, and its role in supporting the work of the factions within different industries.
1 - 2pm break for lunch (if required)

2-4pm (approx) What is required so that the network may achieve the things we want from it? What does this mean in terms of propaganda and agitational material? Nature of the bulletin. Sharing of the tasks.

(The outline I've suggested is only a rough guide, obviously its not possible to make such clear cut divisions, but for the sake of clarity I've tried to put things pretty much in black-and-white terms)

Of course, there will be areas which I have neglected - other equally important points may need exploring in depth, so it will help if people who are likely to attend prepare a brief paper, and send this to Manchester SWF as soon as possible. Hopefully there will be time to circulate them in advance of the meeting, as well as at the meeting itself. If you think that you may attend send a largish stamped addressed envelope to Manchester SWF. Again, I should emphasise that while some crash accomodation may be available, it would be best if you can make your own sleeping arrangements.

Details of the London meeting, in May, will be circulated at a later date.

Martyn Everett.

Testing chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

One of the problems created by the development of novel chemical and pharmaceutical products is that the effects on the people who handle them (or in the case of pharmaceuticals, are treated with them) are unknown - and usually remain so until the compound has been in use for several years. (Note the continuing research into the effects of the 'pill').

Dangerous chemicals can be divided roughly into categories according to the dangers they represent - corrosive (e.g. concentrated sulphuric acid); explosive (e.g. certain peroxides and perchlorates); inflammable (many organic liquids); irritant, if ingested, allowed into contact with skin, inhaled, (most chemicals are harmful if swallowed - its often less easy to avoid touching substances or inhaling fumes); radioactive - hence posing the risk of exposure; toxic - small quantities can lead to acute or chronic poisoning. Also worth mentioning are the carcinogens - cancer-causing substances: Many compounds in this group are completely outlawed because they are so deadly - many others are governed by special regulations.

Its fairly easy to test whether compounds are corrosive, explosive, inflammable or radioactive, by phys cal means - even very new compounds with these characteristics may have warnings on the container. Toxicity is another problem - it depends on the reaction of the human body to the substance: toxicity is unknown until someone is exposed!

S.

The above article was shortened, for reasons of space, from a longer article received after the appearance of the notes on health and safety at work which appeared in the last bulletin.

On 16th December a march and rally was organised by the rail unions to protest against the rumoured forthcoming cuts. I went to the Central Hall Westminster to hear the speeches from the union bosses and came away pissed -off as ever at the sheer bankruptcy of railworkers following these puppets of the system. One has only to look around to see that direct action is the only thing that works. I was reading in the Sun about a station in Scotland which had to be officially reinstated after being cut out by Bazzing, because train crews were continuing to stop there to let the passengers on and off.

The thing about railways is that they do have public support and it is government and big business that want to do away with them, not only because they can't run railways efficiently in competition with roads but (I think) also because they can't risk having a large section of the transport system in the hands of an organised workforce such as the railworkers. As far as industrial action is concerned, I would still like to see the rail unions get together to organise periods of normal service without taking fares. Because this action would be quite threatening and may also appear to isolate ticket collectors and booking clerks I cannot really envisage the union bureaucracies sanctioning this kind of action, let alone organising it. So it is up to the workers themselves, probably at branch level, to get it together.

A further ninderance to worker solidarity is the fact that ASLEF, to which I belong, and one of whose objects is, "...to assist in the furtherance of the Labour Movement generally towards a Socialist Society;" is an elitist 'society' solely for footplatemen and their snobbish attitudes. On their own, all drivers can do is stop or slow down work. I have always felt this action upsets the travelling people more than the management, especially with so much going on the roads anyway, so I do feel there has to be increased communication not just between railworkers but between all transport workers interested in fundamental change. I know there are quite a few comrades working in transport, it would be interesting to hear how they feel about all this.

Another problem I think about is women on the railways, there just don't seem to be any except those doing carriage cleaning, catering and clerical work. Since the work I do is far less strenuous and less dirty than carriage cleaning and now that "Jill" is to have equal opportunities to "Jack" (what do they take us for?) I would like to hear from any women who have met with difficulty applying for any of these male-dominated jobs like driving, guarding, shunting or signalling. If there can be women bus drivers and lorry drivers, why not train drivers? Don't be intimidated.

Graham talked about noise in INB no 3. On the engine there is a gadget called the Automatic Warning System which is operated by electromagnets set in between the rails in front of every signal. When the signal shows a caution (yellow) or danger (red) aspect the A.W.S. sets off a very loud hissing sound in the cab which can sometimes be quite painful. This is intended to wake anyone up who might inadvertently have dropped off, and has to be cancelled by pressing a button. Failure to do this brings the train to a halt. In New Scientist, Vol 65, no 934, an article by Adrian Hope on noise shows that there is an accumulative effect which can result in hearing impairment even though the actual level of sound may be below danger level.

Duties of the secondman include going through the engine room which at full revs is probably above danger level (as you see I have no figures yet). For this we are provided with cotton wool for making ear plugs. The last time I went to get some of this the man providing them warned me about the way they disintegrate - and he is right. I think they should provide us with proper ear muffs.

These are just a few of the problems that I feel should be more fully investigated around the job I do. Fortunately, train drivers have built up a reputation for militancy with which the management do not normally care to confront, but there are still many of these little things which tend to be overlooked by the workers. Many I speak to at work believe in workers control - and one of the most important necessities for such a venture is confidence and an

We 'participate', they profit: working for Britcam

Well over half the number of industrial workers in this country are "employed" by companies where the workforce comprises less than 100 people. The huge mills and assembly plants which regularly make the headlines are the exception rather than the rule, yet it is of such places that we usually think when the word factory is mentioned.

What follows is based on my experiences at Britcam Tools in Cambridge, where I worked for ten months last year. About 25 men and 1 woman work there, producing "Britan" repetition lathes at the rate of 5 a fortnight. These sell for approx. £2,000 apiece, and with the income from parts, spares and reconditioned machines the annual turnover must be somewhere in the region of £500,000. The bosses claim that the company is nearly broke, and we were continually being urged to work harder. To bail them out, in other words, of the results of their own blunders, such as losing a reputed £250,000 (probably more) in an attempt to move production to a new plant in Scotland - with considerable help from the taxpayers in the form of government grants. But then our opposition to capitalism isn't based on the fact that management fails to make an efficient job of exploitation.

Needless to say, the people who work there are all more or less pissed off. The common attitude was that however hard we worked, there would still be plenty more to do, so where was the point in knocking ourselves out? And to stop frustrations getting out of hand, there were jokes about how it was a waste of energy going home at night, easier to move our beds into the factory, etc. Behind it all was the knowledge that you have to keep going for another ten or twenty or thirty years, doing the same job and stuck in front of the same machine.

People smiled at each other at work, but the smiles didn't express happiness, just the attempt to make the best of a rotten job.

There was no attempt made to encourage skills or to develop interest in the job. It was a case of "You don't need to know about that, so forget it and do what I told you". It was enough for the foreman if we kept our production rates up and did our jobs reasonably accurately. As one of the workers said, "They'll never show you everything, otherwise you might ask for more money or go and get a better job". After a while I managed to sort out what actually became of the various bits of steel and aluminium I turned, but I had to ask around for myself. It quickly became obvious that for all the foreman's display of chumminess, he was interested in us not as people but only as appendages to a machine. In the space of six months one sixteen-year old lost most of his original interest in the job and began to complain of constant tiredness: this was no doubt his "adjustment to the work situation". (The same person had an attack of nausea one morning and was given 10p by the foreman and sent out to buy something to eat.)



Cartoon reproduced from Direct Action, No. 10, 1976.

The fact that we were restricted to doing the one job (as fitters, millers etc.) introduced divisions. More divisive was the way in which we were told to keep individual pay rises to ourselves: "What you earn is strictly between you and the company and is of no interest to anyone else". Some just ignored this and showed their pay-slips around. One worker who didn't keep a pay rise secret was reprimanded by the works manager because someone had complained and asked for more money for himself. But most kept quiet about how much they earned, and there was even one man who disappeared into the loo to open his wage packet.

Although the factory was a union shop at one time, the workers stopped paying dues several years ago and there is little or no interest in re-joining, for two main reasons. First that 25 people wouldn't have enough pull in a union the size of the AUEW to make the union do something about their grievances, and second, that there were already enough bosses without having union bureaucrats descending on the factory and telling workers when and how to act. The management claim that wage levels at Britcam are the same as in the machine tool trade as a whole. In fact, they're probably lower than those being paid at other factories in Cambridge (itself an area of low pay), but people tolerate this since they reckon that conditions are on the whole not too bad.

There were no serious injuries at the factory while I worked there, but this doesn't mean that the risks were taken care of. At one point a vat of oil in the case-hardening shop (where parts are dipped in molten sodium cyanide to harden them) caught fire - apparently because the oil in the vat hadn't been changed for as long as anyone could remember and was clogged with grit. The only "appliance" close at hand was a bucket of sand which was thrown at the flames but did no good. The firemen who finally put out the flames were at risk from cylinders of oxygen and acetylene kept (illegally) near to the furnaces, and from gas from a dustbin-full of lethal sodium cyanide. Waste oil was regularly dumped into the ground behind the factory, and cyanide salts washed out the back door, which is only a few yards from a vegetable garden.

Consideration was noticeable only by its absence. We were allowed to know only what we were told via the notice board - when our annual holidays were and, at one point, that all overtime was stopped indefinitely "as a result of the general situation in the machine-tool trade". One of the workers told me that he had sat in on meetings to discuss the company's future (not as a representative, merely to convey what was said to the work force), but although the plans drawn up at these meetings were subsequently amended when the factory in Scotland was closed down - with the loss of how many jobs, I wonder? - no further information was given out. We got our news by rumours and hints: Britcam was going to fold, to move, to expand, to be taken over, all in the same day. The only thing we could be sure of was that the works manager would flannel his way around any direct question.

I haven't, as a result of working at Britcam, come to any sure-fire strategy for the overthrow of capitalism. To a large extent the struggle is about apparently small matters, like having those gas cylinders moved to a safe place, or browbeating the foreman into having the boiler repaired so we could have hot water to wash the filth off our hands and faces with. These small disputes generate confidence and help to cut through the apathy which alienation breeds. Otherwise it becomes too tempting just to say "sod the buggers" and imagine you're resisting your own dehumanisation, when in fact the frustration is building up and up.

Moreover, in a place where the workers are all personally known to one another, the relationships a would-be militant forms with each of those people are crucial. I'm not suggesting that s/he should go out of the way to attract favour: that sort of crawling is hypocritical, easily seen through and more likely to lead to contempt. Nor does it mean concealing or disguising our ideas until we think the time is ready to hand them over on a plate. I can't see that there's any role for the professional-agitator type to play, rather the opposite, that we accept the limitations of the situation, forget for the moment about initiating "higher" forms of struggle, and concentrate on responding to the continual, if hardly noticeable, offensive on our common welfare. Isn't that more than enough to be going on with?

"Industrial" network? I believe we should encourage to join our network, anyone who is exploited by the nature, conditions and structure of their WORK. I would therefore like to see a complete range of jobs represented. The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) recently, I believe, included 'homeworkers' as a group of people who must organise together to fight wage-slavery, and I would hope to see housewives and househusbands sharing their experiences and organising. Remember, God rolls his own,

Dave Morris.

The point of this letter is to offer my services (as a chemist) to anyone in L.I.N. who wants to find out about any chemicals they have to handle at work: as Bulletin 3 says, it would help to have the proper chemical name and/or formula, but if that's not possible then maybe I can get the info. starting from the Trade name: but it's not always possible - DISTOVAL meant nothing to me until I knew it was a trade name for THALIDOMIDE - but maybe biochemistry is outside my field. Anyway, I can help with basic information - or get it from someone who knows what I don't.

S.

(Note re the above) To make it easier for S to help, he's asked that his name is not published, but he can be contacted via Aberdeen People's Press, 163 King St., Aberdeen, Scotland. Mark letters: "Libertarian Industrial Network Chemist", Box No: 457.

In the letters there was some discussion going on about "what is industrial" "white-collar and blue-collar workers" "middle-class and working-class workers" etc. My view of life is that the world is divided into ruling class and working class and I don't separate people into white-collar middle class workers and blue-collar, working class workers etc which are categories I think should be avoided. I don't see why someone who works in an office should be seen to be in a different position from manual workers

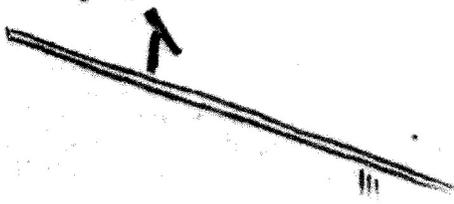
In the factory where I am, I have worked both on the production line and now in the office. I have noticed that there is an antagonism between the two groups of workers, especially the women on the production line are resentful at what they feel are the better and easier conditions of the office workers. This is an antagonism which the management fosters in various ways to make both groups feel they have nothing in common with each other.

The employing class likes to foster imaginary differences between group of workers ie. between black/white, men/women, white/blue-collar on the age old principle of divide and rule. I think it is the task of any alternative/ revolutionary groups to ignore these false delineations and not to worry unnecessarily about being "dominated" by white-collar workers or male workers etc. What is important is that some workers somewhere are getting together to organise.

Of the bulletin itself, as far as I am concerned I feel that its a good way for people to keep in touch with each other - people of the same libertarian ideas, but who are associated with different groups or even not associated with a group. Also it can give support to those who can't get to meet everyone else ie. like people who live in out-of-the-way places (Huddersfield?) and who can't always get to meetings in London! Its a good way for people to get their own ideas across, rather than being told about things, like you are in magazines.

If it ever gets big enough, though, I see it as just a general "telephone directory" and a way of affiliating lots of local groups.

Iris Mills.



some things we
can't do alone

Graham Short's outburst in the last bulletin is typical of an attitude all too common at present which generally dismisses all "white collar" workers as irredeemable and just appendages of the system who are of no revolutionary value and, particularly, attacks social workers as "soft cops". This is unrealistic and plays into the hands of the ruling class. One of the outstanding features of the British labour scene post WW2, has been the unionisation of groups of workers previously unorganised. This development has proceeded until NALGO, with 500,000 members and ASTMS with 350,000 members are among the biggest unions in Britain (NALGO, in fact, is the biggest union of its kind in the world).

You may not like it, but it would be stupid to ignore it. Effective revolutionary activism is founded on objective reality - we leave the metaphysical world of impression, irrationality and prejudice to the Fascists. It strikes me that the argument for organising white collar workers and being active among them is parallel to the same argument that the radical puts forward for organising and integrating the immigrant labour force. ie, that if we don't fully accept them into our movement, we provide the bosses with a ready made blackleg force. This, of course, did happen in the general strike - is the Short position such that we should take no steps to prevent this happening again. Precisely because the unionism among these groups is so very new, then, in order to stop them being misled and used in a counter revolutionary role, it follows that they ought to receive a great deal of active attention from the Left.

As far as social workers are concerned, Graham may have images that were current 20 years ago, but if he believes that social workers still wear WWS hats and tweeds and brogues, then he's been conned by somebody's propaganda. Far from being the rapacious anti working class brutes of the system, it is in very large measure the social work members who have fuelled the leftward movement in NALGO. Every other day, the press is full of stuff about social workers fighting alongside clients for change and, wonderfully, the same press is accusing the social workers of being too bloody soft with clients. One side thinks they're wet Lefties, the other lot thinks they're fascist hyenas. Reality has just got to be in there somewhere.

Ian S. Sutherland.

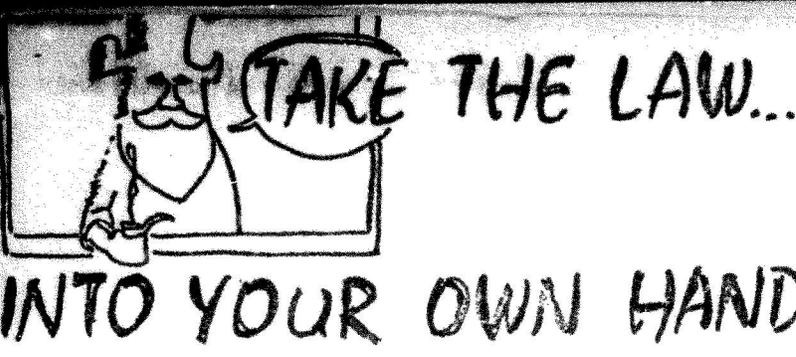
• Comrades interested in a summer school probably under canvas, Summer '76, please write with suggestions of topics for discussions, venues, speakers, and offers of help, to c/o

Echanges is a bulletin which provides a means of exchanging news on struggles, discussions, criticisms, between people directly involved in the fight for their own emancipation. Address for all letters, payments and subscriptions (no bulletins will be sent free): Echanges, c/o
 (temporary address). Send 10F or the equivalent value, specifying whether you want the English or French version.

More from Dave Morris: "I'm joining the network in this bulletin. If the contact list grows and people manage to form their own groups and bulletins, then we have a good, fluid system of co-ordination. I personally would like to get in touch with other postmen, as locally as possible, with a view to discussing how the entire postal system could be run non-hierarchically and perhaps work out some sort of document as an alternative to the propaganda of the GPO and the Union arse-lickers, to offer to other postmen and branches. Failing that, I intend to make for a tax haven in the Caymen Islands!

17 contacts in the I.B. so far - all male. That's pretty pathetic - what is the reason why women are totally outnumbered in left groups (I know women in AWA who have this problem) Has anyone any ideas on this?

Dave Morris.



We may not like it, but we frequently find ourselves up against it - the law, so from time to time the bulletin will feature sources of legal information that is liable to be of use in day to day struggles at the workplace. One point worth making is that the law changes constantly, so books need to be treated with caution. These constant changes, however, often mean that employers are not to familiar with the law, so if you can get away with it, make a few up.

- Most of the books are expensive, so always go through the library.
Encyclopedia of Factories, Shops and Offices. Main volume is updated 3 or 4 times a year (at £18 p.a.).
Encyclopedia of Labour Relations Law. Six issues p.a.
Industrial Law Journal. Quarterly.
Industrial Cases Reports. Monthly.
CARBY-HALL, J.R.: Principles of Industrial Law.
SAMUELS, H: Factory Law (8th edition plus supplements). Contains text of the Factories Act and texts of welfare regulations relating to various trades.
JACKSON, Dudley: Unfair dismissal: how and why the law works. 1975.
MUNKMAN, John: Employer's liability at Common Law. 1975.

The Criminal Law Review, May 1975, contains a useful article: 'Picketing in Perspective', which includes detailed footnotes of cases creating precedents.

Spare Rib, is running, from No. 43 onwards, a series of articles about the Equal Pay and Sex discrimination Acts.

The Legal Action Group, 28a Highgate Rd., London NW5 (01-485-1189), keeps an up to date list of sympathetic solicitors, legal advice and law centres, throughout the country. If you need advice, try contacting them.

Lastly, with Dave Morris in mind:
SPITZ, Barry (ed): Tax Havens Encyclopaedia. 1975. A new loose leaf work, published by Butterworths, at £30 net. Supplementary service extra.

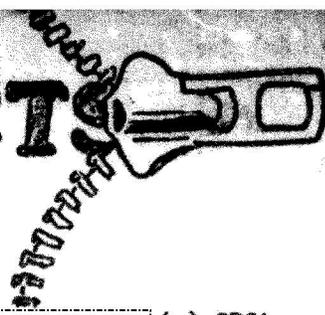
Donations received since last bulletin:

Dave Lamb 50p; Social Revolution £5; Ian Sutherland £1-50; Privacy
£1; Dave Morris £10; Iris Mills £1; David Barnsdale £3; Privacy
4x6ip stamps; Privacy 3x6ip stamps; Privacy £5.

SPANISH SOLIDARITY: Fairly determined attempts are being made within the British labour movement to channel help into both the Spanish Communist Party and the socialist trade union, the UGT. These moves are not only going to hinder the rebuilding of the anarcho-syndicalist CNT, the trade union preferred by the majority of Spanish workers, but will help precisely the people whose domination of the British labour movement has been rejected, and should be opposed. The London Committee of the Federacion Obrera Iberica (for the reconstruction of the CNT in Spain) has issued a four page leaflet Spain: don't back the wrong horse! Copies are available from the Committee, c/o 83A Haverstock Hill, London NW3.

Black Flag publishing outlet Simian, have published Jose Peirats booklet: What is the CNT? (10p plus 1p post).

CONTACT



1. (a) Phil Ruff (b) Privacy (c) CPSA
(d) ABC (e) none (f) Privacy (g) Communications.
2. (a) Martyn Everett, (b) 11 Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex (c) NALGO - University of Cambridge (d) Social Revolution (e) none (f) library worker. (g) -
3. (a) Albert Meltzer (b) Privacy (c) NATSOPA
(d) ABC (e) known at place of work/several contacts there and other sectors of print (f) Printworker, Daily Telegraph (g) Printing.
4. (a) Dave Lamb (b) Dept. of Philosophy, Univ of Southampton, Southampton, Hants (c) none (formerly TGWU) (d) Solidarity (e) Have opportunity to teach shop stewards on WEA courses (f) plasterer/part time teacher (g) building/education.
5. (a) Dave Coull (b) Privacy
(c) UCATT (d) AWA (e) not much (f) bricklayer - GLC HOUSING Dept (main-tenance) (g) building
6. (a) Graham Short (b) Privacy (c) TGWU
(d) none (anarchist) (e) known locally in the trade but ineffective (f) bricklayer. Maintenance. (g) building
7. (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (c) AUEW
(d) SWP (e) some influence - Shop steward for staff (f) Chemical process operator (g) Lamp manufacturer Privacy
8. (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (c) Lancs.
Box, Packing Case, and General Woodworkers Soc. (d) none (e) Shop steward, convenor (f) Export Packing Case Maker (g) Export and Timber Trades
9. (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (c) GMWU
(d) SWP (e) active militant in local disputes (f) Privacy (g) Privacy
10. (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (d) AWA
(e) some respect, little influence (f) teacher (g) education
11. (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (c) ASLEF, Kings Cross Br.
(d) Freedom Press (e) none (f) secondman (g) Railways
13. (a) Ian Sutherland (b) Privacy (c) NALGO
(d) AWA (e) some influence (f) Privacy (g) municipal admin.
14. (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (c) NALGO
(d) none (e) none (f) social worker (g) municipal admin.
15. (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (d) SR (e) -
(f) technician, Radcliffe Infirmary (g) Health
16. (a) David Barnsdale (c) Privacy (e) NUPE
(d) SR (e) - (f) road sweeper (g) refuse
17. (a) Mike Ballard (b) Privacy (c) NALGO (d) SR
(e) standing for election as departmental rep. (f) Privacy (g) municipal admin
18. (a) Privacy
(c) National Union of Funeral Service Operatives (NUFSO)
(d) none (individualist anarchist) (e) none (f) stoneman (g) funeral industry
19. (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (c)
NALGO (d) SWP (e) none (f) clerk with Manchester Area Health Authority (g) Health
20. (a) Dave Morris (b) 129 Canonbury Ave, London N1 (c) UPW (d) Anarchy magazine collective (e) remains to be seen (f) postman (g) communications
21. (a) Iris Mills (b) Privacy (c) I.W.W. (d)
ABC (e) - (f) Privacy
22. (a) Peter E Newell (b) Privacy
(c) NALGO (d) AWA (e) small (f) Privacy (g) Privacy

cont'd/

- 23: (a) Privacy (b) Privacy (c) Assoc. of Broadcasting Staffs (d) none (anarchist) (e) Rep. on Branch Committee. (f) credit control clerk (g) radio broadcasting (L.B.C.)
24. Unemployed workers, contact Privacy c/o Privacy (d) Syndicalist Workers Federation.

(a) name (b) address or where you can be contacted (c) Union (d) Affiliation (e) what influence have you at work (f) occupation (g) industry.

Note: For a variety of reasons many contacts have asked that their names and addresses are not published, so if there are no contacts in your industry listed here, write to the network co-ordinator, who will try to put you in touch. Co-ordinator: Martyn Everett, 11 Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Group contacts etc.

Anarchy, 29 Grosvenor Avenue, London N5
Anarchist Black Cross, and Black Flag, 10 Meltham Rd., Lockwood, Huddersfield.
Centro Iberico, 83A Haverstock Hill, London NW 3. Immigrant Spanish and Portugese workers - contact centre (esp. catering). Also London Committee to help reconstruction of CNT in Spain (Federacion Obrera Iberica) contact: Privacy (Assistance also to French & Italian workers in finding jobs). Note, this address may change soon.

Anarchist Workers Association, 13 Coltman Street, Hull. (paper: Libertarian Struggle)

Freedom, 84B Whitechapel High St., London E 1.
 In ustrial Workers' of the World (IWW): contact Privacy

Herts. (paper: Industrial Unionist)
Solidarity. National working group, c/o 15 Charles St., Oxford, London: c/o 123 Lathom Rd., London E6 (paper: Solidarity), Coventry: c/o 48 Arden St., Coventry.

Social Revolution c/o Box 217, 197 Kings Cross Rd., London WC 1 .. Hull: Privacy, c/o
 Aberdeen People's Press, 165 King St., Aberdeen (paper: social revolution)
Syndicalist Workers' Federation (SWF): National Secretary, Box 101 c/o
Freedom Press, 84B Whitechapel High St., London E 1, .. Manchester SWF, c/o Grassroots, 109 Oxford Rd., Manchester. (Paper: Direct Action)
Libertarian Women's Network, c/o Privacy

Aberdeen People's Press have produced a detailed study of oil developments in Scotland and the North East of England. Entitled Oil over troubled waters, the report costs 75p for over 50 pages (bulk rates on request), and contains photographs, diagrams and maps. Sections include: Who owns Aberdeen? Who gets the profits? Homelessness, Rigs and pipelines, and the nuclear family. Note, APP's new address is 165 King St., Aberdeen.



From Dave Lamb comes news of a new paper: The Leveller, issue no 1 now available, with articles on insurgency and the British State, political cops, Labour in power, Socialism in one factory, football, a report on the tobacco leviathans, plus features and interviews. The paper is not specifically libertarian, but is non-party and democratically produced. from: Privacy

ARTICLES for inclusion in the next issue of the Libertarian Industrial Network Bulletin, money to help cover the costs of production and distribution, complaints and anonymous letters to the Network co-ordinator: Martyn Everett, 11 Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex. CB10 1AW