USELESS WORK

May Day is traditionally a workers day of action, workers being treated similarly, not as an end result of labor, but as a means to an end. The factory workday is under the control of a system that is not just about producing goods or services, but also about maintaining and exploiting the labor force. The workday is not just about earning a living wage, but also about maintaining a system that is inherently exploitative.

The May Day movement has been in existence for centuries, with different forms and manifestations around the world. The movement has often been associated with the struggle for workers' rights and against exploitation. It is a day to remember the fight for justice and equality, and to continue the struggle for a better world.

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There are millions of us who shop, work, dine, celebrate and travel abroad. Change their spending, speed five years making them sexually unfulfilled for school, nurse anyone in the family who is ill or old... the list is endless, and even though it can legally take up to 12 hours a day, seven days a week, the work is seen as toil. Housewives are part of that group of people who don’t count as much as human beings—those poor, the sick, the old, the young, the unemployed, anybody who isn’t "working for a living".

Housework isn’t just a job. It becomes a married woman’s way of life. It doesn’t make any difference if a woman has a full-time job, she is still expected to make the bricks and mortar of a home into a house. Redundancy in inner city areas means the break-up of the extended family—there are no grandparents, mothers, and siblings to borrow from or go to when things go wrong. Women are isolated in their own homes, semi-detached, suburbia, impersonal housing estates often with few friends, no leisure, and no sense of community. Their isolation makes it impossible for them to come together as housewives and initiate solutions to their problems. They spend their time doing mindless repetitive chores, striving for a semblance of the "clean house" portrayed in glossy magazines, others give up, demoralised. Many have young children and they are expected to bring them up in the isolation of their own homes and other problems arise with such cruel, difficult children, they blame themselves for having failed, the situation that turns them into society.

Society has different values for male and female work. A man works for a decent wage to support his wife and family, a woman on the other hand works for the love of her husband and children. This makes it easier. But what of the consequences? The main function of this hardware is to make profits, not to help the housewife. Their built-in obsolescence guarantees they break down when the year is up and they finally find their way to the scrapheap within another year. Small wonder, then, that the environment and dwindling resources of raw materials. What of the housewife? She may have a house of solid bricks but the way in which it is to be used is as a showpiece.

When we begin to discuss housework as an issue, we find that women are among the most underpaid in the world with wages and working conditions far inferior to those of men. We are told that women have fewer years working outside the home, less education, and that joan was the housewife, then she would have liked to have had it she’s got married. So there is a problem in terms of wages, the problem of working in the hospital... it is the only work they know.

Since the war there has been a massive increase in modern gadgets and household appliances. Today’s housewife demands that she should have her life easier and obviously many of them do.

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**What crisis?**

In only January and February of this year, there were 4,380 lay-offs announced in Northern Ireland. Last week the Housing Executive announced a reduction by a third of the number of houses to be built, and a complete stop to new housebuilding—unless those are emergency repairs. Northern Ireland has already the highest unemployment rate and the worst housing conditions in the UK. So what’s happening? It’s a crisis, the housing crisis. We all have to tighten our belts. Here’s a brief look at what’s happening and why our belts are tightened.

The "economic crisis" is a worldwide trend and is due mainly to 2 causes—

1. The stagnation and cut-off in markets by companies causing a decrease in profits. An early example of this was when the car companies sold so many cars in the USA, that everyone who could afford one, had one, two, so there wasn’t the same demand.

2. Since the 2nd World War, there has been an increase in workers wages, both pay packets and the social wage of transport and food subsidies again causing a decrease in profits. This social wage wasn’t given away, but was won after much hard struggle, albeit in a form which also benefited the housewives—good tax, good factory conditions for the home market, etc.

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**Back to profits**

For instance, have you noticed that all the banks have profits increasing in their stride and at the same time, the unemployment rate increases. The banks have made their profit and are now reducing lending rates.

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**Britain in Commies!!!**

The past few months we have all been subjected to a propaganda drive by Western Governments and the media over the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The cold war (and all) is very reminiscent of a time when Governments would portray their military spending, paid for by us all, as the expense of our military expenditure. (Britain currently spends £2 billion per year on this.)

Beyond the media coverage, however, much more has been going on. The British Government and media have been emphasising the Russian use of chemical and biological warfare against the Afghans as they have also used this to justify their own increased spending and development of the supposedly outlawed weapons, chemical and biological agents and gas. As it turns out, the Afghans have been using chemical weapons in Afghanistan—Ox go to be released as a result of this. In fact, the British Government have suddenly shut up shop into doing a Russian test of gas, after which they jumped into the people of Belfast and Derry to find no such thing.
Co-ops are not all that one might think of them. They seem to be an idea that has been around for the last 200 years. But the reality is that they are a crucial factor in our economy and a necessary evil that we must face. The results are often disappointing, but the potential is enormous.

The monitoring of the co-op industry has been criticized by many who believe that the co-op movement is a failure. However, there are many co-ops that are doing well and making a profit. The key is to find the right co-op and to work with them to make it successful.

There was a time when co-ops were thought to be a necessity. But today, they are seen as a last resort for those who cannot find work or are unable to find work. The co-op movement has been criticized for being elitist and for only serving the rich. But the reality is that co-ops are for everyone and can be successful for anyone who is willing to work hard and put in the effort.

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Last year, 1207 jobs were lost in the textile industry. These were concentrated in the predominately Protestant town of Ballymena. Corkerfeghe, Larne and Portrush as well as Derry and Lurgan. Along with the layoffs at Harland and Wolff in Belfast and the GEC in Larne, this is the first concentrated attack on Protestant jobs for many years. Apart from the excellent propaganda exercise done by the Labour and Tory government on the “economic crisis” we all face, and Ian Paisley’s “Leave it to me” I’ll answer the question in the house, we have to look at the sectarian nature of the State.

The division of Catholic and Protestant has led to a serious weakness of workers resistance to the bosses. Northern Ireland has one of the lowest wages in the industrial relations records in Europe. Our history has given rare examples of united worker resistance, and when it has, the “repressive, communistic, pacifist” policy has gone from the politicians, politicians and unions. The result is a division between workers, a return to work and even expropriation from the workplace of all Catholics and militants.

Why have Protestant workers been so easily fooled? As well as them benefiting materially, relative to Catholic workers, from the “electricalisation in jobs and housing, there is a strong identification with the State. Since its formation 65 years ago, Protestants were led to join it as their state, in which they have come to say, “we identify with the bosses. They are the people who are in a leadership position to shape this wealth for themselves. They have taken their wealth and go on the scum when they are not satisfied.”

Another related reason is the provocation of jobs for Catholics in the security industry. From the 72,000 British soldiers killed in the violence last year, local unemployment (as created by the UDR 12,683 last time and 5,165 part time) the NUC 1,382 (more and 4,608 reserve) civil servants 2,000, thousands of special constables and police inspectors (unemployed by the State); and the prison staff. These figures are all out of proportion to any normal capitalist state.

And what of the Catholic workers? On occasion they have tried to refuse management proposals such as at Astley Crewe, where they have fallen foul of the other side of the sectarian ovals. They put their faith in Catholic Union officials, in this case Paddy Devlin. His treacherous dealings behind sectarian scenes were one of the many nationalist workers out on the strike line, where the management had first put them before they had occupied the factory.

Before finishing, a note of esteem.

There have been some examples of Protestant workers resistance directly, such as the Courtenay factory occupation against closure last year. Although it failed, as do most attempts, because of their isolation in the face of the might of the industrialists (financial, market monopoly etc) it was the sort of action we should support.

Finally, we can’t wish or vote on bomb sectarianism away, but we can see and have to destroy its source—the State, the MPS, the council and union bosses who based on its existence. The State has institutionalised the relationship of class alliance on the one hand and sectarianism on the other. It was founded on coercion and discrimination. Its power reflected in the relations between workers, and not to fight a direct in not to fight against that.

[Image: Image of a worker]

Though in the early 1960’s the trade unions were influenced by syndicalist methods of organisation and practice (i.e. not democracy and client action), as soon as they allied themselves with the Labour Party (and the NUS) they began the subversion of ideology, the politics of handing over your power and responsibilities to others who will let you down on your behalf. It has led to elections, parliament and a belief in nationalisation, state socialisation, the trade unions allied themselves with an organisation and ideology which later in Britain became the bosses.

At the workplace, because of the election and appointment of full-time, non-remunerative officials, a bureaucracy came about. Many Union Presidents are elected for LIFE and important union officials are APPOINTED, not elected. They have their own interests (mediators with the bosses and position of the workforces—until paid) and their own rewards (better pay and perks than the workers).

They no longer identify with the workers, especially in history, and often act as a police force, in the bosses attempts to establish authority and stability in the workplace.

In many cases it is not only the bosses who have to fight, but the trade unions as well. An example was the recent strike at the Royal Victoria Hospital when the workers on the job wanted to negotiate the security conditions themselves, after a soldier’s gun had gone off in a corridor. Caithness, the NUPE bureaucrats appointed from London, not only opposed the strike, saying they and McCormack would do it for them, but attacked the shop stewards C. Sullivan, and asked them to resign. Their authority and that of the hospital was challenged by the workers.

Their combined forces proved too much for them in the end (as the bosses had refused to cross the picket line, were forced back to work).

The bosses have also been trying to clamp down on wildcat strikes by non union and small union workers. In Britain this has lead to mopsters with the bigger unions growing bigger and more bureaucratic, with deals with the union chiefs. And in the South, at the last Fianna Fail convention, the speaker on industry proposed new legislation, whereby union membership was compulsory for new industry—an attempt to cut down on the wildcat strikes which have plagued the multinationals there.

Trade Unions have been brought into being to defend the workers against the bosses. Protests, demonstrations, wildcat strikes, conferences and the failure of the Minister of States and the CBI are only the means of raising the issue of the anger. They give the impression of doing something, but in the end they are the union bureaucracy way of keeping us in place—the conditions which the bosses demand if they are to grant the workers anything.

Bomb was thrown by an unknown person who had been attacked by the police. Someone was seen to be running on a street, the source said.

Three years later at the International Socialist Congress in Porto, it was decided to call an internation al revolutionary day of action in support of the hunger strikers in Iran. The strikes which followed were violent affairs, especially in Iran, where in gun battles four strikers were shot and one killed.

In Britain, the Anarchists organised a protest in London. 5000 march on Hyde Park to picket with twice as many already assembled. The more respectable trade unions, however, decided to support, and eventually the day before the strike.

The death had ended when the sailors were firing live as the sailors fired their own pens. The workers had long taken their points of view and not to fight against that.
This is an article about drugs—ALL drugs, but more particularly those which some authority has declared to be "illegal," and therefore must be "controlled"...by them, of course. Little gets written about the drug laws, the drug industry, the "drug scene" in Ireland....Instead we are merely told the platitude that those drugs for sale on the open market are safe, necessary, or harmless to our well-being (i.e., all those numerous pills and remedies that the medical profession dispenses at random). With other drugs, like tobacco and alcohol, governments are very busy in using legitimate methods, as long as they can, to cut into the $40 billion (and there are others) portrayed as being less than the stepping stones through personality and creativity, to a sad and a terrible death. It's all very cut-and-dried, and "scientific," but somehow we're not sure from where. There is a 'drug problem' in this country, of that there is no doubt, but it has a lot more to do with yanking the profit-seeking drug companies, and the many practices of a Western capitalist culture, collectively, THAN with the drug problem. And don't at all the increasing number of people learning yet again to love, live, and develop the use of natural, organic substances.

BUT HOW REALITY SEEMS TO BE ON ITS HEAD?

A lot of history will help explain why some drugs are illegal (any dealings carrying stiff penalties, while other drugs become a multi-million dollar industry). It's not, as you might think, generally introduced to our "welfare"...it has more to do with racism, imperialism, and goonery, than any illusion.

All cultures, at some time, have used drugs to do something whether for religious purposes or just pure enjoyment beyond the bounds of everyday life. The use of marijuana, for instance, spread from Africa to Europe and Asia in the 19th century. The 20th century has seen a significant increase in the use of marijuana by children and adults. The use of marijuana is now considered illegal in most countries around the world. The United States passed the Marijuana Tax Act in 1937, which made it illegal to grow, sell, or use marijuana. The government considered marijuana to be a dangerous drug and took steps to control its use. The 1970s and 1980s saw a rise in the use of marijuana as a recreational drug. Critics argue that marijuana should be legalized and regulated like alcohol, while others argue that it should remain illegal. The debate continues today.
CHARLIES ANGEL DUST

At the time of arrest, Jim McCann, who was charged with possession of a million pounds of dope, and possession of a gun, was found in a police station cell. He was later released on bail and is now awaiting trial.

The whole bust from the beginning was shrouded in mystery and secrecy, with versions of what happened ranging from the Nuisance Act by Donnelly, the local and national press, and the investigating officers, just as a great mystery at the trial contradicted the most commonly accepted story that McCann was in the press at the time of the bust.

Certain events help explain the state of McCann's mental state. The reappearance of one of the 'guests' from the bust for the sale on the streets of Dublin has been part of the media circus surrounding the trial (though one man who was questioned about it, the A.P. HID, has denied not being charged). The other part of it is that McCann is a local personality.

In an interview with the media yesterday, McCann claimed that if the trial had proceeded, he would have had to make some revelations about happenings at the beginning of 'The Kid' that would prove very embarrassing to 'a highly placed politician'.

The incredible nature is to think of this politician and his group of friends in Haughey's arms, that the drugs should not be investigated. When the presentation of the northern drug case was made to the Taoiseach, he refused to see it. McCann claims that he was-western drug was being dealt into Dublin's streets.

The 'Taoiseach' is pretty persistent on the issue of dope to Ireland. The story was never written down, so why are we still talking about dope to Ireland? McCann claims that he was-western drug was being dealt into Dublin's streets.

The whole question of dope importation and dealing in the North being local and not local media running the story. And then how much could dope into the streets - perhaps some dealer filling out accounts for the 'legalised' 'marijuana'九龙 or 'peach dust' - a very powerful psychochemical which can hit some people in very bad ways. It also enables dealers and friends in the US to sell drugs, even horses, particularly with a 'legalised' campaign run by the Derry man just beginning to get off the ground. Smoke, smoke, smoke, but by the DWP, is the level of their education.

1 gram can be checked for the presence of dope dust...put some grass in water and angel dust will float out.