

The Plebs News



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Ukraine: Lessons from the past.

Harold Wilson, Financial issues and the Vietnam War: Why the risky decision by the UK to remain out of the Vietnam War is one which paid off



Deaths in Vietnam War (1965–1974) per Guenter Lewy

US and allied military deaths	282,000
PAVN/VC military deaths	444,000–666,000
Civilian deaths (North and South Vietnam)	405,000–627,000
Total deaths	1,353,000

The Vietnam War is one which defined a generation and changed the way the world viewed the USA on the military and political stage. It is also a war in which it asked the UK for support, a request which was never fulfilled. The UK would have kept a close eye on south east Asia, through the repelling of the French colonial forces in the 1950s and the rise of communism in North Vietnam through the 1960s. Yet when American troops landed at Da Nang in 1965, there were no British boots alongside them.

Harold Wilson was elected UK Prime Minister the previous year. President Lyndon Johnson came to Wilson for his backing in Vietnam, yet from the off the PM was against the war, on financial and moral grounds.

The Second World War took a significant financial toll on the UK. That and military involvement in Korea had also drained resources and morale for another war. Wilson and his Labour government needed to make significant changes to the fortunes of the UK, they felt that sending thousands of troops to the rice paddies of Vietnam was not the answer.

The Vietnam War was a conflict which stirred huge public protests around the world, and the UK was no exception. Harold Wilson had kept UK soldiers out of south east Asia, yet still came under scrutiny for a lack of an outright condemnation of the war.

There were protests in the streets of the UK despite Wilson keeping soldiers out of Vietnam. Public reaction would have perhaps been enough to topple the government had the UK entered the war.

With the benefit of hindsight, it was a situation which Wilson couldn't really win. If he entered the war, then he would have been potentially looked upon as the man who sent thousands of British troops to fight and die in a war on the other side of the world. The war changed America and prompted millions to protest their government, this fate was spared for the UK government.

Other leaders would have bowed to the American pressure, even more so because the UK was relying on a bail out from the USA to prevent a run on the pound, but Wilson persisted. His time as Prime Minister saw some major changes in the UK, including the rare example of the nation not sleepwalking into a war nobody wanted.

Within the context of the time, thousands of soldiers dying overseas in a war which would drain an already fragile British economy was a step which Harold Wilson was wise not to take. The UK's entry into the Vietnam War could have shaped the rest of the 20th century in a very different way.

Why is Ukraine the West's Fault? Featuring John Mearsheimer



John Joseph Mearsheimer (/ˈmɪərʃaɪmər/; born December 14, 1947) is an American political scientist and international relations scholar, who belongs to the realist school of thought. He is the R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago. He has been described as the most influential realist of his generation.

Mearsheimer is best known for developing the theory of offensive realism, which describes the interaction between great powers as being primarily driven by the rational desire to achieve regional hegemony in an anarchic international system. In accordance with his theory, Mearsheimer believes that China's growing power will likely bring it into conflict with the United States.

In his 2007 book *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*, Mearsheimer argues that the Israeli lobby wields disproportionate influence over US foreign policy.

He currently argues that the situation in Ukraine was inevitable following the end of the Cold War and NATO expansion and that it is symptomatic of great-power politics.

2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine- Mearsheimer

In his 25 September 2015 lecture "Why is Ukraine the West's Fault?" Mearsheimer stated US and EU policies to Ukraine were a primrose promise, that the Western powers are encouraging the Ukraine to be part of the West (even though they will be rebuffed) and encouraging the Ukraine Government to pursue a hardline policy against Russia and that "the end result is that Ukraine is going to get wrecked". In the same lecture Mearsheimer declared: "If you really want to wreck Russia, what you should do is to encourage it to try to conquer Ukraine. Putin is much too smart to try that".

Following the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, Mearsheimer reiterated his belief that NATO and the EU were largely to blame for the war in Ukraine. In an interview with *The New Yorker*, Mearsheimer stated: "I think all the trouble in this case really started in April 2008, at the NATO Summit in Bucharest, where afterward NATO issued a statement that said Ukraine and Georgia would become part of NATO. The Russians made it unequivocally clear at the time that they viewed this as an existential threat, and they drew a line in the sand. Nevertheless, what has happened with the passage of time is that we have moved forward to include Ukraine in the West to make Ukraine a Western bulwark on Russia's border... NATO expansion is the heart of the strategy, but it includes E.U. expansion as well, and it includes turning Ukraine into a pro-American liberal democracy, and, from a Russian perspective, this is an existential threat." According to this view, Ukraine's political leeway is determined by how it manages to strike a balance between Western orientation and consideration for Russian security interests. Mearsheimer does not deny Russia's aggression in this regard, but his criticism is directed at EU and NATO. "Given the West's talk about eventual NATO membership and association agreements with the EU, how were politicians in Ukraine to resist the appeal of eventual inclusion? But if they succumb to that temptation they put themselves at risk of Russia's wrath.

In an interview with CSPAN in late March 2022, Mearsheimer has stated that he considers American involvement with the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine to be secondary in terms of geopolitical priorities to immediate concerns which he associates with the containment of threats to geopolitical stability being caused by contemporary Chinese geopolitics, which Mearsheimer considers as a more immediate threat to geopolitical concerns in the United States

Cost of living crisis will bring hunger, cold, debt and the potential loss of homes to people in Sheffield

There are some dates that go down in economic history. April 1 this year might be one of them. That is because this is the day when millions of families across the UK began to move into food and energy poverty as a consequence of the decisions made by the UK government.

By Prof Richard Murphy, University of Sheffield



I suspect that I do not need to explain that this was the day when fuel prices increased by about £700 for most households. It was also the day that National Insurance charges went up and the day when water charges rose. Food prices are already increasing. On top of that, interest rates are going up so that some people with mortgages will be see that cost increase as well. If that is not enough, general inflation has now reached around 8% per annum, with the chance that it might go even higher later this year because it is thought that household energy costs might rise buy up to another £1000 a year in October when the next price review takes place.

I am old enough to remember the last cost of living crisis of this sort. It was in the 1970s, and I was a student at the time, but speaking purely professionally I can say with confidence that things were very different back then. Not only were the causes of the inflation different from those we are suffering now, but strong trade unions protected the wages of many whilst we had governments that were committed to tackling the problems that inflation caused. Now unions are rare outside the public sector and the government is creating much of the problem that we are facing.

I am aware that is a contentious claim, so let me justify it. First, some government policies have contributed to the crisis that we face. Like it or not, Brexit is one of those. It has made it harder for the UK to trade, as international statistics show, and that has a consequent cost which is reflected in UK inflation. That's not a political comment: it is a statement of fact.

Second, whilst overall the government did a reasonable job of managing the economic impact of Covid, they failed to anticipate the difficulties that reopening the economy would create which some (me included) wrote about endlessly before it happened. The warning that reopening the economy would be harder than closing it was ignored and no apparent attempt to manage the problems that have arisen, especially as a result of shortages of gas supply, were made. It is those shortages due to the end of Covid restrictions that have given rise to the current price rise, which have nothing to do with war in Ukraine.

The government's mismanagement of its relationships with Russia, which have been widely reported, did however mean that it failed to anticipate that crisis as well. It is shortages created by war which will give rise to the energy price increases in October.

On top of that, even when it knew that the current price increases were on the way it still planned the National Insurance increases and cut Universal Credit whilst encouraging the Bank of England to increase interest rates. It adopted all these measures because it claims that it is facing a debt crisis, with the national debt now needing to be repaid as a consequence of the costs of Covid.

These claims are entirely unjustified. The £400 billion cost of Covid was not paid for with either taxation or borrowing. Money was instead created for this purpose by the Bank of England through what is called the quantitative easing process, and there is absolutely no compulsion at all upon the government to repay this. That is because if this debt is due to anyone it is to the Bank of England, and that is owned by the government and so in turn by us, and I can hear no one clamouring to have that money paid back.

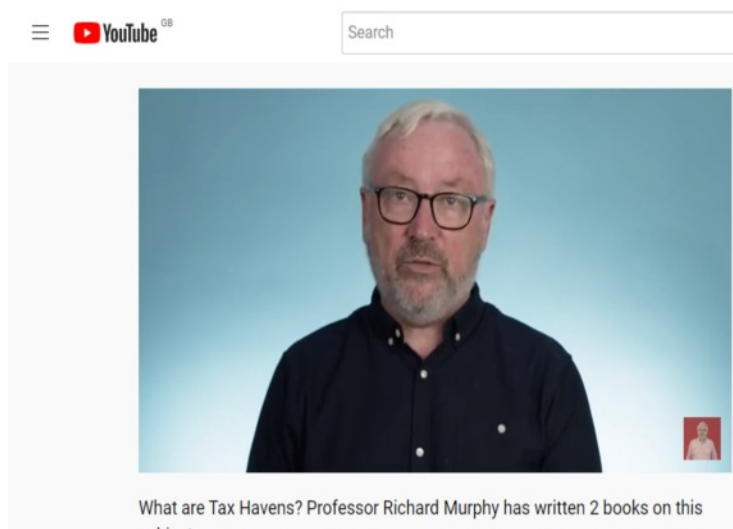
Despite that, for reasons best known to themselves the government has decided that it is more important to repay this debt than to worry about millions of people going into poverty in the UK. I think that decision is wrong. I actually think it is cruel.

What is more, the government's failure to do anything more to address this issue, from increasing the value of Universal Credit, to providing additional tax cuts, to reducing the Bank of England interest rate to reduce the cost of mortgages, to simply cutting the rate of VAT so that the cost of things that we buy is reduced, all of which would reduce inflation and so the pressure on household budgets, is also wrong in my opinion. Some or all of these were possible, and affordable, and yet none was done.

In that case, as I suggested at the beginning, this is a cost-of-living crisis that will impose hunger, cold, misery, debt and the potential loss of people's homes on an untold number of people in Sheffield and beyond as a result of economic decision making that is wholly unjustifiable, and completely unnecessary.

Government does not come worse than this. Remember the date this began. Never forget it. And please don't forgive those doing this.

Richard Murphy is Professor of Accounting Practice, Sheffield University Management School, a chartered accountant and economic justice campaigner. He blogs at <http://www.taxresearch.org.uk/Blog/> and tweets @RichardJMurphy. He is not a member of any political party.



What are Tax Havens? Professor Richard Murphy has written 2 books on this subject



S6 Foodbank in Sheffield launches fundraising campaign in busiest week since Covid pandemic began

S6 Foodbank manager Chris Hardy said: "The past two years have been relentless, but Sheffield people have continued to support others in need, donating food and cash to people they will likely never meet, from across the whole city. And that's incredible."

In the last two years, the number of people using the foodbank has increased tenfold, with it now supporting around 1,200 people each week. This huge increase is due in part to the pandemic's impact but more recently the dramatic rise in the cost of living.

Between April and September 2021, the foodbank said it distributed 14,163 emergency food parcels to adults in Sheffield, and 8,505 emergency food parcels to children.

The fundraising campaign has a target of £150,000 to ensure the foodbank can continue to help people in Sheffield with emergency food parcels across the 11 foodbank sites it runs, and it has already raised close to £2,000. The cash allows the foodbank to buy staples in bulk.

Donations to the fundraising campaign can be made here:
<https://justgiving.com/campaign/nobodygoeswithout>

The Cost of Living Crisis: How and who will pay for it?

CHRISTOPHER OLEWICZ looks back 90 years at Fenner Brockway's ground-breaking report on destitution in 1930s Britain. With the current cost of living crisis, he asks, is 'literal starvation' once again stalking the nation's poorest communities?



Archibald Fenner Brockway, Baron Brockway was a British socialist politician, humanist campaigner and anti-war and anti-imperialist activist. He was imprisoned for opposing conscription in 1915. Founded CND and the Anti-colonialist movement.



In 1980 Fenner Brockway was asked what had made him a socialist. In his reply, the former journalist and ILPer referred to an eye-opening tour of Britain's deprived communities that he made in 1932 and wrote about in a book called *Hungry England*, published a full five years before George Orwell's *Road to Wigan Pier*.

What he witnessed was hidden poverty and a depth of malnutrition that stretched from the mining towns of Wales to the shipbuilding communities of Tyneside, the industrial settlements of the Black Country and the rural villages of Norfolk.

"I came, as a young journalist, to London, and lived in a settlement in Islington. It was the appalling poverty of the people," recalled Brockway of his socialist awakening in the early 1900s. "Most of the workers, casual workers, were out of work for half the week. No unemployment benefits. Only the workhouse. There was literal starvation in their families. Children used to be coming to school hungry, every day.

"There has been a social revolution, not a socialist revolution, since those days... In the 1930s I did a survey of this country. I could only call my report, *Hungry England*. There was literally hunger. There is poverty today. Unemployment today. But we don't have hunger marches of the unemployed."

More than 40 years on, that "social revolution" appears to be in tatters as a decade of austerity and the cost of living crisis threaten to bring 1930s-style hunger back to the homes and communities of Britain.

The figures are stark. The NHS reports that cases of malnutrition, scurvy and rickets have all doubled in a decade. Foodbanks have grown exponentially, yet people can no longer afford to heat their food. Last month the Resolution Foundation warned the prime minister that half a million children would fall into poverty over the next year. "A hungry child can't learn," it said.

Desperate plight

Brockway's *Hungry England* is not an easy book to read in 2022, simply because the picture it describes is so uniform and repetitive. Wherever Brockway went, he encountered the same desperate plight among those struggling to find work due to the depression.

In Lancashire he wrote of the picturesque moors between the higgledy-piggledy towns of Burnley, Blackburn and Nelson, each reliant on mills that now stood idle. In Great Harwood, he described the outward respectability of the houses masking the poverty inside. As many as 74% of the workers were unemployed, he wrote. "They can buy neither clothes nor boots, nor enough food for their children. The cheapest of everything has to be bought; anything, so long as it can be eaten... Multiple shops have invaded the town with cheap, shoddy goods."

In Birmingham, houses which had the look of “a district devastated by war ... houses in ruins, with bricks scattered in confusion ... cracked walls and roofs... So looked the towns of Flanders before they were repaired.”

The beauty of the Norfolk countryside also disguised great hunger, while the poverty in South Wales meant many young girls were too weak from malnutrition to be accepted into work.

Brockway described a train trip to Glasgow during which he examined news reports of the suicides among unemployed men. John Johnson, aged 53, an unemployed chemist, of Warwick Road, Stratford, found dead in a field with throat and wrist wounds after three months of unemployment. His note reads: “I am not destitute and have no grudge against anybody. Loss of work and the vision of impending poverty of those near and dear to me has preyed upon my mind.”

Arthur Taylor, an unemployed engineer, of Dawson Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, found dead in the Birmingham canal. His widow said he had become very nervous and depressed due to being out of work, while his health had declined since hearing he had to appear before a means test committee.

Brockway’s conclusions are brief. Actual hunger existed widely across Britain, he said, in the sense that people’s nourishment was less than enough to maintain bodily health. Wages were often too low to provide the elementary needs of human life. A large percentage of working class children were growing up under-nourished, ill-clad, and ill-shod, with disastrous results for the next generation.

Even employed workers were unable to save due to their high bills, while full unemployment benefit could not provide most families with their barest needs, so large sections of the unemployed were buying food of the poorest quality without the elements necessary for health.

In closing, he wrote that his purpose had been to describe rather than diagnose. “But... I ask them [my readers] to consider whether something is not fundamentally wrong with a civilisation which, despite its almost magical possibilities of wealth production, leaves masses of the population in the state of destitution that I have found. Is it not time we decided to build a new civilisation in which these possibilities shall be used to feed and clothe **and house our people, and to liberate their minds and personalities to the full potentialities of human knowledge and experience?**”

Reviews of Hungry England are not easy to come by. The Spectator was a notable exception, but tried to frame the circumstances Brockway had uncovered as an overall improvement on conditions among previous generations.

One person who was greatly affected by Brockway’s account of Great Harwood was the Reverend Roger B Lloyd, who tracked down the families featured in the chapter on the town and visited them all, learning that Brockway “had not exaggerated in the least”. He asked readers of the Manchester Guardian to offer help and, following some generous donations, was able to start occupation centres, allotments, physical training classes and organised games.

However, the book was not always appreciated by those living in the towns he visited. In 1944 Brockway travelled to Bilston to speak on behalf of Arthur Eaton, the ILP’s parliamentary candidate in a by-election following the death of the sitting Conservative. He found he was not welcome because he had described the town as ugly, and Hungry England had been banned from all the local libraries as a result.

Intense debate

The biggest impact of the book is perhaps a coincidental one for in February 1933 the editors of the Week-end Review published a letter under the title ‘Hungry England’. Of course, we cannot prove they had Brockway’s book in mind, although he had written for the Review in 1930 when he expressed his displeasure at the inability of the second Labour government to put forward an ambitious programme of “bold social legislation” to control rents and prices of the necessities of life, and to introduce measures to lift the unemployed above “semi-starvation level”.

The letter in question was written by Vera Meynall, who raised the tragic case of Annie Weaving, a 37-year-old woman who starved herself to death to feed her children. “It is difficult for those of us who, by good

luck, have always been able to take meat, vegetables and pudding for granted, to realise the full horror of this story,” she wrote. “This family was receiving the maximum reliefs and allowances to which they **were** legally entitled; and still, in the opinion of a representative of the law, it was not enough to keep them all alive...

“This is not an isolated case, a hard luck story... It might happen to any one of the millions of unemployed families who are existing just on the borderline of starvation. It should in fact, explode the comfortable but superannuated belief of the tax-paying classes that no-one need starve in England.”

The letter set in motion a debate of an intensity never repeated in the pages of the short-lived Review. JC Pringle, secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, stated his commitment to supporting “the hard cases” and sympathetically studying their particular problems and troubles, yet pointed out that ‘the dole’ was more generous than it had been a decade before.

In his response, Labour MP George Lansbury countered that “the warehouses of the country are full of goods; there is an abundant labour power to produce and ever-increasing abundance”. The world was suffering “not from a lack of goods but a lack of brain power to provide a scheme” for their distribution. The idea that people should go without in a society of such abundance was not a Christian nation, he claimed.

Echoing some of the Spectator’s attitude, a Godfrey Elton wrote that he had visited many homes of the unemployed but never seen real hunger.

“There may be real hunger, although the medical officer of an industrial area, as hard hit by unemployment as any in the kingdom, informed me that he has met no instance of disease due to under-nourishment and that the marked majority of cases to which he is called amongst the unemployed arise from indigestion due to normal eating combined with the loss of normal physical exercise. There may be real hunger, although having starved myself, I know what no ‘hunger marcher’ can really be hungry, for the simple reason that no really hungry man can march.”

In response to Elton, EC York of New College Oxford retorted. “Has he ever read Fenner Brockway’s Hungry England? And if so, what does he make of it? Does he believe it to be a substantially correct statement of facts, or a tissue of lies?”

Once again, Hungry England?

The strength and volume of letters, many of which went unpublished, prompted the editors of the Review to commission their own fact-finding committee, which included in its number VH Mottram, a member of the Ministry of Food’s Advisory Committee on Nutrition. The aim of the report was to calculate exactly how much money was required of an individual to provide for himself and his family on unemployment benefits.

The committee concluded: “Those who, after reading this report, look back to the details of actual budgets given in the preceding correspondence will find that, at any rate in several instances, sufficient money to buy a minimum diet has now been allowed to destitute families by Public Assistance Committees or the State.”

In March 2022, Wolverhampton Council published its Financial Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2025: Tackling the Cost-of-Living Crisis. Bilston East was identified as one of the most deprived areas of the city.

“People are having to choose between heating and eating which is a sad fact but the increase in fuel bills is astronomic,” councillor Bhupinder Gakhil reported. “Countless more people ... are too embarrassed to say they have cut themselves off [from fuel]... And it will not be just people who are on benefits, this is affecting working people.”

Ninety years after the publication of Hungry England, the malnutrition Brockway believed had been done away with, is returning to Britain. With the end of the war in Ukraine not yet in sight, and a further increase in utility bills expected later this year, it is only a matter of time before a journalist – perhaps The Guardian’s John Harris – reports on the growing hunger of the nation today, perhaps even in the same places Brockway visited decades ago.

It is important to state that a reported 40% of Universal Credit claimants are in work. And this year, the government aims to transfer up to 1.7 million legacy benefit claimants onto UC, people who will then face a five-week wait for money and up to a million will lose some of their income.

Without government intervention, another hungry England is surely upon us.

Christopher Olewicz is a historian and director of Principle 5: Yorkshire Co-operative Resource Centre based in Sheffield.

You can read a downloadable copy of Fenner Brockway's Hungry England [here](#)

And the Covid Shambles Continues: And the Covid Shambles Continues:



Out Now:
Sheffield Co-operator: April 2022
Available from Principle 5 Archive



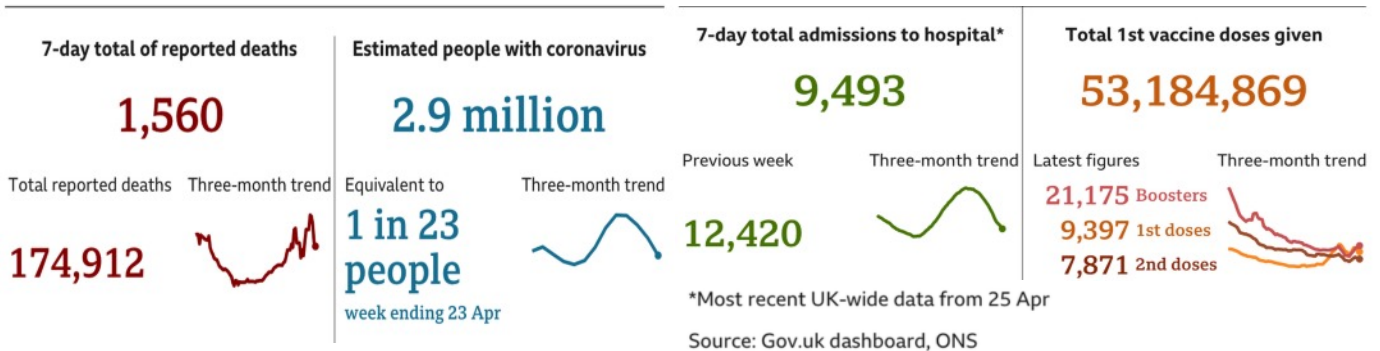
Cost of living: Five million households now in 'fuel stress' as energy price cap rises to almost £2k

It was announced in February that customers on default tariffs paying by direct debit would see an average annual increase of £693, from £1,277 to £1,971 from 1 April while pre-payment customers are enduring a hike of £708 from £1,309 to £2,017.

A think-tank specialising in living standards warned that the bill shock would push 2.5 million families in England alone into so-called "fuel stress", taking the total number of homes spending at least 10% of their incomes on energy to five million.

And the Covid Shambles Continues: UK government's Covid care home policies were unlawful, High Court rules, Hancock blames Public Health England

Coronavirus in the UK



Government policies on discharging untested patients from hospital to care homes in England at the start of the Covid pandemic have been ruled unlawful by the High Court. The ruling came after two women took Public Health England and the health secretary, then Matt Hancock, to court.

Dr Cathy Gardner and Fay Harris said it had caused a "shocking death toll".

Prime Minister Boris Johnson renewed his apologies for all those who lost loved ones during the pandemic.

When Covid hit in early 2020, patients were rapidly discharged into care homes without testing, despite the risk of asymptomatic transmission, with government documents showing there was no requirement for this until mid-April.

Dr Gardner and Ms Harris said there had been failures in protecting residents and brought the legal challenge.

In their judgement, Lord Justice Bean and Mr Justice Garnham found the decisions of the then health secretary to make and maintain a series of policies contained in documents issued on 17 and 19 March and 2 April 2020 were unlawful.

The then Health Secretary, Matt Hancock, claimed that Public Health England had failed to adequately advise him. Given the Government record on Public Health funding during austerity this rings hollow.

Public health funding in England: death by a thousand cuts- The Lancet

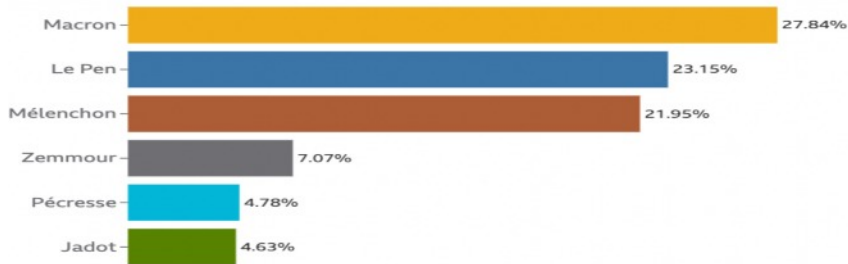
A report from the UK charity the Health Foundation, published October 5, reveals that public health grant allocations in England have been cut by 24% in real terms per capita between 2015–16 and 2021–22. The grants, which are paid to local authorities by the UK Department of Health and Social Services, totalled £3.3 billion for 2021–22; the decrease relative to 2015–16 is the equivalent of a reduction of £1 billion. The report estimated that additional investment of £1.4 billion a year would be needed by 2024–25—equivalent to an average growth rate of 14% per year over the next 3 years—to restore these cuts and keep pace with rising demand and costs.

The cuts to public health funding are made more concerning when assessed against a backdrop of a National Health Service (NHS) already struggling under the extreme pressure resulting from the pandemic. For instance, waiting lists in England have lengthened during the pandemic and now stand at a reported 5.7 million. And while funding for the NHS is rightly growing (up almost 3% in real terms per capita since 2015–16, equivalent to an increase of £26.6 billion), prevention is one of the few means available to lessen the burden; underfunding of public health provisions is short-sighted. Perhaps the most alarming aspect of the Health Foundation report, however, is the inequitable nature of the cuts. The association between poor health and living in socioeconomically deprived areas is well documented. Nevertheless, such areas have borne the most severe cuts—for instance, Blackpool (ranked as the most deprived upper tier local authority in England) witnessed one of the largest funding reductions, at £43 per person per year.

French Elections 2022

French presidential election: First round results

Percentage of votes per candidate



Other candidates: Jean Lassalle 3.13%, Fabien Roussel 2.28%, Nicolas Dupont-Aignan 2.06%, Anne Hidalgo 1.75%, Philippe Poutou 0.77%, Nathalie Arthaud 0.56%

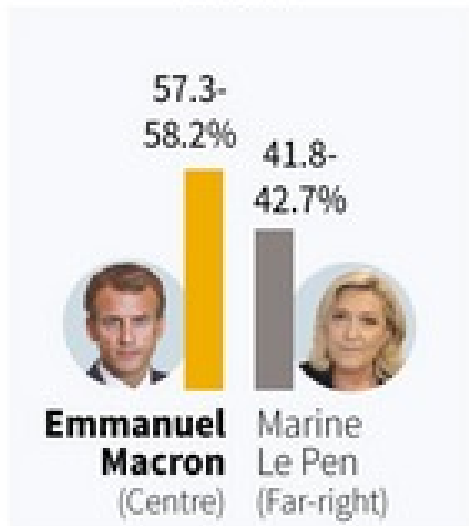
Source: French Interior Ministry

BBC

Low turnout so far in first round of French presidential vote

President Macron's camp is worried that high abstention rates could be used to question his legitimacy if he ultimately wins a second term.

Mélenchon's defeat leaves the left in a lurch before second round of French presidential elections



French Elections Second Round Run-Off

Macron defeats Le Pen in French election, promises change

As it happened: Voter abstention at 28% in French presidential run-off, up 2.5% from 2017 and highest for 50 years

The Battle now moves on to June's Parliamentary elections: Left aim to temper Macron neo-liberalism in Parliament.

FRENCH LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS 2022

French left strikes deal on broad alliance to take on Macron in parliamentary polls

The 577 constituencies will be divided among the left parties to provide voters with a united left platform including raising the minimum wage, fighting changes to retirement age and changes to EU treaties. "No one on the left can win on their own," PCF leader Fabien Roussel told France Inter radio, saying the new alliance needed to harness "the immense hope among the French public, among workers, among young people who are asking us to unite".

Labour on the Streets & Campaigning



Food Bank Collections

Regular Food bank collections have continued in Walkley, Crookes and Crosspool and other wards to highlight the local “cost of living” crisis. See Page 4 for further information on the local situation.



International Workers Memorial Day outside Sheffield Town Hall

Thanks to everyone who took part in yesterday's International Workers Memorial Day outside Sheffield Town Hall. We had some excellent speakers and many union branches laid beautiful wreaths by the Memorial Tree. This was the first time for 3 years we've had the full traditional event outside.



May Day Parades

Traditional May Day parades took place in Sheffield and Chesterfield. Speakers at the Chesterfield event included Frances O'Grady, TUC General Secretary. In Sheffield Kurdish workwrs joined the march protesting at the proscribing of the PKK by the Government.



Local Elections 2022

Prominent national and local figures turned out to help members with campaigning in the Sheffield City Council elections. There was little change in the make up of the Council with the Greens +1 and Labour -1 but still No Overall Control. Full Results: <https://sheffnews.com/>

Laura Pidcock - The People's Assembly

The Peoples Assembly made an exciting announcement today! We are now a membership organisation ☺ ! Have a listen why

Please become a member of The Peoples Assembly today!

<https://thepeoplesassembly.org.uk/>



Media



Gil Scott-Heron: Great Lives

Described by those who knew him as a 'Revolutionary Man of Peace' Gil Scott-Heron transformed the musical landscape of the 1970's. In 2021 he was posthumously inaugurated into The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, honoured with an Early Influencer Award. Today, Garden Designer Joe Swift - who witnessed Gil's legendary concerts - shares his passion for the artist who 'spoke truth' and educated a generation through his music.