

PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

Jones and Scanlon rat on Chrysler sparks

SABOTAGE BY UNION CHIEFS

SW Reporters

JACK JONES, general secretary of the giant Transport Workers Union, and **Hugh Scanlon**, president of the engineering workers, have combined with Chrysler UK management to help defeat the strike of 156 electricians at the company's Ryton and Stoke plants in Coventry.

And what started as a dispute over a pay increase blocked by the company has turned into an acid test for trade union organisation.

Jones and Scanlon intervened in the dispute which challenged the employers over the Tories' Phase Two policy and paralysed the Chrysler combine after millwrights had been pressurised early last week to decide they would no longer observe the electricians' picket lines.

Jones and Scanlon and other leaders from their unions and from the Sheet Metal Workers held secret meetings last week and issued instructions that all their members should go to work.

REFUSED

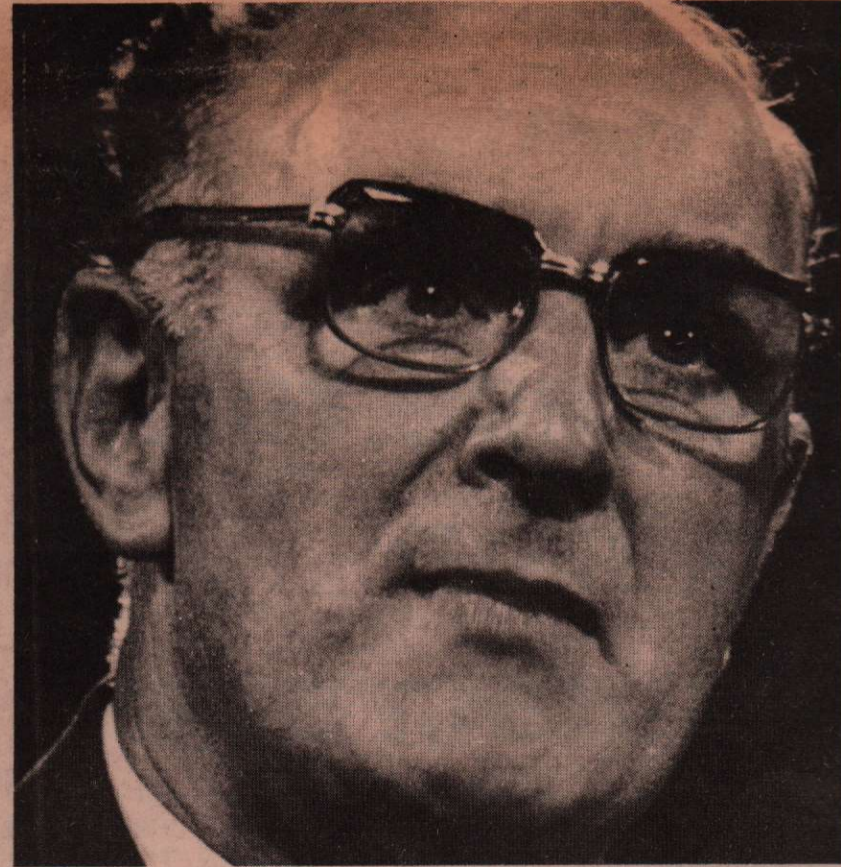
Until Scanlon and Jones intervened, the Stoke shop stewards committee had taken a very principled stand on the electricians' dispute. They refused to work any machines repaired while the electricians were on strike.

But Jones and Scanlon instructed them that this stand should be reversed. TGWU and AUEW members were to work even if their machines were repaired by non-union labour.

Men who had been taking a principled stand were ordered to blackleg.

At last Friday's meeting of the Stoke stewards committee, TGWU steward Gerry Jones moved that there should be no question of reversing the decision to support the electricians. His resolution was defeated by 49 votes to 41. And with the stewards giving no lead, the mass meeting voted to accept the Jones-Scanlon instruction.

In a letter to electricians' union national official Roy Sanderson last week, Hugh Scanlon stated that



Jones and Scanlon: independence of Chrysler stewards is seen as a threat to their power and deals with the employers

AUEW members would take no action either for or against the electricians.

In fact this 'no action for or against' means working machines repaired by managers specially brought in to blackleg on the strikers.

In the letter Scanlon also criticised the electricians' union leadership for its manoeuvres to get a Pay Board order prohibiting the sparks' increase.

The EEPTU move is scandalous. But Scanlon overlooks one small point. If it is the case that he has a quarrel with the right-wing EEPTU leadership's approach, then surely the people to take it out on are not rank and file electricians striking against the Tory incomes policy.

Scanlon and Jones undoubtedly have other reasons for co-operating in Chrysler's all-out attack on trade union organisation. At Chrysler all negotiations are in the hands of stewards, convenors and local officials.

Scanlon and Jones undoubtedly feel this is a threat to their own power. They may well want negotiations centralised in their own hands,

just as they are in the Ford and Vauxhall empires.

It is likely that there is one other dimension to their dirty dealing at Chrysler. Scanlon and Jones made their intervention on Wednesday, the very day before Jack Jones went to meet Edward Heath for another round of Downing Street talks on a voluntary incomes policy.

Jones has Scanlon's support for continuing these talks about a deal with the Tory government, although the AUEW has barred its president from attending.

GANGSTER

As far as Chrysler management was concerned, Jones and Scanlon's stand was the green light to do anything they liked. They harked back to their gangster tactics in the recent 'shoddy work' dispute and let fly.

Scab electricians were brought in over the weekend. Electricians' stewards trying to get back into a joint shop stewards meeting on Monday morning were refused entry by the works police. The Stoke joint

shop stewards' meeting had to be interrupted and moved outside the plant so that they could attend.

Non-union labour was brought in to do millwrights' work even as the stewards were meeting. Inside the number 2 gate house of the picketed Ryton plant, a massive truncheon appeared, presumably intended for use by the works police. And already two pickets at Ryton have been hurt as managers drive their cars through the picket line at top speed.

Chrysler is undoubtedly prepared to do everything in its power to break the electricians and in addition inflict a major defeat on trade union

organisation and independence in its plants.

On Monday this week the Stoke stewards, enraged by Chrysler's gangsterism, once again resolved to fight for support for the electricians.

Rank and file militants and militant stewards have been doing all in their power to build the unity that Chrysler, Jones and Scanlon are so keen to undermine.

For the very future of trade unionism in the car industry and beyond, it is vital they succeed.

Socialist Worker Industrial Conference

Belle Vue, Manchester
Sunday 11 November

Admission 10p
Details from IS Industrial Department
8 Cottons Gardens, London E2 8DN

THE LONDON LETTER BOMBS: SEE WHAT WE THINK PAGE 3

DUBLIN BOMBS: FINGERS POINT TO SPIES

TWO weeks ago the Irish Sunday papers interviewed an eight-year-old boy who once played handball with Keith Littlejohn.

A week ago they were suggesting that master spy 'John Wyman' had been a member of Fianna Fail, the former government party, and had dinner twice in the Dublin parliament with leading Fianna Fail politicians.

Anything to do with British spies in Ireland—real, supposed or invented—is still 'hot news' here. The Littlejohn affair has peeled off layers of suspicion and doubts about the possible involvement of British intelligence in past 'incidents'. It has also provoked a crisis in the Fianna Fail party.

In particular the Dublin bombings, which abruptly ended the differences of opinion in the Dublin parliament on anti-IRA legislation last December, are again under the microscope. There have been several calls for a public inquiry into the bombings—including one from the general secretary of the biggest union here, the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

The bombings took place just as parliament got ready to debate new legislation against the IRA. Scores of people were injured and

POINT TO SPIES

From Brian Trench in Dublin

two busmen killed.

The Evening Herald, a Dublin evening paper, carried a story last week on the bombings which in other circumstances might have passed almost unnoticed. It pointed the finger ever closer to the British government as responsible

INQUIRY

The story was that the Dublin police were looking for two men in connection with the bombings—'Fleming' and 'Thompson', two British agents who operated from Belfast. The Irish government was apparently so upset by this that it actually denied there was any file on the case at all.

Last week too, both wings of the Republican movement repeated their calls for an inquiry into the Dublin bombings and the activities of British intelligence in Ireland. The Provos have offered to present

a dossier on the activities of British agents to such an inquiry.

Official Sinn Fein had intended to release the names and addresses of three British agents whom they reliably knew to be working in Dublin. But their 'informant' did not turn up at the arranged time, and the three agents will no doubt have scarpered.

Now the Officials are promising 'starting revelations' later this week. Already they have pointed to a number of incidents which indicate continuing British intelligence work in Ireland, and collaboration between the British, Northern Irish and Dublin authorities in such matters:

At the trial of Eamonn Smullen in Leeds in 1970 for conspiracy the British police produced details of his previous 'record' in political organisations from an Irish Special Branch file.

Within the past month a Repub-

lican prisoner in custody in a Dublin police station was questioned by a British officer of the law. (Neither the Officials nor the prisoner concerned know what section of British intelligence or police was involved.)

When Malachy McGurran of the Six County Executive of Republican Clubs was questioned by Royal Ulster Constabulary Special Branch in County Derry some weeks ago, his interrogators gave him details of his movements in and out of a Dublin Sinn Fein office.

FIREARMS

Within minutes of the Dublin bomb explosions last December, Sinn Fein states, a phone call went out from the British Embassy in Dublin to London giving full details of the incident before any news announcement or any statement in the Dublin parliament had been made.

The Officials have also asked a pertinent question on the case of 'John Wyman' and Crinnion, the Dublin detective who was passing information to him. Wyman and Crinnion were found guilty of passing secret documents. But they got uncharacteristically light sentences because the state would not allow the contents of the documents to be revealed.

But it now appears that both of them drew guns when they were being arrested. Why, Sinn Fein, asks were they not charged with any of a number of offences ranging from resisting arrest to illegal possession of firearms?

The suspicions that some deal was done between the British and Irish governments over the Littlejohn brothers, 'Wyman' and Crinnion have not been dispelled. And the British government must now be regretting its part in such a deal. For the Littlejohns have lifted the lid off what looks like a cesspool of intrigue.

The Littlejohn affair is far from closed. Their appeal comes up in October. The brothers may well take the opportunity to expose further the dealings of British and Irish governments which claim they are such firm opponents of violence and such conscientious upholders of law and order.



BRIEFING

FIGURES have just been published showing spending on armaments in the Latin American countries. Which spends the highest percentage of its national income on arms, 4.1 per cent? One of the several military dictatorships in the continent? No—Allende's Chile.

THERE is a serious possibility that the Swedish Social Democrats—who have been in power uninterrupted for 41 years—may be beaten in next month's general elections by an alliance of the three main right-wing parties.

Despite the many welfare benefits that the Social Democrats have introduced, these have begun to wear thin in the past few years of economic stagnation. While unemployment, at 3.6 per cent, and price rises, 7 per cent per year, are not high by the standards of the rest of Europe, they have caused some dissatisfaction.

The Social Democrats are now talking about 'workers' participation' in a bid to get back support. But they are not likely to mobilise mass enthusiasm—the Social Democrats, like all Sweden's poli-

tical parties, are mainly state subsidised.

CAPITALIST competition has reached its most grotesque form in Italy. In Milan 80 funeral companies fight over the bodies of the dead. Doctors and hospital porters are swamped with bribes by undertakers who want to win customers.

In one case a hospital porter led a woman whose husband had just died to the car of one undertaker, when she had already contacted another. The result was that the second car chased the first madly through the streets of Milan.

Greece turns from dictatorship to 'iron democracy'

by George Sutton

THE Papadopolous regime in Greece has been forced to grant an amnesty to political prisoners only a month after Papadopolous said no political developments were foreseen for the rest of 1973.

The pressure of student demonstrations and occupations of university buildings, strikes by airport workers and printers and threats of action by building workers have forced Papadopolous' hand.

In this way the papering over of the cracks with the introduction of the 'presidential democracy' shows the bankruptcy of previous attempts to create a political grouping around the colonels and to draw in right-wing and Palace support.

Also, it signals the need of the attempt to overcome the divisions

inside the dictators' inner cabinet. The amnesty and the abolition of military rule were needed to give content to the change from the 'open dictatorship' to the 'iron democracy'.

These announcements are neither reason for rejoicing nor an unimportant, cheap political manoeuvre to gain the colonels some popularity. The new set-up will look to the outside world a representative system, the lack of which has hindered the colonels politically at home and in the common market.

The release from jail of the militants is a gain for the workers' struggles, so it is important without at the same time confusing us as to the real intentions of Papadopolous.

Strangle

The 'democracy' which has been introduced will be partly supervised by the constitutional court, which will control and decide how far a party claiming recognition comes into conflict with the system. It will also oversee and recommend the outlawing of a party if it goes beyond or allegedly breaks its original policies or aims.

It is clear that the constitutional court, applying a code of political and moral conduct, will try to strangle any organised appearance of the mil-



Papadopolous: His hand was forced

tant working class every time it speaks out.

Above that, and so there is no room for doubt about the nature of the iron democracy, the law in defence of the constitution gives the right to the state machinery to try to condemn whoever opposes the state.

The new situation will have two effects on the socialist struggle. Its emotional nature will be undermined—terror, mass torture and exile will no longer dominate political life.

But the struggle becomes more and more clearly one of class against class. The fight which the revolutionaries are called to continue, is based mainly on the organisation and building of a rank and file movement, since the industrial unions, white collar and student unions are all under state control.

PARTY HACKS AWAY

THE French Communist Party is again having trouble with its intellectuals. A controversy has blown up over the writings of Pierre Daix, who raises some sharp criticisms of the Russian and Eastern European regimes and of the attitudes of the French Party leaders.

The issues he raises are basically liberal ones; he is concerned with the freedom allowed to writers such as Solzhenitsyn, for example, but he goes so far as to suggest that the 'very foundations of socialism' are being destroyed in the Eastern European countries.

He also suggests that the French Party did not take its condemnation of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia seriously, since it argues that the existence of socialism in Czechoslovakia has in no way been affected by the invasion.

The Party's political bureau has sharply condemned Daix's article—yet the article was printed in the Party's own weekly magazine. For the whole incident is just

one more example of the kind of problem that the Party faces in its attempt to win electoral responsibility.

To shake off the old Stalinist image, the Party has set whole teams of intellectuals to work proving how liberal and tolerant they really are. Daix was one of these. In fact, he was an old-time Party hack.

In the late 1940s, when the existence of labour camps in Russia was being discussed in France, Daix distinguished himself by asserting that the camps were 'one of the finest claims to glory of the Soviet regime.' At exactly the same time another Party hack, Wurmser, was denying that the camps existed at all.

But Daix has begun to take himself seriously in his old age. He has taken his liberalism too far and embarrassed the Party. The problem for the Party is whether it can compromise its image by expelling him. Whatever happens, others will be led to ask questions that go even further.

Correction

The work-in at the Lip watch factory in France began on 19 June, and not in April, as stated in last week's Socialist Worker. The struggle against closure had been going on since April, and still continues through the workers have been evicted from the factory.

Trade unionists must go on when TUC surrenders

OVER the past year the working-class movement has shown it has the strength and the will to take on and defeat the Tory government.

Miners, railwaymen and building workers showed the way on the wages front. The dockers showed the way against state interference in working-class freedoms.

Last summer the Tory government was on a knife edge.

If that upsurge had been given fighting leadership by the men of the TUC, then this government would no longer exist. But the TUC, frightened more by the implications of mass action than by the most vicious anti-working class government for many years, turned tail and slunk away.

It was the same this spring when whole sections of workers showed that they were willing to take on the Tories' incomes policy.

Once again the trade union bureaucrats of the TUC refused to give a lead. Instead they went for talks and more talks with the Tories about the price of their support for an Incomes Policy. These are futile talks from which only the government and employers benefit. Yet they still continue while working class living standards are being further reduced, and while building workers face trial for 'conspiracy' to be active trade unionists.

In the face of this situation, the International Socialists, a comparatively small but growing and principled socialist organisation, has resolved to call a national conference of its members and sympathisers in the trade union movement. The purpose of the conference will be to hammer out and discuss a way ahead in the face of the TUC's refusal to organise resistance and fight.

Isolated

This year's Trades Union Congress will continue in the same vein. Congress will rubber stamp a policy concerned only to draw distinctions between massive concessions and complete surrender.

Indeed the phase one freeze and the phase two wage limitation, combined with soaring prices and soaring profits, were the direct result of TUC spinelessness. When the hospital workers, the gasworkers and the civil servants made a stand against the freeze, they were left isolated and were defeated as a result of the lack of elementary solidarity action by other unions.

Far from acting as 'the General Staff of Labour', the TUC has acted as the government's accomplice. Even when it has been pushed into token action, as in the May Day protest strike, it has sabotaged the action it was forced to call. Vic Feather celebrated May Day by announcing that Congress House 'would be working normally'!

The record is no better with regard

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

to what Vic Feather called 'the most savage attack on the unions this century', the Industry Relations Act. In spite of all the fine platform talk about non-implementation and non-co-operation, all unions, with the solitary exception of the AUEW, are co-operating in varying degrees. And AUEW non-co-operation is purely passive.

This autumn will see a further stage in the government/employer offensive. Phase three will be tough. The balance of payments deficit is reaching record figures. Inflation is bounding ahead. The government has recovered from its defeats of 1972. It has taken the measure of the trade union leaderships. It is confident and aggressive.

All these facts are well known and widely understood. The question is what can be done to turn the tide. Individual militants battle on in workplace and union. But there is not yet a concerted and co-ordinated campaign. It is vitally necessary that such a campaign be developed.

Militant

Certainly no faith can be put in the will or the ability of the existing 'left' leaders to stop the rot. The painful truth is that they differ from the right wing in words but not, for the most part, in deeds.

Scanlon, Jones, Daly and their friends have not seriously fought with militant policies. Nor can this be put down simply to their personal failings. It is a political failing. The belief that the way forward lies mainly in a struggle for office, the re-

placement of this right-wing official by that left-wing one, ignores the fact that only a powerful rank and file movement can force the leaderships to act or by-pass them if they refuse.

No serious militant can fail to recognise the value of supporting left-wing candidates for office. But this activity can have a real effect if, and only if, it is an integral part of the struggle to build a big rank and file movement on a fighting programme which rejects class collaboration and seeks to unite workers against the employers and their government.

The International Socialists are calling a conference of its members and sympathisers in industry to discuss the practical steps that need to be taken now. This conference will bring together militants from many different industries and unions, a development made possible by our greatly increased industrial membership.

Serious

The conference is in no way a substitute for existing rank and file movements or for the national movement that needs to be built.

The conference would set itself the task of mapping out a serious strategy against the freeze, against the productivity deals offensive which could well be renewed as the Tories look for new ways to reduce wage costs.

The conference would also concern itself with examining the possibilities for helping to build a genuine fighting rank and file movement.

The suggested platform is:

- No Incomes Policy.
- No productivity deals.
- No threshold agreements.
- Smash the Industrial Relations Act.
- Stop talking with the Tories.
- Organise to defeat them.
- Build a rank and file movement of militants.

If you agree with the above then you should attend this conference.

The conference will be held at Belle Vue, Manchester, on Sunday 11 November. Tickets and details from Industrial Department, 8 Cottons Gardens, London E2 8DN.

Son of the Monday Club

NOW that the Monday Club is in such a shambles, leading reactionaries in the Tory Party and big business have banded together to form the Selsdon Group as a front for their activities.

The new group is desperately anxious to give itself a respectable image, but the truth is that it is the familiar mixture of racism and right-wing extremism dressed up in talk about the wonders of unrestricted competition.

Organising secretary of the Selsdon

Group is Anthony Vander Elst, formerly a leading figure in and around the Monday Club. Vander Elst was until recently employed by another leading Monday Club man, Ronald Bell, MP for Buckingham South, in the offices of the Halt Immigration Now Campaign.

A fair indication of where Vander Elst stands can also be got from a look at his passport. Vander Elst went to Italy last autumn to confer with leading members of the MSI, the Italian fascist organisation. It is believed that up to 60 members of the Monday Club have been on similar 'missions' to Italy in the past year.

Familiar

Other Tory MPs active in the Monday Club have also switched their allegiance to the Selsdon outfit. They include Nicholas Ridley, butcher of the Upper Clyde and MP for Cirencester, John Biffen, MP for Oswestry, and Richard Body, MP for Holland with Boston, in Lincolnshire.

The Selsdon outfit's funds also come from a familiar source: Sir Ian

McTaggart, the property profiteer who has been putting up the funds for a whole range of right-wing extremist groups. Selsdon is run from one of his properties, 55 Park Lane.

These are the same premises which house the Society for Individual Freedom and Freedom Under Law International, which is now setting up squads of thugs to 'protect' public meetings.

The plan is to set up a host of nominally independent organisations which can bring together every possible brand of reactionary Tory. These are then linked to even more reactionary outfits like the National Front by secret meetings and exchanges of personnel.

Most interesting of all the developments in the Selsdon Group is the close involvement of leading figures in the Confederation of British Industry, the main British employers' organisation.

Deputy chairman of the outfit is J Allan Stewart, CBI deputy director of economics. Dr Barry Bracewell-Milnes, a former CBI director of economics, is on the executive council.

Socialist Worker WHAT WE THINK

WHEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT wanted to turn opinion in the south of Ireland against the IRA last year, it organised a series of bombings in that country. The Littlejohn brothers have admitted to being involved in some of them. Most people believe that the bombs that killed three people in a cinema and a busmen's club just before Christmas were also British government work.

We do not know, at the time of going to press, who has been behind the series of bombs in London during the past week. But there is no doubt at all that they have given the press, television and Tory politicians just the opportunity they have been waiting for to launch a vicious attack on those who oppose the occupation of Northern Ireland by British troops.

If a section of the Irish republican movement did in fact carry out these bombings, then they have played straight into the hands of the Tory government.

Certainly, such bombs are not going to deflect the Tories from their present policy of repression in Ireland. They are carrying through this policy because of massive investments owned by the British ruling class north and south of the border. They are not going to abandon those investments just because a few office desks are scorched or a few secretaries maimed.

Quite the reverse. The confusion created in the minds of many workers by the bombings will actually make it easier in future for the Tories to continue their military activities in Ireland.

The big lie with which the government tries to justify such atrocities as the murder of 13 unarmed civilians in Derry last year is that the IRA is made up of bloodthirsty killers, who must be hunted down. The spectacle of office workers being maimed as they open letters can only give credence to this lie in the eyes of many ordinary working people who oppose the Tory government on virtually every other issue.

Quick penny

That is why the press has given much more publicity to the bombs than they have to much more gruesome happenings of recent weeks. You do not read everyday demands for prosecution for the men responsible for burning 50 people alive on the Isle of Man—the board of Trust House-Forte, who decided that there was a quick penny to be got from making a 'fun palace' out of inflammable oroglass.

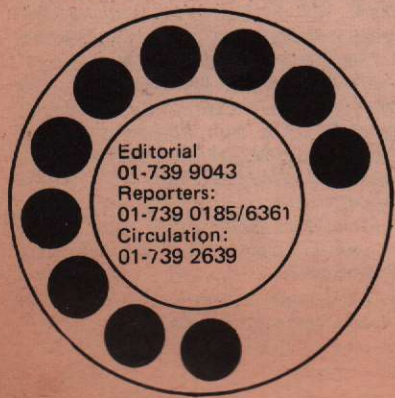
By contrast, the bombings made the front pages every day for a week. Typical was an editorial in the Sun on Tuesday. 'It is time to stop featherbedding Eire', it screamed. 'Ted Heath should look south across the border and speak plainly. He should say that we cannot continue a special relationship with a land that repays our friendship by harbouring a formidable nest of bitter, murderous enemies. He should say that our ports should no longer be open, as of right, to no passport visitors or settlers. He should say that we will no longer go on supporting the economy of that country. By harbouring the Irish we are giving our enemies sticks with which to beat us . . .'

Rarely have so many lies been printed in such a short space. Far from Ireland being 'featherbedded' by Britain, it is quite the other way. A minority of the population of Britain have for a good many years been growing fat at the expense of the majority of the Irish people. Today, half the wealth of Southern Ireland and most of the wealth of Northern Ireland is owned by British big business.

The 'special relationship' between Britain and Ireland is not some favour done to Ireland by Britain. It is in fact just another way of saying that the British ruling class owns Ireland as well as Britain.

And as for 'harbouring the Irish', the Sun would almost have you believe that the Tories are doing Irish people a favour by letting them come to this country. In fact, the million or so Irish-born people in this country are quite essential to the profit-making activities of the ruling class. Without them the building industry, the Midlands car industry, the West London engineering industry, could not function. And workers do not leave Ireland just for the sake of leaving. They are forced to emigrate because of the poverty resulting from 300 years of exploitation from Britain.

That is why Socialist Worker will never join in the press witch-hunt of the IRA. We believe that the bombing campaign is completely misguided. But that does not in any way alter the fact that Irish people have every right to control their own country and to drive out British big business and its troops.





Sir Harold saves his millions

WITH great relief we can report that the untold millions amassed by Sir Harold Wernher, the intimate friend of the Royal Family who died recently, have only been subjected to piffling death duty.

Sir Harold, whose dad left him the few shillings he had made out of the South African diamond industry, was a former chairman of Plessey and Electrolux. Always a thorough sort of a man, Sir Harold devoted most of his energies in the last few years of his life, when he wasn't worrying about his many racehorses, to working out ways to cut down death duties on his huge fortune.

He did this from the highest of motives, of course.

First, he had a duty to his class, the seven per cent of the population who own 85 per cent of this country's wealth. And he wanted to give his grandson, little Nicholas Phillips, a good start in life. 25-year-old bachelor Nicholas—who has been serving the appropriate apprenticeship at Lazard's Bank in Paris—had the £2½ million, 4000-acre Luton Hoo estate settled on him before Sir Harold's death. No death duty whatsoever was paid on the Luton Hoo semi.

Sir Harold also got out of paying any death duties on eight farms on the estate. With an amazing sense of timing he put his spare capital into them in 1962. This is more than seven years ago, so no death duties are due.

In all, Sir Harold got his taxable fortune down from above £10 million to £2,700,000. Death duties accordingly amount only to £132,000.

Lawyers are also claiming that his collection of paintings, ceramics, sculpture and miniatures should be exempt from any tax because they are 'works of national importance'. It is thought that the Treasury will endorse this

Distilled venom

LIKE every other big company Distillers is worried about inflation. Its directors never stop talking about it with regard to wage claims. And Distillers is landed with another group of nuisances apart from trade unionists. These are the Thalidomide children, whose parents have had the cheek to fight the company for years to get the beginnings of adequate compensation.

One of Distillers' proudest claims concerning the recent Thalidomide settlement is that the company is making provision for the inflation that will eat away the real value of the compensation. Payments into the trust fund are to be increased by up to 10 per cent annually to reflect the rate of inflation.

The full extent of Distillers' generosity becomes clear from a reading of the company's latest annual report, published last week.

The company's assets are given as £435 million. But if the new techniques of 'inflation accounting' are applied this figure rises to £543 million, a mere 20 per cent increase in one year. The company's liabilities on the other hand, which include the Thalidomide children's trust fund, do not increase at all.

Winston safe

THE City was greatly disturbed last week by the news that the pouring of the bronze into the mould for Ivor Robert Jones' statue of the great Sir Winston Churchill went wrong last week.

But the Daily Telegraph's report of the incident brought speedy relief: 'Foundry workers, their clothes smouldering, ran from the building and Mr Len Cooper had to have hospital treatment. The mould was not damaged.'

Pete Vine

T H Rogmorton is on holiday.

THE PROVOST AND THE ORANGEMEN

A FEW weeks ago, I commented on the state of the Labour Party in the West of Scotland, noting that the boom in party membership was not unrelated to the coming selections of councils for the new Strathclyde authority, which will be one of the biggest and most powerful in Britain. The situation is now so serious that Harry Selby, prospective parliamentary candidate for Govan, has called for a ban on party recruitment while their bona fides are checked.

In the industrial town of Airdrie a few miles east of Glasgow, the Labour Party is also doing well with new members. More than 100, apparently, have been recruited since June.

Unhappily the boom in membership does not seem to have done much to strengthen the political principles of the town's party leaders. The same issue of the Airdrie and Coatbridge Advertiser which announced the new figures, also disclosed that Airdrie would be the scene of the annual demonstration of the Provincial Grand Black Chapter of Scotland—the aristocracy of Scotland's Orange Order.

The paper reported: 'Provost William Ferguson and members of Airdrie Town Council have agreed to acknowledge the parade as it passes through the town en route to Raywards Park.'

The Provost and most of the council members who stood and 'acknowledged' the Orangemen are members of the Labour Party. Even in its worst days, the Scottish Labour Party has attempted to take a stand against the excesses of religious bigotry, but Provost Ferguson, his councillors and his 100 new young members have put a stop to such fuddy-duddy ideals.

Sir Richard shows Tories the way

A KEY point in the TUC's brief for its leaders' talks with the government is that lots of office blocks in London have been left empty for several years.

This, says the brief, is an example of blatant waste which should be eradicated if trade unionists have to 'tighten their belts' for another six months.

Heath and Rippon have been especially sensitive to this charge, and in the past few months have been pressing property companies to fill

their office blocks in the interests of the nation. In particular, they have sought to influence the most conspicuous of empty office-block profiteers, Harry Hyams.

Harry Hyams has now agreed to let floor by floor, his most notorious block, Centre Point (built for £8m in 1966—now worth £25m, though its 31 storeys have never housed more than a couple of Securicor thugs and seven Alsatian dogs). But the government's biggest coup was the letting en bloc of Hyman's Telstar House, Paddington, to the London Transport

Executive for £400,000 per year.

London Transport workers have been surprised by this sudden decision. They notice that their bosses will be paying out about £100,000 more for property than before, while bus drivers, conductors and cleaners are being told that there is no more money in the kitty for wages or extra bonus payments.

A key to the LTE decision may be the willingness of Sir Richard Way, chairman of London Transport Executive, to do things which please the Tory Party. Sir Richard was Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Aviation in 1966 when he was enticed away to the boardroom of Lansing Bagnall, the biggest manufacturers of fork-lift trucks in Europe.

In 1967, Sir Richard became chairman of Lansing Bagnall. In the same year, Mr Reginald Maudling, former Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer, joined the Lansing Bagnall board.

Mr Maudling was at that time a director of AEI, a director of merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson and a director of Dunlop. He had also teamed up with Mr John Poulson, the well-known former architect. He was also an MP and his annual income (before the £2000 a year he got from Lansing Bagnall) was about £20,000.

Mr Emmanuel Kaye, founder of Lansing Bagnall, commented favourably on Maudling's appointment to the board. He said what a wonderful chancellor Maudling had been, and what a fine contribution he had made to the nation.

In 1967, and in the next three years, when Sir Richard Way remained chairman, Lansing Bagnall paid thousands of pounds into the coffers of the Tory Party.

Sir Richard has continued this loyal service to the Tories at the LTE, where he has been chairman since the Tories came to power. The Telstar House move is his latest coup.

As the London busmen's rank and file paper Platform puts it: 'The Tories would like it to appear that they're pulling at least some of the bad teeth out of the ugly face of capitalism.'



Mrs Geoffrey Rippon (left) at the 'Send them home' party

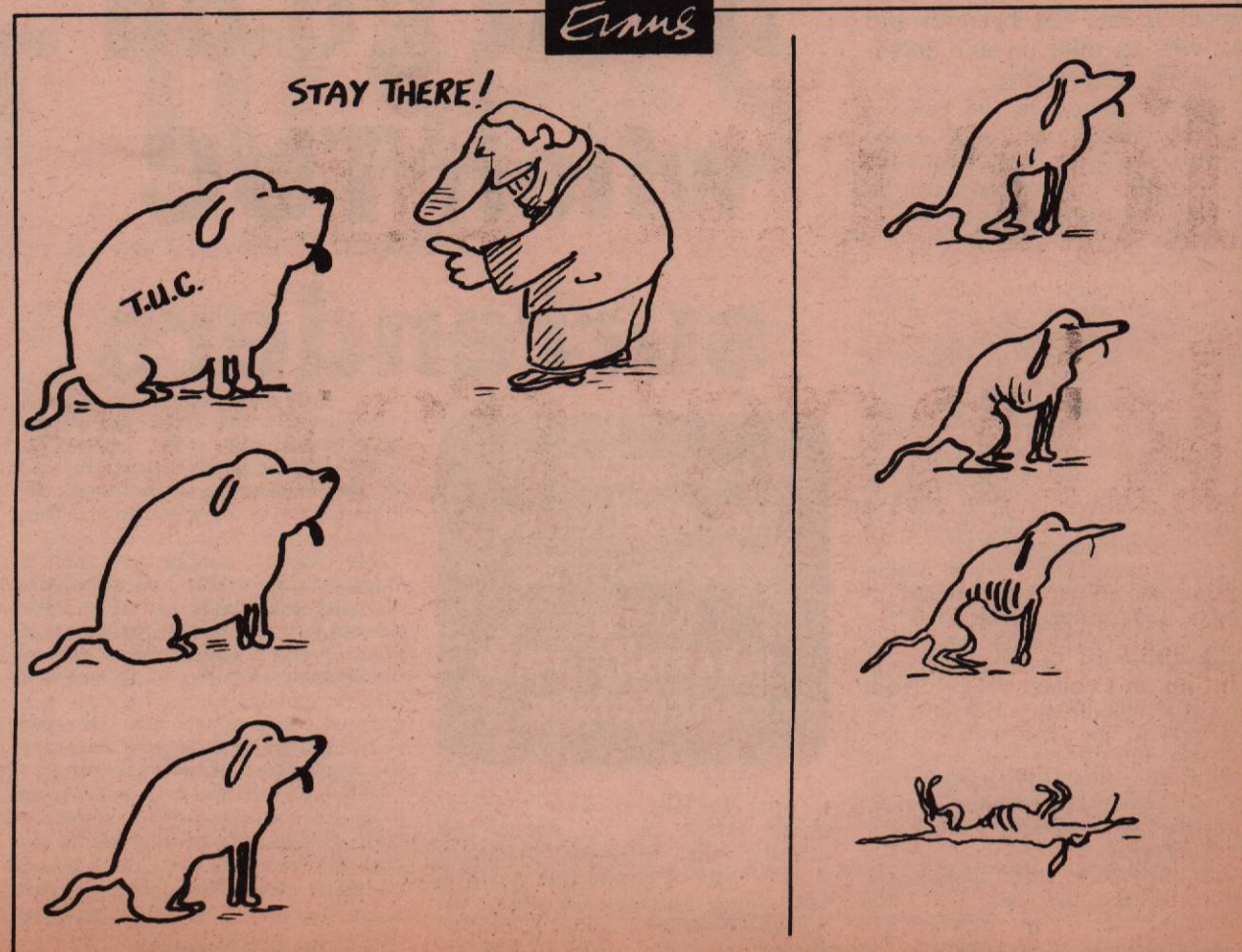
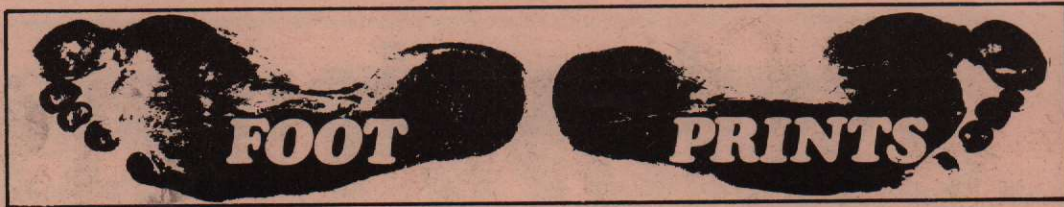
£5 above the supplementary benefit level can get assistance for their passage out of the country.

'The intention,' says the circular, in its most charming language, 'is to assist only those who have failed to settle satisfactorily in this country.'

Last month, an 'International Fair' was held in Chelsea Town Hall in aid of the International Social Service. Mrs Geoffrey Rippon presided, and is pictured (left) receiving guests with the chairman, Sir Henry Tomlinson, a foreign office mandarin.

There were no black people present with an income less than £500 a week above the supplementary benefit level.

I have been asked to deny rumours that Mr Geoffrey Rippon and his wife and daughter have applied for help to leave Britain because they have failed to settle here satisfactorily.



SAINT BERNARD

WE HAVE had a letter from Mr M J Daly, head of publicity at Cambridge University Press, who recently sent us for review a book called City Politics and the Press by two academics which is about the relationship between councillors, political parties and newspapers in Liverpool.

Mr Daly asks: 'We would request, due to unforeseen circumstances, that no reviews of this book appear for the present.'

The 'unforeseen circumstances', needless to say, amount to a libel action—started by Mr Bernard Shrimley, a former editor of the Liverpool Echo.

Shrimley, I gather, is objecting to a short reference to him in the book (though he is not mentioned by name).

Like the Liverpool Daily Post, which has already printed a review, Socialist Worker will not be taking any notice of this letter, and a review will be appearing in the next two weeks.

But isn't this a new form of censorship by libel? Not only must the book be stopped, but all comment about it must be held up until a settlement is reached.

Mr Shrimley is now the editor of the Sun. I wonder what he would do if he had a letter from someone telling him not to print a story in the Sun because of a likely libel action.

Come to think of it, I know what he'd do. He'd comply.

You can't do that here, Carruthers

READERS who are collecting precedents in cases of assault on policemen will want to know about Michael Carruthers, who was walking the other day in Doncaster Close, after having rather too much to drink. He was approached by two polite policemen, Constables Graham McCombie and Leslie Phelps.

Mr Carruthers behaved badly. He abused the policemen as 'weedy bastards'. He punched and kicked both officers before they overpowered him and dragged him off to the police station.

Mr Carruthers came up before Coventry magistrates two weeks ago. He was fined £25.

Oh, I nearly forgot. Mr Carruthers is a private in the Parachute Regiment. He was so drunk, he thought he was in Ireland.

480 pawns for the tin kings' game

INTERNATIONAL blackmail, one of the five richest families in the world, huge monopolies, the abuse of public money, Che Guevara, revolution and counter-revolution in Bolivia, and the suspicious closing down of a large tin smelting works in Kirkby—a town of already appallingly high unemployment.

It sounds like the ingredients for a best-selling thriller, but for 480 workers at Williams Harvey of Kirkby it is why, next Friday, the works will close and they will lose their jobs.

Kirkby is an overspill town for Liverpool that is gradually becoming known as a modern ghost town. Factory after factory is closing down.

The unemployment rate is between 17 and 23 per cent, compared with 2.6 per cent nationally and 5.8 per cent for Merseyside as a whole. The local labour exchange has only 100 vacancies for men and women on its books.

Williams Harvey has been on Merseyside for more than 15 years but transferred to the new works in Kirkby only four years ago. A government grant of £1,500,000 gave it a hand.

At 1pm on Friday 8 June the firm was suddenly pushed into liquidation. Since then the workers' joint union action committee has met government ministers and others to try to find out why. To no avail—except that it all seems to have something to do with Bolivia, a South American country thousands of miles away.

But how and why?



Bolivia's President Banzer: He stepped out of line

WHY KIRKBY MEN FACE SACK

BOLIVIA is one of the poorest countries in South America. Three people out of five are illiterate, average income is around £40 per year and only a third of town people and practically no country people have safe water supplies.

But how can the affairs and suffering of a country like this have anything to do with the jobs and livelihoods of Kirkby workers?

The answer lies in the murky and unpublicised world of international intrigue and imperialism, a world most people believe exists only in the minds of thriller writers or at any rate is 'thousands of miles away' and has 'nothing to do with them.'

The closure of Williams Harvey shows just how wrong they can be.

For years Bolivia has lived in poverty, because its most important natural resource, tin, was controlled and exploited by a gang of rich families who imposed their rule on the entire country. The most important family was the Patinos. At one time they owned three-fifths of Bolivian tin. When the head of the family died in 1947 he was one of the five richest men in the world and had an income far larger than that of the Bolivian government.

RICHES

He had lived in palaces, had luxurious homes built in Biarritz and Nice, and married his family into the European aristocracy. His son Antenor married a niece of King Alfonso XIII of Spain and his daughters a French nobleman and Spanish grandee. He consistently avoided paying taxes on his wealth and at his death left a fortune reckoned at about £400 million.

Since then his family have kept and added to their riches. In June, for instance, one of his grandsons sold some gold boxes at Sothebys in London for £316,365.

Williams Harvey is owned by this family. It is a part of Consolidated Tin Smelters, an international company of which His Excellency Don Antenor Patino is president, and which made an average profit of more than £1½ million a year between 1963 and 1971.

In 1952 a revolution broke out in Bolivia. Armed miners toppled the pro-Patino government and forced the nationalisation of the mines and many other social reforms, such as the right to vote.

The 'tin kings' were forced to flee, but took their money with them. An

Lord Tin

ONE subsidiary of Consolidated Tin Smelters is the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, of which Lord Carrington, the Tory Minister of Defence, is a director. The Ministry of Defence buys a lot of tin.

inquiry after the revolution found the Patinos took more money out of the country than the Spanish conquerors had done in all their centuries of exploitation. This money was later invested in tin mines in other countries, such as Malaya and Indonesia, where the Patinos are now a powerful influence.

Some of it has also been used to finance right-wing political movements in Bolivia. In this the Patinos have been greatly assisted by the American government. In 1953, for example, the US refused to buy any more Bolivian tin until Bolivia had agreed to pay heavy compensation to

the family for the nationalisation of its mines.

Since then there has been a counter-revolution in Bolivia. In 1964 a right-wing military dictatorship led by General Barrientos took power. Attacks were made on the miners and troops sent in to crush and shoot strikers. Hundreds were massacred. In 1967 American CIA killers working for Barrientos captured and executed the Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara.

PRESSURE

In 1969 Barrientos was killed in an air crash. A new right-wing dictator now rules Bolivia. His name is Banzer and he came to power with the aid of the CIA and the fascist regime in Brazil.

But Banzer has been drifting away from these former allies and making closer links with the new Peron government in Argentina—known to

be opposed to the US. The US and its South American friends are trying to pressure Banzer back into line—and that's where the Williams Harvey closure comes in.

For though the Patinos no longer own the mines, tin is still Bolivia's main product and the Patinos' ownership of smelters and foundries all over the world means they can have tremendous influence on Bolivia's affairs.

Not only do the Patinos financially support the right-wing Falange group which tried to overthrow Banzer last week, but most of Bolivia's top-grade tin ore goes to be smelted at Williams Harvey, Kirkby. Its closure, together with the recent suspicious decision of the US to sell 18,000 tons of tin from its reserves, now threatens Bolivia's entire economy.

A Bolivian government spokesman spoke of the decision to declare Williams Harvey bankrupt as 'just the last in a long line of disservices that the Patinos have done to Bolivia.'



Flashback to the start of the sit-in when Fisher-Bendix, Kirkby, was threatened with closure in January last year. The Williams Harvey workers are joining this tradition of struggle.

We will fight it all the way

THE Williams Harvey workers are fighting back. They have rejected the phoney financial excuses CTS have used to declare the firm bankrupt and are determined not to allow the closure.

They have organised a joint union action committee and appealed for support throughout Merseyside. They have organised a picket on the company's ore stock—worth £12 million—and are refusing to allow it to be moved. They have contacted the Capper Pass workers and won their agreement not to

touch any ore that should have gone to Kirkby, and both the Liverpool dockers and transport drivers are giving every support.

Last week Billy Sullivan, the action committee press officer, told me: 'We are determined not to allow the Patinos to close this smelter. We are prepared to fight them all the way.'

George Jenkins, a TGWU shop steward, said: 'Our fight is one for the whole of Merseyside. So many factories are now closing down that some people believe that

Liverpool will eventually become no more than a seaside resort.'

Dick McGlyn said: 'We appeal to everyone to support us in this basic fight for right to work.'

Already in Kirkby there is a growing tradition of militant struggle. 18 months ago a determined occupation saved hundreds of jobs at the Fisher Bendix factory and hundreds of tenants are still waging a massive rent strike against the Housing Finance Act. The Williams Harvey workers are joining and adding to this tradition.



RTZ chairman Duncan: 'We are very politically minded'

Out of the frying pan into the smelter

DESPERATE to sell their ore, the Bolivians have now signed a contract to have it smelted at Rio Tinto-Zinc's Capper Pass refinery near Hull.

This is not an adequate answer to their problems, for not only is the Capper Pass smelter not yet capable of dealing with Bolivia's ore but RTZ is also expected to charge them higher prices. Nor does it mean Bolivia can escape the international political net. RTZ chairman Sir Val Duncan, has said: 'We are very politically minded in RTZ, not party politically minded, but on an international basis.'

Although RTZ is taking over the Bolivian ore from CTS, the two companies are not really bitter rivals. In Spain there is a company called Rio Tinto Patino. The chairman of CTS, E Carter, is on the board of Rio Tinto Patino.

This is the background to the 480 threatened workers in Kirkby. The word 'Imperialism' is often sneered at as just another one of those 'isms' that socialists sometimes use, just another jargon word.

But imperialism is a real and violent fact. It means Bolivian tin miners are so exploited that they have an average life expectancy of 35 years and three-fifths of them suffer tuberculosis—and it means 480 workers in Kirkby face the loss of their jobs and a long and miserable time on the dole.

Roger Rosewell

On the eve of the Trades Union Congress, LAURIE

Cry 'Unity!' and do nothing...

IF YOU'RE looking for a lead of any kind from next week's Trade Union Congress at Blackpool, you must be an innocent.

Next week's TUC will give no lead. The General Council will allow no TUC to give a serious lead to any kind in the fight to maintain and extend workers' living standards and power in society unless and until the mass of workers are baying at their gates.

This year's TUC agenda accurately reflects the deliberately induced paralysis which afflicts the upper ranks of the trade union movement. The paralysis is there for a purpose—it allows some rhetoric to be recorded and leaves the general council and the successor to general secretary Vic Feather to go on about their business, giving advice to Labour governments and pleading with Tory ones.

There are unions and even union leaders who stand aside from this, who hope for a different, more vigorous trade unionism.

This year Hugh Scanlon is not among them. He is opposed to his union's call to the TUC to break off talks with the Tories and to mobilise to get rid of the government.

More important, the Transport and General Workers Union also opposes this. On this occasion the TGWU has translated its beliefs into action. It has submitted a wrecking amendment which would ensure the talks will continue.

With the voting strength of

the TGWU, plus the block votes it can pull in by horse-trading with other unions, and relying on other delegations' general commitment to servility, it is more than likely the Engineers' move will be defeated. So too will the demands of other unions that the TUC take a principled stand against the government.



JACK JONES: A TGWU amendment to wreck the call for action

Naturally the TGWU has provided itself with some cover. It is prepared to go along with the Engineers' move to re-instate what was supposed to be Congress policy—the boycott of the Industrial Relations Court, a policy that the General Council deliberately overturned.

More than that. In what some quarters will undoubtedly hail as another great victory for the left, Jack Jones is going to raise the spectre of mass industrial action—for another day.

Two years ago, Jack Jones firmly opposed a call by TASS, the technical and clerical section of the Engineers, for industrial action to force the government to give a sizeable increase in old age pensions.

The call was made in a magnificent speech by Mike Cooley, then president of TASS. Jones replied to this speech, but did not trouble himself unduly to answer the arguments. He could not. He cried: 'Unity!' and relied on the block votes to crush the TASS amendment to his motion.

This year it is Jack Jones who will be making impassioned speeches about old people. But he can only say he cares so many times. This time, surely to God, more people will be able to see that Jones' speech is a sham, a way of heading off broader and tougher mass industrial action.

The construction of the agenda is itself most interesting. As Motion No 1 there is a call 'to press the General Council to progress urgently with trade union reorganisation' in response to the terrible attacks the movement faces.

This motion is a cipher, a

smoke signal which will be used as the General Council sees fit, to do anything it sees fit.

Elsewhere there is another motion, from SOGAT, specifying a certain kind of TUC reorganisation. You might expect this would appear as Motion No 2. Not at all. It is motion 83, under the heading 'Miscellaneous'. It seeks to reorganise the voting system for the General Council whereby union leader horse-trades with union leader and decides the composition of the general staff.

Action

Today, with new and greater battles on the agenda, what J T Murphy, leader of the Sheffield engineers, wrote in the paper *The Socialist* in December 1919 is as true, more true, than it was then:

Issues are confined to narrow channels. Sectionalism becomes a virtue to them and class action a dreadful nightmare. The unity we have appealed for becomes a unity to stop action by the masses rather than a unity which shall lead them to a victory.

'But worse even than these things has befallen us. They [the trade union bureaucracy] have confined the activities of the rank and file to negative acts. The most the rank and file have ever been asked to do is to stand still, to stop work, and wait until



VIC FEATHER, horse-trader, at the Manchester Co

somebody has done something for them.

'What more pitiable than to see thousands and thousands of workers quietly, patiently waiting through weeks and weeks of a strike, appealing to those who are working to contribute funds to aid them. We call it grim tenacity.

'It may be. But the working class needs more than the grim tenacity of negative pacifism. If we are ever to become free, if we are ever to stop the exploitation of the peoples of the world, if we are ever to cease to be a subject class, we must learn to act positively and move to take that which by right is ours, to rise and sweep the capitalist class aside and take control.

'The time has gone by when we should tolerate long drawn out sectional strikes. The bravery which can stand aside and see wives and children starve is not the bravery of the man who would be free. It is the bravery of the

slave, prepared

slave...

'Anything virtues, how apart from re sibility, and a to do things, thrust more the rank and paramount in must transform into a delega power to rec

'Immediate consider how plished we' a caucus-ridden many constitu proceedings f while Rome demanded. H sible way to for the rank alternative org exercise its trade union le or act indepe circumstances

The king dep

SINCE the General Strike there has never been a contest in the election of the Union Congress. Its leaders may talk of the virtues of democracy but it is certainly not something they indulge in themselves. Indeed they find the prospect positively appalling.

Walter Citrine came to power in the wake of the terrible defeat uncontested in 1926. Since then all his successors have been men sprung from the apparatus of the TUC and returned unopposed. Citrine's successor was Vincent Tewson, organisation man. George Woodcock followed him and Vic Feather followed him, both organisation men.

The man who is succeeding in the dynasty this week is Len Murray, again born and bred in the apparatus.

For one brief moment last year it was thought that Murray would not be returned unopposed. The Engineering Union leaders were

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Len Murray, born and bred in the TUC apparatus

International Socialists pamphlet 10p

ROGER ROSEWELL

THE STRUGGLE FOR WORKERS POWER

This important new pamphlet is an outline of the policies of the International Socialists, the development and nature of modern capitalism—and the urgent need for a workers' party to overthrow it. Its 40 pages are essential reading for Socialist Worker readers and all IS branches.

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FLYNN reports

IN A recent review in Socialist Worker of a biography of Sir Leslie Cannon, the ex-Communist who became right-wing leader of the Electricians Union, Ray Challinor wrote: 'There is a much better book already written but so far not published which fully explains Sir Leslie Cannon's activities—I mean of course his bank book.'

Regrettably Sir Leslie's bank book remains unpublished. But Eric Silver's biography of Vic Feather*, published this Monday to coincide with the TUC at Blackpool, gives some fascinating evidence of the payments it must record.

The man who organised the funding of Leslie Cannon while he arranged the witch-hunt of Communist Party members in the ETU before the infamous ballot-rigging court case came to a head was none other than that great friend of democracy and the labour movement, David Pelham James.

James was so loyal to the working-class cause that he was an MP, Conservative MP for Brighton Kemp Town, and now Dorset North.

He had educated himself in the workers' struggle at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he was sent by his father, the rich Rhodesian colonialist so cherished by countless numbers of oppressed blacks, Sir Archibald James.

James organised a group of fellow Catholic businessmen to pay Cannon a weekly subsistence allowance for 18 months and saved the day. Eric Silver notes: 'It was not the only or the biggest outside contribution to the campaign but it came at a critical moment.'

In this shoddy if racy biography of Feather, Silver also discloses some other startling facts about the campaign to fix the Communist leaders of the Electricians Union rather more effectively than they fixed ballots.

SECRET

The chief contact man and secret campaign fund-raiser was none other than Vic Feather, TUC official and at the time already marked out as in line of succession to the post of the TUC's chief fixer. It was Feather who approached James and started off the slush fund.

Nor did Feather confine himself to secret fund-raising. On the quiet he was also writing newspaper articles for the millionaire press about the ballot rigging. In short, Feather was the link man used by big business to get the Communist Party out of the Electricians' Union and deal them a blow from which they would hopefully never recover.

But perhaps the most interesting aspect of this affair is why it has never come out before. Partly this is because of the amazing secret diplomacy that surrounds all the TUC leaders' activities, but, more important, the Communist Party was and is itself party to the secret diplomacy.

*VICTOR FEATHER, TUC, by Eric Silver, published by Victor Gollancz, £3.50 hardback, £1 paperback.



United, all the way to defeat—Vic Feather and Postal Workers Union general secretary Tom Jackson in Trafalgar Square at the height of the postal workers' strike.

THE SUPREME FIXER



AT the height of the miners' strike last year, the British army staged the Bloody Sunday massacre in Derry. The American transport unions were threatening to black British ships and aeroplanes in protest. Then Vic Feather flew out to America on a visit to a meeting of the TUC's American equivalent. While he was there he fixed it so that the boycott would be limited to a token one-day effort. On his return he got a letter from Edward Heath, expressing his thanks.

When the information about the ballot-rigging appeared in the Sunday Times, the Party was able to establish that Feather had written the anonymous article in question. Frank Foulkes, secretary of the ETU, raised the matter at the TUC General Council. But the issue was never pushed and no names were named.

If they had been it would have cost Feather his job.

Feather and the others naturally gloried in the role of champions of democracy. Feather, writes Eric Silver, recognised certain things at an early age—the signposts of

dictatorship, the rigid discipline, the instructions from on high.'

That this stance was fake can be seen a few pages earlier in Silver's book. In 1938 too the TUC was rooting out Communists. Feather was told to get himself down to a Watford Trades Council meeting and 'throw someone out.'

This great opponent of rigid discipline, instructions from on high, took his instructions literally. For good measure he manhandled two people through the swing doors.

SEPARATE

Over the years Feather came closer to the centre of the machine. He naturally adopted a suitable philosophy, in which the machine took on a life of its own, quite separate from any questions of class interest and class struggle.

But there is also a tragedy wrapped up in Victor Feather.

After the 1926 General Strike was called off and as the miners alone carried on the struggle, Vic Feather helped to steal pigs from the Earl of Fitzwilliam's estate near Bradford to feed starving miners. He was briefly touched by the ideas of socialism. They were crushed in him and careerism flowered in their place, not least because of the narrowness, the philistinism of the socialist ideas current then.

Citrine thanked him profusely and packed him back to Bradford.'

Yes, blind men are all right for giving polite applause when they speak to the TUC. But they are not all right for tangling with employers and travelling about the country, though this man managed to travel down from Bradford

And so the fixing goes on, creating a whole apparatus of fixers, with an assured succession to the post of fixer-in-chief. Their motto becomes 'Patch it up! What's that you say about principles?'

As Vic Feather once put it to a group of employers: 'Why insist on a categorical undertaking? An ordinary undertaking is good enough. Don't screw the balls off the boys. They have to sell it to the lads.'

Len Murray, Commander of the British Empire, will carry on this great tradition, though being a more genteel man, will put it a bit more humbly.

Equal pay—a victory but no illusions

NORMA STEVENS works at Salford Electrical Instruments, Eccles, where for 11 weeks she was on strike over an equal pay claim. Last week the strike ended. The settlement gave an increase of £1.17 to all women clerical workers on top of their £1 plus 4 per cent. It also included a job evaluation scheme and one week's pay to the strikers. I asked Norma what she thought of the settlement:

'Most strikers regarded it as a complete victory or as Mr Keith Standing, APEX executive secretary, told the press, "an honourable settlement". But for me and a few others it falls far short of "honourable".'

'After all, we were out for £2 and no amount of "honour" can turn £1.17 into £2. It means that all I got for the last five weeks of the strike was an extra 22p, that's the difference between the 98p the management offered after seven weeks and the final settlement.'

'The thing that angered a lot of us was that the settlement was finalised on the Wednesday, but our officials refused to give us any details of the offer until the Friday at the mass meeting. It was very difficult to assess all the terms in the few minutes before the vote. The other thing is that we're now lumbered with job evaluation.'

'Many of the workers think job evaluation is an easy way to get more money. After all, a "scientific" assessment of your job to determine your wage sounds reasonable enough. That's the way the management put it and our officials didn't contradict them.'

'The fact that it's a "joint exercise" between the union as well as the bosses makes it more credible. But, believe me, there's nothing "scientific" about it. It'll be the bosses who decide the terms of the assessment not us.'

Mistake

I asked Norma how strong APEX was in the factory now. 'We've lost a lot of members. Well over half went back during the strike and some tore up their cards. This was partly due to the lack of organisation when we were out, people weren't involved in the strike, picketing and delegations. We never knew what was really going on and this led to rumours, gossip and demoralisation.'

'We won't make that mistake next time. They're already gunning for some individual members of the union and there's talk of redundancies to come.'

The big task ahead was to re-build the union. 'The lesson we have to spell out is that we won £1.17 even though we were divided and badly organised. How much more could we have won united and organised?'

'The other thing is that our links with other GEC workers must be maintained and strengthened. The GEC rank-and-file paper is essential in our fight to do this. I'll be selling it at work.'

'We're also starting an overtime ban till management pay us proper overtime rates. The Pay Board turned down our claim for overtime payments. The convenor at the Times Mill factory has pinned up a notice calling for all his members to ban overtime. The union, however, are reluctant to make it official.'

I asked Norma her advice to



NORMA STEVENS

other APEX strikers seeking equal pay and she replied: 'If our strike is anything to go by it's going to be a hard battle even when claims fall within the limits of the wage freeze like ours.'

'The union is on record as being in favour of equal pay but it's going to take more than words to get it! For instance, a levy on members was only organised after we'd been out on strike for six or seven weeks.'

'We need to build up our strike fund. Also, just before we went back one-day sympathy strikes throughout the GEC combine were being organised (in fact the union urged us to end the strike just as solidarity action from other GEC workers looked like coming off) but it will be vital for other workers.'

Barrier

'The other thing we have to get across is that job evaluation is a fraud—workers never gain from it, only the bosses. There's other tricks they'll try on us when we go for equal pay like job segregation on sex lines, scaling down men's rates to those of women and calling that equal pay and productivity deals.'

'We also have to break the barrier between white and blue collar workers. Whether you work with a pen or on an assembly line you're still a worker and so your interests are the same.'

Finally, Norma told me why she joined the International Socialists. 'I met IS members on the picket line. I read Socialist Worker and it seemed to put into words what I'd been thinking for some time.'

'Also it was at a meeting of one of the local IS branches about "our strike and the struggle for equal pay" that the idea of having a mass picket first came up. Sid Whitty, an IS member who works on the buses, put it forward and he also stopped his workmates from crossing our picket line.'

'At the meeting we organised a lobby of the AUEW district committee to get them to support our picket and it worked. Another IS member who is a steward at a GEC factory in Birmingham spoke about the need for GEC workers to link up. I met IS members from the Gardners factory and Halstead where IS has factory branches, when they came down to the pickets.'

'We in IS are out to build a workers party that will really fight for socialism, not just talk about it. I want to be a part of that.'

Sara Carver



ss, 1968

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his eye on the main chance, he then moved into the TUC's economic department. In 1962 his place in the succession seemed likely. When Feather got the general secretary's job in 1969 and Murray became his assistant, it was assured.

The story of Feather's rise to power is much the same. Citrine's assistant, Vincent Tewson, advertised the stepping-stone job in the organisation department in the Daily Herald and waited for a certain application to come in.

Citrine, who was also on Feather's track, had rather more difficulty. He had seen young Victor at a weekend school in Yorkshire and was impressed. But he did not know Feather's name.

Citrine got in touch with one of his contact men, obtained what he thought was the name of his likely lad and brought him to London. Journalist Eric Silver, in his new biography of Feather, describes the calamity that

followed. 'The man was sent his fare and a subsistence allowance but was still given no hint of why he was being invited 200 miles from Bradford to see Citrine.'

Polite

'The interview was fixed for an afternoon. Citrine's secretary announced the young man's name and he walked in. It was the wrong man, but not only the wrong man. It was a blind man, and mistaken identity apart, a blind man could not have done the sort of work the TUC wanted, reading and typing papers, travelling about the country, tangling with employers and union rebels.'

'On the spur of the moment, Citrine had to conjure some reason for having brought this man to London. He asked him about the value of weekend schools . . . After an improvised half hour,

International Socialists pamphlet 10p

PAUL FOOT

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YOU CAN SAY THAT AGAIN!

CHRIS HARMAN on the importance of socialist ideas

ONE QUESTION that always confuses people when they begin to accept socialist ideas is that of nationalism. In every country in the world today nationalist ideas are continually drummed into the population. Every sporting fixture becomes a chance to hammer home the need to support 'our boys' against their opponents.

In schools, children are taught about all the battles 'we' won and all the tricks 'our enemies' played on us. And when war breaks out, the greatest crime is to refuse to back 'our' army.

It is hardly surprising that most people come to consider allegiance to one or other nation as the most natural thing possible. Yet if you had gone round England 600 years ago, you would have found few people had this 'patriotism'. Most were peasants, whose knowledge of the world hardly stretched beyond their own village and who spoke dialects barely understandable by anyone from more than 50 miles away.

When they were recruited into armies to fight, it was not for 'England' but for one feudal lord fighting against another feudal lord. Quite likely they would find themselves fighting alongside Frenchmen, Dutch or Irish against English, Frenchmen, Dutch and Irish.

What was true in this country 600 years ago was still true throughout much of Eastern Europe even 100 years ago. In what is now the nation of Czechoslovakia, for example, national consciousness hardly existed at all.

The idea of the nation only began to develop with modern capitalism. As trade and industry began to grow in the towns and cities of the Middle Ages, middle-class groups began to develop who had regular contact with one another over a wide geographic area. From this contact grew similar patterns of speech, which began to eliminate many of the distinct local dialects.

BARRIERS

As the middle classes grew powerful, they began to challenge the old feudal ruling classes. They wanted to control the trade of the villages, and the power of the feudal lords was an obstacle to this. They also began to worry about protecting the area under their control from that under the control of their rivals.

In short, they began to think of themselves as a 'nation'. They argued that the state should serve the interests of the 'nation', protecting their markets against 'foreign' intruders, eliminating internal barriers to trade, destroying the local armies and political rights enjoyed by survivors from the feudal period.

The idea of the 'Nation' was one of the rallying cries of the great revolution which established full capitalist rule in France at the end of the 18th century.

And, in a certain sense, it was then a progressive slogan. It helped overcome the backwardness, the narrow local attitudes and the old ruling classes that prevented industry developing.

But the national capitalist groups, once in power, did not restrict them-



A revealing poster from the Second World War

WHOSE BRITAIN?

selves to unifying their home lands. From the beginning they began to spread their power overseas, to build empires which they could exploit. And they used their nationalist ideas to persuade workers to support them.

But in the countries they conquered, there were also middle-class groups, which began to ask themselves whether they were not entitled to the same wealth, the same advancement and the same privileges as the established capitalists. They began to argue that the backwardness of their own countries could be overcome if they could unite the people against the foreign rulers.

DIVIDE

In Ireland, for instance, movements developed among the middle classes pressing for national unity and independence. They began to enjoy success when they were able to link up with the grievances of large numbers of peasants and show how the misery and poverty in the countryside was linked to the question of British rule. The present IRA is the direct descendant of these early movements.

Socialists stand for the unity of exploited people throughout the

world. We believe that the national divisions imposed by capitalism serve to divide worker against worker and make it easier for rival national ruling classes to survive.

But we also recognise that nationalism in countries that have been conquered and exploited plays a different role to nationalism in countries that do the conquering.

Nationalism among British troops in Ireland makes them identify with their officers, the Tory government and its big business backers. Nationalism among the Irish people can lead them to fight against British big business, which still owns most of the wealth in Ireland.

But there is a danger in these nationalist ideas too. They still lead some workers to identify with their local rulers and oppose international working-class unity. But our criticism here is quite different in character to our condemnation of British nationalism.

We criticise the nationalism of an oppressed people because, although it leads them to fight oppression, it hides from them class divisions and prevents them fighting successfully. But the nationalism of an oppressor nation, like Britain, binds workers completely to their rulers and prevents the development of any struggle.

some Ugandan Asian refugee families.

This request is something of an about-turn for the board. At the height of the racist hysteria in September last year, Bradford was declared a 'red' area and the board agreed to dissuade would-be settlers from going there.

The board is not the only one doing contortions. When Bradford was declared a 'red' area, Labour, by then in control of the council, breathed sighs of relief. Their leaders' attitude can be gauged from a report in the local press in September: 'Bradford cannot cope with any more . . . Bradford cannot take them . . .'

But last month they agreed to accept . . . just two families.

Meanwhile house prices rocket, building programmes stagnate or hardly exist. The Labour Party shillies and shallies,

In these circumstances workers are subjected to continuous propaganda from the Bradford-based British Campaign to Stop Immigration, founded by ex-Tory

LETTERS

How buses make that £4 million

SOME points on last week's article on London Transport. As a conductress, I think the London Transport Executive are trying to solve their staff shortage at our expense. They are trying to say we women conductors want to become drivers.

Speaking to many of my colleagues I find this is simply not so. What would do much to improve the staff shortage would be for the LTE to bring in much shorter hours, thus allowing more time to be spent with our families.

Not only has the treatment of the bus workers by the management got worse but also the behaviour of the public towards us got almost intolerable. Daily assaults are becoming more frequent and it takes nerves of steel to resist them. We are continually faced with the prospects of being maimed for life.

We do not get any sort of protection from the Executive and they object to the removal of service in the areas where trouble is predominant. They have to, otherwise they would not make £4 million profit.

When London Transport speak of not liking to make such a vast profit from a bad service they forget just how such a profit is made possible. One bus carrying more than 1,000 passengers in six hours means that a crew have worked non-stop in that time and some of those passengers have waited more than an hour for a bus.

This is not hearsay but my own personal experience. By the time I finished working I felt horsewhipped. - PAULA MAYNARD (Mrs), Tottenham LT Garage.

Concern

THE desperate concern of the Tories for the welfare of the lower-paid is being demonstrated every day. The latest effort is the Pay Board's grant of an increase to workers in industrial canteens.

The 218,000 workers covered by the Industrial and Staff Canteens Wages Council are not the highest paid in industry. In fact most of them earn less than £20 a week, even with overtime. The lowest women's rate—fixed by the government—is £10.20 for 20 hours, established after long negotiations in June 1972.

The Pay Board has now said, after a quick look at whether their economy will survive, that this can be increased by £1 plus 4 per cent, on the rates. So now the lowest rate for canteen workers is £11.60.

councillor Jim Merrick, one of those swept into office in 1968. Not one word of dissent came from his lips when his party stopped building corporation houses and condemned thousands to homelessness.

Predictably he and his friends in the National Front and the British Movement marched and delivered speeches against the black immigrants. 'Not enough room', they said, just as Labour's leaders claimed. And what does it all come down to? Two families.

In a sane society dedicated to production for use and not for the greed and profit we see daily around us, the housing of two or 20,000 black families would not be the signal for racist panic.

We need to remember. In November 1968 the Tory leader was relying on 'private enterprise and housing societies'. The 5000 applicants on the waiting list cannot afford that luxury.

Barry Ellis



Socialist Worker wants to hear from you. What you like about the paper—and what you don't like. Your thoughts and comments on problems facing working people. Your experiences at work.

But please be brief. We receive so many letters now that we cannot publish them all. We could publish many more if writers restricted themselves to 250 words at the most.

Letters must arrive first post Monday. Handwritten letters must be legible and with names in capitals please to avoid confusion.

It is believed that this massive pay award has only been made possible by the sacrifices of certain Midland car workers who have been forced to accept wage cuts by their hard-up employers. - DAVID ROSS, London N17.

Race Act

THE call by militant trade unionists published in Socialist Worker last month, for opposition to the Immigration Act and for action to reverse the Law Lords decision, has brought letters of support from:

Peter Morgan, member of the National Executive Council of NALGO.

AUEW Stevenage No 1 branch (letter signed by M Gomez, branch chairman).

Joe Williamson (chairman shop stewards committee), Robin Johnson (ASTMS shop steward), Jimmy McCallum (TASS convenor), Billy Cowan and Willy Taylor (TASS office committee), all of John Brown Engineering, Clydebank.

Alex Morrow, TASS branch secretary, Clydebank.

J Henderson (chairman), J Chatham (secretary) and A Gallagher (assistant secretary), ASLEF Glasgow North branch.

Kevin Hussey, M Fenn, Alan Williams, Kenny Ross (NASD shop stewards), Tony Delaney, Bob Light (TGWU shop stewards), and Eddie Prevost (TGWU divisional committee member), all of London Docks.

No living wage

IN this present day of monetary devaluation and rising cost of living, may I, on behalf of the underpaid workers, bring to your notice the wages of workers in the Tory-dominated country of Dumfriesshire, where in a certain chemical factory workers are grossly underpaid.

I myself work in this factory and at the age of 19 receive only £19 a week basic wage and only come away with £15.37. A man at this factory over 21 receives £20 a week basic and a chargehand, with his extra responsibility receives only £21 a week basic.

In an area such as this where prices and rents are high do you think it is possible to exist on such wages? I know it isn't.

It is about time we had a real all-out drive at this sort of exploitation of workers. Employment seems to be as scarce as money. - PETER JOHNSTONE, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.

Why there is no room in Bradford

'WE have virtually finished building corporation houses . . . We are going to refurbish Bradford at little cost to the ratepayer, using private enterprise and housing societies. This is the only way to do it. The highly-paid executive is not attracted to the city by a £2000 semi.'

Before Socialist Worker readers rush to Bradford in search of a cheap semi, let me break the bad news that those words were spoken in November 1968. The speaker was Alderman Horsfall, leader of the controlling Tory group on the council.

The policy he was so confidently advocating laid the foundation for a housing crisis of enormous and lasting proportions. Last month the chairman of the city development committee told the council the situation in Bradford was now as bad as in the 1940s.

In May 1968 the Tories were swept into office with a massive 73 of the 76 seats on the council. Their first task was to ignore a report from the National Building Agency which said that 40,000

of the city's 100,000 houses were unfit for habitation or soon would be, and recommended a clearance programme of 2000 houses per year and a building programme of 1000.

But Alderman Horsfall and his party were as good as their word. Last month's council meeting was told that in the past two and a half years just 256 dwellings have been completed by the corporation. Meanwhile the waiting list for council homes has passed 5000, and even this appalling figure hides the number of people in need of housing since a family would be recorded as one applicant.

At the same meeting a Tory alderman expressed compassion for the people of Bradford. He almost wept over the urgent medical cases that need rehousing—930, more than three times the number of houses built in the past two and a half years. This example of gushing humanity was prompted by the now-controlling Labour group's decision to accede to a request from the Ugandan Asians Resettlement Board that the council house

SORRY, NO MILK AND HONEY HERE

POVERTY AND EQUALITY IN BRITAIN, by Jim Kincaid, Penguin Books, 60p.

THE strike had continued well on towards four months, and the mine-owners still had no prospect of getting the upper hand. One way was, however, still open to them. They remembered the cottage system . . . the houses of the rebellious spirits were THEIR property.

In July, notice to quit was served on the workers, and, in a week, the whole 40,000 were put out of doors . . . The sick, the feeble, old men and little children, even women in child-birth, were mercilessly turned from their beds and cast in the roadside ditches. Soldiers and police in crowds were present, ready to fire at the first symptom of resistance . . .

Yes, it's a dreadful story. But let us all draw comfort from the fact that this was a long time ago: 1844 in fact. It is a description of the miners' strike of that summer.

The curious may read the rest of it in Engels' *The Condition of the Working*

Class in England. As Engels says, the workers did not know any better than that they were there for the purpose of being swindled out of their very lives.

Things have improved since then, of course.

You bet they have. Capitalism isn't the crude old system it was in the good old days: you can see the human evil in the behaviour of the establishment in the 1844 strike. Today things are more sophisticated, more efficient, more insidious.

BLOATED

We have a system today in which the many make the wealth for the few, where thousands toil, thousands starve and a few prosper, where collective bargaining is in danger of becoming illegal—if not obsolete from lack of use—and bloated politicians appear on television to exhort us to pull our belts in and work hard to increase the GNP—all in the name of 'fairness'—and few of us realise what is happening to us all.

This splendid book should rid us of all illusions. Jim Kincaid bases his case on the assumption that the poverty of the many

is the price paid for the wealth of the few. 'It is not simply that there are rich and poor. It is rather the case that some are rich because some are poor,' he writes.

He sets out to demonstrate, with figures and other evidence that will sicken and disturb you, that the welfare service we all take for granted is largely a confidence trick. The welfare state, he claims, has fostered complacency and allowed the labour movement to appear as the creator of a social utopia—'From each according to his need', remember?—but this is an illusion.

Poverty and inequality are still rife in our society and are bound to continue, since it is an essential part of the capitalist secret formula.

This is the cost of 'the system'. There must be inequality, otherwise the system will not work. Fear of social failure is the stick that drives us all. The mirage of social success is the carrot which entices us to further exertion.

Built into the very fabric of capitalism is the belief that, given private enterprise, so much wealth will be created that from the shake-out will come the funds to provide for the needy and socially inept. Listen

to them: 'The 5p supplementary benefit will give an old person sufficient hot water to fill up a hot water bottle'—Dame Joan Vickers, leading Tory welfare spokesman, *Hansard*, 17 June 1966.

And we've been thinking this was a wicked capitalist world where the aged and the poor were neglected, and now we learn they even might be able to fill hot water bottles! We'll be feeding them next! Where will it all end?

In this book you will read of those in dire need, lost in a jungle of incomprehensible bureaucracy, of the five million who live below what the government, in its infinite wisdom and mercy, calls the 'national minimum', of the gradual but sure erosion even of the feeble welfare services offered before 1970—higher charges for school meals, prescriptions, dental and eye services, the withdrawal of free milk in primary schools.

You will read of the ancient and honourable social system which makes sure the burden falls on the shoulders of those least able to bear it. The lower your income, the higher the percentage absorbed by National Insurance contributions. The average old age pensioner pays a fifth of his

or her income on various taxes.

Above all, this book shows what it is like to live in a society where *income* is taxed, but not wealth, or—if you prefer the term—'capital'.

A truly modern, welfare state must be based, not on contribution, but on citizenship—'all members of the human race who happen to be living in Britain.' As Jim Kincaid says, Britain is a rich country: estimated wealth £267,000 million. Divide that by the number of people in Britain and then ask yourself: Are you getting your fair share? Better still, read this book.

Let me end with some wise words from the old wizard Harold Wilson himself: 'What we are going to do now—we are going to do it early because it is urgent in the first weeks of a Labour government—is to provide a guaranteed income below which no one will be allowed to fall.'

Brave words Harold. What do you say, lads, are we to give him another chance? Organise a whip-round at work and send him a copy c/o the House of Commons. It might even remind him of what we all once expected of him and his party.

ROBERT GIDDINGS

Know your enemy

POLITICAL PROFILES, by Leon Trotsky, New Park, £1.

SOCIALISTS seem to spend a great deal of time abusing and attacking each other. Many people outside the movement are quite justly suspicious: 'If you can't settle your own disagreements how can you expect us to join you?' they say. And yet, though much paper and ink has been wasted in unreadable controversies, some of the arguments have been of real substance.

Never has this been more true than in the period after the outbreak of the First World War. Some so-called socialists were sitting in the cabinet rooms urging on workers to kill and be killed in defence of the 'fatherland'. Other socialists, members of the same parties, were being threatened and persecuted for organising opposition to the war.

This period is recreated in this selection of articles by Trotsky. Even the best journalism is short-lived, and some of the pieces are too short and slight to make much sense 60 years later, but several are well worth reading, and give a vivid picture of the men and women who represented European socialism in the years before the Russian Revolution—Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Karl Kautsky, Jean Jaures and Plekhanov.

Many of those Trotsky describes are what are often called 'centrists'—that is, socialists who one day are with the revolutionaries and the next day against them. All too often, in factional squabbles, the term centrist has become merely a piece of abuse, a convenient label to stick on an enemy's head.

Ideals

But, as Trotsky shows in a series of brilliant character sketches, this just isn't enough. Such people have two sides to them and unless we can grasp both sides, we cannot understand just how dangerous they are.

The socialists who betrayed the workers in 1914 were men who really did embody much of what was best in the working-class movement: they had fought great struggles and they had high ideals. Otherwise their betrayal could not have been so great and so damaging.

Nowhere is this shown better than in Trotsky's articles on Plekhanov. Plekhanov was 'the first Russian crusader for marxism,' the man whose books helped to shape the marxism of Lenin and Trotsky. But Plekhanov in 1914 went over to patriotism. Trotsky's articles are a model of how to be objective and committed at the same time.

There is no softness here. Trotsky does not hesitate to be savage if savagery is required. It is hard to imagine a comment more damning than his reluctance to stick the knife into Plekhanov: 'One would like to pass by this repulsive spectacle with eyes closed: that of the "father" of the party drunk with chauvinism and politically denuded. But one cannot: this outrage is a political fact.'

But the savagery is never an end in itself. Always it is part of an attempt to grasp every side of a many-sided reality.

IAN BIRCHALL



The empty drudgery of his life has so narrowed his vision that he recognises no kinship ... only the railroad company

FILMS by Barry Almeida

THOSE society has robbed of honour, dignity and the right to happiness, often seek to disguise their suffering behind the cloak of false identities and grandiloquent titles.

This is always marked among the oppressed. It can be seen in the Southern States roadsweeper who throughout his working life is despised but on Sunday becomes a most reverent Deacon in the Baptist Church, or the 19th century British worker who found self-respect and worth in the ritual and companionship of the Masonic Lodges.

The Emperor of the North is a film about men who had to endure the ultimate in degradation and brutalisation—the vast, weary, army of disinherited vagabonds spewed up by the great American Depression of 1933, exiled in their own land to roam a continent in fruitless search of vanished work and homes.

Of those floating unemployed, drifting and striving in missions and shelters, sleeping under bridges and on pavements where the urine and bodies are found frozen side by side on early winter mornings, only the hobos who rode the railroads escaped the stupefying despair of the bread queues. They asserted their personalities and independence by wandering from Arkansas to California, taking from the transcontinental lines the mobility a man needed to find work—even if their only achievement was to prevent themselves from both freezing and starving at the same time.

Robert Aldrich's film skilfully explores the social climate of the 1930s through the fanatical hatred of two bewildered and demoralised men.

Shack, played by Ernest Borgnine, is a brutal red-necked railguard, whose weight of bitterness and frustration has found expression in an insane obsession with his job. He is a figure familiar in the factory.

The empty drudgery of his life has so narrowed his vision of the world that he recognises no affinity or kinship with his fellows, prizing only the railroad company and the petty symbols of authority and privilege it allows him. Meek and conscientious to his employer, towards another worker he is death. And Shack would rather kill a man than give him a free ride on the 'Nineteen'.

Beaten

The Emperor of the North (Lee Marvin) is a part of America that died when Washington became the capital of an empire not a republic. An A1 hobo, he has delicately perfected the art of survival. From the ill-fitting relief suit to the unshaven jewels and the greasy cap permanently stuck on the top of his balding head, he exudes a confident mixture of defiance and low peasant cunning. Along with the yard workers who are united in their hatred of Shack, he represents all that was beaten and crushed but not cowed by the Depression.

Inevitably Marvin, haphazardly

bumming, rides Shack's train, and his success and his determination to repeat his triumph fuels a demonic rivalry between the two men that culminates in a thousand-mile duel of incredible savagery through the Oregon countryside.

The Emperor of the North is in no sense a masterpiece or even an outstanding film. The only originality it can claim is a strong hostility to women, who it either caricatures or totally excludes.

The eternal triangle is represented, of course: Cigaret a young hobo, is first helped and then rejected by Marvin when his callow bragging interferes with the man-to-man relationship with Shack: 'Kid, you ain't got no class,' seems destined to go down as one of the immortal lines of the cinema.

But with racing locomotives, enough violence and excitement is generated to guarantee the film the maximum possible audience. The most horrifying of several authentic scenes shows Shack ridding the speeding train of hobos by trailing a heavy spanner beneath the freight cars so that it ricochets off the metallic gravel into the bodies of the men as they cling precariously to the chassis.

Lighter moments are a hair-raising near collision between the No 19 and an express train, and the canny Marvin coating the rails in old grease so that the passing trains will slow to a speed that an old hobo can jump.

All in all an enjoyable film if you like that kind of thing.

IS NEWS

More than 100 at meeting on press

NOTTINGHAM:—More than 100 people attended an International Socialists meeting last week on The Millionaire Press and local militants from the mines, the electrical trades, the hospitals, Raleigh Industries and the local newspaper discussed the lessons of the recent dispute at T Bailey Forman, which publishes the local Evening Post.

Arthur Palmer (NUM) said that while The Press, the paper produced by the locked-out journalists and printworkers, was good, they should have used the bosses' press for themselves. Geoff Johnson, AUEW militant and IS member, said that stopping the bosses' paper should have been the priority rather than trying to compete with it.

The meeting also discussed the need for a socialist alternative to the capitalist press, and agreed that a socialist press could only survive if it was a weapon of a fighting organisation. The lessons of the failures of the Daily Herald and Seven Days had to be learnt.

A measure of the interest in the International Socialists was the sale of 42 copies of the latest IS pamphlet The Struggle for Workers Power. Three people joined IS.

Car pamphlet

GLASGOW:—The Albion Motors IS branch published this week a six-page pamphlet titled The Albion MDW Plan, as part of a campaign to make the 2500 British

Leyland workers in the factory fully aware of the dangers of Measured Day Working. It analyses the draft agreement, pointing out the absence of Mutuality clauses and the existence of penalty clauses, and concludes with a Guide to Action.

Copies of the pamphlet are available at 10p (including postage) from Albion IS, 64 Queen St, Glasgow C1.

Conference

THE Socialist Worker Industrial Conference is to be held in Manchester on Sunday 11 November. Details of coaches being arranged to the conference should be sent to Socialist Worker for publication on this page.

The executive committee of IS has decided to produce a pamphlet for the conference on The Fight against Phase 3.

Engineers

THE executive committee of IS has decided that IS members in the AUEW should support the Broad Left Engineering Voice meeting in Birmingham on Sunday 9 September at Digbeth Hall, 11am. A pamphlet on the engineering pay claim will be produced. IS branches should send in orders for this now.



A women's band leads the mass walk-out

PICTURE: Bernard Street

Village against gasman

by Merfyn Jones and Derek Jones

SOUTH WALES:—'We fought the ironmasters, we fought the coal barons, now the gas bandits,' read one banner carried by the mass picket and rally of more than 2000 Welsh workers who marched out of nine factories on the Hirwaun industrial estate near Aberdare last week. The mass walk-out, which was

also supported by local miners, was the latest move in the struggle of the people of Hirwaun to prevent two massive gas tanks being built right on their doorsteps.

The tanks, 150ft high and 150ft in diameter, are to be built less than half a mile from their village and only 200 yards from the industrial estate. Three months ago similar storage tanks exploded in New York, killing 46 people. As well as the danger of explosion there would be a constant emission of gas from the tanks which could seriously impair ventilation of nearby Tower-Fernhill Colliery.

Shock

The village itself is already marred by three massive blocks of high-rise flats, so this is no battle to protect the 'olde worlde charm' of some rural retreat. The struggle is that of workers pushed around too long but now determined not to be pushed around any longer and let their

community be scarred again by ugliness and tragedy. The tanks will bring virtually no employment and will be grotesque and dangerous.

Hirwaun, or so the bureaucrats thought, was the ideal place to put them, far away from their own plush houses in the picturesque vale of Glamorgan.

They have received a rude shock. Despite police provocation and violence, round-the-clock picketing by villagers and local factory workers, many of them women, has forced all work on the site to stop. The site has been declared black by trade unionists and at a crowded meeting last week, delegates from 50 union branches and shop stewards committees pledged their support for the picketing and resolved to close down every pit and factory in the area if the Gas Board continues with its plans.

This outstanding demonstration of the power of a united working class has panicked the Gas Board where delegations, MPs, and 'the constitutional channels' were a dismal failure. All work on the site has now stopped and, though the battle is far from over, there seems little the Gas Board or the government can now do.

WHAT'S ON

Copy for What's On must arrive by first post Monday morning. Adverts will not be accepted over the phone. Charges are 5p per line, semi-display 10p per line. CASH WITH COPY. No insertions without payment. Invoices cannot be sent.

IS MEETINGS

MERSEYSIDE DISTRICT IS public meeting
THE 1926 GENERAL STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS FOR TODAY. Speaker Harry Wicks (active socialist for more than 50 years and a local leader in the General Strike). Wednesday 5 September, 8pm, Strand Hotel, Brunswick Street (near Pier Head).

EDINBURGH AREA IS public meeting
THE MINERS' PAY CLAIM AND THE WAY FORWARD. Speaker Bill Message (Yorkshire IS organiser). Saturday 1 September, 11am, Mayfield Labour Club, near Dalkeith. All welcome.

GLASGOW IS Shiftworkers meeting
Monday 10 September, 3pm. Why we need a revolutionary party. Speaker Tony Cliff. At IS Books, 64 Queen Street, Glasgow C1.

WANDSWORTH IS public meeting
PHASE THREE: THE BATTLE AHEAD. Speaker John Palmer. 8pm, Wednesday 5 September, Battersea Library, Lavender Hill, SW11.

THE UNACCEPTABLE FACE OF CAPITALISM
Speaker Tony Cliff
CLYDEBANK TOWN HALL on Monday 10 September, 7.30pm.
PAISLEY TOWN HALL on Tuesday 11 September, 7.30pm.
EAST KILBRIDE, The Murray, on Wednesday 12 September, 7.30pm.
GLASGOW AUEW HALL, 145 West Regent Street, on Thursday 13 September, 7.30pm.

EDINBURGH IS public meeting
WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE WELFARE STATE? Speaker Jim Kincaid, author of Poverty and Equality in Britain, recently published by Penguin Books. Wednesday 19 September, 7.30pm, Trade Union Centre, 12/14 Picardy Place.

TEESSIDE IS RALLY
Paul Foot speaks on The Facts of Life in Tory Britain, and How to Fight for Socialism. Thurs 6 September, 8pm, James Finegan Hall, Eston.

BARNET IS public meeting: The Millionaire Press. Speaker Nigel Fountain (SW journalist). Wednesday 5 September, Bull and Butcher, High Road, Whetstone.

CHELMSFORD IS public meeting: The Crisis in British Capitalism, Why it won't go away, and Why Economic Expansion will be at the expense of the Working Class. Monday 3 September, 8pm, Cricketers' Arms, Moulsham Street.

IS AUTOMOTIVE FRACTION: Essential meeting for all IS carworkers. Sunday 16 September, 11am to 4.30pm, Digbeth Civic Hall (Lecture Room 3), Birmingham. Session 1: The Carworker, introduced by Gerry Jones (Chrysler, Stoke). Session 2: Phase Three and the Motor Industry, introduced by Roger Cox (CAV, Acton). For further information, phone IS industrial department at 01-739 6273.

LEIGH IS public meeting: What is IS? Speaker John Deason. Wednesday 12 September, 8pm, The Globe, Bradshaw Gate, Leigh. ALL WELCOME.

ALBION MOTORS IS public meeting: Tory Incomes Policy and Productivity Deals. Speaker Tony Cliff. Wednesday 12 September, 5pm, Partick Burgh Hall.

AGGREGATE MEETING for ALL London IS student members: Monday 17 September, 7pm, at 8 Cottons Gardens, London E2.

IS NOTICES

COMRADES coming to Colchester in September/October please contact Mike Voss, 61 New Park Street, Colchester. Phone Colchester 49621. Possibility of finding accommodation.

WORKERS WANTED
TYPIST needed by Socialist Worker to take news stories over the telephone (headphones) on Mondays and Tuesdays. Write to SW Editorial, Corbridge Works, Corbridge Crescent, London E2 9DS or phone 01-739 9043.

IS JOURNAL needs editorial assistant and business manager. Typing essential.

TYPIST needed by SW Litho Printers. Interesting work but must be reasonably accurate.

PACKER needed by IS to work in warehouse helping to distribute printed material. Driving license would be useful. For above three jobs, apply Jim Nichol, Corbridge Works, Corbridge Crescent, London E2. Phone 01-739 1870.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED by IS teacher from 1 September in Haringey, Hackney or anywhere North East London. Contact Neil Rogall, c/o 68 Bedford Road, London E17.

IS COMRADE, up for Sussex University, urgently needs accommodation in Brighton. Please ring 01-385 9066.

IS MEMBER wants to share flat with other members in North London. Anyone with spare room please write to Box MQ, Corbridge Works, Corbridge Crescent, London E2, or phone 739 2639.

MEETINGS & NOTICES

ISC public meeting on present situation in Indochina. Speakers include Lek Hor Tan (GRUNK representative) and John Gittings. Monday 3 September, 7.30pm, Room S075, St Clements Building, London School of Economics.

GKN WORKER public meeting
THE FREEZE: HOW WE CAN WIN PHASE THREE. Speaker Tony Cliff. Tuesday 4 September, 8pm, The Church Tavern (corner of Waterworks Street and Lichfield Road, near Spaghetti Junction), Birmingham.

BUSH THEATRE W12 743 5050 8:00 Shepherds Bush Green (next door to BBC TV). RAMSAY MACDONALD — THE LAST TEN DAYS written and performed by the Belt and Braces Theatre Co. 65p and 35p students plus 25p membership.

FIGHT THE RENT RISES! National Conference for tenants and trade unionists. Sunday 23 September, 2pm-6pm, in Manchester (exact meeting place yet to be fixed). Delegates and visitors credentials 10p each from Conference Organising Committee, 61 Tylney Croft, Harlow, Essex.

THE JOKE'S OVER—a survey of the 'Social Needs of Homosexuals', published by Rat Studies and Gayprints. A valuable contribution to gay liberation! Writing on the Wall. Price 20p (inc p&pd) from Gayprints, Dept SW, Box GP, 197 Kings Cross Road, London WC1.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MARXISM Today. The Socialist Party aims at building a world community without frontiers based on common ownership—with production solely for use—not profit. It opposes all other political parties, all leadership, all racialism, all war. The September Socialist Standard considers the importance of Marx's ideas today. Free copy from Dept SW, The Socialist Party of Great Britain, 52 Clapham High Street, London SW4.

No 8 (London) Divisional Council, ASTMS
sends fraternal greetings
-TUC 1973

ONE-DAY ACTION WINS DISPUTE

CORNWALL:—Rank and file action, against the advice of the local union official, has won a crucial victory against the management at the John Heathcoats factory at Pool, near Camborne.

A fortnight ago two machine operators, well-known militants on the shop floor Rob Paterson and Don Todd, were sacked for alleged 'bad time-keeping'. At once, a leaflet was produced entitled 'Stop Talking and Fight', warning of sackings if the victimisation of the two men was allowed to stand.

'The eyes of all trade union members in this area will be on the workers at Heathcoats to see what action is taken to get these two union members reinstated immediately', it said.

To the horror of the Transport and General Workers' district secretary, Harry Stephens, all 400 workers promptly walked out on strike. Stephens whined to the local press—the Camborne Redruth Packet—that the leaflet was 'diabolical' and 'misleading' and had caused the strike. He made some dark threats about what would happen to those who produced it.

The workers responded by publishing two more leaflets, one explaining the strike in detail, the

other attacking Stephens. 'Who needs a prosecutor with a defence like Stephens?' it asked.

The next day Stephens managed to persuade the workers to go back to work—though only by 178 votes to 135. But the management had had a taste of the workers' will to fight, and the two men were reinstated the next day.

The lessons of the Heathcoats strike are clear to all workers there—and to workers in the neighbouring Holmans factories at Camborne and at the Pendarves Mine, who joined the Heathcoats pickets. One militant told Socialist Worker: 'The strike was entirely a rank and file affair and a big break-through in this factory. Success was achieved by the rank and file acting on their own.'

STC stewards called before committee

NORTH LONDON:—The anti-racist strike at STC, New Southgate, is in its seventh week, demanding the reinstatement of Roderick Adams, the black worker sacked after only 8 months training as a setter.

After a petition by some of the black stewards on strike, the white stewards who have been strike-breaking and siding with the management have been called before the AUEW district committee. A strike meeting was to be held on Thursday to discuss the continuation of the strike.

Don't leave it to chance: take out a postal subscription to SW

29 fight 'behind backs' deal

PAISLEY:—29 office and supervisory workers, most of them women, have been on strike at the Slumberland bed factory for 10 weeks to back their demand for union recognition.

They are all members of ASTMS, the supervisory union. They applied for recognition of ASTMS last September and management replied by signing an agreement with the furniture and allied trades union, FTAT, giving them sole negotiating rights.

FTAT officials have instructed their members in all seven Slumberland plants to co-operate with management during the dispute. But FTAT members at the Southwold factory are challenging this attitude by calling on the union to reverse its decision.

Management is attempting to confuse and divide the workers by spreading the story that the dispute is an inter-union squabble. FTAT members at Southwold have called on their union to deny the management's claims publicly.

Pat Caulfield, the ASTMS steward at Paisley, told Socialist Worker: 'This is definitely not an inter-union squabble. The management went behind our backs in doing this deal. The fight is with the management.'

The Paisley workers have only a short history of union organisation and are facing their first battle with management. ASTMS has made the strike official and now it is up to FTAT members in all Slumberland factories to support the office workers' struggle.

Fund launched to aid 'conspiracy' three

LUTON:—A defence committee has been formed to aid the three Irish Republicans charged with conspiracy, and their families.

The three, Sean Campbell, Gerry Mealy and Philip Sheridan, were arrested by the Special Branch and charged after all-night questioning and beating. They are now in the 'maximum security' wing of Leicester Prison awaiting trial.

The defence committee, which includes members of the Republican movement, the International Socialists and the Labour Party, is organising to picket Luton courthouse whenever the three men appear and to collect money for their defence and their families.

Donations to Irish Republican Prisoners Fund, 89 Ashton Road, Luton, Beds.

Steelmen march

GLASGOW:—A 20-strong contingent of International Socialists joined the first 'Stop the Steel Closures' march last Wednesday. The 300-strong demonstration was made up of steelworkers from the threatened Tolleross Foundry, delegates from other British Steel plants involved in the national action committee, and shop stewards from Albion Motors, Yarrows, Chrysler, Govan Shipbuilders and other local factories.

At the meeting that followed speakers from Shotton, River Don and Lackenby steel plants pledged their support in the struggle to stop the closures. This campaign could be a key test for the rank-and-file steelworkers' national action committee which meets next in September.

50 more needed

SOUTH LONDON:—The Wandsworth branch of NALGO, the government officers' union, called on the union's executive last week to organise a special conference on pay. It needs resolutions from 50 branches to force the executive to call such a conference, and Wandsworth branch is hoping others will follow suit.

STEWARDS UNDERMINE PAY FIGHT

NORTH LONDON:—The 450 coach-builders and engineers in dispute with Rolls-Royce at the Mulliner Park Ward division, Willesden, are getting no where fast.

As the dispute enters its 11th week the 24 men laid off for refusing new pay structures are keeping a picket on the works and meetings

STRIKERS FIGHT UNION ROMANCE

SHEFFIELD:—100 strikers at Footprints Tools have been on the picket line for nine weeks since a leading engineering union steward was sacked for calling an 'unofficial' meeting at work.

The meeting was held to discuss what action to take over two AUEW members who had been suspended for refusing to work until their piece rates had been sorted out. The sacking of the steward was a clear attempt by management to break the

by Sheila McGregor

AUEW in the factory.

Eighteen months ago there was no union organisation at Footprints. Now the AUEW has 100 members and the General and Municipal 200.

As soon as management realised the workers were determined to join a union and many wanted the AUEW they tried to introduce the notoriously non-militant GMWU.

At first most workers were in the

AUEW but the high turnover of workers due to bad wages and conditions enabled management to swing the balance in favour of the GMWU.

New workers were told only about the GMWU and management operated the 'check-off system' under which union dues are deducted from the wage packet.

From the beginning, management's aim has been to get rid of the AUEW.

When the managing director's son returned from a world business tour, he refused to recognise the AUEW. After a 10-day strike he changed his mind.

Footprints is one of several small engineering firms which belong to an employers' organisation in Sheffield known as the Lighter Trades Employers' Association.

The Association negotiates with the GMWU over wages and conditions and only the small craft unions are allowed to send along representatives to these talks.

Clearly Footprints do not want to have strong AUEW organisation which would destroy their sweetheart arrangement with the GMWU. And equally clearly, the GMWU does not want the AUEW either.

EXCUSE

At the start of this latest strike Jack Stovin, the GMWU regional official, went to the picket line to urge his members to go to work. His members have also been doing the strikers' jobs.

After a leaflet issued by Sheffield International Socialists pointed out Stovin's role as the leader of the scabs, he told the local press 'that some of his members were taking the attitude that if they were being accused of blacklegging they might as well do so.'

The IS leaflet was used as an excuse by the GMWU shop stewards to break off talks with the AUEW and also by the AUEW district secretary to stop one of the shop stewards addressing an IS public meeting.

The strikers are receiving financial help from an AUEW district levy and the local GEC Traction plant has sent them large amounts of food.

ACTION

Support has been promised by an impressive number of convenors in the large factories in Sheffield but the strikers need action not words.

Twenty-four hour pickets are needed to stop all supplies getting in and out. Despite blacking of the major suppliers, some steel and oil are still getting through.

With 26,000 AUEW members in Sheffield, the district committee should not find it too difficult to organise a mass picket which would stop the factory in hours and win the right of the workers to organise in the union of their choice.

The local branch of the International Socialists held a meeting in support of the strike. £6 was raised and collection sheets were sent to Chrysler, Coventry, and Perkins, Peterborough.

Donations and messages of support to: Arthur Hodgson, Footprints Strike Committee, c/o The Royal Oak, Hollis Croft, Sheffield 1.



Mrs Ingleby and four of her six children PICTURE: Peter Harrap (Report)

NORTH LONDON:—600 people on Clapton Park Estate, Hackney, have warned they will fight council bailiffs if they try to evict squatter Rosie Ingleby and her six children from their home in Pedro Street.

After two invasions of the town hall by squatters, the residents have signed a petition demanding the Inglebys be given a decent home and say they will demonstrate until the council do something.

But now the Labour council, which has declared its sudden opposition to the

Housing Finance Act, warns that it has declared war on squatters who jump the housing queue and plans to stop being a 'soft touch' to homeless families. So far, though, the council has not declared war on speculators who deliberately leave property empty and watch its value mount.

Says Ken Wilson, chairman of the housing management committee: 'It seems there is an organisation in Hackney that has the impression my council is a soft touch for rehousing homeless families,

regardless of where they come from.

'This attitude is going to change. We are not going to rehouse any homeless family who just come along and plonk themselves on the borough.'

Councillor Wilson claims that Mrs Ingleby owes the council more than £300 in rent and that she refused the offer of a place on which the council had spent £500 and had promised to re-decorate the inside and put in a toilet. 'I wouldn't mind living there myself,' he said.

Mrs Ingleby, who is also accused of attacking a council official at a demonstration, says all the allegations are 'a pack of lies'. She said she only owed the council £17 in rent. 'We turned down the house because it had an antiquated outside lavatory, woodworm, was badly decorated and in the wrong neighbourhood for my daughter to attend school.'

'I doubt whether the council spent £30 on decorating it. If councillor Wilson wants it, he can bloody well have it.' Mrs Ingleby says she's been struck off the council waiting list after nine years.

Council refuses to put up rents

EAST LONDON:—Another London Labour council has joined the battle against the Tory Rent Act. Last week Hackney Council voted not to implement the next stage of the Act, which would mean an extra 50p a week for all council tenants to pay from the beginning of October.

There were loud cheers from the packed public gallery as the council passed a resolution by 35 votes to 22 saying that rents were too high already and that the government should be told to freeze rents as they had done with wages.

To comply with the Act, the

council should have passed a motion increasing rents by 50p a week. Before the meeting, local tenants and trade unionists lobbied councillors.

But they should not be complacent over the vote. Great pressure to force the council to comply with the Act will be mounted by the government, with threats of surcharges on councillors and the withdrawal of subsidies for council house building.

All tenants and trade union groups should organise meetings to prepare for the next stage of the fight against the Act—with or without support from the council.



I would like to join the International Socialists

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**SHEFFIELD STRIKE IN
WEEK 10 / HACKNEY
JOINS RENTS FIGHT**

Socialist Worker

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This is a series that no reader of Socialist Worker should miss—and should make sure that his and her workmates don't miss, particularly those who say that a successful socialist revolution 'cannot happen here'.

Also next week industrial reporter **Laurie Flynn** will be reporting from the Blackpool TUC. On the eve of the Tories' Phase Three incomes policy, this year's congress takes on an added significance as shop floor pressure mounts on the union bureaucrats to call off the cosy chats with the wage freezers of Whitehall.

You can't afford to miss Socialist Worker next week—and every week as the autumn and winter battles against the Tories and bosses start to hot up. Socialist Worker is a vital weapon in every struggle. Buy it, read it and win more readers in your workplace to extend its influence.

ASIAN FRAMED BY THE POLICE AND BEATEN UP

IF YOU REALLY want to grasp what the backdated decision of the House of Lords on the deportation of so-called illegal immigrants really means, then take note of the case of 26-year-old engineering worker **Abdul Rashid Malik**.

Abdul came to Britain from Pakistan in March of 1968. He went through all the

SW Reporter

required routines and his passport was stamped. He settled in London and took up a job in the Perrivale Guterman engineering works in west London. Apart from all the usual discrimination any black or Asian worker experiences, all went well—until

two weeks ago.

When Abdul arrived for work on the late turn at 2.45pm on 15 August, he clocked in as usual. Then he was informed by the company personnel manager that two policemen wanted to interview him. Abdul went along to see to them in the office kindly placed at their disposal by management. Abdul presumed that the visit might be connected with his application to become a British citizen.

Abdul had to do this if he wanted to remain in Britain after Pakistan left the Commonwealth.

The two policemen questioned him closely for two hours at the factory and then insisted that he accompany them to Southall police station. He arrived there at approximately 5pm and was taken upstairs to the interrogation room.

There were six or seven policemen in the room at the time. Abdul was seated in a chair and the policemen took it in turns to question him.

After a few rounds of this, the Southall police got down to the serious business. They took turns to beat and torture Abdul Malik to get a 'confession'. One of the policemen closed his eyelids and then another beat him in the stomach.

HOSPITAL

Others stamped on his feet, beat him on the knees with a truncheon or occasionally hit him in his genitals. On several occasions Abdul was forced to stand up. His arms and nose were twisted.

Policemen tried to choke him and banged his head against the wall. Still Abdul refused to make a fake confession. Each time he refused, he was beaten again.

Eventually after just over three hours of this Abdul was released without restrictions. He contacted his cousin Gulzar Ahmed who got him to a doctor, Dr Razia Moosvi, who practices in Southall. Dr Moosvi, on seeing the serious bruises and abrasions, one of which was bleeding, sent Abdul to Hillingdon Hospital where a full examination was made.

But this was not the end of Abdul's contact with the racist Immigration Acts. Last Wednesday the police contacted Abdul by telephone and ordered him back to Southall police station.

Abdul was then taken to the Queen's Building at Heathrow Airport. After Abdul was seized a second time his cousin Gulzar Ahmed worked frantically contacting police, lawyers and the Home Office. It was just as well. If he had not then Abdul would unquestionably have been deported.

Last Saturday he was finally released after his cousin had made a High Court application. £2000 bail had to be put up.

What is needed is thorough organising work among the black and Asian communities and in factories and other workplaces to get the racist Act off the statute books.



Squat clash with council

TOWER HAMLETS:—The council has told 35 squatters occupying homes in Parfett Street and Myrtle Street, East London, that it will buy up the property in October. The day after making this promise the council evicted some homeless families, so now the squatters have warned that they will take over a block of empty flats unless the council acts. One mystery has been the silence of Councillor Johnny Orwell, ex-mayor and UCATT building worker, who has remained quiet over demanding homes for the homeless and exposing the 'gentrification' of the East End by property spivs. PICTURE: PETER HARRAP (Report)

GEC fight goes on

COVENTRY:—The strike by women production workers at GEC's Spon Street factory has now entered its fourth week. The women are demanding that six jobs be retimed to bring their piecework rates into line with other workers.

After attempts by AUEW convenor Albert Beardmore to weaken the women's resolve, a mass meeting last Thursday voted to continue the stoppage. But it also instructed the stewards to seek another meeting with management.

Meanwhile the women are organising a picket of the AUEW district committee which meets this week. The meeting has to decide whether to support Albert Beardmore and his anti-strike activities or Elsie Moles, the deputy convenor who has been in the forefront of the fight

and has the support of the majority of women workers in the plant.

Albert Beardmore has been trying to get Mrs Moles removed from the post of deputy convenor.

Last week also saw the beginning of action over another claim by women workers in GEC's Coventry plants.

The 'key girls' who supervise sections of assembly work are demanding equal pay with the male chargehands who do identical work. The women came out on strike on Thursday and Friday last week, causing numerous lay-offs. They plan to strike for two days every week until their claim is met.

The strikers at Spon Street are getting no change from the Ministry of Social Security and desperately need financial support. Donations should be sent to GEC Spon Street strike committee, c/o 19 Lindley Road, Stoke, Coventry.

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