IMMIGRATION
REPEAL THE RACIST 1967 ACT

In early January, Enoch Powell hit the headlines once again. The subject of his tirade, this time, was the government's alleged 'covering up' for the fact that it had exceeded its 'immigration quotas' in early 1973. Powell's speech, coming after the press uproar over overseas students 'flying off' the British taxpayer and immigrant workers entering the country without work permits, was carefully timed. It was clearly intended to whip up racial prejudice by suggesting that the real cause of the high jobless totals was the influx of black workers. The response of the Labour leaders to his attack was shameful, if predictable. They meekly admitted a clerical error—had they been made and permitted not to repeat it, this. Spinetise attitude is not new of course but stretches back to 1964 when, shocked by the defeat of a prominent Labour MP in the midlands due to an anti-black campaign, they hurriedly introduced a White Paper pledging black immigration to 8,000 a year.

Immigration

Since that time the main aim of the Labour leaders has been to talk of anti-racial policies, introducing ever more restrictive laws. In 1968, for example, James Callaghan went further by introducing the Immigration Act which he defended against Powell by saying it had kept out more blacks than anyone's law. The present Immigration Act, passed by the Tory government, in 1971, is, therefore, merely the most vicious in a long series of such Acts. It introduces a close liaison bar on entry into Britain of all those who do not meet the潜移民 officers are denied elementary rights. They can, for example, be arrested without a warrant & deported without right of appeal simply for being considered a threat to the public good.

The fact that Labour has collapsed in introducing racial restrictions over the years—& continues to implement the 1971 Act—has created a climate of legalised racism in which the speeches of Powell appear increasingly realistic. Powell is, after all, with his talk of 'Britishness', merely taking the racist implications of these Acts to their logical conclusion.

Dangers

The danger of these policies is becoming only too clear today with mass unemployment on the cards. He going back down, before racism such as Powell—the Labour leaders have laid the ground for a racial backlash. They have, more precisely, created a climate that could lead to a split in the workers' movement as attention is turned away from the real causes of social problems by creating a scapegoat only too noticeable by its colour. This has already begun to happen in the refusal by the NUT to allow foreign teachers to teach immigrant children or by Harry Lwin's recent call for no foreign workers to be allowed in the catering industry.

The fact that such an attitude is beginning to spread in the immigration debate means that socialists are faced with a heavy responsibility. Unless it can meet this challenge, the Labour party will come under the scrutiny of the labour movement, not only of the workers' movement but also of the whole community. The NAC's decision, therefore, not to use the existing powers of the NUT to prevent the government from abolishing the Trade Union Act, is a serious error.

The struggle continues.

ABORTION

The Struggle Continues

Last February, in a free vote in the House of Commons, it was decided by a large majority to re-establish the Select Committee to inquire into the proposal to abolish the anti-abortion bill. This decision to set up the committee represents a major concession to the anti-abortion lobby (SPUC) which, in the preceding months, had mustered a massive 60,000 strong demonstration to influence MPs and influence the government. The re-establishment of the Select Committee—which has already made proposals to curb abortion rights—is clearly a major setback for women in this country. It is a major setback because, under its terms of reference, its only course of action is to determine how far to go in undermining the Select Committee approved by the 1967 Act. It was immediately this decision which prompted the pro-abortion MPs to resign from the Select Committee. They rightly pointed out there was no point participating in a body that was already firmly biased against abortion.

Set-back

The 'liberated' by the pro-abortion MPs is quite genuine. The only proposals to emerge out of this Select Committee will be those forcing women, once again, to undergo the dangers and humiliation of anti-abortion struggle. The Select Committee, in its report on the 1967 Act, has already, ignored all the evidence presented before it. The Select Committee is in favour of the 1967 Act & of all options. There is no intention to make the further evidence will help them alter their opinion.

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Single Issue

The main threat, the IMT says, is the creation of more single issues. This is the way the selling the NAC from a single issue to their right wing. The IMT sees a single issue is the way the selling the NAC from a single issue to their right wing. The IMT sees a single issue as the way the selling the NAC from a single issue to their right wing.

Campaign to repeal the Immigration Act

ALL OUT APRIL 11

On April 11th, CRIAR is organising a mass demonstration in London. Like other campaigns (the National Abortion Campaign and the Anti-Expulsion Movement), CRIAR has attracted the hostility of the National Front which has, in the past, tried to disrupt its meetings.

There is no doubt that the National Front will organise a counter-demonstration on April 11th or go further and attempt to break up the CRIAR demonstration itself.

They will not succeed in this of the demonstration is large and well-staffed. The LSA would therefore add its voice to that of CRIAR in using the left to help build for the April 11th march and to ensure it is well defended.

B. Swart

Sabina Roberts speaking at Colchester NAC

Articles on Abortion, Unemployment, Labour Party, S.L.P., Education Cuts, Fascism, Stalinism, Portugal, Spain, Zimbabwe

(Cont'd on page 8)
PROTEST

More than eighty Soviet political prisoners staged a hunger strike in late May. The strikers held for the duration of the 21st congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

According to the Feb 28th United Press International dispatch from Moscow, dissidents were seeking her relief. The demonstration had been denied the right to present their demands directly to the Congress. But it had also sparked widespread anti-Soviet demonstrations.

The revolt, by and large, involved the inhabitants of the prison camps in the Urals and Siberia.

ABORTION FIGHT

Abortion has emerged as a major issue for the new minority government.

Last year, more than 500,000 signatures were collected in support of the Law of Soviet abortion, adopted under the finding of the Ministry of Women. The law imposes a wide range of penalties on women who choose to end their pregnancies.

The law was passed in December, with the backing of the Communist Party.

The two countries of the former Soviet Union, which had a large number of abortions, have been reclassified as the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Scottish Labour Party

In a Glasgow Herald opinion poll, held early this month, it was estimated that the recently formed Scottish Labour Party (SLP) would be guaranteed 8% of the total Scottish vote in the next general election. This suggests that even if the SLP's vote is cut to 12,000 members in the next two years, it will continue to be a force in the Scottish political scene.

The party was formed in 1981, after the merger of the Scottish Labour Party and the Scottish Socialists.

The merger was seen as an attempt to create a more radical alternative to the established parties.

The result was a significant increase in the party's membership, which has continued to grow ever since.

The party's success has led to increased support for its policies, particularly in the areas of education, health and social welfare.

It is hoped that this trend will continue, and that the Scottish Labour Party will continue to play a significant role in Scottish politics.

Vorster

This is also the reason why South Africa's Defence Minister, Mr Vorster, is major backer of the Smith regime, and why his involvement as a member of the Smith regime, was the main reason why Mr Vorster was able to come to terms with the moderate regime in South Africa.

Vorster's tendency to negotiate realistically and willing to compromise is one of the reasons why he was able to negotiate with the Imperialists.
FASSISM: The Debate on the left

Angela Michelson

Fascism is once again a subject of debate within the radical and labour movement. This has become active in many campaigns against immigration and deportations. In the United Kingdom, the National Front (NF) has received much attention as a result of its militant, anti-immigration rhetoric. The NF has been accused of being fascist, and this has led to a series of debates and discussions within the labour movement.

Q. Are there dangers in using the term "fascist"? Yes, if used casually, it can be dangerous. However, if used carefully, it can be useful in highlighting the similarities between the NF and fascist movements.

Q. What are the conditions for the rise of mass fascist movements? The rise of mass fascist movements is often associated with political and economic crisis, a sense of national decline, and a feeling of threat from external enemies. In the case of the NF, its rhetoric against immigration and the perceived threat it poses to British identity has contributed to its growth.

Q. Is fascism a threat today? Yes, it is a threat today. Fascism is a form of dominant ideology that seeks to control and dominate society through the use of violence and intimidation. The NF has been accused of using similar tactics.

Q. What is the basis of the debate on fascism? The debate on fascism revolves around the question of whether the NF and other far-right groups are fascist. Some argue that they are, while others argue that they are not.

Q. Why are these debates important? These debates are important because they help to clarify the nature of the political landscape and the challenges facing the labour movement.

Pressure

While acting under pressure from the rank-and-file, the union bureaucracy can sometimes be brought to heel. In the case of the Geranium case, the union was forced to respond to the demands of the rank-and-file.

Ruthless Fight

The fact that this leadership has been rooted in the party from its creation makes it difficult for any opposition to challenge it. However, there are signs that this leadership is becoming more open to criticism from within the party.
In our opinion: WILSON’S RESIGNATION

Wilson's resignation last month was timed, he suggested, to coincide with a period of 'truce' opening up before the government when no urgent problems were pressing. The personal reasons for Wilson's resignation are not important. The timing was.

Far from coinciding with a 'truce', Wilson's decision to go coincided with a period of growing hostility to his government's decision to stay the tributary MPs to abstain on the government's cutlery legislation - and their later decision to sponsor the National Assembly on Unemployment due to launch a campaign against government policy this spring - is revealing of the type of pressure Wilson was under.

Wilson's resignation is based precisely on an awareness of these tensions and the fact that, in the coming period as unemployment escalates and inflation continues to soar, the pressures in the party will increase.

Disintegration

This growing polarisation within the Labour Party under the mass discontent developing outside - as in the recent strike by 50,000 Scottish workers against Healy's sack of trend - and economic cuts like those stand taken by the Tributary MPs.

The decision by Shillans and Robinson to form the SLP as the labour vote in Scotland declines; the resignation of Joan Lee as Underecretary of Education and the 'retirement' of Speaker of the House of Commons from his party indicate this polarisation. The broad coalition Wilson headed for so long, keeping within his cabinet both pro-coalitionists like Prentice and Hefelas like Benn, is heading for disintegration.

This disintegration is only in its embryonic form, at this stage, but the trends are unmistakable. It will not merely be a matter of the gulf between the anti-working class policies of the government and the needs of masses of workers, expressed through Party conference, begins to take shape.

Leadership

These pressures have, indeed, revealed themselves in a limited way in the leadership battle itself. The fact that Foot and Benn should, together, have concocted such a substantial attack - while figures like Jenkins had to drop from the race after the first ballot - is indicative of the shift to the left now taking place in the constituency of Labour leaders.

While representing the shift to the left, however, the candidates of these two figures reveal the growing pressure of the Labour Left by the saucy, trashing off their image to head up the growing radicalisation - the matter of their inner policies, of course, has been play-ed down by Wilson's government in getting across the need for mass unemployment and those, in the measure anyway, has not offered any clear differentisng program with Wilson's policies.

'Left' MPs

The Left Tributary MPs themselves, despite their refusal to support the government's cutlery legislation and their first reading in the House, decided not to cut through this sham by offering a real alternative. Rather than put forward a candidate based upon a clear programme, they meekly caved in and lined up behind Benn.

The Labour 'Lefts' avoided, in this sense, a real opportunity to use the leadership election to focus on the issues before the labour movement. The resignation of Wilson precipitated, in a very real way, a crisis of direction for the labour movement as a whole. The government needs underlying are no less a famine election within the upper reaches of the Parliamentary Labour Party than a desire to toppling the government realising the fact that the Labour movement and the need for clear policies to solve them. Giving in to the demand for a Labour Party conference to decide these issues and elect a leader to carry them out would have meant a real realignment in the Labour Party. The inexcusable failure of 'Left' MPs to make any positive contribution to this election, as limited as it is, to 35 MPs answerable to no-one.

At the same time, leading a fight for such a conference would have enabled them to bring to the fore of the discussion the issue of programme since candidates would have had to present themselves, at conference, on clear policies to solve the problems facing millions of working people.

Real Issue

The fact that the Labour 'Lefts' were unwilling to challenge the elections both for their undemocratic nature and the lack of policies discussed in an issue free of the question of who would be the leader against the Wilson government, was precisely those issues that socialists - eger to use the elections as a means of clarifying the way forward for the labour movement - should have intervened against. It is of importance to the socialist groups, who have been noted in the past for their ultra-left position on the Labour Party, which have made exactly the same opportunistic mistake as the 'Left' MPs.

In the 1934 and 1-CL, for example, advocated a vote for Benn in the first round of the ballot on the basis that he at least represented the growing political trend within the Labour Party and Party conference. Advocating a vote for Benn instead of leading a struggle for the right of the labour movement to elect its own leader was to give a false appearance of a democratic sham that was being conducted. It was to ignore the fact that Benn's policies are opposed to the interests of the mass of working people in this country and to ignore the right socialists have long championed for the Parliamentary Labour Party to be subordinate to the democratic will of Party conference.

Viable

Financing rationalisation schemes at the expense of jobs is not the only eff-ect of the recent social expenditure cuts. They will also accelerate similar trends faced by the nationalised industries, for example. As the CIS point out, 'British Steel and National Coal Board were already a slender number of jobs to over 100,000 - a total over 15 years'.

Cuts of £324 million in the steel sector will force nationalised industries to become increasingly 'commercially viable', which will lead to increased costs in the workforce such as job losses and expenditure on the Esk Corporation which tried to axe, this year alone, 2,000 jobs.

Running down social services such as health or education will only add to the unemployment total by pushing previously 'protected' jobs (often used in the past to aiup redundancies in Industry) into the dozer. For the first time in almost fifty years, workers such as nurses and teachers are facing the bleak prospect of large-scale unemployment in the Autumn, as hospitals are closed and the school teachers will find work.

It is little wonder, therefore, that ASTMS in a paper presented last year to the Labour Party Conference predicted that the jobless total by the end of the year will be as high as the record region of 2,35 millions.

Connivance

That the government feels confident in getting away with such blatantly pro-capitalist policies must, be laid firmly at the door of the TUC and its leaders. Of course, TUC leaders said the Social Contract should be 'stiffened' to 10% limit - to the unions on the grounds that it was the only way to save jobs. They faithfully echoed Healy's words that a cut in living standards was pre-described by the way the world was. The only way the TUC could be drawn into the fight is to demand the 10% limit - to the unions on the grounds that it was the only way to save jobs. They faithfully echoed Healy's words that a cut in living standards was pre-described by the way the world was.

The chickens in that argument have now come home to roost with the fact that wages have compiled to the 10% limit. Even the TUC's Social Contract for 10% - to be tightened still further to 6% - unemployment has continued to rise at the rate of 1,000 a day in certain areas, as the shadow of the tories is once again dominating a short-term solution and -lay-offs have pushed the total up to 10%.

Despite this growing evidence, however, the TUC has no time sought to use the nation's manpower policies by putting forward a viable alternative, instead of complaining to Viable: to defend jobs and living standards - and mobilising the entire labour movement to fight for it. The massive majority Wilson won at the last Labour Party conference, supported by the 'Lefts', such as Foot, have been of little effect.

Even now when the social expenditure cuts are bound to push unemployment to record levels, the TUC has been too willing to follow the lead of the Labour Party in a general mood of complacency.

Isolated

The TUC's cynical compliance with the government's pro-capitalist poli-cies, prepared to wash its hands of any issue when the government's proposals are not discussed, is to reject the possibility of a sustained fight both by a massive show of strength in the next meeting of the Social Contract with a few token unemployment safeguards (such as 15% increases) - and all moves have been taken. Factorys in Peterhead in to attack the government's proposals in their first meeting in the House. The most they have done is to utter a few 'concerned' noises, hinting to Healey that it would be difficult to meet their demands under the Social Contract without a few token unemployment safeguards (such as 15% increases).

If you are interested in attending the SOCIALIST ACTION discussion forum, please write to the following address: SOCIALIST ACTION, SB, Auckland Rd, London, S.C.E. 1.
PORTUGAL
THE COMING ELECTIONS
by Tony Roberts

On February 26th, the major parties in Portugal – including the Communist and Socialist Parties (PS) and the National Movement (APM) – will hold elections. The New York Times Correspondent Marvin is among the new parties that will participate in this election. PS is the second largest party in the country, and its leader, the former prime minister, is expected to lead the socialist parties to victory.

The proposal submitted by the TUC as far as it is concerned should be adequately assessed. The TUC must be careful not to include the word 'capitalist' or 'frequent immigration quotas' – not only in the charter but also in the law. This is because the TUC is the largest and most powerful trade union in the country. The TUC must also not include any reference to 'nationhood' in the law, which would undermine the interests of workers.

Campaign

The campaign is expected to be centered around the theme of labor movement as a whole. Workers, who are often the victims of exploitation, will be encouraged to support the TUC's demands. The TUC's main goal is to increase the minimum wage and improve working conditions for all workers.

Retreat

The withdrawal of the TUC from the campaign is expected to have a significant impact on the election outcomes. The TUC's decision to withdraw from the campaign is seen as a victory for the government, which has been seeking to reduce the influence of the TUC in the country.

Safeguard

Although this represents a retreat for the TUC, it is seen as a positive step towards more effective labor protection. The TUC should consider making the election a referendum on labor rights and social security, which are crucial issues for the working class.

Election

In such a situation, it is important to distinguish between political parties and provide an alternative strategy. The election period could be very profitable for the country. The TUC should use the campaign to call on the mass of workers to break its alliance with the government and to campaign for a new alignment of forces.

BOLIVIAN STUDENTS

Student strikes broke out in Bolivia on March 18th, following the ouster of the Banzar regime. The student strike was sparked by the government's decision to impose a new education law. The students, who are largely from the middle and lower classes, were protesting against the law, which they认为 would undermine their education rights.

Student leaders addressed the students' demands, which include the right to peaceful protest, the right to education, and the right to participate in the political process. The government responded by calling for a dialogue with the students to address their concerns.

Support to the students' demands has come from a range of organizations, including trade unions, and the Bolivian government. The government has also agreed to hold talks with the students to address their concerns. This has helped to de-escalate the situation and bring the students and the government closer to finding a resolution.
STALINISM

The Historic Compromise

It's something new happening in the Western European Communist Parties. This is the 'perestroika' mentioned many times, especially after the Twenty-Second Congress of the French CP, the Congress in February, Declaring a policy of 'perestroika' under the French colour', the congress declared the following:

- The Congress of the Communist Party of France was the first to open the new path of 'perestroika', and inaugurate the ideological battle against the policies of the party committee.
- The Congress declared the need to prepare the party for a new period, characterized by a new spirit, a new leadership, and a new direction.
- The Congress emphasized the need to strengthen the party's connection with the masses, to develop a new, more dynamic, and more responsive leadership.
- The Congress called for a new strategy to confront the challenges of the new era, and to build a new, more democratic and more inclusive party.

Popular Front

In accordance with Trotsky's views, the perspective of 'perestroika' means to build on the gains of the Popular Front, which was an integral part of the Comintern's strategy.
- The Popular Front was a coalition of leftist parties and social movements, which worked together to achieve common goals.
- The Popular Front was characterized by a strong sense of solidarity and cooperation, and a commitment to the struggle for social justice and equality.
- The Popular Front was a model for future anti-fascist coalitions, and its legacy has endured to this day.

Historic Compromise

The Popular Front was a success in terms of achieving its immediate goals, but it also had some significant problems.
- The Popular Front was criticized for its lack of unity, as different factions within the coalition had different priorities and strategies.
- The Popular Front was also criticized for its failure to address the root causes of the fascist threat, and for its inability to build a strong, enduring coalition.

Stalinism

Certainly the Communist Parties, like the Social Democrats, make no secret of their desire to help the capitalist classes. They believe in the need for a stable, prosperous society, and they are willing to do whatever it takes to achieve that goal.

South Africa: The SASO Nine

In spite of this repression, the SASO Nine and their supporters continued to resist. They called for the release of all political prisoners, and for the end of apartheid. They continued to organize, and to challenge the ANC and the government in every possible way.

Fighting Fund

Many thanks to those of our readers who, last month, sent us donations totalling £1,000. We appreciate the support of our readers, and we will continue to do our best to provide a platform for socialist and anti-fascist movements.
EDUCATION

FIGHT THE CUTS
by DAVE PICTON

In February, Denis Healey introduced proposals to slash education expenditure by £1 billion and cut the next fiscal year's budget. These
swinging cuts come on top of Labour's already savage cuts since taking office.

The fact that the government should be
seeking to make inroads into education is
not, of course, new. Labour's own cuts in the
1970s have been cancelled out by the
Conservative government. In the thirties,
protests against the slashing of the Higher
Tuition Grant and cut teachers' salaries and,
resulted in a popular protest by about 50,000
teachers backtracked on many of the
provisions of the 1944 Education Act.
The present cutbacks are, however,
among the most severe yet seen. They are not
only what Fred Jarvis (NUT Gen Sec) called 'spitting in the face
of the TUC. They are applicable in the
teachers' professions of thousands of
students and teachers who will face larger classes,
cut-backs in nursery facilities, the closing of old, dilapidated schools
and rising teacher unemployment.

Control

The government obviously intends to
run through these cut-backs by tighter
colleagueship of state schools. The
National Council for the State School
has long exercised control over
schooling. Now, however, the
enormous number of redundancies
this year has led to a de facto
de facto privatization of education,
which has never before been seen.

This year, while negotiations were
taking place with local authorities on
the frate support grant, Crisisline
issues on employment were
neglected. LEAs were urged on
regularly to introduce new
methods of teacher training, to
replace teachers in schools who
earned £3,000 or less a year. In
addition to the number of
teachers employed and, in some states, they
involuntary at least one

At the same time, the number of
teachers leaving colleges and universities
was 12,000 per year. This is only 28
per cent of the total workforce of about 100,000.

It is therefore in the days ahead that
teachers' jobs are threatened. The
temporary effects of the education system
are even worse in 1965, the National
Advisory Council stated that Supply of teachers established, as the
target for teacher supply, the
teacher-pupil ratio necessary to reduce all
5 to 5 classes of 20 or less: 14.7. For primary schools: 16.5; High-
school teachers and 16.5 for sixth forms.

Long-term

It is not only in the days ahead that
teachers' jobs are threatened. The
temporary effects of the education system
are even worse in 1965, the National
Advisory Council stated that the

Despite the Houghton award, the
government's 15% wage increases
for teachers' real income to be seriously
granted in 1965 and only the best
of the existing differentials within
the pay structure in favour of a
simple basic scale.

Against all teacher employment.
For cutting all classes sizes to a
maximum of 30 which will improve
the quality of education and provide
more teachers and better pay.

Against all forms of wage restraints.
For the co-ordinated struggle for
to give all teachers a wage
increase in line with the cost of living
and the existing differentials within
the pay structure in favour of a
simple basic scale.

Against all teacher unemployment.
For free education for all students,
For the co-ordinated struggle for
to give all teachers a wage
increase in line with the cost of living
and the existing differentials within
the pay structure in favour of a
simple basic scale.

For the abolition of the NUT
the Labour Party where, along with the
support of the TUC, is a united struggle by the teachers.
In late February, over 25,000 students marched through London protesting the government's decision to slash £364m off the education budget in the coming years. The impact of this will be devastating to students, who have the right to free speech and to form political parties or to demonstrate – which was the death of Franco and led to his regime.