Secret files reveal big business grip on higher education

MILITANTS SPEED ON BY BOSSES AND UNIVERSITY

POLITICAL FILES ON STAFF AND STUDENTS. Snowed under to industrialists to labour and socialist meetings. Official university contacts with police about student activities. Soliciting information about the activity of staff and students outside the confines of the university.

All this is going on not just in Fascist Spain or in racist South Africa, but here in Britain at the University of Warwick in Coventry.

Copies of some of the documents extracted from the files of the Registry at the university following a student sit-in have been circulating freely since Monday. Feeding in running very high at Warwick where mass staff, student and department meetings have been in almost continual session for many days.

Professor E. P. Thompson, author of "The Making of the English Working Class", has been particularly active in circulating the documents among the students, "sputtering discourses". "Demands made include the suspension of the University Registrar. Jack B. Butterworth and Mr. Gilbert Butlin, members of the University Council, and the posting of a public inquiry to which everyone can contribute. The implications of the documents in question will be handled in the future by the students and the staff."

The staff and students also insist on information about the investigation, which is being run by a committee of three, and on the question of the students' role in the events that transpired.

The documents reveal the following:

A letter from the headmaster of the University, Mr. E. P. Thompson, addressed to the Registrar, Mr. J. B. Butterworth, speaks of the "serious state of affairs". The letter informs the University that "the whole of the University's activities are being reviewed by a group of people, including myself and members of the University Council, and evidence is being taken by them".

A reply from the Registrar says, "The University does not wish to comment on negotiations regarding the future of the University. However, we wish to assure you that the University is committed to maintaining the highest standards of education and that the University will not tolerate any form of harassment or disruption of its activities." The letter concludes with a statement that "the University will not tolerate any form of harassment or disruption of its activities."

"Dear Jack," Warwick Vice-Chancellor J. B. Butterworth, one of the University's most senior members, writes to a student, "The University of Warwick is committed to maintaining the highest standards of education and that the University will not tolerate any form of harassment or disruption of its activities."

Lament

Correspondence with the County Education Officer about lectures given at the Abbey School, Kenilworth, which includes the statement that "I am afraid a Vice-Chancellor has now been appointed to the University. He has informed the Government that he would like to see the University's activities reviewed by a group of people, including myself and members of the University Council, and evidence is being taken by them." The letter concludes with a statement that "the University will not tolerate any form of harassment or disruption of its activities."

The notes also mention that some local trade unionists have been interviewed. The documents are recorded in the minutes of the University's activities reviewed by a group of people, including myself and members of the University Council, and evidence is being taken by them. The letter concludes with a statement that "the University will not tolerate any form of harassment or disruption of its activities."

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Blessing

There are several student members. All except one Bishop of Coventry who perhaps included for reasons of ecclesiastical see big businessmen.

At present they are Sir Stanley Edgar, Bishop of Coventry, who perhaps included for reasons of ecclesiastical see big businessmen.

Sir Stanley Edgar, Bishop of Coventry, who perhaps included for reasons of ecclesiastical see big businessmen.

Ford parity fight goes on: back page
Massive strike wave rocks Belgium: police attack car men and miners

Socialist Worker Reporter

A MASSIVE WAVE of industrial militancy has hit Belgium. Strikes have broken in many sectors of the economy, including the Hermal arms factory. A major government crisis has been provoked.

The largest strikes have been among miners at Limbourg, and car workers in the Ford and Daimler-Benz Motors factories.

Strikers have not acted as a united front and have engaged in police repression and arson, which have been met with severe police response.

The strike has been criticized by both Catholic and Socialist trade union leaders for the breakdown of democracy and the accepting of the control of the local heads of government. The strike has also prevented the formation of an effective working class front.

The strike is the result of a series of events: the sack of nine miners at the Ford factory in February; the closure of the Hermal arms factory; the closure of the Daimler-Benz factory; and the renewed struggle for higher wages and better conditions.

In the Ford strike, the strikers have won a significant victory. The Ford workers have begun a series of rotating strikes in order to bring pressure to bear on the company. The strikers have also won the right to strike at any time and have won the right to have their strike pay increased.

In the Hermal arms factory, the strikers have won a significant victory. The Hermal workers have been able to strike and have won the right tostrike at any time. The strikers have also won the right to have their strike pay increased.

In the Daimler-Benz factory, the strikers have won a significant victory. The Daimler-Benz workers have been able to strike and have won the right tostrike at any time. The strikers have also won the right to have their strike pay increased.

The strike wave has been met with severe police response. The police have used mass arrests and violence to try to break the strikes. However, the strikers have been able to show that the police response is not effective.

The strike wave has been a significant victory for the working class. The working class has shown that it is able to organize and fight for its rights.

LETTERS

Full support for black organisations

As the car workers' strikes, the following is a statement written by a member of the Black Workers' Movement.

American slow-down hits Belgian car trade

Belgium's General Motors has been on strike since 1965. Workers and leaders have been involved in a series of disputes and strikes.

At Ford, the strike is the result of the closing of the car plant. The Ford workers have been involved in a series of disputes and strikes.

In the Hermal arms factory, the closing of the factory has led to a series of disputes and strikes.

In the Daimler-Benz factory, the closure of the factory has led to a series of disputes and strikes.

The strikes have been met with severe police response. The police have used mass arrests and violence to try to break the strikes.

While the strike has been met with severe police response, the strikers have shown that they are able to organize and fight for their rights.

Socialist Worker

WHERE STAND

CAPITALISM has nothing to offer the working class except exploitation, crises and war. The ruling class has nothing to offer the working class except want and suffering. The only way to escape from this is to get rid of the ruling class and its system of exploitation. To do this, we must fight for a socialist society where the working class is in control and where the resources of society are used for the benefit of all.

Socialist Worker 6 Cottons Gardens London E2 Tel: 01-739 1878 (editorial) 1870 (business)

P.O. box 1614, Euston Road, London NW1

DEALS:

AT PRESENT WE ARE NOT DECIDING WHETHER TO ACCEPT APPRENTICESHIP DEALS. TO THOSE WHO MUST ANSWER "YES" IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET THE BEST DEAL POSSIBLE. NO ONE WILL BE FORCED TO TAKE ANYTHING THEY DON'T WANT.

SOCIALIST WORKER FULLY UNDERSTANDS THE NEED TO SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF WORKERS, PARTICULARLY WORKERS ON WAGE-SCALE UNIONS, AND WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO HELP THEM. WE ARE WILLING TO TAKE ON ALL TYPES OF WORK, INCLUDING APPRENTICESHIP WORK, AND WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO HELP THEM.

LETTERS

DON'T SAY NO

LONDON NW1

SOCIALIST WORKER FULLY UNDERSTANDS THE NEED TO SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF WORKERS, PARTICULARLY WORKERS ON WAGE-SCALE UNIONS, AND WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO HELP THEM. WE ARE WILLING TO TAKE ON ALL TYPES OF WORK, INCLUDING APPRENTICESHIP WORK, AND WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO HELP THEM.
**Socialists and the Common Market**

In or out, we must call for unity of European workers

Ian Birchall answers a trade unionist's queries

**QUESTION** - Is it inevitable that Britain is to go into the Common Market?

**ANSWER** - The International Socialists have been saying it was inevitable since 1962. The whole trend of merger and link-ups in modern capitalism is towards development on an international scale.

In an interview in *The Guardian* (1969), Charles Levinson, the secretary of the International Confederation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions, put it this way:

"In the next 20 years, 200 to 300 giant multi-national companies will dominate Western production and they will dominate that production at the management level and integrated through monopolists and cartels. This cannot be stopped, because it is imposed by the force of science and technology."

To take an example, the Italian car firm FIAT, which has already made links with French Citroen, is set to up with German Volkswagen. Only by such link-ups can they compete with the financial resources available to the big American firms.

So many factors, political and economic, are pushing Europe into such a combination that it would be silly to try to force them to go into the Common Market. But if we’re asking why isn’t Britain thinking in terms of the future as an independent power, the answer is:

How about the Commonwealth?

A. Commonly, sentimentally about the Commonwealth, which is an integration at the same time as it supported the tightening of immigration restrictions.

New trade outlets

But in economic terms the Commonwealth is already adapting to Britain’s entry into the Common Market, Canada is turning towards the United States; Australia to China and Japan.

B. And thought we were in something called EFTA?

A. Yes, but Britain’s trade is developing more towards the Common Market and less to the EFTA partners. The appeal of the EFTA countries, particularly Switzerland, is no longer there; they have been replaced in Britain’s thinking by the larger European states.

B. But what about France? A. France has two problems. Firstly, it has no markets to offer (or at the expense of the poor peasants) in the next few years. Secondly, it’s a barrier, a lagging one way to the rest of Europe. Then there is the industrial problem. De Gaulle’s solution has been to put up free trade barriers to protect the subsistence farmers and workers.

Pompidou has decided to ditch these and open up the interests of the big capitalists. But he can’t do it too quickly or he might split his own party, so he’s planning a big boost in the long run.

Q. British workers want to go in?

A. The recent Confederation of British Industry report seemed rather half-hearted. A. John Saville, former head of the CBI, said that if the world was going to collapse, it didn’t matter. And so it is that in real terms big industry in Britain is already in the Common Market.

They sell in Europe. In fact, they have shareholders there. But political questions are less relevant than they were a few years back.

**Some would thrive**

The recent Institute of Directors report said that the Common Market will bring jobs and industries as paper, footwear, food and brewing, but electrical and mechanical engineering, electronics, drugs and chemicals would thrive on piracy. But let’s face it, in the world with the force of the forces of the future.

Take one example: the EC has invested $174 million since a year ago in Europe, but has $484 million invested in its subsidies in Europe. After the explosion of 1973 last year, EC has boosted polystyrene made by its own company in the Netherlands and pay duty on it. Yet the EC wants the best of both worlds: it wants to keep the British market, which it will be able to keep at the management level and integrated through monopolists and cartels. This cannot be stopped, because it is imposed by the force of science and technology.

**The bomb men gettrigger happy**

**SCIENCE**

by Ken Green

IT'S QUITE EASY to make an it from ordinary hydrogen or deuterium. The key is: simply to put a trigger to bom 1 hydrogen or deuterium. The key is: simply to put a trigger to both hydrogen and deuterium in a single cell that can be developed as a bomb. The bomb men get trigger happy. They are developing a new type of bomb that will be even more powerful. These bombs will be used as an alternative to uranium in the production of small-scale nuclear weapons. They have been proposed as a means of providing a nuclear threat to the United States. And the bombs are being developed in India, where they are known as Raghunath-Mani-bomb.

**PROMISE**

It has been predicted that by 1980 economic and military progress in the world to make over 100 million of the expected type of bomb. The type of bomb is not yet determined, but its main components are the fuel (uranium or plutonium) and a small focusing device. The focusing device can be used as an alternative to uranium in the production of small-scale nuclear weapons. They have been proposed as a means of providing a nuclear threat to the United States. And the bombs are being developed in India, where they are known as Raghunath-Mani-bomb.

Such a trigger bomb is not yet known. A trigger bomb was developed in the United States in 1945. The trigger bomb is a bomb that can be developed as a bomb. The bomb men get trigger happy. They are developing a new type of bomb that will be even more powerful. These bombs will be used as an alternative to uranium in the production of small-scale nuclear weapons. They have been proposed as a means of providing a nuclear threat to the United States. And the bombs are being developed in India, where they are known as Raghunath-Mani-bomb.

**Better around fringes**

More important, the struggle for control of the fringes is the key. You will often find that Britain’s new foreign policy will be shaped by what the Continental countries say. In the past, they have been used to this, but now it is becoming more transparent. It is becoming more clear that the Continental powers are not going to be the most important in the future. We have to be aware of this, and also of the other factors that are at work.

Even among the managers, there are those who are just getting down to the business of making a better, more workable system for all.
COMING SOON!
The Employers’ Offensive—productivity deals and how to fight them
by TONY CLIFF
All trade union militants and socialists will need this important study.
Watch for special pre-publication offer

The grab motive that devastates our lives...

by LAURIE FLYNN
ON HIS RECENT American trip, Harold Wilson offered his old buddy Richard Nixon a ‘special relationship’ so that their nations could get together to look at the two great problems of our time: nuclear relations and pollution, the destruction of our natural environment.

The Labour government’s racialist and immigration policy effectively cleared the way for the scaling of the POWELLY bill. Nixon has also had his say with his recent public utterances. As we all know, when he moves, he moves swiftly. As a result of the return, the pollution problem has been debated in parliament by the personnel for a permanent Royal Commission on the matter to be announced shortly.

All of a sudden our masters have the upper hand of the legislation of the time. We must be very carefully aware of the issue and the discussion just because we do not trust those who are suggesting the solution.

The chemical control agency is familiar with the use of chemical sprays on farms for the killing of insects in crops. The price of the spraying is high. Some of the chemicals are being sold in the form of sprays. The use of these sprays is being controlled by the government. The government is taking the necessary steps to control the use of these sprays.

Pollution

In the UK, the government is taking the necessary steps to control the use of these sprays. They have also started a campaign to educate people about the dangers of these sprays.

The chemicals used in these sprays are very harmful to the environment and the health of the people. The government is taking steps to control the use of these chemicals and also to reduce the use of these sprays.

California grape pickers— they lose hair, fingernails and lives through the use of pesticides

Mexican immigrants, their fire-old struggle demands a ban on the use of such pesticides.

American has a more advanced form of disinfection. Vast government grants—financed by the poor, the hungry and the various other sections of the American working class—would be made available to farmers to make it worthwhile to them to use these chemicals.

But side by side with an agricultural policy based on excessive use of chemicals and other forms of madness, there is a great need for the total victory of the masses over the capitalist industry.

It is a fact that the press and the TV are all the final threat, industrial waste is consuming us, we have for ten years to create a new world.

Our technology is out of control.

The story goes that we are killing ourselves by our industry and our technology. It is not wrong, it can be, and we can lay down different social goals as soon as workers seize the power.

Our lives are indeed poisoned, our factories and our cities are outside the control of those who are using them by the big capitalists.

The capitalists have taken charge of the means of production and have created a class of workers who are the only entering the capitalist class.

The capitalist class is the only one that has power.

Humanise

For the first time in history there will be a new fight to humanise above and below the capitalist class.

The present situation of the capitalist system is the main cause of the situation of the world. The labor movement has to humanise all the social relations.

If that could only promise to open a new way for the worse, if there is no hope that the labour movement has to humanise all the relations.

GEC axe chops Kent factory in big hole queue area

SW Reporter

1400 PRODUCTIVE WORKERS among them women; at the Morphy Richards factory in Kent, the workers face a bleak summer if plans for the closure of the company are pushed through by the board of the General Electric Company, the money-losing Phoenix company.

There are two plans to close the plant. The first is to close the plant at Sunday, March 15th, and the second is to leave the plant open at the end of the month. The workers have been warned that if the plans are pushed through by the board of the General Electric Company, the money-losing Phoenix company, the workers will face a bleak summer if plans for the closure of the company are pushed through by the board of the General Electric Company, the money-losing Phoenix company.

The official reason for the closures has been a permanent feature of the industrial relations scene, and the loss of more than 3000 jobs in that area has been a permanent feature of the industrial relations scene.

GEC have announced that they will close the plant at the end of the month, and the workers have been warned that if the plans are pushed through by the board of the General Electric Company, the money-losing Phoenix company, the workers will face a bleak summer if plans for the closure of the company are pushed through by the board of the General Electric Company, the money-losing Phoenix company.

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Rag trade revolts against bad pay

by Vince Hall

40 per cent and it should force the百货大商 in theory in this sector.
It has never done this and the trade unions have been the employers' only weapon for price increases. A good insight into pay and conditions in the clothing industry was given by the Prices and Incomes Board report to the Incomes Board in April last year. It was especially revealing on the problems of female labour. The report said that the work force, which totalled 440,000, was mainly female comprising 90 per cent, men and 15 per cent men. Nearly half the women worked less than 15 hours per week.

The last rise had been awarded in November 1987 and had given men 6d and women 3d on the basic rate. Two years have elapsed since that last increase and talk of the escalation of the cost of living. Today, union members of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers' union conference called for negotiations for a new 5p per hour increase in the wage scale.

The executive awarded a vote of no confidence in the government in the cost of living.
The delegates also made it clear that they were in favour of strike action and that their main thrust was to be the raising of the cost of living.

When the negotiated increase was announced last year, for implementation on 1 January 1989, there was only a 6p increase for the men and 4d for women. There was no mention of whether the union had demanded more. In addition, the deal was linked with production levels and productivity gains for many workers.

Complex

The first workers to protest were those at Montague Burton which is not in the employers' negotiation, who received an extra 6d after a shorter strike. Other workers who have struck have been told that their management cannot go against the employers' organisation and the union.

Wage negotiations in tailoring are complex because of the different rates which depend on the number of firms covered by the same negotiation. Wage Councils cover the different rates for the same industry as defined by the employers' organisation.

The first agreements are part of the Ready-made and Wholesale Retailers and the Employers' Council, about half the workers are covered by the National Clothing Manufacturers' Federation. Various increases are agreed between the Council, the employers and the Federation for the tailoring industry. The agreement does not specify any rates for the rest of the industry. The collection of statistics on rates and productivity is difficult because of the way in which the disputes are settled.

SILL backs down on debate

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS have received the full backing of the General Council for their petition to the Socialist Labour League to debate with the SILL. The decisions were taken by a major question of principle, as are the policies and activities of the organisations. To clarify this is a question of the very nature of the movement. We have therefore decided to debate the issues in full in a series of articles in the Socialist, with a view to clarifying the policies of the two organisations. The meeting will be held on 11th April at 8pm at the Social and Cultural Centre, 54-56 York Road, London SE1. Please send further details of the meetings and activities of the International Socialists to: Name, Address.
Socialist Worker

SWANSEA KEEPS FORD PARTITION FIGHT ON BOIL

by Sabby Sagall and Les Pick

THE FIGHT for parity at Ford goes on! The determination of the Socialist party members and the support for them in Dagenham and Swansea has wiped the smug smiles from the faces of the bosses and their press.

Midlands car workers have been led all over the country by the Ford workers. They have made mistakes, their leadership has not been in the most vital element in the struggle.

The Socialist party has dramatically changed at Ford. Now the full-time union officials are leaders of the union. It is the shopfloor leader who will now win.

What a contrast to the sullen, dogmatic atmosphere in Swansea, Evans, only to get the Swansea men back on strike.

What a contrast to the efficient behaviour of the Manchester socialist, who viewed his union supporting the Swansea strike.

Threat

The company’s offer of £14 without any prospect of an improved offer is a blow against the Ford workers. The men were not treated as men. The threat of indefinite strike action is a threat to the Ford workers. The strikers show that trade unionists can hold their ground. The workers are determined to fight for their rights.

The Socialist party is demanding that the union officials receive their full democratic rights. The workers must be given the right to picket their own workforce. The Socialist party is demanding that the union officials be given the right to negotiate with the Ford management. The Socialist party is demanding that the union officials be given the right to determine the work of the workers.

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Fear

Only one ore worker spoke from the platform, no allowed for contributions from the floor and only 10 minutes for questions.

This attitude to the rank and file leads to mistrust of them. This is wrong.д The self-sacrificing workers are being attacked and threatened with the loss of their jobs if they do not accept the company’s demands.

This attitude reflected the strategy of the Ford management. The workers are being told that if they do not accept the company’s demands, they will lose their jobs. This is wrong. The workers have the right to negotiate with the company. The workers have the right to determine the work of the workers.

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Dockers’ union turns down new prod deal pay offer

Al Waters (NASD) Alan Sattin (TGWU)

On 13 FEBRUARY the Transport and General Workers’ Union (TGWU) offered a new pay offer to dockers. The union rejected the offer after a meeting with the Dockers Union on November 1973.

The proposals were a rise of 17% over the 1973-74 period, a bonus of £10 000 for all dockers regardless of age, a 10% increase for women dockers and a £25 bonus for all dockers.

The TGWU officially rejected the new offer after it was presented to them by the Dockers Union. The union rejected the offer after a meeting with the Dockers Union on November 1973.

The TGWU officially rejected the new offer after it was presented to them by the Dockers Union. The union rejected the offer after a meeting with the Dockers Union on November 1973.

The rejection of the new offer was based on the fact that the Dockers Union had not consulted the TGWU before presenting the offer. The union argued that the Dockers Union had not consulted the TGWU before presenting the offer.

The Dockers Union had previously been successful in gaining a pay deal with the TGWU in 1973. The union rejected the offer after it was presented to them by the Dockers Union.

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