THE TORY GOVERNMENT is trying to press home its policy of cutting the real wages of all workers in the country. That is the message of the Blafturnaceren’s strike.

In the last three months, prices have been rising twice as fast as wages. The Tories hope to continue this pattern by forcing the steel men to accept the same low rise as the postal workers—a meager 8 per cent at a time when wages are rising by 11 per cent each year.

The press, radio and television have argued that the steel workers are cutting their own throats. At a time when steel plants are being closed down, it is said that a strike can only lead to more closures.

Stop workers pushing
But the same people who refuse a decent pay rise are responsible for the closures. Tory ministers have ordered the Steel Corporation to both make large profits and to sell steel cheaply to their friends who own private industry. That has meant the closing of plants and large redundancies. Now they hope that these redundancies will stop the workers pushing for pay rises to keep up with the cost of living.

A second point made by the government is that the steel workers can’t accept productivity bargaining. But productivity bargaining means fewer workers producing more goods—in other words, even more redundancies. And those who keep their jobs have to work harder just in order to stay where they are.

At present, 793,000 people are out on the dole. Millions of workers are finding that every week their wages buy fewer goods than the week before. A million school children are going without a hot school dinner because their parents can not afford the increased prices. Old people still have to wait another three months before they get a miserable increase in their pensions.

Unless workers fight back, things will get even worse. The sort of action the steelmen are taking is the only action that any group of workers can take to protect themselves.

More is needed
The words of Tory ministers and press millionaires should be thrown back in their faces. If the present system of society cannot allow workers to maintain their already inadequate wage levels without leading to unemployment, then there is something seriously wrong with that system.

Struggles like those of the steelworkers must be supported. That is the only way in which we can ward off the Tory attack. But more is needed.

An organisation of revolutionary socialist workers has to be built, determined to turn the struggle in defence of living conditions into an attack on the whole system that the Tories and bosses stand for.

G&M: union that’s a stepping stone to the House of Lords—page 4
Jarrow: failure of a great crusade—page 3
NEXT WEEK: Paul Foot on the Bernie Cornfeld saga

SPREAD THE STRIKE!

by ROB CLAY

TEESIDE: The first national strike by any union in the steel industry since 1926 started on Tuesday with almost 100 per cent support in every major steel area of England and Wales. In only three places have workers failed to respond to the strike call. It is another head-on confrontation between a union and a management-backed government. In addition to the national steel strike, there are several small troubles including the ‘Continental shift system’ and ‘doing overtime’. The Steel Corporation promises to work on a number of years of the strike issue.

It is that a good wage for a man with a family who has worked in the heat, carbon monoxide fumes, filth and danger. All this is being done for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many. And they are using the million dollar press, led by the Sun this time, to portray a public enmity of the ‘unspeakable and selfish strikers’. The fact is that the claim has been in fact since last December and has been collecting dues on the docks of the Steel Corporation bureaucrats.

NO OFFER

The unions have asked BSC for a reply more than once but nothing has been forthcoming. Finally, BSC announced that it would make an offer in two weeks to the strike was called off.

Rector Smith, general secretary of the Blafturnacemen, told the Sun: ‘What is it now? And yet the Corporation is now talking about the union holding the industry to ransom.

The Blafturnacemen see the first step of a long march to put up a fight against the British Steel Corporation. It is long overdue. BSC has increasingly played the role of one of the most vicious and mean employers in the country.

The steel workers have put up with appalling low wages and bad conditions for years, while the private owners milked the profits and the industry provided a cut price service to the profit-hungry auto bosses.

SHAMBLES

The inefficiency of management planning is extraordinary. At present they are bringing American scrap steel to Teesside for remelting while local scrap dealers are offering the same material at £13 a ton.

Add to this the fact that the steel workers who pay the price for the bosses’ shambles. There is a major threat of even more redundancies—thousands of jobs have gone already.

In the face of all this there has been in recent weeks a growing number of strikes. The three other unions (including the BSC and the Unite in the industry) have had claims turned down by the Corporation. So far none of them has taken any action.

The Blafturnacemen are a small union who have no hopes of winning. They are setting a fine example to other workers in the steel industry. It is tragic to have to say they are doing so alone.

Members of other steel unions should demand that their unions join the strike in the next possible strike. If one day strikes should be held to press demands and demonstrate solidarity with the Blafturnacemen.
ONE OF THE biggest myths in this country is that government ministers and MPs believe in democracy. Every time, for instance, one day strikes have taken place against the industrial relations Bill that will crush the radio and television workers who organized the strike. They have been doing nothing to ignore the fact of the 60 percent of the population on the Common Market negotiations. The situation is simple. Opinion polls show that between 70 and 80 percent of the population do not want to join the Common Market. There are a variety of motives behind this opposition. Some back hard to the faded glories of the Empire. Some are alarmed at rising prices and the decline in living standards. The most basic factor is that those who oppose the market far exceed those who support it. This poses a problem for the Government, who day after day proclaim their commitment to democracy. Not, as you might expect if you take seriously their statements of how to enforce it, but because they are the last word in the Common Market decision as a vital issue, affecting the future development of British capitalism. And they are concerned to ensure that the defence of their capitalist interests is not undermined by their failure to meet. They will attempt to get their result if that is those who oppose the market far exceed those who support it. So they devise an enormous amount of effort to try to work out some way of getting the Common Market decision through without any risk of majority feelings being taken into account. The democratic process is meant to be a restraint on us, not a control over them.

THE LEFT ALONE

THE COMMON MARKET poses problems for the Left as well. Not that many on the Left have been fooled by the myth of the 'socialist' state and the workers' sense of power and big business to get together on a European scale. And it is usually the Left which points to all the normal features of capitalist 'socialist' states. There is no collectivization of the land, no nationalization, no planning, no redistribution of wealth. Even in different countries, as the common system is already moving towards a situation in which the international firm, controlling the lives of hundreds of millions of people, is being fought by the people of one country. The efforts of international firms to make production more efficient and profitable at the expense of the workers, is being fought in a fully capitalist way by the people of the Left. We have to oppose the attempts to solve some of the problems of British capitalism at our expense by joining the Common Market. But the alternative is to be a threat to 'national' socialism, to the interests of the socialist States of Europe.

LITTLE RED HOOK

LAST WEEK the Ceylone government revealed that a month before it had received a message from the Chinese government offering an interest free loan of £100,000,000 and congratulating it on putting 'national independence' into practice. With this message Mao Tse-tung's regime has added itself to the list of those like Nixon, Heath, Brezhnev, Yabana and Mrs Gandhi, who have done their bit to maintain exploitative international relations.

Such a move will be a shock for many people on the Left who have thought that China was too capitalist to trust. However, after his support for Yabana Khan in Bengal, Mao was usually presented in public as being in favour of revolution and liberation. But here, in the Ceylon, the truth is the same. The actions of the Chinese regime are not those which any genuinely socialist government would take. China has been doing its best to break up the reactionary puppet of foreign interests, Ceylon. But the Chinese government will only be successful if they maintain support for the people of Vietnam.

The actions of the Chinese regime are not those which any genuinely socialist government would take. China has been doing its best to break up the reactionary puppet of foreign interests, Ceylon. But the Chinese government will only be successful if they maintain support for the people of Vietnam.

The dangers of a recurrence of local-scale sectarian conflict are fairly clear. And from the point of view of socialists in Britain, the dangers of making any concession to the point of view represented by the Woodside and the Northern Ireland Labour Party which has called for assistance to the security forces to those of the terrorists—can be tested just as much.

LOW MORALE

The British Army may try to start some of its recruiting again. But the performance of the army, MP has already suggested to a Trades Council that if the ordinary troops showed little interest in the soldiers and trade union leaders outside the forces, to give up trying to raise trade union troops. The British soldiers have only to work in worse conditions than they are. We can only welcome this, and seek to promote the development of effective calls for the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland.

The Northern Ireland Ombudsman and the Independent Police Complaints are both in favour of reducing the number of troops in Ireland. But it is the role of the Ombudsman to investigate the complaints of soldiers and trade union members against the forces in Ireland.

THEIR WEEK

Happy families: US exports slipped behind imports last month for the first time in two years. However, the US government's Secretary of the Treasury and Arthur Burns, said the US dollar will continue to support international payments. But the IMF has said that it is not prepared to support the pound sterling. The IMF has said that it is not prepared to support the pound sterling.

Times magazine page 32: Mr. Datta represents the district of Dacca, the prime minister's residence, and is a member of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. He has been a member of the district council for 16 years and has represented the district in the National Assembly. He is a member of the absence party and was one of the leaders of the Bengali independence movement. He is a member of the absence party and was one of the leaders of the Bengali independence movement.

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As unemployment grows and there are ominous predictions of one million workers out of jobs this winter, the press and television look back to the 1930s and draw crude and shallow comparisons with that period of acute misery. The ghost of the Jarrow March is parasited once again to symbolise the 'dignity and humility' of the men on the dole. This patronising and dishonest re-writing of history ignores the militant demonstrations against unemployment mounted during the 1930s, demonstrations organised by men and women who recognised that a passive acceptance of the inevitability of unemployment had to be replaced by politics that saw the need for massive social change. In this feature, DAVE PEERS argues that the difference between the Jarrow March and the now-ignored demonstrations of the National Unemployed Workers' Movement hold lessons for socialists and trade unionists today.

In 1936 200 marchers left Jarrow on Tyne to present a petition to parliament to re-open the shipyards to bring work to the 75 per cent of the town's workers who were without jobs. The Jarrow Crusade has become a kind of symbol of the Hungry Thirties. And an impression has been created that it was the only significant demonstration against the conditions of the period.

A recent BBC programme in the series 'Britain: A People's History' said that the Jarrow Crusade was the only significant demonstration against unemployment. But the Jarrow Crusade was one of many, and if the record is set straight, then the impact of the Jarrow Crusade is made clear.

Disapproval

For years before 1936 the National Unemployed Workers' Movement had been carrying out mass marches and demonstrations of the unemployed. But the Town Council, whose elected members were both militant and Communist-led, insisted on the disapproval of the official Labour and TUC leadership.

Nevertheless, when the idea of a Jarrow March first passed it was to the NUWM that Ellen Wilkison, the town's fiery young Labour MP, turned for advice. Wal Hannington, the NUWM's secretary, and all the Executive of the NUWM and suggested that the Jarrow people, who were so active, might get in the National Hunger March.

But the town council did not wish to be associated with the 'unlawful' NUWM, and so the Jarrow Crusade set out for London one week before the Tyneside contingent of the National Hunger March was due to leave.

Despite these efforts the executive of the Labour Party and the General Council of the TUC made no distinction between the 'respectable' Jarrow Marchers and the 'unlawful' NUWM. No help and no assistance came from these sources.

When the Crusade arrived in Hyde Park on November 12, the speakers were no welcoming demonstration had been left on by the London Labour Party. And far from infiltration, it was only the extra-territorial excommunication of the Communist Party which saved the day.

Ellen Wilkison described what happened in her book 'The Town That Was Murdered'. The Communist Party had gathered a big demonstration on a general unemployment protest. They generously gave way for an hour and asked their great audience to swell our Crusade meeting, which grew to enormous size when it was known that the Jarrow Crusaders were there.

She goes on to sum up the experience of the Crusade: 'I thought that we were guarantied 100 per cent class-conscious, respectable. With the blessing of bishops, priests and clergy, subscriptions from humankind, the patron interest of the Rotary Club and the unanimous vote of the Town Council, no apprehension about anything have been more constituting.'

Joe Wilson (1841-1875)

Though pay-week rounds it, to the bring to joy.

My little walk, oh! how sweet the air,

For the next bridge no comfort is more real

To both mind and body, 'tis a rest

Chorus: What wretchedness, what misery

Yet no one can tell

Exchute that's been sent out of work

I wander to place an 'ein to try get work

Where 'e'll be back to the foreman I

This hopeless ever, ever, ever, I pass fast

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"Irresponsible"

Mr. brother looks dull, though he strives to look glad.

"Aye," says that's nowt to the troubles he's had.

Mr. mother smiles kindly, though sad she is over his case.

"Aye," whispers 'eaver up, lad, an' hope for the best!

It cannot last always I hope that long.

We'll be freed from sad poverty ere long.

For without it, home's dreary the days are long.

Tears gush on an' dim when you find there's no work.

Joe Wilson (1841-1875)

Though pay-week rounds it, to the bring to joy.

My little walk, oh! how sweet the air,

For the next bridge no comfort is more real

To both mind and body, 'tis a rest

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All... The Labour Party, however, drew out, and the TUC circulated the trades councils advising them against giving help. So in places like Chesterfield, where the Trades and Labour Council obeyed the circular, the Communist Party cooperated in with hot meals and a place to sleep.

Left quietly

When Jarrow's petition was handed in to the House of Commons on November a few questions were asked by local MPs. But to the disappointment of the marchers in the public gallery, there was no debate and the House quickly moved on to next business.

The Crusade fizzled out like a damp squib. On Saturday 7 November the Jarrow marchers quietly left London without any farewell demonstration.

One strike: the Mirror backed

WHEN 2500 workers on strike last week walked out of the London Mirror's West End printing works and accused the management of making their working conditions impossible, it was a.brilliant and momentous day for the working class of Britain.

The workers, who own the Mirror's legendary 'Shopping Clock', are working in a bitter struggle for improved conditions and better rates of pay. They are fighting for a working week of 48 hours, and for an increase in their wages from £5 to £6.

The strike began when the workers walked out at 9am on Tuesday morning. They were supported by a large crowd of sympathisers, who met them at the picket line and sang songs and chanted slogans.

Not rebuked

Buried away at the back of the report was the information that the strike was not an official strike. Nonetheless, the workers' action was supported by thousands of Mirror readers who rallied to their cause.

"Wildcats" back to work

One shop steward who led an unofficial strike in the power industry in the early 1960s was labelled the most hated man in Britain by the press.

But the Presser steward was not rebuked by the Mirror. On the contrary, they blew up a statement from him in big type: 'Every worker works the Mirror. Everyone works the Mirror. Everyone helps to build the Mirror. Everyone helps to make the Mirror. Everyone helps to improve the Mirror. Everyone helps to make the Mirror a better paper.'

When one worker said: 'I hope we're working the Mirror.' The Mirror replied: 'We hope so, too.'

When an unofficial stroke a good strike?

When it boosts the Mirror sales, of course. Otherwise, look out.
TWO MONTHS ago the small Lancashire town of St. Helens was rocked by a bitter, seven-week strike. For years the glassmaking firm of Pilkington Bros. had dominated the town and then, one afternoon in April, its rule was challenged.

A surprising strike was described here:

The Pilkington directors were entertaining the Mayor of St. Helens, who is one of their glassworkers, and the Mayor, to dinner in the boardroom. The manager had just completed a speech on the town's appreciation of the company, that had just given St. Helens a £600,000 theater, when a telephone call brought the news that 8,500 workers had battled with their powerful employer. In this critical struggle for a decent living wage and fairly paid for a 67-hour week with no overtime and no grievances, the role of the workers' trade union was to be crucial. For far from insisting on the strike to victory and contributing to its success, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers collaborated with the company and conducted them in an effort to defeat it.

The NUGW in disgust and after it had ended it tried to form their own separate glassworkers' union. This attempt ended in failure and many mill workers left the trade union. The Guardian summed up the role of the

WHAT WE STAND FOR

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The International is composed of the working-class, the proletariat, who form the majority of the population in any country and who have the most to gain from a classless society.

The International is a democratic organisation whose members work for the achievement of socialism and who accept its aims as their own. The International is a non-governmental, non-denominational and international organisation.

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INDUSTRIAL STOPPERS BENEFITS

Second of two articles by Jim Kincade

THERE IS a popular misconception that workers who have become unemployed have a right to claim unemployment benefit. This is by no means true in all cases. One important factor is that a worker is deprived of unemployment benefit for up to six weeks if he loses his job because of what the Social Security officials regard as "industrial misconduct.

The same restriction applies if a worker is accused of having left his job "voluntarily without good cause.

Industrial misconduct is a very special case of crime. It is only a worker who can be accused of it. Not the employer. Not the case heard in a court of law. Not in most instances, and the man behind the court in the social security office of worker is judge, jury and prosecutor all rolled into one.

An appeal against his ruling can be made to a local National Insurance tribunal, and beyond that to a government-appointed lawyer called the National Insurance Commissioner. This official is the final adjudicator in disputes between individuals and the national insurance authorities.

Decisions made by national insurance officers up and down the country are not subject to appeal. The remedy for "industrial misconduct is simply to make sure that one is not convicted of it. There is no appeal against the decision of the insurance official or the National Insurance Commissioner. This official is the final adjudicator in disputes between individuals and the national insurance authorities.

The way to prove this is to ensure that one is not convicted of it. There is no appeal against the decision of the insurance official or the National Insurance Commissioner. This official is the final adjudicator in disputes between individuals and the national insurance authorities.

The way to prove this is to ensure that one is not convicted of it. There is no appeal against the decision of the insurance official or the National Insurance Commissioner. This official is the final adjudicator in disputes between individuals and the national insurance authorities.
The permanent full-time officials have tremendous power within the union. All the 10 district secretaries sit on the General Council and five of these together with four 'key' members form the national executive.

This national executive is then supplemented by two national officials so that the full-timers have a built-in majority in the executive. In other words, the executive is controlled by permanent officials. These men hate any rank and file militancy and Lord Williamson expressed their point of view in a speech to a Lords debate in 1969: "My Lords, no unofficial strike is ever justified!"

During the past year the union has been forced to spend more money on strike pay that ever before. According to Lord Cooper’s Annual Report to last week’s conference in Yarmouth, ‘For 1969 we spent nearly £4m in dispute benefit.

Under rule 43 any member ‘who makes or in any way associates himself or herself with any defamation, sordid or abusive attacks, whether in any journal, magazine or pamphlet, or by word of mouth, or by any official of the union or committees of the union, or who acts singly or in combination with any other member or persons in opposition to the policy of the union as declared by its central executive, or on behalf of those persons, under these rules, or for any other reason deemed good and sufficient — is liable to expulsion.

This rule is not directed against those who usually apply it to others. In 1959, for example, the national council of the union surprisingly voted in favour of expelling the National Insurance Commissioners for not manufacturing or use medicinal products.

The executive were horrified at the decision and decided to ignore it. Lord Williamson, then general secretary, explained the logic as follows: "The 3½ time motion on record as being carried at our last congress dealt with only one factor in the matter, that of banning nuclear weapons, and under no stretch of the imagination could the union’s comprehensive policy of defence and disarmament built up by congress over the years be considered as being struck down by the single decision in Finsbury."

The Birmingham and Lancashire districts protested against the floating of union policy, but the NEC declined to take disciplinary action against them. In the same year, they did gain 112 members being suspended for six months for taking part in an unofficial strike at the British Oxygen Company.

The proposed Tory referendum on trade union militancy is centred around the question of how workers can act to defeat it when the special TUC at Coventry on 19 March.

Triumph

According to Cooper this decision was correct and, ‘...the result was a triumph for good sense. Delegates refused to be stampeded into supporting strike action against the Bill. They rightly took the view that such action would be self-defeating. Instead of strike action to kill the Bill, Cooper has a different remedy. The NUCW thinks that the most effective way it can contain the effects of the Bill is to persuade employers not to operate it.’

Lord Cooper is the chairman of the TUC this year. Although the TUC is opposed to unions co-operating with the Bill when it becomes law and registering with the government, he has recently made two speeches announcing that he will recommend the NUCW to ignore this decision and register.

In practice the union is not against parts of the Bill. It supports those clauses that threaten to nullify all official strikes. The union even aligned itself by agreeing with the Head Company in 1969 that unofficial workers could be struck. Commenting on this agreement one union official said: ‘A greater degree of self-control is needed and members must be taught to honour agreements.’

No Tory would disagree. The need for a militant opposition to the leadership and policies of the TUC is urgently required. For example, as Cooper and his gang of officials ride the union, the hopes and aspirations of thousands of workers will be betrayed and ignored.
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES is not noted for its militancy. But last term it saw a strike and demonstration against the policy of the local Tory Council. The participants were students from the one-year-old Kingston Polytechnic. The issue: the refusal of the council to endorse the students' claim for a union fee of £10 per student placed in jobs.

The council's main argument was that £10 was just too much to ask from the ratepayers.

Dr. Lawley, the polytechnic's director, has given restricted circulation to a discussion paper on academic policy. It contains a number of points that could hardly be called academic, but will no doubt please the local council.

For instance: "We must expect that for the foreseeable future we shall be short of accommodation."

For instance: "In discussing future academic policy, we should consider ways in which to utilise our resources more effectively by greater use of part-time and night facilities, perhaps, by extending the length of time of part-time work, and better use of existing facilities."

At the same time: "Since any academic budget must be based on the assumption that periods of higher education will reduce costs, governments will tend to encourage them."

And finally: "... it seems likely that the level of expenditure is more likely to be focused up than permitted to fall. Thus a higher level of academic education could be aimed at achieving a highly economic use of staff."

Harsh reality

This statement barely conceals the increasingly harsh realities of education today. What and how much students can learn will be determined by how much money they are given.

Lengthening the academic year, cutting overall course length, and allowing the staff-written ratio to rise are three examples of how to cut costs.

"How to cut costs" means the same as "how to assure the conditions of students and staff."

The Department of Education and Science, local education authorities, and the universities of higher education are cut by a single shot a change for the better. The quality of education is to be measured by how much money is available, and it is possible to restrict the student's ability to learn and the teacher's to teach.

The National Advisory Council on Higher Education, Department of Education and Science, and the universities of higher education are cut by a single shot.

Society: Fewer jobs

This little cost-cutting exercise was "arranged" for them by the Foundation for Mathematics and Science Education, the Ministry of Education, and the Department of Employment and Science.

Many of our graduates are unemployed because news came back to Britain. Figures for July show that 6 per cent of all graduates and unemployed are employed in 20 per cent on those for the previous June. A recent Guardian article put it: "Graduates are warned to expect an average of six months unemployment before their first job. Even if half of a society can be said to have earned over £1,000 a year in geography and they cannot have a job."

The British economy as a whole is in poor health, the money to devote to things like higher education is needed elsewhere, and widening the gaps in the economy is the result.

Quiet victory

The Labour government was quick to catch on to this fact. A recent article in the Times Mr. Wilson was "snatch victory" in a nutshell: "It is not secret that the present government is committed to polytechnics and the Open University was intended to provide agricultural education at 18-6 on the lowest possible cost. This means that the money is used to continue to be invested by the state."

Since then, Britain has caught catching up with the rest of Europe. This means that the government is committed to polytechnics and the Open University was intended to provide agricultural education at 18-6 on the lowest possible cost. This means that the money is used to continue to be invested by the state."

The government has the same problem as everyone else: "... it is the job of the state to provide and continue to be invested by the state."

But that attitude on the whole is not one we want to live in. Extending the cheap

PULLING THE WOOL OVER THE WORKERS' EYES

BY DUNCAN HALLAS

THE DISCOVERY of a new species of mammal makes possible a social surplus—a reserve of food over and above what was necessary to keep the cultivators alive before the development of the power-driven equipment. This surplus was large enough to be carefully divided out to the various specialists needed by the new society.

Someone had to decide who got what. Rules appeared, and the applicability of these rules to do just this. And naturally they did not reflect themselves when using them.

The division of society into classes was actually necessary for further progress. The class system has been the main source of change ever since. But the inequality and oppression that are part and parcel of any class society have to be justified. There have to be systems of ideas that make them seem right and inevitable.

Marxists call these ideas and all the "official ideas in our society—Ideas of law, patriotism, religion and so on, are more or less ideological. They exist to justify the rule of the capitalist class.

Not automatic

Today the development of techniques of production has made class society obsolete.

The material basis for a classless society based on cooperation and not coercion already exists. But there is no automatic transition to socialism. It has to be fought for and the main obstacle to this fight is the power of ruling class ideas among working people.

Take the question of class itself. A notion very popular in certain circles is that nowadays class is meaningless. We live in an efficient society, we are all middle class now, and so on. And yet, as I have said, there is still a whole book of "class" today.

What is the fact? First of all, who owns the country? In Britain in the mid-1950s, between 10 and 15% of all property was estimated to be in the hands of only 1% per cent of the adult population.

The act of lawfulness of private corporation business is essentially highly concentrated. Four-fifths of all share capital is held by only 1% per cent of the adult population and nearly all the rest by another 9 or 10 per cent. (J.H. Westergaard, in Towards Socialism.)

Since the 1950s, property ownership has become more rather than less unequal. A very small fraction of the population controls most of the wealth.

This small group lives on unequally. The vast majority of us on the other hand have to work to live or, in the case of many married women, to share the earnings of someone who does. And what is the source of the huge incomes of the wealthy? All wealth is produced by work. All wealth is produced by workers.

Not only is this the case, but the workers are also the main source of the income of the rich and shares are nothing more than a legal title to wealth produced by others—by workers.

What about the 'excessive wage demands'? Wages amount to around 42 per cent of the total production— almost exactly the same proportion in a century ago. A century of trade union action has managed to maintain the proportion of output going in wages, not to increase it. Of course, the real value of the 43 per cent has increased enormously as output has grown.

The cake is bigger. But the shares going to labour and capital remain the same. And the capitalists are enormously wealthy.

CROSLAND: "keeping the balance"

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for the International Society.
BOOK

WILHELM REICH, the Communist psychiatrist, remains a figure persistently and often deliberately misunderstood on the Left. From the Moscow-manned bureaus of the world and the left Trotskyists he was expelled him in 1934 to today's anti-liberal, anti-fascist, and anti-some sort of mad hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hippy, hip...
Pilkington sack militant

ST HELENS: The management of Pilkington’s glassworks, who victimised most of the families of last year’s strike, are trying to further intensify the job rot at Jack Hill Cowley, a worker in the Sheet Works plant, on the excuse of bad housekeeping.

On Friday, Mr. Hill was seen by a security policeman initially grabbing us and hitting people. A man was in their line of fire.

PAPERS LIE

The next day in the papers I read that a few cops had been hurt, but no mention was made of what had happened. One of them had had his teeth broken, a few were injured, and the papers always want to focus on the police. No mention is made of the injuries sustained by the policemen, who are left to bear the brunt of the violence.

Then they go angry and try to break in. Some of them went to a van and got some crowbars. When we eventually got some of the workers immediately started grabbing us and hitting people. A man was in their line of fire.

NO EXPERIENCE

A year ago I spoke to my local PCS office about the lack of experience among young blacks. It was clear that the strike was not well-organized, and we needed to get more people involved.

In fact, after talking to the PCS office, I was asked by Mr. Hill if I would come to help. I agreed, and I helped to organize the strike.

In the end, the strike was a success, and we managed to get the workers back to work, which was a huge victory for the workers. As a result, I have decided to continue my work with the PCS office.