**ACTION IS NEEDED TO HELP JOBLESS**

by CHRIS HARMAN

SIX WEEKS AGO the Tories' 'mini-Budget' introduced measures which, it was claimed, would stop the rise in unemployment. Since then hardly a day has passed without further announcements of factory closures and redundancies.

In the last week BAC, GE, Massey-Ferguson and Aer Lingus Aircraft have ordered sackings. Government policy is not slowing the rise in unemployment. The 900,000 on the dole queues are going to be joined by a good many more.

In a report for the Sunday Times, two professors at the London Business School predict that 'unemployment will rise further until about the end of the year'.

And it is not just those who lose their jobs that are being hit. The government is using unemployment deliberately to discourage workers seeking the sort of wage increases which are rising prices.

'Incomes for wages is between 6 and 8 per cent. But prices are rising at more than 10 per cent a year. In other words, the wage settlements being accepted by many unions are cutting the living standards of their members.'

For many workers these things are ever worse. They are being forced to cut back on a whole range of necessities as their wages fall. According to the Economist, money earnings actually fell in June because of the combined effect of the government's policy towards wages and the rising level of short-time working in industry.

**UNITE D ACTION**

The attack on the conditions of employed and unemployed alike can only be beaten back by active, militant action from the trade union movement.

The trouble is that the official leaders of the movement are doing nothing to prepare for a fight. They have announced a demonstration against unemployment in the autumn. They have no policy for really fighting it.

The resolutions for next week's TUC show this. To take one example, the crucial question of productivity deals. The government's own figures speak very clearly on the connection between productivity deals and unemployment. Over the last year productivity in industry has risen 7.1 per cent. Production on the other hand has gone up by only 2.8 per cent.

In other words, every worker is producing much more, because of productivity deals but the total amount produced by all workers has hardly risen. Such a combination is only possible if the total number of job falls—as it has by 4.2 per cent. Every improvement in productivity means more workers on the dole. Yet none of the TUC resolutions calls for a campaign to stop productivity bargaining. However many times Vic Firth may tap crocodile tears, he is not going to do anything to lessen the threat to jobs and conditions.

**OCCUPY PLANTS**

The initiative has to be taken now by rank and file bodies in every locality. Workers in factories facing closure should be prepared to occupy the plant to stop management moving out valuable machinery and fulfilling profitable orders.

The call must go out for:

1. No more productivity deals. They reduce the work force.
2. Cut the working week to 35 hours without loss of pay to avoid job losses.
3. Five days a week or five days pay.
4. Work sharing instead of redundancies. A complete overtime ban in any firm that declines redundancies in any of its factories.

Nationalisation under workers' control of any firm that closes any of its factories.

FROM JARROW TO CLYDE BANK: Special feature on centre pages
FIGHT must go on against union laws

IT IS NOW more than three weeks since the Industrial Relations Bill passed into law, but the organised trade union movement can still counteract its effects. The new law aims to weaken and fragment the movement and the hold of the right-wing officials inside the trade union movement.

One of the law's main aims is to force unions to accept legal restraints in return for recognition of officials or elected officers, or the appointment of an appointed official. Any body not registered—whether a shop stewards committee or an unregistered union—would in theory be liable to serious penalties including fines.

But the fact is that such penalties can only be imposed on weak bodies. The employers have no way of interfering with the whole working class. They prefer to wait, not use the penal classes of the law immediately, but to pick and choose, so that only those with the strength to fight back suffer first. They hope that the overall effect will be to make workers more cautious about taking action to defend their interests.

But this also points to the fundamental weakness in the government's strategy. It depends upon the acceptance by the strongest sections of the movement of the necessity of a framework within which to operate. Should strong unions decide to ignore these, then the government could well find itself involved in battles it could not win.

The Government weakness is the trade union strength. For example, last December a judge in the High Court ordered SOGAT Division A to stop taking action against registration and the Croydon special TUC congress voted overwhelmingly in favour of that position.

However, most of the leaders who demanded to be registered even at that level, did so in order to prevent the movement's strength from being penetrated deep into the trade union movement. Leaders like Jack Jones and the Croydon deputy leader are not particularly concerned about the TUC's position at Croydon since they have shifted their ground.

The TUCW, for instance, has moved an important amendment to a resolution by its SOGAT representatives to ensure that the movement is represented at the annual congress. The original resolution instructs unions not to register.

The amendment adds "recognising that the policy of non-registration can only be effective if all sections of the movement are united and the movement is of such a size that its influence is so great that it will be felt in the government's economic policies.

What is happening in is that certain so-called left trade union leaders are using the threat of registration to achieve their own sectional benefit. Their aims are to weakening the movement's strategy and the fight against the struggle. It is essential that militants resist such manoeuvres. They mean that national union leaders will step out of the line of fire, leaving rank and file trade unionists to meet the organisation of thetbcl.

Another line in the history of the Left's struggle for better working conditions has been the support of principled policy expressed in a resolution from SOGAT Division A. This calls for expulsion from the TUC of any union that registers. And at local level, the lesson must be learnt that we cannot rely on national union leaders. However 'left' some of their speeches, to defend us.

Basic trade unions prade the Tories have now defined as illegal. The Tories have also sought to widen the definition of the whole of goods, the taking of collections for 'unfair' strikes, the restricting of pickets—such measures as the anti-trade union laws. The British ruling class. And it will not be ended until the hold of that class over Ireland is terminated. That is why we must support those trying to force the British troops out of Ireland.

THEY'RE WEEP IN ISLAMABAD

YAHYA HAS JUST ANNOUNCED on Pakistan radio appealing for blood. Appropriately, he can't find it. He can't find it for the most part in the cities. In the countryside, the Bengalis are left to die and the army has been ordered to begin executions of dying men. Beginning of last month it had lost only 3,000 men. Today they lose three times that number wounded (named 10,000). The last number is 7,996.

The Bengalis can't even build a bloody bank in the event of a full-scale shoot-out. You can see them standing around, expectating 0.7: August and for which the army is no longer responsible. But the Russians screamed him to the 99th degree for his new policy a month ago and today they will still be screaming. And now his army has grown by a quarter of its men. And the Bengalis demand from 10% 99 over the influx. But what were not and falling.

MEANWHILE IN SAIKHANPUR, Singhdo, an elaborate formal ceremony has been called to mark the end of one year's war of the independent local state's control. It was attended by one of their Week's army of the Shahp, a prominent trade unionist and anti- Bengali right-wing leader. The Shahp is one of the leaders of the 1991 Pochi Campaign. His group is being hunted down by the army for its advocacy against coup for democratic reform. Prominent, too, for his pro-presidential stance, he is a reliable messenger. If anyone had asked Their Week we could have suggested a few alternatives.

THE UPSURGE against internment in the Cath- olic communities in Northern Ireland has created tremendous pressure for a united front on the issue. The pressure is being resisted by revolu- tionary groups.

In Derry a Socialist Resistance, comprising members of the Derry Young Socialists, People's Democracy and the locally based Labour Party, has been set up. It is clear that this is the most effective and the most effective, with a single strike one day, launched the rent strike—100 percent in all Catholic estates. And which was the result, the self-organisation of this movement. The Croydon snap- TUC Congress voted overwhelmingly in favour of that position.

However, most of the leaders who demanded to be registered even at that level, did so in order to prevent the movement's strength from being penetrated deep into the trade union movement. Leaders like Jack Jones and the Croydon deputy leader are not particularly concerned about the TUC's position at Croydon since they have shifted their ground.

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THEIR WEEK in ISLAMABAD

HE NEEDS MONEY. He took in 900 million in 1991, with a single big-broaden action in June (hay, for instance, about the Chiang Kai-shek, Taiwan). He has now been given a single big-broaden action in June (hay, for instance, about the Chiang Kai-shek, Taiwan) to carry in 99. He has been given a single big-broaden action in June (hay, for instance, about the Chiang Kai-shek, Taiwan).

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The milk has turned sour in Devlin's 'land of plenty' for the dockers

ON WEDNESDAY, London dockers gave the Enclosed Dock Employers 28 days' notice that they would go out of work from Phase Two of the Devlin Agreement. Yet when it was signed last September, Phase Two was supposed to be the land of milk and honey for dockers workers. It has taken less than a year to discover that the milk is off and the honey is gone.

Phase Two varies in its exact terms from port to port but it always means sweeping concessions on the part of the dockers. In London, dockers gave themselves lock, stock and barrel. Piecework was signed away and replaced by regular day work.

However filthy or obnoxious a cargo might be and no matter how dangerous the work, there was a fixed ceiling on wages. All the old defensive practices built up over years of sacrifice and organisation were replaced by complete surrender by the employers. Fixed grading scales were signed away in favour of a clause providing for 'reasonable and continuous improvement' of the number of men employed, unless the employer deemed this impractical. Shift work was introduced splitting the work-force into two halves who would not meet or work with one another. It would not be known to the employer how much the employee could have expected.

In the bitter disputes about Phase Two, the employers and the fans of Devlinaided the agreement with three main arguments. First they said Phase Two would give overtime and extra working time for all dockers. Well turned out, disparity still remains under Phase Two.

Their second point was that Phase Two would mean a high upstanding wage - £36,50.94.9. Thadly they claimed that, compared with rates in other ports, plus labour would be offered voluntary severance.

Lastly, to some extent, dockers were friendly about the settlement. The port was in a crisis and in danger of closing down, and only Phase Two could save it.

Not a penny

In the course of the current review of the agreement, every one of these arguments has had the bottom knocked out of it.

The unions put forward a 1½-cent claim. It asked for a 20 per cent cost of living increase, proportionate increases in pension benefits, and holiday pay. A fourth week's holiday and improvements to overall salaries and conditions were essential.

The employers reacted as only dock employers can. There was no question of any rise at all—no single penny piece. In fact even for the unions to ask for a rise was 'impossible'.

The employers know full well that the cost of living has gone up at least 10 per cent in the last 12 months. They are offering dockers wages so that relative inflation will do what they have not been able to do for 30 years—give the dockers a new in wages.

The employers also demanded that 800 men on the B Register should be forestalled out of the industry. In other words the employer wants no more troublesome workmen in his workforce.

They even went so far as to demand that dockers who aren't 'fit enough to do the more strenuous jobs' be menaced with dismissal. Not since the National Dock Labour Force has there been a sharp thorn in the employers' side and that is why it will be taken out.

If the London employers could get away with either of these proposals, regulation would mean nothing at all and the employers would be back on the way.

What all this has really proved is that Devlin Phase Two is just like any other productivity bargain—it is an attempt by the employers to hammer the workforce into shape as they see fit.

It is not just the London dock employers who have been shown up in all their glory in Phase Two as an agreement. London is the vanguard of the country. Under Phase Two, the employers divided port from port, London, Southampton, Grimsby and now Liverpool all work under different variations of the Devlin Phase Two, while Manchester has yet to sign up.

Liverpool retains piecework, Bristol works a bonus system. London and Southampton have two shifts, Liverpool three. Rates of pay vary widely in every different port: the London dockers get £36.50, the Liverpool dockers £7 plus piece work.

And all these agreements exist at different times. It's a fact that the same week London gave notice to quit, Liverpool signed a Phase Two deal, about a far better package than London's. This was another important aim of London—to break up the old national agreements and to fragment the dock labour force.

Upward trend

Having divided the dockers, the employers can rule in each of the divisions. Everywhere the official excuse is just the same—the crisis in the industry, the threat to the port's existence, the need to compete for declining trade.

But contrary to how the employers would have it the dockers are not inevitably declining industry. As the figures published by the Board of Trade show every month, the volume of trade to and from this country is always on an upward trend, both in value and in volume. Since Britain is an island and since there is little air freight to speak of, the overwhelming bulk of this trade must pass through the ports.

Why then trade increases at the same time the dockers should be encouraged to face with such a decline?

In the past the dockers were always a labour-intensive industry. There was virtually no mechanization other than the cranes. This gave the dockers enormous bargaining power which they could—and did—use to get the employer against the wall.

But in the last 10 years technology has caught up with the industry. Bulk cargoes, robot stacker, containerization—all those developments have reduced the need for dock workers.

There has been no use to benefit the dockers, by cutting hours, and reducing the work weeks. But instead, the employer driven by the laws of the profit system, has taken every technical innovation and related to it enable him to undermine the strength of the registered dockers.

More and more, the port employers and shipping companies are using ports and inland depots outside the control of the NDLR, in order to by-pass the wages and conditions built up by the registered dockers.

The employers like Hays Wharf in London will use their own sideloaders (fotvetro- minals) make their dockers redundant, and then open an inland container park not 10 miles away, employing a fraction of the men and a fraction of the wages.

Now registered labour, containerisation and Devlin are threats that face every dockers in every port. Competition among dockers in different ports is never a solution. Dockers accept the parochial divisions erected by Devlin than we will be fighting on the employers' terms and we will be picked off port by port.

These are national problems and dockers desperately need a unified national shop stewards' movement to fight and overcome them.

But even then the fight will be just beginning—because it will not be finally won until Devlin, the employers who designed it and their system are pushed off our backs once and for all.

Vital reading for all socialists and trade unionists

The fight against racism

by MIKE CAFFOOR

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London dock workers vote to withdraw from docks productivity scheme

by BOB LIGHT and PETE TURNER

TGWU, Royal Docks
FROM ARROW TO CYDE... the same ruthless Tory profiteers kill workers' jobs

Special survey by ROGER ROSEWELL

THE SUFFERING of Jarrow in the 1930s is scored on the memories of working people. Today the Scottish town of Clydebank has echoed the sound of the iron shoes. The destruction of Jarrow and the threatened future of Clydebank are closely connected. The same system of profits by any means to massive unemployment are poised for a repeat performance. The same breed of politicians that colluded with the 'plastics' in Jarrow are in the past and present descendants today.

Clydebank was once a north-west shipbuilding town. The main yard, Palmers, was closed between 1932 and 1935. Then the result was catastrophic. The Medical Officer of Health estimated that 20,000 deplored and 23,000 on relief out of a total population of 15,000. Unemployment grew to 80 per cent, the shops closed and the town tottered. The planned by-pass of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders has dragged the plants into the 1791. Unemployment in Clydebank for June was 2751 and, according to official statistics, figures for the taxed figures were once only two unfilled men in the whole town.

Since then the situation has grown worse. Fewer and fewer want to plan to close the two UCS yards in Clydebank are successful with the town's collapse. The Northern's bankruptcy and Woodhead's liquidation have left the shipyard a ghost town and the owners have sold it to a shipbuilding firm in Scotland.

Both towns have been victims of the same system. The greed of the owners has wrecked the industry in the North East.

In 1989 the British shipbuilding industry produced 81.6 per cent of the world's tonnage. By 1988 the figure had slumped to 51.6 per cent and by 1991 it had collapsed to a mere 5.3 per cent. Throughout the years the industry was squeezed dry by the cut for profits. Investment was hardly ever to be had. The owners of Palmers in Jarrow proved no exception.

In 1929, for example, the company made a profit of £687.00. A sum that was used in directors' fees. According to the company's annual report one of those who benefited from the handout was Lord Aberconway. His family owned the Jarrow shipyard and was well known in the shipyard world. At this time the yard was closed due to the 1931 depression. The Lord Aberconway is a proud heir of the Birkenhead and was眼睛

FAULTY

The yard had lost money for years and, according to the 1930 survey, 80 per cent of its machinery was more than 40 years old.

Aberconway was also able to dump the British shipyard on to the Japanese market. In May of this year, Conaid issued a writ for £2 million against UCS because of delivery delays. The delays were due to the factory design of the vessels being installed in the yard by John Brown.

Delivery of the shipyard that had shocked the world from and left neglected and disabled, Lord Aberconway said: "The ultimate result is that we have lost the best hopes of the shipbuilding and trading houses that could not be recognised from the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account improves greatly the short term prospects for profits."

A further blow came in 1931 when the yard was sold to the National Shipbuilders Security Corporation. The yard was sold to the National Shipbuilders Security Corporation in 1931 for £2,362,121. The yard was sold to the National Shipbuilders Security Corporation in 1931 for £2,362,121.

Nicholas Ridley, Tory minister who prepared a special report on the yard, said: "Our analysis of the costs of the yard have been cut and sold off at knock-down prices . . ."

The lives and interests of those who depended upon their yards were never considered important. 1929 was the swamping of the industry in the United States. The factory in the 1930s was not just about profits but about social welfare.

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Tory ministers serve rich regardless of the

SWOPPED

Sixty per cent of the insured workers in the industry were unemployed. Every year National Shipbuilders Security spent more on its competitors. In 1974 they approved the costs of the National Shipbuilders Security Corporation in 1974 for £6,500,000. More than half of this was paid to the National Provincial Bank of which Lord Aberconway was a director.

Tories said the report was a gross misrepresentation of our industry and they said the losses were not their fault. The National Shipbuilders Security Corporation in 1974 was not our fault.

In 1940 they met with Mr.Nicholas Ridley, then Tory UnderSecretary of State for Trade and Industry in Mr. John Brown's Shipyard on the Clyde in 1940. The meeting discussed the future of the Clyde and the shipyard and it had been agreed to develop the yard. The minister had promised to put forward a special report. This is what it said:

"Case for more public money to the UCS"

This would mean the bankruptcy of UCS. We could not accept this in which Lord Aberconway would take over one or two of the yards.

Tory ministers serve rich regardless of the
When it took 22 policemen in seven cars to search for a missing purse: a disturbing report from BAS HARDY and ROGER CRAY

EMMANUEL QUAYE, a fitter with British Rail, came to London from Ghana more than 20 years ago. He lives with his English wife Ellen and their two daughters in a quiet side road between Blackheath and Lewisham in South East London.

On Monday, 3 August, Mr Quaye, his wife and elder daughter Kathleen were found guilty at Lambeth Court of various charges of assault against the police. This was the result of a long-drawn-out case that started in April when two women CID officers called at the Quaye home, informed them that their younger daughter had been arrested for assault and stealing a purse and that they wanted to search her room.

The Quayes said they refused entry to the women PCs because they did not produce a search warrant. Here is the story the Quaye family told us. It formed the basis of their evidence, subsequently dismissed by the court. After the visit the family went down to the police station to see their younger daughter Susan. They were kept waiting some considerable time before a Sergeant Ferguson saw Mr Quaye. The sergeant expressed anger at Mr Quaye's refusal to allow a search of the flat without a warrant.

When Mr Quaye pointed out that it was a legal requirement to have a warrant, Ferguson allegedly told him: 'That law is for Europeans, not blacks like you.'

The Quaye family allege that Ferguson smelt heavily of alcohol. Mr Quaye described him as being 'wild, really wild'.

'Turn you over'

Mr Quaye asked the sergeant whether he was practising racial discrimination and Ferguson, evidently angered by this allegation, refused to let them see their daughter. Telling the Quayes to go home, he added: 'Warrant or no warrant, we are going to turn you over like you've never been turned over before.'

As the Quayes approached their home that evening they saw no less than seven police cars parked near their flat.

The Quayes decided to get their neighbours to witness what they realised was going to be trouble. Mrs Quaye rang the bell of the flat below while Mr Quaye and Kathleen went across to a large house opposite.

Just as their knock was being answered Sergeant Ferguson appeared and told Quaye he was under arrest. The police surround them and forced father and daughter across the road.

Mr Quaye said he was beaten and kicked to the ground outside his council flat. 'There were at least five or six policemen, some in uniform, others in plain clothes. Mr Quaye still refused to let them search without a warrant.

Bundled into car

The neighbour who had opened the door to Mr Quaye and then followed them across the road told us he saw a police car arrive with five or six officers, some in uniform and others not.

Mr Quaye was bundled into a car and driven to the police station. On the way there he maintained that he was threatened by one officer, much to the amusement of the others, who made such comments as: 'You've really got it coming to you now, black bastard.'

At the station Quaye was forced to strip on the pretext of being searched for weapons and drugs and dragged off to a cell. He was left naked for more than two hours. Ferguson, it was alleged, informed him that he had been arrested for calling the sergeant a racist.

Kathleen Quaye, who claimed that when she was called a 'black cunt' on the way to the police station, replied, 'I may be black, but I'm proud of it', managed to dodge several blows from Sergeant Ferguson who allegedly threatened, 'Wait until I get you to the station'.

At the station Kathleen says she was slapped across the face and punched on the back of the neck by Ferguson, who told her to, 'Sit down, you bastard'. It was only after this that a policewoman was detailed to look after her.

The Quayes alleged throughout the case they had been victims of assault and harassment by the police, while the police denied any such accusations.

In court the magistrate in his summing up cleared Sergeant Ferguson of all the allegations made against him and said it was a very unfortunate case.

He then fined Mr Quaye £25 plus costs on one charge of assault and conditionally discharged him for a year on the other two. He fined Kathleen £10 and a conditional discharge for two years and conditionally discharged Mrs Quaye for six months.

The Quayes told us that they feel very angry at what they know to be a miscarriage of justice. Sergeant Ferguson had not been dealt with by the magistrate, primarily the fact that it took 22 policemen in seven cars to come to search for a purse.

They were particularly annoyed because Susan had later been acquitted of stealing the purse. They said they were determined not to let things lie, but would probably appeal against their conviction.

Protest to police

Mr Bob White, the local councillor, said that he hoped the Quaye family would appeal. He added that he knew the family well and was sure of their innocence.

Paul Ostreicher of the National Council for Civil Liberties had already written to the community relations officer of Scotland Yard to protest at the police's handling of both Susan's and the rest of the family's cases, before the verdict was known.

If you want to help the Quaye family win their appeal, then send donations to: Appeal Fund, 25 Blackheath Rise, SE12.

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A COUNTRY conquered and enslaved by invaders, a country of which the soil had been portioned out among foreigners, and of which the laws were written in a foreign tongue, a country given over to that which was worst of all, the tyrant will of conquerors.

The country so described by the historian Macaulay was England after the Norman conquest. The description fits exactly the English colony of Ireland in the 18th century.

No one can understand what is happening in Ireland today without starting from these basic facts. In an overwhelmingly agricultural country, five-fifths of the land was owned by English or Anglo-Irish landlords. A large and increasing part of the rent extracted from the Irish peasantry was sent straight out of the country in the form of bullion or foreign gold. The Irish peasantry was a miserable living on the edge of subsistence. The English landlords were living in luxury and the English farmers were living in comfort.

This economic misery was added social disorder. The landlords, obsessed by the fear of revolution, became the worst tyrants. They swarmed over the land like ants. They kept the tenant peasants in a constant state of terror. Peasantry is a misleading word in this connection. These were not tenants in the English sense, but hooligans who lived on the land. Only 14 per cent of the land was held by Roman Catholic, the great majority of the people belonging to the population were poor Protestants who farmed less than 25 per cent of the land. Here, at the beginning of the 18th century, there was a population of 2.5 millions, divided into two classes, the landlords and the tenant farmers. These two classes were so utterly separated in all respects that they never even met each other unless it was on the highway, and even then they never talked to each other.

The typical Irish "peasant" was a landless "tenant at will", absolutely on the landlord's mercy and without security of any kind. He lived without "property". His life was insecure. He was underfed and underfed, and even if he offered to lend a hand in the harvest, the landlord cheated him.

Alien state church

With the alien landlords came an alien church. The Church of Ireland, an Anglican establishment, was the state church. It was supported by tithes, compulsory money payments, taken from the produce and levied on the tenants, who were supposed to pay them directly into the church buildings.

The church was a powerful organ of Anglicy Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Rectors and Canons, and their colleges and schools, were more than 90 per cent of the population confirmed in the Church of Ireland. In 1751, the Dissenters, or those who did not belong to the Church of Ireland, numbered 405,000. This power was used to suppress all dissent and to make sure that the Church of Ireland was the only church in the land.

The Church of Ireland was employed to extract the tithe from the religious poor, and to make the poor pay for the education of their children. In the parishes of Done, Cork, Limerick, ministers were appointed to teach the poor the tenets of the Church of Ireland. It was a sort of one-way street, and the poor were the victims.

The development of Irish trade and industry was inhibited by the Church of Ireland. In common with other English countries, Ireland was subject to the Navigation Laws, which required that all colonial exports to England must be carried in English vessels. Only the linen industry, which had no English competition, was allowed to develop freely. These laws applied to everyone, regardless of religion, and served to increase the wealth of the English ruling class.

The landed gentry, who could invest their revenues in England, had no direct interest in promoting Irish trade or manufactures. As they controlled the Irish parliament there was little or no resistance from that quarter to English legislation against Ireland's trade and manufactures.

This Irish parliament was at first, simply, an instrument of foreign rule. No Bill could be presented without the agreement of the English Privy Council and the English parliament could make laws applying to Ireland without regard to the Irish parliament. It was a typical colonial legislature, and was, of course, dominated by the English and Anglo-Irish landlords.

The Irish government consisted of the Vicereine and the Chief Secretary both appointed by the English government. In Dublin, the government was administered by the British governors. It could not be overthrown by the Irish people, but only by a British parliament. But that parliament became, towards the end of the 18th century, a focus of opposition to English rule.

Crippling restrictions

Under the influence of the American and French revolts, many of the Protestant nobility class and even sections of the landowners began to struggle against the crippling economic restrictions imposed upon them and for real self-government. This largely middle-class movement was the first great challenge to English rule. Its near success and final failure changed the course of Irish history.

RACIAL DIFFERENCES are a fact. Racism, the idea that there are superior and inferior races, is a reactionary false belief. It is an attractive idea for the simple-minded of course. No matter how wretched your condition, you can always comfort yourself with the thought that you are one of a superior breed. The poverty-stricken, ignorant whites living in the hill country of the South and deep south of the Midwest believe themselves superior to any Negro, no matter how talented. This is what makes the racial fodder for racists like Governor Wallace of Alabama and helps to keep them in power.

The poor whites are the workers of the industrial towns and the boroughs of the large cities. They believe that they are superior to the Negroes because they work. They believe in the theory of the "school of hard knocks".

One group of early puritan settlers in New England who can be credited with the origins of this idea, is the Puritans. They had been more or less forced, by the Church of England, to leave England. They established a country of their own, and, in order to make this country a success, they had to separate themselves from the "old country". They had to create a new society, a society that was different from the one they had left behind. They had to create a society that was more religious, more moral, more just, more free. They had to create a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive.

The Puritans, and those who followed them, created a society that was different from the one they had left behind. They created a society that was more religious, more moral, more just, more free. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive. They created a society that was more like the one they had left behind, but one that was also more advanced, more modern, more progressive.
Chucked in

The finished product seems to me to have been let down by its director, Mike Leigh. What was basically an器官ic eulogy of one of the world’s most original and neglected social comment cliché in full bloom is a quite classic example of having your cake and eating it.

Despite the fact that the film has all the riveting quality of an interesting news story that fails as a feature film. It is in fact an extended news report on the life of a man, and the camera artificially dramatises all incidents and in the news the camera is allegedly neutral.

It is not the attempt to explore the phenomenon of the violence of the Hulk’s Angels, neither are any important questions asked of the Hulk and the Stones. That is why Mike Leigh is so unsatisfactory—a snotty dialogic hymn of applause to the director, a twist of conscience in the tail.

Martin Tomkinson

Jolly tinkle of the cash register

ONCE UPON A TIME popular music was simply a matter of music—occasionally good, occasionally bad, generally not taken particularly seriously. We knew it was the case. Today we have a 'sociology of pop' and 'ministry of music' and music critics, music papers, learned discourses on television on the history of pop and, most recently, full-scale books on pop festivals.

Jogging was the prototype for such a film—lots and lots of music, clever phrasing of a good joke, detailed selected interviews and lots of crowd scenes. Nothing usually simpler or easier and it seemed as if here was a surefire way of making great amounts of cash with no artistic problems.

Feast of music

And so we come to the latest offering from the Metropolis (sala) featuring, starting, about, by and music provided by the Rolling Stones. And to a large extent this film mirrors its parent Woodstock. The only real complaint is the presence of a couple of other close-ups of Jagger cowering madly around the stage, interspersed with various interviews with the rest of the group.

Unfortunately, the film tried to do a little bit more because a man was stabbed to death in Hollywood in Los Angeles. He was stabbed by the then 18-year-old youth who is paroled on security for the occasion. Gimme Shelter does not shirk from this violence. It shows it, as it also shows Jagger’s horned reaction to this.

And exactly here is where the film breaks down. It knows that it hints but the whole affair stinks and the music of Mick Jagger was a family (non-free concert) dominated by commercialism. But at the same time, Gimme Shelter cackles on this very commercialism by devoting most of the film to the Stones’ music and by joining the foolishness of thousands of young people.

ONE DEAD POLICEMAN and the air is full of weeping and moaning and demands for the restoration of capital punishment. The press, in particular, stresses the arduous and dangerous nature of a cop’s life when calling for the return of the uniforms to deal with their killers. Yet in reality a policeman enjoys one of the safer occupations in Britain. He is well paid, gets rent-free accommodation and a generous pension when he hangs up his hobnails. Very few of them die.

Take the year 1969, the latest available for up-to-date figures. Not one policeman died in that year, while 265 building workers—one for every working day—met his death on the job.

The wife of a dead policeman gets compensation from a special fund, a widow’s pension and, as a result of the mass hysterics whipped up by the press, several thousand pounds from public donations.

No such luck for the wife and family of a dead brickie. The only whirlwind comes not from the state but from his mates on the site. The employer can be sued for negligence but it is a long and costly business and the culprit usually wriggles out of his responsibility.

Strange that the press stays so silent about the annual, may daily slaughter on the building sites. After all, your friendly neighbourhood copper may be defending the god of private property, but building workers are actually creating it.

Can we expect from the Express, Mail and Mirror the demand: Bring back the rope for building industry bosses? Cynics that we are, we doubt it.

SOUTH AFRICAN filmgoers have been denied the pleasure of seeing Brit Ekland in the Michael Caine movie Get Carter. Miss Ekland so

MANY viewers will sense that beauty competitions are a racket in one way or another. In the case of Miss United Kingdom, Mecca ballrooms get a huge audience and a share of the advertising revenue the UK earns. Eden Vale, the yoghurt company, get some extra publicity and life on the panel itself is a lot higher in the ratings than usual.

Beauty competitions are not all as they seem to be.

The TV Times tells us that Men's TV Time Delightfulness for the Miss Great Britain Contest (ITV's equivalent competition) had been 'spent training twice a week in a gym'.

You'll know some more important reasons for being disturbed about beauty competitions. The basis of judging the entrants is more or less entirely according to the media superficial, characterless, physical appearance. Taking this into account suggests that this is just about all there is to it. It helps reinforce the view that women will eventually learn to regard themselves, as having less ability and initiative than men. It confirms the view that the eight methods of social advancement for women are not really looks like the beauty competitor or 'making a good marriage'. The beauty contest is one small part of a much smaller, subordinated role in society.

That the beauty contest is a very sinister force is shown by the judges and sponsors. For the BBC presenters Margo (What's that weather like in Cologne?) Aneurin Bevan of Family Favourites. Margo does make some attempt to escape the constant 'personality' which is supposed to consist of some conventional high sounding ambitions, an easy-going, wholesome, and some equally conventional well-performed, charming remarks.

'A winning beauty competition,' the Radio Times tells us is what is wanted. The sort of girl you can take anywhere,’ said Eric Morely of Mecca Ballrooms. This is patrocinating the ridiculous beauty contest. Judges wrote later, the winner had been interviewed the contestants. One of the last Wednesday the commentator called out to a young girl and crooned such remarks as the one about the girl who kept dogs, 'if there was a dog over a ton I'll leave you all for it'. But he discovered the truth when the girl said: 'he is a dog who sold things in her job.' She was henceforward told to 'sell things to herself' to the judges. They included Lady Pilkington, who does not have a 'beautiful attitude towards Pilkington glassworkers, an ex-chairman of the Prices and Incomes Board and a director of Guinness. But by the compere's reasoning, with all that money she probably could have bought her. As a result of the director's direction and a Jim Allen script were featured in a repeat of The Big Flame on BBC2, the film had already brought us the outstanding experience yet.

For all their talent, Lucas and Allen are in a very serious and dangerous situation of the working class and the plywood government. Liverpool dockers would be happy, but the 'reality' then it was put to them at a mass meeting of the 'reality' of the dockers or an explosive incident which might have ended a clothing occupation. It is the dramatic consequences for the parts of the play, the 'authorised' characters were forced to behave in a stiff, artificial way, this in spite of the relatively unknown actors having foreshadowed the actual Clyde work stops.

Phil Hall

Nice work if...JOBS FOR THE BOYS: The Industrial Relations legislation rushed through by the Tory government is providing some lucrative jobs for Employment Minister Robert Carr's pals.

The original terms of the Industrial Relations Bill said that the Chief Registrar of Trade Unions would have to be a barrister, advocate or solicitor for not less than 10 years. When the Bill went to the Lords, Carr himself slipped in an amendment that deleted this section. The registrar has just been appointed and he is not a barrister, advocate or solicitor but Mr Farquharson Keith, assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Employment Ministry.

Another Under-Secretary at the same ministry, Mr Courtaud Herron, has already been appointed deputy chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations.

...you can get it

PAYS INCREASES for the big boys go on unabated while lesser working mortals are haw-ked into accepting nothing more than 9 per cent. Sir Kenneth Keith of the Hill Samuel Group takes the ruling-class biscuit with an increase of 85 per cent, his salary going up from £5500 last year to £6800 this.

The Steel Corporation may be on the verge of bankruptcy but there is enough left in the coffers to give chairman Lord Melchett a 120 per cent booster from £11,250 to £24,322. Another lucky fellow is E Markus, chairman of Offic and Electronic Machines, who has been given a 100 per cent increase, from £5000 to £10,000 a year. At the bottom of the scale comes poor H D B Lorriger of Charrington, Gardener, Lockett and Co. He got just 15 per cent. He ought to get a new suit—the directors must think he's the office cleaner.
Miners strike over 'schoolboy' wages
by Martin Shaw
DURHAM: - Miners at Adventure Colliery, West Rainton, went on strike last week in demand of raising the coal wage.

The wages, who work at the coal face, earn on average £1.21 per week. This compared with the national average of £1.76, and even that figure represents a decline in the last decade.

Many men are taking home just 90p a week, or 40p a week.

"This is for tax shifts underground, 50p a week on the coal face, and a pit badly maintained in 100 years," said one miner. But the wages, who are known as the 'schoolboy' miners, would not dare to act.

And this is the reason that the pit's prospector, who earns £1.90 a week, would not dare to act. He claims that the pit's prospector, who earns £1.90 a week, would not dare to act.

Jacked in jobs

Condolence for the miners is the last thing that can be done. And the miners have a right to be angry. They are fighting for their livelihood.

But the miners have a right to fight for their livelihood. They are fighting for their livelihood.

Robert Powell

Durham January 2, 1970

GLASGOW: The 'work-in' at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders' plant is now in its fourth week. Despite this, the Tories are going ahead with their plans to sack 6000 workers and close two of the four yards.

So far almost 4000 workers have been made redundant and the liquidator has announced that a further 1000 sackings will be declared in the next month.

During the last few days several meetings have been held between government ministers and representatives of the TUC to discuss the TUC's plan for a Clyde-specific Employment Authority.

These proposals are very dangerous, the TUC has warned. They are a threat to the survival of the yards but disagree with the government over how quickly this should be done.

The TUC believes that redundancies should be avoided for as long as possible, for five years while the Development Board tries to attract new work to the yards.

The TUC has accepted the fact that there is a situation that is not in the yard's best interest and that a new plan, if accepted, can only save the yard and not the factory.

The government should hold a democratic election in which the workers can vote on the future of the yard. The government should hold the election because the yard is not in the public interest.

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GLASGOW NEWS

From ROGER ROSEWELL

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UNITED

On Friday, the Flexite factory in Alexandria, is due to close. 500 workers will be sacked. Unemployment is currently at 8 percent per cent. Flexite workers are determined to fight this closure and the factory may be occupied.

Despite the Flexite struggle is united with UUC. Throughout Scotland more and more factory closures are taking place and there is a growing need for a new movement that unites all workers and employers against this trend. The UUC is striving to be able to defend workers' rights and establish the right to work.

The UUC will struggle to spread and win every battle as sacked with sackings must be occupied and held until every job is guaranteed.

Action must also be demanded from the TUC. Instead of accepting the destruction of UUC they should, as a first step, call a one-day general strike in solidarity with the UUC and an end to all forms of unemployment created deliberately by the government.

Labour Party Conference

PUBLIC MEETING

Speakers will include Labour MPs, trade union leaders and activists.

FRIDAY 17 SEPT 1970

Camden Town Hall, assembly rooms (near Camden Park and Euston stations)