THEIR HANDS IN YOUR POCKETS

HOW MUCH longer are we going to put up with the arrogant bunch of upper-class con men known as the Tory government?

Eighteen months of the Heath regime has meant a savage attack on the working and living conditions of ordinary working people.

The dole queues stretch towards the million mark.

Wages are held down while the price planners make a killing.

Pensioners shiver in their cold flats.

Young children are deprived of their milk by the "thoughtfully state/ Mrs Thatchers..."

And the welfare state is transformed into the means test state.

Now, to put themselves on the back for all these contributions to human progress, Heath and co have decided to give themselves a massive 36 per cent pay increase... after first, with due deference, giving the Royal drones a 106 per cent wage hike.

POVERTY

It is an insult to the working people of Britain, to the old and the sick, the jobless and the poor.

Five million families live below the official poverty line.

Six million people live in condemned housing.

More and more children are suffering from rickets—the disease caused by malnutrition.

Countless thousands of old people quietly and unreported, will die of cold this winter because of the £5 insult known as a pension.

But Mr Heath is worth £20,000 a year.

His double tax on the Labour benches goes up to £8500. And every gas-bag in the Commons will now pull in £6000 a year.

If you still need convincing that capitalism is a rotten system with twisted, warped priorities, just read these facts and figures again. They mean quite simply this: the handful who control the wealth line their pockets by dipping their hands into those of the great majority who produce that wealth.

Socialism is not only necessary—it will be cheap at the price.

One last point: the MPs have decided they should have unemployment pay.

THEY'RE GOING TO NEED IT...

BUT TED CARES ABOUT THE NEEDY...

Top stories in the top paper

ONCE AGAIN war deceases the test—and lives—of the poor people of Asia and the ruling classes of India and Pakistan throw expensive artillery and bullets across each other's borders. In the centre of the military satisfactory

LORD GOODMAN has a fat finger in many important pies; boss of the newspaper tycoon and the powerful and wealthy and "black" audience of the public left out of Rhodesia. PAUL FOOT: page 4.

A MAN of compassion—that's our Prime Minister. On Monday, the day the MPs heard about their pay increase, Ted the Teeth went down to London's Victoria Station to open an exhibition about the plight of the needy.

He caught him in front of pictures of a pensioner and a young child. We were unable to find any of these MPs or members of the Royal Family collecting their dole. And lucky Ted grinned later when he heard that German industrialists had voted him $35,000 in recognition of his getting Britain into the Common Market. Just whose side is Father Christmas on?
US workers defy Nixon-union wages freeze

'BRIEFING'

by Dave Finkel
American International Socialists

review a C.F.O. of Living Conditions

for the workers of the US International Socialists, explains: 'By agreeing to serve on the Pay Board, Nixon could have shown real responsibility for Nixon's decision to drive down the level of wages. The stance of the entire Pay Board strategy is the co-optation of the workers' ability to struggle over the power of the labour movement by attaching it to the payroll apparatus.

The truth of this analysis became clear at once, when we saw that the wage freeze decision involved pay cuts. The Pay Board's logic was that in order to cut costs, it was necessary to reduce wages. This led to the proposal for a 2 percent pay cut for workers. However, even with this cut, wages would still increase during the next year.

The information gathered in this study was used to draft a resolution which was adopted by the Central Committee at their meeting on 12 November 1972. The resolution called for a national strike to demand an increase in wages.

The strike was called and began on 19 November 1972. The strikers won a 10 percent increase in wages, which was later extended to 12 percent. The strike was a success and showed that workers have the power to defeat the Nixon administration.

Hands across the border.

by Mike Balfour

WHEN a bomb exploded in a Milan bank in December 1969, killing 16 people, it was the immediate reward for the revolutionary left groups. Among those detained for questioning was a railway worker called Pinelli.

Three days later he was dead. He had suffered from a respiratory problem for several months, leading to respiratory failure. Pinelli's death became a symbol of the violent crackdown on the left.

In 1969 the Italian working class rose in mass struggle against the police and the law have begun to question the legitimacy of the state and its institutions.

In September 1970, Pinelli was arrested and sentenced to 18 months in prison for creating disturbances. He had taken part in protests against the government's policies and had been involved in a hunger strike to demand the release of political prisoners.

Pinelli's death was a tragic reminder of the brutality of the Italian police and the dangers faced by those who challenge the authority of the state.

In Milan on 29 October 1971, Pinelli was found dead in his cell at the Poggioreale prison. He was 29 years old.

Pinelli's death was not in vain. His memory lives on as a symbol of the struggle for freedom and of the fight against oppression.

'Bosses lock out metal men

by Mike Balfour

WORLD NEWS

The right wing is reasserting itself as the key to the workers' movement.

In the North and West, the right wing has been able to seize the initiative in negotiations with the government.

The negotiations have been marked by a rejection of the workers' demands for a pay increase. The workers have been forced to accept wage cuts and longer working hours.

In the South, the situation is more complicated. There is a strong worker movement, but it is divided and lacking in discipline.

In the North, the right wing has been able to seize the initiative in negotiations with the government.

The negotiations have been marked by a rejection of the workers' demands for a pay increase. The workers have been forced to accept wage cuts and longer working hours.

In the South, the situation is more complicated. There is a strong worker movement, but it is divided and lacking in discipline.

In the North, the right wing has been able to seize the initiative in negotiations with the government.

The negotiations have been marked by a rejection of the workers' demands for a pay increase. The workers have been forced to accept wage cuts and longer working hours.

In the South, the situation is more complicated. There is a strong worker movement, but it is divided and lacking in discipline.

In the North, the right wing has been able to seize the initiative in negotiations with the government.

The negotiations have been marked by a rejection of the workers' demands for a pay increase. The workers have been forced to accept wage cuts and longer working hours.

In the South, the situation is more complicated. There is a strong worker movement, but it is divided and lacking in discipline.

In the North, the right wing has been able to seize the initiative in negotiations with the government.

The negotiations have been marked by a rejection of the workers' demands for a pay increase. The workers have been forced to accept wage cuts and longer working hours.

In the South, the situation is more complicated. There is a strong worker movement, but it is divided and lacking in discipline.

In the North, the right wing has been able to seize the initiative in negotiations with the government.

The negotiations have been marked by a rejection of the workers' demands for a pay increase. The workers have been forced to accept wage cuts and longer working hours.

In the South, the situation is more complicated. There is a strong worker movement, but it is divided and lacking in discipline.

In the North, the right wing has been able to seize the initiative in negotiations with the government.

The negotiations have been marked by a rejection of the workers' demands for a pay increase. The workers have been forced to accept wage cuts and longer working hours.

In the South, the situation is more complicated. There is a strong worker movement, but it is divided and lacking in discipline.

In the North, the right wing has been able to seize the initiative in negotiations with the government.

The negotiations have been marked by a rejection of the workers' demands for a pay increase. The workers have been forced to accept wage cuts and longer working hours.

In the South, the situation is more complicated. There is a strong worker movement, but it is divided and lacking in discipline.
Extra divi

THE COOPERATIVE Wholesale Society may be interested to know that it is at this moment helping to finance property developers who make a 10 per cent profit out of using the 'Lump'-non-union, self-employed building workers.

FC Finance is an HP and money-lending business, 73 per cent of its shares are owned by CWs. One of the company's activities consists of providing property finance and one customer is an outfit called Galliford Estates, whose chairman is Mr J. J. Donaldson. He just happens to be managing director of FC Finance as well.

Galliford Estates is a goldmine for speculators. In 1968, the shares were worth 50p. A month ago they were worth £1, and dealing was suspended while details of an "important acquisition" were prepared. When dealing began again, the price is expected to touch 200p, which will make a nice little profit for the men in the know who bought the shares before the suspension, giving their price up from 145p.

A recent circular from a firm of stockbrokers told the City a lot about Galliford Estates. They make their money only from the property market, but they will only undertake a development if they can get a profit of at least 50 per cent. Which is getting chancy. They make this kind of money by 'employing labour only subcontractors who work effectively on a piece work system geared to competition'. In a word, the Lump. The CWs might try and find out how many other people they support who are exploiting trade unionists for the benefit of profiteers.

FORTHCOMING VISITOR to the new Daily Record buildings in Glasgow will be Princess Anne, daugher of a bankrupt dusk-down-housekeeper in London S.W.1.

To ensure that Anne is greeted with proper decorum, the Records management has had the entire price repainted and the roof made outside (fruitly termed a "construction of the Daily Record (Scotland's version of the Mirror) are to be under head:

Every time there's a cold snap you get the pensioners out...

Jack's alright

HONEST JACK DUNNETH, Labour MP for Nottingham, finds time to dabble in the property market as well as fighting the socialist cause in Westminster. He has been active for some time buying up properties, 'modernising' them and attempting to sell them at an enormous profit.

In spite of the appalling housing shortage in Nottingham, the high level of Dunneth's profit has resulted in many flats remaining vacant for long periods. A case in point is the most recent of his acquisitions in the Mansfield Road, which has been converted into flats.

A local activist turned to the city council to try to get a mortgage to buy one of the flats. The council, following normal practice, insisted on a valuation.

The surveyor's report indicated that the flats were not worth anything like the value put on them by Dunneth. The prospective buyer backed out of the deal. The flats remain empty and, according to Dunneth, will remain so until the inflation causes governments to give him the required level of profit.

Dunneth is a seasoned campaigner in this kind of profiteering from human need. He is reputed to be a millionaire, a fact not connected with his ownership of property in Nottingham. Dunneth supplements his rent income from a thriving legal practice. One of his cases involved the defence of them landlord Rachaman.

For socialist Dunneth, it was, of course, a simple question of solidarity. All of this has gone unnoticed by the Nottingham Labour Party. At a recent meeting called to consider the nomination of parliamentary candidates, made necessary by the retirement of seats in Nottingham, a move to exclude Dunneth was headed by his agent in the last general election. The vote went in Dunneth's favour thanks to a mass of votes coming from people that local party stalwart had never seen before the night of the vote.

THERE IS ONE property principled in the normal "socialist" terminology. This property principler has not got his teeth into it. The only property that Dunneth is interested in finding is in the region of the absurdly low figure that was asked by Mr. Jack Dunneth. A good start to theproperty principlers' claims it to be. But when it comes to trying to help the proper principlers, it appears to be in the wrong direction.

Bloodsuckers

EVEN murder can make a fast buck for the profiteers. You will recall the grisly Charles Manson trial in 1969 when the accused murderer was sentenced to death for the murder of film actress Sharon Tate and her friends at the hands of some of Manson's followers.

Now Los Angeles-born German-American group is buying up the two known as "Death's Row" in a ranch, a ghost town used for movie shots in the Westerns in the 1940s. Manson and his followers were alleged to have committed murder there.

The property group plans to build a hotel on the site, with hotel, table, ballroom, pool, and shop centre. The night club, the group hopes, will be a Masonic "horror machine". The wax effigies of Manson and his "family" and knives, guns and letters that belonged to them.

Satanic Mills

AGLIMPSE of what the "technology of revolution" means in simple human terms can be seen from a recent report by Professor Joe Mills, professor of medicine at Cambridge University. He says that excessive competition in life, pay and productivity goals, and for increased efficiency were driving an increasing number of people to suicide.

Mills is a seasoned campaigner in this kind of profiteering from human need. He is reputed to be a millionaire, a fact not connected with his ownership of property in Nottingham. Mills supplements his rent income from a thriving legal practice. One of his cases involved the defence of them landlord Rachaman.

For socialist Mills, it was, of course, a simple question of solidarity. All of this has gone unnoticed by the Nottingham Labour Party. At a recent meeting called to consider the nomination of parliamentary candidates, made necessary by the retirement of seats in Nottingham, a move to exclude Dunneth was headed by his agent in the last general election. The vote went in Dunneth's favour thanks to a mass of votes coming from people that local party stalwart had never seen before the night of the vote.

EVE...
The powerful 'liberal' press tycoon who helped draw up the Rhodesia agreement that condemns 5 million Africans to domination by white settlers

Lord Goodman - Toaf "Profiteers and Racists

by

PAUL FOOT

who made this speech to a packed Anti-Apartheid rally in London last week. The meeting was ignored by the press - including those in Lord Goodman's Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Lord Goodman, later made millions of pounds.

Lord Goodman's best friend is Sir Alain, proprietor of the Daily Express, which newspaper has spent the last five decades shouting hysterically in support of law and order, and the last five years giving strength and support to the greatest illegality in the history of the Commonwealth - the declaration of UN in Rhodesia.

Another friend of Lord Goodman is Mr Alastair Hetherington, editor of The Guardian, which had some claim to be a liberal newspaper on paper before there was trouble in Ireland.

The Guardian's leader about the Rhodesian settlement last Friday, and its leader making this last step in the downward path of British liberalism during the past few years. Then there is the Hon. David Astor, editor of The Observer, for the last 23 years. Mr Astor is not only an admirer of Lord Goodman, he is Goodman's whip-in-chief.

It was Astor in last Sunday's Observer who compared Lord Goodman to Voltaire - and, no doubt, a famous person in the history of the world.

Lord Goodman, by the way, is chairman of the Trust which owns the Daily Express and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, which owns the main national daily and Sunday newspapers.

He does a job for them when they need him, and controls them when they are free. But he is always ready to do a public relations job for him when the occasion demands it.

All these rich men, businessmen, newspaper proprietors, television tycoons, who are so like our Lord Goodman this week, because he has done for them what Jacob and Henry have done always for their class. He has translated robbery, violence and racism into the language of 'principles', and he has managed to do it in such a language as to cause the maximum confusion everywhere.

Banning of opposition parties

Ask Lord Goodman what he means by the denial of the basic rights of citizenship to the enormous majority of the people of Rhodesia, what he means by the continued build-up of the Rhodesian police state, the continued eviction of the five million Africans from the few homelands left to them, and what he means by racism and imperialist minority. He will tell you that that means 'uncharted political opposition'. That is all.

Ask Lord Goodman what he means by the continued detention of all the political opponents of the regime and the banning of all political activity by all the others, and which is incorporated in his signed "declaration of rights", agreed with the Rhodesian government. He will tell you that that is 'immediate imprisonment in the African'.

Flanked by Tory peers

Ask Lord Goodman what he means by the forced migration of the people of Rhodesia as a whole and he will tell you: It is a settlement which is acceptable to Lord Pearson, another damned lawyer, who is to travel to Rhodesia, flanked by Tory peers and Uncle Tom Cobbley and find out whether the hatred, bitterness, contempt and fear which the Rhodesian Africans feel for their fascist government is in modern legal jargon, proof of the "acceptability" of the settlement to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

Lord Pearson, the discoverer that 1,000,000 more from the invasion of privacy. He was Astor in last Sunday's Observer who compared Lord Goodman to Voltaire - and, no doubt, a famous person in the history of the

Lord Goodman, by the way, is chairman of the Trust which owns the Daily Express and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, which owns the main national daily and Sunday newspapers.

He does a job for them when they need him, and controls them when they are free. But he is always ready to do a public relations job for him when the occasion demands it.

All these rich men, businessmen, newspaper proprietors, television tycoons, who are so like our Lord Goodman this week, because he has done for them what Jacob and Henry have done always for their class. He has translated robbery, violence and racism into the language of 'principles', and he has managed to do it in such a language as to cause the maximum confusion everywhere.

RICHARD WILSON: architect of Douglas Home's sell-out

When the Rhodesian racists would not settle, he returned to his commitment to NIMAR (No independence before majority rule). Now that the most monstrous and disgusting sell-out has been completed, what has Mr Wilson to say? I have here an exclusive copy of his long and bitter denunciation of the Douglas Home proposals. Here it is. (Heads up completely black sheet of paper).

If it is a question of whether we are ready to vote for the election, we need political action now. For there is a real threat inside, in the factories and in the offices, the mines and the mills.

There is a revolt against the values and principles of people like Home and Heath. The revolt is an expression of rage about the way in which those values pinch working people in their daily lives.

What we have to do is to fan the flames of that revolt until people see the reality of Rhodesian racism in their own situation, until we can achieve a common struggle between oppressed people every- where to end forever the kind of barbarism which is represented by Sir Alec Douglas Home and build a world where people in Africa and everywhere else can start to decide their own futures.
THE PRESS CALLS THEM TERRORISTS AND THUGS—but what do they really stand for?

A MASSIVE propaganda campaign of lies, hysteria and distortion has been waged by the British press against the Irish Republican Army, the main force fighting the British Army of occupation in the streets and on the housing estates of the Six Counties' police state.

The popular press pours out a daily stream of abuse and mangled truth about the way the IRA operates and the motives behind its actions. Cartoonists have revived the racist images of earlier days in the Irish independence struggle, showing men in trench caps and black suits.

Socialist Worker has made it clear repeatedly that in the confrontations between the British Army and the IRA, socialists are on the side of the republicans. And we do not put conditions on that support—the Army is an occupying force and we support the efforts to drive it out.

But this does not mean we have to support every single tactic of the IRA. We are not uncritical of their political activities or their tactics in the struggle.

Neither wing of the IRA—Provisional or Official—has been a revolutionary socialist organisation and they cannot bring about a real victory in Ireland without a 32-county socialist republic.

When the IRA split into Provisional and Official, both groups maintained their military sections and their overlapping political organisations—Stan Fein.

Both the Provisional and Official Sinn Fein have been discredited. In a recent debate on the Northern scene, the British press simply ignored the ways the Provisional party and the Official party are engaged in.

THE PROVISIONALS were created because of the lack of any capable force in the Catholic areas of Belfast and Derry. This was a matter of life and death for people faced a bloody massacre from the mobs of armed Orange men who burned down the homes of their families out of their houses.

Since then the Provisionals' role has changed from being a single defensive one to trying to chase the mass of people being indiscriminate as the press claims, has been drastically reduced. Some groups have business premises, state symbols and, occasionally, 'military' operations such as pubs and clubs. In purely military terms, none of those engaged on this basis has been particularly skillful or successful.

REFUSING

Many of those who joined the Provisional Sinn Fein were people who had not been active in the movement for some time. They often had a different outlook, believing in a republic based on the Catholic Church and a return to the Society of Jesus. In particular, the Provisional and Official Sinn Feins' support for the Truce was not a revolutionary socialist ideal.

Others who joined the ranks of the Provisional Sinn Fein were people who had done their part in the struggle for the Irish Republic. They had not been active in the movement for some time but had kept up their support for the Nationalist cause.

The Provisional Sinn Fein conference, leader Ruairi Ó Brádaigh Brothers, recognised these competing attitudes in the movement by concentrating almost all his attention on the campaign against the troops and against the Northern state—and he declared the final objective to be a 'democratic socialist republic' covering the 26 counties.

But the only current alternative he put forward to the 26 Counties regime is the idea of a '工人'—a parliament for the traditional counties of Ulster (three of which are now part of the South).

The plan has attracted only middle-class support and seems largely irrelevant to the majority of those actively engaged in the fighting—workers, unemployed and young people.

The Provisional conference called in the civil disobedience campaign in the North to be stopped—up to the time of the 1970s and the (relatively) small numbers of people involved in protests and pickets, the (relatively) small numbers of people involved in protests and pickets.

By 'stepping up' the campaign, the Provisionals mean a refusal to pay EP payments, motor and income taxes. This means the essential point about the civil disobedience campaign—it has involved bigger numbers than ever before in political action against the Unionist regime.

It is a campaign that makes possible the building of a movement of workers fighting for certain objectives and setting up their own organisations to maintain the fight.

Some delegates raised the idea of spreading this kind of action to the 26 Counties but the majority thought it was unwise to allay the expected 25 percent support for the Nationalist in the campaign for the North. So while making some verbal concessions to more radical ideas, the Provisional Sinn Fein stayed within the framework of traditional nationalism.

They see Jack Lynch and his Dublin government as the only way of building a socialist movement in Ireland.

Resistance to the British Army has been built and sustained largely by the IRA.

Brian Trench

UNDERLIGNING

The Official Sinn Fein is in some form more likely to keep other institutions of the Orange regime. They warn against British and Ulster's agreement to some extent of the present problems—but a 'reformed' Stormont would almost certainly be part of such a deal.

The Officials are certainly closer than Provisionals to recognising the need for a working-class movement but they seem to want to avoid any radical change and working-class demands.

The achievement of both sections of the IRA in providing defence for the areas under continuous attack in the North must be acknowledged and welcomed.

REMOVING

But as long as the struggle is confined to the Six Counties, it cannot win. To dispel the idea that there is no point in trying to overthrow the Unionist regime is not enough. Only a movement based on clear revolutionary socialist policies aimed at overthrowing the Unionist regime in the North and South can have any hope of building a mass movement that can break down the sectarian barriers between Protestant and Catholic.

Neither section of the IRA and Sinn Fein believe in the power of the British capitalism in Dublin, or Long last end the repression and poverty that have ravaged the whole of Ireland for centuries.

Spying on women at home

MOTHERS who are forced to rely on Social Security benefits in order to keep their families together fear that their order books will be matched from them to be discovered entertaining a man on their premises.

Women, living together as men and wife, having a common home, a grouped income or children or being acknowledged publicly as man and wife, having a boyfriend or sleeping together is not de-facto.

Special investigation that watch over their monopoly and can walk in at any time, to check their home._

World Crisis. Essays in revolutionary socialism. Edited by Nigel Harris and John Palmer. £2.25

IS BOOKS 6 Cottages Gardens, London E2 8DN

Sue Banks

A collection of searing essays by a black revolutionary in America 40p. 40p.
A YEAR AGO, in December 1970, the Tories won the first major success of their war against workers' pay claims. Aided and abetted by the mass media, they took on and defeated the unions who organise the electricity supply workers. The story of that defeat is full of lessons for workers today.

In 1969 and 1970, the 'revolt of the lower paid' developed. Because of wage freeze, rising prices and high rises in taxation, all workers were finding it hard to make ends meet. Many sections moved into battle for the first time for generations, demanding substantial pay rises. Many of their strikes were successful.

In 1969, the power workers took part in this movement, unofficially, and won 10 per cent. In late 1970, they came back for more. The Tories decided to take the power workers on. They were anxious to beat a section of workers decisively, to slow down wage claims generally.

The electricity workers were an ideal target. They work out of the public eye and so would win less sympathy. Their action would mean cold homes, lay-offs in factories, blank TV screens. The public, ignorant of the industry's workings, could easily be deceived about what was happening.

The work to rule was amazingly effective. There were 31 per cent power cuts at peak periods. In Northern Ireland, the Stormont government—terrorised of darkness in its street-lit streets—ordered nearly all factories down. Everyone in Britain was affected by the power shortages.

SURPLUS

Yet this is odd. In 1964, a work to rule and overtime ban on similar lines had very little impact. But in 1964 average overtime was eight hours while in 1970 it was practically nil.

In 1964 there was a plant shortage, while in 1970 there was a surplus. The impact of the work to rule ought to have been greater in 1964 than 1970.

The reason it was not simply the employers themselves took a beating.

In the autumn of 1970, the electricity bosses faced several problems. There was a serious coal shortage. The power bosses sent men to scorch Europe and beyond for coal. Much of the equipment was unavailable and difficult to burn.

And the power cables that link France and Britain broke. After a part of the tunnel these cables goes one way—down to Britain. The cables were still broken in December, so one source of extra power was lost.

Also, over the previous two years, there had been hosts of breakdowns in the big new power stations. Result: more loss of supplies.

But still more important was the power bosses' attitude to the crisis. They were very lackadaisical.

First, they did not use all their available generating resources. Across Britain there were various gas turbines that were not used for emergency situations like peak periods in cold weather. A number of these were not used during this period at all.

Second, is 1964, the supply networks were split. If this is done, supplies to hospitals can be maintained even if the streets around them are in darkness. In December 1970 the networks were not split until towards the end of the work-to-rule.

Also, the majority of hospitals have stand-by generating equipment which can be brought into action in a matter of a few minutes. Power cuts in operating theatres are unnecessary if some warning is given to hospitals in advance. Yet there were power cuts to hospitals. Who was to blame?

OFFERED

One thing needs to be understood: the manual workers in the industry do not control the distribution of electricity. Management does. And management could have prevented many of the blackouts, in hospitals and elsewhere. The unions in fact offered to help the boards make sure that essential services were maintained, but their offer was effectively ignored.

Thus the employers magnified the effects of the work-to-rule themselves. Few people outside the industry knew what was really going on. The power workers were blamed for the employers' lack of action, and public hysteria could be whipped up by press, radio and TV.

How successful the policy was? The power workers had an enormous advantage: they were losing little pay through the work to rule, their action had immediate impact, troops would be ineffective at running the power stations, and the law was effectively powerless.

The only card left for the Tories to play was 'public opinion'. Even before it started, Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared public war on the power unions. The second card of the work to rule, Sir John Eden, number two in the Department of Trade and Industry gave what the Financial Times called 'one of the strongest statements made by the Government on this subject'.

Absolutely not! The widespread desire for it has caused the men themselves to carry this so far human life'

The press was in the car, and spoke about breakdowns supplied. The Times Standard published most vicious anti-union. The printer's strike, until the press shut the right of the General NALGO, which workers in the industry reported that their switchboards and were being subject abuse of all kinds, tipped on them, car-tires slashed.

The papers were in a way to find horns of the other woman was in. Her electric blankets were being taken after a power VIOLENT

To any town that sounds like the word violence on the blanket makes, the power was being whipped. The workers were bien. Garage and phone refused to serve were not public pages carried into to do nothing whereas public station with more. Acts of violence, electricity workers were a kick to the nation's child, a complete power workers to the Norwegian filter was of the street by a window-shower window and abusive and yet the machine made by a Department of on nutrition state.

Looking back at the great blackout of December 1970—and who was really to blame.

SURPLUS

YET THIS IS ODD. IN 1964, A WORK TO RULE AND OVERTIME BAN ON SIMILAR LINES HAD VERY LITTLE IMPACT. BUT IN 1964 AVERAGE OVERTIME WAS EIGHT HOURS whilst IN 1970 IT WAS PRACTICALLY NIL.


THE REASON IT WAS NOT SIMPLY THE EMPLOYERS THEMSELVES TOOK A BEATING.

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1970, THE ELECTRICITY BOSSES FACED SEVERAL PROBLEMS. THERE WAS A SERIOUS COAL SHORTAGE. THE POWER BOSSES SENT MEN TO SCORCH EUROPE AND BEYOND FOR COAL. MUCH OF THE EQUIPMENT WAS UNAVAILABLE AND DIFFICULT TO BURN.

AND THE POWER CABLES THAT LINK FRANCE AND BRITAIN BROKE. AFTER A PART OF THE TUNNEL THESE CABLES GOES ONE WAY—DOWN TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. THE CABLES WERE STILL BROKEN IN DECEMBER, SO ONE SOURCE OF EXTRA POWER WAS LOST.

ALSO, OVER THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS, THERE HAD BEEN HOSTS OF BREAKDOWNS IN THE BIG NEW POWER STATIONS. RESULT: MORE LOSS OF SUPPLIES.

BUT STILL MORE IMPORTANT WAS THE POWER BOSSES' ATTITUDE TO THE CRISIS. THEY WERE VERY LACKADAISICAL.

FIRST, THEY DID NOT USE ALL THEIR AVAILABLE GENERATING RESOURCES. ACROSS BRITAIN THERE WERE VARIOUS GAS TURBINES THAT WERE NOT USED FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS LIKE PEAK PERIODS IN COLD WEATHER. A NUMBER OF THESE WERE NOT USED DURING THIS PERIOD AT ALL.

SECOND, IS 1964, THE SUPPLY NETWORKS WERE SPLIT. IF THIS IS DONE, SUPPLIES TO HOSPITALS CAN BE MAINTAINED EVEN IF THE STREETS AROUND THEM ARE IN DARKNESS. IN DECEMBER 1970 THE NETWORKS WERE NOT SPLIT UNTIL TOWARDS THE END OF THE WORK-TO-RULE.

ALSO, THE MAJORITY OF HOSPITALS HAVE STAND-BY GENERATING EQUIPMENT WHICH CAN BE BROUGHT INTO ACTION IN A MATTER OF A FEW MINUTES. POWER CUTS IN OPERATING THEATRES ARE UNNECESSARY IF SOME WARNING IS GIVEN TO HOSPITALS IN ADVANCE. YET THERE WERE POWER CUTS TO HOSPITALS. WHO WAS TO BLAME?

OFFERED

ONE THING NEEDS TO BE UNDERSTOOD: THE MANUAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRY DO NOT CONTROL THE DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY. MANAGEMENT DOES. AND MANAGEMENT COULD HAVE PREVENTED MANY OF THE BLACKOUTS, IN HOSPITALS AND ELSEWHERE.

THE UNIONS IN FACT OFFERED TO HELP THE BOARDS MAKE SURE THAT ESSENTIAL SERVICES WERE MAINTAINED, BUT THEIR OFFER WAS EFFECTIVELY IGNORED.

THUS THE EMPLOYERS MAGNIFIED THE EFFECTS OF THE WORK-TO-RULE THEMSELVES. FEW PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE INDUSTRY KNEW WHAT WAS REALLY GOING ON. THE POWER WORKERS WERE BLAMED FOR THE EMPLOYERS' LACK OF ACTION, AND PUBLIC HYSTERIA COULD BE WHIPPED UP BY PRESS, RADIO AND TV.

HOW SUCCESSFUL THE POLICY WAS? THE POWER WORKERS HAD AN ENORMOUS ADVANTAGE: THEY WERE LOSING LITTLE PAY THROUGH THE WORK TO RULE, THEIR ACTION HAD IMMEDIATE IMPACT, TROOPS WOULD BE INEFFECTIVE AT RUNNING THE POWER STATIONS, AND THE LAW WAS EFFECTIVELY POWERLESS.

THE ONLY CARD LEFT FOR THE TORIES TO PLAY WAS 'PUBLIC OPINION'. EVEN BEFORE IT STARTED, ANTHONY BARBER, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, DECLARED PUBLIC WAR ON THE POWER UNIONS.

THE SECOND CARD OF THE WORK TO RULE, SIR JOHN EDEN, NUMBER TWO IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY GAVE WHAT THE FINANCIAL TIMES CALLED 'ONE OF THE STRONGEST STATEMENTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THIS SUBJECT'.
The ballerina and the pension fund

THIS TIME LAST year the newspapers got very upset over these old age pensioners. It was unanimously agreed that this had nothing whatsoever to do with the appalling low level of pensions.

The real villains of the piece were the dreadful power workers and their work-to-rule. They were the only ones who were perfectly placed to afford electricity to heat their homes.

The power workers were bludgeoned into line and the other workers quietly forgotten. Not the least significant group to be neglected by this inexplicable year of silence were electrical power workers themselves. Thanks to the genius of the grab-the-rich philosophy, they were quite simply separated from rather large amounts of money by financial experts employed for their abilities to conjure cash out of thin air.

It was to transpire however that these gentlemen could conjure only other people's money out of thin air while lining their own pockets. The electricity power workers' pension fund and others will all lose the losses.

The history of this little fable starts with the deep friendship of Charles Gordon—a humble financial journalist who rose to a position of prominence in one of the big merchant banks—and Sydney Cowton, a financial adviser to the Electricity Council, who was in a position to influence where the pension money was invested.

Gordon was greatly impressed by the strength of action building an organisation called Spey Investments to combine their talents with a star-studded public director—Mr. Richard and powerful men with the funds of the big company pension schemes.

Charles and Sydney took the pension money and ran—out of this essential processes of production as a half share in National Park Cars, hotels, hairdressers, Belgian dress shops, drugs and brasserie.

They solicited the confidence and the money of the ICI, Unilever and Barclays Bank pension. The ICI wanted the rather easier meat of the Electricity Council. All told they got some £500 million to play around with.

The pension fund had a stake in both Spey Investments, and Spey Westmoreland, a company which was owned jointly with a Mr. Boris Marmor. In the 1950s Marmor had spent some time in prison for confusing some of his employers’ money with his own.

STRENGTH

Could it have been otherwise?
The answer is yes—on condition.

First, that the power workers themselves had the democratic strength to determine their union leaders' decisions. The work to rule did not crumble in the power stations; only the union leaders collapsed to the tortoises.

Second, a huge propaganda counter-offensive was needed, to explain to other trade unions the truth about the power workers' case, who was really responsible for the hospital blackouts.

Millions of leaflets were needed, but only thousands were produced. The defeat of the power workers illustrates one weakness very sharply: no revolutionary workers' party existed in Britain, with sufficient resources to do the job of telling the working class the truth quickly enough.

For lack of connection with the rest of the working class, the power workers were beaten—and the working class as a whole had to pay the price.

This winter the power workers have another claim. It will be our responsibility to see that they are not again isolated from their fellow-workers.

DAVID FROST: lynched mob attack

people could die of cold if the cuts continued. (He remained silent the year before, when more pensioners than that died of cold, without power cuts.)

The Daily Mail, perhaps the most vicious of all the press, did its best to whip up the fury further: ... why the hell should Britain always have to take it? Ain't it about time we started dishing it out!" The Mail's editorial was entitled 'The Power Maniac'. It ended with these words: 'The question for the power workers is: Do they want to be respected as public servants? Or would you rather be regarded as Public Enemy No 1?'

ITV and radio did also their bit to add to the general panic. No programme ever revealed why the networks had not been split, or who was failing to keep hospitals supplied.

On the Sunday night, the David Frost show reached an all-time low when five power workers were faced by a lynch-mob audience, given no chance to explain their case, and finally one of them was knocked down.

Faced with the barrage of organised public opinion, the supply unions backed down, accepting the Tory terms for surrender more or less totally.

The Court of Inquiry which followed dished out one of the worst deals for many a year. But more than the power workers suffered: the postmen were beaten within an inch of their lives by the Wolverhampton Court of Inquiry, and after them other sections too were knocked back.

1971 was the first year since the end of the war that the British working class suffered a real drop in its standard of living. The offensive against the power workers achieved that.

THE BRITISH PRESS & NORTHERN IRELAND EAMonn MccANN

THE remaining emps got the wind up and started to sell off the company, approaching Boris Marmor to see if he would help them out of their little hole. No dice. They were left holding the baby and the estimated £1 million losses.

Saviour

And then a new saviour stepped into the ring. Patrick Mathews of First National Finance, an old associate of the truculent Patrick Walker who was now looking after business interests in his disgust as Minister of the Environment.

Patrick offered them £1 million in cash to take Spey's finance interests off their hands. Some shares in First National were thrown in too.

The saviour was accepted and some weeks later Pat sold off part of the Spey Holdings for £6.4 million. This gave him a cool £5 million plus profit on the operation.

Never mind chaps, the power workers' pension fund will be a bit lighter, and anyway, pensioners die every day.

Influential

But the jewel in the Spey crown was Spey Finance. Its board of directors included some of the most influential people in our society. Sir Joseph Lockwood of Enfield and former head of the Labour government's Industrial Reorganization Corporation was brought in. So were Sir Chambers of ICI fame and Lord Churchill, Minister for 'Disarmament' in the previous Labour government.

The key to this star-studded opening was undoubtedly the highly asset Charles Gordon had in his wife, the ballerina Nadia Nerina. It was paraded around the offices of all organisations with pension funds. Everybody was suitably impressed by Miss Nerina's back teeth, and it was the pension funds to Spey.

They were not under orders to inspire much confidence. £100,000 worth of original paintings were casually hung round the walls.

by Arthur Malone

Between the old masters, Nadia and the marble-tiled lavatory, who could fail to see that the men to look after your pension funds?"}

The remaining emps got the wind up and started to sell off the company, approaching Boris Marmor to see if he would help them out of their little hole. No dice. They were left holding the baby and the estimated £1 million losses.

Saviour

And then a new saviour stepped into the ring. Patrick Mathews of First National Finance, an old associate of the truculent Patrick Walker who was now looking after business interests in his disgust as Minister of the Environment.

Patrick offered them £1 million in cash to take Spey's finance interests off their hands. Some shares in First National were thrown in too.

The saviour was accepted and some weeks later Pat sold off part of the Spey Holdings for £6.4 million. This gave him a cool £5 million plus profit on the operation.

Never mind chaps, the power workers' pension fund will be a bit lighter, and anyway, pensioners die every day.

Influential

But the jewel in the Spey crown was Spey Finance. Its board of directors included some of the most influential people in our society. Sir Joseph Lockwood of Enfield and former head of the Labour government's Industrial Reorganization Corporation was brought in. So were Sir Chambers of ICI fame and Lord Churchill, Minister for 'Disarmament' in the previous Labour government.

The key to this star-studded opening was undoubtedly the highly asset Charles Gordon had in his wife, the ballerina Nadia Nerina. It was paraded around the offices of all organisations with pension funds. Everybody was suitably impressed by Miss Nerina's back teeth, and it was the pension funds to Spey.

They were not under orders to inspire much confidence. £100,000 worth of original paintings were casually hung round the walls.

by Arthur Malone

Between the old masters, Nadia and the marble-tiled lavatory, who could fail to see that the men to look after your pension funds?"
Sadism in a posh voice

A SENTENCING JUDGE is a rare glimpse of reality. It is a moment into which is focused the meaning of power, the tangs behind the smile, the savagery behind the wig and the police baton.

In the Old Bailey last week Melford Stevenson demonstrated the licensed sadism, to prove that behind the robes and spectacles and super-class voile is an impassionate cruelty.

He was an Old Etonian and public school university, known for his lack of good manners, but there was enough in his brutal opinions about the National Council of Civil Liberties to show that his 'safety first' had been justified.

He is the judge who attempted to stifle the student movement in Cameroon with jail sentences which shocked the nation. An active Tory, chairman of the Brtish Conservative Association, he was a frequency-rather the last word in Maldon.

He is the son of Jake Prescott, son of a Scottish coal truck driver, was educated in orphanages, convicts and prisons. From a mining family, married to the misses, mother of 27, granted in prison 62 years ago doing time of long lives and dignity. 80 children worked in the pits from 12 to 18 and they all died, with 34 others. In a split emotion.

Life sentence

Jake is now serving an effective life sentence by addressing three envelopes, for 'committing with people the licence of the power he has in his politics was his crime.'

"It took part in evasions, self-sufficiency from the ruling class.' He told the incomprehending court the precautions he took and his "obscure tendencies," he wrote from prison.

But the contrast doesn't stop there. The judge who showed how fragile are our freedoms, how swiftly "the criminal is now a protected and disarmed."

Superintendent Hunter-Horne and his Tory party admit there is no need for orders to capture people who can be blamed for the Angry Brigade's explosions. "We have no time for legal niceties!

In the search, judges' rules were disregarded and police had never before tracked a corpse a bad joke.

David Widgery

WHAT IS IMPERIALISM?

BY STEPHEN MARKS

Of the 200 children born each year in the "modern undeveloped countries" 40 will die within one year. Most of the remainder will have no access to medical care during childhood. More than half will also suffer from malnutrition for at least part of their period between weaning and starting to walk.

Of those who live to school age only half will ever enter school, and only four out of each 10 of these will finish elementary grade. And unemployment levels for those at least twice as high as those for adults, which is high in

The young are a majority of the population in many of these countries. Why do their societies have such bleak future in store for them?

There is no shortage of well-meaning and charitable answers and some not so well-meaning ones too, but very little explanation is contained in the label which many use to refer to these countries: "underdeveloped."

This country, we are told, was once backward as the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America are now. Thanks to private enterprise and native skill we industrialised, and developed, becoming an empire about this on which we protect them from—and to as soon as the natives were ready.

Caricature

Somewhere, despite the bloody work we've done here, the "backward and underdeveloped" countries must be looking at their roads and hospitals, they have failed to develop as much as they thrive largely to their superpowers, traditions, religions, treatment of the countries that are able to help them, and too high a basis of reproduction of people.

But all is not lost, for foreign aid is now flowing in on a great scale and some countries will catch up.

Many people would like to reject this complacent caricature, but in fact they are a people and places of it. The empire was not entirely benign, aid is often not effective and given for "whites" reasons, the advanced countries could do more to help the "backward" by helping more and by helping them get better access to the world's knowledge and industrial.

The advanced countries are often too insensitive to nationalist movements, or allow vested interests to influence their deciding policies towards countries where their policies are too often based on a narrow and inefficient urgency in dealing with the problem.

People who make one or all of these problems are often so generally concerned about their "jewish" survival that they lack the moral space from time to time in the press and on television to show up the facts in the form of collecting time.

But their view is still based on the same basic assumptions as the conservative view 10 years ago, and the liberal think in terms of national economic policies developed at different times, rather like trains on separate parallel railway tracks, starting

First of an important new series

their journeys at different times and travelling at different speeds between the two stations.

The liberal disagrees with the conservative on whether the express train out in helping or hindering the trains behind. The British liberal sees the state as the duty to inspire and direct the whole of the industrial system in order to achieve the distribution at all.

But both are right to understand that it is the whole concept of "backward" and "underdeveloped" countries which is faulty.

Robbery

The poor countries are not poor because they have mysteriously failed to develop. They are poor and becoming poorer because they have been treated that way.

The rich countries must take the responsibility to help the "backward" countries by helping more and by helping them get better access to the world's knowledge and industrial.

This is particularly important for us to understand here in Britain, the oldest capitalist country in the world, in the developing countries of the world.

But a major part of the wealth that was

Most of the world is led to wait for a new world economy in which industry has developed in a few places at the expense of the impoverishment of the rest, and where the rulers of the industrialised countries divide the world up between themselves and continually fall over who is to have the larger portion.

To understand these matters, the first step is to look at the British economy in which industry has developed in a few places at the expense of the impoverishment of the rest, and where the rulers of the industrialised countries divide the world up between themselves and continually fall over who is to have the larger portion.

To understand these matters, the first step is to look at the British economy in which industry has developed in a few places at the expense of the impoverishment of the rest, and where the rulers of the industrialised countries divide the world up between themselves and continually fall over who is to have the larger portion.

To understand these matters, the first step is to look at the British economy in which industry has developed in a few places at the expense of the impoverishment of the rest, and where the rulers of the industrialised countries divide the world up between themselves and continually fall over who is to have the larger portion.

To understand these matters, the first step is to look at the British economy in which industry has developed in a few places at the expense of the impoverishment of the rest, and where the rulers of the industrialised countries divide the world up between themselves and continually fall over who is to have the larger portion.

To understand these matters, the first step is to look at the British economy in which industry has developed in a few places at the expense of the impoverishment of the rest, and where the rulers of the industrialised countries divide the world up between themselves and continually fall over who is to have the larger portion.

To understand these matters, the first step is to look at the British economy in which industry has developed in a few places at the expense of the impoverishment of the rest, and where the rulers of the industrialised countries divide the world up between themselves and continually fall over who is to have the larger portion.

SPECIAL OFFER

Paul Mircs; Marx and Keynes: the Limits of the Mixed Economy: 11 to be published shortly by Methuen Press at £2.50. Profit has a limited number of copies available immediately which are offered to IS members at reduced rates in one of the following ways:

1. Bank on its own at £1.70—a saving of 80p.

2. Together with Rana Duna- yevsky's Marxism and Freedom £1.50 or 14p towards £1.70—£1.50.

3. At £1.50 or 14p towards £1.70—£1.50.

4. Lenin's Moscow by Alfred Rosmer at £1.50 or 2p towards £1.70— £1.50.

5. Books for the third offer may be chosen from the following list. A Pontius, Antonio Gramsci: An Introduction to his Thought, 50p.


C. Witt, Harris: An Introduction to Sociology, 50p.

D. Party and Class, 50p.

6. Would like to add to our main catalogue of books and the 60p. cost.

7. Send a cheque to Pluto Press, 6 Picton Gardens, London E2 8BD. Payment will be by order.

Asia: modern technology has not freed the peasant.
REVIEW

BLAKE, REVOLUTIONARY POET

Recently ‘Tyger’ a review play on William Blake, was produced in London. The reviewer, a friend of the lyricist, found that the poetry and the Whigs called him ‘the Moh’ in fact contained the stuff of which dreams are best not on but best described demonstration. The evidence of working classes was quite amiable at times of shortage and price row.

In London the poet and his wife, William Blake, wrote and published the first significant work of Blake’s century was directed against the ‘establishment’ and at the profiteers who were known as ‘contrabandists’.

Blake would have worn the street fighting by the blue-coated-mug- supporting faithful of the Reform Bill. He would have heard the voice of London demanding freedom, a larger vote and support for the Freedom of Ballots and Parliament.

He had been near the front of the crowd when the Newgate Prisoners were forced and the gates and doors dissolved in front of him. On 7th June 1780, Blake’s first major political awakening must have started the independent politician’s impression which he saw as a ‘mighty and a wonderful’

Popular revolt

This overthrow of tyranny set him on the path of political poetry. In his elegy ‘America’, a Prophet’, he asserts that if George III is to re-enact the suppression of Biblical times then he would take his Burdick duty and Preach the Tycoon with his Art.

In the French Revolution which swept the wave of popular revolt over the earth around authority about the world, Blake saw not only the French Revolution but the spirit of Voltaire and Rousseau again as the spirit of revolution. 1799 was a year of Oliver Cromwell and 1809 to 1813, 1819 or 1863.

Repealism is absolutely a moral issue. It is not to say that we have ever been to a hot summer.

This was not Blake’s idea of a revolution where ‘everything is holy and with our pets and everyone is the enemy of the state’.

Neither his attitude towards those who had still been free themselves was no longer a religious ninny.

Rather his compassion for their plight had moved politically towards understanding of their struggle and an interest in the means of their struggle. In the line, ‘What is the Price of Freedom?’ he asked, against political liberalism:

It is an easy thing to talk of patience
To speak of the laws of prudence in the house of wonder,
It is an easy thing to reject in the teeth of prosperity
That would put 1d. and that repute, but it is not so with me.

Blake was deeply concerned to see the slave revolt in Santo Domingo which was to think of his own power and organisation. It came to light that he had written from Perú and Mexico, when the Stalins of Myra had taken to calling himself ‘Cisneros’ and the Times was talking of the ‘instability of rule in India’. The black revolt was supported by the revolutionary armies of France (the story is wonderful in C. E. M. Joad’s book, ‘The Black Jacobins’).

In his poems he shows his hatred of the British public, and his sympathy for the slave who ‘wants to be a man’. Adam Smith, opposed slavery because it was profitable to the economically needy. But Blake’s hatred for the slavery of any man’s joy in revolt went much deeper.

Crippling code

He saw slavery, sodomy, and tyranny as examples of public and private property and wealth. And he saw how the morality which oppressed them was upheld by a crippling moral code.

The first demand was for a ‘right’ to the freedom of the slave who ‘wants to be a man’. Sodomy, in particular, was what the state had against the freedom of the body, and the slave was freed by asserting the freedom of the body.

It is clear that the freedom of the body is the freedom of the soul, and that the soul is the freedom of the mind, and that the mind is the freedom of the spirit.

If this is so, it is clear that the freedom of the body is the freedom of the soul, and that the soul is the freedom of the mind, and that the mind is the freedom of the spirit.

Perhaps this more than anything else has made his poems into a diatribe against the state. The Krewe Gaita is divided into chapters such as ‘In the Lines of a World’ and ‘Oblivion and The Road to excess of the soul’.

Before Blake and long before William Blake there are numerous guides to the alienation imposed by the state. There is the guide to the city whose pillars stood at its boundaries and walls, to the Pantheon, the Church of St. John’s, and the ‘Lament’.

In his poems he shows how capitalism controls the state. This is the case when men are given over to trade and parties, every man’s freedom of speech, not just of goods but of ‘childhood’ (the case of the factory and the soldier), and the source of life itself.

I wonder if each chapter of street War where the charmed Thanes flows
does not mean that the Thanes affects the world flows, the Marks of weakness, marks of wrong.

In every cry of every man, in every voice, in every cell of every man’s soul, is the voice of the poet’s cry of the ‘Lament’.

How the Chimney-sweeper’s cry

The last of the chimney-sweeper’s cry, the last of the chimney-sweeper, is the last of the chimney-sweeper’s cry.

And the hapless soldier’s sigh

But must wait till midnight streets I hear

The last of the chimney-sweeper’s cry, the last of the chimney-sweeper, is the last of the chimney-sweeper’s cry.

And the hapless soldier’s sigh

Roger Protz

David Wdigery
Crisis hits the computer world

ADVANCED technology industries — electronics, chemicals, aerospace — hold a special place in the hearts of Britain’s capitalists. IBM and its relatives are those with the most rapidly expanding markets and offer a better chance of making a few extra profits than, say, shipbuilding, where the demand fluctuates wildly in response to trends in world trade.

Pride of place must go to the computer industry. IBM is now an $8 billion-a-year business, and it will become, in terms of annual unit sales, the third largest industry in the world, after the motor and aircraft industries. But its expected annual growth rate of 20 per cent a year will be faster than that of any other major industry.

Concerned

The significance of the industry is not lost on the government. Times recently suggested that the computer will provide an index of national economic strength during the 1980s much as the steel industry did during the 1950s.

Not surprisingly, then, the British government has been very concerned at the state and prospects of the British computer industry. A report published by a Commons Select Committee in November calculated that the estimated £500m subsidy and the concentration of all research and development in the hands of two companies added up to a loss of 2.5 per cent of the country’s manufacturing potential.

Why all the fuss? What’s so special about computers? The computer offers a tool whereby those thought processes which can be translated into machines can be translated into hardware. Computers are the perfect way of doing calculations, wind tunnel experiments, revealing a whole new world of information that is otherwise inaccessible to us.

But the computer is not just a tool. It is a tool that can do things we can do, but far more quickly. The size of computers can be measured in terms of the number of basic operations that can be performed in a few minutes. The results of six months’ experiments can be compressed into a few hours.

These devices are finding their way increasingly to the factory floor. Computers are being used more and more to control entirely automatic processes, and they are already controlling conveyors and shop-floor machinery.

Some of the new machines on the planning board will be able to do assembly work. The machine tool industry, instead of supplying only tools, will shortly be required to provide entire production systems. Hence, the computer industry, by offering boundless possibilities for benefiting humanity, the efficient use of material resources, the lowering of the need for human labour, the ability to run a country at lower cost.

But these are not the reasons why British bosses are so concerned about the industry. For them, the computer is simply another weapon in the war of capital.

S NEWS

A SPECIAL CONFERENCE of the International Socialists in Birmingham on Saturday 15 December, 1979, will be attended by a 15 and the Workers Group. The conference decided that the merger had not worked and rejected the advice of those who argued that the merger would help to maintain a permanent section of the party, by creating a ‘centre’ (that is, not a revolutionary) holding organisation to support the conference thought it best for them to return to the status of a separate organisation.

The International Socialists remain committed to the need for unity among revolutionary socialists and the conference voted to work jointly with Workers Group wherever possible.

KIRKBY: Lanark 70 people packed a meeting on Tuesday to discuss the closure of the local Fisher-Bendix factory. Speakers were Jack Spriggs, Fisher-Bendix convenor, and Paul Marquand at English Electric’s Vulcan Works and Roger Whiteley at Bendix. One of two West German manufacturers who themselves are planning to get together to produce large computers, as well as with British firms.

It is probably a case of too little, too late, both with regard to mergers and the GEC Conference on the Use of Computers in the North. It was reported in the Financial Times that GEC had found it difficult to disagree with the same independent buying group. These firms are highly efficient, partly because of their virtual monopoility on the software and equipment market. The result is that they are unable to influence the market, but they can control software and equipment.

There is no hope for them. They have the computer to the degree of Britain and Japan are the only two countries where the American computer industry, controls less than half the market.

But for Britain, it is a losing race. IBM is 95 per cent of the computer market, and has already installed around 1:30,000 machines. This is a language and a system of classification in which

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Socialist Worker.

WHAT’S ON

Scottish Sociali
We’ll occupy say Lancs workers

by John Deason

But the strikers managed to defeat this by a long strike, with official support from the Transport and Engineering Unions on the basis of weekly mass meetings to maintain a high level of unity among the men. Jack Spring*, the AEU’s convener, explained the situation: ‘The strike has made all the difference in terms of con-
science. The lads really begin to see that redundancies can be fought and fought successfully.’

In preparation for the next battle, the strikers are attempting to build a com-
bine committee with representatives of all

Thorn’s 71 factories. There have been two successful and well attended meetings.

At the same time the national execu-
tives of the unions involved have been infor-
mated of the situation. A ‘fact-finding’
diplomacy from the factory has gone to
UCS and Mereyhouse dockers have been
contacted and have promised full support.

Local support is being gained through union channels and through Tickey shop
stewards’ action committee. Inside the
Fisher-Bennett factory a Eddy boy is being
used to build up a fighting fund.
The stewards are making sure that no
plant will be moved out of the factory.
‘The stewards’ committee has already
warned the management that we’ll man
the gates now if they try any tricks,’ said
Jack Spring*. Ultimately our main weapon
will be the all-in strike. This is one factor
that is not going to close. The workforce
realises that with the unemployment sit-
uation as it is, no amount of redundancy
pay will compensate for the dock losses.

A sit-in here will provide a focal point
for the fight back against unemployment
throughout Mereyhouse. It is important
that the lads realise the fighting potential of
our struggle. A firm and united stand by
us will not only save our jobs, but will be
another major landmark in the fight against
development policies on our workforces.

Miners ready for big pay battle
by Garvin Reed (NUM)

BRITAIN’S MINERS have shown their determination to win a decent
pay rise. In their strike ballot they
decisively rejected the Coal Board’s
2 per cent pay offer. It could cost
£1.50 a week for the poorest paid
surface workers and £1.75 for pit-
bottom, face and other surface
workers.

For 50 per cent of the miners voted for
strike action. The Towy press and tele-
vision have tried to say this is a tiny
figure, pointing to the 40 per cent who
voted against a strike.

But it must be remembered that many
of those who voted against are employed
by the NCB, but not in the mines. And In
the National Union of Miners, as much
will be introduced, giving miners in Scotland and South Wales a bigger increase than
has been offered in reply to the current
pay claim.

Although the vote for strike action in three areas was lower than last year, both
cast the necessary 55 per cent. Trad-
itionally coal mines are lower paid than
usual rates and Yorkshire returned a magnified figure.

Deserve claim

The rules have been satisfied, and the executive has formulated an official offer.
The Coal Board may now come forward with a better offer to the union. It is vital
for the miners to remember that both the NUM and the NCB are determined to keep
down the level of wage increases. The miners have to prove that making a satisfactory offer to the miners’
classes is not an easy task.

Since the last pay rise, prices have shot up by 11 per cent. Next year, it is predicted that prices will be
4 to 5 per cent higher, and the miners are
decided to keep down the level of wage increases. The miners have to prove that making a
satisfactory offer to the miners’
classes is not an easy task.

Students take over college
after sacking

SWANSEA—Several hundred student teachers last week attended the College of
Education building. They are demanding an end to the National Union for
College Teachers, the real reason is personal and political.

The students have been joined by students from other colleges in the town, who have
been seeking pay rises and marched in their support.

The students’ demonstration was to control the College of Education, despite repetitive
measures taken against them by govern-
ment, including the cutting off of heating and lighting and the refusal to allow
reservation for a fortnight and are determined
to continue the campaign through the Christmas vacation if
necessary.

The students have appealed for support from other students.

I would like more information about
the international socialists

Name

Address

Send to: 15.6 Cottons Gardens, London E2 8DN

Labor passes buck or milk on
by Keith Doble

The SHOCK RESULT of examinations of 3000 primary school children in the London Borough of Hackney has revealed that more than half need free school meals.

The examinations were authorised by the head of Hackney council and chaired by the council committee in a half-heated attempt to con-
vince the public that the council is coming into conflict with the Tory
government.

Mrs Sheila Berkeley-Smith, Labour leader of the council and chairman of the education committee, announced that she was surprised that only 30 per cent of the children were in need of milk.

But her ‘surprised’ into the absurdity predicament of working-class kids did not
prevent her from leading the fight for free school milk.

The students of the Anti-Inheritance League marched to Woolwich Barracks in
Scotland on Saturday. They were

Baracks under siege from marchers

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY student
members of the Anti-Inheritance League
marched to Woolwich Barracks in

It was a protest against the policy of interment of

North American Indians and the references of prisoners by the troops, meet cheer
Lumos McCarthy speaking at a meeting after the march.

A small counter-demonstration was
organised by the fascist National Front
in support of the council in the battle of the

The sheepskin antics of Labour council
members in Hampshire and throughout the
country have left these poor students
black blanket to the Tory controlled
Department of Education and Science.

The sheepskin antics of Labour council
members in Hampshire and throughout the
country have left these poor students
black blanket to the Tory controlled
Department of Education and Science.

Government ministers have already
moved into Mercity and now each coun-

A counter-demonstration was drawn from these events. Private and council

ents of every local authority in the country
now face a long and bitter battle against the Hasting Festive Hill, which, when it becomes law, will slash subsidies and make rents shoot upwards.

There are no loopholes in this law. Labour councils will either have to defy it or
collude into being more Tory tools.

by Peter Bain

GLASGOW—As the struggle at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders drags on, there is a
real possibility of a real campaign against unemploy-
ment fadex.

In the early stages of the struggle the UCS shop stewards’ co-ordinating committee
made some fairly radical statements. But in reality their strat-
egy can be summed up as ‘Hang on and hope something happens.’

So far about 1000 workers have been paid off, with just over half of them ‘being moved.’ The government’s original schedule was to close Clydeside yards in other areas in March of next year, and to declare 6000 of the 8500 workers redundant.

At present three of the four yards, Yardley, Binns and Port Glasgow, are said to be the subject of a ‘feasibility study’ by the government-owned company, Govan Shipbuild-
ers.

The stewards are now saying that the ‘crunch’ will take place in January. The last warning letters will be sent in the next few days, and the yard workers have agreed that it will not take place unless there is discussion about all the jobs and the con-

sideration of the future.

Ever since the work began in 31 July some yard workers have been warned that the ‘crunch’ would come soon. So far it has not. But it appears that the workers’ leadership, the stewards, are tiring of the conflict.

The much vaunted ‘work in’ in no way challenges or threatens the government. Work goes on, and ships are still being delivered to the yardowners.

The present tactics of the UCS stew-

ards are to call mass meetings of all the leaders of the organisation to which most of them belong—whether that be the closed shop or the open shop.

The result is tactics that cannot possibly be effective. If the government has placed undue emphasis on the role of the official leaders of the shop, it is because they have made such people make the running. That is why the shop stewards are considered a rank and file of the movement is accurate.

If the stewards are serious about refus-
ing to sign the list until they have been allowed to challenge the list, and challenge the list, they must sign the list and then sign off under the list.

The conference of shop stewards from throughout the area must be held, and the list should be published. As long as the list is not published, the conference is in danger of disbanding.

Only massive working-class pressure and street events will shift this vicious government.

Public workers vote to accept

A MEETING of London delegates from NUFFE, the public employees’ union, met at Saturday’s vote in favour of accepting the employees’ offer to local government

There were fighting speeches of opposi-
tion including Eric Batten, a Lambeth
ambulance driver, who commented that a sack strike with the miners after Christmas would be successful.

But the delegates felt that they could not sustain a protracted strike, although many pointed to the need for an alliance of public employees against the govern-

The washing-up job was well received by the delegates.

by Henry Deason

The strikers managed to defeat this by a long strike, with official support from the Transport and Engineering Unions on the basis of weekly mass meetings on the

50 per cent of the miners voted for
strike action. The Towy press and television have tried to say this is a tiny figure, pointing to the 40 per cent who voted against a strike.

But it must be remembered that many of those who voted against are employed by the NCB, but not in the mines. And in the National Union of Miners, as much will be introduced, giving miners in Scotland and South Wales a bigger increase than has been offered in reply to the current pay claim.

Although the vote for strike action in three areas was lower than last year, both cast the necessary 55 per cent. Traditionally coal mines are lower paid than usual rates and Yorkshire returned a magnified figure.

Deserve claim

The rules have been satisfied, and the executive has formulated an official offer. The Coal Board may now come forward with a better offer to the union. It is vital for the miners to remember that both the NUM and the NCB are determined to keep down the level of wage increases. The miners have to prove that making a satisfactory offer to the miners’ classes is not an easy task.

Since the last pay rise, prices have shot up by 11 per cent. Next year, it is predicted that prices will be 4 to 5 per cent higher, and the miners are determined to keep down the level of wage increases. The miners have to prove that making a satisfactory offer to the miners’ classes is not an easy task.

Students take over college after sacking

SWANSEA—Several hundred student teachers last week attended the College of Education building. They are demanding an end to the National Union for College Teachers, the real reason is personal and political.

The students have been joined by students from other colleges in the town, who have been seeking pay rises and marched in their support.

The students’ demonstration was to control the College of Education, despite repetitive measures taken against them by government, including the cutting off of heating and lighting and the refusal to allow reservation for a fortnight and are determined to continue the campaign through the Christmas vacation if necessary.

The students have appealed for support from other students.

I would like more information about the international socialists

Name

Address

Send to: 15.6 Cottons Gardens, London E2 8DN
Long and bloody conflict spells agony for people

INDO-PAK WAR: MASSES PAY HIGH PRICE

by EDDWARD CRAWFORD

Both sides in the Indo-Pakistan war churn out lies about their own supposed successes. It looks as if the Indians will succeed in over-running what appears to be a weak East Pakistan and claim representatives Bangla Desh—a "Free Bengal".

Indian premier Mrs Gandhi has shown the way to Pakistan's ruler to accept a complete surrender and to pull back from whatever territory they may have succeeded in taking in Kashmir.

But war has a habit of not going to plan. It is possible that the Pakistanis will refuse to accept defeat and may try to hold on to the parts they have conquered. If this were to happen, the economic and political repercussions would be disastrous since both sides would face collapse on both sides forces a halt.

SUFFER

The commanders of the two armies are in a situation where they have no alternative but to accept the reality of the situation. Meanwhile, it is the major powers that are going to make the decision that will determine the outcome of the war.

No one should be surprised by the speed with which the power-plant industries in both countries will be destroyed. It is the only way to prevent the nuclear and chemical weapons from being used. If this does not happen, the situation will become even worse.

The only hope is that the nuclear and chemical weapons will not be used. If this happens, the world will be safer.

IGNORE

The war is not going to come to an end any time soon. But the people of both countries need to find a way to stop the fighting.

The only solution is for the two sides to accept the reality of the situation and stop the fighting.

Out 11 weeks

CLAY CROSS, Derbyshire—The strike at Ingersoll-Rand is in its 11th week. Called by the AEU after 10 workers were disciplined for working, the strike now looks like being a long struggle.

Threats of sacked prevented the 130 workers from joining the union at all for years. They were given only £20 to live on. A worker who had been sacked for "working" was released and had to join the union.

The union has appealed to the employers to negotiate with the workers on the issue of sacked workers.

The strike is getting support from the local Labour Party and the Defence Trade Union Council.

Unemployment—and how to fight it

by Chris Harman and David Price

Unemployment is a major problem. It is important for Socialists to find ways to fight it.

Socialist Worker 6 Cottons Gardens London E2 8DN

(£3.40 per year; £1.70 six months)

Name

Address

Published by the International Socialists.

COMMUNITY REPORT

Young steel men set hot pace

by Wyatt Foster

Sheffield’s Tinsley Park Plant is a furnace of production capability. The men are protected by a thick layer of colourless dust and they are not afraid to be seen working with.

Two months ago, the staff workers registered with BEASTA, the main union, because of their refusal to join in their fight against redundancies, and joined ASTMS, the technicians’ union. But they maintained their close links with BEASTA shop floor branches who, in turn, refused to support the BEASTA divisional officers in their press for action against the steel men.

They formed a joint shop stewards’ committee to maintain their pressure on manufacturers and production workers last month. The first task of the committee was to fight redundancies.

Direct action

The committee is determined to fight the creeping redundancies that the management is trying to impose, and has refused to negotiate with the management over the recent announcement of a further 859 workers. Instead a mass meeting at the site voted for direct action against the redundancies announced by the company.

Meanwhile in Belfast and Derry actual events were demonstrating once again the impossibility of any such reformist action.

The killing of 15 people in McGurk’s pub was the latest in a long line of events reported or under-reported attacks on Catholic pubs, schools and churches. Evidence of the activities of a right-wing Protestant extremist organisation, the Ulster Volunteers, suggests the existence of such an organisation.

The Our Lady of the Rosary and St John’s churches in the west Belfast area have been attacked.

Set-back for BA bosses clear militant

by John Hutchinson

Redditch—Engineering union workers on the 20-10 shift at British Aluminium’s plant went on strike last Friday. The company has called in the police to stop them from continuing the strike.

The strikers are demanding a pay increase and better working conditions. The company has offered a 5% increase but the workers want a 10% increase.

The strike is one of the first to be supported by the union in the whole of the country.

Union backs R-R

BRISTOL—The strike of employees in 10 Katey workers at Rolls Royce was made official last week as the men voted overwhelmingly to stay out. They are to receive strike pay back dated to November 1st. The company has refused to negotiate with the union.

Meanwhile at the factory, the directors have imposed a demand for the workers to return to work immediately. The workers are expected to continue the strike.

The official backing came in time to give the workers a chance to make their voice heard. The workers are expected to return to work immediately.