Tories ready for new attack on unions as £ flounders

WAGE FREE THREAT

INCOMES POLICY—the polite name for a wage freeze—is back on the agenda as the Tories battle to survive a mounting financial and political crisis. So serious is the run on sterling that the government may be forced to shackle wage claims with or without the co-operation of the TUC.

The government would dearly like such co-operation from the leaders of the trade union movement in order to help sell this latest policy sledgehammer to working people. But as the Floating Pound threatens to become the Drowned Pound, Heath is left with little room for manoeuvre.

The Tories’ get-tough policy with the unions has been labelled badly by miners, railmen and dockers. They need a new, soft-soled approach that will crack down on wages and once again force working people to pay for the chaos of the statist capitalist.

Such a policy will be dressed up in fancy clothing. Government spokesmen will stress their concern for pensioners and the most poverty-stricken sections of the community. They will appeal to the “better-paid” workers to hold back their claims in the interests of the worst-off. And Labour’s discredited Prices and Incomes Board—once derided by the Tories in opposition—will be drafted down and renaumed.

Above all, the propaganda machine of press and television will work overtime to convince us that as incomes policy is fair and in the “national interest”. It is a monstrous confidence trick—but the danger is that without a fighting lead from the top many trade unionists will go along with it, for the ideas of equality and fairness have deep roots in the working-class movement.

Lost for ever

The Tory proposals have nothing in common with the aspirations of working people. Tories don’t want to redistribute wealth—they want to push down the living standards of the majority in order to boost the profits and wealth of the minority.

It is only wages that will be planned. Even if there is a move to restrain dividends, as under the Labour government, the rich can recoup their losses in the form of capital gains at a later stage. But once a worker gives up his wage increase it is lost for ever.

The most dangerous argument of all, and one that is peddled with equal fervour by Labour politicians, is that “well paid” workers must hold back to help those lower down on the wages ladder. It sounds a reasonable argument—and that makes it all the more vital to explode it.

If you are a Midlands car worker who has won a better-than-average wage because of your powerful union organisation and you decide to forgo a pay increase to help the lower paid, where do you imagine the money goes—to a nurse, a farmer, a seaman? Or straight into the coffers of the Lord Strokes? We offer no prize for the first correct answer.

Far from adding thepoor, incomes policy is a smokescreen behind which the rich get richer. Labour’s record shows that it was precisely the worst-paid sections like nurses and dustmen who were clobbered by their Prices and Incomes Board. It was only when the dustmen took a leaf out of the car workers’ book and organised for tough industrial action that they broke out of the wages stratjacket.

There must be no compromise with the Tories. The 57 varieties of incomes policy will not stop rocketing prices or rents. It will not aid the poor but instead will drive them further into misery and destitution.

Heath may budge his TUC leaders as they tug their forelocks in Downing Street. He mustn’t bowdewin the rank and file. Working people are not responsible for the economic crisis—and working people must not once again be forced to foot the bill.

DONT’T KNOW THERE’S A WAR ON! Union leaders Feather and Scallon on the steps of 10 Downing Street on Tuesday. While workers are fighting and beating the Tories’ anti-union laws the TUC chiefs appealed to Heath to put the Act ‘on ice’ because it was damaging the economy!

by ROGER ROSEWELL

NOMTHINGS reveals the bankruptcy of the TUC leaders more clearly than their grovelling to Heath on Tuesday in search of industrial peace—just three weeks after the Chobham Farm dockers’ victory showed that militant action can defeat the government.

Instead of mobilising their forces to kick out this reactionary government, responsible for rising prices, unemployment and crippling rent increases, the union leaders begged Heath to put the anti-union law ‘on ice’ and help set up an independent conciliation service to settle strikes.

Heath was not in a mood to compromise. The more the TUC chiefs insist, the more he will put the boot in.

He instructed them to accept the Industrial Relations Act and all its trappings, with a vague promise to trim out some of the rough edges at a future date.

The TUC had little choice but to avoid a conflict with the government from the day it announced its Industrial Relations Bill in 1970.

The concession to the Bill was confirmed to meetings, pamphlets and petitions and at a Sunday rally in London. If the miners and railmen had petitioned the Tories instead of the TUC, he would have stuck it to them in the same way they wouldn’t have won a penny extra.

The TUC leaders know that elementary truths about trade unionism but they have refused to apply them in the battle against the anti-union law. Terrified of inviting the political strength of the organised working class for fear of jeopardising their leading role in the Labour party, they have sought all along to reach a compromise with the Tories.

Rescue

THAT is why they are floundering around as the government from its present plight instead of fighting a campaign out of the dockers’ great victory that brought Heath and Co. to the brink of defeat.

THAT is why they are now coddling up to the Confederation of British Industry and supporting a new conciliation service that means a return to the system of a blackboard. It cannot defend the working class against inflation and the employers. It cannot contribute to a genuine rise in living standards.

It is designed to suck the strength of the militant trade unions, reduce industrial conflict and prove to the government that the conciliation of labour will not be excluded from positions of influence.

If such a Bill is the result of the MPs and Lords of the trade unions must tell the TUC to stop running and start fighting. A campaign to amend the Industrial Relations Act ‘on ice’—they want it is a coffin.

And with further massive cuts in the standard of living following the flotation of the pound, the Fair Rents Act and more the Common Market is on the way, responsibility must be taken by the Conciliation Act—nothing can stop the TUC from acting aggressively against wage increases of 25-30 per cent.

The TUC must be told in no uncertain terms to fight with the Tories, to prepare for all-out action to smash the Act and for a head-on battle through any attempted wage freezes.

The government’s retreat over the dockers showed they will back down before the threat of a national strike. Just think what could be achieved by the united action of the whole trade union movement.

THE TRUTH ABOUT INFLATION: EDITORIAL PAGE 3
The situation in Chile is one of great revolutionary potential. The Chilean student movement, which is reform-oriented and is calling for a new constitution, is forcing the Allende government to grapple with problems that have plagued Chile since the 1960s. The\n
But a revolutionary situation is lacking. Chile has two political parties, the Popular Unity and the Christian Democrats, and the militancy of the students has not reached the levels of previous years. The Popular Unity is composed of the Catholic Church, the Communist Party, and smaller leftist groups, while the Christian Democrats are a more conservative party that supports the status quo.

The student movement has won some concessions from the government, but the overall situation remains stagnant. The government has not made significant changes to address the needs of the students, and the student movement has not been able to organize effectively.

The situation in Chile is a reminder of the importance of political mobilization and the need for a strong, well-organized opposition to challenge the status quo. The student movement must continue to pressure the government and work towards a more democratic and just society.
NO FUN, THESE UNION LEADERS - THEY DON'T FIGHT!

Razors’ edge

WERE you surprised by last week’s blinding attack by Environment Minister Peter Walker on Harry Hyams, the millionaire property magnate behind the infamous Centre Point in London? It looked very much a case of death-bed conversion.

Ever since the Tories came back to office in 1970 they have been handing out development grants like Smarties to their property pals. That policy continues unabated—and it is controlled by the Department of the Environment, headed by Peter Walker.

The result is that vast areas of central London will be torn down, with hundreds of thousands of people evicted to make way for more empty office blocks, luxury hotels and conference centres. This laying waste of London is a scandal of such giant proportions that Hyams’ little enterprises seem like acts of charity in comparison.

But Hyams is an outsider, a referee who shares publicity and who is unconnected with any of the really big property firms who are making the assault on the city. Walker’s attack was designed to use Hyams, a deservedly unpopular figure, as a convenient whipping boy to distract attention away from his home friends in the big firms.

Property Town and City Properties who are redeveloping Camden Circus, a minute’s walk from Centre Point. They plan a massive office development there and have already torn down for the sake of the view for the more socially-desirable office blocks.

All over London the story is the same. Covert Garden, Piccadilly, Teesley Street, Queen Anne—communities are being wrecked and housing destroyed for the glorious gain of the profiteers.

On all these scandals Mr Peter Walker stays silent. And his own activities in this field are not unison pure. Readers may recall the famous ‘squall’ at 144 Piccadilly two years ago when a ‘happy community’ was set up in that large, empty house for a

Windsor and friend

few days before being brutally smashed by the police preceding. They were, after all, invaliding private property.

Now 144 Piccadilly is to be razed to the ground. So are the fine houses of Hamilton Place. Both are—and all—with the planning permission of Mr Walker’s ministry.

The houses in Hamilton Place were listed as ‘A type dwellings’, which meant they should be secure from the speculators’ vengeful bulldozers. But Walker has ignored the listing and given permission to tear them down to make way for yet more edifices to enrich his buddies.

All of this goes behind a smokescreen of empty abuse on Harry Hyams. Another explanation for Walker’s spleen is that his own multi-million combine, Slater-Walker, tried to reach an agreement with Hyams a few years ago and failed, since when they have been deadly business rivals.

Perhaps it was that attempted deal between the two outfits that explains Walker’s total silence on the scandal of Centre Point when he was in opposition.

Last Word (for the moment) on Harry Hyams: he has just spent £5 (650,000) of people’s money on a lot of money—but then it does cost a bit extra to have a most and a drawbridge put in.

Last Post

The Sunday Post, a paper produced by the infamous D C Thomson group, Briscoe and Danby firm of Dundee, has got its kit in a twist over the inflation of Scottish schools by ‘political revolution’.

The Post, which has perfected a prose style based more on Neanderthals grunting than the human tongue, begins its piece: ‘A 17-year-old Glasgow school boy was late for tea. He came home with a newspaper his mother had never heard of. The title, in bright red, was ‘Socialist Worker’. A left-wing newspaper in the midst of the most exciting revolution and the overthrow of our way of living.

We like that ‘our’—the Sunday Post acting as the voice and conscience of the workers, with some fervour, to overawe the way of life expressed by D C Thomson—vicious anti-trade unionists, rudely and with ill-timed hunting of black-listed workers who attempted to organise the place, the vilification of a popular minister of the arts and sport, and, above all, the profiting from pulp publications that treat their readers like morons.

The long and illiterate demurralisations of the paper’s scathing criticisms ends with the advice: ‘Every attempt should have a good look at what his teenage son or daughter is reading this weekend; the trouble-makers are batting to control their children’s minds.

Wrong. We’re trying to free minds from the grip of poisonous rags like the Sunday Post.

NEWSPAPER placed: ‘New light on the Duke of Windsor—THE RISE OF MRS SIMPSON’. So that was her hidden facetation. Meanwhile, for your archives, we reproduce a press picture of old Windsor Knot then visiting Herr Hitler in 1937. It was exploited to force a fierceanje following Windsor’s window’s death but did not see the light of day here when press and establishment decided that a dead duke was a good duke.

Marking time

ONE ARGUMENT used in the now familiar speeches by Metropolitan Police chief Robert Mark demanding tougher measures against criminals was that 49 per cent of people brought before courts were acquitted. Figures on people charged with breaking and entering in 1970 tend to show that Mark has only a half-hearted acquiescence with the truth.

Of 20,374 charged, 11,000 were convicted by magistrates and 8473 were sent to higher courts, of whom only 374 were acquitted. Total acquittals: 1927—less than 5 per cent.

Even more dishonest is the way Mark plays around with the terms ‘charges’ and ‘acquittals’. When the police arrest someone they usually either kick them or send them on for charges. It is then found guilty of having an offensive weapon and is sent to jail for two years. In Mark’s book, he would appear as an acquittal.

Isn’t cooking the books a crime as well?

Socialist Worker

For Workers Control and International Socialism, 6 Cottons Gents, London E3 8DN

Inflation con game

EVERY television viewer ‘knows’ what causes inflation—it’s those greedy workers who are always after more money for less work. But like so many things that ‘everybody knows’ it just isn’t true.

There are a number of causes of inflation. Some of them have nothing to do with wages at all. Some are not ‘local’—they don’t depend mainly on what happens in Britain. Some are the direct result of goods being cheap or dear.

In the last category, we have the deliberate manipulation of food prices to push them up to Common Market levels pretaciously to give cheap exports entry. ‘Fair Rents’ and Value Added Tax. VAT will come into effect next April and will give a hefty upward push to a wide range of prices.

Another factor is speculation. The land boom scandal is the prime example. Since 1965, according to Barclays Bank (who ought to know) house building costs—materials and wages—have risen by 42 per cent. But the price of land for house plots has risen by 108 per cent. There is no wage cost at all involved here. The soaring price of building land is a direct consequence of private ownership and private profiteering. It is a direct consequence of speculation, of flipping up, of pushing the prices of all imported goods, like tea and coffee, and of all those things—including most manufactured goods—that do not have a market because there is no demand for them.

Japanese shipyard wages are now rising faster than wages in Europe. Most Japanese are now paid more than comparable workers in British and French shipyards. Japanese shipyard wages are now only half those in Sweden and lower than anywhere else in Europe outside Spain and eastern Europe. French shipyard wages are better than those of the sort. As the Economist was forced to admit last week ‘although wage inflation in manufacturing industries has been staggerring in Britain, wages in Japan, a little worse in France and Italy and nearly as bad in Germany’.

Propaganda war

That is not what you will hear on television but it is the simple, factual figures. Capitalism is not producing enough to pay the coupons and interest on the debt. Capitalism is not producing enough to make money. So we are taking the best things from abroad and selling them back to them.

Contrary to what we are constantly being told, there is no simple connection between wage earnings and ‘international capital’—and our sellers and their hired ‘opinion formers’ know it very well.

Why do they tell us lies? For a very simple reason. Under capitalism goods are produced because people need them. They are produced to make money and for no other reason. Other things being equal, the less the employers have to lay out in wages the bigger their profits. The lies that television and press pour out every day are part of the propaganda war that is directed to dividing and confusing workers in the interests of the owners of industry.

The bosses’ class is always, in all countries concerned to keep down real wages. They have a tough job where workers are organised and aware of their interests. Inflation, which has many and complex causes, is now being put across as the cause of the boss wages. It makes it easier for the bosses to keep down real wages by keeping money increases below the rise in prices.

But to do this it is essential to deceive workers and set them against one another. We should work harder and accept ‘pay norms’ so that British industry can compete with the Germans and Americans. The hirelings of the capitalist last tell us. And of course German and Japanese workers are told exactly the same tale: their employers claim to be hard pressed to pay their men and the French.

It doesn’t need much expert knowledge to see that there is no way out for workers, here or anywhere else, in competitive wage cutting. Quite the reverse. We have to get together internationally to say that we won’t pay the capitalists last. We tell them.

Instead of hob-nobbing with Heath, the TUC leaders should be organising a real fight to protect them, to push up pensions to a decent level and keep them there by an escalator clause.
Point the way—don’t patronise

DUNCAN HALLAS’s article “What Happens if the Torris Fall?” (5 June) is, I believe, ill-humoured and an important one. But it missed the main point about the slogan “Labour power to a socialist programme.”

True, the slogan is too vague and not developed enough to be the immediate working weapon of the people. True, and most important, Labour needs a clearer programme if the Labour Party is capable of putting a socialist programme on the immediate agenda. We cannot contemplate a Labour victory unless we have a clear socialist programme in the next election.

DuncaN Hallas doesn’t mention that many people who use the slogan—for example the Socialist Labour League)—fully agree with the international socialists about the nature of the struggle and its most important questions. Why do they go on using a slogan which makes no sense?

The answer is that they feel that the slogan “Labour power to a socialist programme” will be realised much faster if it is put to the test in Labourism. The obvious failure of the Provisional IRA’s campaign shows that the need for a revolutionary alternative.

But the logic of this argument betrays a complete lack of political sense and a naively romantic attitude to workers. If the failure of the Provisional IRA were sufficient to spread revolutionary ideas, we should have had socialist years ago.

What revolutions must understand is that the most important part of revolutinary strategy is the composition of political activists’ roles who must take the wrong path through the political structure. If there are no effective alternatives (to the political struggle) then they get the “right” one.

For a start, workers must talk and think a little more about the economic struggle when they are defeated. The role of revolutionary groups is to point the way forward and not to prepare the electoral strategy. I wish I were certain that DuncaN Hallas understood this. The trouble is that his article falls into the same trap as that of the Socialist Labour League. It is naive to think that the government will not notice even the broad-band-broad problems of the working-class movement.

Yes, IYS’s preoccupation with building the Tory party and getting demands of Labour does cause workers. But it is a “negative” which in the end will show who is right. The danger is that, uncompromised by agitation which points to the necessities and possibility of challenging the middle-class state, will experience simply prove who is wrong—David Booth, Bell.

The DANGERS of ‘COMMUNITY CONTROL’

JOHN LEA is quite correct (27 May) to point out that in America ‘‘Community’’ is used as a euphemism for any other court-imposed mandate is not necessarily a cure for the work-place of the middle-class. People. However, a note of caution is in order.

The struggle of black Americans for their freedom and the fact that all their other facets of their lives was an important factor of the appeal of the middle-class led ‘‘integration’’ movement of the early 1960s.

But, as socialists pointed out, ‘‘community control’’ was a euphemism for any other court-imposed mandate is not necessarily a cure for the work-place in capitalist society. (Whatsoever the liberal gloss in the report, I know what that was about and you) Reader’s will be pleased to know that the national Federation of Claimsants Unions put it in its ‘‘evidence to Lord Fitcher about a year ago!” It’s an extraordinary coincidence, this ‘‘Commission on a broad basis of a months time” ANDREW CAPP, Newtonhill (Birmingham) Claimants Union, Birmingham 19.

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ENGINEERS’ PAY FIGHT ON THE CROSSROAD

BY ROGER ROSEWELL
Socialist Worker Industrial Correspondent

A CRITICAL STAGE has been reached in the engineering wages dispute. When the annual conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Workers Union met in Llandudno at the end of June it began by giving “a cautious and restrained” welcome to a letter from the Engineering Employers Federation suggesting a resumption of national talks.

The conference ended with Hugh Scanlon—the President of the Engineering Union—telling the delegates that the letter had been received from the employers reflecting the unions’ view that exploratory talks were desirable and reiterating their continued “unwillingness” to come to any negotiations to resuscitate the claim.

The claim was presented originally to the employers in August last year. It called for: A 6% increase on the minimum rates (25p) for a skilled man, four weeks’ holiday, equal pay for women, better lay-off pay, improved overtime and shift work premiums—and all without any productivity string.

The employers responded by offering a mere 1.5% on the minimum rates—worth about 3p per cent.

From then on, the employers refused consistently to improve their offer and in January the union leaders decided to break off national talks and pursue the claim on a plant-by-plant basis.

But before the conference said the employers that if they would concede the increased minimum rates then the union would drop their other demands while reserving the right to continue negotiating on those.

Several months ago a two-year agreement along these lines was signed in the shipbuilding industry and although it gave increases of 25p a week it was in no way a victory.

The employers have confirmed this by saying: “The result of the settlement in the industry is in percentage terms substantially the same as the last national agreement, which stood as being the government’s norm at the time.”

The January plant-by-plant decision of the union leaders to pursue the claim on a national strike has proved to be a failure. Iron workers are now faced with the refusal of the employers to give a lead.

In the Manchester subway areas, select any major firms or to seek the mass of the union leaders and the employers. Many parts of the country have not seen any wage rise or a better week, while others who have fought for and been isolated.

The fact that the final battle of the claim was fought in Manchester, at its height there were more than 40 strikes and now very few are left.

SUFFERED

The Manchester struggle was sabotaged by some of the union leaders. The General and Municipal Workers Union, publicly criticized the claim that the agreements made and the redundancies that were paid by offering their members only 1% a week of pay unless their own side has specified that it should be 5%.

To complete the Employers Federation will have considerable evidence to their Manchester firms. So far they have paid £2 million in compensation for loss of profit and have distributed this in a rate equivalent to £10 a week for every man in the shorter hours but work, but not all who have been isolated.

The Manchester campaign also suffered from the fact that they were criticized by the employers and the terms of the agreement were not met with any improvement in the terms of the workers. This accorded with the employers’ demands and in a situation in which the employers were in the position of the underdeveloped countries—and easier to persuade the union’s national leaders to accept more redundancies and moderate their wage claim.

This has been an excuse for so many wages and worse working conditions. It is more than possible that if the agreement had been completed and worked harder the situation would not have been as bad.

INVENTED

Recently the campaign has become more virulent and there is every reason to believe that the employers have invented figures to successfully persuade the government to make it easier for them to make money—now that the terms of the accord are being met. In the other countries and easier to persuade the union’s national leaders to accept more redundancies and moderate their wage claim.

The campaign, the Textile Industry Support Campaign, backed by the unions, has claimed that more than 3,000 skilled workers and all cotton and all-twine textile con-

nundrancies and that in the Common Market the figure is only 20 per cent. It was the Financial Times that pointed out in fact that:

1. Well under half the imports come from developing countries.
2. The 50 per cent figure does not cover cloth, yarn or man-made fabric.
3. That Germany imported much more from both developing countries and the rest of the world and three other European countries’ percentage of imports from developing countries was greater than Britain’s.

Why are the UK textile bosses inventing these figures? First, and fairly obviously, the worse the situation appears to be, the easier it is for the government to act to prevent the import of foreign goods.

But the bosses’ problem is that they don’t want to appear to be opposing the developing countries. So they try to show that the situation is worse in Britain than in Europe so that a clever policy of spreading the load can be devised.

In fact, the majority of the leaders of all the Common Market textile industry said that the leadership of the Tory MP, Tom Norman, planning a policy to regulate Asian imports when Britain joins the Common Market. In other words, the employers are co-operating so that all the leaders are together in keeping out the imports of the underdeveloped countries.

At the same time the workers have been conditioned into accepting no redundancies. So when the government acts to stop imports, management will go on making workers and make greater profits.

In the last four years of the 1980’s productivity in the textile industry increased by 20 per cent. This record

The Manchester engineering struggle was run on a plant-by-plant basis with out leadership from the top or a national campaign of support. Parts of the country’s picture shows workers wearyly sitting at the Social Security offices to sort out the wrangles over benefits. The week Socialist Worker’s North West Correspondent GLYN CARVER will analyse the results of the Manchester campaign.

From rags to riches...

IN THE CITY

with T.H. Rogmorton

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Fakenham: the shoe is on the other foot

IT'S STRANGE that Ted Heath has never got around to sending a telegram to the woman shoe workers of Fakenham in Norfolk. There, in fact, he is selling all he stands on our own two feet, yet when the Fakenham women did just that and occupied their factory to stop its closure, there wasn't a whisper of support from the Tories.
The occupation started on St Patrick's Day-17 March-when the new management of Sexton Sons & Ewary said the women had to go as they were part of the 'wages corner' necessary to make the company, with its main plants in Norwich, profitable again.
A property speculator, Jack Teddman, and his shareholders, he bought the firm to make more efficiently. But many workers suspect that their real intention is to sell the main factory site for development as it is conveniently placed near Norwich's inner Linkway.

'Narked'
The number of women involved at Fakenham has dwindled over the weeks but they have managed to keep going by washing leather and making and selling handbags and skirts.
'It would never have been for a week again after organizing our own work for the last few months,' Elsie English, a lawyer, told me. 'It's funny looking back - we had no alternative but to carry on, even if there was no other work could have here at the time.'

'We were also narked by the way the other workers at Sextons in Norwich and the union had treated us. We have heard workers at Sextons in Norwich say they wish they had occupied,' Mrs. Jack Davis, said Edna Nash. 'Unemployment won't go away under the present system. It looks like our kids will have to fight it too.'

Although what they have done is a step forward, workers should control their own destiny. They should have a say in their future. The workers, they say, are the ones who make the money and keep the factory going.

I asked them about their advice to other workers, particularly in the shoe industry in Norwich, where other firms are in trouble and are standing people off and declaring redundancies.

'They should occupy the factories if possible and either work in or sit in,' said Edna.

'Look what happens, though, if the unions organize it,' said Edna. 'Look at Cadetul. The union officials only want to go for in so far they get cold feet and back off.'

The women in the union are very critical of the unions and say only the need for officials to realize who pays them. They feel officials lose touch with the rank and file and even a good of officials becomes scared of his superior

The fact that the workers have been threat down their threats right from the beginning.

Women can be more determined and fight harder because they have to, right from the start through the women's division,' said Pat Dwyer. 'They think all girls are fit for domestic science.'

The other woman pointed out that the women begin at home for equality. There had been some trouble between the girls and the girls at the start.

Donations
Their husbands had been kicked out at work and some of them really did not like the idea of being left in the limelight and fighting 'as if Fakenham is in the Midlands.'

But when they are able to determine the women they were a cold front and spent hours working with them in the factory.

With little local support, the women decided to turn the trade unions and organizations like the International Socialism. The Enginering Union sent £1.50 while the UCS fund donated £250.

In the short time they realize that the shoe industry is being allowed to develop into a mess. While production was up 10 per cent between 1960 and 1970, the number of operatives in Norwich factories declined from 8,500 to 6,000.

Cheap imports from Italy, Spain, and Portugal, the long tariff of protective tariffs and the role of the British Shoe Corporation are seen as the factors which are bringing about the attack. The workers have, for the regimes of those countries - it's not due to the high wages of workers in these countries.

The women at Fakenham want a strong trade union to fight unemployment and some political power in government to make a difference.

The fees at Fakenham is that while NUSHT, the footwear union, and ASTMS may be good at taking negotiations from trade unions and the International Socialism. The Engineers' Union sent £1 while the UCS fund donated £250.

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It is a relatively simple matter to organize a strike and get through each year. The trade union which links between the cigarette and undertakers is very strong.

It has been demonstrated that in the United Kingdom before the age of 65, compared to one in the USA and Canada.

The Government has a special day at 30 and keeps right that no one in the USA and Canada.

Those who kick the habit will slowly be compensated. Those who kick the habit will slowly be compensated.

An advert in the trade union magazine.

How Labour surprised

THE LABOUR government of 1964, it was thought, offered brighter prospects. The leaders of the Labour party were looking back in a wealth of experience and in the smoking legislation was talked of.

The advertising of cigarettes on radio and in print had not been published. Smoking was made with manufacturers against the promotion of gulf campus schemes, and by 1967 there was talk of a tobacco ban on advertising expenditure.

The manufacturers were not too bothered about the TV ban. They simply reduced their expenditure from the coupon schemes they had agreed to give in the early days and spent advertising expenditure went out the window.

The Labour government continued to spend £100,000 a week on health education against smoking.

It was widely reported, second post-war Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer raised the tobacco tax by 6d in the pound to discourage the use of cigarettes. The health service suggested that it was an indispensable way to finance so-called 'social goals' and to reduce the number of people smoking.

The Government's response from the tobacco tax amounts to £110 million a year, or since the war, a total of £465 million. This is a small enough to pay for Britain's share in the European community, and more than enough to pay for Britain's share in the European community.
TWENTY-A-DAY' FLYNN

I lit a cigarette and walked home. It seemed a natural thing to do.

For instance, an impartial professor called Hans Eysenck wrote a book on smoking which totally denied that there was a definite link between smoking and cancer. Rather, he argued, some people are biologically predisposed to smoking and to cancer.

In fact impartial Professor Eysenck was working for the Tobacco Manufacturers' Stocktaking Committee, the tobacco cartel. They selected him to write his book, paid him for it and dished out contracts to an opinion poll outfit to provide him with a few facts to back up his theories.

Eysenck's contributions to human knowledge have included other developments of his biological determinism: blacks are biologically inferior, he says, unashamedly. People are biologically programmed to vote as socialists and capitalists.

The tobacco industry deems mere existence of the alleged science. Then along came the Royal College of Physicians who, with no new information, demolished the tobacco 'prospects' about smoking. Its report was accepted without qualification by the government of the day, which then reconsidered action.

This amounted to a few anti-smoking clinics and some anti-smoking films which were shown in schools.

Expenditure on this kind of health education never reached £100,000 a year. Meanwhile, tobacco advertising expenditure was well on its way to an annual figure of £3 million a year. Within months cigarette advertisements were back again, along with illusions that they were safe.

Every packet carries a government health warning.

The first Royal College of Physicians report on smoking was published in 1962. It contained nothing which has not previously been covered elsewhere.

The response of the tobacco barons is most revealing. Their reply to the report was to try to sow the growing body of evidence that smoking has medical and psychological effects that are real to values to smokers.

In short, they denied all the health warnings.

Until the Royal College of Physicians got to work, public knowledge about tobacco was very much the product of the tobacco monopolies' image-making. And there has probably never been a clearer example of how ideas are shaped by material interests.

Our new sheen enjoyment lives in a new big way. Like you, we big profits.

We rubbed out the anti-smoking reforms.

JAMES CONNOLLY

works: labour and easter week
labour in ireland
socialism and nationalism
the workers' republic

1913 plus 3p postage

labour, nationality and religion
27p plus 2p postage

labour in irish history
26p plus 2p postage

is books 6 corns gardens, london e2 8dn

"political and social freedom are not two separate and unrelated ideas, but are two sides of the one great principle, each being incomplete without the other."

"the truth is that we are in a thousand ways accomplices in our own enslavement. while it is folly for any smoker to put off the decision to stop smoking, it is unlikely that the author of this article will follow his own logic and give up.

as a smoker it is convenient for me to say that the problem can only be solved socially. but i think that this is the case. medical evidence tends to agree. smoking - the self-inflicted death in the pursuit of so-called pleasure - is unlikely to be ended or even reduced until society is about the production of a truly free life where the full potential of every individual can flow.

this should not be taken as yet another excuse to postpone packing it in. we should do just that.

nor does it mean that on the first day of socialism, we will see a world of non-smokers. but in constructing such a society, the immense weight of human tradition bred by exploitation and all its accompanying insanities would begin to disappear. instead, new pleasures and new possibilities would develop.

in such a society there would be many other things to do apart from devoting immense social and bodily resources to the self-destruction involved in producing and smoking 20 a day, washing the resulting foul taste out of your mouth in the morning, coughing up the phlegm and stinging all over again."
Race Act gives green light to the police

Pernicious—this 'scientific' racism

A HUNDRED years ago the doctrine that there are inherent and insurmountable differences in intelligence between human beings was popular with the ruling class. It enabled them to rationalise away the vast inequalities of wealth, power and living conditions under capitalism, because they could claim that such inequalities were due to the differences in intelligence between the working class and the rich and nothing to do with capitalism.

It also provided them with a respectable justification for colonialism. Black people, so the story went, were less capable than whites and could do nothing but benefit from colonial domination.

The doctrine began to fall into disuse in the 20th century when psychologists were encouraged in their research to show that the doctrine of innate differences had no basis in fact.

But times are changing again. In America the militant black movement has emerged as a beginning to turn to socialism. In Britain the fear of the militant revolutionary working class movement is becoming a reality for the ruling class.

The official attitude to the race problem of Tory and Labour spokesmen alike has been simple: It's a problem of education. Of course people react to strangers in their midst with hostility and distrust.

But give it time, and with some enlightened education on the subject, and a few Community Relations Officers to bring blacks and whites together into a dialogue and we'll get over it.

Such are the public sentiments of the very politicians who designed the Immigration Act, one of the most blatantly oppressive pieces of racist legislation passed in any country. Under the Act new immigrants have to register with the police and carry passes. The police are able to demand these papers at any time. So they now have a free hand to harass anyone who is black, not just immigrants.

Cynical

The 'liberal hour' in race relations has passed. Black people have become completely cynical of the mouthings of liberals who still urge that if only we would keep up the 'dialogue' there would be no race problem.

Despite the dialogue, and ineffective legislation that makes race discrimination illegal, the situation worsens.

Black people today face an increasing discrimination in housing and employment. On top of this there has been a rise in the level of physical violence against them.

Most often this is at the hands of the police. Recently the Standing Conference of West Indian organisations reported that: 'The practice of some London policemen to go "finger hunting" has been intensified since 1965'.

The report continues: 'Such references as "Black bastard", "monkey", etc are often accompanied by physical blows. Any attempt on the part of the victim to defend himself invariably results in further charges of assault.'

To any black person living in the ghettos, all this is part of everyday life. You have to learn to live with a brutalised, racist police force, and to expect no justice at the hands of the courts.

Racism is increasing not because people are suspicious of strangers. Black people in this country long since ceased to be "strangers". It is increasing as a result of deliberate and conscious attempts by the ruling class to provide a scapegoat for unemployment, poverty and the frustrations of life under capitalism.

Racism is being starred up systematically. What was once the preserve of a small minority of marines like Enoch Powell is now built into government policy.

The Immigration Act has no other discernable purpose than to divide the working class by attempting to force immigrant workers into the position of being a scab labour force.

The Act also seeks to associate immigrants with 'trouble' by giving the police the opportunity to detain them without charge.

The unions and the Labour Party have failed to mount an effective campaign against race discrimination and police violence. In this situation, black workers have to fall back on the strength of their own community.

Failed

They have to form their own defence organisations against racist attacks. In doing so, they develop a spirit of solidarity which has traditionally existed among working class people to fight poverty, exploitation, and violence from the forces of the state.

This spirit stands in complete contrast to the competitive, self-seeking attitude of the capitalist class. It forms the starting point for revolutionary consciousness.

Our Norman

OH NO!!! I CAN'T FIND MY WAGES!

HOURS LATER...

FOUND IT!!!

- IT HAD SLIPPED DOWN AN INFINTESIMELY THIN CRACK!

Message

Environment affects, above all, children's motivation to do the tests. And for the school pupil the most important single part of the environment is the teacher. When the same test has been administered by white teachers and black teachers, black children scored lower with the white and higher with the black teacher.

And if you come from a middle-class background you will have got the message from dad at an early age that the main thing you are here for is 'to get on in life', to succeed.

A four-year-old black girl in America told the psychologist Mary Goodman: 'The people that are white, they go up. The people that are brown, they have to go down. If you know you aren't going to go up they don't care how you do.'

It is the results of these sorts of tests that go to make up the 'evidence' which our new generation of 'impartial experts' glibly quote in their sham 'scientific' rehabilitation of racist lies.
BRINGING IT ALL BACK HOME

THE LEFT is too suspicious of film and sound, preferring the simpler and more solidly inorganic forms of literature, leaflet, newspaper and speaker to pass on its ideas. Delbruck’s pioneering work of Cinema Action, the average primary school probably leaves visual aids more or less in the ground. But even most branches of the International left have not fully exploited the power of the film. The most welcome is due to a new 30-minute film on the work of the Anti-Leninist-left group called Bringing It All Back Home. Lushly produced by the much-maligned Ledish, this colour film explores the difficult but rewarding task of building a movement against internment and the British Army.

It pinpoints the special problems re-involving Irish people in England in their country’s ancient attempt to decide its own future. It shows how the Torries have sold their country and the people’s support for internment in their tracks.

Worried

Because this is a film, one is able to catch the mood of the world and judge its problems for oneself. You can sometimes tell more from one film than you can from many leaflets. Eamonn McCann is there, contorting himself physically as he labours to answer a really difficult question about Aldershot from a sympathetic but worried Catholic mother. There is a scene from an elegant street theatre which simply re-creates the torture routines of the army, and stops shoppers in their tracks.

A hilarious and disorienting Special Branch man has been cross-examined in Time Out’s offices and really put on the edge. Once, Irish building trade workers are seen discussing the Irish question outside the job, a little out of place, but they are the people the campaign is about.

And Bernardine Devlin talks about Ireland with that remarkable blend of calm and passion, that mixture of political precision and political emotion which make her such a direct and effective speaker. We also hear from Eamonn McCann, who says that the British police seem bent on intimidating the worst aspects of the Specials.

Trial

The film is already dated and is slightly distant and glossy. Socialists used to Cinema Action’s garish glamour and committed realism will find its colour values tiring. And it could have been longer and more political.

But the Left has tended to be better at talking about the need for Irish films than actually producing them. So let’s hope Bringing It All Back Home is a real turning in re-awakening the Anti-Leninist-International’s campaigning energies and building popular support for the coming conspiracy trial of Alistair organisers John Grady.

And, whatever else, don’t miss a rare insight from Eamonn McCann in his best suit.

The film, which lasts 28 minutes, is available free from the Park Lane offices of The VPS Film Library, 269 Kingston Road, London SW19 3NR. Phone: 252-5110. They also have a 15-minute interview with Bernardine Devlin.

David Wigdery

EVERYONE knows what great literature looks like. It’s Middlemarch and Dostoievsky and Charles Dickens and James Joyce. You can also have a fairly shrewd idea what the boke on the bus is reading. The Brothers Karamazov?

No, probably The Godfather or The Love Machine. Books that sell heavily for two years in paperback, then sink to tuppence on a stall in a bus stop and go.

The classics go on selling, but the garbage sells too. Jacqueline Susann’s Valley of the Dolls got through about nine million in about a year.

Modern ‘serious’ novels don’t sell. A few cult figures like Margaret Drabble can trot out their bi-annual about the agony of being on £4000 a year and they’ll all go right.

But if you want to do well out of writing it’s better to get into training at the prime minister and spend your declining years writing long explanations of how you meant to do it, and it wasn’t your fault anyway.

The mass-produced alternates come in several forms. Big American Sex epics, Black Magic (Dwan’s Wellesley’s semi-fanatic moombajin), Kill a Comme for Money/Kicks/Country (Spallane’s Fleming, Deighton), Get laid by Mack Jagger four hundred times (Jenny Fabin’s Groupies), Don’t get laid by Lord Jagers four hundred times (Barbara Cartland, Denise Robbins).

The origins of the British 57 varieties can be found in the pulp novels of the nineteenth century, but completely pervaded by the novels published between 1900 and 1930. The popular fiction of this period is analysed by Claudio Cockburn in his new book, Bestseller. He isolates the years 1900 and 1939, and relates them to the novels, their fear, prejudices and occasionally their aspirations. The book may be clumpy, but the insight they provide on the themes and processes of the middle class is fascinating.

In London he claimed that Guy Thorpe’s When it was Dark, published in 1930, was a formative influence on his development.

One can well believe it. Sinister Jewish figures like Malakoff and Khunrath that Christian never died from the rise. Result? In- dependent readers were fed on Jewish rape figures, murder, dissolution, India revives, Russia explodes.

The villain, Cockburn points out, is the arch-enemy of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion which was to dog European literature and life all the way to Auschwitz. The London middle class were threatened by the rising tide of working-class militancy, the workers were British for God’s sake so why were they being so unreasonable?

Cockburn provides the obvious and uniformly catastrophic answer: Because he was the dupe and victim of foreign agitators. And whence did these agitators, who must evidently be operating on a gigantic scale, get their money? Who could be getting it from except the devils, over-trained, ruthless and essentially un-Germany Jews?

The ideas of When it was Dark reflected directly into British politics. Apart from the threatening fascists, the Jewish immigration into the East End provided a rich stream of inspiration to the Tory Party in areas such as Stepping, suggesting an entire international Jewish/Anarchist conspiracy running from London, from where the bombers directed their missiles at the government and the heads of Europe.

The First World War shattered something of the old complacency. Erskine Childers’ Riddle of the Sands fixed the image of the German Empire, waiting to expand into Britain in the public imagination (it had taken some effort to shift the nation’s hate-object from France to Germany) and was highly successful at the task.

The war years provided Ian Hay with the chance to show the good old British amateur muddling through bureaucracies and military plans to successful annihilation of the Poche—and, of course, annihilation of the class war.

Battered

Labour and capital is a meaningless and misleading expression. With the coming of peace this country will be invaded by several million of the wisest men that she has ever produced—the New British Army. They will flood the old country, and they will make short work of the agitator and the alarmist and the profiteer.

It didn’t work out quite like that. Militancy grew; in the East the Russian Revolution stood as a red warning to a middle class battered by war, living on shrinking incomes, apparently spurred (if they had returned from the Front) by the bourgeoisie and ‘proletarians’ who had inherited the ‘old country’.

Responses varied. Michael Aden’s novel The Green Hat portrayed an intention which set the (minus jets) rooted in the English tradition. Bees Caste and Coven featured all-round boy’s and girls killing, being killed, and being raped in a Native African dream-landscape.

Chambers returned home having been able to seek refuge in Warwick Deeping’s Son and his picture of a returned officer, one of the finest through a section of management. His aim, faultless, needless to say, a real one, was achieved about the ‘bearded, sordid, and all other obstacles to a decent life.’

We’re fair game to most of them, we have anything, or can do anything better than the crowd. We are to be lied to, blackmailed, slandered . . .

‘Some of us have the remnants of souls. We have good people here; I know it. They don’t look on me as their natural enemy. To me it is the individual that matters. Be what it is (7 A fastidious, sense of humour and sympathy. The knowledge that hitting a better man than you with a punch handle doesn’t make progress.

These were the key to a series of clues continued to read this crap for the next 50 years. Talks and the Elves of the Tory Party survives on its residue to this day. A merrie England and its ill-defined heritage staggering into the world of Ted Heath and floating currency, hanging on to Enoch Powell and wishing the blacks would go away.

Chambers himself runs out of steam after dealing with the post-First World War reaction. Overly fanciful fiction like Sapper’s Bulldog Drummond fits outside the scope of his book, as does the eternal Biggles, which has been teaching generations of schoolboys the virtues of the old country, and the vices of everybody and everything else.

Also outside is the book is the period after the Second World War when a pale pink Labour government could send spasm of outrage and fear through the middle classes.

Anyone who watched the recent Anna Neagle move on BICT could have been astounded Tony dreamworld where an old order of hunts balls and cats in Park Lane was conjured up to offer some ideological protection from Red Horses of Sir Stafford Cripps and Clement Attlee.

In literature, Angela Thirkell wrote her novels of the old country fighting the Reds on a one hand and inter-breeding with the lower orders on the other. All this represented the dying gasp of a literary tradition which had begun with the brilliant works of Mrs Gaskell and Jane Austen.

Cockburn’s book is well worth a read and a lot easier than wading through the original and their modern descendants.

The Other Catalogue

The Other Cinema, which specialises in radical and underground movies, has published a riveting 40-page magazine. It covers South America’s revolution, the hidden American newreels and features, and various British productions in the radio (and most obscure) works of Jean-Luc Godard. And the Other Catalogue is also of the cinema, or who is planning film shows on political and radical cinema.

It costs 20p and is available from The Other Cinema, 123/112 Little Newport Street, London WC2J 7JJ, Telephone: 01-734-8109.
Green Tories shaken by wages defeat

The International Socialists is a democratic socialist group with activism in over 30 countries, founded in 1972. The group is committed to independent working-class action and the abolition of capitalism. It is a rank-and-file organisation with a membership that is democratic and democratic in its decision-making processes. The group is committed to social justice and the empowerment of working-class people.

The group is founded on the principles of democracy, equality, and solidarity. It is a movement of working-class people who are fighting for a better world. The group is committed to the struggle for a society where workers control the means of production and where the decisions are made by the majority. The group is committed to the struggle for a world where there is no exploitation, no poverty, and no war.
LABOUR READY TO ABANDON TENANTS

THE MAJORITY of the big Labour councils called down the fence at the weekend and voted to go along with a Tory tenant Bill of Rights. A resolution at the recalled conference of Labour councils in Sheffield, calling for councils to refuse to sign the Housing Finance Bill, was defeated by 41 votes to 20. Most of those who voted for refusal were smaller councils. This decision sets the stage for Saturday's official conference for local councils in London. The conference has been called by Transport House to whip Labour councils into line. More than 500 are sending delegates. Labour Party leaders will advise the conference in advance not to vote against the Bill, but the local Labour councils are expected to follow the lead of council leaders in Sheffield. A minority of mainly smaller councils will not implement the Bill themselves, but will leave the Housing Commissioners to introduce the so-called 'fair rents'.

The Labour Party was strongly condemned for failing to give a lead in the fight against the rent Bill when tenants' activists and trade unionists—mainly Labour Party members and Labour councillors—met at Camden Town Hall in London on Saturday. The conference of the majority of delegates was summed up by Greenwich councillor Jim Spencer, who said: 'We don't need a lead from the Labour Party. We want the tenants to refuse to pay and we must back them. The increase must not be paid. I'm prepared to go to prison to stop this Act being implemented'. Several delegates spoke of the situation where Labour general management committees had decided not to co-operate with the Bill, yet stood powerless to stop their councillors voting to implement it. Picketed the giant Army recruiting exhibition in Dartmouth Park, West Bromwich, last weekend.

SEVENTY members and supporters of the International Socialists picketed the giant Army recruiting exhibition in Dartmouth Park, West Bromwich, last weekend. "Arm's' 72" was the biggest-ever display mounted by the British Army in a non-military area: 2500 troops, 250 vehicles, and equipment worth more than £1 million were on show. It was an attempt to recruit young workers and school leavers and to boost the Army's tarnished image.

Growing

Idlington's decision to obtain a High Court order is unusual, such cases usually go to the Court of Appeal. This shows the determination of the council to harass homeless families and get on with programmed redevelopment of a borough once working class, but now increasingly a 'fashionable' area.

Support among social workers for the fight of the homeless is growing constantly. A Union of Social Services department told me: 'Social workers are in a conflict situation. They are asked to be involved with the community, promote community action and support people in distress like families with young children who are evicted by private landlords. Yet when the council carries out the eviction we are asked to do it'.

'Ve are sick and tired of being goad considered for police work. We have to go back to the future to the Government'.

'We reason that social problems can only be solved by massive resources being made available. In housing we need a national housing policy, with land and the building industry nationalised.'
Steward: We've been betrayed

WEMBLEY-Workers from Stansmore, Enfield's overshadowing factory, spent five weeks battling for the national engineering and construction survey dis-associated from their meeting with AUEW president Hugh Scallon on Monday.

The Stansmore workers came to the London Confederation of Building and Engineering Unions shop stewards meeting shaken by a High Court order to end their six in strike in pursuit of the claim. According to reports they and their sister Zacchus Carborundum plants in Lewisham, Deptford and Honeylake Lane have had so far failed, and last Saturday a court-appointed arbitrator mediation collapsed through lack of support.

Stewards-stated Tony Linton was speaking for all the workers when he told the stewards meeting: "We feel we have been betrayed. We’ve been sacked and we want to know what Scallon is going to do about it."

In his reply Hugh Scallon hinted that there was a mistake to pursue the claim of this particular plant. "When the campaign was launched in the area, won it based on the principle, he stated."

Shambles

This is a stunning, but it remained unanswered, with responsibility for this situation beginning to the wage campaign being turned back and forward between the local and national leadership.

At Monday’s stewards about the claim. He defended his leadership, his Shop stewards and went on to declare that extra bodies might be able to help the employment that the 35- hour week.

Speakers from the floor stressed that the plant by itself and that the plan was defeated, Scallon responded that an national campaign was not desirable because it was the Industrial Relations Act and the unemployment that the 35-hour week.

Other speakers accepted that the strategy, recently appeared to be working, and that they had to fight to make it effective. But why, for example, had GEC not been picked on at a national contest? Scallon replied that it was due to GEC stewards.

SCOTTISH: Dockers are backing the new six-Distillers Company whisky plants. Sydney workers have had up to 90 miles daily to picket the main Scottish container bases at Greenock and, now London and Liverpool.

WELSH: Dockers are backing the new six-Distillers Company whisky plants. Sydney, workers have had up to 90 miles daily to picket the main Scottish container bases at Greenock and, now London and Liverpool.

SMITH: Dockers are backing the new six-Distillers Company whisky plants. Sydney, workers have had up to 90 miles daily to picket the main Scottish container bases at Greenock and, now London and Liverpool.

HARDER—It’s still tonight at 4.30pm on the Pilkington line. It’s still tonight at 4.30pm on the Pilkington line. It’s still tonight at 4.30pm on the Pilkington line. It’s still tonight at 4.30pm on the Pilkington line.

GLASGOW: 80 workers at the Charles McCall forge are in their third week of occupations to save their jobs. The dispute started in February and donations of raw steel and a new fork were donated $18 Elliot Avenue, Glasgow G53 6BG.

DOVER-Crews on the Townsend car ferry plying to France refused to sail for the no union-value union last week. The dockers union has been on the picket line for four-fifths of all DCL whisky export is notified for export this is the key to victory.

CIVIL WAR

The Unionists party can only continue to exist if union support is turned back to pre-racialist days. The Unionists have mobilised an extra-parliamentary army of front-line workers under the leadership of William Haggard.

Craig and his compatriots hope to play a role in the new Alliance. The new Alliance was formed in the Unionists and the Holy City of the living. But this is a group which they advocate, the class difference which is the real division of the working-class people’s blood for another generation.

The Unionists party is a very powerful group, at least the working class will not be safe. To keep the dying embers of old-fashioned Unionism alive, the new Alliance of the working class. They recognize that the Unionists party can escape from the political blind alley in which they have been destined. They must be won to the anti-imperialist camp.

Loyalist workers have the only way in which to benefit from the present cross. They are being brought in power with the rest of their Northern Ireland. It is to this end that socialist must organize.

Socialist Worker 6 Cottons Gardens London E2 5BN

WHISKY BLACKED

PICKE LINES

A thousand on Briants' march

LONDON: Nearly 1000 workers marched on Brent Colour Printing in Old Kent Road last Friday to show solidarity with the printworkers occupying the firm. The union’s delegate conference, including Bertie Steel, secretary of the National Printing Workers Committee, and representatives from UDC and Plaxton, addressed the whole tradeunion movement to support the struggle against mass redundancies which is being waged by Brent Colour workers.

Other printworkers can make an enormous contribution to this success through donations and industrial action.

The workers at Briant have produced their own paper. Most of the articles are written by the workers themselves, describing their experiences and their reactions to the struggle.

Copies can be obtained from Bill Freeman, chairman Brent Colour Joint Committee, 631 Old Kent Road, London SE1.

Socialist Worker will appear without a break this summer and will be reduced to eight pages each week during August.

We’ll deregisterPrinters

Despite manoeuvres from the leadership of the National Graphical Association to water down and remove the threat of union membership, the deal has been accepted by about 1300 savers at Scarborough last week. The deal has been accepted by about 1300 savers at Scarborough last week. The deal has been accepted by about 1300 savers at Scarborough last week.

But the matter now has to go to branch meetings of the members. While the conference decision was an important victory over the leadership’s stuffing and equivocation, delegates face a long campaign to reverse this membership ballot.

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