Socialist Worker

THUGS!

THE MAFIA has come to Coventry. The forces of law and order at Chrysler, desperate to maintain productivity and profits, have resorted to the tactics of Al Capone.

On Monday morning at 3am, six huge articulated lorries crashed through the picket lines at the company's Stoke factory, and hurled the pickets on the road. They were loaded with engines for the Chrysler plant at Dunstable.

In passing, the thugs in the lorries hurled bottles, bricks and abuse at the pickets. While in the factory, one of the 10 thugs hired by the company to do their dirty work beat up Mr John Doherty with a spanner.

Only three of the lorries reached Dunstable. There the thugs loaded out en route as they went past a company representative of law and order.

Terry Walker-Spiers, who has been working as a security officer at Chrysler's No 1 Gate at Dunstable for four years, had just got to work at 7am when a huge articulated lorry drove up at the weighbridge in front of the gate.

Mr Walker-Spiers walked out to the lorry to receive the necessary documents. As he approached, the lorry started its engines and charged at the gate.

Mr Walker-Spiers could not get out of the way in time. As the lorry swerved past him the trailer lurched to one side and smashed the security officer against the wall of the gate house.

This story was told to Mrs Walker-Spiers by her husband when she visited him in hospital on Tuesday morning. She passed it on to the local evening paper. By early afternoon the company released its own statement to the event, which was described as 'pure accident'.

Mr Walker-Spiers, said the statement, had already spoken to the driver and directed him to the parking bays and was crushed accidentally as the lorry drove innocently past him.

ASSAULTED

If the lorry had not hit the gatehouse as well, releasing the trailer from Mr Walker-Spiers, he would have been crushed. As it is, he is lying in Dunstable hospital with a smashed pelvis.

The thugs who drove the lorries broke the law again and again. They assaulted pickets, caused at least three men grievous bodily harm, drove dangerously, drove vehicles without lights and without registration plates, and caused damage to property.

And the men who hired the thugs, led by Gilbert Hunt, the sophisticated managing director of Chrysler's British enterprises, would seem at first sight to have conspired to break the law in all these different ways.

Mr Hunt's plea that he insisted on no violence when hiring the men sounds a little thin. Did he know that the lorries would have no registration plates? Could he foresee the injury and destruction that would result from hiring such dangerous operators?

The Coventry police have not even asked these questions. They are, according to the Daily Telegraph on 'investigating an alleged assault'.

They were much quicker off the mark the day after the incident when enraged pickets stopped private vans leaving the Stoke plant. More than 100 police arrived in no time and three pickets were injured in the ensuing scuffles.

It can be confidently predicted that neither Mr Hunt nor any of the thugs he hired on Monday will stand charges for conspiracy or for any other serious charge.

Not one of the 250 charges preferred against 32 building workers in Shrewsbury and Birmingham for demonstrating to preserve trade union organisation was to be pressed against these criminal freebooters.

The law and the police will maintain order as long as the people in charge of property want order. When the same rich men need to defend their property with disorder and lawlessness, they can rely on the faithful support of the boys in blue and the lords in wigs.

But the picket goes on. Ryton workers maintain their vigil at the Stoke plant despite company intimidation.

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Socialist Worker

NOW FEAR SWEEPS THE BLACK COMMUNITY

SW Reporter

THE WORST FEARS IN Britain's black communities about the effects of last week's House of Lords' decision to render all "illegal" immigrants subject to deportations have been realised.

In London, 4,000 workers for the Indian Workers' Association were called out on strike for the whole of the week and their local secretary was detained. Reports from Bradford, Manchester and elsewhere suggest a similar situation in other cities.

In Southall, where a local police officer for the Indian Workers' Association told the "We have two clear cases of police harassment in the last three days."

Demend

'Last Saturday a local businessman was attacked and tried to make his car at slightly over the speed limit. The police stoped him and again and again demanded his passport. We cannot complain, unfortunately, because both these two people have too freighted to come forward and allow their names to be published.'

A Southall resident, who visited Southall police station to see a policeman who was attacked by a man who was taken to custody and charged with assault.

Arrested

Three weeks ago, police raided the Manchester residence of Mr Miodownik Chowdury and arrested two of the workers there on suspicion of being illegal immigrants.

Mr S A Rashid, secretary general of the Standing Conference of Asian Organisations, told me that Asians have been complaining to him over the past two weeks about their treatment as Social Security officials in Wembley and elsewhere. Social Security officials, playing the role of police, have suddenly started asking questions about the immigrants' entry into this country.

As fear and doubt sweep the black communities, the jellies of the right are gathering strength.

A new Immigration Standing Committee has been formed by some hardened anti-black campaigners, led by Mrs Joy Page.
AMERICAN CAPITALISM is currently facing a deep crisis: runaway inflation. In the last three months industrial goods have gone up at an annual rate of nearly 16 per cent, while food prices have risen at a rate of 11 per cent. This is the worst inflation in the United States industrial capital since World War Two, and one of the worst ever.

The cause of the price increases was the worst drought in America in a generation, and the resulting high costs of food production. The costs of food production have risen because of the lack of rain, which has caused crops to fail in many parts of the country. The drought has also caused the prices of agricultural products to rise, and this has led to a general increase in the cost of living.

Chrysler, the country's largest automobile manufacturer, has announced that it will raise prices on all its models by 5 per cent. The company said that the increase was necessary to cover the higher costs of raw materials, labor, and transportation.

The increase will affect all models of Chrysler cars, including the popular 300 and the new Imperial. The company said that the increase would be spread over a period of months, to allow customers to adjust to the higher prices.

The increase is expected to add about $200 to the average cost of a new Chrysler car. The company said that it would use the money to improve the quality of its products, and to invest in new technology.

Chrysler's action is part of a broader trend in the automobile industry, as companies look to pass on higher costs to consumers. Ford and General Motors have also announced price increases in recent weeks.

The increase will have a significant impact on the average American family, as car purchases are a major expense. According to a recent survey, 60 per cent of American families said that they spent more than $10,000 on a new car in the past year.

The increase is also likely to have an impact on the economy as a whole, as consumers cut back on discretionary spending.

The increase has also drawn criticism from consumer groups, who argue that companies are using the drought as an opportunity to boost profits.

The increase has also drawn support from some economists, who argue that it will help to stimulate the economy by creating demand for new cars.

In conclusion, the increase in car prices is a significant development in the automobile industry. It is likely to have a significant impact on consumers, and on the economy as a whole.
The AIM of the Labour Party, according to the constitution it adopted in 1918, is "to secure for the workers, by hand and by brain, the full fruits of their industry." In the early days this was generally taken to mean that, on reaching power, they would institute the practice of replacing profit for production by profit for production, for socialism.

Four Labour governments later there can be very few practitioners of that dogma believing that. Now, in the announcement of the party's new 'profit-sharing' plan, it seems that the aim should be amended to securing for the workers even less than one per cent of the fruits of the industry.

Under this plan, which is highly condemned by Mr. Healey and Mr. Peter Jenkins alike, public companies (which means virtually all big firms) would pay each year a set percentage of the value of their shares into a workers' fund.

It has been calculated that every worker would get about £30 a year paid into the fund on his or her behalf. Eventually workers would be able to sell their shares and cash in their not scheme provides, for at least seven years after its introduction.

Of course one per cent of the share value of companies is peanuts compared to what each paid each year to share-holders and £30 a year is peanuts compared to the rate of price increases. Still, as everybody likes to get something for nothing, this new "socialist" need to be scrutinised. The basis of all profit-sharing schemes is summed up in that well known saying coming from the 19th century: "Give one and take two."

For many years the Liberals have been arguing that if workers are 'given a stake in industry' they will work harder and, better productivity, will go up faster, there will be fewer disputes and everyone will be happier—especially the real owners of industry.

Even the Labour Party used to point out that such schemes are fraudulent in that the aim is really to boost profits at the expense of wage rates and then to allow, discontent by paying what amounts to a bonus once a year. This is of a piece with the actual operation of profit-sharing plans. ICI, for example, has operated one since the 1930s and, unlike the Labour Party, has actually increased the wages of its workers while making ICI a saleable commodity which can be turned into cash at once—and usually is.

The fact that the scheme exists is honest enough to proclaim that the scheme exists to promote 'loyalty' to the company. In fact its costs are reckoned as wage costs and there is no doubt that ICI workers get nothing under the scheme that they would not have obtained by direct trade union action.

One of the most eloquent advocates of the sort of thing the new ICI plan is proposing is Mr. W. D. Rees. He has overprecipitously enough, the famous international swindler Bernard Cornfeld, boss of Investors Overseas Services, who is a more than perfect 'rationalist' he proclaimed, 'can be realised within the structure of the free enterprise system.'

The whole concept of 'loyalty' is anathema to the workers. The redistribution of wealth' achieved by IOS was in favour of Mr. Cornfeld and his associates. If the 'workers' fund' ever gets off the ground it will try to do the same service for British business big business.

SUPER POW-WOW

Brethren's visit to Washington marks a further stage in the drawing together of the super-powers. Far from taking pleasure in Nixon's involvement in the Watergate scandal, the Russian leaders are hoping he can bury it aside. They have had far better relations with Mr. Rusk, with the right wing Republican government than they even had with the Democrats—the SALT agreement is a case in point.

Still more important are the economic deals. Brethren, hopes to get more US capital invested in the USSR. The UK government's investment in the Sibutak, which is being negotiated along with a large number of smaller deals. The rulers of the USSR will obviously put up a fight to reach a deal. But what they have to show is the right to show is the right to show is that the it is being used to a raw materials of course but also, as a US State Department expert quoted in the Guardian, put it, 'dependable and inexhaustible.' And that, which is what is allowed in Brethren's Russia. The profits of foreign deals are there and which are paid are subsidised in hard currency. There are no strikes or lockouts allowed in Brethren's Russia. The profits of foreign deals are there and which are paid are subsidised in hard currency. There are no strikes or lockouts allowed in Brethren's Russia. The profits of foreign deals are there and which are paid are subsidised in hard currency. 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MURDER TRIAL TENSION MOUNTS

IN THE ZANZIBAR trial of 81 people accused of murdering the island's leader, Sheikh Mwinyi, the 37 who pleaded guilty have been condemned to death and are now prosecution witnesses.

Fifty-four defendants are now in court, but the government of mainland Tanzania is referring to hand over the remaining 18. Among these is the former Tanzania Minister of Economic Development, Abdurrahman Babu. Relations between Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania have been uneasy since the two former British colonies were united in 1964. President Nyerere, on the mainland, is a leading supporter of African unity, and has developed his theories of 'African socialism' (pamodzi) in an attempt to prevent the country from falling under the direct domination of foreign capital.

LIP-SERVICE

What this means in practice is that the state controls investment and negotiates loans and aid agreements, rather than allowing a neo-colonialist free-for-all. Babu was among a number of marxists from Zanzibar who left for the mainland in 1964, and he played an important role in developing policies based on Nyerere's ideas. The Karume regime in Zanzibar paid lip-service to these ideas but took a more nationalistic line in practice, and used terror to silence opponents. The alleged forced marriages of Asian and African girls cost Zanzibar a lot of harm to Nyerere's international image as a spokesman against nationalism.

He clearly disapproved, but there was little he could do about it, since Zanzibar enjoys relative independence and prosperity because it is the world's leading supplier of cloves.

The squabbles between the mainland government and Zanzibar over the validity of the assassination trial is a sign of continuing tensions

A REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST MANIFESTO by Walter Werner Moshi, Kagera July 1973

Rhodesia hangs freedom fighters

THE Smith regime is busy executing prisoners of war in Rhodesia. And nobody knows their names.

The 81 former African guerrillas were executed in Salisbury last month. If the process continues, at least four more will be hanged now.

Smith has executed several people since 21 May, only five days after having lost their appeal against sentence. A government statement and their con-

Withheld

On 28 May, two more unnamed men lost their appeals against death sentences imposed by the Smith regime in March. It is reported that they had entered Rhodesian ex-South African in 1970, but had deserted the guerrillas and were working as domestic ser-

If the Goodrich strike is won, the govern-

A year union branch, in Akron, Ohio, rejected the contract unanimously, although it was accepted by most of the other branches. The membership began a drive to reopen those parts of the contract dealing with pension and retirement benefits.

At the same time, wildcat strikes broke out at three Firestone plants across the country and at one Goodyear plant. Under this pressure, the union leaders stepped up their demands in the negotiations with Goodrich, particularly over job security and retirement benefits. When Goodrich refused to meet the new demands, the workers struck.

This experience shows that rubber workers need to organize a nationwide opposition group within the union.

The Goodrich strike is the most important collective bargaining of the past few years. The key to its success was the determination of the workers to strike and keep striking until they won their demands.

Attacks

But the more immediate signal of the Goodrich strike is the impact that it can have on the 1974-77 round of contract negoti-

IF ITALY-A new centre-left government is expected to form in Italy. More than fifty per cent of the electorate were intended to be a 'centre-left' government. While the national labour agreements were not being negotiated, it was free to flex its muscles and harass the workers.

Eighty-five per cent of the workers in the textile industry, which bargains are next, are anxious to see what settlement is reached.

If the Goodrich strike is lost, the government's wage guidelines will be further weakened by strikes. If the wage gains at Goodrich do not exceed 5.5 per cent, the government has allowed contracts with wage increases as high as 8.9 per cent to stand. These contracts have covered only a small number of workers in each instance, but the weakness shown by the government is clear.

Particularly with the government in a state of semi-paralysis over its Westport, determined militant spirit and the trade unions will be the main reason for the Italian victory.
Hayhoe, Hayhoe, it's off for nosh we go!

AN ABSOLUTELY wonderful time was had all on the Great Riverboat Treat thrown on 6th June by the Hotel Windsor building firm of Lesser Brothers to mark the first 25th jubilee year.

No less than 130 guests, including councillors, architects, consulting engineers, surveyors, public relations men and all the people in the building industry who make a party go were taken up river by boat to luncheon at Greenwich.

Fruit, cake and tea were provided, and the very best food and drink was consumed in the most glamorous possible surroundings. In his keynote after-lunch speech, Mr Mervyn Lesser, managing director, welcomed his guests.

He paid special tribute to Mr R J Padley, the Mayor of Hounslow, (Table 1) and made pleasant references, amid giggles, to the planning applications which Lesser have submitted to Hounslow Borough Council.

A spokesman for the council told me: 'Of course, we're always getting applications to construct flats. But it would take far too long to count them up.'

Also on the top table was Mr Barony Hayhoe, the big young Tory MP for Greenwich, former President of the C&IA-financed World Assembly of Youth.

Another Top Table, incidentally, sat way down on Table 9 was Mr Anthony Fell, MP for Yarmouth. A speaker for the planning department of Great Yarmouth Corporation told me: 'We've definitely had planning applications from Lesser—quite a few.'

Lesser are not sectarian about politics, and the two Tory MPs were balanced by two Labour MPs. On Table 4 sat Adam Hunter, drinking blood red wine in the finest traditions of the Scottish King in Dundee, and Mr John Weir, (for which Mr Hunter sits in parliament). Mr Hunter is sponsored in parliament by the London Group of the National Union of Mineworkers.

An oddity of Lesser, of course, is their policy of mixing industrial and political background, and quite a success it has proved to be. But perhaps the most surprising guest at the party was Mr Willie Hamilton, the scorer of a century in and around the Royal Family. Mr Hamilton made quite a same for himself last year running down corruption in local government. He has even gone so far as to wake of the Pudlowski case—especially in the circumstances of the Northwales Hospital contract in Dundee.

Mr Hamilton is the MP for West Fife.

A spokesman for Fife County Council claims it was Lesser who submitted a planning application for development at

HAYWARD'S HEAT

RECOGNITION OF GREECE ANGERS LABOUR: shot the newspapers on 14 June, and much space was given to a statement from Ron Hayhoe, the Labour Party general secretary, criticizing the government's stand over the recent decision of fascist Greece to have nothing more to do with its pathetic king.

Ron Hayhoe's statement called the British Foreign Secretary 'at the forthcoming ministerial meeting in Copenhagen to raise the question of Greece's continuing membership of NATO, proposing as it now does a strategic as well as a political threat.'

I refer Mr Hayhoe and other idealists to the most realistic statement I can find about the Greek situation. It was made in the House of Commons on 16 December 1969 and ran as follows:

'Actions against Greece in NATO would not successfully help the Greek people, but would underscore the security of the south-east flank of NATO, thus putting at risk democratic ideals and parliamentary institutions on a scale far wider than Greece.'

The speaker was George Thomson, then Chancellor of the Duchy in the Labour government. The Labour government had done everything in its power to keep on good terms with the Greek fascists. It recognized the colonial regime almost as soon as the latter started being paid by a military coup in April 1967. And when certain NATO countries notably Norway and Denmark, gently criticized the actions of the colonists by the American government at a NATO ministerial meeting in January 1970, the most outspoken defense for the arms deals came from Michael Stewart, Labour's Foreign Secretary.

As the old Chinese proverb has it: The monkey who learns how to do one somersault will soon do another one.

Barney Hayhoe MP
Link with the CIA

Chrysler Golden Shot

Second-hand Carr

AN AMERICAN friend who came to Britain recently from his holidays in the land of immigration authorities who thought, wrongly, that his passport was a fake.

Accordingly, he was locked up in one of Gatwick Airport's specially-provided detention rooms. To his surprise, he was guarded not as expected by a thug from the Home Office immigration department but by a from the Security, the security firm.

The Home Office confirmed to me that they do employ men from Securicor at points of entry "in a custodial capacity."

After the immigration appeals system came into force in 1969, he went on, the Home Office entered into contract with Securicor where by the firm agreed to supply a substantial number of guards full-time at points of entry, and even more 'on demand', whenever the number of people who had to be locked up got out of control (which happens rather often).

The spokesman was not allowed, he said, to tell me how many guards were employed, nor how much the contract was worth to Securicor.

Nor did he mention that at the time the contract was signed one of the most influential directors of Securicor was Mr Robert Carr, now Home Secretary. Other politicians who sit on the Securicor Board are Mr Alan Sykes, former Minister of Labour, and Lord Thorneycroft, former Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I see that Councillor Magnus Williamson, who was so cross about my remarks the other week about his difficulties with his local Labour Party, is in action once again on the Sandown Corporation. Last week he decided to enter into contract with the delegates to the 11th Commonwealth Universities Congress in August.

His proposal met with some hostility from the Labour benches, where he was denied the right to attend the congress from Rhodesia and South Africa. A handful of Labour students, however, still intend to go and a) should not be offered to delegates of other "inadequate regimes."

The main supporter of the opposition is Councillor Williamson, the trade unionists'

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"When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then a gentleman?"

The death of Wat Tyler: the peasants’ leader was trapped by the king, cut down and his head shown to his followers.

O n Thursday, 30 May 1381, there rode into Brentwood, Essex, bearing the King’s commission to collect unpaid taxes, Thomas Bampton, seneschal of a certain lord who was regarded, in that country as a King, and a great magnate for the state that he kept.¹

Among those summoned as defaulters were the men of Fobbing, Corringham, and Stanford, Thameside villages of fishermen and farmers, and they ‘roundly gave him answer that they would have no traffic with him, nor give him a penny, ... Thomas commanded his seventy-six men-at-arms to arrest these folks and put them in prison. But the commons made insurrection against him and would not be arrested.²

Thomas fled towards London and the King’s Council, ‘but the commons afterwards went from place to place to stir up the other people to rise against the lords and the great folk of the country.’³

This is the first recorded event in England’s most dramatic uprising: the sudden eruption of which into the monkish and courtly chronicles in the form of separate incidents— as at Fobbing, where the townsfolk tried to save a runaway servant from recapture, or at Dartford where John the Tyler caught a law-fingered tax-collector molesting his young daughter on pretext of discovering her age, and smote the collector with his lathing staff so that the brains flew out of his head; or at St. Læуществ Abbey raided by Ahey Kerr and a band of armed men from Essex has led barons to treat the rebellion as unmediated, as a spontaneous, unexpected protest on the part of a usually quiescent people under pressure of exceptional grievances, a view held by academic historians of the establishment, but by few, others, least of all the descendants of the uprisen commons. That it was no ephemeral protest but part of a centuries-long struggle for peasant enfranchisement has been argued often enough by radical historians. Now it is adequately documented by Professor Rodney Hilton in his new book.⁴

His treatment of the revolt itself is less adequate and less satisfactory. Before coming to that, though, it is worth looking at some features of the uprising. So it was certainly not unmediated, though it may have been precipitated by events. Shape and purpose, however, were imposed at once on the initial outbreaks; once decided upon, the revolt spread at astonishing speed; its aims as expressed in words and action were everywhere similar; organisation was impressive and everywhere the named leaders were accepted.

By Whal Sunday, 2 June, when the Lord Chief Justice and a party of men-at-arms rode into Dartford to arrest the ordinary leaders and quell the rebellion, only to be promptly chased out again, the insurrection was bubbling across the countryside. Messengers were riding through the Essex hundreds, calling on the commons to rise, and summoning their local captains tousty con-

A nd so, writes a chronicler, ‘they began to gather in companies with a great show of people across Kent. Dartford was up by 5 June, then Rochester, where the powerful castle, stormed by the rebels, surrendered, then Maidstone, where Essex and Kent captains “chose as chief Wat Tyler ... to maintain them and set as against the outlaw priest John Ball, who had preached revolution for nearly thirty years was freed from the Archbishop’s prison and wrote the letters that were carried across the countryside calling the people to rise, and on to Canterbury, where crowds greeted Tyler and his men.’ On 11 June the rebel host began its march on London, in strict con-

The stage was set for a great and momentous struggle. The rebels, indeed, were to bring the smoke of the nurse of the hated lawyers. It was marvellous to see, wrote a
LIFE AND HARD TIMES IN THE 14TH CENTURY

A glimpse of the rigid class structure of fourteenth century England and the severe restrictions on the mass of peasant people is contained in the law concerning dress and diet of 1363: 'Labourers—all labourers and labourers of lesser degree, that is to say peasants—shall wear no cloth of any kind unless they are known to be inhabitants of the manor, town or city. They shall not wear any kind of hat or hatless garment unless they are or have served as soldiers in the king's army, and shall not wear any kind of shoe or stockings or hose unless they are or have served as soldiers in the king's army. They shall not wear any kind of chain or collar.'

LIFE AND HARD TIMES IN THE 14TH CENTURY

These terrorists were killed by the police and soldiers recently, reads the caption. Thousands of copies of this leaflet are being scattered from helicopters over the Chesa Purchase Area in the north-east of Rhodesia.

The horrific crudeness of the propaganda is a measure of the Smith government's sense of insecurity in the face of a guerrilla campaign more powerful and more threatening than any which the white supremacist regime has faced since the declaration of UDI more than seven years ago.

The new area for guerrilla struggle is on the border with Mozambique. The most recent case of guerrilla activity has been confined to this northern area bordering Zambia.

Units of the two main nationalist movements based in Lusaka, ZANU and ZAPU, would strike across the border and try to withdraw after carrying out a single operation.

They were not well trained and, since they usually remained inside Rhodesia only for a relatively short time, they lacked real roots in the local African communities.

The crucial new factor is the involvement of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, FRELIMO, which has been waging a highly successful war against the Portuguese in Mozambique for almost a decade and has created vast 'liberated territories' where it is the effective government.

Last year it formally linked up with ZANU, FRELIMO's experience and expertise, gained painfully in the course of its protracted and little-publicised struggle, has now been brought to bear on the Rhodesian situation and has begun inexorably to shift the balance of political power.

Rhodesia's northern-east border with Mozambique is entirely artificial. Portuguese sit astride the only language and are frequently related. Moreover, the border is demarcated by natural hazards—such as the formidable Zambezi river—so difficult even for the Rhodesian army to cross.

A life in the manner of present-day so-called Marxist historians, Sahelian farmers and the like, are kept under wraps. They are kept under wraps. They are kept under wraps. Their lives are kept under wraps. They are kept under wraps. Their lives are kept under wraps.

It is from the adjacent FRELIMO-controlled areas of Mozambique that the ZANU forces have now come. They have taken jobs on white farms, become part of the background and waited.

They spent six months building up arms dumps, propagating the idea of revolution and recruiting. Now they have gone into action.

Smith is no longer dealing with isolated raiding parties but with a movement whose base is inside Rhodesia, with men who may be farm labourers by day and guerrillas by night.

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The Chesa area—which is just one of many "purchase areas" adjoining tribal lands—has been sealed off. All schools, stores, grinding mills and bean-hulls have been closed indefinitely.

The rheumatism picture, in which the Smith regime gloats over its murders, are being dropped by planes over the Chesa area.

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FACTS, ARGUMENTS, ANALYSIS for every trade unionist in the fight against the Tories

ANTI-FREEZE!

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A life in the manner of present-day so-called Marxist historians, Sahelian farmers and the like, are kept under wraps. They are kept under wraps. They are kept under wraps. Their lives are kept under wraps. They are kept under wraps. Their lives are kept under wraps.

It is from the adjacent FRELIMO-controlled areas of Mozambique that the ZANU forces have now come. They have taken jobs on white farms, become part of the background and waited.

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"The crucual new factor is the involvement of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, FRELIMO, which has been waging a highly successful war against the Portuguese in Mozambique for almost a decade and has created vast 'liberated territories' where it is the effective government. Last year it formally linked up with ZANU, FRELIMO's experience and expertise, gained painfully in the course of its protracted and little-publicised struggle, has now been brought to bear on the Rhodesian situation and has begun inexorably to shift the balance of military might. Rhodesia's northern-east border with Mozambique is entirely artificial. Portuguese sit astride the only language and are frequently related. Moreover, the border is demarcated by natural hazards such as the formidable Zambezi river, so difficult even for the Rhodesian army to cross."

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The great train robbers have run into more difficulty with their plan for another Beeching-style raid on the railways. Their only hope was that Mr Richard Marsh, chairman of British Rail, would be forced to do an inside job in another futile bid to make the railways pay.

Mr Marsh has disappointed them. Instead of a cut of 7000 miles he has proposed the closure of only 2000 miles over the next 10 years. He has also had the audacity to ask for more money—£1700 million over the decade.

His performance has been portrayed as a brave defence of the railways against the hostile forces of the DoE and the Treasury. It is nothing of the sort. Mr Marsh is merely buying time by giving the Tories just enough of what they want to get them off his back—and he knows ordinary people who rely on 'unprofitable' lines for their transport and their jobs.

It would be a mistake to sympathise with Mr Marsh in his 'impossible situation', trying to create the only profitable national rail system in the world and at the same time the most lucrative possible form of profit.

In his evidence to the government he has pleaded for this definition of the railways to take into account the environmental and social cost benefits and asked that the state should shoulder some of the burden of running and supporting public transport, just as it does for road transport.

——

**Handout**

It is a moving picture—Mr Marsh, champion of the railways, beguiling his Tory masters for a socialist approach to transport and a national rail system. Mr Wilson's government had to decide whether to go on, and let it slip through his fingers.

If it didn't achieve anything at least one new favourite term for planning and development—transit planning—will have taken its place in the highway lexicon. Mr Marsh's advocates will be able to say that there is a need for a national transport plan. The government's failure to plan is already illustrated by the lack of coordination between the rail, road and air systems.

The government is considering a new transport plan that would be based on the concept of a national transport network. This network would be composed of a national railway system, a national road network, and a national air transport system. The government would be responsible for the overall planning and coordination of this network. The plan would be based on the principle of providing a balanced and integrated transport system that meets the needs of all users, including the elderly, disabled, and those with limited mobility.

The government would be responsible for ensuring that the network is adequately funded and that it is managed and operated efficiently. The plan would also take into account the environmental and social costs of transport, and would be designed to promote sustainable transport solutions.

The publication of the new transport plan is expected to be announced in the near future, and would be a significant step forward in the development of an integrated and efficient transport system in the UK.
Tony Cliff: the task for militants

FOR GENERATIONS millions of workers believed that the economic, trade union struggle was separate from the political struggle. When they wanted improvement in wages and labour conditions, they joined a trade union and voted for the weapon of defence. When they wanted the workers' movement to get more political influence, they joined the Labour Party. And the result of the last few years has hammered this home. The separation politics from economics.

The cost of the car or his lifestyle is the economic one and the political is the cost of the workers. It is the ballot box or is it the assembly? Is an assembly an assembly of local branches of local parties with common interests?

That is why this year's International Socialists' conference decided to build larger branches of IS.

Why did we do it a few years ago? The simple answer is, we were not afraid of the increase in membership and, above all, in the industrial membership makes this plan possible.

In the last five years the membership of IS has increased eight times. A few years ago manual workers in IS were counted in dozens, but today nearly a third of them are manual workers. Half of the members are white collar workers—teachers, clerks and civil servants— and the rest are students, housewives and school children.

It is not good enough. We must raise the number of industrial workers in our organisation so that they become the majority, just as they are the majority of the British people.

STRENGTH

The growth of IS in the last three months has been particularly gratifying. In the last eight weeks following our conference we recruited 211 members and in the last four weeks we have recruited another 251. 49 per cent of the new recruits are manual workers.

For the first time we are recruiting more TGWU and AUEW members than members of the National Union of Teachers. Since the conference, in 12 weeks, 56 members of the TGWU and 51 members of the AUEW joined us, as against 29 in the NUT.

And the improvement in our trade union strength and industrial influence has shown itself in the participation if not the initiative by IS members in a number of rank and file papers—The Carworker, the Post Office Worker, Rank and File Teacher, The Collier, The Steelworker, and several others.

These developments made it possible for us to grasp the situation of the building of IS branches at the place of work. Since the IS branch decided on this step, a dozen factories have been formed and many are in the process of formation.

FIRST OF ALL, a factory branch has to unite the socialists, the militants in the factory. In every place of work the real socialists are few in number. They are isolated and naturally often feel depressed and suffer from a lack of solvability.

Frequently one socialist militant does not even know the others that have the same views and attitudes. The branch will aim to bring them together. If a finger is weak, five fingers make a fist.

Second, the IS branch in the factory will unite the advanced socialists to the majority of the workers. If there are a thousand workers in a factory, in all probability there will be a tiny minority of scabs on one side and a tiny group of militant socialists on the other extreme. In between them stands the big majority—not right wing but simply an undisciplined conservative majority. The IS factory branch, with the help of leaflets, bulletins as well as with the help of the rank and file papers relevant to the industry, should try to influence the mass of workers in the factory.

Third, the IS branch in the factory has to hold regular meetings to plan the fight for resolutions and policies that are said done by the national organisation. This could mean, for example, a pledge of solidarity strikes with any worker arrested under the Industrial Relations Act or campaigns against the Tory Housing Finance Act.

Fourth, the IS branch has to hold regular political meetings to discuss a basic education programme and current events, features in Socialist Worker, International Socialism Journal or any other publications of the International Socialists. In this way is to keep up to date on the work situation.

But the greatest obstacle for many hundreds or even thousands of workers joining IS in building factory branches lies elsewhere. It is the habit of non-involvement that is one of the most pernicious of the socialist parties' systems.

The story goes that an old man on his deathbed was asked by his son for his last wish and he said: 'Let my pall bearers be trade unionists'. The young man replied in astonishment: 'But, dad, you never belonged to the union in your life!'

FIGHT

And the father answered: 'That's it—the trade unionists carried me when I was alive; I want them to do the same when I am dead.'

We have to fight hard against apathy, non-involvement and irresponsibility. If any worker thinks that Socialist Worker is a good paper and if it is his duty to actually support it. The paper does not grow on trees. It demands the effort of hundreds and thousands of people. If you think that the paper is good, give a hand in selling it to your workmates.

If you think the International Socialists are doing useful work and organise and you think that the idea of factory branches is a good one, build them in your place of work. The IS organisation will give you all the support we can.

With the active support of regular Socialist Worker, there is no doubt at all that in the coming year we can build many of the most good places of work. Give us a hand!
CHRIS HARMAN on the importance of socialist ideas

'YOUR socialist ideas are all very fine, but it won't work. You can't change human nature.'

Most of us have met the argument a hundred times if we've met it once. And it seems very persuasive. We can all see how people behave today. Good, badness, aggressiveness, indifference to the needs of others are only too evident.

It is often difficult to imagine how things could be otherwise. 'Human nature' seems to provide an explanation of why men and women behave as they do.

But the easy explanation is the wrong explanation. If you look at the history of mankind, you find that this 'human nature' is far from consistent. That's what the argument today assumes that it is 'natural' for people to compete with each other. But there have been societies in which it was quite the other way. When, intelligence tests were first invented 50 years ago, enterprising psychologists set about trying them out on different races. But they soon found a quite unexpected problem with some tribes of American Indians. The children who were given the questions just refused to behave as required.

Among the Sioux it was 'regarded as incorrect to answer a question in the presence of others who did not know the answer'. And Hopi Indian children simply would not consider competing with one another. They did not understand why they should not do this. What had been set up for them. They did not understand why they should not do it. What had been set up for them. They simply would not consider competing with one another. They did not understand why they should not do it. What had been set up for them.

In modern Europe, the vast majority of people lived quite differently. They worked and ate together just as their parents and grandparents had before. They had virtually no idea of what life was like beyond their own village and certainly did not regard themselves as French, German, Italian, and so on.

They owed allegiance to the local lord, who may or may not have spoken the same language as they did. They had to spend a certain number of days every year working his land, but had no notion of working for the hour for a wage. They took it for granted that if they had any time left after satisfying their immediate needs, they should rest and enjoy themselves.

Virtues

Similarly, there have been societies where war was completely foreign. The eskimo, for instance, were completely bewildered when Europeans first appeared on their shores. They could not make sense of it. They could imagine getting angry with you in a way that would be acceptable, but to attack a whole people and to set about murdering those wholesale was beyond belief.

The same differences are found across the whole range of human behaviour. In some societies polygamy was the established rule, and in others it is regarded with horror. In many societies the basic assumption is that people are willing to cooperate rather than for the states of society. In others roles and positions were determined and made them the recognised virtues of society.

When things cause more horror in modern Britain than the deliberate murder of whole populations. The infanticide was regarded in Japan as a quite normal way of keeping down the number of mouths to be fed. When people talk of 'human nature' they are not describing something that has existed among all men at all times, but just certain features of the society in which we live, and we call that. The argument against the argument today assumes that it is 'natural' for people to compete with each other. But there have been societies in which it was quite the other way.

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Attitudes

In some parts of Europe this state of affairs continued for many years. As late as the beginning of the century, the development of capitalism changed this all. This country, in any event, was meant not only the building of industry, but also complete transforming people's attitudes towards the society's needs, and their neighbours.

People regarded natural that people should rest and enjoy themselves. There was a great deal of discussion about the subject of human nature, but the general feeling was that human nature was always changing and cannot be altered.

But they can, and will.

BOOKS

The football business line

FOOTBALL MANIA, by Gerhard Vinnai, Orbach and Chambers, £1.95.

The book is the football business line of George Best and the computerized dictionary of clichés and in-cash, a sports writer's brain will spill the words "wayward ... marvellous ... truant ... enfant terrible..."

Best satisfies their thirst for sensation and interests and he moves the semantic leader writers to outrage and fury: "Who does he think he is? Why doesn't he go up?"

For the footballer, the SUPERSTAR, the man of the everyday, the sport is capable. He is the football player, the GeorgBest, George Best soccer star.

Perhaps, it was as one newspaper said, a case of being too clever by half. It was, however, a case of being too clever by half. It was, however, a case of being too clever by half.

The football business line, the game that best be guided along "safe" channels. Football provides an opportunity for emotional release of the kind.

And he says: "Those who are subject to normal social control under the capitalist system are encouraged not to direct their frustrations to the sport's business line. Instead, they direct a desire for release towards another form of capitalist exploitation, against their own selves and other people."

The triumph of the team temporarily compensates the far for the failures of everyday life. The conquering might of Liverpool invincible, the powerlessness of those on the Kop.

Our Norman

PERSONNEL MANAGER TELLING ANDREW SOMETHING

You Won't BREATHE A WORD of THIS, will you?

WHAT A SCAR, ARNOLD!

LOST ME HEART & LOST MY LIFE THE IF ONE \ WHICH MISTAKES ME FOR A FELLOW

10 MINUTES LATER...

SAYS TO ME...

NOT A WORD! HOW CAN YOU SAY THAT AGAIN?

"When coaches talk about wanting players with the right character they mean robots..."

BOOKWORM'S EYE VIEW

ONE OF the world's most successful organisms is E. coli. It is found in the human intestines, and is one of the main causes of the 1.5 million in one European country alone, where it causes food poisoning. E. coli is one of the main causes of food poisoning. E. coli is one of the main causes of food poisoning.

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The book's conclusion is that the construct of the right character is more likely to be expressed as a positive experience for the individual in the Italian company that makes the best test.
Rock Steady: black music of the streets

ROGER HURDLE

I NEVER THOUGHT that I would get to use the words crap, rubbish, trite, etc. when reviewing a play, simply because in the past I have told myself that if I felt badly about a play I wouldn't bother to review it. But the Grand Adultery Convention at the Almeida Free Theatre advertised itself in Socialist Worker as a 'Political Satire on Political Satire' and if we were to believe the reviews in the bourgeois press, a revolutionary actor after seeing the play has no alternative but to go and hang himself in the lobby of the National Theatre.

So it was with a feeling of anticlimax and self-righteousness that I joined the audience of 25 Americans, a couple of Festival of Light villagers, and a group of people's rights from Scotland.

The play is about an idealistic group of Socialist Actors putting on a workers' matinee. Only one worker turns up and he doesn't like what they are doing. He would, you believe, be only interested in sex and football.

So they do his play instead, which is rejected for being too heroic.

Dear bourgeois critic,

pass me the rope when you've hanged yourself.

Eventually they do one about his real life in which they finally manage to kill their victim. The film by its own revolution- ary homosexual Christ figure screwing himself to death is better than the book.

Finally for good measure the point is thrown in that the worker can't be sexual, anymore as a character, than 'realism', 'alienation', 'proletarian', as you know, satirical words like that.

The man who wrote the play has obviously had the benefit of reading the Sunday Times Colour Supplement guide to Marxism. The dialogue is full of 'realism', 'alienation', 'proletarian', and obscure words like that.

I, on the other hand, have only known the philosophical aspects of an adolescent's fascination with nuclear power, and in that, I'm not going to add that the homosexual is a fascist, and that the socialist's duty is to own a factory and to topple all of that. The Worker does not consider himself a worker. From the point of view of being able to tie a decent tie in a packaging department. Wow, I can tell you that it had the audience rolling in the aisles.

Roland Muldoon

On the middle-class culture we all receive

'WHAT SO MANY teachers are afraid of is a recognition of their own exploitive position, in educating working-class children merely to the level of objects to be manipulated by the interests of a profit-oriented, anti-human culture.'

Chris Searle, the London socialist teacher who wrote this in the preface of his new book, This New Season, an anthology of poems, stories and essays, is in business, as he explains, to challenge the suburban morality imbued into children by teachers drifting in from the suburbs.

It got him into trouble two years ago when he published an extract of children's poems without his school governors' permission—he's only recently been reinstated—but nothing has dimmed his contempt for a society which instills ideas of isolation and competition into youngsters, to serve the profit-makers and deny democratic advance.

'Working in a working-class school, you won't find teachers taking power. Skill and power is in their hands. But as a servant of the state, you as a teacher are paid to produce a semi-literate workforce with the odd token showkids going to university. The capacity of workers' skill is untouched. Skills and leisure habits, such as car maintenance and metalwork, are developed rather than educating them to raise their confidence and take power.'

'You want kids to organise and school unions are a marvellous step. Heads hate them. The strike at my school over the last year or so meant it could not carry on, just like a factory. We had kids of ten writing to the Daily Mirror—just as the first job of revolutionaries in South America is to seize the radio station, they did that.

'We have to work with other teachers in trade unions and fight the system of social change [Searle's in the editorial board of Rank and File, the militant teachers' paper]. Ten years ago the Communist Party was leading the struggle but now they have succumbed to power. You won't get change from the top. Max Morris—the new NUT president—did so much for teachers over pay and conditions but now he's part of the establishment.'

'I don't like knocking people—sectoralism on the left really pisses me off—but when somebody like Morris who fought for teachers' rights ingratiates himself with the establishment it really makes you look for an alternative.'

'It's also important that teachers involve themselves in the community. Teachers are presumed to be knowledgeable and articulate and they have the skills to help local struggles, such as tenants' work. I am accused of liberalism because of this emphasis on community politics but I agree with the Black Panthers and George Jackson when they spoke about the importance of living together as well as raising ideological consciousness. I don't like people coming from the outside and saying how it should be done. A lot of people are insulated by it too.'

'I think it'll be an executive. That's what I think I'll be. My Dad says I'll be on the bins. That's what he thinks I'll be.'

'Of course the NUT is not a working-class party but we've got to convince the members that they are lying to themselves. After all some earn only 218 a week and yet they feel middle class. Teachers who see themselves as professional figures are just clowns. They don't realise their own level of exploitation, working as a functionary or foreman of the state. I think, though, that more young teachers are realising this and there is tremendous potential for socialists.'

My teacher's like a battle tank Riding around in the countryside The enemy is us And you know it's the season He keeps us in a prison camp Torturing us day and night And he'll keep on torturing us Till our minds are worn away.

Neil Hamilton

This New Season is published by Calder and Boyars, paperback 85p.
WHAT WE STAND FOR

The International Socialists is a democratic organisation whose membership is open to all who accept its main principles and who are willing to pay contributions and to work in one of its organisations.

We believe in an independent workers' state, necessary for the destruction of capitalism and its replacement by a classless society with production for use and not for profit.

We believe in complete economic organisation, with a rich variety of independently owned and controlled factories, shops, restaurants, and so on, as well as state-owned enterprises.

We believe in the reorganisation of the state, making it a servant of the working class, and in the devolution of power to the people.

We believe in the need for a world federation of democratically organised socialist states, to bring about a world free from war and exploitation.

We fight for rank and file control of the trade unions and the full realisation of all full employment policies.

Against secret negotiations. We believe that all settlements should be agreed at open conferences.

Against anti-trade union laws and any curbs on the rights to strike, which are unfair or unnecessary.

For equal pay and a better deal for young workers.

Against production deals and the control of trade union funds by the labour party.

For all trade unions to strive to build trade union funds by the labour party.

Against discrimination against women.

Against the distortion of socialism as a simple economic reform.

For all forms of socialism. We unconditionally give support to all movements with all genuine social and economic movements.

We support the full realisation of socialism in the trade unions, the labour party and the whole of society.

We are opposed to all ruling class policies and organisations. We work to build a revolutionary party, the ISWU, to take the place of all revolutionary groups.

Against capital punishment.

Against all forms of imperialism. We unconditionally give support to all movements with all genuine social and economic movements.

We support the full realisation of socialism in the trade unions, the labour party and the whole of society.

The Socialist Worker is a weekly newspaper that brings you the latest news and analysis on the world of work and society.
Reedig between the lines of those printing losses

SIX HUNDRED JOBS at Southwark Offset, part of the Reid/IPC publishing and printing combine, are threatened. IPC are negotiating the sale of the company and one of the potential purchasers is Sir Joseph Causton Ltd.

Causton is in fact now owned by Highcastle Securities, who describe themselves as ‘in investment bank’, have no apparent experience of the printing industry, and have shown themselves only too willing to exploit the property potential of Sir Joseph Causton.

The argument given by IPC are cleverly worded to avoid any firm guarantee on future jobs and there is no mechanism anyway for enforcing any guarantees that may be made.

Southwark Offset has allegedly been losing money for several years and 1973 losses are expected to exceed £150,000. The great asset of Southwark’s work is for IPC, part of the company that owns Southwark.

It is a more technicality whether or not Southwark Offset loses money. Any losses at Southwark are attributable to charging low prices, merely boosts profits in the publishing division that is its customer.

In 1972, Reid’s publishing and printing profits in the UK were £10 million, against £5.5 million in 1971. Total group profits in 1972 were £25 million.

It is in fact in Reid’s interest to make money on publishing rather than printing because the stock market view is that IPC’s profits are higher than printing profits; in other words, if Reid is seen as a publishing group with printing losses, any other way round the share price is likely to be higher, making Reid’s shareholders, who include the directors, richer.

Bludgeon

The workers of Southwark must not be bulldozed into accepting redundancies because of the sharp drop in profit. Reid’s shareholders are counting for £5,000 profits a week.

The story behind the Sir Joseph Causton change of ownership started in November last year, when it was announced that a company called Treadall’s had bought 29 per cent of the shares in Causton for 45p a share. The announcement was accompanied by a statement that Treadall’s would sell Causton’s premises for £2.8 million within a week they had sold their shares, a move to prevent the workers reviewing the films that should be seen—both the raw footage and edited versions. One worker felt that the review should take a critical lead—and should not be tied to the film company. The review should be seen as a public service. The workers should understand the impact of the cinema industry in this country and in Southwark.

Highcastle, who described themselves as ‘investment bankers’ and had only been in business since May 1972, were backed by two City financial institutions. They said: ’Highcastle intends to continue and that the other way round of Causton’s in order to achieve greater profitability. Additionally it is Highcastle’s intention to redevelop Causton’s freehold property.’

By now it will be clear from Causton’s recent past and from Highcastle’s lack of any printing experience, that Causton is not likely to become a long established successful printer.

The fate of Causton over the past year and the people who have been involved show that this is just another City device for making money, where the interests of the workers and the traditional business of the company are entirely secondary to the directors’ and sharehold’s entertainment.

This should be an additional source of concern to the workers at Southwark.

A meeting on 10 May, when the workers were told of the planned sale of Southwark, as IPC director Leo Carpenter said: ‘There are no guarantees, property improvements for Southwark in the Causton offer. On the contrary IPC has told Causton that it is prepared to allow the new company to occupy the present Southwark Offset building for the duration of the current lease—which, technically, has another 80 years to run.

This skillfully worded statement merely means that IPC does not say to let Causton occupy the factory for the next 80 years. It does not say on what terms and, much more importantly, it is in no way prevents Causton from closing the factory.

T H Rogmorton

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Once again—the IWC conference

IN CUTTING my letter complaining about Duncan Hallas’s review of the IWC in The Week after on the back cover of the magazine, I found myself disagreeing with the endings of articles you printed. The headings are adequate. The simple equation made in the article, hypocrisy = vested interest, entirely neglected the class nature of profit making and the implications the whole affair represents with capitalism.

It is not merely the Mary Whitehouse of this world and other individual leaders who are the speadheads of this contradiction but the whole of class society—JULIET ASH, Leeds.  

Rotten

I DISAGREE with Derek Cattell of the London Ammon with regard to the films, that is to say, to the London Ammon as a whole, and not to the individual letter writer, that the images presented in the films should be reviewed as a public service. The workers should understand the impact of the cinema industry in this country and in Southwark.

If you are a member of the United Kingdom Film Council the conference should not discuss such resolutions.

The man admits it himself!

It was remembering what that was last year that made me say by 9 December 1970 against the strike the following words. It is an admission that the IWC remains committed to industrial action. If the conference should not discuss such resolutions.

A careful reader of his letter will quickly see that the main point is that the workers are forced to give a call for support for the strike, Nothing Ken Coates can say by way of his own admission in the Review to allow and give a composite resolution on the Bill, play will be true that Ken Coates had a hand in drafting the composite in favour of myself and my co-directors in the conference arrangement committee.

In my letter I refer to editorial embarrassment about such a cross counter balance, but really I don’t think you can portray a worker as giving a full challenge. Be brave, and face up to it! K G W

We’re all busy eating spinach, Moonflower. No, you can’t tell me whether his letters or not because his letters oral he could always write the truth. MOSLEY STABERT

CONTRARY to what Ken Coates (16 June) says, my review of Ernie Roberts’ book on workers control community and enterprise is not at all. What is getting under Ken Coates’ skin is that my review was in a single column. THE NEWS, London E2.

Paul Fouts’s report on the Fine Tubes betrayal (16 June) has put the law down on the spot and rightly so. We in the trade union movement who profess to being militant should be prepared to act on it however much it may cost us to do so.

The point that came across clear and loud is that the union leaders and the trade union movement are prepared to support the workers at Fine Tubes. This is a real issue, and it will fray front men like Barclay.

Management provocation, the basic principle at Fine Tubes, is also the nub of the argument at Chrysler. If management are at odds with the workers, then the natural question to be raised is: what kinds of action are the workers prepared to take to provoke workers who have strong trade union leaders?

The trade union movement needs leaders who are not impressed by bureaucratic forms and data sheets.

The dispute at Fine Tubes has proved that such a case is possible. The union leaders are not prepared to stand on the side of workers fighting for solidarity recognition. It must be said that the labour movement leaders must be the police force of industry on behalf of the capitalist.

Which leads to a new system—revolution, not reform—G E ROBERTS (NUPE steward) Leeds 8.

Extension

IT WAS a relief to read Judith Condron’s article: Sex—Just One More Thing. The article pointed out historically that the Labour movement has a modern phenomenon but that the effect of the women’s movement on prostitution has been embedded in the subordination of women through the 19th century. But she didn’t show clearly enough the relationships between all the aspects of this problem. Nor did she regard the symptoms of this condition. It is a capitalist practice and it is done against us all. In, of course, correct but this is not what I expected.

The most important thing is that the Labour movement extend the institution of the ‘family’ as it is practiced under capitalism. Where, in their collective action against the oppression of workers, they treat their own women as props to their men, in practice, they are participating in the trade unions, market and the convenience of men outside the industrial organization. Judith Condron indicated, they are made culpable by the law and liable to heavy fines. The laws are not the law of morality, laws are the law of the capitalist society. —KATHLEEN JONES, Shrewsbury.
Equal pay for pickets on pressure

ECCLES, Lancashire—Pickets are piling on the pressure at Salford Eccles Hospital. Medical and women clerical workers have been on strike for two weeks demanding the difference between men's and women's rates be reduced by one third and that women's equal pay in 1975.

They expected management to knuckle under after their fellow strikers at GEC, Rugby, won their claims, but at a meeting the bosses merely offered to negotiate on a grading system if the pickets went back to work.

The pickets' answer was 'No chance'. A picketed supported by Garmen strikers who are in occupation down the road, locked the gates last night. John McLane, an APEX official, said: 'There was pandemonium with tram jams stretching right down the road. We couldn't get in.'

The gates were not opened until 10.30 when, since AUEW members in the factory refuse to make the grade on equal pay, management got a scheme to do it.

The management, led by a South Stand, said: 'The wages we are working for are nothing unless you get home, with prices going up all the time. A married woman does not get out to work for a novelty—she needs the money. Anyway I feel a great deal of satisfaction, I could see her face and cock my nose at her. For 13 years I've worked, 13 years of continuous working, no medals here.'

In a union meeting of the women workers ignored a call for strike support from the GCA's National Association of Painters. They had received a letter from the Boss who said that 'when they had passed the picket line they would not be made members of the UGC. The women workers who joined the picketers said: 'They say they only pay us equal pay, but these equal pay, yet they can afford to keep us in this with no work to do.'

Fine Tubes 'will be dropped' said union

LETTERS written two and a half years ago by Tom Barclay, anti-trade union managing director of Fine Tubes, Plymouth, shed some interesting light on his relationship with certain trade union leaders.

The letters, copies of which have come into the hands of Socialist Worker, were written in January 1971, seven months after the Fine Tubes strike started. The strike lasted for last three weeks.

Barclay wrote to Paul Kelly, managing director of Superior Tube, Pennsylvania, USA, Fine Tubes' parent company, on 6 January 1971:

'Dear Paul,

'had a pleasant meeting on Monday evening with Vic. He's the new man of the British trade union movement.'

The letter, dated at some length, made in February, Barclay wrote, confirmed that 'the source of the disruption was Exeter University, that he 'did not feel able to ask Fine Tubes to do anything',

that in our position we would have done exactly what we have done.

The passage concluded: 'It remains to be seen what the outcome of this will be, but we are certain not difficult situations at TUG level. You will be glad to know that Rolls-Royce, Derby, are again accepting delivery of our products, and the accumulated backlog at all present in transport to them. This leaves UKSEA the only significant remaining obstacle, and we hope to see them in the next ten days.'

On the same day, Barclay wrote to Stan Kettle of the Engineering Employers Federation:

'Dear Kettle,

'Will you be amused to know that weather was actually embargoed to Fine Tubes. The end was not an Americanised and apologised for going through the embarrassment.'

A fortnight later (20 January) Barclay wrote to A S Kerr, chief conciliation officer at the Department of Employment and Productivity:

'I have had a long and pleasant meeting with Vic. He was not under any great compulsion to go without a change. However, at Central Committee on the Federation were in no way difficult situations at TUC level. You will be glad to know that Rolls-Royce, Derby, are again accepting delivery of our products, and the accumulated backlog at all present in transport to them. This leaves UKSEA the only significant remaining obstacle, and we hope to see them in the next ten days.'

That is to say Fine Tubes was not to be dropped.

BY PAUL FOOT

SOUTH LONDON—100 people formed a solid picket line across a busy road after a seven-year-old girl was killed and her sister injured in a road accident.

The demonstrators, mainly women, stopped passing traffic for up to an hour from using the road, through the Brandon housing estate. A 12-year-old girl was knocked down by a car and remains in hospital in a critical condition. Her sister, aged 9, also received a leg wound.

Mrs Dorothy Lock, who has five children and is a cleaner in the houses, organised the petition. Mr Lock said it was the first time she had taken the initiative to police to save cautions of the estate, during this time little children have received hospital treatment after being knocked down on the roads, but no police action has been involved in minor accidents.

SHORTAGE

Children had to go to any one of the seven schools in the area where there was a shortage of staff to be given a place. The reason the council gave for doing nothing is that it is a difficult decision to make, although the police action it is apparent that the council is idle.

The boundary cuts through the estate from the south, with the other in Southwark, the other in Lambeth, Nutton will not accept responsibility for the situation.

The situation is made worse by the lack of co-operation from the local part of the road, and the police action at the lights at the traffic lights.

There is also a shortage of play areas. The children are living in the Brandon Park, which means at least one busy road across the park, and one of the flat, which drops unproven to the children.

On the estate there are three large plots of land which have been leased for years. There are surrounded by a high fence. Until the council cut the fence these could be turned into play areas.

The tenants of Brandon estate have had enough of the situation and have got a verbal agreement from the council. They have asked the council to sign a contract which would not be signed if the estate that the demand for safety been met.

Building workers beat bosses' blacklist

The next trade union meeting of the building workers' blacklist against militants in the construction industry, the McIlroy meetings at Finchley Park, has been scheduled for this week.

The meeting was attended by two of the McIlroy men, some local delegates, and other members of the McIlroy meetings, and the McIlroy meetings were attended by some local delegates, and other members of the McIlroy meetings.

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SHREWSBURY:—Arthur Murray, one of the 24 men on trial over picketing during last year's building workers' strike, told Shrewsbury magistrates last week: 'I see this case as an attempt to bankrupt ordinary working people and smash the building workers' union.

'We are not the Poulsens, the Lambtons and the Leodons of this world and we refuse to conform to this dirty political trial. We call on the trade union movement and the working people of this country to come to our defence.'

Other defendants denounced the trial in similar words. 'We are charged with conspiracy,' said Dennis Warren, 'but we are the victims of a greater conspiracy by the employers and the Tory government, the police and the courts to stop working people fighting for social and economic justice.'

Terry Renshawe condemned the trial as 'an attempt by the government itself to smash the trade union movement'. The Industrial Relations Act has failed. The men, who were charged with more than 280 separate offences after pressure from the building employers' federation on the government and the police, now face a long trial in the autumn. The trial, which could last three to four months, is to be in Shrewsbury, although most of them live more than 40 miles away in North Wales and Merseyside. Even if they are eventually cleared, their lives will have been completely disrupted.

If they are convicted, the right to picket will have been seriously undermined for all workers. More than 250 workers from building sites and union branches throughout Britain have demonstrated outside the court last Friday. Members have also begun to assure there that there is an even greater show of support for the men when their main trial begins in the autumn.

SIT-IN STRIKERS WIN 'A SORT OF VICTORY'

MANCHESTER:—Most strikers and the tenants who have worked on the compromise are satisfied that it need not be. The agreement ended the 13-week strike and occupation by engineering workers at Garden City ( Eccles) last Friday.

The strike started back in March when the employers locked out workers who had exercised their right under the Manchester piecework agreement to return to their work. The compromise was reached because of the government's desire to avoid the threat of a strike at the new Park Royal development.

For two months the management refused to negotiate. But then it became clear that the occupation could not be continued and they offered £4 on the basis of a 50 per cent piecework arrangement with local engineering union officials, who are members of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union. The tenants were not consulted to accept this first offer, but refused to offer a written agreement a further offer was being referred to the Pay Board. Needless to say, this offer did not provide the immediate payment of the money and refused to say whether it would allow payment in October.

So it was back to the original table. The officials started to search for a settlement, which did not break the deadlock and was acceptable to a majority, which would have had to be signed.

The final formula was that the £4 would be paid in October instead of immediately. This caused anxiety among those active in the occupation. The £4 paid now would only just a matter of a week. The tenants were left with the question of how would they get through the average week in October. It will ensure that the building is halfway.

Negotiate

The £4 offer was the same the houses have back, when they first agreed not to negotiate. The strikers felt that if the offer was to be accepted some should have been put.

In the case of an unnecessary compromise too. The agreement allows the tenants to be paid and the employers have agreed to the amount, but only half of those resigned during the strike. The strikers have also given up that they are increasing the compensation of the scale who worked though this better 12-week period.

The agreement, which was kept secret from the workers for several days, leaves other points at issue to be negotiated after the deal is signed. The offer to increase of the money and the rent is a question of setting up a committee to negotiate over the conditions of the scale which worked through this better 12-week period.

The factory cannot be that the Pay Board is going to and the promise of the government have been that that can be achieved, but it was a mistake to take all the pressure. Industrial Socialists and other miners in the factory felt that the deal should be better. It is not an over-occupy them, but so pressure would be kept on the Pay Board.

No one knows what three of the four things on the list would do to block the £4 even in October. The Government was going to pass the laws to prove that their factory is a special case if the deal was a way to get pacification operating again.

I would like to join the International Socialists

Name

Address

Send to: IS, 6 Cottons Gardens, London E2 8DN
GO TILL WE WIN

by Paul Foot

'We've got £20 a week less for being good boys.'

In that one simple sentence, Karl Gerhardt, shop steward at the massive Eastfield plant of Perkins Engines, Peterborough, summed up the issue which has led to one of the biggest lock-outs in Britain since the war.

The management, which takes its orders from the Faraday Corporation, had promised the workers a 10 per cent wage increase combined with a bonus of £30 for each worker. But when the workers voted to accept the offer, the management took the extraordinary step of temporarily suspending the company's union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and imposed blacklists on a dozen shop stewards and other union activists.

The dispute dates back to March 1981, when the annual wage agreement expired. The company offered an increase averaging 2.5 per cent, with a right to an extra £30 for each worker. The union refused, and the workers went on strike. The company offered a revised package, which included a 10 per cent wage increase. The workers accepted, but the management imposed blacklists on the shop stewards and other union activists.

This situation has been exacerbated by the closure of the Eastfield plant in Peterborough, which has led to job losses and a decline in the overall economy of the town.

In Peterborough, the dispute continued for nearly two years, with both sides refusing to compromise. The management refused to recognize the union, and the union refused to accept the management's offer. The dispute finally ended in a settlement, but the damage had been done. The workers had lost their jobs, and the economy of the town had been hit hard.

The lessons of this dispute are clear. The management must respect the rights of the workers, and the workers must respect the rights of the management. A healthy balance must be struck between the two, in order to ensure a productive and harmonious working relationship.

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Socialist Worker Corbridge Works, Corbridge, Cresent, London E2

BOLTON—400 pickets stormed the Hovis car factory in Bolton on Monday, turning away management and staff, who had been on strike for three weeks over a pay dispute.

The strikers were maintaining the occupation for 24 hours a day. The factory, which makes secret work on guided missile components, is in the past been used for work on tanks and missiles.

Several stowaways then told Brother Scott that he was not negotiating from weakness. 'Every one of us is right behind you,' said Brian Hickey.

Meanwhile, the stewards are fighting not only for Perkins and their rights, but also against the Department of Employment.

On the day after the lock-out, the local Labour MP, Paul Foot, told the men they were 'in dispute and were therefore not entitled to unemployment benefit.' This nonsense was promptly overturned by a local appeal to the Department of Employment.

At Peterborough, the pickets held a mass meeting on Monday night, and the debate was opened by a resolution calling for immediate withdrawal of the strike. The resolution was passed by acclamation, and the workers were cheered on by the large crowd of supporters present.

The meeting was well attended, with over 100 people present. The atmosphere was one of determination and solidarity, with everyone ready to fight for their rights.

The meeting ended with a vote of confidence in the union leadership and a call for a national demonstration on May 10th.

The company's announcement that it would be making further cuts in pay for the second time this year was met with widespread condemnation. The workers are determined to fight for their rights, and they will not be deterred by the company's attempts to weaken their resolve.

The dispute continues, with both sides refusing to back down. The workers are determined to fight for their rights, and they will not be deterred by the company's attempts to weaken their resolve.

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