by Roger Rosswell and Laurie Flynn

THE ENGINEERING EMPLOYERS FEDERATION, the powerful 20,000strong bosses' organisation, is receiving substantial government subsidies to finance firms that resist wage claims and strikes.

In March last year the Manchester district of the engineering workers' union launched a campaign in support of a national pay claim.

The EEF moved in behind its Manchester members—unlike the unions, which gave no real support to their members there.

Firms were instructed to mobilize the dispute to collect AEEW funds. To instigate this for and to oblige for the federation's strategy of total and co-ordinated resistance to the claim, the EEF also agreed to make substantial payments direct to profits houses.

The union agreed as compensation for loss of profit an extra £10 a week for each skilled male worker on strike with scaled-down payments for unskilled males, women workers and the young.

In all the EEF pushed more than £2 million into the coffers of member firms in the Manchester area to offset their resistance to the prolonged industrial action. The strategy was highly successful, despite the magnificent fight put up by the Manchester engineering workers.

This kind of outray put the EEF's 'indemnity' or 'strike and lockouts' head in the red. Income for any one year is only around £240,000 from dividends on shares and subscriptions. The deficit for the year 1973 amounted to £250,000.

MAXIMUM

This deficit could have been covered by levying members fees. But the EEF did not choose to do this, or even to sell a substantial chunk of its shares.

The accounts of the EEF indemnity fund for 1973—a copy of which has come into Socialist Worker's hands—show that the EEF is an employes' union as registered under the Industrial Relations Act. It has constructed its accounts in such a way that the maximum tax relief could be obtained on the loss incurred by funding the Manchester employers.

Tony tax relief, the EEF's officer in the Manchester battle, attests to the sum of £178,239 was a minimum to indemnify its members for financing strike-breaking and making the struggle as expensive as possible for the union.

This state of affairs shows that the employers' federation's recent campaign against supposed shop stewards and their families—funded out of worker contributions—is the sincerest hypocrisy.

'SERIOUS'

But the campaign has met with success. The EEF, the Tory Ministry of Health and Social Security, are the leaders of state subsidies to strikebreakers and their families and their wives. Already Without insurance that strikes has already been massively reduced.

Meanwhile, Socialist Worker readers will be pleased to learn that the EEF 'indemnity' fund is now up to a real value of around £1.2 million and is being rapidly built up for the next battle.

Exposed: the 'patriotic' thugs who smashed the Chrysler picket line  
—see page 6

SALFORD PICKETS IN CLASH WITH SCA B

PIECES SLASHED WITH A SABOTAGE MEANING ELECTRICAL WORKERS FOR EQUAL PAY WITH MAN WORKERS. THE BANNER IN THE PICTURE WAS CARRIED BY ENGINEERING WORKERS FROM GARDNER'S, A NEARBY FIRM AND SOME OF a recent occupation. FULL REPORT: Page 16.

Prices: who are the Tories kidding?

by Chris Harman

THE LAST ROUND of price increases announced on Monday have driven even sections of the Tory press to protest.

'Hench must act' screamed the Daily Mail on Tuesday. It pointed out that food prices have now shot up by 35% over the past three years.

But the government is not going to be pushed into anything. Agriculture Minister Joseph Godber insisted on Monday that it is impossible to prevent price rises when new taxes have to be raised. As the Mail said, 'it has to get things into proper balance. But the minister has been much more to the effect that it has been impossible for the Price Commission to operate in full effect.'

The head of the Prices Commission for Arthur Scargill, former managing director of British Gas, once described the commission's recent decisions as a 'whipping boy.'

But people for whom such problems are rather more pressing would do well to think back further for the cause of price increases, for it is still the company which prices in recent years would have told his new story.

Permission

Profits of industrial companies are rising at a rate of half of one per cent a year. This is 15.9 per cent above the average for the past five years. And that was 1.2 per cent higher than the year before.

Progress this year has been given permission to raise some of the prices. On Monday, the super-heavy duty British Gas, the giant food and drink company, was allowed to increase the price for the first time. The increase has risen by a third—a cool £10 million in the last two years.

The Government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The range of basic prices has been disposed of, the costs of living, and the costs of the cost of living, have been disposed of. Walloons measured, whose petrol prices have risen by 1 million in the past five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.

The government has been forced to sell these losses of the cost of living, to pay for the new costs. The government has lost more than a third of its profits in the last five years.
THE WATERGATE HEARINGS have been recessioned this week but there has been a steady flow of information leaking out of the administration about the extent of corruption in high places. Over the past year, the Department of Justice and the Senate Watergate Committee have pursued a series of investigations into the activities of the Nixon administration. This week, the Department of Justice announced that it had finished its investigation and that it had sent its report to the White House. The Senate Watergate Committee is expected to finish its investigation next week.

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Assembly election results have produced no surprise. Three main parties, Unionists, Loyalist Coalition and Social Democratic and Labour Party, dominate the scene with Alliance and Labour bringing up the rear.

However, the differences between them, all of those elected have one basic thing in common: their desire to end the conflict in the Province. The results also show that the Unionist party has lost ground, while the Social Democratic and Labour Party has made substantial gains. This suggests that the public is increasingly disillusioned with the political process and is demanding a solution to the conflict.

THE AMERICAN legal system is now being questioned in its ability to handle intricate legal practices. The Federal District Court in New York was the first to rule that the President's right to dismissal of the President's right to dismiss any political appointee. This decision has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

The President's position has been strengthened by the decision of the Supreme Court, which ruled that the President has the power to dismiss his own subordinates. This decision has been seen as a victory for the President's right to dismiss political appointees, and it has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Spills
The British have found another ally in the southern Irish government of Liam Cosgrave. His foreign minister, Garret Fitzgerald, has been a regular visitor to the UK in recent months. He has met with British officials on a number of occasions to discuss the situation in Northern Ireland.

While the British have been divided over the issue, the Irish have been united in their support of the Unionists. This has helped to ease the tension in the region and has been seen as a positive development.

Police arrest socialist
Police in Belfast have arrested a member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA). The IRA has been active in the region for many years, and its members have been involved in a number of clashes with the British army.

The IRA member was arrested after a shootout with British soldiers. He was found to be in possession of weapons and ammunition.

Two PD members are jailed
Two Belfast socialists, Michael Farrell and Brian Donnelly, have been sentenced to three years in prison for their part in the Bloody Sunday killings. They were found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The court ruled that the two men were responsible for the deaths of 13 people in the protestant community. The judge said that the pair were leaders of the IRA and that they had been involved in planning the attack.

The court also ruled that the IRA had been involved in a number of other incidents in the region, including the shooting of a police officer and the bombing of a police station.

The IRA has been involved in a number of incidents in the region, including the shooting of a police officer and the bombing of a police station.

The court also ruled that the IRA had been involved in a number of other incidents in the region, including the shooting of a police officer and the bombing of a police station.
SACKED COUPLE TOLD TO OUST THEIR HOME

by David Paeson

The Platts were taken on last September as fish-fryers in one of the four fish shops owned by The Forbes firm. No contract of employ- ment was signed between the two parties. The Platts moved into a house owned by the firm, which was then rented to the employer and employee developed early on, when The Forbes firm paid rent on their own behalf. The rent was fixed at £11 per half of the property, and The Forbes firm was moved from Portsmouth to London. In January the Platts were given two weeks' notice, without a word that would make them aware that they could not be evicted. The shop was then sold off, leaving the Platts with nowhere to go. They were evicted. The evictions of the whole affair is the 'house and job in one' aspect: Victor Platt was evicted £25 for being in arrears, and his wife a modest £14. Nobody in their right senses would accept these conditions for such a low wage if it were not for the 'one free rent of the house owned by The Forbes Company'.

This is the same as the feudal system of the tied cottage for farm workers. According to the Secretary of the Fishmongers' Association, who testified in court, this is the current practice throughout the country.

Trade union organisation of workers like the Platts is the only way to break this system of exploitation and the tied cottage system.

Socialist Worker's editorial department has now moved to the new premises acquired as a result of the successful £30,000 fund last winter. The new address is:

CORBRIDGE WORKS,
CORBRIDGE, CRESCENT,
LONDON E2

All correspondence—articles, letters, advertisements—must now be sent to this address. Letters sent to the old address will be subject to considerable delay. The editorial telephone number is unchanged.

Big demo counters Nazi rally

LIVERPOOL—When Colin Jordan and comrades of his Liverpool Anti-Nazi Committee decided to stage an anti-immigration rally in Liverpool on Saturday they were met by a thousand strong counter-demonstration led by Liverpool's present far-right fascist groups. The local Socialist branches of the Communist Party and local trade unionists supported the demonstration, but suddenly the counter-demo noticed his uniformed bodyguards and gave chase. Jordan escaped in his car, leaving his brown shirt to be seized by the police. The meeting continued in the meantime and Jordan had returned to the Park Head and was preparing to hold a meeting meeting himself with scores of police. Unfortunately, for Jordan, the fascists returned and two major attempts were made to reach the self-styled Nazi leader. These were met by violent police reprisals.

The police were made on charges of threatening behaviour and assault. The leader of the Tower Hill fascists, who had been brutally beaten up by the police on his way to the station and was charged with assault and possessing an offensive weapon. A defence committee and fund is to be set up to arrest the arrested people.

THE RULERS of the western nations have always boasted that one of the contradictions of the societies is political freedom. No barriers, they claim, are placed in the way of minorities organising to win support for their rights. The boast was always an empty one. The rights enjoyed by working people today have been won as a result of the determination of trade unionists, to vote and to publish socialist papers.

And even the limited freedoms won by working people today under fascists and capitalist states are likely to be stymied through a series of political and economic crises, it's rulers start to lash out at those who challenge their right to govern.

In Britain we have seen in recent years crude attempts to shake the power of trade unionists by both Labour and Tory governments, culminating in the Industrial Relations Act. Now we have the sinister use of the widespread conspiracy laws to attack workers fighting against the government. We have seen in recent years the "jumping the fence" system.

In this year and last, the homes of socialists who support the Irish struggle were raided by the police on the pretext of searching for weapons. None was found of course, but documents and publications were seized in an attempt to intimidate the opponents of the British domination of Ireland.

The state's rulers that the deportation of 'illegal immigrants' is retrospective—that is, applies to people who arrived before the Immigration Act became law—at the same time transcend the same minorities and create scapegoats who can be blamed for the problems of the state.

In Northern Ireland the respectable middle-class politicians of the Social Democratic and Labour Party enlarging in nausasingly backing over the 'democratic elections' for the new Assembly, conveniently ignoring the violence and destruction that workers can do to the concentration camp of Long Kesh. And on the eve of the elections themselves two members of People's Democracy were sentenced to jail for 'crime of illegal marching'.

Part and parcel

Now in France the Pompido government has banned the Trotskyist Ligue Communiste and arrested one of its leaders, Alain Krivine. The Ligue correctly point out that the attack on its members is not just a 'French event' but is part and parcel of the moves towards repression that are sweeping Europe.

The problem for socialists and militant trade unionists is to convince the bulk of working people of the dangers in this trend towards authoritarianism. The attitude 'it can't happen here' is deep reinforced by either a total press blackout on police raids and jailing of socialists like Michael Farrell and Tony Canavan or by hysterical attacks on 'violent' workers who are not violent but have been condemned by a system of misinformation and propaganda in the concentration camp of Long Kesh. And on the eve of the elections themselves two members of People's Democracy were sentenced to jail for 'crime of illegal marching'.
Savage ban on left group as Krivine arrested

IN a savage assault on political rights in France, the government banned the revolutionary socialist organisation Ligue Communiste, the French section of the Trotskyist Fourth International, last week.

The Ligue was ordered to disband under a law brought in by the pro-Fascist Front government armed against fascist groups. The same law was used in 1968 in the wake of the worker-student revolt to outlaw several socialist organisations.

Last week, before the announcement of the ban by the Ministry of the Interior, 22 officials of the Ligue were arrested and the bookshop and typesetting equipment were confiscated by police.

Fourteen of these arrested face charges and one member, Pierre Roussel, is being held on remand on the question of the possession of arms. Alain Krivine, the Ligue's former head, has become a top police suspect. Anti-wreckers law passed by the Gaullists after last year's student demonstrations.

In a ludicrous attempt to appear 'impartial', the minister for labour was also banned by the government. Even the Front government has attacked the government decision and strenuously condemned the 'illegality' of the ban on socialist and fascist organisations.

This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class.

The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class.

The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class.

The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class.

The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class.

The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class.

The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class.

The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class. The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class. The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class. The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class. The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class. The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class. The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.

The government was acting from weakness, he stressed. The revolutionary movement was growing in step with the development of the crisis in recent months from workers, students, unemployed and the whole working class. The strike movement against the employers and the peasant rebellion was scattered and isolated but was co-ordinated and demonstrated in the city and the countryside. This was the view of General Vespignani, who was a member of the political bureau of the Ligue Communiste, told the Socialist Worker that the government had used classic fascist tactics to stigmatise the Ligue and the fascists as a pretext for attacking the revolutionary movements.
Writing off the wall

THE GLASGOW HERALD of June 12 contains the following advertisement:

GRAFFITI REMOVAL SERVICE
Enquiries to: Mr. R. Johnson (Glasgow Ltd)
The John Lawrence Group of building companies, it will be remembered, is headed by the John Lawrence Group (Scottish Protestants) and Celtic (Catholic) Clubs.

The Adams graffiti written by Rangers fans consist of a simple design and are generally very popular with the fans. This is probably something to do with His Holiness The Pope...

This attitude finds an echo in the Rangers supporters club. During a recent visit to London, I was shown three pens recently produced by that club, which are distributed among its supporters.

The first pen was inscribed with the relatively harmless:

RANGERS 3 CELTIC 1, Scottish FA Cup final, 1974.

On the second was written:

NO POPE IN SCOTLAND, REMEMBER 1972.

An item third, the immortal words:

'I'D RATHER BE A DARKEE THAN A TIM. BULLA BULLA.'

The pens—especially the latter two—are selling like hot cakes. They are fetching a lot more money as Mr Lawrence's graffiti service.

Mr Lawrence is a strong believer in that old maxim of the West of Scotland middle class: 'There's even more money to be made from cleaning up a mess than there is from making it in the first place.'

FROM THE THAMES, April 23, 1973

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland serve as an example of the remarkable little publicity. It deals with Scottish fisheries in 1972 and reports the following facts:

ONE. 24 trawlers were closed at sea in 1972, compared with £3.7 million in 1971. But the weight of fish caught declined.

Two. The report notes acidly: 'This is not the result of the growing cost of other protein foods, and the industry benefited from the high prices offered at the port fish market.'

THREE. The decline in the landings of white fish is the result of overfishing and biological factors wiping out the fish. 'Overfishing,' says the report, 'can only be curtailed through international agreement.'

The report, in other words, makes out the arguments for protecting the Scottish fishing grounds from the voracious of the fishing companies. The arguments are curiously similar to those used by beauteously little Iceland in the 'cod war'.

The Glasgow Herald

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland serve as an example of the remarkable little publicity. It deals with Scottish fisheries in 1972 and reports the following facts:

ONE. 24 trawlers were closed at sea in 1972, compared with £3.7 million in 1971. But the weight of fish caught declined.

Two. The report notes acidly: 'This is not the result of the growing cost of other protein foods, and the industry benefited from the high prices offered at the port fish market.'

THREE. The decline in the landings of white fish is the result of overfishing and biological factors wiping out the fish. 'Overfishing,' says the report, 'can only be curtailed through international agreement.'

The report, in other words, makes out the arguments for protecting the Scottish fishing grounds from the voracious of the fishing companies. The arguments are curiously similar to those used by beauteously little Iceland in the 'cod war'.

Before the next edition of the Glasgow Herald, the following advertisement appeared:

GRAFFITI REMOVAL SERVICE
Enquiries to: Mr. R. Johnson (Glasgow Ltd)
The John Lawrence Group of building companies, it will be remembered, is headed by the John Lawrence Group (Scottish Protestants) and Celtic (Catholic) Clubs.

The Adams graffiti written by Rangers fans consist of a simple design and are generally very popular with the fans. This is probably something to do with His Holiness The Pope...

This attitude finds an echo in the Rangers supporters club. During a recent visit to London, I was shown three pens recently produced by that club, which are distributed among its supporters.

The first pen was inscribed with the relatively harmless:

RANGERS 3 CELTIC 1, Scottish FA Cup final, 1974.

On the second was written:

NO POPE IN SCOTLAND, REMEMBER 1972.

An item third, the immortal words:

'I'D RATHER BE A DARKEE THAN A TIM. BULLA BULLA.'

The pens—especially the latter two—are selling like hot cakes. They are fetching a lot more money as Mr Lawrence's graffiti service.

Mr Lawrence is a strong believer in that old maxim of the West of Scotland middle class: 'There's even more money to be made from cleaning up a mess than there is from making it in the first place.'

FROM THE THAMES, April 23, 1973

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland serve as an example of the remarkable little publicity. It deals with Scottish fisheries in 1972 and reports the following facts:

ONE. 24 trawlers were closed at sea in 1972, compared with £3.7 million in 1971. But the weight of fish caught declined.

Two. The report notes acidly: 'This is not the result of the growing cost of other protein foods, and the industry benefited from the high prices offered at the port fish market.'

THREE. The decline in the landings of white fish is the result of overfishing and biological factors wiping out the fish. 'Overfishing,' says the report, 'can only be curtailed through international agreement.'

The report, in other words, makes out the arguments for protecting the Scottish fishing grounds from the voracious of the fishing companies. The arguments are curiously similar to those used by beauteously little Iceland in the 'cod war'.

I AM delighted to be able to report the following examples of restraint in high places in this the nation’s hour of need.

30 Curzon Street, London W1: Delightful Georgian town, house owned by the Royal Worcester Company from the government in 1944. inhabited by the staff of the firm. The company still runs the business with the same methods and traditions dating back to the establishment of the company in 1754. The staff are paid a low wage, and are expected to work long hours. The company has a reputation for being conserva
tive in its approach to business.

London Wall, London EC1: Convenient office building near all important places in the City of London, bought by the International Bank of Commerce in 1955. The building is owned by the bank and is used by the staff as an office and meeting place. The staff are paid a low wage, and are expected to work long hours. The company has a reputation for being conservative in its approach to business.
ONE LAW FOR LADY LYTTON

IT WAS a dull October day in 1909. Lady Constance, who had journeyed up specially from London, was standing in a doorway in Beeton Street, Newmarket, watching the cars drive by. She had a brick in her hand—was she waiting for her opportunity to throw it?

The Liberals, then the government of the country, were holding a mass rally in the town hall. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was there to explain his controversial Budget. But this was not what interested Lady Constance. She was more concerned about the way the authorities were brutalising Suffragettes—beatings, imprisonment, forcible feeding. Because they demanded the vote for women.

As a gesture of solidarity, she deliberately planned to herself arrested and go through the same ordeal herself.

BATTERED

Suddenly, a car drew up on the road, obviously going in the direction of the meeting. Lady Constance, who, so there would be no misunderstanding, had wrapped her stone in a message, and addressed it to "Lloyd George", ran out on the road and let it drop.

Then, the car turned the corner, and there was the brick battered against his expensive and highly-polished limousine.

Lady Constance was quickly arrested. She was arraigned before the local magistrate. When she was sentenced to pay a £4 fine, she was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

This was just what she wanted: she refused to eat—and they would be compelled to forcibly feed her.

The authorities, however, were not too sympathetic. Lady Constance was medically examined by a specialist, who diagnosed that she suffered from a heart condition. Forbidding feeding might endanger her life. Therefore, she was immediately released from jail.

Some critics thought this was a flagrant case of class distinction. She had received privileged treatment because she was a member of the aristocracy. They suggested that while rubber tubes could be thrust down the gullets of working-class women, the authorities would regard it as improper to use such procedures on Lady Constance Lytton, Daughter of the Vicereck of India.

Answering this criticism, government spokesmen declared it was "a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation" to say that Lady Constance had been released because of her social position. Individuals are dealt with in an identical manner, stated the Home Secretary, irrespective of the class in society from which they may come. He tried to convey an image of the authorities as being benevolent and fair-minded to everyone.

SEAMSTRESS

But the Home Secretary had failed to reckon with the resourcefulness of his adversary. Lady Constance appears to have been nurtured on those Victorian novels where the heroines were so far away from achieving their ends. This is precisely what she did. Going to elaborate trouble, she acquired the fancy clothes and Lancashire accent of a working-class woman. As a result of this transformation, she became Jane Warton, spinner, who made her living as a seamstress.

In her disguise, Lady Constance held a brief meeting with Workers' Union Jall, Liverpool, where some Suffragettes were imprisoned. The outcome was rather different. Although the demonstration—unlike the one at Newcastle—was completely peaceful, she was arrested and imprisoned.

On her arrival in jail, Jane Warton received no medical examination by a specialist, as Lady Constance had.

Thenceforward, she was treated with the same punishment because of her refusal to take food.

On the fourth day, she was forcibly fed. When this caused her to be sick, they slapped her face. Soon, in a few hours later, a doctor examined her. He said her heart was "positively ripping".

The forcible feeding and brutal treatment continued until Jane Warton's real identity became known. Then she was speedily released.

Of course, Lady Constance's escapes caused some blunders and embarrassment for cabinet ministers. For the Suffragettes, it was a boost to their morale.

HYPOCRISY

But to the more thoughtful of them it was something else besides. Their encounters with the capitalist state gave them an insight into the true nature of capitalism: its exploitation, its injustice, its hypocrisy.

Significantly, Sylvia Pankhurst, who greatly admired Lady Constance Lytton's courage, began her agitational work among the poor women of the East End of London.

Low wages, long hours, bad housing, inadequate health provisions—these were the evils that needed eradicating. And it could only be done by changing the social system. The fight for women's liberation was part of that struggle for socialism.

The lesson was made by Lily Gar Wilson, a close relation of Ellen Wilkinson—"Red Ellen" who was a leader of the hunger marches in the 1930s. Writing in The Socialist, in March, 1931, she pointed out that winning the vote would not end the problems of women, for the struggle must be fought through the ballot box.

Long as capitalism existed, aristocrats like Lady Constance would have privileged treatment while the humblest of women were only given the slaps in the face.

Raymond Challinor

ANYONE who wants to maintain British standards of decency should contact Tony Blunt, who describes himself as a "honest entrepreneur", and who hired known criminals to break the pickets at the Francis factory, Coventry, during the recent "shoddy work" dispute.

Tony Blunt lives at comfortable Agh Cottage Farm, Stavely, and operates from an office in Chesterfield. But the two companies he runs from this office are Anthony Advertising and Adorlingly Staff Bureau.

Anthony Advertising is not in the local telephone directory. If you ring Derbyshire Staff Bureau, you get a message.

Tony Blunt also has a not-very-successful pet shop in Matlock, Derbyshire, and an even less successful boxing club, which was formed to attract bored, long-haired kids who might otherwise become "perverted jump on the agitators' bandwagon".

The club has been going downhill ever since Mr Blunt failed to get a government grant for it.

There is no name or registration for the road haulage agency which Mr Blunt already operates, and is now hoping to take into professional agitators.

Mr Blunt, who describes himself as an "unpolitical patriot", enlarged on his views with some strong language. There are many more pickets and strike makers in industry.

They are many. Many of them are known to me and I have contacts even in the National Union of Workers for Franks and Pinks in the North and Midland Steel companies. They include two car plants.

Mr Blunt, who also worked for the Francis factory, approached Dietrich twice during the recent dispute. It is offered of his services. On the second approach, the company's public relations officer, a former Coventry police superintendent, called Tom Norton, finally agreed to the first contract. Mr Blunt's instructions were to take the pickets from the base plant and get the tickets to Chrysler's factory at Basildon.

Mr Blunt got into his overall and wandered into the Stokes factory, cystophering to the men and working out his plan of action.

Then he approached John and David Walker, two brothers who run a small haulage firm in Toynbee Street, Stepney, East London. The Walkers had an agreement to do the job, the job.

They were, said Mr Blunt, "all hand picked, I had known most of them in the army."

First principle

And if Mr Blunt had known them in the army, it was clear that all of them were not fit for jobs in a child's factory. Mr Blunt's first principle, which he described to the Sheffield Telegraph reporter, was: "We won't do it, we don't go outside the law.

People like Mr. Blunt didn't know that his old army pals had gone so far back in the past. On 27 July 1961, Judge Aravol fined seven men at the Old Bailey to a total of 36 years in prison for taking part in an armed robbery of a Post Office van. Reporting the case, the Telegraph wrote: "One of Britain's most daring armed robberies was broken up yesterday".

One of the youngest members of the gang was John William Walker, 25, of Lambeth, who was sentenced to five years to five for robbing and another for armed robbery.

Less than four years later, on 30 May 1965, four of these men were found guilty of assaulting a constable during an armed robbery of a bank.

Offensive weapons

The police statement announc=

Raymond Challinor

The cover is empty. The card shows that the image does not contain any text.
battles to save ‘the British way...’

David Walker (right) and his brother John visiting Chrysler security guard Terry Walker-Spiers in hospital; condensed after the damage had been done. two of the biggest hoodlums in the London crime scene over the past 10 years. No inquiry was made by Chrysler into the background of the man they were so expensively hiring. The Coventry police are enthusiastically accepting the company’s view that the ‘accident the incident is forgotten, the better.’

Neither the law nor the press is bothered by the assault on John Docherty by the Walkers inside the Stoke works, the smashing of Terry Walker-Spiers’ pelvis by one of the rogue lorries outside Chrysler’s plant at Dunstable nor the driving of lorries in the dark without lights and without registration plates. The attitude of both law and press corresponds closely to that of John Walker’s wife, Linda, who runs a hairdressers’ shop below her husband’s hosiery firm: ‘I’m proud of him,’ she said. ‘He did it for his country.’

Paul Foot

to break pickets

Black groups call for strike action

Unity the key to beat this Act

Narayan Singh Noor is president of the Wolverhampton branch of the Indian Workers’ Association of Great Britain. With the end of his executive committee, he spoke to Socialist Worker last week about the House of Lords’ decision to make the deportation of ‘illegal’ immigrants retrospective.

There is no doubt that this decision is the most vicious attack on the Asian community to date. Obviously, if an illegal immigrant had not been detected for 28 days, then he was free to stay in this country.

Now many Asians are now living in fear and uncertainty. Imagine the psychological effect on a man who had been in this country for perhaps 10 years. What does the future hold for him and his family?

All that stands between him and deportation is the pity of a Tory Home Secretary.

If I go to London for a few days and the police pick me up for a trivial traffic offence, it is very likely that they will demand to see my passport. Now there is no law that people have to carry their passports—we have not quite yet got to the situation in South Africa.

But if I do not have my passport with me, the police can harass me in a whole number of ways. They can insist that I produce it immediately, which means I would have to travel back to Wolverhampton to get it. Or they can hold me indefinitely while they send a police man round to my house and ask my wife for it.

But because my wife does not speak English, she will not be able to help, and so she too will be open to harassment, intimidation and worry.

The possibility of bribery and corruption is also very high. I know already of a case where the police have accepted £100 to keep quiet. The middlemen who arrange the ‘illegal’ passages into this country will also be able to make their takings even higher by accepting bribes.

These sharks already make a great deal of money but they are never the people who get caught. As soon as they extort some money they will keep on coming back for more.

The Social Security officials can also try on immigrants before they issue insurance cards. Any discrepancy must immediately be reported to the Home Office. This is another aspect of the oppression and harassment that Asians have to face.

This decision is in line with the general exploitation of Powellism that has taken place over the last few years. Its purpose is quite clearly to divide black workers from white workers.

The Labour Party is no better than the Tories, as the Kenyan Asians Act shows. They just give lip service to racial equality, but whenever Powell speaks they move further to the right.

Harold Wilson did not say anything against the vicious witch-hunt that was launched against the Ugandan
ONE OF THE GREAT propaganda myths of our time is that the British Army went into Northern Ireland originally to protect Catholics and stayed on to prevent a 'civil war' between Protestants and Catholics. In reality the army has persistently oppressed Catholics—internment and Bloody Sunday can hardly be described as 'protection'—and the government has helped to promote a 'civil war'.

Disbanding the B-Specials, dissolving the RUC and the eventual abolition of Unionist Stormont all increased the fury of the mass of Protestants against Catholics, who appeared as the force which made the British government enact such measures. This obvious contradiction between the myth and the reality can only be explained when the true role of the army is uncovered. Only a small, and less well known part of the propaganda war was conducted in the form of frequent adverts in The Financial Times, giving an accurate indication of the army's role in Northern Ireland. And that is the protection of British capitalism's interests.

The purpose of the full-page adverts in The Financial Times is quite clearly to inform foreign capital that, despite the present crisis, it is very much business as usual in Northern Ireland. They state that there are 27 British companies that have manufactured in Northern Ireland.

‘Progress’

Some of them are subsidiaries of major US corporations—Du Pont, Ford Motor Company, and Goodyear are examples—and others not so well known, but US companies together employ 25,000 workers...2 per cent of the manufacturing workforce...and have a stake of about £225 million in Ulster.

Nor does all the foreign capital come from across the Atlantic. To date, 10 German industries have been established in Northern Ireland—among them prominent names like Hoechst and Grundig...they are continuing to progress and are producing profitably.

The advert does not say anything about the major investor of capital in Northern Ireland—it says nothing about Britain's role in this field.

A complete list of British firms in Northern Ireland would be long enough to fill a page of this paper. In the manufacturing field they range from GEC and Rolls-Royce in engineering, through Metal Box and Onesta Steel in light engineering, and subsidiaries of British American Tobacco in cigarettes and food, to Courtaulds andICI in textile manufacture.

There are subsidiaries of British subsidiaries operating in the engineering firm of A Kirkland Ltd, part of the Courtaulds group, as it is Browns. In the distribution industry the picture is very similar—the shopping centre of Belfast is dominated by British Home Stores, C & A, Marks and Spencer, and Littlewoods. The other 'department store' are also under the control of British interests—the Belfast city centre store, Robinson and Cleaver, is a subsidiary of Sir Charles Clerk's Steam Holdings.

With financial institutions the story is the same—after a long process of takeover and merger by the Midland and Westminster banks there has been no independent Northern Ireland bank since 1965. So although it is difficult to obtain precise figures, it is possible to state that almost all of the finance capital, the bulk of the distributive capital and perhaps as much as 75 per cent of manufacturing capital in Northern Ireland is directly under the control of British capitalism.

Such a state, needless to say, means that British capital overshadows the other overseas capital mentioned in the Financial Times' adverts and gives British capitalism almost total control over the Northern Ireland economy.

Any attempt to develop a market in Ireland is not confined to the South. By March 1972 there were no less than 506 British subsidiaries operating in the South and 6.5 per cent of manufacturing industry was controlled by foreign, mostly British capital.

Of all the new industrial projects undertaken during the period 1960-1970, 70 per cent were accounted for by foreign firms. In the same period 74 per cent of the capital investment in new enterprises was made by foreign companies.

British companies themselves accounted for 44 per cent of new projects, of which 25 per cent, for German, 18 per cent and other countries, notably Japan, for 13 per cent. To get some idea of the scale involved, the total of US investment over the period—£42,000,000—was the same as that of all Irish-owned firms.

Boast

The most frequently given explanation for these extremely high levels of foreign investment is that the governments, North and South of the border, have offered various incentives to attract foreign capital. Grants up to as much as 45 per cent of the cost of new plant and equipment are made.

But there is a second 'attraction' which is less frequently publicised—the low level of wages in both Northern and Southern Ireland. In March, 1972 the director of the Industrial Development Authority boasted that labour costs were more favourable (to the capitalist class) in Southern Ireland than in the rest of Europe. Figures produced by the Department of Employment in 1970 showed that in every industrial group, wages in Northern Ireland were lower than in the rest of the UK. Taking the average across all manufacturing industry wages in Northern Ireland (hourly rates) were about 70 per cent lower than the rest of the UK.

The combination of tax-free profits, substantial capital grants and low level of wages means, of course, that investment in any part of Ireland could not be a profitable exercise. It is practically impossible to get figures for the North, but they are not likely to be very different from those for the South which show that the rate of profit on industrial capital shows a rise from 11.5 per cent in 1959 to 15.6 per cent in 1964. It remained at that high rate until 1965 when it began to fall again. These rises took place while the rate of profit in Britain was falling.

However, British capitalism's interest in Ireland is not limited to the actual capital stake that it has in that country. Ireland is also a source of cheap raw materials, a storehouse of surplus labour, and a market for surpluses of British goods.

Special analysis by FRANK MASTERS


International Socialism journal, 6 Cottons Gardens London SE1 6DN.
Animal Subscription £2.10.
Putting Jack’s house in order

There is an old saying about trade union officials — the attitude to the movement — for whom the means has become the end.

It may be an old saying but it is still an extremely valuable one, not least when it comes to any discussion of Britain’s biggest union, the 1 million member Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU).

The attitude comes shining through in a report on the TGWU’s general executive council to last week’s biennial delegate conference at Brighton.

The union’s most glorious achievement in the past few years, according to the report, is that it has grown by a quarter of a million units of membership.

This, it is reported, is the result of a “massive influx of unorganised workers” as well as a large number of mergers with other unions.

To read the document is rather like perusing the annual reports of shareholders in a trust fund. For the executive’s report uses the sheer dimensions of the union, plus a whole number of claims to be the best and the first in other fields like pollution control, its fight for industrial health, accident and disease compensation to slide over all the real matters of issue in the working class movement and the TGWU itself.

Disaster

It boasts of the use of research to back up wage claims as if Ford, omitting any mention of the disastrous sell-out that the union engineers that it records that the complete abysmal failure of the Industrial Relations Act was not something the TGWU wanted to engage in but something done reluctantly to “preserve the unity of the movement.”

And by unity is meant the common heroes of other older statesmen of the working class movement, their rhetoric about uniting opposition to the Industrial Relations Act so that the funds of the union would be threatened.

The one thing Britain’s biggest union would not do was give the rest of the movement a lead.

But perhaps the most outstanding concern related in the leadership’s report to the membership is the stuff about the “conscious aim” to “become the most democratic union in the world.” This, apparently, is “well on the way to being achieved.”

Although the TGWU is not a one man autocracy like Frank Chappie’s electricity, it is a very undemocratic union indeed.

And General Secretary Jack Jones, the partisan of workers’ control, intends to keep it that way.

Trivia

In their classic history of trade unions, Sidney and Beatrice Webb describe in great detail how routine petty sectional concerns gave rise to the emergence of a mass of petty officials who cared nothing for the overall interests of the working class and who are bound up exclusively in the trivia of their piece of industrial territory. This is exactly how the Transport and General Operators Union.

The TGWU is in fact several unions and the members are kept compartmentalised in their sections as far as possible, TGWU propaganda recognises this to some extent with the claim that it is 11 industrial unions.

Each section has its own action executive, though there is no real democratic participation through powerful and effective trade group conferences.

Grafted on to this structure is the general executive council which, to ensure its effective supervision over all the manifold problems of 1½ million people, meets four times a year. It is supposed to be the supreme authority of the union in between the two yearly conferences, but simply cannot be.

Closely modelled on the structure of the TUC, the TGWU has also a sub-committee of the executive where real power is wielded, the Finance and General Purposes Committee. This meets monthly and is very much under the sway of the general secretary.

Jack Jones, elected for life, is therefore in a unique position, with overall control of the machine residing in his person.

Jones has set out to make the whole organisation of the union uniform, predictable and responsive to the wishes of the the leadership and himself. His strategy has been to engage on the one hand in sub-thumping speeches about participation and delegation of power to the shop floor in the areas where the union is weak, and on the other, where organisation is strong and where there is the real possibility of independent action, to crack down.

Militant rank and file organisation is seen purely and simply as a threat. And so too is any organisation and contacts which cut across geographical and trade group boundaries, like combine shop stewards committees.

Launch

Over the past two years Jones has focused his attentions increasingly on the dockers. He determined to end the situation where the docks group could act independently and launch policies which ran counter to the union’s strategy of sweetheart productivity deals.

Just prior to last year’s official dockers strike the Sunday Times journalist Vincent Haines wrote that the TGWU general secretary needed an official all-out strike to undercut the massively successful shop stewards’ campaign of blacking and picketing unregistered wharves and container bases and to challenge the stewards themselves.

This was the desired purpose behind Jones’s resort to the official strike weapon — not to win anything for the dockers but to better sell them into bondage.

Jones is only too willing to persuade over the destruction of the port workers’ registration scheme, the great achievement of his autocratic predecessor, Ernest Bevin. What matters is members, and members made the easy way.

The unspoken policy of the TGWU leadership is to recruit in the new container bases and unregistered ports and not to back at the fact that they are helping to liquidate the registered dockers.

This has positive advantages. For dockers have an awkward tradition of independence which, in these times when struggles are inevitably less and less sectional in nature, could lead to the beginnings of a reform movement in the union.

And the perfect cover for all this is the manufactured social conscience — the great union with its great campaigns, like the one for the old age pensioners. This has been going on for so long and with such few results that there are few pensioners around from the time it started to challenge Jones’s boasts.

Challengers

The dockers are still the group in the union who can provide a basis for launching some serious challenges to the TGWU leadership. Their own survival depends on no small extent on building strong and effective links with other weaker sections of the union.

At the heart of the fight — to create a union where the means is the means to definite ends—will be the mapping out of wholesale changes to make the union democratic, to give a weapon in the hands of the membership.

For a start officials would be made responsible for the membership of the TGWU leadership. Elected and re-elected regularly, recalled and answerable to a system of democratic policy-making conferences.

The ludicrous situation of powerless shop stewards, desperate with all the power of a rubber stamp would be changed, as would the list for wholesale changes.

Off the list would surely go the illusion that some great defining personality-past, present or future—can change it all.

Report by LAURIE FLYNN

Jones: the supporter of ‘workers’ control’ determined to hang onto the undemocratic structure of his union

Picture: Christopher Davies (Report)
ONE of the most deep-seated prejudices of British political life is that somehow this country is different. Elsewhere in the world there may be revolutions, coups, the use of the army to prop up governments or shoot trade unionists, but not here.

This view is put across by the press, radio and television. It is the basic assumption of all school text-books. It has always been accepted by the Labour Party and for the past 20 years the Communist Party too has argued that in Britain socialism could come about peacefully. They have accepted the idea that socialism revolution cannot happen here.

Most false arguments start off with irredeemable facts. This is no exception. A quick glance at domestic politics over the past 200 years shows it has not been the same repitition of bloody and bitter internal conflict that has marked many other countries.

But it was not always so. One of the first modern revolutions was in England, 1380 years ago. Respectable middle-class Englishmen fought a civil war against the crown, cut off the king's head and proclaimed a republic. They did so because they saw the monarchy standing in the way of a society based on the continual and orderly pursuit of profit. They allowed the monarchy to return in 1660. But only on condition that it would promote the interests of businessmen, not kings and aristocrats.

The success of the revolution meant that a more or less modern capitalist state developed in Britain centuries before it did in other countries. Because the middle classes were the driving forces, and decisively in the 17th century, they were able to change fundamentally the basis of society from feudalism to a stage where capital, not labor, was the motive force. The new classes were able to suit their needs in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the British interest between them and the large landowners who ran the state, but these differences were resolved peacefully because the decisive, bloody struggle had already taken place.

CHANGE

Changes did not happen so neatly in other countries. In France the first big conflict between monarchy and modern society was during the French Revolution of 1789-93, and it was another three revolutions and 20 years later before the foundation of an entirely new pattern of capitalist rule was established. In Russia, the first major clash between the middle classes and the Czarist regime came during the 1905 revolution.

The difference in timing was important. It meant that the British avoid the tremendous struggle of the middle class was over before the industrial revolution took place and the modern working class was formed. Because of the delay a stable form of bourgeois rule was possible. For the ruling class to instil into workers the idea that social progress was always gradual. British workers did not have personal memories, as most French workers did, of baricades being erected in the streets and an old order of society being physically overturned.

All the same, a movement with revolutionary potential did develop in Britain in the first half of last century, the first mass working-class movement in the world, Chartism. Hundreds of thousands of workers identified with a movement that demanded deep-rooted changes and were prepared to resort to physical violence as averse to using force to get these.

This new ruling class was able to survive Chartism and in the years after 1850 political movements of British workers virtually ceased to exist, just at the time they were growing in other countries.

The reason was that British big business was bigger, wealthier and more powerful than its rivals abroad. It accumulated massive wealth through lootings countries such as India and Ireland by and by pioneering the slave trade.

It produced a fifth of the world's industrial goods, two-thirds of its coal, half its iron, half its cloth, two-fifths of its hardware. Under such conditions, big business could afford the living standards of considerable sections of workers to rise, until an old Chartist could relate in 1870: "In our old Chartist times, it is true, Lancashire men and women were in rags by the thousands, and many of their persons concerned probably will have to resort to the use of still more rum and cheap tobacco. That is not the case now. Life is better off than ever before."

But their intelligence was demonstrated when they went. You would see them in groups discussing the great doctrine of points'.
TUBY HAYES, THE JAZZMAN WHO BLEW HIS HEART OUT

In some ways Tubby and Ronnie Scott were the tubalwars of jazz conservatism in the 1960s. But the sheer delight of Hayes's wailing tone and unfailing vigour could melt the heart of the most ardent minimalist. The tone of his magisterial work which, one wrote, "came from a sorely ill man and when he was still standing was a thing of beauty that was genetically composed and passed down through generations."

Joe Harriott, the black alto player who died in January, was a one-off. He was an uncomfortable performer with a cracking attack and a cartwheeling technique. A slender, waif-like figure, Harriott would race through his solos on alto to the rapture of the British fans.

EDWARD UPWARD: Politics should make one's writing more interesting.

Edward Upward, his wife and his senior party colleagues, are all good people and we are on good terms with them here locally.

The Party had changed drastically since the 1940s. "I just don't recognise the Party members today as Party members. Their attitude is so different. You come across members who don't even read the Morning Star in fact we have persuaded some of them to read it and they haven't got the feeling that they ought to give themselves wholly to the Party."

"I'm fully prepared to work with them, but I'm entirely against the attitude of 'Smash the Ultra-Lefts' which comes from some quarters in the Party, just as I am against the slogan 'Smash the Revisionists'. Both are wrong. We aren't in a revolutionary situation. Without sacri"ficing our principles we have got to be prepared to work with one another. The greatest threat seems to be a united front of the genuine Left."

Trouble

Upward sees his writing as part of his political life. "I have been trying to bring political work which is at the same time marxist... It is clear that Brocht has magnificently achieved this. It can be done. But some writers who think of themselves as socialist don't try and have thoroughly absorbed the idea that politics must come into imaginative literature. Politics should make one's writing more interesting to read.

"For a socialist imaginative writer that is since he must regard the political struggle as necessary to become more concerned with the political content in his work and this artistic form - and this can be fatal to the socialist imagination."

"One reason why there was a gap of nearly 20 years in my own writing is my own political science, I suppose, wouldn't let me pursue my poetic subject matter."

"The main political sound enough was unimportant artistically. And my artistic problem, as I have suggested in The Right Man, was worse by the fact that I was trying to do imaginative work to put over the Party's policy which I was gradually losing my enthusiasm for."

Hero

He felt that Mao was right in believing that all culture is class culture and that if it is to be revolutionary it must support the revolutionary political struggle. But an article I read in Peking Review during the Cultural Revolution which was about a revolution in a revolutionary play the actor playing the part of the hero should always be at the front of the stage, never be less prominent than the other characters."

"This seems to me an example of the real importance of artistic quality which can be subordinated to political requirements. But politics and art not only are not incompatible but they can and ought to support each other.

"Art is concerned with the emotive - the communication or evocation of emotion in the most subtle way possible. If art doesn't appeal to the emotions it may be a failure. The purpose of revolutionary imaginative writing should be to evoke emotions in the reader which will turn him, or her, to the revolutionary political action."

But Upward believes the working class is unable to develop its culture fully before its revolution.

"Ordinary people are not ready for that. Perhaps to talk of the working class as a producer of great art is to misuse the revolution would be a mistake, because by it the working class begins to assimilate the culture of the capitalist class, along with its own class."

Edward Upward, jazz critic and journalist, loved his music and was a good friend of Tubby Hayes and his circle. He was a key figure in the development of British jazz in the 1960s and 1970s, writing extensively on the subject and helping to promote the事业 to a wider audience.

BOOZE

In many ways the most tragic of the three was Phil Searman who died of a heart attack. He had a beers and blues with jazz musicians and was a vital part of the London jazz scene. Searman was a key figure in the development of British jazz in the 1960s and 1970s, writing extensively on the subject and helping to promote the career of Tubby Hayes, a leading British jazz musician. He was a key figure in the development of British jazz in the 1960s and 1970s, writing extensively on the subject and helping to promote the music to a wider audience.

Jules Townshend, Dave Widger
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 subscriptions and to work for its policies.

We believe in independent working-class action for the abolition of capitalism and its replacement by a classless society with production for use and not for profit.

We work in the mass organisations of the working class and are firmly committed to a policy of internationalism.

Capitalism is international. The giant firms have investments throughout the world and own no allegiances except to themselves and the economic systems that maintain them.

In Europe, the Common Market has been formed for the sole purpose of perpetuating the trade and profits of these multinational firms.

The international power of capitalism can only be overcome by international action by the working class.

A revolutionary state cannot possibly survive unless workers of other countries actively come to its aid to extend the socialist revolution.

It is in the interests of the working class to support each other wherever industrial action is being taken.

We believe in the necessity to unite socialist theory with the day-to-day struggles of working people and therefore support all genuine demands that tend to improve the position and self-confidence of the working class.

For rank and file control of the trade unions and the regular election of all full-time officials.

Against secret negotiations. We believe that all settlements should be agreed by a general meeting of the workers.

For 100 percent trade union control and the defence of shop stewards.

Against trade union rule and the right to strike, whether the strikes are 'official' or 'unofficial'.

For equal pay and a better deal for young workers.

For a new trade union policy and a new attitude to and for militant trade union unity and shop stewards committees both in the plant and on a com-

For a minimum wage of at least £25 a week.

Against unemployment, redundancy and lay-offs. We support the demand for five a week or five days' pay.

For all workers in struggle. We seek to build militant groups within industry.

Against the police victimisation of black workers.

Against immigration restriction.

For the right of all coloured people and all oppressed groups to organise in their own defence.

For real social, economic and political equality for women.

Against all weapons of war and militarism such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Against secret diplomacy.

Against all forms of Imperialism. We unconditionally support all solidarity with all genuine national liberation movements.

For internationalisation of trade unions and major industries without any discrimination and under workers’ control.

We are opposed to all ruling class policies and organisations. We work to build a revolutionary socialist movement in Britain and to end this support to the unity of all revolutionary groups.

The struggle for socialism is the struggle of our time. Workers’ power and a world based on human solidarity, on the increasing of men's power over nature, with the abolition of the power of man over man, is certainly worth struggling for.

It is no use just talking about it. More than a century ago Karl Marx wrote:

"The philosophers have merely interpreted the world. The point is to change it. If you want to help us change the world and build socialism, join us.

THERE ARE BRANCHES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

SCOTLAND

Abderdeenshire

Dundee

Glasgow

Inverness

Stirling

NORTH WEST

Bolton

Bury

Crewe

Didsbury

Manchester

NORTH EAST

Barrow

Barrow

Blackburn

Darlington

Darlo

Crindon

Dunston

Middlesbrough

Stockton

Teesside

NORTH

Birmingham

Bradford

Bristol

Bournemouth

Glasgow

Glasgow

Leeds

Luton

Preston

Reading

Sheffield

SHERTON

Leicester

Midlands

Midlands

Birmingham

Nottingham

Sheffield

EAST

Beckenham

Chelmsford

Cambridge

Brighton

Colchester

Norwich

SOUTH

Brighton

Bristol

Glasgow

Hull

London

Portsmouth

SOUTH WEST

Bristol

Birmingham

Brighton

Wolverhampton

GREATRE LONDON AND SURREY

Barking

Bexleyheath

Brent

Camden

Croydon

Edmonton

Greenford

Harrow

Hounslow

Hillingdon

Kensington

Kingston

Lewisham

Leicester

Luton

Maidenhead

Middlesbrough

Newbury

Southend

SWINDON

Antony Beevor, Paris, France.

JUDGES SHARPEN 'PLOT' WEAPON

The Stoke Newington Five Solidarity Committee composed the judgement made by Lord Widgery, Justice Lawman and Justice Staines. The appeals lodged on behalf of John Parker, Hilary Parker, Anna Mendelson, Jim Greenfield and Jake Price were a rogue measure.

While, of course, we welcome the reduction in Jake Price's sentence, the importance of the conclusion in it that it accepts as valid the class justice "meted out by Justice Stevenson and Justice James.

In the case of John, Hilary, Anna and Jim the sentences decided upon by Justice James was simply upheld.

In the police point of view, Lord Widgery made it clear that the only reason for reducing the sentences was that they were not so oppressive with the sentences given to the others. It is quite clear that he considered the reduction was fair. This judgment has been to have been correct when it was given and that its lack of validity was the result of the way in which it was dealt with after that sentence had been given.

In the case of Anna Mendelson, Justice Stevenson’s decision, this had the more severe implication that the Appeal Court judges consider that a sentence of 15 years could have been justly meted out to the other four.

By upholding the verdicts arrived at by the lower courts, it makes the conspiracy charge an even more powerful weapon for the ruling class than it was previously. In effect, in charge of the case there were not given clear guidance from Justice Stevenson as how to reach a decision and the jury acquitted Jake of all charges but in the conspiracy charge.

By saying that the jury was correct this means that the jury's clear indication of the weakness of the evidence which can be used to secure convictions. In the case of John, Hilary, Anna and Jim, the jury convicted on a charge of conspiracy when the prosecution claimed the existence of conspiracy hanged around individuals that had a single but an acquired. The representative for the Crown at the appeal court took the view that the jury convicted of a conspiracy breach the original trial regarding the credibility of Stuart Christie and Mary Braithwaite. Yet the jury could have upheld the decision.

What does it matter to the military to reach the base of which a conviction can be secured on the charge of conspiracy? It appears to us that the Court of Appeal has denied its view of the evidence as a conviction. But there is nothing whatever other than innocent and the political be-

WHAT THE FUTURE IS"
How a maverick firm cashes in on 'national interest'

THE STORY of Bredero-Price is an excellent example of the genre, where the gambit of capitalism can provide. Bredero-Price coats the pipes of the North Sea oil and gas exploration programme and, at its site in Immingham, Lincoln, has one of the highest accident rates in the country.

The company's policy of costly single-minded pursuit of profit always ensured it has minimized its commitment to Immingham and the workers there.

The company was founded in July 1966 with £100,000 capital. Half of this was provided by Harold James Price of Hilden, Route No. 2, Buxton, Buxton. The other half was provided by a Dutch banking company. It is ironic that Beddington Bredero—there is also a Dutchman on the company's board. In its first year Bredero-Price was still making losses of £26,000. By the Dutch company and 13 million by its German associate. But so successful was the business of this company was wound up in 1968.

Bredero's first chairman was Mr. Price, and the company then took on the name. The company at this time was subject to a significant change in ownership. The Dutch company sold its shares to the original shareholders, who then took over the company. The company thus became a wholly owned subsidiary of Bredero-Price.

In 1972, Bredero-Price announced that it would be a wholly owned subsidiary of the Dutch company. The company had been operating in Immingham since 1966, and was subject to a significant change in ownership. The Dutch company sold its shares to the original shareholders, who then took over the company. The company thus became a wholly owned subsidiary of Bredero-Price.

It is clear, therefore, that the company's strategy of focusing on the national interest in the North Sea oil and gas exploration programme was successful. The company's policy of costly single-minded pursuit of profit always ensured it has minimized its commitment to Immingham and the workers there.

The company's strategy was successful, and the company's policy of costly single-minded pursuit of profit always ensured it has minimized its commitment to Immingham and the workers there. The company thus became a wholly owned subsidiary of Bredero-Price.
LEADERS of more than two and a half million engineering workers in the General Electric moved last week at the annual conference of the powerful Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

The main shock of the week came after the defeat of a motion moved by Reg Burch of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) Engineering Section and seconded by Les Back of the Sheet Metal Workers.

The motion totally opposed the Tories’ attempts to freeze wages and rejected the TUC’s revision and unions to give maximum assistance to any members attacked by the Industrial Relations Act.

But, most significantly of all, it also instructed the Confederation’s executive to press the TUC not to participate in any discussions with the government on any form of wage freeze. It declared that the Confederation would not be bound by any decision arising from any such talks between the TUC and the CBI and the government.

Mike McGarvey, president of the Boilermakers Society, opposed the motion by saying that the TUC had asked for the talks and that it was not bound by its decision in helping to secure the election of a Labour government. As was to be expected, no explanation of how this was to happen was ever given.

Most surprising was the most widely tipped man to succeed Jack Jones as the next general secretary of the Transport Workers Union, also Labour. While he was not a ‘unanimous’ his union could not support it as it was an issue that was to be decided at its coming two-yearly delegate conference in a fortnight’s time.

VOTE

Those remarks throw interesting light on how trade union leaders are ‘democracy’. Jack Jones doesn’t wait until his union’s conference has given permission to go to the talks but only to see if they disagree with his decision.

Eventually the motion was put to the vote and carried by 1,247,593 for and 23,900 against—a majority in favour of 1,223,693.

All four sections of the AUEW voted for it and so did the Sheet Metal Workers.

The motion declared that the TUC’s conference was not democratically elected. Two-thirds of the conference were Labour and the majority of the other sections had been given no voice at all.

ARGENTINA: ‘YOU’RE NOT THE FULFILERS’

The LATIN AMERICAN FRONT (FALTA) held its first general meeting on Monday in London.

But the meeting was not held in London on Monday as scheduled. The meeting was held in London on Tuesday, 9 July, 6pm.

NOTICES

Now available: Select Steel Leaflet A3 and A4 leaflet. All leaflets are produced by the Socialist Republic, an alternative to the TUC.

GAY SOCIALIST GROUP

All members welcome. Contact Robert Robinson, 3rd Floor, 10 Rotherhithe Street, London SE1.

HACKNEY IS TRADE UNIONIST

SHERRY 150: THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AYLESBURG LMS ENGINEERS DEATH

The SHERRY 150: THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AYLESBURG LMS ENGINEERS DEATH is to be held on Friday, 29 July, at 7pm, at the Aylesbury Hotel, London. Tickets are available from the Hackney Equity group, 89 Hackney Road, London E8.

HACKNEY IS TRADE UNIONIST

TEESIDE DISTRICT IS TRADE UNIONIST

The TEESSIDE DISTRICT IS TRADE UNIONIST-general meeting, Friday 11 July, 6pm, George and Dragon, Chatham Road, Southall.

WOOD GREEN IS TRADE UNIONIST

TOTTENHAM IS TRADE UNIONIST

Caldecott Theatre, Tottenham. All tickets £1.

TOTTENHAM IS TRADE UNIONIST

TOTTENHAM IS TRADE UNIONIST

OTHER MEETINGS

MARCH AGAINST THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS

SATURDAY 26 JULY, 3PM AT THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS’ SIMON ZUCKERMAN

MARCH AGAINST THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS

SATURDAY 26 JULY, 3PM AT THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS’ SIMON ZUCKERMAN

MARCH AGAINST THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS

SATURDAY 26 JULY, 3PM AT THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS’ SIMON ZUCKERMAN

BRIGHTON IS TRADE UNIONIST

GIRL COMBINE seeks new room in Brighton. Contact: Sam, 24 Kings Road, London BN2.

MARCH AGAINST THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS

SATURDAY 26 JULY, 3PM AT THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS’ SIMON ZUCKERMAN

RACE TODAY

July issue on sale (London office), Unemployed—Black Friday, 6pm, Mayflower Hall, Euston Road, London NW1. Contact: Steve, 14 Euston Road, London NW1.

MARCH AGAINST THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS

SATURDAY 26 JULY, 3PM AT THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS’ SIMON ZUCKERMAN

MARCH AGAINST THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS

SATURDAY 26 JULY, 3PM AT THE ANTI-EGYPTIANS’ SIMON ZUCKERMAN

RACE TODAY

July issue on sale (London office), Unemployed—Black Friday, 6pm, Mayflower Hall, Euston Road, London NW1. Contact: Steve, 14 Euston Road, London NW1.
Call for anti-racist boycott defeated

SOCIALISTS were angry and frustrated after the meeting of the joint council for the welfare of immigrants in London last weekend, called to discuss the growing police oppression of black and the law Joad's recent savage raiding on illegal immigrants.

White politicians demanded local action groups to organise protests within the black and Asian communities, while the delegates were the sober-minded gentlemanly possibilities overcome by the heat and speed of the Royal Festival Hall, who seemed content to leave it to a joint council to organise a national day of mourning and support a demonstration on 22 July.

This coalition was deplored by some delegates who were also frustrated when the call for a boycott of state-registered hall builders' bodies was narrowly defeated. The vote was 53-50.

One of the few speakers to stir the meeting was Davidson Tomkinson who said that his party and union had sent a letter to the Home Office in support of horrific illegal immigrants. The group called for a national day of action over the recent Immigration Act.

The meeting was dominated by the demand for a national week of action to support the campaign and to raise the recruitment of black and Asian communities.

The delegates with the last fight to remote committee would leave immigrants as help as ever.

Most delegates were decided middle-class and it took Joe Hurnt, of the West Indian standing committee, to break the mood and a semi-political call for unity in action. With no action can hold to what the last fight to remote committee will fight.

Swatheshop

Dorchester, in her fighting speech at the meeting, called for the renewal of the Black and Asian communities, which was said to be at the national level. "We don't want to lose, we must fight," she said.

"Let's go for a week's work in the local ratheists," already plied, said by the confederate pledge for boiling a local action group. "We will be West Indians and Indians working for Pakistan in this business is just playing for Hartlepool."

"There is a demand from the local society to set up a branch for black people and Asians in the meeting.

Organiser George Pakes spoke at the meeting, speaking to the issue of the nation. He suggested that police attacks on black people are manifestations of the right step forward to organise.

The defeat of the call for a boycott of the trade bodies did not explain many. These liberal groupings are devastated after the last fight to remote committee will find.

Angry blast

by cokemen

DONCASTER—Workers at the Roan Heat solid fuel plant are organizing a national general strike to stop the plant. Claim that the workers were not paid for their piece work.

The workers were announced in April by a localised group of workers, including the new General Union of Steelworkers, who brought them to the Roan Heat. This year, two plants in Carlisle, Hartlepool, and West London, have been blacked out by private contractors, but the coal industry is controlled by the government. The miners have been blacked out still further by the state.

The union is officially 'appealing' the workers' actions, but Jack Dobbs, the area secretary at Roan Heat, said: "There is no doubt about the actions, we are appealing to the same branch that sent men to the site they can't see where the action can get in with a coal miner's fight, linking the all-union pressure to some national general action of support to Jack Dodd, 63 Auster Street, Doncaster.

I would like to join the International Socialists

Name:

Address:

Trade Union:

Send to: I.S., 6 Cottons Gardens, London E2 8DN
NO TO PERKINS DEATH

PETERBOROUGH: With the breakdown of negotiations on Monday, the lock-out of workers at the Perkins Engines plant is now in its fourth week, and the workers are as determined as ever.

There were fears last week that the union leaders were preparing to sell out their members. At a national joint council meeting in Eastbourne on the Wednesday the officials proposed that the workers' claim should be changed to one of 'compatibility' throughout the Massey Ferguson combine, which owns Perkins.

But shop stewards are refusing to accept this watered-down alternative to parity between the Peterborough and Coventry factories, where wages are £13 a week higher.

The dispute is affecting other Massey Ferguson plants. 750 men have been laid off at Coventry and more lay-offs are expected. The company has been trying to provoke a dispute there by forcing storemen to work Saturday overtime, but the men have refused when the men stood up to them.

The lay-offs at Coventry have highlighted the central point in the whole dispute-lay-off policy at Coventry is higher than a full week's wages in Peterborough.

Picketing is increasing in importance as the dispute goes on. The number of pickets is falling and the company has lorries full of engines parked in the factory car park waiting for the gates to be free.

Pressure is being put on the union to make payments for picket duty, which would not only strengthen the workers' hold on the lock-out but also hold up wages at other works denied social security benefit.

More than 600 shop stewards, meeting organised by Peterborough International Socialists and Coventry workers, and senior shop steward, say that press reports that Chris Holloway, the Coventry senior steward, had been determined to maintain their wages higher than Peterborough's. Further, that Peterborough to Massey Ferguson, Chrysler and other places were being offered in exchange with enthusiasm and offers of solidarity, he said.

SQUATTERS COURT VICTORY

SQUATTERS claimed a significant victory against landlords who keep properties empty while people go homeless when they won a seven-day stay of execution on Monday against being evicted from two houses in Islington Road, Hounslow Hill, South London, by Grundon property company.

The squatters are confident they will win their appeal, and that Lambeth's Labour-controlled council will fulfill its pledge to take over more than 200 Grundon homes under compulsory purchase orders. John Boyce, of Grundon residents' association, said after the court's decision: 'It's fantastic. This is the first battle in the struggle against the housing crisis and it's an important victory for people's rights.'

We demand pounds - not pennies say miners, Mike Bill, Inverness

MINERS' delegates called unanimously this week that the national miners' conference of £35 a week for service workers, £45 for shop floor workers.

Michael McGovney, president of the Scottish NUM, said: 'For more than a decade the miners of this country were told the idea of "substantial weekly increases". We were getting pennies when we should have been getting pounds.' He demanded that the claim be submitted immediately, and that the miners should do everything necessary, regardless of the freezing laws, to win.

But the final consignment of the resolution weakened the original Scottish formula by leaving the union executive room for a "negotiated settlement." Arthur Scullion of Yorkshire, supporting the call, said miners were dealing with a most immoral and corrupt Tony government which was attempting to contain an offensive. In a clear reference to the deflated attitude expressed by NUM President Joe Gormley before the ballot over strike action earlier this week, he said: "I reject the theory that one cannot wage war on the government. He said support from the official union leaders and the TUC, which the 1973 strike had been far from satisfactory, but the 1984 strike was montre for the govern men responded magnificently.

Appeal

A former police constable, North Dakota, charged the pawning of many union funds by the new Royal Police politicians who allowed the hospital to be sold off and defeated.

Michael McGovney said there were up to 100 squatters to go over and round the rank and file. Despite the demands from delegates it is not known if the appeal will be brought forward ahead of the claim immediately. This week's executive meeting is likely to set up a sub-committee to draw up a list of names for the executive and no further executive meeting scheduled until the new year.

The idea of a fight against the Tory government, McGovney said, "is a real left-wing on the executive. So branches will have to pass for the executive, which means giving the maximum publicity to the day." McGovney said on the executive meeting.

When the conference opened on Monday, David Street from the Scottish area, tried to get the management to agree to the motion that the executive had given to stay off the strike. David Street said the conference on Wednesday morning.

When the conference opened on Monday, David Street from the Scottish area, tried to get the management to agree to the motion that the executive had given to stay off the strike. But the miners were out and out of work and the NUM and the NCB were now co-operating in putting the government's full policy.

When the vote was taken, Eira's: the initiative was upheld by a narrow majority.

Bloody nose for news boss

NOTTINGHAM - Management at Walker Furness, which produces the city's two newspapers, has taken on the union in an open battle - and received a bloody nose.

Rally-cried on the newspapers' board is managing director Christopher Cowan. He has a pathological hatred of trade unions and agreements," said Robin Anderson, one of the paper's journalists. On Wednesday 14 June, workers at the morning paper, the Guardian Journal, were met by the picketing process, Letterpress, that night.

The Guardian Journal was last week meeting with the trade unions to try to agree to a new agreement process, Letterpress, that night.

The agreement process was not running smoothly between the National Graphical Association, NGA, which represents the typesetters, and the SLADE. The NGA was invited to bridge, and the NGA agreed to bridge, and naga agreed to make up the SLADE terms.

The following day, 14 June, Walker Furness announced that the paper was to be reduced to one sheet, and the SLADE terms were to be reduced to one sheet.

The Walker Furness Evening Post, which is owned by the same group, was also reduced to one sheet.

The Walker Furness Evening Post, which is owned by the same group, was also reduced to one sheet.

"We demand pounds - not pennies say miners, Mike Bill, Inverness"