Labour rule splits families

THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT has announced that women who are living in Britain and want to continue living here must live apart from their husbands if their husbands are foreigners.

At the same time, men living in Britain can be joined by their wives if their wives are foreign.

By Paul Foot

This crude discrimination—the first major statement of the new government's immigration policy—was made in the House of Commons on 28 March by Roy Jenkins, who classes himself as 'a liberal'.

It spells misery to hundreds of women and children all over Britain who have been fighting against the Tory government in an effort to bring their families together.

Eleni Papanyianni came to this country from Cyprus as a young girl 14 years ago. She has lived in North London all her adult life, she is a citizen of the United Kingdom, and she wants to stay—she fell in love with Aristides Papanyianni, a young Cypriot who was in Britain on a student's permit. They were married in April 1970.

Aristides applied for permission to live in Britain permanently. He had got a job and a request from his employer that he be allowed to stay. The Home Office said no.

The couple appealed to an immigration adjudicator who ruled that Aristides should be allowed to stay. The Home Office was furious. It appealed against the decision of the adjudicator to an immigration appeals tribunal. The tribunal ruled by 2-1 that Aristides must go.

The National Council for Civil Liberties took the case to the European Court of Human Rights, where it was dismissed. On 4 June last year, when Eleni was pregnant, Aristides was forced to leave the country.

Racialist

Last October, he was allowed back on a temporary permit to see his new baby, when Labour was elected, he thought he was free at last to stay with his family permanently.

Last week, his hopes—and the hopes of hundreds of other families in similar situations—were smashed.

Now, they must throw themselves once again at the mercy of racist bureaucrats in the Home Office.

Martin Lennard, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, told Socialist Worker: "Perhaps the worst aspect of this decision is its racism. Jenkins has made it plain to the House that he was especially worried about Indian immigration. He's saying that white women who want to be joined by their husbands will have a much better chance of Home Office approval than Asian women. So there's racial discrimination and anti-woman discrimination rolled into one."

Why has Jenkins, and his newly-elevated hatchet-man, Lord Harris, decided to take such an unnecessary hardship? Borrowing his phrases from Enoch Powell, Jenkins told the Commons: "We're going to admit husbands on the same basis as wives, in my view it would lead to a substantial and continuing new wave of male immigration, particularly from the Indian subcontinent."

How many people are affected?

In 1965, a peak year of immigration and the last year in which foreign husbands had a right to join their wives in Britain, 1676 foreign husbands came into the country. That represents 6.083 per cent of the British population.
Mr Orme’s solution—at bayonet point

It is allowing themselves to become instruments of imperialism.

So it was with the conference. It was not, as the Chironia ‘trial’ conference. It was a conference of bona-fide delegates of trade union organisations, of various political colours, who were genuinely trying to build a grass roots movement in the unions to fight job-outs and class-collaboration.

We believe that this is the most urgent need of the day and the undoubted success of the conference shows quite a number of unions and trade unionists share this opinion. It is a pity that more Communist Party members and supporters should not be there.

The rank and file movement needs to be built on the basis of general agreement with its programme and not on the basis of a political affiliation. We think that more Communist Party members and supporters should have been there.

KICKED

We linked arms, but they carried on hitting us and jerking our heads back and our glasses. We tried to leave as one group, but we had to go our separate ways and the University police took hold of us.

They are masked, punched, tripped and sat on, and they were picking themselves up again.

Rod and the 17 others who were called up for trial by the university authorities were prepared to go to try to break the campaign. They did not want it in their own union, controlled by them. The university authorities—like other university authorities have.

Yet Oxford has its massive city interests, its huge landholdings all over the country, and its unpaid buildings in the City of Oxford, will not give in.

We are uncertain if the university establishment is in for a shock. It hoped to beat the CRU campaign with the trial of the twelve.

But new leaders are springing up. We, the nation will see the battle continue.
Anger mounts at Brixton sentences

ON 9 JUNE, 1973, there was a fair in Brockwell Park, South London. Mrs Sterling didn’t go. She hates fireworks. But her son Robin, then 17 and 19, did, and was responsible for two of his younger sisters.

Horace Parkinson hadn’t intended to go. But he stopped by on the way to a party in North London. He was in a car driven by his friend’s car with two girls.

Lloyd James was at the fair too. By the end of the night the three youths, all black, were in jail. A couple of weeks ago they were sentenced to three years. Their appeal is coming up. One hundred police, with dogs involved the fair following a stabbing incident.

Horace Parkinson’s father takes up the story. He was getting into his friend’s car. People were fighting over the girl. One of the police shouted “Hold that one”. There was no fight or struggle.

Horace was a very outstanding dresser, he takes care of his clothes. I used to say to him, “Why wash them so often?” He didn’t get into fights, he didn’t steal. All he ever was is a girlfriend. Trouble.

One of the police held on to him by the wall. While the other policeman held him the crowd milled round. Bottles were thrown, some shouted “Leave him alone!” to the policeman holding Horace.

But the police didn’t hurt him. Then, when he was being bundled out of the police van, he hit his head on the head with a truncheon. He received a deep cut which needed stitching.

Giddy

He was stabbed by a police officer. He didn’t get a local anesthetic. The wound was in his hair, but the hair around the wound wasn’t shaved. He was just washed, but he didn’t. He still has giddy spells from his experience at the station.

Robin Sterling saw the fight too. He sat on the wall to watch with his two younger sisters in front of him. Then a policeman grabbed him. A policeman had got a cut from a bottle.

He’s not the one” said another copper.

“Tell us to.” said the cop.

Robin is skinny, but not a fighter. He’s not really a thug. He’s not really a gangster. He’s not really a thug. He’s not really a gangster. He is a bit on the Sutton side. He is a bit on the Sutton side. He is a bit on the Sutton side. He is a bit on the Sutton side.

He was not there to fight. He was there to watch.

Robin Sterling was not there to fight. He was there to watch.

I went down to the police station, explained Mrs Sterling. The police said “You can’t see him”. I went back to the outside room, sat on the bench and started crying. I told them he was under age. In the end they let me in.

“I asked him what had happened. He said that he hadn’t done anything. Then at about three in the morning the policeman said to me “sign this paper”. I thought it was a bail sheet so I signed it. “Come on, Ronny”, I said.”

“Not going anywhere” said the policeman. What Mrs Sterling had signed was a charge sheet, which read to her, after the had signed.

Guilty

I asked him “why didn’t you run away when the police got you?”. Mrs Sterling said. He replied that you only run away when you’re guilty.

Fourteen year old Robin Sterling who didn’t like fighting found himself on three charges of grievous bodily harm and a charge of affray.

Lloyd James aged 18 was charged with GBH against police officers and affray.

Horace Parkinson was charged with

Protest in Brixton last Saturday as marchers demonstrated against the imprisonment of the three youths. (Picture Peter Harrop, Report) On the right Horace Parkinson one of the three in prison.

two cases of GBH, carrying an offensive weapon and affray.

The ‘offensive weapon’ was a car jack. It has never been found. Horace denies ever having had one. His father points out that if he had a car jack and had wanted to escape it would have taken more than one policeman holding his arm to do so.

Fury

One of the police claimed he was hit by Robin swinging a bottle in his right hand. Robin is left-handed.

The police officer hit on the head with a bottle ‘thrown by Sterling’ refused to press charges.

One of the reasons why the case of the Brixton Three has aroused such fury is that they were ‘good kids’.

But it isn’t just the ‘good kids’ it is the young people, particularly, young blacks in Brixton and elsewhere who come under special police attention.

“My sister lives in Brixton” said Mrs Sterling. But I told Robin never to go down there. I’m scared of the policemen down there. He told me after he was arrested. “I don’t want to stay here in London with these policemen anymore. I want to go home.”

This place has changed a lot over the last 15 years. pointed out Mr Parkinson. “I wouldn’t go near Brixton police station.”

A fund has been set up around the case. “It’s not really for the three who are in jail. But for cases in future” explained Mr Parkinson.

Not just Robin Sterling. At the top of this system are the Roy Jenkins and their ‘fair society’. Down in Brixton, and around London, is the reality of the police force.

“He was a good student” said Mrs Sterling. “He wanted to work at the bank. Now they’re trying to take it all away from him.”

REPORT BY NIGEL FOUNTAIN

Shrewsbury

We’re not interested says Labour

THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT will almost certainly not free the Shrewsbury Six. That was the message from March from Alexander Lyon, Minister of State at the Home Office, in the House of Commons.

Andrew Bennett, the new Labour MP for Stockport North, asked Mr Lyon whether he would ‘consider the possibility of freeing from prison the innocent victims of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act’.

Alleged

Mr Lyon replied: “We take the view that there should be an amendment of the law to allow peaceful picketing, which permits vehicles to stop but does not include intimidation or violence.

‘What was alleged and proved to the satisfaction of the jury in the Shrewsbury case was that intimidation and violence did not cease to exist.’

In other words, the Shrewsbury Six were found guilty, and that’s the end of the matter.

No MP complained.

‘STARVING’

BOSSES SEE PROFITS...

CRISIS! STARVATION! We’ve run out of cash!” shout the city editors as they tell the world that the great companies and the banks who finance them are on the rocks.

The figures for profits for the first quarter of 1974, meanwhile, are buried deep on inside pages.

They show: company profits for the quarter UP 21 per cent over the same quarter in the boom years of 1972.

This compares with an INCREASE of 25 per cent for company profits in 1973 as a whole.

BROKEN

Among the starvation-level companies which declared their results in the first quarter were:

LLOYDS BANK—profits UP 75.1 per cent

LONDONIGHT—profits UP 83.5 per cent

TRUST HOUSE FORTE—profits UP 21.4 per cent.

Dividends held up well during the quarter. They were 10.6 per cent more in March than in March last year. In January this year 8.9 per cent higher, and in February 5.8 per cent higher.

Many companies have also decided to sell non-core activities and do away with under-performing subsidiaries.

The so-called ‘rationalisation’ of the companies has meant that shareholders have received a 20% per cent. But this has paradoxically been accompanied by a 20% per cent. This has paradoxically been accompanied by a 20% per cent.
NEW STRIKES
OLD SLOGAN

BRITAIN will not withdraw recognition from the Chile military junta. Britain will almost certainly complete and deliver the two frigates and two submarines, made in British yards, to General Pinocet. Britain will not give automatic right of asylum to refugees from the military regime.

This is clear from answers given by the Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan—despite his appearance at the Labour Party Conference last October to end all recognition and aid to the junta.

According to the World Council of Churches, more than 10,000 men and women are held as political prisoners in Chilean jails and prison camps. 1800 prisoners were crowded into the camp at Chacabuco, a disused minery mine. 214 refugees are trapped in foreign embassies unable to get safe passage out of Chile. The Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean TUC, was shot in the head by a sniper where he had taken refuge in the Swedish Embassy.

Support
 Nineteen countries have taken in Chilean refugees. France has taken 1100, West Germany 750, Sweden 600, East Germany 400, and Britain has taken 11. All countries except Britain are providing language courses and financial support until the refugees, most of them penniless, can find jobs and homes.

A Santiago government director told the assembled workers of one factory: "The things I want to tell absolutely clear in your heads is there will be no more strikes: the right to strike in Chile has ceased to exist. There is no such thing as a strike." The Chilean TUC was made an illegal organization by one of the first acts of the junta.

When told that a firm had no money to pay wages, a colonel at the Ministry of Economic Affairs said: "We'll do a few and you'll see how they will obey." More than 1900 copper miners and a quarter of the textile workers in Santiago have been declared strikers. Unemployment has reached 35 per cent. A law against strikes operates retrospectively, and allows anyone who has even been on strike to be sacked by his employer.

Since the coup, four hours a day have been added to the working week and workers are invited to make a 10 per cent increase in their wages toward the National Reconstruction Fund.

Arrested
 When miners in southern Chile struck because their wage of 40p a day was too low and their living conditions poor, soldiers with artillery were ranged against them. A warship stood by, off the coast. 100 miners were arrested and are being held in a prison camp. 200,000 people have been sacked for political reasons since the coup.

The American Church International, the World Council of Churches, the National Women's Committee, and the Christian Solidarity Movement have organized a demonstration on Friday, May 24, with a rally at Speaker's Corner, starting at 2pm, followed by a march to Downings Street. Labour must be forced to live up to its promises.

WORKERS in the Ukrainian town of Vyshgorod marched through the streets behind a banner bearing the slogan 'All power to the Soviets'.

An incident from the Russian revolution of 1917? No. The year was 1969, the workers were from Kiev hydroelectric station. They were tired of living for years in leaking, ill-maintained prefabs and old railway carriages. They were tired and angry with inefficient and tyrannical managers.

Most significant of all, they said in public the fact that the workers' Soviets, or councils, of 1917 had been transformed into an empty shell. The demonstration was met by the secret police and the workers' spokesman, Ivan Hoyushak, was later arrested in Moscow, when presenting a petition on the grievances. Nothing is known of him or the workers' fate.

In May last year about 30,000 workers struck at the Kiev auto- motive factory. They began to filter out of Russia of a massive strike at a Black Sea port, when half the workers were laid off and the rest struck in solidarity with them.

In Dnipropetrovsk, in June 1972, 10,000 workers took to the streets for two days. They attacked and partially destroyed the secret police building, and destroyed documents in the Young Communist building.

The secret police and militia responded with armed repression. Ten were killed and 100 wounded.

Dnipropetrovsk, a large industrial complex, was the scene of a series of strikes for better pay and conditions in September 1973. The strike movement was suppressed at the cost of the wounds and lives of many workers.

SUPPRESSED
 Despite the sharp response of the secret police, within a month further strikes broke out with increased demands for better food provision, better housing and for the right to choose their own jobs. Simultaneous strikes in nearby areas were suppressed in blood.

Despite the ever-present secret police, despite arrests, intimidation and deportation, workers in the Ukraine responded to their disgraceful conditions with solidarity and direct action, even though their trade unions are extensions of the employers and the government.

The wave of well-publicised protest in the West at the suppression and exile of Solidarnosc is well justified, but the far more significant workers' protest is of no interest to the capitalist press and television.

The 30,000 Kiev carworkers and 10,000 workers who took to the streets cannot leave Russia. They will have to stay and they will inevitably fight back, as workers everywhere fight against oppression and inhuman conditions.

The slogan 'All power to the Soviets' has lost none of its power to excite the Russian workers. That thought will give the Russian leaders an increasing number of sleepless nights in the future.

Facts obtained from the pamphlets Ukraine, unrest and opposition, by Andrei Marcin, priced 15p from 83 Gregory Crescent, Ealing, London W5.

Housing for workers on a Brooke Bond tea plantation.

Starvation means profit for British tea firms

LONNRO is in the news again. This time it is not for paying their directors' salaries into the Cayman Islands tax haven, but for the starvation wages they pay to make those salaries so big.

On May 20th the British-owned firm published a report stating its workers were living in poverty. This statement is based on their own admission to the company shop, which took what they could out of their monthly wages.

A Lonnro spokesman told The Worker that Lonrho's operations in the country were hardly making a profit. A £200,000 granting given to the Scottish and Lands Company, of Edinburgh, who own the tea estate, was intended to provide the money for the workers' malnutrition on their plantations. At another British-owned estate a water plant had broken down and it took 19 miles to

Two children of a family on an Anglo-Ceylon and General estate—owned by Lonrho. Both suffer from kwashiorkor. The three eldest children of the family have never eaten meat.
Looking after Sue's welfare

LABOUR Councillor Frank Kaye, of Barnsley Corporation, doesn't seem to have any control over the activities of his daughter, Susan. In 1973, Susan applied for a job at the Social Services Committee of the Barnsley Borough Council, the committee of which she is a member. The job would have been advertised at £300 a year, but Susan was 18. The 14 other applicants for the post were over 21, and Susan was interviewed. Somehow, Susan Kaye was appointed to the job.

There was quite a storm in the Barnsley Labour Party and Councillor Kaye had to resign from the chairmanship of the Social Services Committee (though not from the council) and Susan Kaye kept her job.

Now Barnsley Corporation is changing into the much bigger Barnsley District Council, and there are some vacancies in the grade above Miss Kaye's. Once again, the applicants have to be over 21, which Susan still is not, and have to have professional training. Miss Susan Kaye has not. There is also a pay rise of £600 a year.

Susan and another qualified colleague went forward for the job. An interviewing panel recommended that the qualified colleague got the job, and recommended as such to the Director of Social Services of Barnsley District Council, Mr G S Dunn.

Mr Dunn has just moved from Barnsley to West Bromwich, and one of his first friends in Barnsley has been Councillor Frank Kaye.

He has refused to act on the recommendation of his interviewing panel, and has let it be known that if Susan Kaye cares to apply for the job again, she may well get it.

In the meantime, Mr Dunn has confirmed the appointment of Labour Borough Councillor Mrs Margaret Slater as handicrafts adviser to his department, with a jump in salary from £1300 to £2500 a year.

In case anyone should get the wrong idea, Barnsley spends less than £1 per head of population on social services than almost every other borough in the country.

Taverne's man knows what his right arm's for

SLICK DICK TAVERN'E, MP for Lincoln, really does find the most amazing people to work for him.

Hardly had the news got out that he had hired a well-known fraudster to run his campaign in Lincoln last year than he appointed Christopher Pym to act as election agent for the Social Democrats candidate in Exeter, Yorks., in the general election.

Pym, who is a cousin of the former Tory Minister Francis Pym, told reporters that he was being paid £300 by Taverne for his services.

In the last week of the campaign the rumour was spread among local report- ers that Labour Party workers had set fire to tins holding posters of the Social Democrat candidate.

Pym said yesterday that he was so angry at these reports that he was going to write the police to deal with the Labour Party hooligans.

Shortly before polling day, the Social Democrat candidate, Mr

Miner Mick and fascist Spain

THE CLOSE CONNECTION between the miners' group in the parliamentar- ies' Labour Party and the govern- ment of fascist Spain — which is par- ticularly true of the miners — is likely to be strengthened by the new election for the secretaryship of the group.

Ballots papers have been distrib- uted and the 18 members of the group are voting this week.

A vacancy for the job has been created by the retirement from parliament of Elód Davies, the for- mer MP for Rhondda East. Hot favourite for the job in Michael McGuire, the MP for Ince. McGuire is one of the most dedicated right-wingers in the parliamentar- ies' Labour Party and the miners' union.

He is a former branch secretary at Sutton Manor colliery near St Helens, Lancashire, and worked closely during the last 150 years with that other right-wing right-winger from the Lancas- shire mines, Joe Gormley.

McGuire clearly enjoyed the union ladder and, with help from McGuire, McGuire climbed up the union ladder with help from Gormley.

Sponsors

McGuire is secretary of the parliamentarians' Anglo-Spanish Group, which exists to foster friendly relations between MPs in Britain and members of parliament in Spain (who are not yet elected).

Some of the keenest members of the group, which sponsors at least one MPs' hospitality trip to Spain a year, are also members of the miners' group.

Alfred Roberts, for example, the MP for Normanby, Yorks., is a con- stant visitor to Spain and Portugal and it was his good relations with the Portuguese embassy and govern- ment which made him so valuable to Yorkshire architect John Paulson.

If McGuire gets his way, the membership of the Labour MPs' group is rumoured to be that there will be even more trips to Spain and more Spanish speakers involved in the House of Commons.

The secretary's job is not subject to election until the successful candidate retires from parliament, and the secretary sits on the NUM executive.

Of course, McGuire is said to be bugging his bands at the thought of his old friend from St Helens sitting next to him again at NUM meetings.

Remember all the fuss some months back about Sir John Stratton, who was chairman of the Faithstock Marketing Corporation and accepted a salary increase of about $50 per cent in the middle of Phase Three?

Well, here is Jimmy McAlpine (in typical pose). He is the chairman of Marchwield Holdings, one of the master companies of the enormous McAlpine complex of building companies.

Increase

Two weeks ago, Marchwield pub- lished its annual report. Jimmy McAlpine's salary has gone up to £76,425 from last year's £41,565—an increase of just over 80 per cent. The increase is so big that it is hard to believe it does not affect $50,000 salary bracket.

There has been no comment about Mr McAlpine's salary increase in any of the press.

Jimmy McAlpine: just try and take his rise away...

QUOTE OF THE WEEK.

"Thank God the government's influence is so little. I have a strong suspicion that governments are nothing like as important as they think they are." — Sir William Armstrong, winner of the civil service, BBC2 27 March.

Taverne's amazing helpers

Martin Eaden told a press conference that there had been an 'unfortunate mistake' about the burning of the trees.

It appeared that Pym had set fire to the trees himself. Pym, said Mr Eaden, had now been dismissed from his service in the Social Democratic Party, and the press corps should ig- nore him.

This was easier said than done, for Pym appeared at the election count only this week. There is no doubt that the Social Democratic Party candidates and the press corps should ignore him.

Hearing that his hero Eaden had lost his deposits and polling a derisory 167 votes, Pym tore off one of the leaflets he was wearing and threw it at the returning officer. The boot missed the target, but crashed through a window and the police were called in to assist Pym from the premises.

Pym, who is a moderate and is entirely opposed to the use of vio- lence for political ends, is now said to be resting.

REMEMBER my story in March about Barry Payne from Stock, near Clitheroe, who was sentenced to three months in prison for defraud- ing the Ministry of Social Security because he had accepted £15 SS payments while being interviewed for and turning down £25 job that paid less than £20 a week?

I was reminded of Barry when I saw in the Daily Mail the other day that Sir William Rankand-Smith, Bt., former secretary of Departmental London shipping line at Cadby, was up in front of a magistrate at Barnstaple in Devon, and charged with applying for Social Security benefits without dis- closing that his wife was making £5 a week from 'family trust'.

The magistrate asked for 'supplemen- tary to £32 4s. 6d. for social security'.

The magistrates found the baronet guilty of this disgusting scrimping and fined him £130.
Pensioners: We'll be in debt under the new arrangements.

WHILE I AM in agreement with the main points in your centre-spread article on housing (23 March), its concentration on the conditions in one housing scheme in North Rock Housing Association paints a misleading picture of that organisation.

During the course of a project to examine the causes of rent arrears amongst tenants of CRHA, I visited 67 tenants. Far from the squarish and insatiable conditions implied by the article, I found that the general condition of CRHA houses was good. CRHA has little choice in the houses that it can buy in Edinburgh. Because of high prices, most of them are in the city centre, the town, or in the north side of the city. CRHA's improvement programme ensures that houses are let out in general very good condition. 'Reasonable' work on a house is certainly not inappropriate.

Shelter (Scotland) is concerned that the housing associations' funds are often paternalistic in structure and undemocratically run. One association was cut off from Shelter funds for several reasons. In the case of CRHA, the investigation into rent arrears has now led to discussion about how to improve the provision of basic information and services to tenants on welfare benefits, and how to involve tenants in management.

But this is irrelevant to the fact that the charitable funding of housing associations is a basically conservative strategy. It in no way addresses the heart of the problem which was well expressed in Mr. Coghlan's article. Housing conditions will not improve until a mass movement against capitalism demands government commitment to an extensive programme of house building.

HELEN ROSENTHAL, Shelter, Edinburgh.

Pinochio lives

I HEARD TONY CLIFF speaking in Birmingham and one thing he said was the need to turn readers of the Morning Star into workers. Well, I'm not the world's best but I feel I need a break from the Great King Street branch of Joseph Knight.

An awakening of workers is taking place amongst Joseph Lucas and poor Uncle Joe. We have seen what happened to old pit villages in Joe's empire. Redundancy in Aerospace, CAV people fighting back and the attitude of 'You're next' doesn't frighten people any more.

Finally the settees came out on strike and Uncle Joe says that 'You're on'. He'll get his production workers to work for him.

But what's this? The women can see his evil play for what it is. Trying to turn one group of workers against another has worked in the past but it won't work this time. The women have awakened, like pitwomen they see what is happening and will never be used—nor will they accept it.

Enabled they decided to sit in and stop the machines. They are very determined. They have at last realised they must enter the struggle.

They started their sit-in on 22 March and returned to work on 14 May. My correspondent wasargent in the long battle.

I don't know what Uncle Joe's next move is but one thing is certain, the factory will never be the same again.

If the women succeed in persuading their fellow workers that the settee will be a great blow against Lucas and that we're all in it for all workers amongst the Lucas group.

They have the determination and the will to win this time. Never before have the women been so angry. Never before has it been directed with such force against those who wished to see them as second-class citizens.

I must insist that you don't publish this. I am told it will be used as a weapon against the -Address-supplied, Birmingham.

Healey being 'fair' to lumpers

'I WANT to make sure that every miner working the lump pays his whack of income tax.'

These sentiments of Chancellor Healey's budget, as he explained to us on budget night—'fairness.'

Was he in the Commons attending to 'fairness' or on behalf of the booking workers on that black Friday when Eric Heffer on the Bill on the lump was presented?

The Bill was counted out by Speaker Mallalieu, because so few Labour MPs were sufficiently bothered with 'fairness' to turn up.

So was Healey at Shrewsbury picking his own 'ticket'? Will he be getting the trade unions out of jail? Socialists want fairness and justice for the miners, but Healey's budget is decidedly not fair. And making lump workers pay their share is no way to solve the national coal crisis. It is no solution to the problems of the miners.

Healey found that the election gap would be a 'great advantage' and find out what people are thinking. How come he doesn't listen with Socialists and lumpers? Or doesn't the Commons take it?

Healey was right to put the country back on its feet again. I heard it said elsewhere that we can't have a country unless we put the country back on its feet again.

Isn't that what we get on our knee to a lump, broken down so that he can 'put the country back on its feet again'.

BERN HARRISON, Manchester.

Miners: the men who did well

AFTER THE MINERS' SETTLEMENT the press carried headlines such as 'gold miners' and cartoons suggesting 'carrot again'. Three days after starting work we heard what the members of the National Association of Colliery Employers and Overmen had got.

We waited for the press Oswestry. Not a word, not even a couple of words on an inside page, which is surprising considering the size of the award.

Grade One Deputy (Grade Two are almost extinct) and also shorters get £535.57 a week. A colliery overseer gets £55. Part of the payment is the anti-social hours payment which they have split between the three shifts. The NUM were refused permission to do anything.

The outcome of this is a strong resentment among the NUM members. Broadly speaking, those getting 24 hour work get involved in the use of up to 50 to 60 pounds of powder, carried in containers as bodies, and is all right. But with 14 hour work they are at work for two weeks and last week we refused to do this, and this led to some of us walking out of the pit.

We realise that if the lowest paid underground worker loses a shift someone must replace him. But if a colliery overseer loses a week or a month, nobody has to replace him. Considering that the miner gets £35 and the other £55 (plus one weekend shift every 21 days worth £16) the position is, to say the least odd—BARNIE WYNNE, Beithenbank Colliery, Kint.
Public schools for very private people

The Labour Party plans to abolish public and independent schools. Roy Hattersley announced six months ago. He was then the Labour Party spokesman on education. Today, Hattersley is quietly tucked away in the Foreign Office and ex-public schoolboy Reg Prentice is Secretary of State for Education.

Even though Reg Prentice didn't go to Eton, his old school, Whitgift, offered plenty of amenities.

There were 45 acres of land, a good library, well-equipped science workshops, gymnasium, a language laboratory, separate schools for music and art and one teacher for every 12 boys.

This class size of 12 or 13 is typical of public schools. Most of them guarantee individual tuition and attention.

Audrey Kincaid

More 200 pupils have six laboratories. Malvern College has a nature reserve of 25 acres and its own modern computer. Mill Hill, with only 460 boys, has 100 acres and boasts two swimming pools.

Only 6 per cent of all school pupils are educated privately. Public schools, with fees ranging from £600 to £1000 a year, may take in the odd scholarship boys but

But the unwary side of public school life does not seem to disturb the upper classes too much. Once young Hugo has been signed up at Eton, at birth his parents do not have to worry about his job prospects.

Careers at these schools are taken seriously. Some schools have whole houses and specialist staff devoted to careers.

There is even a limited company, 'the Public Schools Employment Bureau' whose profitable business is finding jobs for old boys.

The old school tie network is effective. In the last Conservative government 65 of the 77 members went to public schools and 21 of them came from Eton.

Even in the present Labour cabinet, 17 of the 18 members are surgeons in the big London teaching hospitals, admirals, air chief marshals, deans and professors at Oxford and Cambridge and a high percentage of company directors are ex-public school.

In 1973, out of 103 high court judges, 43 were public school trained.

What then is the Labour government likely to do about these vast inequalities of class privilege?

They may make very minor changes. At the moment public schools are classified as charities. As such, in 1970, 214 of them received £61 million from the government in the form of income tax relief.

They may lose their 'charitable' status by suitably subsidising fund. Because of the wealth of the parents and old boys network, and the backing of big business, the church and financial companies, this feeble attack won't have much effect.

For example, in 1970 the Loretto School launched an appeal for funds and was able to build a large new science block on the proceeds.

The Labour government may stop the tax relief on school fees. Specialised insurance companies advise the rich on how to avoid paying the full amount of fees.

Attack

As one such service explains: 'It is possible for a grandfather to actually increase his disposable income by planning ahead for his grandchildren's education.'

This sort of tax fiddle might be stopped. But, there are tiny boys, perhaps a handful of very minor public schools may have to close, but that's all.

The Labour government certainly will not launch an all-out attack on the social system of which the public schools are such a significant part.

LITTLEJOHN AND THE TORY HOODS

Anyone who doesn't believe that the Sacred White employed the Littlejohn brothers would be extremely naive after last week's 'Thatcher' Midlands interview with Kenneth Littlejohn. What is to stop them using the same methods here? P McDoRen, Blackpool.

Jolly straw boat race chappies: pupils at Harrow School.

The labour party's plans to abolish public and independent schools, Roy Hattersley announced six months ago. He was then the Labour Party spokesman on education.

TODAY, HATERSLEY IS QUIETLY TUCKED AWAY IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND EX-PUBLIC SCHOOLBOY REG PRENTICE IS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EDUCATION.

Even though Reg Prentice didn't go to Eton, his old school, Whitgift, offered plenty of amenities.

There were 45 acres of land, a good library, well-equipped science workshops, gymnasium, a language laboratory, separate schools for music and art and one teacher for every 12 boys.

This class size of 12 or 13 is typical of public schools. Most of them guarantee individual tuition and attention.

Obscure

For example at Lausong school, 'in addition to his housemaster, each boy chooses another master as his tutor whose main functions are to encourage general reading and worthwhile spare-time activities.' (Public and Preparatory Schools Year Book 1973). In another school, Malvern College, there are only 240 boys but there are seven specialist science teachers. Within the state system four million children are taught in classes of more than 30 and a quarter million in classes of more than 40.

The lavishness of the amenities offered by the sons of the rich is obscene when compared with many ill-equipped state schools.

Letter to the Editor:

AUDREY KINCAID

more 200 pupils has six laboratories. Malvern College has a nature reserve of 25 acres and its own modern computer. Mill Hill, with only 460 boys, has 100 acres and boasts two swimming pools.

Only 6 per cent of all school pupils are educated privately. Public schools, with fees ranging from £600 to £1000 a year, may take in the odd scholarship boys but

But the unwary side of public school life does not seem to disturb the upper classes too much. Once young Hugo has been signed up at Eton, at birth his parents do not have to worry about his job prospects.

Careers at these schools are taken seriously. Some schools have whole houses and specialist staff devoted to careers.

There is even a limited company, 'the Public Schools Employment Bureau' whose profitable business is finding jobs for old boys.

The old school tie network is effective. In the last Conservative government 65 of the 77 members went to public schools and 21 of them came from Eton.

Even in the present Labour cabinet, 17 of the 18 members are surgeons in the big London teaching hospitals, admirals, air chief marshals, deans and professors at Oxford and Cambridge and a high percentage of company directors are ex-public school.

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Letter to the Editor:
The enormous response to the first National Rank and File Committee for trade unionists surprised even the organizing committee. More than 500 delegates were signed in at Birmingham.

Conference chairman Will fancy, a member of the government officers' union executive (Nalgo) and supporter of the rank and file paper Nalgo Action, said more than 300 trade union bodies had applied for delegacies.

We had 40 shop stewards and combine committees, 28 strikes and occupation committees, 19 conferences and 14 district committees of unions. There were 239 from trade union branches and chapels, 58 from Engineering, 38 from Transport, seven from the building industry, 16 from the print unions, five from miners' lodges, 20 from the supervisory and technical employees, 14 from the public employees, 22 from Nalgo, eight from the civil service employees, 12 from teachers' associations and others.

said Will fancy. 'The rank and file must be organized. Constant vigilance to control the trade union leadership and militant policy are essential if we are not to lose out. We have got to coordinate rank and file activity across trade and industrial boundaries.'

LARRY CONNOLLY, shop steward at Lucas Birmingham, moved the first section of the resolution, on the fight against the government attacks on trade union rights. Larry is on strike and has had to be released from picket duties to speak at the conference.

In a powerful speech, he outlined the economic consequences of a situation where any decent balance of payments deficit is fuelling rationalization, redundancies and lower living standards. By the end of the year, one million unemployed are planned. Unemployment is a powerful weapon of the employers, he said, to denaturalize the workers and to put the trade unions under pressure. The Industrial Relations Act was still on the statute book, Phase Three still held force and the Pay Board was with us, just as under the Tories.

'Treble' We need a rank and file movement to fight the proven treachery of the officials -Larry Connolly (Lucas)

GEOFF WOOLF (Lewisham Nalgo) said: 'When it comes to the crunch the Labour government will be no different from any other. We often hear that a voluntary incomes policy is better than a statutory policy. Well I for one am not volunteer. I will not sit back and wait for my branch. 'We should use this new move to fight Phase Three and whatever follows. We will not permit the trade union leaders to do the job for the government that repressive laws could not do.'

MIKE MARRIOT (South Norwood ASTM) said: 'We have just spent three years fighting for the Treble. With a Labour government we must be prepared to fight even harder.'

In a moving contribution, HUGH KERR (North London Polytechnic ATU) said: 'On the government's own figures, living standards will be cut by at least two-thirds in the next five years. We must protest the philosophy that rent freezes and increased mortgage payments can be exchanged for a cut in wages. We want the rent rises reversed and the Housing Finance Act withdrawn,' he said in a protest.

'Pay back AUEW'

RON MURPHY (AUEW/TASS office committee, Manchester AM) moved an emergency resolution on the fines on the AUEW shop stewards and called for a delegation to pledge support for the union in its dispute against the Industrial Relations Act. The resolution was passed.

FRANK DRAIN (Lucas, Edinburgh) asked: 'What happens after this conference? I think we must take this resolution back to the factories and workshops and really fight for it.'

DAVE ASHLEY (shop steward, Stewarts' Yard, Central London AM) said: 'The government is trying to keep the whole trade union movement on the back foot. It is taking the trade union movement down the slippery slope to acceptance of the Industrial Relations Act.'

'Of course the AUEW has fought continuously since its foundation in 1936, and even in the early days of the AUEW, the council were the first to stand up to the government. We are the International. We can't afford to lose the battle on the shop floor.'

'We have real, important people here - but they are not going to get maximum pressure to get the government to back down. The AUEW has no problem. We have to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down.'

'They worked against the bills of meetings, 150,000 people were not leaflets. Of course we must work in the official union structures and the strikes and the struggles to organize mass pressure to keep up full-time officials in line.'

'I have a question for the Labour government. If they can't organize the maximum pressure, and we can't organize the maximum pressure, how are they going to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down?'

'You are not going to be able to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down. You are not going to be able to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down.'

'But we are going to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down. We are going to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down.'

'We are going to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down. We are going to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down.'

'Europe Singh: 'Not enough on racism'

JOHN WORTHY (Fighting spirit) said: 'The final part of the conference resolution dealt with the work which had to be done to carry the rank and file movement forward.'

An amendment moved by JOHN CLOSSACK (NUT) calling for a general newsletter for the movement was clearly defeated after PETE GLATTER, a London busman, had called for more specific organization around rank and file papers.

FRANK HENDERSON, (British Leyland, Longbridge) said that it was the job of all the delegates to invite everyone on the shop floor to the sale and production of their rank and file papers. Although he liked the idea of a rank and file paper, he was against the idea of a rank and file paper.

'Our wants to have workers reading it during their lunch hours,' said Frank. 'We want to see them jumping up, spitting a mouthful of blood and saying: "Right, I'm going to write off and let that bastard know what I think."'

STEVE ABBOTT, (NUM Steel Corporation) said he thought the resolution against backward leadership was a matter of principle.

'If the International wins, then it's a matter of principle. If the International loses, then it's a matter of principle.'

STEVE LUDLAM (Hospital Workers) said that the conference had meant a great deal. 'Last year, at our meeting, our claim was that we have won. Many of us asked ourselves how do we get out of the shop and go back to our work and leave it to others?'

'We've got to go to work to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down. We've got to go to work to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down. We've got to go to work to organize the maximum pressure to get the government to back down.'

More than unionists were against the resolution which had called for a rank and file movement.

'They are the people who are coming to the conference to fight a better world. They are the people who want a better world and are willing to fight for it.'

- Malcolm Vass of Strachans sit-in

Report on a sit-in

CONFRONT the young revolutionaries in MALCOLM VASS (AUEW) speech for the Steel Corporation. Unionists and non-unionists joined the picketing on the streets of London.

'If the International wins, then it's a matter of principle. If the International loses, then it's a matter of principle.'

'Betty Coates: be accountable'

ALAN WATTS: 'left' candidates
movement: The are forger

Say to the union leaders: either do the job or get out
-Joe McGough (funal)

AT the afternoon session JOHN LLYWYARCH, one of the six pickets in the first Shrewsbury trial, took part of the conference resolution, on the organisation of a rank and file movement.

After listening to the conference, with the help of his more jolly memories of the Shrewsbury trial, he got up union leaders and Labour politicians for their refusal to fight to get the six men in prison for picketing released.

TREVOR BALL (NUM, Lea Hall Lodge) spoke about the economic crisis of capitalism. He said the crisis existed in all the capitalistic countries. Everywhere employers and government were holding wages down. It was the capitalists' crisis, and they should fight for it.

His members had shown that they were not prepared to be sacrificed to someone else's crisis, he said. The miners had used their struggle and been given a 'ショップ' through financial salvation.

TERRY TORON (UCATT) attacked the officials of his union for their apathy towards Shrewsbury.

He said UCATT was run by men completely out of touch with the rank and file. He said, John Lajons in Edinburgh, and another had come out over Shrewsbury, but had found that other protests, demonstrations and strikes were being held on different days. There was no co-ordination, and that was why a rank and file movement was so important.

FIGHTER BRIGHT (President of UCATT branch at Clifton, Weyth) said he had asked Edward Short, Labour's deputy leader, at an election meeting what Labour would do about the 1875 Conference Act which had led to the prison sentences at Shrewsbury. He said, "He'd repeal all but the constitution section," said Eric. "But that's just the bit we want scrapping!"

Eric attributed the "massive loss of membership in UCATT to the behaviour of the executive, especially the 'puzzle' response to the Shrewsbury case. Shrewsbury showed more than anything else in his experience the importance of a rank and file movement. 'I've done all I can in my small way to bring this movement up to a proper level!'"

RAPIL DAWSON (EPTU, Gloucestershire) called on Centre Electrical Workshops Stewards Committee to set aside a note of caution over part of the resolution which called for support for all candidates in union elections fighting the right wing.

Carried

The emphasis, he said, should be on 'rank and file candidates' or delegates would find themselves subject to the same pressures as the others. He asked for a resolution on the stitch of the resolution 'The rank and file movement supports those people who support the rank and file. It does not support those people who do not support the rank and file,' he said to applause.

The amendment was carried.

Betty Coates, a candidate in the elections for the teachers' union, was worried that the resolution said nothing about the accountability of union officials, once elected.

GEORGE POMARE (bus inspector from York and mem-ber of the national committee of his section of the TGWU) spoke about the 'fight for militant policies' called for in the resolution. In November 1972, all bus staff had voted for action, but the inspectors had been denied it, though they worked shifts, he said. A year later, the Pay Board said the shift pay was impossible under Phase Three.

We call on the national conference which told the Pay Board that unless we got the shift pay, we would quit. Then, suddenly, a week before the conference, the Pay Board changed their mind and paid the shift pay.

EUROPE SINGH (Southwark NUT) argued that the resolution's call for action against racism did not go far enough. An anti-racist declaration on its own could be found in most TUC statements. What was needed was a clear commitment for more specific demands.

First the conference should insist on equal status and pay on the shop floor for all black workers. Second, it should call for the repeal of the Immigration Act 1971, and third, should call on the government to drop all immigration controls. These are nothing to do with over-crowding. They are simply used by people like Powell to spread racial hatred, he said, and through the working class, he added.

The part of the resolution calling for stronger shop stewards committees and better links between shop stewards drew the two main affirmative contributions of the conference.

CHRIS GIbson (from Ireland) called for the conference to demand that the TUC act more like the Irish TUC, which had extended a social security scheme to all members, and to demand that the TUC do more about unemployment, and ensure that there was a co-ordinated campaign to fight redundancies.

In his summing up, George Anderson, TGWU chairman of the joint shop stewards committee at Coventry Radiators, asked: 'What kind of collective commitment do we want? Should it be directed entirely on the boundaries created by management or should it be industry-wide?'

Boundaries

He had found that as long as his stewards' committee had been based on an industry-wide basis, they had tried to spread it, for instance, through all press work. In the small industries, it was not effective and was enormously increased in importance.

We try to change the concept of the shop stewards. If Associated Engineers isn't drawing all the companies with workers doing our kind of work, we say we're not bound by the management's boundaries like sheep. We say, 'Let's deal with all together as a bunch of like workers-'why don't Associated Engineers

especially the 'puzzle' response to the Shrewsbury case. Shrewsbury showed more than anything else in his experience the importance of a rank and file movement. 'I'll do all I can in my small way to bring this movement up to a proper level!'"
Caring is whiteness, and fluffy puppies, and rich ad agents... by JEANNE WOODCOCK

For the lover in you, the Bahamian. At the end of two weeks in the Bahamian, you’re guaranteed to feel like a mature idol—and the lady on your arm will be filled with adoration. There are deserted beaches where you can walk for miles, falling in love over and over again (Sunday Times magazine).

Yes, if you have £642 and a head full of fantasy, you, too, can woo your man or woman under the Poinciana trees.

It’s advertising friends. Flung at us from hoardings, billboards, magazines, radio, newspapers and television. But don’t think that you’re just sitting there eating cornflakes. You’re a person, a kind of person, eating cornflakes. For easy categories so that whoever you’re seeing is a certain way of saying to you. You are divided into six social grades.

Actors

There is A, upper middle class; B, that’s just plain middle class, C1, lower middle class; C2, skilled working class, D working class and finally E those at lowest level of subsistence.

No, no, no, we aren’t all E. This last group contains those of us who are classified as state pensioners or workers, casual or lowest grade workers.

The advertisement for the Bahamian holiday was aimed at the pockets of the A and its aim at the dreams of the rest of us. The cost of the four-colour full page advert is a further third of a page column in black and white, was in the region of £7000.

It obviously pays off, for in 1972, £83 million was spent on holidays abroad.

The money spent on persuading people to go there is a matter of small change compared with the profits of the package tour operators.

The thinking behind advertising is almost as evil as the money wasted on producing it.

If you don’t wash your kids’ clothes in Persil, then you don’t care about whiteness and softness, therefore you’re an inadequate Mum.

If you drink a gallon of Lucozade a day, devour umpteen Yeastival and Haliborange tablets, use Persil and dish up Baked Beans and fish fingers, with a sprinkling of Orco, you just might be that fulfilled and contented Mum of bright, well adjusted kids, as portrayed in the advertisements.

For national coverage, during peak time on the television, an advertisement costs £6,882 for 30 seconds. Add to that the cost of the production, which will include the cost of the crew, the actors, the location, and the total will not be far below £1,000.

And it’s not just TV that costs a packet. A full page colour advert in ‘Woman’ magazine is a mere £436.5. Costs that much to intimate that you’re inadequate, that you think, and the only solution to your particular inadequacy is their particular product.

We have long been conned into the idea that being practically masked in layers of ‘whipped cream’ make-up and liberal lashings of mascara, will turn them immediately into immesurably desirable beings.

Men, too, are subject to an intense amount of pressure from the media. For a little bit of ‘fashion’ you’ll be more personable, use a particular brand of toothpaste and you, too, can crash into a bikini. As you hurl yourself headlong into a taxi.

You buy this particular car, you’ll be that lean, hungry superstar. You zoom into the sumptuous accompanied by a suitably upholstered female.

Well, it works—we buy the product and it wipes the fantasy. We justify all that useless expenditure by saying it is a child’s bit to the ball. Before denying that you’re all for all that sherry, drink on it.

Wax did you last harbour a notion that you, too, could be snow queen, startled by a phallic flash of 38 toothpaste? Or if you bought ‘fruits of brand of after shave, you (and the girl that she’s with you) never wear anything else?...Our Norman

Mavis and her £15 a week

Mavis comes from St Kitts, in the West Indies. But now she lives in Leeds and works in a big department store, washing up in the canteen.

She’s been there six years, when she started she was on £5 a week. Things are better now—she’s on £15.

‘It doesn’t mean I have any more to spend—it seems that when I was getting £5 I was snivelling better. It takes quite a time to realise how things really are.

‘I felt kind of satisfied at first because pay was moving up. But when you look at the cost of living it’s not really going up at all. It’s more difficult for women to do anything about it than men. Women where I work all have different minds. Some will argue to push for higher wages and others won’t. Some won’t strike because they feel that debts will come on top of them. So they go on with small pay because they don’t want to make a sacrifice for higher pay.

‘But if you want anything you’ve got to make a sacrifice. ‘You can’t just sit down and say you want money. At work now we are always talking about it but they won’t go forward.’

And that contention leads to splits, as Mavis points out. ‘Our supervisor is the boss of her shop section. At lot of women try to get on well with her because they’re frightened of her—but she’s really on the management’s side.

‘Yesterday some women didn’t come to work for work and I and an old man had to work on our own. We did a good day’s work, but at the end of the day she was finding fault all the time.

Scared

‘She treats us like we’re at school, passing marks on us for our work, trying to make us feel ashamed. She makes things harder, she doesn’t represent us

‘I’m a quick washer and I can do a good job, that’s why I’ve come along with one cup and tell me to bleach it. Or she’ll find one fork and bring it to be washed up again. She just tries to make it harder.

‘I’m working with a deaf and dumb girl and she does the same. She makes me cry, a lot of the women are Indian and they’re scared of her too, but they try to make friends with her to keep her off them.’

Mavis herself, is 25, and an old man, who’s deaf and dumb. She gets less work and she’s held it against him, he’s very helpful.

‘But it’s not just her... There’s a young fellow who doesn’t do half the work that I do and he gets more than me.

‘We should get equal pay but the problem comes when men don’t do their work. We can’t do the same, we don’t do the same work, but we don’t want to work.’

The problem that Mavis faces, along with all the other working married women is keeping two jobs going, one being called a ‘housewife’.

‘I’m tired because Leeds helps out at home. We both have to work together to make ends meet. It’s no good the man saying the woman’s got to stay at home and do the housework, because the demands are so high.

‘Even if we don’t want to work we have to. Men must realise this and help at home as much as possible.

The high prices affect us a lot.

‘There are certain things we used to buy, like a good bit of beef, but not any more, it’s too expensive. We used to buy eggs at one and a penny, now they are 24 penny a pound, so we can’t buy them occasionally. The same with okra, that’s gone up three times.

‘I don’t think that the Labour government’s subsidies will help very much, we only have to lay it out the other end in tax. The Labour Party will probably do it, but if they are doing things for us but as far as women are concerned, I think it will be much the same.’

JULIET ASH

A REVOLUTIONARY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MOVEMENT BY KURON AND MODZELEWSKI. The famous open letter to the Irish Worker’s Party, written in 1966. A vitriolic analysis of the Eastern European regimes for the West. Cloth bound, 262pp. Full colour illustrations, from £5.00. Postage included, from H. P. WICK; 100, Spencer Court, 7 Chalcot Road London NW1.
Bosss weren't born yesterday—nor were workers

Different workers, different police, but the same fight against the same system. The picture on the left is of police and workers at the Elephant and Castle during the 1926 General Strike, the second of police and workers during the 1972 dock strike ...

STRIKES: A Live History, 1887-1971 (Allen and Unwin £2.75) ... THE BOOKS EDITOR OF the Morning Star. Bob Leonson, has a good idea. He's brought together in this book accounts by workers of strikes that took part in. It's not often that workers have the chance to give their own views on the battles in industry. Yet no one else can ever give us the real 'feel' of any battle.

Bob Stewart, a Dundee building worker, recalls the half-time system in the jute mills. At the age of 10, he was doing a 10-hour day in the mill, followed by a day at school, a system that lasted right up to the First World War. In the mills, 'discipline' was kept by the 'shifting wiles', who used a leather strap on the half-timers. He describes how the boys fought back, with 'a little bit of sabotage': "put a match in the right place, get a wire going among the waste, then all run about for water to put it out." The labour movement in Bob Stewart's youth was even with 'craft distinctions', with workers seeing as less than human. He's an old newspaper headline: 'Accident: two men and a labourer killed.' The unions often put as much energy into fighting each other as into taking on the bosses, as Frank Jackson described. His, unfortunately is one of the few accounts in the book that tells of hostility between rank and file trade unionists and 'respectable' full-time officers.

Mallett
James Griffin, former South Wales Miners president, describes how, during the First World War, strikes were illegal—and what happened. Every miner was supposed to pay £5 fine for every day on strike. But the miners stuck to their claim, and never paid a penny. (As readers of the Donovan report will know, this happened in the Kent coalfield again in the Second World War.)

Sid Fineman, a furniture worker, tells of Jewish immigrant workers in London. End. Their branch minutes had to be in English and Yiddish, and members would claim that the minutes said different things in the two versions. One union meeting, the chairman asked what of being a 'good' Yiddish man, and knocked out his critic with his mallet!

Mallett figures workers in High Wycombe in 1910 set fire to an exhibition promoted by local Tories, of imported furniture, and the Mayor had to read the Riot Act. This book contributes a lot to the history of the furniture workers, who seem to have been a militant lot at the turn of the century, with pickets, battles with mounted police and all sorts. Wycombe Wanderers football club became a strike support club. Will Stringby Leeds match that?

Police and troops together fought striking dockers on Menemsha in 1911. Tom Mann, to counter religious sectarian fighting among workers, marched to the strike rally waving both green and orange sashes.

Fred Kanno, hero of a 'soldiers' song in the War, appears here as an anti-union employee, in the Music Halls. Marie Lloyd sang a strike song as 'Oh Mr Kanno, what are you trying to do, make more money from the sketches, if what they say is true. All you lads are winners, not one's an also-ran. Oh Mr Kanno, don't be a silly man."

Ben Tillett, the dockers' leader, figures here speaking in support of a shop stewards' strike in Swansea: 'I warn the police constable undertake this undertaking ... you any hunkey-punjey, the dockers will take a hand. His advice to Swansea dockers' 'Arm your- selves with cutlets and if need be, use them. The shop-owners settled next day: Frank Jackson tells how on a building site in Chancery Lane, London, the master builder had an unpleasant habit of smoking round in soft shoes, looking for anyone 'with a straight back'. He was invited to the Lord Mayor's banquet, and was spotted snooking round the site before going for his nose, in mock court, carries waistcoat and top hat. Frank Jackson tells what occurred: "... a couple of navvies waited with cement sacks, one each side of the door and when he came through they flapped them over him, and then poored on water. You never saw such a sight. He offered £60 if short by half-an-unusual completion. The job ran scared."

Jackson was obviously a most enterprising man and his career included blackmail of employers, mailing a major-general into his office, sabotage, dropping a load of bricks on a box, putting wedges in train lines during the General Strike, and making London policemen look ridiculous.

Agitation
Bob Lovell tells how the unemployed in Wrexolnds marched into the British Eskae factory and held a meeting. The manager asked for permission to speak. While he was standing addressing them from a bench, the police charged in, and arrested him for agi-

There are, of course, memoirs of the Gen-

eral Strike and the miners' lockout in 1972. Among the most interesting accounts are the stories of how the south Scotch' union was defeated in Taff Merthyr and Bedwas collieries. The miners, very properly, are given more space than any other group of workers in this book. Their battles have dominated trade unionism in the coalfields of this century. Many other trades and indus-
ies are represented. This is a book to be read, enjoyed, and read again with enthusiasm, with a regret. Some of the entries are too short, but the book as a whole is a tremendous achievement. In all, the book is to be highly recommended, as an unrivalled contribution to the labour history of this century, or just as a very good read. A paperback edition is much needed, in the meantime get it from the public library.
They organised anti-picket squads which would 'fight the pickets if necessary'.

The official joint union North West Watch Committee met to consider the situation in Shrewsbury. They concluded that the strike was to be kept solid and the lump defeated. They resolved to send in a deputation to the Home Secretary.

What happened on 6 September?

In the early hours of the morning six constant attempts were made to set out for Shrewsbury. They arrived just after the police were already there.

The first site they picked was Kingwood. On this site a serious encounter took place. It enraged the union men and confirmed to them that they were up against employers who would stop at nothing to beat the strike.

As the pickets moved on to the site, Terence Farley, son of one of the leaders at the site, took a 12-bore single-barrelled shotgun out of the hands of a leading picket and threatened to shoot.

Pushed

The pickets went for him, disarmed him and chased him out. The free was later charged with damage to property. Farley became a prominent worker of the pickets.

The pickets moved on to other sites. On the main site they went to the area to which the managers were restricting picketing. There were angry and frustrated at being restricted. The police saw this as an attempt to strike breaking while they struggled without strike pay for a £3 a week basis.

Were there any arrests on the day?

This is probably the single most interesting question anyone can ask about the Shrewsbury strike. The answer is that there were no arrests at any of the picket lines.

Nor was even one of the pickets taken down to the station for questioning.

This is particularly interesting because at least some of the pickets were visiting sites in Shrewsbury, they were not attacked or arrested under the command of senior officials.

Answer

At the trials police officers stated that pickets were 'rampaging like an Army battle', 'frightening the local populace', 'terrorising dozens of workers', and causing other 'dreadful commotion'.

But none of the policemen could give a satisfactory explanation as to why there were no arrests. The most they came up with was the notion that it 'must have been a terrific struggle'.

The only answer for the police's inactivity is that they arrived at the strike fairly realistic conclusion that while there had been some damage to property, the pickets had been provoked and there were no grounds for arresting any one of the party to the incidents.

So who decided to prosecute anyone?

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers was particularly interested in the matter of the 'grabs' of picketers without using the Industrial Relations Act. This was in a rather sinister state thanks to the recent movement to free the five jailed members of 'our' union.

What clinched the matter was the decision of the TUC that they 'grabs' were of use and that they could be worth fighting for. The 'grabs' were all won.

[The philosophers have merely interpreted the world. The point is to change it.]

If you want to help us change the world and build a better world, join us.

FOR THE ADDRESS OF YOUR LOCAL BRANCHOF THE INTER- 
UNIONS, WRITE TO THE NATIONAL SECRETARY, 
8 COTTONS GARDENS, LONDON E2RD.
**Back Chile march-call by IS executive**

**THE ISSUES EXPLORATION** last Friday decided to special to the role of the organisation in the movement for solidarity with the Chilean workers against the oppression of the military junta.

The decision was taken following a meeting of the ad hoc committee which is calling a demonstration in London on May 5 around the slogan, "NO A FORENO, NOT A GUARD FOR THE CHILEAN GENERALS.

**WITHDRAW DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION NOW. OPEN THE DOORS TO ALL CHILEAN REFUGEES. SOLIDARITY WITH THE CHILEAN RESISTANCE.

The march will be held on Hyde Park Corner, Grosvenor Street and will start at 2pm.

1. To send a delegation of 15 to 20 people to the International Federation of Trade Unions to discuss the theoretical and practical implications of the current Chilean situation.

2. To circulate a letter to Trade Unionists in Britain calling for solidarity with the Chilean workers and the immediate withdrawal of all diplomatic recognition to the Chilean regime.

**THE PUBLICATIONS** and training committee of IS has been investigating the possibility of using tape recordings and projected pictures from slide shows to educate and train in IS.

The committee has been working on creating a library of slides and has 150 so far, mainly from photos of Socialists at work. At the moment there are not enough slides to prepare meaningful sets. Pictures from branches are needed. Any picture which you feel will help a speaker to illustrate a point - whether it's a slide or print, colour or black and white - will be gratefully received. Send it to the IS office, 3 Rugby Street, London, N4.

One of Phil Evans' many amusing drawings for the new IS handbook, which tells you everything you need to know about chashing a branch meeting, operating a duplicating machine, printing a poster, designing a newspaper and speaking in public.

The handbook costs £1 from IS, 3 Rugby Street, London, N4.

The branch has also been working on a new set of slides and has 150 so far, mainly from photos of Socialists at work. At the moment there are not enough slides to prepare meaningful sets. Pictures from branches are needed. Any picture which you feel will help a speaker to illustrate a point - whether it's a slide or print, colour or black and white - will be gratefully received. Send it to the IS office, 3 Rugby Street, London, N4.

**Polishing up the education**

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**NEED TO KNOW:**

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**EVALUATE:**

- The committee is also looking at the possibility of using slides and tapes together as an aid to education. The pilot project is being prepared, again on Lenin, so that the committee can evaluate the usefulness of the technique, and learn from the experience.

One of the problems which will present the organisation from using these tapes and slides will be the availability of the equipment. The committee intends to use the most common equipment - cassette tapes for the audio slides and 35mm slides for the pictures. The equipment for using should be available in most branches.

Finally, the committee would like to hear from anyone with ideas in this area, whether they have technical expertise or ideas for the subject of recordings or slide sets.

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**BRANCH BRIEFS:**

**BIRMINGHAM IS:**

- The branch has taken another big step forward with the opening of a branch bookshop. The bookshop is at 234 Deritend High Street, Balsall Heath, Balsall Common. The branch is the first to open in the city centre.

- The shop is open from 10am to 5pm on weekdays, and 10am to 2pm on Saturdays.

- The bookshop is well-stocked with a wide range of titles, including works by renowned socialist authors such as Cyril Northcote Parkinson, and a selection of international titles from around the world.

- The branch is also hosting a series of events and discussions at the bookshop, including talks, workshops, and film screenings. The branch is keen to engage with local communities and to provide a space for discussion and learning.

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**SWANSEA IS:**

- The branch is now open to the public at 224 Commercial Street, Swansea. The branch is well-stocked with a wide range of titles, including works by renowned socialist authors such as Cyril Northcote Parkinson, and a selection of international titles from around the world.

- The branch is also hosting a series of events and discussions at the bookshop, including talks, workshops, and film screenings. The branch is keen to engage with local communities and to provide a space for discussion and learning.

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**GLENGORM:**

- The branch is now open to the public at 123 Commercial Street, Swansea. The branch is well-stocked with a wide range of titles, including works by renowned socialist authors such as Cyril Northcote Parkinson, and a selection of international titles from around the world.

- The branch is also hosting a series of events and discussions at the bookshop, including talks, workshops, and film screenings. The branch is keen to engage with local communities and to provide a space for discussion and learning.

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**Wksam IS:**

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**LEEDS IS:**

- The branch is now open to the public at 224 Commercial Street, Swansea. The branch is well-stocked with a wide range of titles, including works by renowned socialist authors such as Cyril Northcote Parkinson, and a selection of international titles from around the world.

- The branch is also hosting a series of events and discussions at the bookshop, including talks, workshops, and film screenings. The branch is keen to engage with local communities and to provide a space for discussion and learning.
CHRYSLER: 190 pay settlement

by Socialist Worker reporter

COVENTRY—190 workers at the Chrysler subsidiary Auto Machiney have been on strike for two weeks demanding parity with workers at the Chrysler Stoke plant—which is on the same site—and a step towards equal pay for women.

They are also demanding recognition for workers, with a rise for women workers to 95 per cent of men's pay.

An open letter issued by the Auto Machiney shop stewards' committee this week demands from management a date when parity rates will be paid, along with rejecting the idea of 'meaningful talks on moves towards parity.'

Chrysler has insisted on a return to work before a date will be discussed for the open day. The shop stewards: 'We have had this before, the 48 hours become two weeks, then three weeks and so it goes on.'

'Before our men and women go back to work, we want satisfactory answers to our members' demands. Until they agree, we stay out.'

DISCUSS

The letter outlines the continuing struggle at the plant which started in 1968 with the fight for 100 per cent trade union membership, which was met with victimisation. 'Two workers were dismissed for calling a mass meeting to demand union membership,' says the letter. The foreman who demanded their dismissal is now the ASTMS foreman in the plant.

The open letter has bought the plant in a secret deal, have constantly tried to introduce the same working conditions as at their other Coventry plants, saying parity would come soon. The stewards have always rejected this.

'At the same time to achieve even a decent rate of pay, we have had to sell a lot to Chrysler, such as our breakfeaks, morning and afternoon, brew-ups no longer being allowed. We have to resort to a vending system which has been in place for about 80 per cent since it was first introduced,' says the letter.

'The same goes for canteen prices. We pay the same canteen prices as our brothers at the Stoke plant—which has a much lower rate of pay. The Chrysler plant has an automatic pay system, with crocodile tears in their eyes, how terrible prices are now. What they really mean is take it or leave it, but if you leave it what have you got left? NOTHING!'

'While attempting to resist our claim for parity they have never mentioned the fact that Chrysler used the line that Auto only made bolts, whereas employees else-

made, one lot to Chrysler, such as our breakfeaks, morning and afternoon, brew-ups no longer being allowed. We have to resort to a vending system which has been in place for about 80 per cent since it was first introduced,' says the letter.

made, whereas employees elsewhere were on a higher rate of pay. Chevrolet was paid the same money. But what keeps their Avengers together? Sticks.'

'Of course not, boils Kemp Chrysler cars together, bolts made at Auto by Chrysler workers are too cheap. That's why they keep their Avengers together. Sticks.'

She has not only the support of the shop stewards but also, as recently as five weeks ago, the support of the union congress, which has always been a strong one.

The demand for parity is still in place, and will not be abandoned until the workers have won it.

'And Chrysler's offer of parity, at $2 per hour, is an insult, considering what they have been paid in the past 80 years.'

In September Engineering Union leader Hugh Scallon told the Engineering Employers Federation that further delay on the settlement of the national wage claim would be disastrous to us both.'

He was right: A six-month delay since then has been disastrous for Auto, as they have not done the houses much work.

Right now the whole period the union members have been left almost completely in the dark, as there has been no realistic way of explaining the delay. There has been an unexplained campaign to support the claim. The stewards, however, have not understood the situation. The leadership and their refusal of joint action with the union in the same strike over overtime has on Sunday 15 April with all the workers in the plant.

The ballad that is not with the union, most members still feel the claim is fully justified. But they realise the situation at least is the most important parts of our claim.'

ALAN PRICE, Wolverhampton AUEW branch convener: We have no fight for the full claim. When Scallon talks about settling within weeks, he means he has dropped the claim for shorter hours, longer holidays and equal pay. For me these are the most important parts of our claim.

GRAND SOCIAL, Joint Building Sites United, 35-37, St Andrews Road, London NW3

SOCIALIST DAY GROUP has speakers' inquiries. The group has contacts in all sections and sections. Inquiries from 18 branches especially welcome. Details from 10420

LONDON WORKERS' Fight Club meeting: Black and White Conference Room, 45-47, Whitecross Road, Manor Park, E10 7PG. 10.30pm.

URGENT FLY: Comrades seek room in central London, 9pm, call 0171 388 4369. For emergency accommodation.

NEW WORK: Comrades in need of family accommodation, please contact 0171 536 2727.

FARMHOUSE HOLIDAYS in North Devon, £20 per week per person available for boys only. Information from 0171 832 2222.

CONFERENCE ON THE ARMY, United Kingdom, 12-16, May, St Andrews Hotel. £20 per week. Details from 0171 832 2222.

ROOM, PLAT SHARE OR FLAT needed in London. Please phone 0171 536 1100.

SIT-IN WORKERS call bosses' bluff!

EASTLEIGH, Hampshire: The workman sit-in workers. This situation is not exceptional.

Last Thursday the parent company, Colchester, based in Hamstead, ordered the workers to leave the factory by October. The workers called the bluff and stayed there. On Monday evening the occupation committee held a meeting to discuss the situation. They decided to start talks with union officials on Monday night.

There are apparently two reasons for the threatened factory closure, which makes the workers feel for Ford. One is that the company is paying for the factory and the other is that it wants to stop the workers from striking.

There have been several attempts to get to the town by local butchers, they have not been successful. The workers have also tried to get in by bus, but the company has refused to pay for the bus.

The workers have also tried to get in by car, but the company has refused to pay for the car. The workers have also tried to get in by bicycle, but the company has refused to pay for the bicycle.

The workers have also tried to get in by boat, but the company has refused to pay for the boat. The workers have also tried to get in by plane, but the company has refused to pay for the plane.

The workers have also tried to get in by helicopter, but the company has refused to pay for the helicopter. The workers have also tried to get in by submarine, but the company has refused to pay for the submarine.

The workers have also tried to get in by train, but the company has refused to pay for the train. The workers have also tried to get in by bus, but the company has refused to pay for the bus.

The workers have also tried to get in by car, but the company has refused to pay for the car. The workers have also tried to get in by bicycle, but the company has refused to pay for the bicycle.

The workers have also tried to get in by boat, but the company has refused to pay for the boat.

The workers have also tried to get in by helicopter, but the company has refused to pay for the helicopter.

The workers have also tried to get in by submarine, but the company has refused to pay for the submarine.

The workers have also tried to get in by train, but the company has refused to pay for the train.

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The workers have also tried to get in by train, but the company has refused to pay for the train.
BRISTOL.—The possibility that Concorde would be killed off within three months means that the threat of mass redundancies hangs larger than ever over 7,000 workers employed by BAC, Rolls-Royce and by small local engineering firms which depend on the aircraft industry.

The ‘Save Concorde’ call—used a year ago to justify the loss of 1,000 or so jobs—has been raised again. It is backed by BAC chairman Sir George Edwards and other bosses whose profits depend on the project, by MPs, by Bristol’s City Fathers and by defenders of ‘British’ technology against ‘foreign’ invaders.

But the call to save Concorde has also been taken up by the trade unions movement to save jobs. The BAC-Rolls-Royce joint trade unions aerospace liaison committees, set up during the Concorde crisis a year ago, has decided to fight redundancies, but is hamstrung by links with the ‘Save Concorde’ campaign.

Since the government announced its plans to stop Concorde, the joint trade union liaison committee has written to 7,000 workers, one of which was addressed by Labour minister John Butterworth, and has sent trade union delegations to lobby the weekly meetings of the board, with delegates from all sections of the British aircraft factories.

The aim is a clear and simple campaign to save jobs, regardless of what happens to Concorde, pointing out that the success or failure of Concorde as a profitable venture is in the hands of the workers who make it.

Many BAC workers now support Concorde because they think it is the only way they can justify their salaries. The belief that work means right to jobs has been strengthened by the long history of redundancies in the aircraft industry.

Many workers are angry that demand for Concorde workers has suffered. The Concorde workers are not taken up long after so many older workers remember the production of aluminium prefabs houses after the war, the project on plastic railway carriages and the iron lung.

**Action**

Speculation about alternative engineering projects at BAC is a normal topic of conversation. What is needed now is a focus on the right to any redundancy. It is the company’s responsibility to support jobs.

Last week the AUEW East Works shop stewards’ committee at Rolls-Royce passed a resolution to set up an action committee to fight redundancies in Rolls-Royce, BAC and other industries which would be affected.

The liaison committee’s reply to the resolution was that all the points it raised were covered by its constitution, and that no action group was needed.

But the liaison committee is backed by a shop stewards’ Concorde. If Concorde goes, then the ground goes from its feet for saving jobs.

Action committees based on the demand ‘No Redundancies, Work or Pay’ have been set up. The AUEW and BAC and Rolls-Royce, would link and would fight every worker in a fight to save jobs.

The case that saving jobs must not depend on saving Concorde and that the Concorde workers must not be left to fight alone, needs to be argued in every stewards’ union branch, union branch, and the liaison committee.

**Police raids on blacks**

LONDON.—The Caribbean Solidarity Campaign is concerned with political prisoners in the Caribbean. It was formed in 1967 by the trade union leaders in North London. They claimed to be looking for a pass for a student union executive. None were found. Julian Montville, one of the students at the house, was upon his release from reception in Belmarsh, hospital, he was granted. He protested at his innocence, but the police weren’t listening. He was seized. The police had checked with the Home Office at 10am.

**International Socialists**

If you agree with the views expressed in this paper and would like more information, or would like to join the International Socialists, please write to:

The International Socialists, 8 Cottoms Gardens, London E2 8DN

**GEC on march for pay claim**

LEWISHAM.—‘Best term-in 18 years’ was the comment from Gary Johnson’s happy judgment on the march by the entire 400-strong workforce at GEC-Dufayl on Thursday last week in support ofits pay claim.

The marchers passed down the marchers’ hands from Len Formby, TSSS, whose march is angora. Many of the marchers, GEC-Dufayl may be white.

At a union meeting, the marchers heard speeches from Len Formby, TSSS, and from Len Formby’s other union executive, TSSS. They unanimously agreed to a 30% pay claim for the official works, and passed a resolution denouncing the cuts in the 3 hours a week, and took to any further action, as the claim called by the stewards.

The 400 workers have already rejected management’s flat 7% offer of £2 and 7% and held a 24-hour walk-out. They are in favour of the GEC-Dufayl union, as the 7% pay claim, which they have not had since 1972, is not satisfied.

Staffing problems have hit management, too. There is now no personnel officer at Lewisham and only one comes in from Kentish town once a week. He has been described by the ‘flying doctors’ (it looks as if the Lewisham workers in the local area, are going to keep them busy) and the local papers have reported.

**Stevens: blackmail tactics**

by Steve Jefferys

GLASGOW.—Beaverbrook Newspapers and its principal hatchet man, managing director Jocelyn Stevens, breathed a sigh of relief on Sunday morning.

The ‘Scotland’ Sunday Express was printed in Manchester and successfully dispatched to Scotland where it was distributed as normal. The easing of 173 jobs had gone ahead without any real hitch.

Several factions contributed to the ease with which the Allton Street plant was shut down.

First, the role of the trade union leaders involved was pretty disgraceful. The members of the largest and previously most militant chapel (office branch) in the building, the NATSOPA chapel, were told by their general secretary, Richard Brighouse, within hours of receiving the notice of complete closure, that 290 jobs would be found for them in Manchester and 70 in London.

Withdrawn

Any Glasgow Beaverbrook employee who was a member of NATSOPA would get his return fare to Manchester and hotel accommodation paid for to Beaverbrook. This offer had to be taken up during the week immediately following 30 March 1976.

When the Glasgow Action Committee put up the idea of a 24-hour national protest strike against newspaper closures, John Rosfield of the National Graphical Association, with only 11 members in Allston street, immediately issued a press statement condemning the move.

When the London Action Committee occupied the boardroom at Beaverbrook’s Fleet Street head office, a police officer contacted journalists’ general secretary Ken Morgan, who phoned in within minutes to instruct the NUJ members present to withdraw.

Without exception, the trade union members in Allston Street all felt that their leaders were not ready to back up any serious fight to prevent the closure.

Secondly, the insulting redundancy terms offered by Beaverbrook inhibited all but the most militant from talking about any real industrial action.

Jocelyn Stevens had said that if there were any industrial action the workers would lose part or all of the money offered in excess of the government minimum, and that they would not benefit from the automatic closure of the Manchester and London plants.

At the end of the day, the Action Committee moved. It inserted on the front page of the final edition a moderate appeal to Express readers to watch out for the new newspaper which the workers at Allston Street are hoping to produce.

But lack of involvement of the entire workforce, the absence of transport, and cynicism about the effectiveness of this last-gasp gesture meant that it petrified out. Only a few thousand copies were printed before the presses stopped for good.

And the very next day Beaverbrook management had lorries loaded up every bale of newspaper in Allston Street. No one on the Action Committee was there to speak to the workers who loaded up the lorries to the transport drivers who went down to Manchester with the newspaper.
Lucas: 600 out over ‘spying’

BIRMINGHAM—600 night shift workers at Lucas’s Shafston Lane plant have been on strike since last Wednesday. The men have been refusing to co-operate with two supervisors who spied on a colleague and whose evidence later got him the sack.

After the refusal had been in effect for 40 hours the company refused to pay and issued blank pay slips. Since then a 24-hour picket has ensured that no starter motors have been moved or any other components brought in.

On Tuesday Transport and Engineering Union officials attended a meeting of night shift shop stewards. When the officials suggested a return to work the stewards spoke heatedly against the plan. The suggestion was made that the men returned to work they would get financial compensation, but, the officials said, the company had not discussed the removal of the two supervisors.

The Lucas personnel director has made it clear that the dispute is a challenge to management rights. Stewards are equally convinced that this is an attack on the militant night shift organisation, a part of the company’s plans to make one Lucas worker in ten redundant.

Protest at job switch

GREAT YARMOUTH, Norfolk.—The town’s Indian-born senior community worker, Mr拍拍工拍拍, who joined the local social services department in December, is on the verge of a storm. His job has been abolished by the new Norfolk County Council and in its place he has been offered two quite unsuitable jobs.

‘I do not understand why the post was advertised at all if it was not going to exist after four months,’ he said.

Samiel believes strongly in grassroots politics and public participation in decision-making. This won him distrustful feelings when he first started work in the Foleshill area of Coventry.

But he got things done and wanted to do the same in Great Yarmouth.

In his early months in the town he has made considerable progress and when he was offered his job he was taken in and he is glad to carry on with his work. His union, NALGO, is watching the situation closely and feels he should be given a comparable job and money.

The Labour government’s well-received reply to procedure and so-called due process of law has allowed Robert Dilley, anti-union boss of Con-Mech Engineers, Woking, to inflict yet another serious wound on the Engineering Union.

Dilley won his £47,000 claim for damages for loss of profits from the union in the National Industrial Relations Court last week. The union’s policy is not to pay up and the head office is barricaded against the attentions of bailiffs and the like.

Dilley’s victory means that the Labour government, while repelling the Industrial Relations Act, will not put up with any defiance of the ‘ordinary’ courts of law.

With those of the candidates of the National Union of GPO Employees and the Workers Revolutionary Party [101], this shows that the NUC is increasing its influence in the NUS.

But the victory of the Socialist Party in the presidential election means there will be no radical change in the internal reformist policies of the NUS. It will be up to revolutionaries to take the initiative in striving for and organising a militant fight for students’ interests.

Threatened workers may sit in

DARTFORD, Kent.—130 workers are threatening to occupy the William Nash paper mill at nearby Horton Kirby in the face of closure plans. The 100-year-old mill, bought by Nash only in 1973, is suddenly unprofitable. The local council has approved plans to allow developers to use these valuable greenbelt sites to build community houses.

The local official of the print union SOBAT has announced his full backing for his members’ resistance to the closure “by every means at their disposal” — but remains cool about the idea of a picket, complaining that it is “too difficult to organise”.

But the workers are determined to make a real threat to the Derbyshire council. There is a bucket of 250 workers at Nash’s other mill in nearby St. Puff’s Way, who are threatening industrial action in support.

Lockout at steelworks

ROTHESAY—130 Engineering Union members in the stamp shop at Rotherham’s steelworks were locked out last Wednesday. The dispute is about a wage claim put in 16 months ago. After a five-hour power cut, the men turned down an offer of more money in return for working three shifts, and worked strictly according to their lock-out notice. Management responded with an immediate lock-out.

ONE letter we received this week reads: ‘After listening to today’s programme we have decided that the best way to spend a fiver is to send it to the fighting fund to help you carry on exposing the dodgy crossing of this Labour government.

That is why, Socialist Worker’s budget is not phoney. We need every penny. Beer up. Petrol up. Cigars up. Your cost of living is soaring. So it outs.

The need is ever more urgent. We need another £2000 in April. Every donation, however large or small, will help us reach the target.

This week workplace donations came from Socialist Worker readers at Bong Warner, Leechworth £2.45; Dudley gas, post office and foundry workers £5.65. Branches and members contributing this week include Neth F10, Totternham £11.00, London £15.00, Stirling £10, Plymouth £5.00, Wigan £20.00, Wandsworth £12.00, Dudley £9, Paddington £30, Guildford £10, Portsmouth £5.00, North Here £1—making the week’s total £2395.35.

Please send donations to Socialist Worker Fighting Fund, 15 National treasurer, 8 Cottons Gardens, London £2 90S.’