OCCUPATION!
Stop the sackings

ON THE NIGHT of the occupation—and the night after—a delegation from the Hull docks bought supper and flags (above) for the Imperial workers.

Sid Sims, secretary of the Hull Docks shop stewards, says: 'Every effort must be made by all trade unions in the area to ensure that Imperial's stay open. We must take whatever action is called for to support our brothers and sisters at Imperial in the fight to save jobs. 'I hope every docker in every port in Britain will follow the example of Hull in offering to black-imported typewriters.'

We've got the keys to the gates. Nothing comes in and nothing comes out until every job at Imperials is guaranteed.
If this lot get away with it, every boss in the country will feel easier about closing down their factory and throwing the workers out.
We're not just fighting for our jobs. We're fighting for the workers at Chrysler, whose bosses are doing the same to their workers as our bosses threaten to do to us.
We're fighting for all those unemployed workers in Hull—and all unemployed workers all over the country. Don't let us go down. Help us to win.

—Edie Grossman, former steward at Imperial Typewriters

Pictures: Paul Sowdan (I.F.L.) and Chris Davies (Report)

AFTER A MONTH of hesitation, workers at Imperial Typewriters, Hull, most of them women, have taken action to stop the closure of their factory—and the loss of more than 1000 jobs. More than 300 workers are holding the factory in two shifts, day and night.
This occupation is the biggest and bravest battle for jobs since mass sackings and layoffs throughout British industry started more than three months ago.
It must win. It deserves the support—financial, moral and industrial—of every section of the labour movement.
The full story—and how you can help. Page 3

8 MARCH All out on Rank and File demonstrations to Free the Two!
STEP UP THE FIGHT TO FREE THE TWO!

SATURDAY 8 MARCH is going to be a crucial day in the continuing struggle to free the Shrewsbury Two. After the Wigan March and the picket of Prentice's surgery, it is vital that the process of building towards sustained strike action to force the Labour government to release Des Warren and Ricky Tomlinson goes on.

This is why the National Rank and File Organising Committee launched the idea that Leicester and Lincoln jails, where the two have now been moved, should be picketed by trade unionists.

Now Leicester Trades Council has called for such a demonstration outside the jail on Saturday 8 March. This call is being fully supported by the Rank and File Organising Committee, which is also sponsoring a picket outside the jail.

The committee suggested that trade unionists north of Lincoln should put their weight behind the Leicester demonstration, while trade unionists to the south should turn out to Lincoln demo.

The two pickets are continuing their protests. These involve the refusal to wear prison clothes. In retaliation, the prison authorities are saying that they can't have any visitors, including their families.

The authorities claim they would have to wear prison clothes to receive them.

ACTION

This viciousness, typical of the revolting prison system, is cause enough for the most vigorous protest on 8 March.

But the real importance of the turn-out is that it is a key part of mobilising for strike action from 1 May.

This is made all the more important because defence lawyers for the Shrewsbury Two who had petitioned for their release have now finally been informed by the Home Office that they will not be released unconditionally.

The Rank and File Organising Committee is looking for an official call for strike action from the TUC. But the TUC may well fail to give this lead which is why the Organising Committee is calling on all its supporters to try and win pledges for strike action from 1 May if the TUC do not call the pickets.

THE USUAL patronising smile Labour has reserved for demonstrations is quickly wiped off the face of Reg Prentice.

The Indians were last Saturday's highly successful demonstration organised by West Ham Trades Council outside the Labour Party offices in Newham, East London, where Prentice is one of the MPs.

About 150 dockers, building workers, teachers, civil servants and students were demanding the immediate release of the Shrewsbury Two and protesting against Prentice's refusal to see a delegation from the Trades Council on the recent high of Parliament.

Prentice told them: I regard the Shrewsbury pickets as thugs and hope that they serve their full sentence. I will do my best to be sure that they do.

I will never see any delegation on this issue and the lobby is a waste of time. I have contempt for West Ham Trades Council.

He then hustled inside the Labour Party Office to talk to real people about real issues.

Picture: Mike Sheridan (FL)

£10,000 Help your paper to keep up the fight

£10,000. THAT's the target inflation has forced on our Fighting Fund. We need to raise it in the next six weeks to clear the bills that ever-rising prices make bigger every week by week.

And we can only do it with your support, your cash. We have no advertising, no commercial backing, no means of raising cash except through our supporters, people like you.

Members of the International Socialist Worker are being asked to find £3 each to swell the Fund. We hope you will take the coverage of the Socialist Worker gives to workers in struggle enough to do the same—or at the very least to send us what you can.

This week's donations have put us well on our way to our target with a total of £1473.15.

Our thanks to: Crayston IS £6; Penwortham IS £6.50; Wadhurst IS £6; Halstead IS £5.50; Central London.Promoter £5; ISW Supporters: Islington Polly £4.40; Greenhill, Harrow £4.60; Oxford Area IS £4.50; North Herts IS £3.50; Grimsby Chelmer Transport £1 SW Readers £2; Irishland Students £50; James Woodhouse; Caled Spring Assisted Shop Stewards Committee £1; Ormskirk IS £1; Collection at IS Factory Branch Committee £4.83; Community Radios ISW Readers £6; Thame High IS £5.50; Gloucester IS £5.20; Gainsborough SW Read £4; Members Special levy: London Hospital Workers £15; Leicester IS £10; Cardiff IS £10; Reading £8; Wadhurst Teachers £2; Middlesbrough £15; London £8.50; Ipswich £6; Glasgow Teachers £10; London £10; Burslem £1; Lichfield £10; Batley £10; Balham & King (£10; Leicester £10; Exeter £10; Barking £1; Northwich £10; Leicester £10; Brackley £10; Chester £10; Sheffield £3.20; Gloucester £3.30; Brisch £10; Portobello £10; Individual contributions: Rushdon £5.

Rush donations to: Mel Norris, IS 46, East Molesey, Surrey; or to our account at Oxford Garden, London E2 8DN.

Would Jenkins have kept his own father in jail?

HOME Secretary Roy Jenkins was met by a 100-strong picket when he spoke in Nottingham last week. Local trade unionists and students carried banners demanding the release of the Shrewsbury Two and an end to anti-terrorism legislation.

In February, Jenkins referred to the Two and spoke of how his own father had been kept in jail during the 1926 General Strike. The statement was in the Daily Telegraph.

DEFENCE MINISTER Roy Mason has been a real fence sitter on the Shrewsbury issue—in public at least. This might explain why, the other week, he was quoted on a bombing at the Berkshire branch of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. The NFTE is, of course, the organisation whose lobbying campaign helped to put the Shrewsbury pickets in the dock.

P.S. Mr Mason is opposed to violence, which is why he is increasing defence spending and why he personally insisted that the tiffin kits should get their guns.

Roger Cox, secretary of the Rank and File Organising Committee, has written to Kevin Holland, secretary of the Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions, with proposals for a National Conference of the NFTE, 22 March conference into a joint operation.

The letter—dated 17 February—called for a "national demonstration of the strength of the Shrewsbury issue and the fight against the Social Contract, to promote the maximum unity and discuss the future of the movement on all the ideas that come forward."

What 'no privileges' means

By Tommy Hailey

Mattresses are a privilege during the day. So in solitary they are taken out of the cell and put back at night.

Des and Ricky are prisoners of the class war, who have to endure the nightmare of solitary confinement to gain political status.

For a better understanding of prisoners, read Victor Serge's Men in Prison, written more than 50 years ago. Prison has changed little since.

Mike Cookson, one of the striking Newcastle scaffolders, speaking in Trafalgar Square on Saturday at the rally called to welcome the Wigan building workers' march in support of the Shrewsbury Two. Picture: Peter Harrap (Report)
Paul Foot Reports from Hull

IN THE NICK of time, a small number of angry women connected with Imperial Typewriters, Hull, have turned what looked like a victory for unscrupulous employers into a mighty battle for justice.

The workers occupied the factory last Friday— the day when all 100 of them were sacked by the vast American-owned multinational company, Litton Industries.

Helen Charlsworthy, senior Transport and General Workers Union steward at the factory, tells the story:

"For most of the four weeks since the sackings were announced we were quarrelling among ourselves-should we fight or should we accept the redundancy pay?"

"It looked as though the factory would close last Friday—and nothing would happen."

"On Thursday, we held a meeting and discussed the possibility of a sit-in. The management heard of this, and rushed out a letter to all of us by special delivery."

Rushed "Each letter cost 45p—which meant that the company spent nearly £500. By then we had a full day’s paid holiday on Friday, and we wouldn’t have to go to the factory again. We had to collect our cards at the Young People’s Institute in the city."

"I sat in my home freezing and sweating, and then I went down to the Bingo and talked to some of the women. We decided to go down to the factory anyway in the morning."

"Outside the factory, there were a few of us milling about, not knowing what to do."

"I said: ‘Knackers to this! We’re going in!’—and we all rushed at the gates. Claire Tate, the compost, climbed over and got the keys out of the gatehouse. Then we were inside, occupying. I’ll tell you this. We won’t be out—and no machinery’s coming out either—we’ll get our jobs back."

"The occupation has the full support of the Transport and General Workers Union.

HOW YOU CAN SUPPORT THEM

The RANK and File Organising Committee are issuing a national leaflet:

Immediate financial support—donations, collections and best important, weekly letters: Money and messages of support should be sent to Imperial Typewriters Occupation Committee, c/o Transport and General Workers Union, Bevin House, Hull.

Blacking of all Litton Industries goods in Britain. In particular, blacking of imported Imperial and Tandy Adler typewriters.

Watch out for these companies: Litton Microwave Cooking Products, Westrex electrical equipment, Triumph Adler, Royal typewriters and office copying.

Leaflets available at 75p for 50 copies. 34 Roundwood Road, London

N19."

Union. Peter Grant, the union’s Hull official, says: "The factory is not going to stay closed until the jobs are filled. There will be no surrender until we are satisfied with the union’s support that they are happy to leave the occupation of the sit-in to the union."

But Peter Grant was not in Hull when the sit-in started. At no time did he recommend occupation. He and his union officials seemed more interested in preparing a ‘document’ than in practical help for workers in the factory.

A word from Grant to his members in the local electricity board, for instance, would have ensured for the occupation, the warmth and hot water it so badly needs.

The occupation was inspired and put into effect by the women themselves. The control of the occupation should be kept where it can be most effective—among the workers in the factory.

But if the occupation becomes isolated from the outside world, it will perish.

The factory should be used as a base for delegations to visit workers outside to talk the case for blacking Litton goods and organizing regular leaflets.

Some workers at Hull look in hope to the report of chartered accountants' report on the 'feasibility of keeping Imperials open."

One Imperial factory—other at Leicester—should be closed down.

Mr. Marshall wants to keep the factory at Leicester. He is quite happy that the Hull workers should be thrown on the scrapheap. In a dispute settlement last Monday, he said: 'The Leicester workers would be surprised if the Secretary of State were to be swayed by the action of a small group of workers in another city.'"

"Leicester people decided they were going to win by reason and not by action."

"The sacked workers of Imperial Typewriters, whether they live in Leicester or in Hull, should know that it is only rely on the advice of sympathetic employers such as Marshall who will not go on. As long as the workforce at Leicester and Hull is divided, both are likely to lose."

There is great hope for the Hull occupation. Littons have left huge stores of spare parts in the factory—not to mention valuable machinery—and an expensive factory.

The machinery, the parts and the factory must be held in ransom for the workers' jobs."

If the workers keep control of their own occupation, if they open the gates to fellow-workers who support them, if they refuse to take part in silly attacks on their fellow-workers—they can win a victory which will light a beacon throughout the dark expanse of mass layoffs and redundancy."

Paul Foot

Corbridge Works, Corbridge Crescent, London E2 9DS
Phones 01-739 0185/6361/0511

Free the Two

Benn was being held."

Lincoln is being held!"

All trade unionists in Lincoln and the north of the city are urged to join a picket of the prison.

For further details ring Brother K Appleby 01-849 1297.

Organised by RANK and FILE ORGANISING COMMITTEE.
THE LIARS WHO MAKE US PAY

by Allan Benney, SOGAT

Facts into consideration.

How come firms such as Reed International and SOGAT are so hand up on so soon after showing record profits? And how come Reeds can still afford to build two billion miles of road in Africa and expand their holdings in Scandinavia and the Middle East?

Mill workers are intimidated into accepting this disguised wage cut, they will be accepting responsibility for the failure of capitalism to run itself efficiently.

This week's recall conference of the paper and board mills trade section in London was a great opportunity to strike a blow for all mill workers. Last year, the print workers in SOGAT showed their determination to fight low pay by taking on the British Printing Industries Federation and abolishing the Class Four rate.

It is now time to follow this example, and do something about their dishonourable day work rates, and to secure an effective pace for shift workers. You cannot fight an attack on your status of living by accepting a wage cut.

The employers created the crisis—they should pay for it.

Fight for the full claim.

Firms unable to operate without mill closures, redundancies and shop floor tactics should be nationalised without compensation.

The unionised companies must be countered by multinational union links.

BOWATERS are Britain's biggest papermakers and the tenth largest of all British companies. Last year they showed the strike a 67 million profit—and that's £3,300 out of each employee.

REED INTERNATIONAL, papermakers and printers, are the 24th largest. They made £56 million profit last year—£700 out of each of their 79,000 workers.

Read and Bowaters are together worth £900 million, equivalent to the nation's earnings of 9,000 workers.

THE FOUR-WEEK strike at Rank Puffin Controls, Brentford in West London, has been broken. The hard core of about 60 strikers went back on Monday. Rank's have got away—though not cheaply—with victimising AEUW convenor Eddie Bennett.

The employers used obvious things: a traitor among the shop stewards, who delayed the strike and undermined its solidarity; lies that it was unofficial; camouflage of the numbers at work, mixing references to shop floor workers with other categories to give the impression that the strikers were too few to win; denials of victimisation, claims that Eddie's work wasn't good enough, and that they'd never take him back though the skies should fall.

The workers were mostly inexperienced. They let management's numbers game worry them, instead of looking at their own numbers and realising that those out were more than enough, especially of men and women in key jobs, to keep the factory at a standstill. They let quibbling about the strike's official status bother them. It was, in fact, endorsed by the District Committee from the start.

They got terribly worried about money. Strike pay for a nine-day strike last September turned up on Friday, 21 February, the last day of this strike. And with some splendid exceptions, including Chiswick, the money was poorly paid.

None of this mattered. The strike could have been won, if it had been fought with a big enough meeting of the workers which they would expect from the AEUW official machine. Why wasn't it?

EDDIE BENNETT received verbal warnings in November. Before Christmas they tried to give him a written one. He refused on principle to accept it.

As they stepped up the pressure, he and the shop stewards committee decided to issue a statement to management clarifying the principle. It was sent in on 14 January. The same day, a representative from the factory called a meeting of the factory, who had come down expressly for the purpose, asked Eddie.

Eddie had suspected the danger and made preparations. The shop stewards were to bring everyone out to the car park to vote on what action to take. Eddie had asked the help of an ex-deputy convenor John H. Price.

The new deputy was young and inexperienced, and he had difficulty managing the meeting. The shop stewards talked between meetings and appointed Eddie as his right hand man, and the vote went his way.

Instead of the meeting already convened, a meeting was held in the canteen out of Eddie's reach, in the presence of a jubilant management who assured the workers of the necessity of sacking their convenor. No one in management, not even in industrial relations, that management represented at shop stewards meetings.

Fighting

The workers got the impression that it all could be done out of the union, and dispersed the meeting.

But Rank's was not so tid to get as easily as the man who had won it was not disposed to win it. Now you're fighting for equal pay for women and an end to the 16 hour week.

Loyal shop stewards contacted Eddie, and over the week-end 100 workers were stopped at the gate for a meeting on Monday morning, which voted unanimously for strike action.

The strike started around 130 strong, including practically, every skilled worker on whom the factory depended.

John Draper and another renegade shop steward, Roy Tebb, though they had voted with the rest, joined the 50 or so scabs after a couple of days, as signs of shop stewards, and helped spread management rumours that the strike was a union plot that there weren't as many out as.

Members of TASS not only continued their strike, and after several days of staying there were three visits from minor members of the Committee, though none from a district or area organiser.

Then, in the third week, an arrival of Brothers Anthony, District Print and Book, Secretary, went into the factory, refused to take any shop stewards with them.

Eddie Bennett: 'I hate him', a union official told workers striking for his reinstatement. Picture: Peter Harris (Fluxport)

The District official at first pretended to be non-committal.

He told the strikers, and said he had already told the scabs the same, that he had to talk to the management. And he'd be back later, he promised.

The District Committee did send a strike, and after some days of staying there were three visits from minor members of the Committee, though none from a district or area organiser.

Then, in the third week, an arrival of Brothers Anthony, District Print and Book, Secretary, went into the factory, refused to take any shop stewards with them.

None of this mattered. The strike could have been won, if it had been fought with a big enough meeting of the workers which they would expect from the AEUW official machine. Why wasn't it?
Tattered, but not yet torn up

A FORTNIGHT ago the miners broke through the Social Contract, without notifying the Government. But it was not only the National Coal Board and the Government that had decided not to fight. The Miners Union, itself, had renounced the wages of pit surface workers to fall yet further behind those of men at the coalface.

Neither side wanted to fight. For the ruling class the reasons are clear. Twice in two years the last Tory government took on the miners, and both times the government part of their attempts to control wages. Twice the miners, followed by thousands of other workers, broke the government.

Eric Varley, the Labour Minister for Energy, summed up the government’s fear of the miners when he said in Parliament: ‘Anyone who is close to the Minister of State will tell us whether it is more costly than the building of the pound which last winter’s strike cost... We all know that it left the government in an almost un- policy shambles beyond re- pair.’

Not only the miners, but the ruling class and the government workers are capable of enacting the holes in the Contract, if they choose to do so. The government is making it impossible to recognize the workers who have already formed any well-organized section of workers. But because the miners did not have to involve themselves in a struggle, it means that fewer groups will follow them through.

Not that the trade union leaders are out to break the Contract; this indeed is the strength of the arrangement. Nearly all, left or right, accept and support it. It means that most strikes since Labour’s return a year ago have been unofficial. The signalmen, the Scottish local authority electricity workers and the Glasgow dustmen are simply following the hakers, the lorry drivers and the Shell workers. Nearly all wage battles are now unofficial: There is no national wages battle, rather isolated actions in particular industries, and some national claims which will not be resisted.

Wages

Even when struggles reach quite a pitch, as such as in Glasgow and the West of Scotland just before Christmas, the trade union leaders play a waiting game. They try to keep each struggle separate, to pre- vent links and generalisation de- velopment, to keepintrymeres and play for time, hoping that the situation will change of its own accord.

But there is another side of the Social Contract. It may not be exactly effective on the wages front. But it has been successful in ensuring that the trade union leaders mount no serious resistance to redundancies, closures and short- time working.

This has softened up resistance on the shop floor, though this is now beginning to grow.

The trade union leaders are out to break the Contract, and this indeed is the strength of the arrangement. Nearly all, left or right, accept and support it. It means that most strikes since Labour’s return a year ago have been unofficial. The signalmen, the Scottish local authority electricity workers and the Glasgow dustmen are simply following the hakers, the lorry drivers and the Shell workers. Nearly all wage battles are now unofficial: There is no national wages battle, rather isolated actions in particular industries, and some national claims which will not be resisted.

Peter Clark on THE SOCIAL CONTRACT

As unsafe as reasonableness is practicable...

THE LATEST chapter in the world history of the political economy of Health and Safety at Work Act was played out in the shipping industry on Friday.

Last May Bob Cryer once again moved an amending bill designed to plug one of the most serious of the many gaping holes in this legislation.

The particular hole Mr Cryer is trying to plug is the most dangerous old position where there were absolute duties on employers to ensure safe working conditions. All such obligations have been deleted from the new legislation on the basis of the Civil Service top brass who, as ever, determined that British business should be allowed to operate on the most economically profitable lines and not be subjected to restricted legislation about such non- priorities as industrial safety.

Mr Cryer’s efforts have met a solid wall of resistance from that segment, which is endangering not to upset the accommodation of this old industry and poverty stricken factory- towns, and one can only be surprised at his efforts are so few.

Last May Bob Cryer tried to attack the legislation on the House of Commons. He moved to delete all the clauses in the Bill which said that the unions were not to be ‘parties’ in safe working conditions ‘at sea’

LORD CHALFONT AND THE MISCARRIAGE OF THE 'MEDITERRANEAN' TUNABLY

LORD CHALFONT was appointed minister for Disarmament in the 1964 Labour government. To take the post Sir Patrick, who had been a Liberal Party and The Times, where he had sat and heard the Chancellor of the Exchequer, took a life peerage and settled in to do nothing for disarmament over the next years.

After Labour’s fall from office Patrick left the DoE, taking with him such companies as Sperry Investments, and then the Greek ship owners who sell the real danger to Britain. By last year he had swung into a vigorous line under the Tudor, he had left the Labour Party, appealing for money to put competitors out of business.

Now he has found one. Not in Britain but in St Moritz, Switzerland, other than the Shah is Iran with whom he conducted a long and secret business for the Times. The Shah, he wrote, still saw hope for the future.

He didn’t get round to discussing với Enaushah Ski, the war with the Shah’s secret police, SAVAK, last summer. She was pregnant by end of the year the bad had died under torture. Amnesty International were reporting in the Sunday Times as saying that Iran would have any torture of torture of, executions after sham trials, or extensive political imprison- ment.

But for the Sunday Express Enaushah Ski it was the Royal murderers to comment on, saying that she was able to write, “she had better the better she than the other.”

He is just like any other skiers when he is on the slopes. He queues for the lift to 4am and to get on the poma and circumstance. In the after- noon he is back again, who travel to St Moritz. And as he always points out he can be back in Tehran within four hours.

He is also constantly in touch with his old friends and is a regular communicant of the telephones.

How ravishing for the Shah. How unfriendly for the rest of us. Who, of course,-obscure is Lord Chalfont.

BILLY GILFORD

HARDBY PLAIN SELLING

SIR JOHN DONALDSON’S former employment with the British shipping Federation wasn’t his only qualification for that short lived little number at the National Industrial Relations Council.

If it appears that the late Edward Heath knew him intimately. They shared the same hobby, sailing, and both were former chairman of the Federation of University Conservative and Unison Associations, Ted in 1938 and John in 1940.

Despite this starting array of qualifications, Sir John wasn’t the first judge to be offered the job. Lord Donovan was asked, but refused on the grounds that it was too blatantly political as an appointment. The NIRC would, he thought, rebound on all capitalist law and order and bring it into disrepute.
FOURTEEN pacificists are being brought to trial by the government next week under an Act of Parliament that the Labour Party fought vigorously when it was being introduced.

They are being charged with 'conspiracy to contravene the Incitement to Disobedience Act.' They had handed out leaflets titled 'Some Information for Deserted Soldiers.' The leaflet was not an incitement to desert—just an explanation of loopholes through which people could avoid the army's conscription.

There are several interesting points about the case. As pacifists, these 14 people are facing charges for things they did not do. They are not 'violent troublemakers' the press usually attacks. They are all support- ers of the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign, but they oppose all violence, no matter who it comes from.

The definition of the 'incitement' part of the Act is left to the arbitrary discretion of the judge. The Act has been held in disrepute by many lawyers and jurists since it was passed in 1934, in the face of much opposition, because it disfranchised Labour MPs of the time. Yet in the successors of these Labour politicians who see fit to implement the Act now.

The tacking of the increasingly familiar conspiracy law onto an already lengthy dubious Act is another interesting point. As with so many cases, if a specific offence can't be proved against you, 'conspiracy' will trap you in the end, and for longer. Under conspiracy charges people have to prove something that they later don't follow through can be accused and sentenced, and their life styles, ideas and opinions taken into account as evidence. Remember the Shevchenko case.

PROHIBITS

Although the Incitement to Disobedience Act has rarely been used in the past, prosecutions are more frequent now that the army is involved in Ireland. The Act effectively prohibits people making contact with soldiers, or prohibits soldiers from having any means to organise independently as other workers.

The army is receiving an excellent training in Northern Ireland in how to control the IRA/GAA people, and even though the soldiers carry out their training on their own, they are under the tight discipline and orders of their superiors. They are being taught to fight their own class, and their solution from the rest of the community makes the officers' jobs even easier.

These 14 people, who are facing charges which carry indefinite sentences, were handing out leaflets because they believe soldiers should be allowed such information and they want the British troops out of Ireland. In the interests of all of us, they add, 'the so-called socialists, we should do all in our power to see that these charges are dropped.

Two weeks ago a 20-strong group of Protestant parliamentary leaders forced their way into a meeting of the United Ulster Unionist Council—the coalition led by middle-class politicians Paisley, Craig and West—demanding a way in the selection of UUC candidates in the coming election. The UUC threw them out.

Enraged, the parliamentary speaker, Mr. Gibson, declared on television that Paisley, Craig and West 'had 48 hours to come to their senses.' Failing that, he said, the paramilitary groups would call another general strike and set up a 'provincial parliament.'

By the 48-hour deadline there was no reaction from the three politicians. The paramilitary groupings, UDA and UVF, held a joint meeting and issued a statement which amounted to a collective rejection of the strikes.

The 14 pacifists were to be charged under the Act.

The FOURTEEN who WANTED SOLDIERS TO KNOW THEIR RIGHTS

THE FITTER'S MATE WHO SOLD HIS CAR TO THE WRONG MAN

by a Socialist Worker reporter, Southampton

WHY Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, is currently under an investigation into an incident involving a car, is that he is 45-year-old fitter's mate in Southampton has never been fully explained.

Jenkins seems little prospered that Tommy McAlister, who works at the Vesper Thornycroft shipyard, will ever figure on the guest list for one of the many substantial dinners that Jenkins is fond of holding at his London home. Jenkins can't even stand by the fact that he is the MP for the country, he even sent him a letter to that effect.

It began: 'Whereas I am satisfied that Mr. Malcolm McAlister, a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies is concerned in the commission, preparation and instigation of acts of terrorism.

The army in fact was concerned with an instruction that Jenkins should be kicked out of Britain.

Jenkins never proved his outrageous claim that he was under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and that he was facing charges. His real objective was to make sure that he could be kicked out of Britain. For so there's no opportunity to defend yourself.

GUNS

Tommy McAlister is still living in Southampton. But not through any change in his insurance company's policy, simply that he was fortunate enough to have been in the country for more than 20 years.

Tommy McAlister began on the morning of Christmas Eve when he was picked up at work by four Roman bookies in a car that was supposed to be his own ideas of where he should spend the holiday. Tommy couldn't believe it was happening to him: 'The first time I heard the words, I didn't believe it,' he told Socialist Worker.

The police had already called at his flat to give his wife Rita a taste of what police terror is all about. Tommy was forced to make a £5 call for long periods and watch her flat being systematically ransacked.

This was not the last time they called. They arrived later in the day and later still. In fact his phone was being listened to and again combed the flat.

Delicate frequent visits and phone calls to the police station she was not allowed to visit Tommy until eight days later. By then he had been served with a deportation order, while Rita McAlister, who only has a Junior+

When Tommy was arrested he was thirty three and had been working in the shipyard. Yet for five days he couldn't even find a bed to sleep in. Day his main meal consisted of bread and jam. And when he was finally brought to Winchester Prison he was allowed only 30 minutes exercise in the square where the prison shop was withdrawn.

The police argument against Tommy McAlister, that he was a political subversive, is that he was engaged in any illegal activities. When Tommy McAlister was finally told to the police that he was a political subversive, he added: 'All the time Tommy was inside I felt completely at home. Sometimes I blacked out and I was treated for shock. I'm still a bit of the doctor now.'

But for the fact that he was eventually able to prove that he had been in the country for more than 20 years—so was outside the scope of the Prevention of Terrorism Act—tommy McAlister was deported to Belfast and probably back on the shipyard.

Tommy and Rita have been given by the Home Secretary a letter which I told Socialist Worker: 'All the time Tommy was inside I felt completely at home. Sometimes I blacked out and I was treated for shock. I'm still a bit of the doctor now.'

But for the fact that he was eventually able to prove that he had been in the country for more than 20 years—so was outside the scope of the Prevention of Terrorism Act—tommy McAlister was deported to Belfast and probably back on the shipyard.

In the hysteria which followed the shooting of a Southampton policeman—supposedly by the IRA—the police strengthened their determination that no one should be able to say they were engaged in political activity.

This forces them to do it without the awkwardness of having to prove anything.

Tommy McAlister was 'lucky,' five days instead of six, but he was still at the same rate—probably just possibly he could have been put back in jail. On Christmas Tommy spent 28 days in prison and at no time he was charged with anything.

The law must be repealed. It provides the state with the threat to every Irish person in this country. Every time a political act is carried out one should be raising opposition to the law. Either by joining anti-Irish groups or by shop stewards' committee. Now.

The solution to the Irish problem is a no-regressive legislation. People can only begin with an end to British domination in Northern Ireland and the withdrawal of troops.

LUCKY

In the hysteria which followed the shooting of a Southampton policeman—supposedly by the IRA—the police strengthened their determination that someone Irish should pay. The Prevention of Terrorism Act gave them the perfect opportunity to do it without the awkwardness of having to prove anything.

Tommy McAlister was 'lucky,' five days instead of six, but he was still at the same rate—probably just possibly he could have been put back in jail. On Christmas Tommy spent 28 days in prison and at no time he was charged with anything.

The law must be repealed. It provides the state with the threat to every Irish person in this country. Every time a political act is carried out one should be raising opposition to the law. Either by joining anti-Irish groups or by shop stewards' committee. Now.

The solution to the Irish problem is a no-regressive legislation. People can only begin with an end to British domination in Northern Ireland and the withdrawal of troops.
Battery hen mothers

I WAS SICK TWICE WITH FEAR...

Joan Mallinson, mother:

I HAVE just had my third baby—and what a terrible experience. My confinement took place on 4 January at 1.30pm. There were several other mothers in the Labour Ward. I was told on Thursday that I had to go into hospital the next day and that I was going to be induced. Nobody told me what this meant. I was terrified. I had no idea what was going to happen. On Friday night I couldn’t sleep and I was sick twice with fear.

On Saturday morning, I was taken into the Labour Ward at 8.30am and was put on a bed. Nobody came in until 8.15am. All this time my fear built up—what were they going to do?

Someone stuck a needle into my arm, but I was too frightened to look. My husband came at 10am and that made me feel a little better.

The needle was attached by a long tube to a bottle of liquid which went into my arm all the time I was having the baby.

When they quickened the drips my pains got worse. There was no lapse in pain as there is with a normal labour, it was just one long pain.

Every day in hospitals, babies are born like this with the drip. They make you have your baby when there’s a full staff on duty in the ward. If anyone starts in labour during the night they give you something to stop it.

Everyone lined up in rows, all with drips on their arms, and all giving birth within minutes of each other. Just like battery hens...

THE LAST HOUR IS HELL...

A family doctor:

AS A GENERAL Practitioner, the current position in most maternity hospitals horrifies me. Most of the women are put on a drip at 9.15am and delivered at 2pm.

My patients tell me the last hour is hell. They push while they feel a continual pain which never lets up. They are then cut because they are told that since they are on a drip the babies must be going fast.

Even more horrific are the stories told by some patients that they have hallucinations during the next night when they continue pushing because they feel they are still having the baby.

The fathers are also involved. They are asked to be present, not for any emotional reasons, but because there are not enough staff to deal with 15 deliveries on one ward.

To cap it all, the women are told that 25 per cent of the babies born on this ‘production line’ end up in a special care unit.

I attended a postgraduate course recently where I objected strongly to the use of women in this way. Since, in my experience, it made them frightened tense and depressed. I was told, in a very polite way, by a lot of learned gentlemen, that I was talking rubbish and that because of the state of the health service and the shortage of staff the babies had to be born during the double shift period—that is between 2pm and 4pm. No one questioned why there was a shortage of staff.

I was also told that all women are given a choice. At the first consultation they were told that they would be induced, they could refuse if they wanted. But what frightened women in a hospital faced with someone in a white coat would dare to doubt that the doctor knows best—after all, aren’t we all indoctrinated to believe this?

I was also told that since many of these women’s husbands work shifts they would prefer to know exactly when they were going to have their babies.

But no one tells them the dangers of induction—that the force of the contractions could rupture the womb; that more babies are born prematurely and that they are more floppy and slow to feed.

I believe all women should question the way they are treated in maternity hospitals. They should demand to know why they are being induced. In some cases induction is necessary—when a woman is several days late, when there is distress to the baby or when the woman has high blood pressure.

But if there is no valid reason apart from making it easier to starve the health service of money and nursing staff then every woman should question, object and involve every other woman in the hospital.
THE FIRST meeting of the newly expanded Plesey combine committee was of great value, Plesey workers’ council convener Henri di Nizkorhia told a press conference in London last Sunday.

Comrade di Nizkorhia explained to the press conference, called by the London based Portuguese Workers Co-ordinating Committee, that Plesey workers were determined to resist redundancies all the way.

He added: “Our links with one another are so very important because management tries by all means to divide workers, one against the other. They say one thing in Portugal and workers there and another in Britain. This co-operation enables us to exchange vital information and to prevent the management exploiting us one from the other.”

Portuguese workers get no unemployment pay or social security when they are sacked. And the matrix workers Plesey were proposing to make redundant, who have had their eyesight damaged if not completely failed by the work system imposed by Plesey.

A future issue of SW will report more fully on the Plesey workers’ struggle.

"Forsaking the first links"
Arms in the clenched working class'

A hoodlum in Nantes, France: immigrant workers are forced to live in this sort of squalor—and we're told they're to blame for the lack of houses

Racism: A weapon for bosses the world over

By NIGEL HARRIS

IN WEST GERMANY, where more than a million workers are now jobless, the government has for some time been seeking to pin the blame for unemployment on the country's 2,000,000 unemployed immigrant workers. It banned new immigration 16 months ago—and then ordered firms to discriminate against foreign workers.

German-born workers had to be given first preference for jobs. Employers were encouraged to make non-Germans redundant—and the authorities would then withdraw work and residence permits to expel them from the country. Immigrants were offered the miserable choice of being £180 and £230 to get out for good.

Turkish, Yugoslav or Greek workers would find it much easier to go home for Christmas were likely to return to find their services no longer needed.

Areas were designated where no more immigrants would be allowed. And now the govern- ment is seeking to limit the immigrant population in the cities to 15 per cent of the population.

The legalised child allowance provisions so that immigrants with children abroad will get an allowance 'appropriate' to the foreign state and not, as previously, the German.

Expelled

Finally, as in Britain, more and more hysterical attention is devoted to the most victimised of all, the 'illegal' immigrants.

The government has success- fully pointed the finger at workers born abroad. About half a million of them are supposed to have been expelled and the unemployment rate for Turkish and Greek workers has been pushed up to over six per cent, against four per cent for all workers.

The more foreign workers lack jobs, the louder the complaints that they are 'living off the social security system'. Public opinion poll recently claimed that more than 80 per cent of the population who held the view that unemployment was so high because there were too many foreign workers in the country.

In the United States—with seven and a half million workers without jobs—the government has recently discovered between six and 12 million 'illegal' immi- grants, mostly Mexican and West Indian.

Illegal

The police spent much time suspecting and arresting 60,000 of them last year. A bill was put to Congress to fine employers of 'illegal' workers. But then the charges were dropped, saying that without adequate proof they were unlikely to comply with the rules of the Chileno Junta.

There could soon be another move. The political manoeuvring going on by the various interest groups on both sides could give way to some more direct form of intervention by the NATO powers. When and if that happens the response of British working class organisations will be of paramount importance.

The political manoeuvring now going on could give way to some more direct form of intervention by the NATO powers. When and if that happens the response of British working class organisations will be of paramount importance.

The mood of resistance and determination never to be defeated has spread far outside the industrial areas. As the Sunday Times journalist Peter Pringle alone has reported, farmers and workers in the Alentejo in the South who have been kicked around by the landlords—the large landowners—are fighting back. One farmer said they need 100,000 new workers; the construction industry could use another 100,000 and the mine owners require another 50,000.

The report let the cat out of the bag. Immigrants were not the problem at all. As the MP for Toronto put it: 'The govern- ment is cutting back because we are being swamped by appli- cations from non-white countries.' In most cases, trade union leaders—who are supposed to defend workers—have been able to do nothing to stop them. The old trade union principle that the defeat of one group of workers would see the other workers were born—will result ultimately in the defeat of all workers is conveniently scrapped.

Disposable

Immigration stops when there is high unemployment, and many foreign-born workers move on in search of work. Unemploy- ment is the result of employers sacking workers to save their profits, not of the number of workers looking for jobs.

When there is a boom, employers round the world are desperate for cheap foreign labour. They prefer 'disposable' workers who can be thrown away when the longer needed—without having to pay unemployment benefits.

The high wages in Britain depend upon there being enough workers, so that sacking foreign-born workers will ultimately pro- duce the sacking of the British-born. The Swiss discovered this. Their National Campaign Against Foreign Immigration and Homelands agitated to expel half the foreign-born in the country. They might have succeeded if Swiss workers had not had more jobs alike that the Swiss-born workers could be depended on the foreigners continuing to work. To have expelled them would have been suicidal.

Governments claim to be worried about unemployment. They are not. They are worried about profits. They need to divide workers to protect profits in a slump. So they attack the foreign-born. They try to export their own unemployment to poorer countries where unemployment is even higher.

Meanwhile, the police have managed to capture a few half-starved workers arriving at Dover. 140 are held without trial in Pentonville Jail. Wives and children are kept in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, exiled from their husbands in Britain. All this, so that the British government can also blame the foreign-born worker for the failures of British capitalism.

The arguments about 'immi- gration' on the shop floor are insidious. But they cannot, be accepted. Workers have to be ruthless in smashing every attempt to divide workers, whether through pay rates, idle jokes or the cannibal remarks of racists.

It is also important that we support every attempt by black workers in this country to fight back, to build the unity of all workers in a common struggle against every one of the enemy capital.

March against the government's refusal to allow the families of Asian workers to join them in this country.

Assemble Hyde Park, 12.30pm, Sunday 2 March for march to Downing Street

Abolish Entry Permits

Repeal the 1971 Immigration Act

Indian Workers' Association coaches will be leaving from Glasgow, Bradford, Hudders- field, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Birmingham, Manchester, Dudley and parts of London.
**LETTERS**

Miners: the truth about our rise

IN YOUR article on the miners' pay offer (15 February) you should have pointed out that a 30 pence mean for miners, in take-home pay, would not be a wage rise. We at the NUM have calculated that allowing for tax, the new national annuonisation scheme due to start in April, graduated national insurance, plus other deductions, the new take home rates will actually be £2 for face workers, £2.50 for on cost (otherwise underground) workers, £1.50 for surface workers.

Yes, it's a 30 pence mean. What strikes me is the way we have been kept waiting this year. Negotiations should be completed by November so that if we have to take action we secure a decent increase we have the whole winter to organise.

The NUM Coal Board knows this, the NUM Executive knows it, everyone knows it why the delay? It must be that the Executive along with their NCB pals don't want us to get a decent rise.

Believe me, it is no longer just a few of the left on the Executive let's get across the class divide this period-MARK DOUGAL, Castlehill.

**A good idea**

I WAS PLEASED to read that the National Committee of the International Socialists voted in favour of issuing Socialist Worker supporter cards. We sell 50 SW cards in our factory and we feel confident that a minimum of 20 of these readers will take out SW cards. This will enable us to help our factory branch in bringing our supporters closer and also a much larger group of IS supporters could be reached.

We must make sure however that this does not become an obstacle to these supporters eventually becoming involved in IS. Instead their role has to be one of strengthening the building of our factory and workplace branches.-AUEW member, Scotland.

**THE QUESTIONS SW DOESN'T ASK**

WHY doesn't Socialist Worker ask or demand that readers send in questions about socialist politics to the international Socialists etc which could then be answered in a regular weekly column? Also, why doesn't Socialist Worker mention the floor finds that he gets asked questions, often very fundamental questions, about the real role of the organised working class in a fair day's work for a fair day's wage? Or, why is inflation so much higher than in the past, and why is this happening? These are questions no one in both SW and its readers to try and answer them.

Now we are selling Tony Cliff's book, The Crisis, the problem is even worse now. Tony Cliff says the amount of profit is increasing and the rate of expropriation is declining. Why is the rate important? To begin the series by asking questions arising out of the book would advertise and help sell it.

As noted in the previous Commentary column raising out of Peter Marshall's series of articles makes the mistake of not asking the right questions of the reformists and the trade unionists. The latter are very willing to explain and 'sold' to factory branches and branch secretaries will have to try harder to answer all these reader's questions about IS and other groups in the real工厂 letter column.

The main source, however, should certainly contain something about our electrical members in branches which are under pressure to give in to management. Who can supply a steady stream of us.

**Get it right!**

THE ARTICLE on Ward and Goldstones (22 February) had various discrepancies and the whole article was given the wrong slant.

The branch 'we fought together and won' was totally erroneous. It was not a branch of the IS and Exchange was a unilateral action by the EETU and then Lutfi was followed suit. The person who took action was a plumber not a barman.

The gross pay was £65 for 37 hours, not taking any breaks, plus a £20 meal allowance. The net pay was £60.

The company has not paid the basic rate in the region of £350 for the work they have done.

The home workers are not all pensioners, they are different people who cannot follow full employment. The plumber who was tipped was not a news reader by the post. Management never pays the sacked man.

We are trying to recruit members to the International Socialists and increase Socialist Worker sales, but mistakes enable us to benefit. We have no other paper of our own against us.

We were trying to get over that it should be a joint fight with skilled, unskilled, man and female who have been made redundant. Not one union official from the District Officers has done anything about it.

I hope you accept this an fair comment and criticism and keep up the good work that Socialist Worker is doing.-GERARD DAVIDSON, (Shop steward, EETU, Brian Anderson Tool Co.) Shop steward, Manchester.

**RELEVANT...**

Whether there is an increase in the prices of tobacco or not is not as relevant a fact as the argument to workers who must have choice for themselves without interference from the trade unions in the Church of Labour. Can all be to have choice for themselves without interference from the Church of Labour. Can they all be to have choice for themselves without interference from the Church of Labour. Can they all be to have choice for themselves without interference from the Church of Labour. Can all be to have choice for themselves without interference from the Church of Labour. Can they all be to have choice for themselves without interference from the Church of Labour. Can they all be to have choice for themselves without interference from the Church of Labour. Can they all be to have choice for themselves without interference from the Church of Labour. Can they all be to have choice for themselves without interference.
**THE FACTS YOU NEED ABOUT OUR BOYS**

**NEIL DAVIES**

*reviews the Troops Out Movement pamphlet Alternative White Paper on Ireland, published by the organisation, which is available from P.O. BOX 106, TOM, 103 Hammersmith Road, London W14, or IS Books, 267 Seven Sisters Rd, London N4.*

Chile has shown what the ‘free world’ boils down to when the gloves come off to do as they choose at the workers’ expense, trade unions shot, trade unionists arrested. Obviously we, the supporting workers across the world, cannot stand idly by and allow it. We must begin to make ourselves felt. The only way we can do this is to build up the strength of the International Union.

We fully support the work of the Troops Out Movement and aim especially at winning the support of organised trade unionists who, to far, have ignored class and the issue of Ireland. A basic part of that work is to explain the issues and the politics of international law of the Irish land issue.

This pamphlet deserves to be sold in thousands. I think it’s bloody great. I’m sure you’ve got a specific point or that point, because it’s strong on the arguments we need to know, on events we need to know about.

**Point**

It’s well laid out and simple and can be read. This isn’t just a stab, it’s an appeal that we, the working class, get off our area about Ireland. It’s not just us who are interested in this. It’s not only the kids who were just entering secondary schools and the union schools. They have grown up knowing nothing about the South of Ireland, the shooting and internment. Their development has been twisted more violently than just by class conditions. They have left school to face inevitable unemployment, poverty and living conditions that are not just in Ireland on and on.

The crucial reality is that the British army is making sure they accept it ... or else.

**WHEN TO SWITCH ON**

OPEN UNIVERSITY programmes are interesting stuff on RADIO 3’s VH1 transmission tonight, between 8.30 and 10.45, 2,400m is RACIAL ATTITUDES IN BRITAIN. сhange is the POOR IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY 1750-1820 on BBC 2 on SUNDAY in BEING BLACK. **BCBC** - 10.50pm. OMNIBUS: CHARLIE CHAPLIN: 1919-1968, a documentary programme on the life and work of Charlie Chaplin, who died in 1977. The programme will look at the life and work of Chaplin and will examine Charlie Chaplin’s THE GREAT DICTATOR, released in 1940, and his biographical film about his own life, CHARLIE CHAPLIN, released in 1965. **BBC 1** - 10.50pm. SIGHT & SOUND: 1910-1990, a documentary programme on the history of cinema. The programme will look at the history of cinema and will examine the development of cinema technology and the impact of cinema on society. **BBC 2** - 10.50pm. SIGHT & SOUND: 1910-1990, a documentary programme on the history of cinema. The programme will look at the history of cinema and will examine the development of cinema technology and the impact of cinema on society. **BBC 1** - 10.50pm. SIGHT & SOUND: 1910-1990, a documentary programme on the history of cinema. The programme will look at the history of cinema and will examine the development of cinema technology and the impact of cinema on society. **BBC 1** - 10.50pm. SIGHT & SOUND: 1910-1990, a documentary programme on the history of cinema. The programme will look at the history of cinema and will examine the development of cinema technology and the impact of cinema on society.

**ALAN PRICE:**

*The price of his soul*

**STEVE WALDIE**

*reviews the new LP Between Today and Yesterday (Warner Bros., £2.70)*

The headmaster of his school in Jarrow announced that he had conducted an education audit as well as a lot of玩家来说, and he has given us a warm welcome back at the school. He told us that there were so many bricklayers and labourers who have been asked back to give praise to their particular trade. Or maybe they didn’t get the education and therefore have no personality.

But I feel very strongly that Price has to struggle to raise enough years to go into a pop lounge restaurant! Did I hell. Problems like that with his new LP.

I remember some years ago seeing a Newcastle United fan singing along to 'Get Yer Motor Running' at a Blues Combo, Later The Animals. It was a great group, but the music had changed. It’s a nice shirt during performances, he wore the same shirt for years. Price, however, showed his new album talking about his new high of once worn, sticking pile of shirts. He may have some it’s a world where his laundry is done and his bed is made but now his music sticks.

Monday

**MARCH 1st**

**SOCIALIST WORKER**

The arm: What will they do when they are really rattled?

INTERNATIONAL Women’s Year has so far brought us a dinner at Lancaster House for top women, Margaret Thatcher to power and a rather strange emblem resembling a deformed duck balancing a billiard ball on its back.

But International Women’s Day, celebrated on 8 March since 1910, is different sort of a celebration. It has always been a socialist, working class festival aimed at confirming an elite of women but making ordinary mothers, housewives and women workers more conscious of the need to fight for a new society.

In the words of Alexandra Kollontai, It is a day of international solidarity and a day for reviewing the strength and the organisation of the proletariat of the world.

The first Women’s Day was called by North American women socialists, who organised nationwide demonstrations and meetings in 1907 demanding political and electoral rights. This initiative was taken up by the Socialist Women’s International conference organised by the Second International, which decided to choose one day every year in every country to demand suffrage for women, who, along with the insane, were still not allowed to vote.

The demonstrations were not just about the vote but a definite assertion of women’s rights to be involved in politics.

Kollontai wrote: ‘It turned out above all to be an excellent method of agitation amongst the mass political of our proletarian sisters. They could not help but turn their attention to the meetings, demonstrations, posters, pamphlets and newspapers that were directed to International Women’s Day. Even the politically backward working woman thought about herself: “This is our day, the festival for workingwomen” and she hurried off to these meetings and the demonstrations. After each International Women’s Day, more women joined the socialist parties and the trade unions grew.

In Russia, the legal paper of the Bolsheviks, Pravda, carried special articles, portraits of women leaders and messages from European men and women socialists. In 1913, Petrograd women workers organised a secret Teaching on the Women Question at the Kalashnikovskaya Exchange, which was packed out. The police broke it up and arrested several women speakers, who were sent to prison.

But the Russian women held firm when many European socialists conveniently forgot about Women’s Day during the First World War. In 1917, the waves of soldiers and workers in Petrograd, defying the Bolsheviks’ orders, surged onto the streets on 8 March demanding Bread for Our Children and The Return of Our Husbandmen from the Troops.

They were so angry and so determined, that the security forces just forgot on in confusion. This demonstration, more than any other, set 1917 revolution in progress.

In Russia, it’s far from pressing for equality with men, the women were in advance of them in defiance of Austrian forces. This YEAR’S London march will no longer wander through Oxford Street but is marching through a working class area, where small shops and other facilities serve the working class. The March is being held in Bloomsbury, Lincoln’s Inn and the Strand.

On Saturday, the march will start in Bloomsbury and will proceed to the Strand, where it will end.

On Sunday, the march will start in Bloomsbury and will proceed to the Strand, where it will end.

The price of his soul

ALAN PRICE has become quite a working class hero, his Jarrow Song, with that line about ‘Burning London down’, was one of those superficially socialist records like Part of the Union which makes a real point.

But what annoys me about this LP is that there is a local South Shields boy who has made a real record but is actually moaning and weeping about people who, by the way, are living on his doorstep.

This is a real insult. I think those people, specially the ones who took part in the Jarrow march, learned their lesson.

Jam jars

And the lesson is that to hope that the trade union leaders are ever going to give you your dreams to reality is as crazy as believing we will get socialism through parliament.

I also object to the sentimentality in lines such as ‘When the money doesn’t go far, we drink out of jam jars.’ I lived on an estate in North Shields where, far from being an exception in hard times, it was normal practice to drink out of jam jars daily.

On a recent TV documentary about Price,
THE CRISIS—SOLIDARITY CONTRAST OR SOCIALISM: Public meetings around the new book by Tony Cliff

IS WHAT'S ON

ENTRIES for this column must be posted to reach Socialist Worker by Monday morning—and remember the first class post takes two days as often as one. Due to pressure of work we cannot take What’s On entries over the phone. Entries have to be for IS branches and other IS organisations.

OXFORD: Monday 3 March, 7.30pm, Blackfrears’ Church, 65 St Giles. Contact: T. Stiles. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).


MANSFIELD: Tuesday 4 March, 7.30pm, Mansfield Institute, Mansfield Square, Mansfield. Speaker: Jim Nicol (IS national secretary).

CLAY CROSS: Wednesday 5 March, 7.30pm, Clay Cross Community Centre. Speaker: Jim Nicol (IS national secretary).

CHESTER: Thursday 6 March, 7.30pm, Country Hotel, Saltergill. Speaker: David O’Connor (IS local secretary).

LEICESTER: Wednesday 5 March, 7pm, AUEW House, Vaughan Way. Speaker: Tony Cliff.

IS public meetings

ESSEX UNIVERSITY IS public meeting: Tuesday 3 March, 7.30pm, Academy, 379 Lenton Lane, Lenton, Nottingham. Speaker: Jim Nicol (IS national secretary).

BEREQUEN 1: public meeting: The Common Market—What’s in it for you? Tuesday, 7th March, 7.30pm, Room LTY 1, Essex University, Colchester. Speaker: David O’Connor (IS local secretary).

BEREQUEN 2: public meeting: Jim Nicol invites everyone to come along. Wednesday 5th March, 8pm, 24 Adropus, Barking. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

BEREQUEN 3: open meeting: Saturday 7th March, 2.30pm, 330 St John’s Road, Barking. Speaker: John Claffey (IS educational officer).

BEREQUEN 4: open educational meetings: Every Thursday and Friday of the month at 7.30pm, 330 St John’s Road, Barking. Speaker: John Claffey.

CENTRAL MANCHESTER IS public meeting on the Common Market: Brought to you by the IS. Tuesday 4th March, 7.30pm, John Rylands Library, 60 Withy Grove, Manchester. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

CENTRAL MANCHESTER 2: public meetings: Brought to you by the IS. Friday 7th March, 8pm, 330 St John’s Road, Barking. Speaker: John Claffey.

 Soda City: public meeting against the war with Iraq, Saturday 8th March, 1.30pm to 4.30pm, Stockport Town Hall. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

GLENROTHES public meeting: The Common Market—What’s in it for you? Saturday 8th March, 7.30pm, Lochgelly Public Hall. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

DOONURIE: public meeting: Brought to you by the IS. Saturday 8th March, 2pm, Union Hall, Aberdeen. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

CUMBERLAND IS public meeting on the Common Market—What’s in it for you? Saturday 8th March, 7.30pm, Kendal CCE, Kendal, South Lakes. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

CHELMSFORD IS film night: On Chile: throws remarkable light on the coup. Thursday 6th March, 7.30pm, meeting place to be announced.

LONDON: band stan, Building 70, 92 West Ham Lane, London E16. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).

LONDON IS NALGO day school building 11. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).


WEST YORKSHIRE 2: Monday 3rd March, 7pm, West Yorkshire Room, 2nd Floor, Quartermaine Hotel, Huddersfield. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).

WORCESTERSHIRE: public meeting: Brought to you by the IS. Saturday 8th March, 7.30pm, Longton CCE, Wednesbury. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

IS notices

INNER WEST LONDON 1’s first dinner dance, Saturday 1st March. Details from Isabella Booth, 5821 0909. Tickets £2.50.

WEST YORKSHIRE IS district social: As usual, for entertainment 2nd Saturday of each month. Details from Isabella Booth, 5821 0909. Tickets £2.50.

YSSENCE GROUP: Would all interested young socialists get in touch with any of the following: 5832 0544, 5821 0909, or 5861 3165. The first meeting will be on Saturday 14th March.

THE CRISIS—SOLIDARITY CONTRAST OR SOCIALISM: Public meetings around the new book by Tony Cliff

IS WHAT'S ON

ENTRIES for this column must be posted to reach Socialist Worker by Monday morning—and remember the first class post takes two days as often as one. Due to pressure of work we cannot take What’s On entries over the phone. Entries have to be for IS branches and other IS organisations.

OXFORD: Monday 3 March, 7.30pm, Blackfrears’ Church, 65 St Giles. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).


MANSFIELD: Tuesday 4 March, 7.30pm, Mansfield Institute, Mansfield Square, Mansfield. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).

CLAY CROSS: Wednesday 5 March, 7.30pm, Clay Cross Community Centre. Speaker: Jim Nicol (IS national secretary).

CHESTER: Thursday 6 March, 7.30pm, Country Hotel, Saltergill. Speaker: David O’Connor (IS local secretary).

LEICESTER: Wednesday 5 March, 7pm, AUEW House, Vaughan Way. Speaker: Tony Cliff.

IS public meetings

ESSEX UNIVERSITY IS public meeting: Tuesday 3 March, 7.30pm, Academy, 379 Lenton Lane, Lenton, Nottingham. Speaker: Jim Nicol (IS national secretary).

BEREQUEN 1: public meeting: The Common Market—What’s in it for you? Tuesday, 7th March, 7.30pm, Room LTY 1, Essex University, Colchester. Speaker: David O’Connor (IS local secretary).

BEREQUEN 2: public meeting: Jim Nicol invites everyone to come along. Wednesday 5th March, 8pm, 24 Adropus, Barking. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

BEREQUEN 3: open meeting: Saturday 7th March, 2.30pm, 330 St John’s Road, Barking. Speaker: John Claffey (IS educational officer).

BEREQUEN 4: open educational meetings: Every Thursday and Friday of the month at 7.30pm, 330 St John’s Road, Barking. Speaker: John Claffey.

CENTRAL MANCHESTER IS public meeting on the Common Market—Brought to you by the IS. Tuesday 4th March, 7.30pm, John Rylands Library, 60 Withy Grove, Manchester. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

CENTRAL MANCHESTER 2: public meetings: Brought to you by the IS. Friday 7th March, 8pm, 330 St John’s Road, Barking. Speaker: John Claffey.

Soda City: public meeting against the war with Iraq, Saturday 8th March, 1.30pm to 4.30pm, Stockport Town Hall. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

GLENROTHES public meeting: The Common Market—What’s in it for you? Saturday 8th March, 7.30pm, Lochgelly Public Hall. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

DOONURIE: public meeting: Brought to you by the IS. Saturday 8th March, 2pm, Union Hall, Aberdeen. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

CUMBERLAND IS public meeting on the Common Market—What’s in it for you? Saturday 8th March, 7.30pm, Kendal CCE, Kendal, South Lakes. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

CHELMSFORD IS film night: On Chile: throws remarkable light on the coup. Thursday 6th March, 7.30pm, meeting place to be announced.

LONDON: band stan, Building 70, 92 West Ham Lane, London E16. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).

LONDON IS NALGO day school building 11. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).


WEST YORKSHIRE 2: Monday 3rd March, 7pm, West Yorkshire Room, 2nd Floor, Quartermaine Hotel, Huddersfield. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).

WORCESTERSHIRE: public meeting: Brought to you by the IS. Saturday 8th March, 7.30pm, Longton CCE, Wednesbury. Speaker: Jim Nicol.

IS notices

INNER WEST LONDON 1’s first dinner dance, Saturday 1st March. Details from Isabella Booth, 5821 0909. Tickets £2.50.

WEST YORKSHIRE IS district social: As usual, for entertainment 2nd Saturday of each month. Details from Isabella Booth, 5821 0909. Tickets £2.50.

YSSENCE GROUP: Would all interested young socialists get in touch with any of the following: 5832 0544, 5821 0909, or 5861 3165. The first meeting will be on Saturday 14th March.

THE CRISIS—SOLIDARITY CONTRAST OR SOCIALISM: Public meetings around the new book by Tony Cliff

IS WHAT'S ON

ENTRIES for this column must be posted to reach Socialist Worker by Monday morning—and remember the first class post takes two days as often as one. Due to pressure of work we cannot take What’s On entries over the phone. Entries have to be for IS branches and other IS organisations.

OXFORD: Monday 3 March, 7.30pm, Blackfrears’ Church, 65 St Giles. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).


MANSFIELD: Tuesday 4 March, 7.30pm, Mansfield Institute, Mansfield Square, Mansfield. Speaker: Chris Harman (political editor, Socialist Worker).

CLAY CROSS: Wednesday 5 March, 7.30pm, Clay Cross Community Centre. Speaker: Jim Nicol (IS national secretary).

CHESTER: Thursday 6 March, 7.30pm, Country Hotel, Saltergill. Speaker: David O’Connor (IS local secretary).

LEICESTER: Wednesday 5 March, 7pm, AUEW House, Vaughan Way. Speaker: Tony Cliff.
A QUESTION OF SOCIALISTS

'SOCIALISM is a good idea, but I don't agree with violence. Your aims are OK, but I'm not about your methods!'

This objection is often raised in arguments against socialists. How can it be countered? When people talk about revolutionary changes, large-scale violence is often associated with their views.

Such a picture is little in common with what socialists stand for in Britain today. The working class cannot match the sophisticated weaponry of the capitalist press, the question remains—is it true that socialists are in favour of violence?

Socialists do not like violence any more than anyone else. But at the same time we do not think that the employers will just sit back and let the workers establish their own kind of society and state. Past and present experience shows without doubt that the employing class will use all means available to maintain their power and privileges—including force and violence.

TERRIFY

The evidence is overwhelming. In Greece in 1967, for example, there was a Labour-type government being elected. The more successful of theakeratos movements worldwide was the Greek Labour party. But they immediately called in the raw black troops and began to prepare to establish a military regime.

The gruesome events of Chile also show that if the bourgeois governments of Latin America are threatened, they will go to any lengths to establish a military regime.

But for the moment we are in the same behind the Iron Curtain. In 1956 workers in Hungary raised the question of undermining the regime and laying the basis of the Hungarian socialist state. The workers from their Russian rulers were swift and brutal. Then the apparatus of socialism was bloody suppressed the democratic workers' councils that had sprung up all over the country.

DEFEND

What happened in Hungary in 1956 has also happened in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland. In this country we can expect the same reaction from our rulers when the socialist movement is sufficiently strong and well-organized and begins to win wide support.

One last time such a possibility existed after the First World War. Cabinet minutes show the employers were thinking how to defend.
SPARKS ARE STILL FLYING

GLASGOW: The strike of council electricians moved into its sixth week with no sign of weakening.

At a meeting at Glasgow's Kingston Hall last Thursday, it was decided not to send a delegation to Scotland-wide meetings, nor to consider joint action with other local authorities. The meeting was attended by about 200 members from Glasgow District Works Department, electricians and electricians from Bi-fur's and Western Electric. The meeting was addressed by EEPU members in memberm and indicated the widespread extent of the strike. The sparks are demanding the continuation of a year-long procedure that they pay at the rate of £2 per hour for the work of working for private companies.

The board committee member reports on a study of Scottish EEPU executive councillor Bill Blundell. The Scottish Metals promised to implement the local authority's pay rates, but the Scottish Metals have not been named. Certainly not by the local employers.

The board committee member reports on a study of Scottish EEPU executive councillor Bill Blundell. The Scottish Metals are continuing to implement the local authority's pay rates, but the Scottish Metals have not been named. Certainly not by the local employers.

...and the action is country-wide

By D Jones

Some council electricians

AS the strike by sparks for their pay rates continues, the electricians are demanding that the local authority employers meet their demands. The strike has now spread to include electricians in Scotland and London. The dispute is continuing to escalate.

The dispute is between the employers and the EEPU. The EEPU is demanding that the local authorities pay their electricians at the rate of £2 per hour.

DUNDEE: The local authority employers are refusing to meet the electricians' demands. The electricians are demanding that the local authorities pay their electricians at the rate of £2 per hour.

The Local Authority Employers are refusing to meet the electricians' demands. The electricians are demanding that the local authorities pay their electricians at the rate of £2 per hour.

Two of the electricians have been suspended for strike activities and have been fined £20 each. The Local Authority Employers are refusing to meet the electricians' demands. The electricians are demanding that the local authorities pay their electricians at the rate of £2 per hour.

Students ready for action

THROUGHOUT the country, this week, students were marching for the NUW 43 Strike. In defence of their conditions, for higher and for less discriminating grants.

The success of this national campaign has been outstanding. Students have been joined in a series of coordinated marches in towns and cities throughout the country. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

The marchers were met by police and armed forces on the march. The police and armed forces have been deployed to ensure the safety of the marchers. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

Students ready for action

THROUGHOUT the country, this week, students were marching for the NUW 43 Strike. In defence of their conditions, for higher and for less discriminating grants.

The success of this national campaign has been outstanding. Students have been joined in a series of coordinated marches in towns and cities throughout the country. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

The marchers were met by police and armed forces on the march. The police and armed forces have been deployed to ensure the safety of the marchers. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

Students ready for action

THROUGHOUT the country, this week, students were marching for the NUW 43 Strike. In defence of their conditions, for higher and for less discriminating grants.

The success of this national campaign has been outstanding. Students have been joined in a series of coordinated marches in towns and cities throughout the country. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

The marchers were met by police and armed forces on the march. The police and armed forces have been deployed to ensure the safety of the marchers. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

Students ready for action

THROUGHOUT the country, this week, students were marching for the NUW 43 Strike. In defence of their conditions, for higher and for less discriminating grants.

The success of this national campaign has been outstanding. Students have been joined in a series of coordinated marches in towns and cities throughout the country. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

The marchers were met by police and armed forces on the march. The police and armed forces have been deployed to ensure the safety of the marchers. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

Students ready for action

THROUGHOUT the country, this week, students were marching for the NUW 43 Strike. In defence of their conditions, for higher and for less discriminating grants.

The success of this national campaign has been outstanding. Students have been joined in a series of coordinated marches in towns and cities throughout the country. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.

The marchers were met by police and armed forces on the march. The police and armed forces have been deployed to ensure the safety of the marchers. The NUW 43 Strike has been supported by a significant number of students.
Ford put 11,000 on short time
by Gareth Williams
Autos and cyclists, Official estimates reckon about 14,000 are on short time, but the powers of the car industry in conjunction with the Traders' Federation call the figure to be well over 20,000.

The list of firms on short-time grows daily. Morris Engines have been on short time for a short time. Ford of Dagenham is on short time. Standard of Swindon is reporting a 10-week lay off or on short time for different periods.

And at the Chrysler Design Plant in Wellingborough, the management are hanging out for 20 to 25 weeks. The Traders' Federation has already announced the sudden reduction of 10,000 redundancies last week brought immediate opposition, although the fight has been delayed by a series of showdowns as a result of the dispute at the World's Showroom.

Ford's declared intention to 20 per cent redundancies haven't just affected the Leamington Plant say nothing. It's a marked contrast to the reaction to the 1939 three-week lay off, when the officials gave at least a verbal commitment to five days' work for five days' pay, the situation was actually discussed - but not, under the Social Contract, anything.

The Immediate task is obviously to develop a restive situation to short time and redundancy on the shop floor, by a militant opposition by work mates to control production speeds, meeting times etc, and by the use of lccs and the call for nationalisation to defend wages and jobs. But the official union machine can't be ignored. It is now more important than ever that pressure is put on the officials to call shop stewards' representatives in the different unions and through the Co-ops and the trades council.

LEYLAND: CALL FOR WORKERS' PAPER

BRITISH LEYLAND - The shop stewards committee at Tractors and Tramways department at Burslem, have called for the setting up of a paper by workers for workers. A letter from the convener, Arthur Harper, has been signed by the shop stewards' committee and trade union branches.

This letter was not to be left up to the management rag Leyland Mirror and this is how it is coming at what is happening in other plants. We need a paper by workers for workers. We need something in the daily rag which comes out of the NIM, said that approach should be made to get a genuine scheme for voluntary redundancies.

The future for Ford workers will be determined by the vote of the workers or government, but by the government or government, the cost of living or the cost of living.

Dagenham meeting for Ford workers: The Crisis hits Leyland - Monday 18th April 6pm, City Cope, Deptford, Selby, Tour 14th April, 6pm, Fagot's Cafe, Deptford.

Coventry: Summings and lay-offs

COVENTRY: Of a total population of 300,000, 4000 workers are now registered as unemployed, and about 14,000 are on short time, but the powers of the car industry in conjunction with the Traders' Federation call the figure to be well over 20,000.

The list of firms on short-time grows daily. Morris Engines have been on short time for a short time. Ford of Dagenham is on short time. Standard of Swindon is reporting a 10-week lay off or on short time for different periods.

And at the Chrysler Design Plant in Wellingborough, the management are hanging out for 20 to 25 weeks. The Traders' Federation has already announced the sudden reduction of 10,000 redundancies last week brought immediate opposition, although the fight has been delayed by a series of showdowns as a result of the dispute at the World's Showroom.

Ford's declared intention to 20 per cent redundancies haven't just affected the Leamington Plant say nothing. It's a marked contrast to the reaction to the 1939 three-week lay off, when the officials gave at least a verbal commitment to five days' work for five days' pay, the situation was actually discussed - but not, under the Social Contract, anything.

The Immediate task is obviously to develop a restive situation to short time and redundancy on the shop floor, by a militant opposition by work mates to control production speeds, meeting times etc, and by the use of lccs and the call for nationalisation to defend wages and jobs. But the official union machine can't be ignored. It is now more important than ever that pressure is put on the officials to call shop stewards' representatives in the different unions and through the Co-ops and the trades council.

POLITICS

The list includes Carrolls, Cow Red, named workers at Antiomotive Products in Birmingham, 200,000 workers at Ara Cylinders, ILT, Salfords, Abbey Patch and Stator - all common concerns.

Throughout all of this, the official union machine has made no move. The TGWU district has had little or no discussion that seems anything. This is a marked contrast to the reaction to the 1939 three-week lay off, when the officials gave at least a verbal commitment to five days' work for five days' pay, the situation was actually discussed - but not, under the Social Contract, anything.

The Immediate task is obviously to develop a restive situation to short time and redundancy on the shop floor, by a militant opposition by work mates to control production speeds, meeting times etc, and by the use of lccs and the call for nationalisation to defend wages and jobs. But the official union machine can't be ignored. It is now more important than ever that pressure is put on the officials to call shop stewards' representatives in the different unions and through the Co-ops and the trades council.

SOME of the 18 women picketing Progressive Metals, Port Glasgow. PICTURE: John Storrar (Report)
LEADING RIGHT-WINGER IS SUSPECTED BY WORKMATES

Some of the 120 health workers and doctors who picketed the Royal College of Surgeons in London on Saturday protest against the consultants’ work-to-rule and to demand the abolition of all private medicine in Britain.

---

SIGNALLERMEN CONSIDER BIG STRIKE

SIGNALLERS from all over the country were meeting in London on Friday to discuss their latest one-day strike, moved since Thursday, when the strike was cut short by the employers. The strikers have been supported by the unions and the leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen. The meeting, organized entirely by the rank and file, was due to consider a three-point action plan next week. The strike—already the biggest since the 1938 general strike—will be supported by all the railway unions.

---

DEFEND CHILEAN TRADE UNIONISTS

Not a penny, not a gun for the juntas

March in Liverpool

10 marchers, all members of the International Solidarity Workers, march to demonstrate solidarity against the juntas in Chile. They are the leading trade unionists. They have been sentenced to death and are on trial for treason.

---

NEWSMEN WALK OUT

MANCHESTER—103 journalists on the Manchester Evening News are on strike. They are seeking the continuation of a substantial agreement.

There should be 105 strikers, but two are not eligible to strike. They are the executive editor, William Pepper, and the managing editor, Douglas Ebert, who are working with editor Brian Redhead in their study.

"Without those two managers earning the right, they could not strike," said a spokesman for the strikers. "We are in a position that we will accept the back figures for the four months until the end of the strike.

Meanwhile at Educational Audio Visual in North London, the journalists’ occupation was continuing on Tuesday. With the dispute now at an end, management has begun legal action against the strikers. EAV vice-president Nick Price now plans to announce that the redundancies notice has been withdrawn. He has offered to return to the shopfloor for a 28-day negotiation.

On Monday it was announced that this depended on the four journalists involved ending their occupation. The four out of 25 NUJ members have been used to occupy the station.

They are waiting for action from the union to support the NUJ in the strike. The NUJ executive is at the EAV products of EAV’s film strips.

---

SIGNALLERMEN DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR

I enclose £ for one year's six months

Socialist Worker (For £1 for a year, £2.50 for six months)

Name

Address

Socialist Worker, B Carlton Gardens, London E2

Printed and published by Socialist Worker Printers and Publishers Ltd (TUC all departments, Corbridge Works, Corbridge Crescent, London E2 9DS. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

For bulk orders phone 01-739 2639