

# CLASS STRUGGLE

Political Paper of the Revolutionary Communist League of Britain

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## FIGHT FIRE WITH FIRE

### Racist Attacks: The Black Community Fights Back

Black national minority people in this country face growing oppression on all sides. Over two hundred people are forced out of the country every month by racist immigration laws. Police attacks and harassment of the black community are being stepped up. The courts and prisons are used to make black people into 'criminals', particularly those that fight back. ESN schools and mental hospitals are other ways by which black people are labelled 'mad' or 'sub-normal'.

Every day, on the streets and in their homes, black people face a growing level of racist abuse and attack. Racist insults are shouted. Windows are smashed. Black people are attacked in the street and children have to be escorted to and from school. Petrol is poured through a letter-box and a house set on fire while a family sleeps upstairs.

### No Justice

Black people have learned they can expect no protection from the police and little justice from the courts. When the Virk brothers fought back in 1976

against white racists who attacked them, it was they who were sent down. Today in Birmingham, Bikar and Davinder Singh face an identical situation. When the Khan family - a mother and three children - died after an arson attack in Walthamstow in 1981, it was Mr Khan who was treated as suspect.

In London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Dewsbury, Bradford, Southampton - everywhere black people live - racist attacks are on the increase. Only the black press report them and even then only the tip of the iceberg. Attacks and abuse are so common they are often not reported. Calling the police has too often meant being attacked by the police or increased attacks by racists.

### Self-Defence is No Offence!

Black people have learned that the only way to get any kind of justice is to fight for it. Important victories have been won - such as in the case of the Bradford 12 who were acquitted of the serious charges they faced for making petrol bombs to defend their community. More and more black people are raising the slogan: Self-Defence is No Offence and mobilising

mass support to fight for this just demand. Inside we report on defence campaigns in Birmingham and London, the most important being that of the Newham 8 whose trial is due to start in October.

### 1981 Uprisings

There is also a trend which points to the future. On 3 July 1981 the black community in Southall drove the fascists out of Southall and burnt down the Hambrough Tavern, their meeting place. The following weekend in Luton, amid the general uprising around the country, the black community turned out to defend the mosque, under attack from racists and the police. When the police returned in the early hours of the morning for a second assault, the community was waiting inside the mosque to drive them away.

### Attacks in Dewsbury

Again, in Dewsbury, near Leeds, at the end of July a whole community has been mobilised in its own defence. The Dewsbury and Batley area has a long history of racist attacks. Three years ago 1,000 Asians marched through Batley and 500

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## 'CLASS STRUGGLE' IN KOREA

From July 1 - 9, the editor of "Class Struggle", Comrade Keith Anderson, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union. While there he attended the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, toured various sites in Pyongyang, visited the city of Kaesong, the partition border at Panmunjom, and Mangyongdae, birthplace of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

The World Conference of Journalists was held from July 2 - 6 and was attended by 163 delegations and delegates from 113 countries and 16 international organisations, representing an extremely broad range of political views. In general, the Conference proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and successfully adopted a declaration, an appeal to world journalists on the Korean question, and a letter to south Korean pressmen. The opening session was attended by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (who also attended the closing session), and a congratulatory group of

the Korean Children's Union who presented the delegates with red scarves and delivered a speech.

On July 3, Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, personally hosted a grand banquet for all the delegates to the Conference at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a most important speech entitled: "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves Towards Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence". Other banquets in the course of the visit were given by the Korean Journalists' Union, the Pyongyang City government and the Kaesong City government.

A number of cultural and friendship gatherings were also arranged including a concert given by a Korean People's Army Ensemble, a mass athletics performance "People Sing of the Leader", where 50,000 school-children and teenagers recreated the entire history of the Korean revolution, a soiree with Pyongyang working people in Kim Il Sung Square and a cultural and sporting gathering in a pleasure park.

The generous and warmhearted Korean people made every effort to acquaint visitors with Korea's achievements in socialist construction and its great history of struggle. Places visited included the Pyongyang Metro and the Korean Central History Museum.

In an atmosphere of proletarian internationalism, meetings were held with innumerable delegations, particularly close relations being built with the delegations of China, Ghana and El Salvador. In addition, two meetings were held with the Korean Committee for Friendship with the British People.

The visit was a huge and unqualified success and has placed relations between communists in Britain and Korea on a path of smooth and rapid development. In this issue of "Class Struggle" we are printing the banquet speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and an article by Robert Govender, editor of the 'Asian Times' (who also attended the Conference) giving his impressions of Korea. Articles in subsequent issues of "Class Struggle" will deal with Korea's achievements in socialist construction, the struggle for national reunification and the history of Anglo-Korean relations.

## HISTORIC VISIT Gerry Adams in London



Gerry Adams and Joe Austin approach the very heart of the beast!

The July visit to London, at the personal invitation of GLC leader Ken Livingstone, of West Belfast Sinn Fein MP, Gerry Adams, and his colleague Joe Austin was a massive blow to the attempts by British imperialism to isolate the Irish people from potential allies, and to present their struggle as a criminal conspiracy. During the three day visit hundreds, perhaps thousands, of ordinary people in Britain had their first opportunity to hear directly the voice of the revolutionary Republican movement.

Having been met at the airport by Islington North MP, Jeremy Corbyn, and GLC Councillor Steve Bundred, Gerry Adams and Joe Austin had a private meeting with 15 GLC Labour Councillors and Tony Benn. Following this, a press conference was held, attended by some 100 pressmen. Here Gerry Adams said that the visit was part of an attempt by Sinn Fein to open up dialogue with the British people and their representatives in order to break down the walls erected by the British government. He stressed that Sinn Fein was giving British people a chance to build, for the first time in centuries, a meaningful and equal relationship with their closest neighbours.

In response to a question about Irish POWs in England, Adams said that Sinn Fein was in contact with the prisoners regarding their demands. Sinn Fein believes they should be repatriated on demand, he stressed, noting that this was an issue very close to the hearts of Irish people, whether or not

they are Republicans. He went on to salute "all those who've stood in the frontline of solidarity" in Britain.

That afternoon the Sinn Fein delegation went deep into enemy territory, to the House of Commons to be exact, where Jeremy Corbyn arranged a meeting with a number of Labour MPs, including Ernie Roberts, Tony Banks and Clare Short. This was followed by a meeting with the National Executive of the Young Liberals.

The main public meeting of the visit was organised by Islington South Labour Party and was attended by several hundred people with as many unable to get in. At this meeting Gerry Adams said,

"Sinn Fein stood in the British general election on a republican ticket. We stood for the right of the Irish people to national self-determination and in defence of the right of Irish people to engage in armed struggle. We stood in opposition to the political cult of loyalism and for the removal of the loyalist veto.

"The result surprised many short-sighted observers and totally smashed the British propaganda projection of our struggle as a criminal conspiracy. Margaret Thatcher, during the recent and historic hunger-strike, was silly enough to declare that republicans were playing their last card. What does she say now, faced with the reinvigorated and more consolidated republican resistance? For once she says very little because

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## REPORT ON KOREA

Keith Anderson, Editor of "Class Struggle", will talk on his visit to Korea and the World Conference of Journalists and show slides.

Why not organise a meeting in your area? For details contact: Keith Anderson, 203 Seven Sisters Road, London N4 3NG. Telephone: 01-272 5894.

Details of a number of meetings are still to be finalised. Look out for them, ask your "Class Struggle" seller, or contact 203 Seven Sisters Road, N4 3NG. Telephone: 01-272 5894.

### LIVERPOOL

Sunday, 21 August 7.30 p.m. County Hotel (opposite the new

TGWU building)

### LONDON

Friday, 9 September  
35th National Day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.  
Details to be announced.

### LEEDS

Saturday, 10 September  
Details to be announced.

### MANCHESTER

Monday, 12 September  
Details to be announced.

### GLASGOW

Thursday, 15 September 7.30 p.m.  
Room 4, City Halls, Albion Street, Glasgow.

Meetings are also being arranged in Yeovil, Maidstone and a number of other places. Look out for details!



# SELF DEFENCE IS NO OFFENCE!

1982 January: Newham

Luke Fordjour lost the sight of his left eye as the result of a racist attack while he was working as a minicab driver in Newham, East London. His car was smashed up and his passenger punched. Police concentrated on harassing Mr Fordjour even though at least one of his attackers has been identified. No charges have been made.

A campaign is being organised by Newham Monitoring Project demanding 'No police cover-up' and 'Prosecute Luke Fordjour's Assailants'. The campaign can be contacted at: 285 Romford Road, Forest Gate, London E7 9HJ. Telephone: 01-556 3331.

\*

Bikar and Davinder Singh, Birmingham.

Bikar and Davinder Singh were attacked by a group of white people (18-20 in all) who kicked their car. When they got out to stop this, they were racially abused and spat upon. Davinder was hit with a bottle and suffered injuries to his face. Large stones were thrown at them so they defended themselves as best they could. Police came and arrested the Singh brothers. In the police car, they were racially abused and punched by the police. They were kept over

## Newham 8

The Newham 8, Asian youths between the ages of 15 and 21, who were arrested on 24th September 1982 have now been charged with conspiracy and are due to appear in court on Monday 24th October 1983.

In the week preceeding September 24th, there were three major attacks by gangs of racist thugs upon Asian schoolchildren at Little Ilford school in Newham. A number of Asian schoolchildren were hurt and one 10-year old was hospitalised. In one incident 60-70 white youth with iron bars and sticks went on the rampage in the East Ham and Manor Park areas looking for Asians to beat up. Given the total failure of police to defend the community, the Asian youths gathered to escort the younger children back home. They were set upon by three armed white men who were

actually plain-clothes policemen. When the youths defended themselves, uniformed police appeared and arrested them.

All eight were racially abused and some assaulted by the police. One was hospitalised for several days as a result of being beaten up by the police.

A strike by schoolchildren in the Newham area is being organised for the time of the trial. Street meetings in East London and a national demonstration are being organised.

The Newham 8 are innocent!  
Self-Defence is No Offence!

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION  
SEPTEMBER 24

For further details contact: P O Box 273, Forest Gate, London E7 9JN. Telephone: 01-555 3331 (day) or 01-534 1640 (evenings).

night in the cells, refused food and not allowed to see a solicitor.

Police have now offered to drop charges if Davinder and Bikar agree to be bound over. They have refused because all they did was to defend themselves against racist attack. Contact: Satnam Singh Lotay, 021-554 0868 or 021-551-1969.

Southampton

An all-white jury at Winchester Crown Court recently found William Douglas not guilty on various charges arising from the fact that Douglas had threatened to firebomb a pub, the Glebe Hotel, owned by Hardial Singh Rai. Douglas, an ex-soldier in the north of

Ireland, had discussed ways of making bombs and had collected in his home, paraffin, cooking fat, fireworks and plastic equipment. The jury decided the incendiary devices he had made were for his own protection, in spite of Douglas's frequent threats against the Asian pub.

1983 July: Southall

On 10 July Raj Thakur received multiple stab wounds (one just missed his lung), cuts and bruises when he was attacked by a gang of skinheads. Police were slow to come to the scene, delayed getting Raj to hospital and told witnesses to 'shut up' when the attackers were pointed out to them. Police have finally taken some statements but no charges have been made. This has resulted on an attack on the home of the friends Raj was visiting.

'Southall Rights' are pressing for action to be taken. In a press release they say: "The racial attack on Raj Thakur and the police handling of his case epitomises the attitude of the police to the harassed black community. When the lives of black people are threatened and the police are seen to approve this through tacit agreement, then the only option is for the black community to go on the offensive in their own self-defence."

## Deportation Notebook

In July, Mahmud Khan of Bradford, heard that he, his wife and child, had finally won the right to stay after nearly two years of hard struggle.

Inspired by the success of the defence campaigns, new campaigns are coming forward. Esther, a Nigerian woman from Manchester, is now fighting to stay in this country with her two children. The campaign is based at the Abasindi Coop, a black women's collective, and has already held a public meeting. Halimat Samari (formerly Babamba) was among those who spoke in support of the sister's struggle.

It has been incorrectly reported in some places that Parveen Khan of Manchester, had also won her right to stay. In fact the Home Office have said that they no longer regard Parveen as an "illegal immigrant" following the recent House of Lords' decision. They have not agreed to let Parveen stay and her struggle goes on.

Not only is Parveen still having to fight for her right to stay but she is having to fight for her right to child benefit for her two children and supplementary benefit. The DHSS appeal was to be heard on August 1 and the campaign organised a picket to draw attention to the DHSS 'starvation tactics' and to demand full payments to Parveen.

The Bangladesh Divided Families of Oldham, which is campaigning to unite 22 families kept apart by the racist immigration laws and procedures, is holding a demonstration on September 3. Supporters should assemble at 2.00 p.m. at Oxford Road, Mancunian Way Overpass (near the University).

Muslims from a wide area, was under attack, the whole community came out on the streets. An observer described the anger: "When we heard the mosque was being attacked, we all went out. We picked up chairs, sticks, anything. People said: 'They'll have to take my life to attack the mosque.'"

Remember Ireland

The significance of these events lies in the resistance of the national minority community, mobilised against racist attacks and assaults from the police. It is a situation we will see more and more as national minority people fight back against racism and take their destiny in their own hands. As the communities increasingly get organised to fight back in self-defence, and in so doing confront the armed forces of the state, we will have a situation where national minority peoples will rise up against the state and racist forces. It was summed up by a speaker at the march on Saturday, 30th. Manjit Singh of Bradford Asian Youth Movement said: "Remember Southall. Remember the Coventry murders. Remember the Bradford 12. And remember Ireland where another oppressed minority has been fighting for centuries. They have shown the way. People say we're a peaceful people. We are a peaceful people. But when fire comes, you must fight fire with fire."

Gerry Adams plans to be back in Britain in September to meet Irish community organisations and address a Labour Party Conference fringe meeting. It is to be hoped that all this is merely the first step to building ongoing links between the revolutionary Republican Movement and all sections of the progressive and popular movements in Britain.

## PAPER SELLERS ARRESTED

On 3 August 1983 two Fight Racism! Fight Imperialism! supporters were arrested for selling newspapers on the Friary Estate, Peckham and charged with 'Peddling without a licence'. This new attack on the right to sell socialist literature follows a long history of harassment and arrest of Fight Racism! Fight Imperialism! supporters throughout the country. It also follows the stated aims of Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who, at a press conference on 29 June, dedicated the police to attack all political organisations who oppose police racism, harassment and brutality.

As the two supporters were selling door-to-door on the estate PC M644 and PC M666 demanded to see their 'licences' and demanded 'names and addresses'. When the two asked on what grounds, they were arrested, held for three hours and finally charged. Supporters of the two, including a

solicitor and Stuart Holland, MP, were refused information on the telephone.

Since May 1982 seventeen Fight Racism! Fight Imperialism! supporters have now been arrested and tried in London alone. Through determined defence all but three have won in court. This is, however, the first time that the police have tried the Pedlars Act of 1871 - a more serious charge that the usual 'obstruction' one because it challenges the very right to sell progressive literature door-to-door.

It is essential that this basic democratic right is defended. With broad support two Fight Racism! Right Imperialism! supporters in Leeds won against a similar 'peddling without a licence' charge and created a legal precedent. We are determined to uphold the right of all progressive organisations to work free from police harassment. (FRFI Press Release)

Historic Visit

contd. from front page

she has to face the fact that the Irish struggle will not go away and that she cannot forever distort the situation in our country.

"What her government is doing in our country is wrong. The Irish people have the right as a nation to be free and the British government will save the British people and the Irish people from a continuation of our ongoing tragedy if they act now to resolve the issue.

"Many of you people here tonight are involved with labour and socialist politics. Irish republicanism is a philosophy in which the nationalist and socialist dimensions are the two sides of the one coin. Sinn Fein has socialist objectives and is developing and winning support for its socialist politics.

"The acid-test of commitment to socialism in both Britain and Ireland is to be found in one's attitudes to the issue of Irish self-determination. In Ireland, you can't be a socialist without being a separ-

atist. In Britain, you can't be a socialist if you condone, support or ignore the continuing colonial stranglehold which the British government maintains over our country.

"The leadership of the Labour Party is a disgrace to the proud history and ideology of socialism. The only contact which the majority of Irish nationalists have had with the Labour Party until recently was Merlyn Rees, Roy Mason and Don Concannon. Merlyn Rees is infamous in nationalist Ireland as the man who bowed to the loyalist UWC neo-fascist strike. Roy Mason strutted among the natives, a political pygmy with his safari suit. And Don Concannon who made his disgraceful visit to the bedside of Bobby Sands, IRA Volunteer, freedom fighter and Irish MP.

"The invitation to us to visit London, and the visit by Ken Livingstone, Cathy Bundred and Steve Bundred to Belfast, has done a lot to rectify this situation. This meeting tonight has further helped this development. It is our contention that, in socialist terms,



Fight fire with fire!  
contd. from front page

through Dewsbury after a series of racist attacks culminating in a pig's head being placed in the Batley Carr mosque. July and August 1980 saw more attacks in Savile Town, a national minority area, during Ramadan. On 30 June this year, 200 Asian youths held a protest against racist attacks. On the weekend of 24/25 July there were further attacks. A gang of racists emerged from the Scarborough Hotel and assaulted five Asian

youths, one of whom was admitted to hospital with a fractured skull. Instead of arresting the racists, whose car number had been reported to them, the police raided an Asian home at 4 a.m. on Monday and arrested three Asian men.

On Monday evening 700 people marched in protest from Savile Town towards the Dewsbury Police Station. Police blocked the way and set dogs on black people.

When it was reported that the local mosque, a centre for

socialism in Ireland can only be secured when we have independence and that a precondition for the emancipation of Irish workers is the severing of the connection between Britain and Ireland.

"This is also essential for the freedom of the British working-class. No nation that enslaves another can itself be free. The same methods used by the British ruling class against us will be used by them against you.

"Plastic bullets which have murdered 14 Irish people including 7 children have been issued to the British police for use against disaffected sections of your people, the blacks, the unemployed and alienated youth, and Kenneth Newman, who learned his strategies from the RUC, is now in charge of the police in London.

"We wish comradeship and express solidarity with British workers and your three million unemployed, but we emphasise as the vital principle of our political base the need of separating Ireland from England and making it absolutely independent.



# BOOK REVIEW : HAND ON THE SUN

HAND ON THE SUN

BY Tariq Mehmood

"To hold a people down forever is like putting a hand on the sun."

Written on a wall in El Salvador

Tariq Mehmood, well known as one of the Bradford 12 defendants, has written a readable and moving novel based on his experiences as part of the Asian community in Bradford in the '60s and '70s.

Black people will readily identify with the graphic picture it portrays of life in racist Britain. For white people, it provides a rare insight into the life faced by black people here - a vivid picture which adds meaning to the statistic of 200 people deported from this

country every month - a picture which conveys some of the anger, fear and frustration of being black in Britain.

The novel begins in a Bradford comprehensive school where young Asians are forced to engage in daily skirmishes with white pupils, culminating in full-scale racial fights. Focussing on Jalib, a young Pakistani who comes to Britain to join his father, the story moves from the school to his subsequent life on the dole - a life filled with boredom and frustration as he and his friends seek some purpose in their lives. The ever-present anger comes to the surface with events like the early morning raid by the immigration authorities on Jalib's home and the attack on a young

Asian boy by skinheads. Such acts of racism on top of everyday racist harassment act as a stimulus for the youth to break out of their seeming inability to fight back, and mark the beginnings of some sort of collective resistance.

Slowly, the youth begin to get together, inspired by the militancy of the young people in Southall after the murder of Gurdip Singh Chaggar. They take part in the march protesting against the fascists in 1976 - a march supported by all sections of the Asian community. They soon reject the traditional leadership however, a leadership which leads the anti-fascists into the town centre, while the fascists are on the streets of Manningham. At this time the youth become the focus of resis-

tance but it is not resistance in a vacuum, and their links with past traditions of struggle are vividly portrayed in the person of the old freedom fighter, Dalair Singh.

Against this theme of a community constantly oppressed by racism, the novel takes up some of the conflicts within the community. Movingly described is the love affair between Shaheen and Jalib. Shaheen is being pressed by her parents to marry a boy they have chosen for her from Pakistan. She has to face up to contradictory pressures - her love for Jalib, her love and loyalty towards her parents, and her desire not to break away from her community. At the end of the day these conflicts are seen to be secondary to the contradiction between

the whole community and racist British society. This is shown most clearly when Shaheen realises that whatever else she might do she cannot contact the Home Office to stop her prospective husband from coming in - that her people have a right to live in this country, and she solves her problem independently without going outside of the community.

Given the racist nature of Britain and the small amount of literature available from the national minority communities, this novel has the unusual advantage of being easy to obtain (published as it is by Penguin). But above all, it is a political novel, a novel which speaks from within the black community in Britain, and everyone should read it.

# BOOK REVIEW : WHITE LAW

Review of Paul Gordon's  
WHITE LAW: Racism in the Police,  
Courts and Prisons  
Pluto Press 1983 pb £3.95

In the colonies the British police and British-trained native force was encountered as an occupying force, quite literally as the enforcement arm of the white establishment.

The experience of black people with the police and judicial process within Britain has done little to alter that perception; as the Manchester Black Parents' Association said, Moss Side Police Station "has long been regarded by the black community as the operational base of a racist army of occupation". p.31

Herein lies the strength of Gordon's work: its narrative, a descriptive indictment of racism in the police, courts and prisons, describes a whole racist process whereby black national minority people are subject to an all-too familiar litany of abuse, maltreatment and assault at the hands of a coercive arm of the state as they enforce laws designed to

keep black people out and constantly challenge the rights of others to citizenship rights.

The experience of St Pauls, Southall, Handsworth, Stoke Newington, Liverpool 8, Brixton and Chapelton are not isolated, localised aberrations of 'bad apple' police initiatives: the State underwrites a system that is based on racist principles and practice. Upon arrival the process begins: "The whole system of immigration control is based upon discrimination," Peter Scott, QC, for the Home Office informs us. "It is of the essence of the Immigration Act that people will be discriminated against on the grounds of race or nationality and it is the function of certain officials to ensure that discrimination is effective." p.93. As state racism defines the 'problem' as the presence of black people and not the racist response of white society it maintains there is a management problem; 'they' have to be controlled.

British immigration controls

have always involved internal as well as external controls as other state agencies - social security, hospitals, housing departments - question immigration status and entitlement to 'state benefits'. Thus it is not only overt surveillance and passport raids, such as that at Main Gas in London, or the manipulation of categories and rights of citizenship but the effects of a sustained pattern of suspicion, discrimination and attack from state racism that are felt by whole communities. Communities who have "brought to this country vigorous cultures of resistance, cultures forged in the context of direct imperialist repression and which have been developed to meet repression here". p.139.

During the uprisings of 81, in the streets of over 30 towns and cities, the police were "not simply the most readily accessible symbol of authority of the state, but its clearest expression in the lives of the 'never employed'". p.84.

Examples of police maltreatment

and indifference, racist abuse, harassment, assault, fabricated confession often under duress and unexplained deaths in police custody pepper the book. All too often the headline is "Another Black man has died in custody" (Caribbean Times 20.5.83). Of the 55 deaths in police custody in 1982, 30 were officially designated as misadventure, 8 suicide. Be it whitewash enquiries (if held), judges' discretionary interpretations of immigration laws or stiffer sentences for black accused, the whole legal process of the state plays its part in the effort to criminalise and discipline black national minority communities.

The Southall trials of 1979-80, Thornton Heath, Bradford 12 and the trials arising from the 1981 Uprisings illustrate the extent to which the state is prepared to 'adapt' the rules of criminal procedure. As Gordon states: "That the liberal notion of the courts and the legal system as impartial bulwark between the state and citizen is a myth, is highlighted by the experience

of the black community." p.116.

The martyred George Jackson once wrote, "the ultimate expression of law is not order - it's prison" for black prisoners the racism used to intimidate and control, the assaults and liquid 'cosh'. Within such an inherently racist and brutal totalitarian environment, black prisoners express increasing solidarity and resistance in such major prison risings as Hull (1976) and Gartree (1978). A prison report highlighted concern that black prisoners and Irish POWs were "instrumental in creating an atmosphere of unrest and instability in which prisoners were encouraged to challenge the authority of management and staff". p.119.

In his review of institutional conveyor-belt racism, Gordon is successful in refuting Scarman's assertion that there is no institutional racism in Britain. The book's virtue lies in the fact that Gordon has systematically drawn together and condensed into 150 pages a massive amount of evidence.

Aire Valley Strike  
No To Slave Labour!

The three month old strike of 21 Asian workers at Aire Valley Yarns, Farsley near Bradford, is over. The workers at Aire Valley had begun to organise a union to fight for better pay and conditions. They came out on strike on March 14, 1983, when their shop steward, Liaquat Ali, was sacked for organising the T&GWU branch.

For three months, the strikers maintained a 24-hour picket outside the factory, resisted management and police intimidation and violence. The Strike Committee organised substantial support, particularly in the local black community which culminated in the mass rally and demonstration held on June 18. Their determination and militancy has now forced management to back down on all the strikers' general demands. Management have recognised the union and agreed to renegotiate pay. Three men however, seen as the leaders, have not yet got their jobs back. At the time of going to press, Liaquat Ali had still not heard the result of the industrial tribunal. Two others, Suleiman and Malik, are taking their case to arbitration.

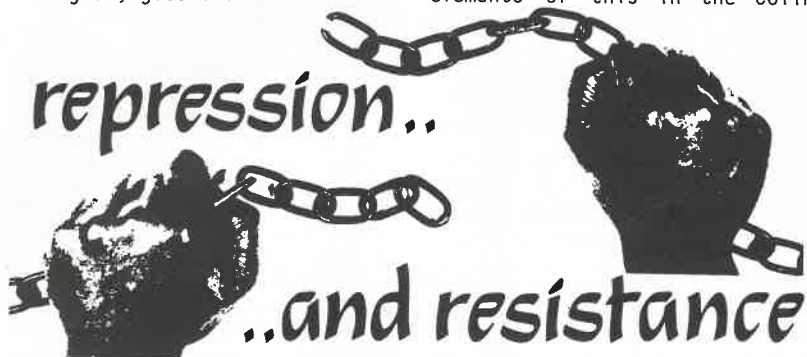
Colin Roach  
Stoke Newington and Hackney  
Defence Campaign

The campaign for an independent inquiry into the death of Colin Roach in Stoke Newington police station, continues. Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, recently refused the demand for an inquiry and the Roach Family Support Committee is now taking

the campaign to the European Parliament.

MORE ARRESTS

Meanwhile the struggle to defend those arrested for demanding the truth about Colin's death, on the streets of Stoke Newington, goes on.



On July 24, a picket was held outside Pentonville Prison where Daniel Sylvester and Cyrus Noor are imprisoned. Both were sent down because of their fight to get the truth. The picket demanded their release and the dropping of all charges against those arrested in the campaign.

At a court picket held on July 27, by the Stoke Newington and Hackney Defence Campaign, a young black supporter, Gillian, was arrested. She was seized by police, thrown in a van and punched in the face. At the same picket, another young black supporter, Asela was also arrested and punched. Gillian has now been charged with obstruction and Asela's case has been referred to the juvenile bureau.

The Stoke Newington and Hackney Defence Campaign points out: "These arrests are just the latest in a series of attacks on the Defence Campaign and its

work in publicising racist policing in Hackney. This attack is led by Kenneth Newman, London's police chief, who in his first annual report, spoke of "groups that trow for issues which provide a cloak for drug trading and the movement of stolen goods. There may be elements of this in the Colin

Roach case."

The latest tactic used by the Stoke Newington police in their attack on the black community is to move in their dog patrol. According to the Metropolitan police newspaper, 'The Job', a special dog unit "will become a permanent feature of policing in that area." Already two local black people, Mr Knight and Mr Harry Hazelwood, have been so badly bitten by police dogs that they needed hospital treatment.

HAS THE NEW CROSS FIRE  
CLAIMED ANOTHER VICTIM?

Even now 2½ years after the New Cross Fire tragedy another victim has probably been claimed by it. We regret having to report that Anthony Berbeck who survived the fire was found dead from multiple injuries at the bottom of a block of flats in South East London.

Anthony lost two close friends in the fire and was greatly affected by the tragedy. He, like many of the youth in the area, was scarred for life and it is almost certain that either directly or indirectly the fire helped to cause his untimely death.

Anthony's death helps to highlight the lasting legacy of the tragedy the repercussions of which continue to be felt every day in our community.

(Thanks to 'Black Voice', paper of the Black Unity and Freedom Party.)

COURT VICTORY

A victory was won in the Central Criminal Court on August 9, when four black men were acquitted, on the directions of a judge, of carrying petrol bombs and conspiring to injure police officers in Notting Hill last year. A fifth man was found guilty on the conspiracy charge. Anthony Francis, aged 17, denied in court that he had made the statements the police produced in which, they said, he admitted making petrol bombs.

This trial was the most serious arising from an attack by police on All Saints Road on April 20 last year. A total of 30 people were arrested and other cases have been heard in magistrates' courts.

All Saints Road is regarded as a 'community street' by many local black people. Because of this on April 20 the police used it to make a trial run with their new riot gear issued after the Scarman report. They made a baton charge down the street wearing flame-proof overalls with no identification.

Frank Crichlow, owner of the Mangrove Club, in which the five men were arrested, commented:

"The only reason it was done so viciously was because they couldn't be individually identified." Windows and equipment at the Mangrove were smashed by police.

The area has a history of resistance to the police, particularly the Mangrove which has been repeatedly attacked. In 1971 a defence campaign won a major victory when charges of riot and affray were dropped on nine people connected with the Mangrove. Again in 1976, Frank Crichlow and five others were acquitted on drugs charges.

## New Era Books

White Law: Racism in the Police, Courts and Prisons. Paul Gordon £3.95 + 27p p&p

Hand on the Sun: Tariq Mehmood. £1.75 + 27p p&p

Boys from the Blackstuff: The award-winning BBC-TV series. Keith Miles. £1.50 + 27p p&p

An Outline History of China Edited by Bai Shouyi, Foreign Languages Press, Beijing £4.60 + 95p p&p

IRIS - July 1983: The Republican Magazine £1.50 + 27p p&p

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# SPEECH OF PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG

KIM IL SUNG

LET US SHATTER IMPERIALIST  
MOVES TOWARDS AGGRESSION  
AND WAR AND SAFEGUARD PEACE  
AND INDEPENDENCE

Esteemed delegates,  
Comrades and friends,

The World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace which opened focussing great expectations and interest of progressive journalists and people the world over, is going on successfully thanks to the lofty co-operative spirit and sincere efforts of you delegates.

Our people are very happy that here at our capital city of Pyongyang where the Anti-US World Journalists' Conference was held 14 years ago, another global meeting of progressive journalists has been convoked to oppose imperialism, safeguard peace and strengthen friendship and solidarity among peoples.

Allow me to welcome warmly all of you delegates who have come from different continents carrying with you noble ideas of anti-imperialism, friendship and peace and warm feelings of amity towards our people.

It is of great significance that world progressive men and women of the press are gathered together to promote fraternity, exchange experience and discuss common struggle tasks and action programme. This world conference of journalists will be an important occasion in shattering imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war, defending global peace and security and achieving the people's cause of Chajusong.

You journalist delegates and men of the press from various countries attending the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, are close friends and dependable comrades-in-arms of our people. Progressive people of the press throughout the world have fought with our people in the same ranks against imperialism for independence and have worked actively to support our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the building of socialism. During the Month of Joint Struggle against US Imperialism when our people are marking the 30th anniversary of the historic victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, numerous foreign journalist delegates and people of the press are in our country to condemn US imperialism and raise the voices of justice for peace and independence. This is a tremendous support and encouragement for our people.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the justice and peace-loving progressive people of the press of the world for their positive support and encouragement for our people's revolutionary cause.

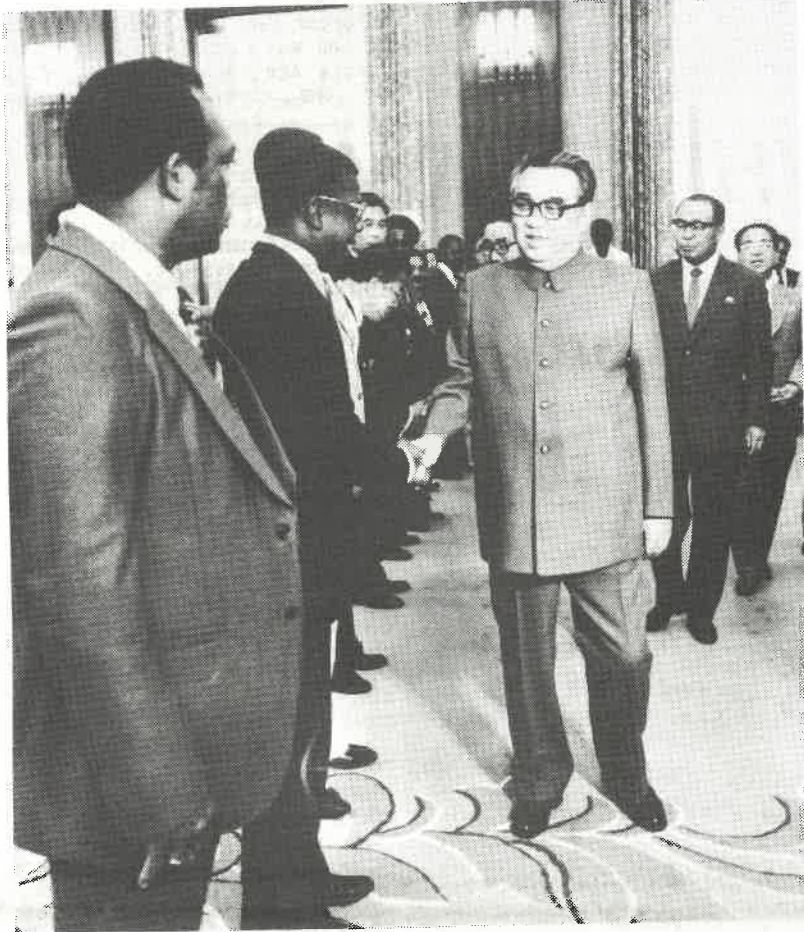
Comrades and friends,

The world situation is more complicated and strained now than ever before. Owing to the imperialist moves towards aggression and war, peace is being disturbed in many parts of the globe, the danger of a new war increased and the sovereignty of countries and nations violated.

US imperialists who seek world hegemony are openly resorting to the "policy of strength"; they are expanding armaments and reinforcing their armed forces of aggression on a large scale, while at the same time scheming to strengthen the NATO, an aggressive military bloc, deploy new types of nuclear weapons in Europe and increase military bases of aggression

The following is the full text of the speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the grand banquet he generously hosted for all the delegates to the World Conference of Journalists at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of July 3rd. "Let us shatter imperialist moves towards aggression and war and safeguard peace and independence" gave profound guidance to the Conference and is a powerful document giving leadership to the anti-imperialist struggle, the peace movement and progressive journalists throughout the world. In this speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave important teachings on the role of journalists, the link between the fight for peace and the struggle against imperialism and the relationship between the situation in Korea and world imperialist strategy.

On the proposal of the delegations from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the speech was adopted as an official document of the Conference. It is arousing great interest throughout the world.



President Kim Il Sung meets with delegates to the World Conference of Journalists at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean. US and other imperialists are intensifying aggressive activities to unleash a new war in various areas of the world. In the Middle East and Southern Africa the imperialists are instigating Zionists and South African racists to increase aggressions and interventions and in Central America, they are perpetrating heinous armed intervention and subversive activities against the countries which have achieved national independence and go along the road to independence against imperialism.

US imperialists' new war moves are assuming a very grave and dangerous character in the Far East, which includes our country. In accordance with their aggressive Asian strategy, they are expanding their military bases in and around south Korea and bringing in a huge amount of nuclear weapons and other sophisticated means of war, while hastening the formation of a US-Japanese-south Korea triangular military alliance. US imperialists who have stationed their armed forces of aggression more than 40,000 strong in south Korea and shipped in over 1,000 nuclear weapons and many other weapons of mass destruction are staging one large-scale war exercise after another against the northern half of our Republic. Of late they are trying to deploy in south Korea even neutron weapons which are causing the unanimous protest and denunciation of the world's people. Thus south Korea has now become a most dangerous powder magazine and a US base of nuclear war. And in our country there has been created an extremely tense situation which may spark off a war at any moment.

Because of US-led imperialists' activities, the world's people are at the crossroad to war or peace, to enslavement or independence. To oppose aggression and war and safeguard peace and independence is the most urgent and solemn task now confronting the progressive people throughout the world.

It is the unanimous desire of the people to live peacefully in a world free from aggression and war, and subjugation and oppression. Only when peace is ensured, can the peoples of all countries successfully build a new, blissful society with their creative labour.

Averting war and safeguarding peace is a particularly urgent problem for the peoples of newly emerging countries. Political independence already achieved by these peoples is only the first step towards the complete national independence and the building of a new society. Political independence can be firmly safeguarded and consolidated only when it is guaranteed by economic independence. For newly-emerging peoples to consolidate their national independence and build a new, happy society, they must eliminate the famine and poverty left over by colonialists and build a firm independent national economy. The people need not war but peace in building a new society. When a lasting world peace is guaranteed, newly-emerging peoples can succeed in promoting their struggle for the complete independence of their countries and the building of a new society.

World peace can be ensured and safeguarded only through the struggle against imperialism.

All the peace-loving people of the world should unite closely under the banner of indepen-

dence against imperialism and wage a resolute struggle against imperialist moves for aggression and war. They should make a concentrated attack particularly on US imperialists, the main force of aggression and war and the heinous strangler of peace and independence, and thus prevent them from recklessly invading other countries and igniting war. The world's people should strive to check and frustrate US and other imperialists' manoeuvres for expansion of armaments and reinforcement of armed forces and compel them to withdraw their aggressive military bases and armed forces from other countries. They should also strive to break up all military blocs, establish and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in many areas of the world, and realise the general and complete disarmament.

The world's people should fight vigorously for freedom and independence to liquidate all manner of colonialism and domination, achieve the complete, ultimate liberation of nations, and hold fast to Chajusong, thus making the whole world independent. It is not until the independence of the whole world is realised that the danger of war will be completely removed and a durable peace ensured on the globe, and humanity will be able to enjoy a happy life to their hearts' content in a safe and prosperous world.

Progressive men of the press are righteous fighters striving to oppose all social evils and injustices and to realise the people's aspirations and desires. They should fight determinedly against imperialist moves towards aggression and war and in defence of peace and independence, so as to fulfil their lofty mission and function assigned them by history and the people at the present time.

The pens in the hands of progressive men of the press should be a mighty weapon against imperialists, and their writings should serve as letters of denunciation against the enemies of peace. Progressive men of the press the world over should sharply expose the imperialist activities for expansion of armaments and reinforcement of armed forces and scathingly condemn the unpardonable crimes of US imperialists who are bent on driving mankind into nuclear holocaust. They should lay bare the aggressive nature and crafty neocolonialist methods of imperialism, strongly oppose its ideological and cultural penetration and all manner of reactionary propaganda and decisively crush the enemy's reactionary ideological offensive with a revolutionary counteroffensive.

They should disseminate to the world the just struggles of the peoples fighting against imperialism and for peace and independence and raise the voices of international solidarity and make every possible effort to render positive support and encouragement to the fighting peoples.

Friendship and solidarity are the common aspirations of the peoples fighting for peace and independence and a sure guarantee of victory. The progressive

people of the world can fully realise their desires and ideals only when they firmly unite politically and have close economic and technological co-operation by strengthening their bonds of friendship under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Through their activities, progressive people of the press should create favourable international conditions for the unity and co-operation of the world's progressive people and widely introduce and propagandise the achievements and experiences gained by the people in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the building of a new society.

If progressive men and women of the press in all countries are to discharge their noble mission and role, they should increase their unity and co-operation. Based on their lofty ideas of friendship, solidarity and co-operation, they should visit each other, share experiences, strengthen solidarity, and closely co-operate and keep pace with each other in their professional activities.

Newly-emerging peoples are now achieving great successes in their endeavours to build a new society and have many good experiences and techniques for mutual exchange and co-operation. Progressive men of the press should give wide publicity to the successes and experiences gained by the people in the building of a new society and thus contribute actively to developing economic and technological interchange and co-operation among newly-emerging nations and establishing a prosperous, new world.

It is the consistent foreign policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fight imperialism, safeguard peace and independence and increase friendship and solidarity with the peoples of all countries.

As in the past, so in the future, the Korean people will firmly adhere to their steadfast anti-imperialist stand and fight positively to oppose US imperialist activities for aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

Our people will actively support and encourage all the peoples who are fighting on the anti-imperialist front for a common goal. We strongly support the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including those in the Middle East, Southern Africa and Central America, who are fighting to oppose imperialism and all dominating forces, attain national independence and build a new society; we



World Conference of Journalists in plenary session.

express firm solidarity with the European peoples in their struggle to ease tension and ensure peace and security in Europe.

The struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification is a major link in the whole chain of the struggle to check and frustrate US imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and war and to safeguard world peace and security. The withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the reunification of Korea is the only way to elimin-

*continued on page 5*



# Asian Journalist on "Kim Il Sung's brilliant revolution"



Robert Govender is the Editor of the "Asian Times", a popular weekly paper serving the Asian national minority communities in Britain. He attended the recent World Conference of Journalists in Pyongyang and has contributed his impressions to "Class Struggle". We are pleased to print them below.

Early last month I attended the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a dual capacity: as a delegate representing the "Asian Times" and as a reporter.

An Indian born in South Africa, I had never visited Asia before. For me personally it was an historic moment as I set foot on the continent of my ancestors. It was even more inspiring as I drove with my friendly guide from Pyongyang Airport to our hotel in the city centre.

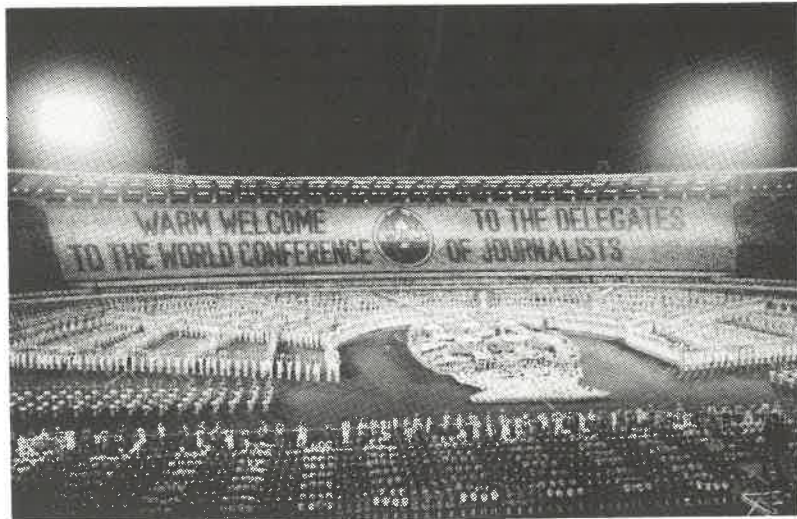
The countryside was spotlessly clean, a vast expanse of lush green stretching in an orderly fashion as far as the eye could see. There were rice fields, varieties of vegetables and beautifully planned orchards. The well-constructed houses of the farmers were pleasantly decorated. All the people we saw en route were neatly dressed, looked well fed and healthy. The children, particularly, were not only physically well developed but among the best dressed I have seen anywhere, even in advanced societies.

Like most socialist societies a great deal of care, attention and resources are lavished on the children who are the pride and joy of Korean society. The girls wore neat cotton frocks with their hair decorated with flowers, and the boys white shirts, blue pants and red scarves, the symbol of Kim Il Sung's brilliant revolution. We got waves from the girls and friendly salutes from the boys. The adults, too, gave us a very warm welcome.

For one who has been quite used to seeing Asian cities on television, with their crowds of pathetic beggars, poorly dressed and malnourished people, dirty streets and overcrowded slums, Pyongyang was a revelation. I have never been a chauvinist, but my instant reaction as I came into contact with one of the most highly developed civilisations in the world, with neat broad, pleasant tree-lined streets and vast splendidly designed buildings ranging from palaces of culture, universities, schools, hospitals, children's and maternity clinics to libraries, hotels, halls of learning and well-stocked shops brimming with vegetables, fruit, meat, fish and a variety of other consumer goods, was one of unashamed pride at the

achievements of the Korean people. Here was a small nation which had in the short space of a decade liberated itself from the hated Japanese colonial occupation, and inflicted one of the most humiliating defeats ever on the mightiest military powers on earth, the USA.

The Americans totally destroyed Pyongyang with their bombs. It is reckoned that more bombs



50,000 Pyongyang schoolchildren and youth spell out the message of the Korean people.

were dropped on North Korea than on Europe in the entire Second World War. But the hard working and creatively intelligent Korean people, inspired by the man they called The Great Leader Kim Il Sung, rebuilt Pyongyang which today bears not a single scar of American bombing.

Pyongyang is remarkable for a once-devastated city. Even though the bombing of Germany and England was slight in comparison, one can still see evidence of war ruins in the large cities of Germany and England, including Berlin, Bonn, London and Coventry. But so thorough has the reconstruction been in the North Korean cities - especially Pyongyang - you will be hard put to find such traces.

Pyongyang and its surroundings combine some of the most productive agricultural co-operatives in the world with the busiest factories, which ensure there is no shortage of consumer goods; all achieved with a regard for the environment which can be a model for some so-called advanced societies. Industry and farms are separated from each other and these, in turn, are separated from residential areas.

All the delegates to the Conference, even those from right-wing Asian and European countries, were unanimously agreed that if ever the rest of Asia - or for that matter the developing world - wanted a model for their own development, they will find it in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Now, sadly, all the gains made by Kim Il Sung's revolution are threatened by American imperial-

ism in alliance with the puppet regime in south Korea. After the 1950-53 war it was expected that the two Koreas would be allowed to reunify peacefully under a single national banner. This was also the hope of many in the international community, but the Americans with their puppets in south Korea sabotaged this.

It is not realised by the rest of the world that the Americans have actually built an impenetrable wall dividing the southern part of Korea - which is virtually their colony and run by their satraps who have a brutal and murderous record of repression - from the north.

The Americans know that any action against Korea will spark off another world war, but they continue to behave irresponsibly as the Declaration of the World Conference of Journalists observed:

"In accordance with the US strategy of world supremacy the moves to establish an aggressive tripartite military alliance has reached the final stage in the north east Asian region, and huge military forces and weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons are amassed

in and around south Korea. The United States has turned south Korea into its colony and military base and a springboard of aggression and war in the Far East, continuously waging large-scale combined military exercises with Japan and south Korea. Recently the US imperialists staged their 'Global Shield 83' military exercise by mobilising the huge US armed forces in the Pacific Region."

The Conference also drew attention to US imperialism's activities in South Africa and Namibia where it is ranged powerfully on the side of the apartheid racists, its violation of the sovereignty of a number of Latin American states, particularly Nicaragua, to its attempts to turn the Indian Ocean into another nuclear lake, and its propping up of the Zionist state presently engaged in a genocidal war against the Palestinians and other Arab peoples.

But its principal contribution was to highlight the danger of a nuclear war in Asia. Another part of the resolution expressed its full support for the Korean people in their struggle to secure peace in the Korean peninsula and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Conference demanded that the US administration "stop at once its new war exercises in south Korea, withdraw its troops, nuclear weapons and all other means of war therefrom, and dismantle its military base as this might provoke a nuclear war".

The Conference also expressed its "firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle against the 'two Koreas' plot devised by the US imperialists and their stooges, and for national reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo".

It is worth pointing out that the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace was attended by 163 delegations and delegates from 113 countries and 16 international organisations. Imperialism and its agents should take note that some of their irresponsible operations which are designed to provoke another world war will not escape the closest scrutiny and exposure from the world press.

## Kim Il Sung Speech

continued from page 4

ate the source of war and maintain peace in Korea and the Far East and, further, ensure global peace and security.

The main obstacle in the way of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification at present is the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist army of aggression and the US interference in our internal affairs. If US imperialists pull out of south Korea and stop meddling in our own business, the people of north and south Korea would join hands and reunify the country peacefully by their own efforts. With the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people, we will force the US imperialist

aggression army out of south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, so as to realise the national aspiration and, at the same time, carry out our important mission in the international cause of independence against imperialism.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will strive to strengthen their unity with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and other progressive people of the world and to promote the relations of friendship and co-operation with all countries which are friendly towards our country.

The Korean men of the press, in firm unity with their progressive foreign colleagues, will wage a resolute struggle to make an active contribution to humanity in the sacred common

cause of building a new world, free of imperialism, colonialism, aggression and war.

Progressive men of the press are proud pioneers of the times and brave public and political figures. The world's progressive people of the press should firmly unite under the banner of anti-imperialism, friendship and peace and carry on vigorous revolutionary writing activities thereby making the voices of justice ring out more loudly throughout the globe.

I heartily wish you delegates and the progressive men and women of the press all over the world a great success in your work, and here at this place overflowing with revolutionary ardour and friendship, may I propose a toast:

to the triumph of the cause

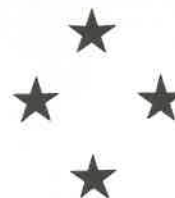
of independence against imperialism;

to the lasting peace and security of the world;

to the friendship and solidarity of the world's peace-lovers;

to the health of you delegates and the world's progressive people of the press and;

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.



## Joan Robinson

Professor Joan Robinson died on August 5 at the age of 79. One of the world's most pre-eminent economists, she spent her entire academic life at Cambridge and was Professor of Economics from 1965-1971. A string of academic honours were bestowed upon her culminating in 1979, when she became the first woman to be an Honorary Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. From the early 1930's onwards, she wrote a series of important works such as "Economics of Imperfect Competition", "The Accumulation of Capital" and "Economic Philosophy".

Although never a Marxist, Professor Robinson always strove to make a progressive contribution. In particular she supported the socialist countries, seeing in them the real "economic miracles" of the century. She frequently spoke of her travels in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the brilliant successes of Kim Il Sung's original economic theories that had built a modern society on the ruins of war. She was also a great friend of China, and until her death was Vice-President of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding.

We convey our condolences to Professor Robinson's family and friends.

## AMANDLA in South Africa

Amandla Kitson, the daughter of South African political prisoner David Kitson, visited South Africa in July and August to see her father and meet with other leaders of the liberation movement. Amandla was accompanied by Labour Member of the European Parliament, Richard Balfe. David Kitson was imprisoned when Amandla was 18 months old, and this visit coincided with her 21st birthday.

Amandla herself is a tireless campaigner outside South Africa House, and on behalf of all oppressed people. She was recently arrested outside South Africa House and charged with obstruction and indecent language. The indecent language was: "This is British justice, this is what they do to you when you demonstrate against apartheid."



The last time that Amandla was in South Africa she received a lot of media attention. She commented: "The white people were scared of me yet from the black people I received nothing but warmth."

Amandla and Richard Balfe visited Winnie Mandela, wife of incarcerated ANC leader Nelson Mandela, on South African Women's Day.



# A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

"Class Struggle" Correspondent

The scene in Hyde Park on 25th June was a depressing one. Some 20,000 people had assembled for a rally and silent march 'in memory of 2 million unborn children killed under the Abortion Act' which was organised by the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child and the group Life. The rally was addressed by such undisputed 'experts' in the field of female sexuality and pregnancy as Malcolm Muggeridge, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, and Mother Theresa of Calcutta (who in the event could not be there).

A group of counter-demonstrators from the National Abortion Campaign and other women's groups provided 'a small but vocal opposition' (in the words of a TV news commentator). We situated ourselves at the Marble Arch entrance to the park and, with placards, leaflets and slo-

gans, harangued the members of SPUC and Life as they walked into the park. We had a substantial amount of support from passers-by, a welcome relief from the torrents of quite disgusting abuse hurled at us by the protestors. We were spat on, told that our mothers should have aborted us, and sprinkled with holy water, presumably to prevent us from staining the 'pure' souls of the marchers around us.

While the rally was in progress, we made our way around the park in order to accompany the marchers as they walked silently to Jubilee Gardens.

The march was led by a contingent of people with various handicaps - some physical, some mental - who I felt were being paraded as examples of people that we, the pro-abortionists, would have aborted, Nazi-fashion, as imperfect foetuses.

This assumption, repeated several times during the rally, is so blatantly untrue as to prove these anti-abortion groups not just capable of bending the truth, but of lying, and must throw into doubt all the literature they produce.

The entire emphasis of the argument in favour of abortion is that it gives women the opportunity to choose at the very outset of pregnancy, regardless of their race or class or of any information they might have about the state of the foetus, whether or not to continue that pregnancy. Any ghastly 'selection' procedure as to what is or is not a 'fit' baby does not enter into our argument. It is quite simply a woman's right to choose - a fundamental choice which groups such as SPUC and Life would take it upon themselves to deny us.

The rest of the march was made up of large numbers of church

groups, of nuns and priests and male MPs and of white comfortable middle class people never likely to understand the desperation which can face an unwillingly pregnant woman with no money and no job.

As the march was a silent one, we were able to make quite a significant amount of noise - chanting slogans and singing. We were surrounded by police and kept entirely separate from the protestors. We were allowed to walk with the march on the pavement until just past Piccadilly when the police suddenly prevented us from going any further by herding us up a dead-end side street and forming a human chain across the entrance, imprisoning us. There were 23 policemen holding 22 of us. We continued to shout slogans and to give leaflets to passers-by but were threatened with arrest if we attempted to leave.

We were finally allowed to go an hour or so later when most of the march had passed.

I was left with a feeling of depressed incredulity that so many people should be so naive and/or so cruel. The fact that they regard us, the pro-abortionists, as murderers is a sad indication of their view of women - that an unformed embryo is of more importance than the life of a woman. They close their eyes to the inevitable effect of making abortion illegal. It is not something that will simply go away. It will once again become the cruel and ignorant butchery that it was before the 1967 Act, when thousands of women died and were horribly maimed by unskilled and unscrupulous abortionists working for vast sums in horrific conditions. Quite obviously, the SPUC and Life would like a return to those famous 'Victorian values' we have all heard so much about recently. I sincerely hope that there are more of us who want to go forward.

## Solidarity amongst Celtic Nations

David Dinsmore, Scottish political prisoner, sent the following letter to "Class Struggle" from Longriggend Remand Unit.

A Charaid,

Throughout history imperial powers have always sought to "divide and rule", a technique that gave England one of the largest and most oppressive empires ever seen. That empire, is all but gone now, as nation after nation have risen up and smashed their chains of enslavement. But like a wounded animal, England defends with a renewed ferocity the remnants of her empire. In her death throes she still employs the technique of "divide and rule", to keep a grip on the last of her colonies. Ireland, Wales and Scotland were among England's first acquisitions

and despite a bloody history of resistance, it is these Celtic nations, that remain as the last of the empire.

In Ireland the war of liberation is being fought. British troops occupy the north of the country while a puppet government that toes the British line sits in the south.

In Scotland an industrial desert is being created, while the natural resources of our country are pillaged to pay for the military build-up of the London government.

Scotland and Ireland have so much in common: our Celtic origins, culture and language; 1,000 years of English attempts to dominate and destroy us. Through history we were natural allies. In the 14th century, Edward Bruce, the brother of

Scotland's great Liberator Robert Bruce, landed in Ireland at the head of an army to fight alongside the Irish against the English occupation. At the Battle of Culloden in the 18th century, Irishmen fought shoulder to shoulder with the Scots against the forces of the English crown. The 18th century also saw the formation of the United Scotsman and United Irishman societies which were the forerunners of modern republicanism in both our lands. This century we have seen Ireland rise up against the oppressor, while Scotland, despite the upsurge of republican feeling under MacLean's leadership in the early 20's, has remained in her chains. Today young Scots face a choice of joining the British army or a life on the dole. They are

used as cannon-fodder for England's war against the Irish people. England divides the Celtic nations and continues to rule.

It is the duty of every socialist and nationalist to support self-determination for both the Irish and Scottish people. In both our lands the working class is oppressed both as a nation and as a class, and therefore the class and the national struggles are one.

I call on the Celtic nations to unite in a fight against English imperialism. SMASH THE BRITISH STATE! VICTORY TO THE SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEOPLE!

David Dinsmore, Scottish Republican Prisoner, National Secretary, Scottish Republican Socialist Party.

## Arrested Again

"Class Struggle" correspondent.

After over 80 days of remand on trumped-up charges of parcel-bombing, David Dinsmore (National Secretary of the Scottish Republican Socialist Party - SRSP) was finally given bail on Thursday 4th August.

Following the wave of police harassment of the SRSP (see "Class Struggle" June) and the formation of a Defence Campaign, David Dinsmore was swamped with messages of support from all over the world. American and Breton Prisoners, organisations such as the US 'Irish Northern Aid', GIFAC, the Edinburgh Irish Solidarity Committee, RCL and Breton Separatists as well as individuals from the Isle of Man, Brittany, USA, Canada, Wales, Scotland, England and Ireland, all pledged their support for the defence of David Dinsmore and the SRSP.

This tremendous international support and the total lack of any evidence against David Dinsmore made it impossible for the police to block the demand that David be released on bail. However, in a vicious act of harassment, David Dinsmore and Alistair Tennant (ex-parliamentary candidate for the SRSP) were detained under the PTA only 4 days after David's release on bail. The two SRSP comrades had been to Belfast to express their solidarity with Ireland's war against British imperialism and were detained on their journey back to Scotland. David is now remanded in custody again, and Alistair is on bail but charged with an offence under the PTA. It is vital that support for the SRSP Defence Campaign continues to grow so that the police will be forced to drop the charges against David Dinsmore and end their harassment of the SRSP. Messages of support and donations should be sent to: SRSP, Box 15, 488 Great Western Road, Glasgow.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, 11 September

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF CHILE AND EL SALVADOR

Assemble 1 p.m. at Clerkenwell Green. March to Trafalgar Square. Called by the Chile Solidarity Campaign and supported by El Salvador and Nicaragua Solidarity Campaigns.

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Saturday, 17 September

DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY FOR PALESTINE

Assemble 1.15 p.m. Temple Gardens. March to Rally at Hyde Park. Organised by the Sabra and Chatilla First Anniversary Committee.

## Make the Rich Pay : A viewpoint

A longstanding reader of "Class Struggle" has sent us his opinions concerning the article in our July issue, "After the Election - Turn to the Politics of the Future". We are happy to print the letter. Whilst we would not agree with all of the Comrade's opinions, they concern issues under debate by the RCL and the broader revolutionary movement, and are a welcome and valuable contribution to that debate.

The contents are a good analysis of the current situation after the Thatcher victory in the General Election of 9th June. But does it go far enough? Our paper should in addition to analysis give leadership. The indications in the other articles of this issue of "Class Struggle" show that on Ireland, Palestine, The Philippines, South Africa and even on Wales the slogans and struggles are reported faithfully and urged onward. But about the five million unemployed (never mind the phoney Thatcher statistics) living on or below the poverty line handout; a further two million whose wages are just about at the poverty line and then contrast this with the Stock Exchange boom, the buying spree in all the shops, especially those catering for the rich; the picture of the contrast between rich and poor in Britain today is clear. The slogan from now on must be MAKE THE RICH PAY. It is their crisis, the crisis of capitalism and the loss of profits due to the success of the colonial peoples in throwing off the imperialist yoke and profit-sucking.

The workers should be inspired by the slogan that THEY NO LONGER CAN AFFORD CAPITALISM. These slogans must be translated into reality before the well organised forces of the state

herd the workers into a peculiarly British brand of fascism.

There is today about 25% overall unemployment among the workers but that means that 75% of the workers are at work and many are engaged in day-to-day class struggles that must be linked to our main slogans. That this will be a more difficult task than joining in the immediate struggles such as the Colin Roach issue and issues of deportation of unfortunate victims of the Immigration Acts is obvious. But revolutionaries are not deterred by the difficulties of struggle. Many workers who joined the CPGB, the Birch Party, the various brands of Trotskyism and also the Militant Tendency, do so because they are 'in a hurry' to see results. They also do so because the analysis and proposals we put forward are not sufficiently clear or do not yet command their attention.

There are many workers who want to see the Thatcher government swept away. There are many who are fed up with the charade of the Labour leadership election. Others are keenly questioning "The British Road to Socialism". The discussions going on as to 'what went wrong' and resulted in the Thatcher victory require a more profound answer than "After the Election". It is not difficult to say that "revolutionary communists must support the advanced organisations and anti-imperialist trends". This sidesteps the whole issue of class struggle. It also sidesteps the need to build a National Unemployed Workers Movement. The example of such a movement in the Thirties should inspire comrades today. The attacks on the Black people and other minorities is similar to the fierce attacks on the Jews then. But the Thirties struggle was

led on a class basis, not based on the struggles of the class periphery.

"Self reliance and revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle." What does it mean in fact? That we give support to those who are fighting for the liberation of Ireland, Palestine, Cyprus, Azania and so on, and put into the background the struggle for the liberation of the British working class, white, black and otherwise? But just to say this and then turn our attention to the struggles everywhere but not those under our very nose is also a form of revolutionary bankruptcy. We need today to be in the midst of all struggles. The fight for peace must not be left to the Roman Catholic Church and the middle class CND. For the struggle for peace is also a struggle to ensure that there is a future in which to build socialism. The struggle to MAKE THE RICH PAY can unite many who are feeling the pinch. Those who recognise in their daily lives the phoney drop of inflation to '3.6%'. It can unite many of the people who were formerly in small businesses and going bankrupt by the thousand, and bewilderingly joining the working class in the search for non-existent jobs. We must unite all who want a future for Britain free from the exploitation of the multinationals and the monopolies that are agents of the Reagan imperialism that is choking Britain. The international struggle also goes on. Soviet and USA imperialism are contending to try and rule the world, on earth and from space. Soviet penetration of Britain is vast but so far poorly recorded.

There is much clear thinking required and a start has been made with "After the Election". But there is much more thinking

and study required. We should endeavour to win the unemployed and the low-paid to the slogan MAKE THE RICH PAY. THE WORKERS CAN'T AFFORD THE CAPITALISTS. With the slogans of unity we can drive the movement forward both in an aggressive revolutionary style but at the same time defend those rights won in the many victories in the past working class struggles and prevent the deepening shadows of fascism indicated by the Tebbit Anti Union Laws; the Anti Terrorism Acts; the Police Bill and the Prince of Wales' drive to get the youngsters 'disciplined' in the uniforms of the fascist state. Hitler and the Brown Shirts may be dead but the spirit of fascism still lives. It is not for nothing that 'whitewash' programmes of German fascism are appearing on the TV screens and we have the fiasco of the Hitler Diaries. Capitalism has no cure for the crisis in which it finds itself and inexorably prepares for the deepening crisis and the one after the next crisis by preparing the shackles for the workers who will wish to rise in struggle. We must agitate for this and organise so that the struggle is forced on the ruling class, not by the ruling class on the rest of the people. The revolutionary way forward is indeed the only way forward, but Marxism-Leninism requires that we analyse the realities of the struggle and give leadership by raising on our banners the slogans that can lead the struggle forward.

We should rouse the workers to:

Rise like Lions after slumber  
In unvanquishable number  
Shake your chains to earth like  
dew  
Which in sleep had fallen on  
you  
Ye are many - they are few!



# BRUTAL REPRISAL IN THE PRISONS

by John Bayley.

Events subsequent to the Albany protest have shown the increasing unity and determination of prisoners in British gaols, and also the savage determination of the prison authorities to crush anyone who dares to oppose them.

As reported in the June issue of "Class Struggle", the rooftop protest was triggered by the use of the ironically-titled MUFTI (Minimum Use of Force for Tactical Intervention) squad against prisoners protesting at their work conditions. The subsequent rooftop protest was to demand parity of treatment with prisoners in northern Ireland who have won a number of concessions in recent years as a result of hunger strikes.

In a letter to the South London Irish Solidarity Committee, Irish POW, Eddie O'Neill, one of the rooftop protestors, explained that the protest had finished after the Home Office agreed, in a written statement, to three demands: that the prisoners could make contact with MPs Owen Carron and Joan Maynard; that they could have contact with Nick Davis (a reporter for 'The Guardian'); and a guarantee of the prisoners' own personal safety.

The fact that the Home Office entered into such an agreement is itself testimony to the solidarity of the other prisoners at Albany; if the prison authorities had felt able to beat the protestors off the roof they would have done so.

Immediately the protest ended, the Home Office began to take its revenge. 125 prisoners were transferred from Albany. One of the rooftop protestors at

least was given a brutal beating and a number of the others have spent long periods in solitary. However, the main instrument of Home Office revenge is hearings run by the local Boards of Visitors, which are composed of "responsible citizens" appointed by the Home Office to monitor the welfare of inmates and administer internal discipline.

At these hearings, the prisoners have no legal representation, no advance warning of the evidence against them, no right to call witnesses or to cross-examine, and no right of appeal. Needless to say, the inquisitors have no legal training or status. In short, these are kangaroo courts. At a number of prisons around the country up to 50 defendants are facing charges in these "hearings" and are being dealt draconian sentences. One of the Albany rooftop protestors, Stephen Blake, is believed to have lost 670 days remission at a hearing in Liverpool; that period cannot be shortened by parole or remission, so it is the same as a six-year sentence. The brutality and cynicism of the prison officers is vividly demonstrated by the case of Charles McGhee who, before his hearing, was being held in solitary at Lewes Prison. At his hearing at Wandsworth, he was acquitted of a charge of mutiny because he was able to point out glaring inconsistencies in the evidence of the prison officers. After his acquittal he was taken back to Lewes Prison - and put back in solitary!

The hearings are not just directed against the Albany

prisoners. As soon as news of the treatment meted out at Albany reached other prisons, protests broke out. In particular at Wormwood Scrubs there were two protests staged in June in solidarity with the Albany prisoners. This protest was put down with sanguinary violence. One of the prisoners involved at the Scrubs, Jimmy Anderson, described in a letter brought out by his solicitor, how "a riot squad numbering 60 to 80 Prison Officers charged up three different staircases and breached our positions". He was knocked unconscious and when he came round he was being carried by a dozen Prison Officers who were beating him and bouncing him down a metal staircase and through broken glass. He was then stripped naked in a punishment cell and beaten until he was unconscious again. Needless to say, Jimmy Anderson faces disciplinary proceedings.

The fight in the prisons is a fight against injustice: it is impossible to pretend the prisons are full of justly convicted criminals paying their debt to society. In the first place, in any capitalist society the prisons are full of oppressed people whose day to day life is lived in the grip of poverty. And those groups most oppressed by the state, such as black people and young people are very heavily over-represented in the prison population. In addition as British imperialism finds itself under increasing pressure both at home and abroad it metes out increasingly savage retribution in an attempt to cow all opposition to it. In Britain there

are proportionately four times as many people in prison as in the Netherlands, twice as many as in Belgium. In the West only the United States has a proportionately higher prison population. In Britain 8 out of every 10,000 of the population are convicted prisoners serving custodial sentences. In Holland it is 1.3 per thousand, in Italy 2.2, in France 3.9 and in West Germany 6.7. Furthermore, over the past ten years the average length of a "heavy" sentence has doubled from 6 to 12 years and the number of heavy sentences handed out annually has trebled. Viewed in this light it is easier to see the truth of matters - the British prison system puts exemplary punishment and terror in first place, and is nothing to do with the protection of society or the rehabilitation of criminals.

Naturally enough, this oppression produces resistance. The increasing number of political prisoners in British prisons, particularly Irish POWs has played a strong role in this. The days are long since gone when "regular criminals" could be easily turned against the republicans. Today Irish Republicans are respected and admired figures inside as well as outside British prisons. But it would be wrong to think, as the Home Office tries to make out, that the prison protests are the result of ordinary prisoners being duped or led by the IRA. The truth of the matter is that there is a growing mass realisation in the prisons about the reality of the situation. This was expressed eloquently by Jimmy Murphy, one of the Albany

protestors in a letter to 'Fight Racism! Fight Imperialism!':

"I also wish to state that the IRA did not engineer or start the protest as has been claimed by the lying capitalist press. In fact this protest has been building up under provocation for some time. The truth of this statement is borne out by the fact that in the last six weeks alone in a number of individual actions there have been several recesses smashed, cells burnt out, strikes, TVs and video offices wrecked, windows smashed etc. The people who are responsible for what has happened is the racist inhuman prison system with their policy of division on the basis of race, their incitement of prisoners to inform on each other under promises of transfers to gaols like Maidstone and promises of parole etc., intimidation of prisoners by indiscriminate use of the 10/74 lie down rule, general encouragement of division and hatred especially towards anyone who is politically educated and aware. Never have I felt so much hatred as there is at Albany. Therefore before anyone blames the heroic IRA for something they did not start or instigate in any way, I demand a full inquiry into the harsh repressive and inhuman conditions forced upon prisoners at Albany jail."

The fight in the prisons is part of the fight of the most oppressed against their oppressors. Solidarity with this struggle is another touchstone for distinguishing the real friends of the people from the self-proclaimed saviours of the people who will not be found on the picket lines and in the protests organised by the people of no property.

# AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARIES ON THE SOVIET UNION

For over 3½ years around 100,000 Soviet troops have been engaged in a war to impose a hated puppet regime on the people of Afghanistan. They have used planes, tanks and helicopter gunships against a people armed only with what they can carry in their hands or on their backs. But today they have nothing to show for their efforts: 80% of the country remains in the hands of the freedom fighters and, meanwhile, there has been a steady flow of coffins back to the Soviet Union.

Because some people on the "left" in Britain still think that the Soviet Union is a healthy socialist country they justify the Soviet invasion by saying that it was an act of "internationalist assistance" to a progressive regime. On the other hand, they condemn the Afghan resistance as "reactionary". Naturally enough, this is not the view that Afghan revolutionaries take. The leading Marxist-Leninist group, the Rehai, or Organisation for the Liberation of Afghanistan, outlined some of their views in a recent document. It is appropriate that 15 years after the Soviet Union first demonstrated its real social-imperialist character by invading Czechoslovakia, we should publicise the opinions of these fighters in the frontline against Soviet domination.

In answer to those who refuse to support the Afghan resistance on the grounds that it is "feudal" or "reactionary", the Rehai says:

"The present movement rejects foreign domination and is therefore anti-imperialist. The participation of feudal elements does not in any way determine its nature. Both in the past history of our country and in that of other movements of national liberation, many feudal-minded elements have partici-

ated in struggles against imperialism. ("CS" note: They gave a bloody nose to British forces on many occasions!) Under such circumstances, they play a positive role, but that certainly does not mean that they determine the real nature of these struggles.

"Which classes and which social groups participate or even exert leadership is of secondary importance; what does matter in the fight against a foreign invader is whether the fight is anti-imperialist and opposes the occupier."

The Rehai criticises both leftist and rightist deviations in the Afghan Marxist movement on the question of the character of the present resistance movement. The leftist deviation rejects most of the resistance movement because of its Islamic character, and therefore isolates itself from a potential mass base. The rightist trend makes out that Marxism has to be sacrificed in the present situation. Essentially, this trend capitulates in a situation where Marxism has been given a thoroughly bad reputation thanks to the actions of the Soviet Union and its puppets in Kabul.

"This current only has eyes for the appearance of the present resistance movement, without understanding its content and objectives.... This current not only rejects any class approach to the present situation, but also rejects the Marxist point of view, analysis and method. This current concludes that there is no place for an independent revolutionary and democratic movement apart from the religious movement.

"Neither (the leftist nor rightist) current is able to make the connection between struggling for democracy and struggling for socialism. The 'leftist' deviation sets fight-

ing for socialism as its prime task, not only within its own organisation, but also among the masses. The rightist deviation, on the other hand, refuses to promote socialism, not only in its activities among the masses, but even within its own organisation and its own political programme."

The Rehai itself joined with Muslim freedom fighters in the 'Front of Mojahed Resistance Fighters of Afghanistan' and it respects the religious views of its allies. At the same time it promotes socialism in its own organisation, in contacts with other progressive forces

and within part of the working class, and insists on its ideological, political and organisational independence.

Analysing Afghan society to determine what are the tasks of Afghan revolutionaries, the Rehai says:

"Our nation is a colonial and semi-feudal society. Therefore there are two main contradictions: 1) that between the nation and the Soviet occupier; 2) that between the peasants and working people on the one hand and the landowners and feudal elements on the other. The revolution has to resolve both these contradictions. That

is why we consider our revolution to be a 'national democratic people's revolution'. It is national because it opposes the imperialist domination of the USSR and because it seeks national liberation and independence; it is democratic and popular because it wants to find a solution to the problem of landownership in the interests of the peasants and because it wants to spread democracy to all aspects of social life."

However, there is an order of priorities between the two inter-related tasks of the Afghan revolution: "As long as our country is occupied militarily by the Soviet Union, the latter will be our main enemy... Firstly, we have to liberate our country's territory; only then can we liberate the fields in favour of the peasants."

## RELEASE NICKY KELLY!

Nicky Kelly, the IRSP prisoner framed for the Sallins train robbery who went on hunger strike earlier this year, has initiated High Court proceedings in Dublin against the Irish Attorney General. He is seeking damages for assault and battery, false imprisonment, intimidation and failure to vindicate constitutional rights. The High Court action is part of the continuing campaign to win Nicky's release. In his statement to the High Court he says that on medical examination at Mountjoy Prison on April 8, 1976 - three days after his arrest - he was found to have bruising on the front and back of his body and on his arms, legs, buttocks and ears.

Nicky Kelly called off his hunger strike when Free State "Minister for Justice", Michael Noonan said that all legal avenues for his release were not yet exhausted. Meanwhile the campaign to free Nicky Kelly continues. The following report has been received from the Glasgow Irish Freedom Action Committee.

In response to the statement from the Release Nicky Kelly Committee in Dublin calling for continued support for Nicky Kelly, GIFAC held a picket of Aer Lingus in Glasgow on Saturday July 2. The picket was supported by the Scottish Republican Socialist Party, the Edinburgh Irish Solidarity Committee and the Edinburgh Revolutionary Communist Group (RCG). For 2 hours we chanted slogans in support of Nicky Kelly, held banners and placards, gave out leaflets and asked people to sign petitions calling for the immediate release of Nicky. We received a very favourable response from the public with many people taking extra leaflets to give to friends and signing the petitions. Many copies of our Hunger Strike Commemoration Bulletin - Irish POWs which contains an article on Nicky Kelly - were sold.

On Saturday July 9, Glasgow was in the grip of loyalist reaction with 20,000 Orangemen parading their sectarianism through our streets. However the Scottish Republican Band Alliance organ-

ised a march in the Blackhill/Roystonhill area of Glasgow. The GIFAC attended the march with a banner calling for Nicky Kelly's release. Our contingent was well received by the hundreds of people who attended the march and many people came forward offering to carry the Nicky Kelly banner.

On Saturday July 16, GIFAC supported by the SRSP held a highly successful picket of Aer Lingus in Glasgow to draw attention to the continued incarceration of Nicky Kelly and to demand his immediate release.

Thanks to the participation of two members of the Folk Band Druzshba (Russian for friendship), who played and sang Irish and Scottish Republican songs, including the Wicklow Boy, written in honour of Nicky Kelly.

This picket attracted a huge amount of attention. Hundreds of leaflets were given out supporting Nicky Kelly and the GIFAC's Irish Solidarity newspaper 'Ireland's War' sold.

Numerous passers-by stopped to read the leaflet and to express their support for Nicky Kelly's case.



# FREEDOM FOR IRELAND



## Internment Anniversary

Amidst the presence of solidarity delegations from Britain and the USA, events surrounding the 12th anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in the occupied north of Ireland showed once again that Britain can only rule Ireland by force and terror, and that terror can never intimidate the risen nationalist people.

On Tuesday August 9, a British soldier murdered in cold blood, 22 year old Thomas "Kidso" Reilly, at the junction of Springfield Road and Whiterock Road. An eyewitness described the scene:

"One of them knelt down and another shouted: 'Shoot the bastard!' The Brit went into the middle of the road. Kidso stopped and held his hands up to show he had nothing. All he was wearing was a pair of jeans, and he had his shirt in his hand.

"The soldier was as confident as hell. It was at close range. He aimed once, but he couldn't get a good aim so he walked back a few steps, put the rifle to his shoulder again, took a better aim, then bang."

Thousands of local people marched in protest at the murder and attended the funeral. The murder fuelled the resistance of nationalist youths throughout the six counties. Throughout the internment week youths in Belfast, Derry, Newry and elsewhere fought the police and army with rocks, petrol bombs and other people's weapons. Occupation troops also came under fire from the guns of patriots. In Belfast, barricades were built and buses set on fire. In Derry a furniture warehouse was burnt.

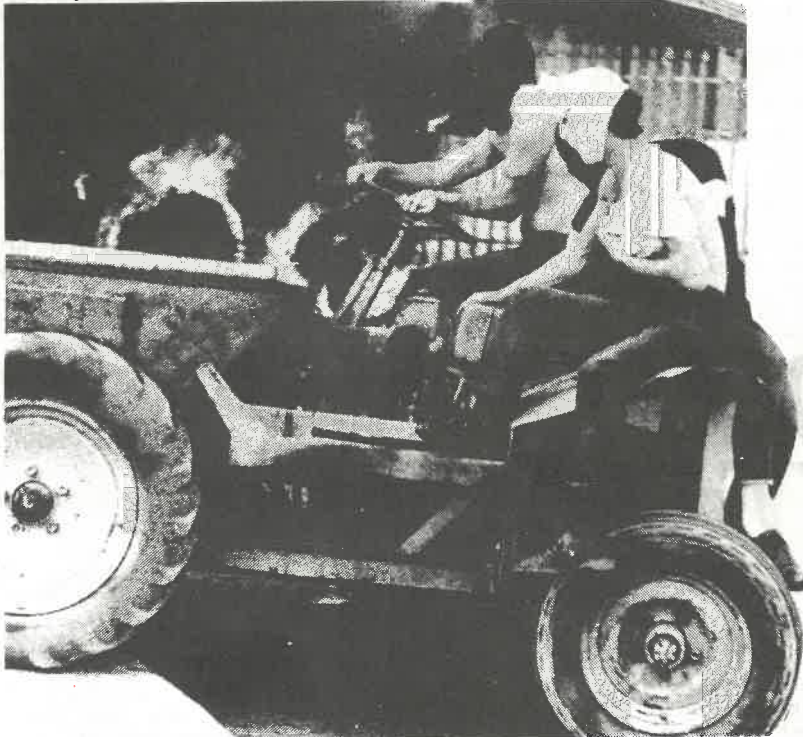
Irish prisoners in gaol in England were a major theme of the internment commemoration. A letter from the prisoners in the H-Blocks urged a vigorous

campaign on repatriation. At the rally the main speaker was Danny Morrison who said:

"Since internment was introduced and while we have marched up this road on the closest Sunday to August 9th for the last 12 years, comrades of ours have lain in English jails.

"They do not want to be known as the forgotten ones, they are political hostages of the British government and we salute these men and women."

Amongst the delegations from Britain was one organised by the Irish Solidarity Committees who were accorded a warm welcome by political activists and the nationalist people. The delegation included black youth from the Stoke Newington and Hackney Defence Campaign who eagerly exchanged experience with the local youth.



The risen youth of occupied Ireland.

## Ireland's War

The first issue of "Ireland's War", a regular periodical to be published by the Glasgow Irish Freedom Action Committee, appeared recently. Its editorial states that,

"IRELAND'S WAR' is the newspaper of the Glasgow Irish Freedom Action Committee (GIFAC) and has grown out of our massive success with our 'Hunger Strike Commemoration Bulletin' - 'Irish POWs'. Our first print-run of Irish POWs was 500 which sold out in nine days! Our second run of 500 is now completely sold out also. It is therefore obvious that the need for 'IRELAND'S WAR' is there and that massive support exists for the struggle of the Irish people.

"The basic aim of the GIFAC and 'IRELAND'S WAR' is to build an Irish Solidarity Movement in full unconditional, uncritical support for all sections of the Irish Republican Movement. We aim to build that Solidarity Movement amongst the poorest and most oppressed sections of the people, the people of no property who have nothing in common with British imperialism and its oppression of peoples throughout the world.

"In the spirit of unity, the GIFAC is affiliated to the National 'Building an Irish Solidarity Movement' (BISM) in order to strengthen and build Irish Solidarity work in Scotland, Wales and England and we will give coverage in 'IRELAND'S WAR' to the work of BISM up and down the country. We also add that GIFAC is fully prepared to work with any groups or organisations to build support for the Irish people. We will not be party to petty sectarianism between organisations as our aim is to build support, a task long ignored in this country.

"While we call for unity amongst groups in this country, we also call for unity between all anti-imperialist struggles throughout the world. 'IRELAND'S WAR' will therefore give coverage in each issue to other anti-imperialist struggles and in this issue we devote an article to the fight of the Palestinian people. The unity of the Irish and Palestinian people was displayed by the Albany Rooftop Protest when Irish POWs were joined by a Palestinian Revolutionary.

"As you read through 'IRELAND'S WAR' you will see many calls to action, many things you can do to aid the struggle for Irish freedom. For this we make no apologies. The

Irish people are giving their lives in struggle - all we ask is some of your time.

"UNITY IN ACTION IN FULL UNCONDITIONAL, UNCITICAL SUPPORT FOR THE IRISH REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IS THE WAY FORWARD FOR IRISH SOLIDARITY WORK IN SCOTLAND, WALES AND ENGLAND."

"Ireland's War" contains many interesting articles on Albany, the Armagh Women, repression and resistance, Palestine and Nicky Kelly.

Subscriptions are £1.50 for four issues and are available from GIFAC, Box 27, 488 Great Western Road, Glasgow. It is also available from New Era Books.

### DEFEND GIFAC!

The GIFAC, like all anti-imperialist groups has had to face constant police harassment. The police wish to stop us telling the truth about Ireland's War against British oppression. But the police will never silence us. The Irish people have shown the way - oppression must be answered with resistance, more oppression with greater resistance.

In our own way we must follow this example by fighting against every attack on us by the police. Five of our members go to court on October 3, 1983 and another two on October 4. Their crime? Exercising their so-called rights to free speech. Help us to defend GIFAC and to fight-back against the police.

PICKET GLASGOW DISTRICT COURT!

St Andrew's Street  
9.30-10.30am Monday 3 October  
1.30- 2.30pm Tuesday 4 October

END POLICE CENSORSHIP  
ON IRELAND!

(From "Ireland's War")

## Solidarity with the Irish People!

Supported by the people of no property, the Irish people's war of national liberation goes on. In the June 1983 General Election over 100,000 people voted for Sinn Fein knowing that to do so was to endorse the revolutionary armed struggle of the IRA. Through the centuries, and again today, the British ruling class has shown that it can only rule Ireland by means of terror.

\* The British army has occupied the working class nationalist areas since 1969. They have murdered many people such as the 14 shot dead on Bloody Sunday in 1972.

\* Successive governments have permitted the use of lethal plastic bullets which have been used to maim and murder nationalist people. 14 people have been murdered by plastic bullets.

\* After internment without trial failed to break the resistance of the Irish people the British state introduced no-jury Diplock courts. Systematic torture in police stations was then used to imprison men and women for 20 years and more.

\* The Labour Government withdrew Special Category Status for Irish political prisoners in 1976. This led directly to the blanket protest in the H-Blocks and Armagh Gaol, and finally to the Hunger Strike for political status, during which 10 Republican prisoners were brutally murdered.

\* Today the British ruling class is using informers, corrupted by bribery and fear, to imprison hundreds of nationalist men and women.

The massive vote for Sinn Fein and the continuing popular support for the Republican movement shows the determination of the Irish people to win their freedom from British imperialist rule. The courageous struggle of the Irish people demands a response in Britain. For too long the Irish people have been left to fight on their own against our common enemy: the British ruling class. Since the appointment of RUC torturer-in-chief Kenneth Newman to head the Metropolitan Police, the oppressed sections of the working class, particularly the black youth, are increasingly facing the same ruthless and barbaric face of British imperialism. In 1981, these most oppressed workers, led by black youth, rose up against the racist British state and its police. Oppressed workers in Britain have every reason to join hands with their brothers and sisters in Ireland.

Build a united Irish Solidarity movement

On 20 November 1982 a conference of Irish Solidarity Committees and other organisations was called to build an Irish Solidarity Movement. Since then new committees have been formed in several cities in Scotland and England. These committees

are actively campaigning on the streets to gain public support and build a movement uniting different organisations campaigning on Ireland. Building an Irish Solidarity Movement (BISM) has been working for the last year to unite all who can be united to work in support of the Irish people. That is why BISM initiated the call for a unity demonstration and conference in October which is being organised by the 1 October Mobilising Committee. This committee is open to all organisations and individuals who support the demands of the demonstration and conference. October is an opportunity for all who genuinely want to build an effective mass solidarity movement to unite in common action in support of the Irish people and against British rule in Ireland.

On 19 April 1983 the Irish Republican Prisoners of War at Albany prison issued a powerful call for unity around three demands:

1. Complete British withdrawal from Ireland.
2. Self-determination for the Irish people.
3. Repatriation for all Irish POWs to Ireland.

BISM wholeheartedly endorses the call of the courageous Albany prisoners. We call on all supporters of Irish freedom, all socialists, anti-imperialists and democrats to join with us at the demonstration on 1 October and the conference on

2 October to demand:

COMPLETE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM IRELAND!  
SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE IRISH PEOPLE!

THE RIGHT OF REPATRIATION FOR ALL IRISH POWS!  
BUILD A UNITED IRISH SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT!

## DEMONSTRATION SATURDAY 1 OCTOBER 1983

• LONDON •

- Complete British withdrawal from Ireland!
- Self-determination for the Irish People!
- The right of repatriation for all POWs!

ASSEMBLE 1pm BIDBOROUGH STREET

(nearest tube and rail station Kings Cross/St Pancras)

Write for leaflets and posters to

1 October Mobilising Committee BM Box 4835 London WC1N 3XX

## CONFERENCE SUNDAY 2 OCTOBER 1983

• LONDON 9.15-5.30 •

BUILD A UNITED IRISH SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT

One Day National Conference

Caxton House, St John's Way Archway London N19  
Nearest tube Archway

For leaflets, posters and further information, contact  
1 October Mobilising Committee BM Box 4835 London WC1N 3XX