

# CLASS STRUGGLE

Political Paper of the Revolutionary Communist League of Britain



Vol. 6 No. 7 JULY 1982. MONTHLY.

20p

## LEBANON PLO PLEDGES REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY



As "Class Struggle" goes to press, fighting rages around Beirut. Exactly 15 years after their 1967 "Six Day War" against the neighbouring Arab states, Israel invaded Lebanon and fought its way to the outskirts of Beirut. The flimsy excuse for this was an attack on its ambassador in London which the Israelis said was organized by the PLO. The Palestine Liberation Organisation denied involvement.

This was nothing but a pretext: the attack was long in the making. It involved tanks, troop carriers, the Israeli air force, naval vessels and 85,000 troops. They advanced quickly through border areas controlled by their fascist puppets, and continued, unopposed by the UN "peace keeping force". But it was a different story when they reached areas held by Palestinian and Lebanese national forces. These fought the Zionist invaders for every town, every village, every hill.

In some places, hand to hand fighting took place. The Zionists were only able to advance thanks to their overwhelming superiority in numbers and armaments. At one point, they announced the capture of the coastal town of Damour, only to have to admit later that the PLO and Lebanese forces were still fighting there. What they captured in the end was a town they'd had to pound to pieces to overcome resistance.

It was above all resistance such as this which made them hesitate to launch an all out attack on Beirut itself. Even according to its own admissions, this has been a costly war for Israel: up to 15th June, it said it had lost 214 dead, 23 missing and over 1,100 wounded: the PLO estim-

ate was that Israel had suffered 4,000 casualties over the same period. The Israeli Labour Party, the Begin government's "loyal opposition", estimated the financial cost to Israel after the first week of war at 600-700 million U.S dollars.

Zionist Barbarism.

The world has been shocked by the barbarism of the Israeli invaders, a barbarism that can only be described as reminiscent of the Nazis: people have been deprived of food and medicines, Palestinians have been forced to wear white crosses on their backs, wells have been poisoned and hospitals shelled. A Norwegian doctor has told how he saw Israeli soldiers beat Palestinian prisoners to death. The doctor, Dr. Berge, described how the Israelis used informers to pick out Palestinians.

"There were three cars, with men sitting inside with hoods on. All the males in the town were brought down there. And these men would say whether a man was connected with the PLO.

"Perhaps 90 per cent of the males were arrested. I just couldn't believe what I was seeing."

However, that was to be just the beginning. Berge was taken to an interrogation centre. "When we arrived we were made to sit down. And from the other side of the school I suddenly heard shots and cries of despair and shouts of command from Israeli soldiers.

"We were then taken into a main courtyard where there

were about 500 people sitting in the sun.

"Around them were seven armoured personnel carriers with heavy machine guns and many heavily-armed soldiers.

"Most of them had sticks with nails in them, or rope with lumps of iron. And they beat the prisoners regularly. Anyone who came in their path was beaten.

"I saw a 60-year-old man overcome with the heat and lack of water. He was beaten by four or five soldiers. Then they tied him up. Later I saw him dead.

"I saw seven killed in this way and I was told of another five. But I was only there for 36 hours for the interrogation. Some had been beaten to death, others had died from the heat."

Eventually Dr Berge was put on a bus with Palestinians for the journey to Israel. The Palestinians were hooded and tied.

"The soldiers took them out every so often and kicked them in the head. They stopped at kibbutzim to let people beat them.

"When we arrived at the prison the guards and soldiers at the gates all had poles and beat the Palestinians as they came in the back gate. The Europeans were taken through the front."

Dr Berge added: "I was horrified at the way the Israelis systematically flattened the camp, bombing it from the air and from ships for day after day.

"I never thought I would see the day when people were beaten to death."

On June 17th Robert Fisk of "The Times" quoted an Israeli soldier as saying, "Listen, I know you are tape recording this but personally I would like to see them all dead. I would like to see all the Palestinians dead because they are a sickness wherever they go."

This soldier summed up the

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## BRADFORD 12 VICTORY SELF DEFENCE IS NO OFFENCE



Defendants after the verdict.

July 1982

"Class Struggle"  
Correspondent

12 young Asians in the dock at Leeds Crown Court won a major political victory on Wednesday 16 June when the state failed in its attempt to goad them. They had been charged with "Making explosives with intent to endanger life and property" and "Conspiracy to cause explosions with intent to endanger life and property."

have been systematically attacked by racist thugs. The police have just let this go on: they're claiming not to know of any racist attacks - as they did during the trial of the Bradford 12, after the murder of a black taxi driver in Bradford and a number of other, obviously racist attacks. They've ignored reports from black people about such attacks, and have not made any effort to catch the thugs who carry them out.

A succession of defence wit-



If found 'guilty' they could have been sent down for life. Instead, they were acquitted on all the charges.

The Police had claimed that the defendants had made petrol bombs and planned to use them in a 'riot'. They claimed that the 12 had intended to launch an assault on Bradford City Centre with the intention of burning down big stores and attacking the police.

PIG IGNORANCE

The defence was clear. National minority communities

nesses, including the President of Southall IWA, the editor of the "Daily Jang" and a councillor from Luton who is a member of a Community Defence Committee, built up a picture of racist violence across Britain and police passivity in the face of black calls to put a stop to it. But the other side of the picture was the growing unity of the black national minorities in the face of such attacks, and this too was shown in the courtroom.

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## MASSIVE SUPPORT FOR HEALTH WORKERS

"Class Struggle"  
Correspondent

On June 23rd well over half a million health workers took action in their fourth national 1 day strike. Alongside the initial action of most of the Health workers came the biggest show of support from other workers seen so far. The London Boroughs of Hackney, Camden, Hammersmith, Lambeth and Lewisham faced severe disruption, including the closure of Council offices and social services and housing departments, while dustmen refused to empty bins and demonstrated their support in convoys of dust carts. Kent miners attended demonstrations in the capital.

In Scotland, coal mining was totally stopped. In Wales, 1,000 miners at collieries in Point of Ayr and Barsham struck for 24 hours with 700 joining a march and rally in Wrexham. Gas and Water workers walked off their jobs, while caretakers refused to open several primary schools. In the north of Ireland, Belfast airport was closed for 2 hours and over 4,000 civil servants, power station workers and gas and sewerage workers joined the fight.

Dockers, Seamen and Miners joined pickets and demonstrations in Bristol and Bath, while Civil Servants struck in Cornwall, Devon, Avon, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Wilt-

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## From front page

whole philosophy of Zionism, a poisonous, racist ideology every bit as evil as Nazism.

### INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Condemnation of this barbarism has been widespread, coming from almost all Third World countries (including the whole Organisation of African Unity) Yugoslavia, Romania, Sweden, as well as a number of non-governmental international bodies including the World Council of Churches. Socialist China condemned the invasion and sent the PLO US\$1m of emergency aid.

A highly significant development has been the weakening of support for Israel from Jewish communities around the world since the beginning of the current invasion of Lebanon. The Zionist movement secured the domination of Jewish political life during the Nazi massacres of the Jews trading on the feelings they aroused, but the awareness of how Israel is carrying on a campaign of murder and genocide against the Palestinians today has made some Jews who were previously behind Israel pause for thought, and ask whether history is being repeated, only with fellow Jews now as the perpetrators, not the victims, of genocide.

### THE AIMS OF THE INVASION

For what is clear about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is that the Zionist state is indeed seeking "a final solution to the Palestinian problem", and it is doing so with

the full support and connivance of the U.S.

The Palestinians have always been the main obstacle to Zionist designs in the Middle East, and have never ceased to fight against the Zionist seizure of their homeland.

The armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine, which was relaunched in 1965, was an affirmation that the Palestinians were not simply prepared to give up, or to leave their fate in the hands of Israel, the Arab States, and the United Nations. The PLO, in which the resistance forces are now grouped, has won the support of practically all Palestinians and more and more has been recognised internationally as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Israel and its US backers, however, were determined to reverse the tide of history.

### CAMP DAVID

By the Camp David Agreements of 1978, Egypt's President Sadat betrayed the Palestinian and Arab cause in return for the restoration of Sinai, and effectively gave Israel a "green light" to try to crush the Palestinian resistance. For Israel's frontier with Egypt was now secure, and it could concentrate its attention - and its army - on trying to crush the Palestinians. Its strategy was two pronged: on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan to set up puppet local authorities under Israeli control, which it could claim were autonomous



Palestinian institutions. This would make the West Bank into a Middle Eastern "Bantustan", a reserve of cheap labour for Israel, and could be used to try to undermine international support for the PLO. To this end, it has blown up, dismissed, and forced to resign a number of leading pro-PLO mayors, whom it hopes to replace with its own creatures from the Quisling "Village Leagues".

Outside Palestine, it has prepared for and is now implementing a plan for the smashing of all independent Palestinian institutions, especially the Palestinian armed forces. It has assassinated Palestinians abroad (including two in Rome on 17th June) and has armed to the teeth and trained the Lebanese fascists of Major Haddad in the south, and the Falangist Party north of Beirut. The current invasion aims, first and foremost, at smashing the PLO in Lebanon.

and thus inflicting a defeat, not only on the Palestinians, but on all progressive forces in the Middle East who have been inspired by their resistance. Secondly, it aims to cripple the Lebanese national movement, and bring to power a Lebanese government which will repress the Palestinians. Thirdly, it seeks to expel Syrian troops from Lebanon in order to turn Lebanon into "purified" territory and make any danger to Israel more remote.

The US has supported it in these aims; it provides around US\$3 billion aid per year to Israel, and shortly before the invasion gave an additional \$1.7 billion. It vetoed a UN resolution condemning Israel's invasion, and its envoy, Philip Habib, who is supposedly seeking "a peaceful solution" is trying to rig up exactly the kind of Lebanese government which Israel wants. Israel would not have carried out such an attack without the certainty of US support.



The Palestinians will never give up. They are motivated by a profound devotion to the liberation of their homeland, and their fighting vanguard, the fedayeen, are their finest sons and daughters, who dare

to defy the enemy's might, for history has taught them that Palestine will only be liberated through the barrel of a gun, and that the power of a risen people must prevail over the oppressors' barbarity.

### A PLEDGE TO FIGHT

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO, has said that West Beirut will be the Stalingrad of the Palestinian revolution. He and other PLO leaders are remaining there with their fellow fighters. On 21st June Arafat stated, "Our fighters and our Lebanese and Palestinian masses are ready for them. We have taken our decision to resist, to fight and to win."

Earlier, Abu Iyad, of the Central Committee of Al Fatah, biggest of the fedayeen organisations, declared, "Those who will live will carry on the flame of armed struggle which we will never ever abandon... May all those Arabs who kneel, who are silent and rejoice in our tragedy, may they know that the day of reckoning will come for them. This is the final position."

The Palestinians have inspired revolutionary people around the world; their struggle is directed against Israel, the lynchpin of imperialist domination. This struggle is also the vanguard of the Arab revolution. It is the duty of all Communists, revolutionary and progressive people in Britain - the power that originally implanted and nurtured the Zionist entity at the heart of the Arab world - to give their full support and solidarity to the Palestinian people and their Lebanese allies.

Victory to the Fedayeen!

Revolution until Victory!

WRITE TO: The Editor, Class Struggle, c/o 203, Seven Sisters Rd., London N4 3NG.

### IRELAND SOLIDARITY

From: A North London Reader

I would like to congratulate you on your excellent coverage on Ireland and the Malvinas/Falkland Islands.

Thatcher doesn't care who's life she takes as long as she stays in power. A female Adolf Hitler is a very good description of the "lady". I would also like to make a point about unity and peace between warring factions of Irish Solidarity groups: A very good example of this is the war between the Clydeside T.O.M. and the G.I.F.A.C. (Glasgow Irish Freedom Action Committee). I am an Irish Republican and proud of it.

I wish to thank all those who have over the last 14 years formed solidarity groups to help our people. Who can believe that one of our back-up groups could ask the police to intervene in their argument with another back-up group? This kind of behaviour will not help my people who are being butchered, tortured and abused in Derry, Belfast and here in UK also. I again appeal to all those who genuinely wish to help us to call off their war with each other.

**Editorial Note:** The writer refers to an incident in Glasgow when Clydeside TOM called the police to prevent other forces in the solidarity movement from taking part in a demonstration. "Class Struggle" completely condemns this action as shameful, sectarian, pro-imperialist and pro-police. We associate ourselves completely with the views of our correspondent. Disagreements in the Ireland Solidarity Movement should be solved by discussion and by unity in action, not by acting as police stooges.



### DON'T MISS "MISSING"

From: An Edmonton Reader

The new film "Missing" with Jack Lemmon and Sissy Spacek should not be missed. It clearly shows how US imperialism assisted in the overthrow of the popular government of President Allende in Chile.

The film has been viciously attacked by the US government. As Jack Lemmon says in reply, this is all the more reason to believe the truth of the film.

The film takes place in Chile (although it never names the country, it is obviously Chile) in 1973. A few months after the coup an American is missing and his wife (Spacek) and father (Lemmon) try to find him.

Lemmon portrays a "true believer" in the "American way of life", but he soon realises that the officials at the US Embassy and the Nixon government know more than they will admit. And that they had a hand in both the coup and his own son's disappearance.

The main thrust of the film is against the US imperialists who help to bring chaos and destruction to an independent Third World country. The film is not simply about a south American dictatorship.

"Missing" is well worth seeing.

**Editorial Note:** "Missing" by Thomas Hauser is available from New Era Books at £1.75 plus 25p for post and packing.



### "SEX SNOOPERS"

From: A Birmingham couple

We were glad to read that the Civil Service Unions are finally going to try and do something about the DHSS "sex-snooper squads".

When we came to Birmingham about 9 years ago we suffered at the hands of the DHSS cohabitation rule. We never hid the fact that we lived together, but we could show that we were financially independent. At our appeal we had documents to show separate bank accounts, the flat was in both our names, we had letters from both our doctor and our landlord saying that they considered us as being financially independent of one another.

Despite all that the ruling was upheld that the woman was financially dependent on the man! The person (a woman!) representing the DHSS summed up her department's attitude: "The financial arrangements were our own personal concern; what was important was that we slept together."

As a result only the man got any benefit. It was entirely up to him whether he gave any to the woman. We got less than if we had been two men sharing the same flat.

Successive Labour and Tory governments have let the DHSS discriminate against women for far too long. Women should have the right to be treated as equal human beings, whether or not they choose to live with a man.

## Bradford 12

The trial turned into a trial of the racist state and presented a forceful political statement of the right of black people to organise and fight in their own defence.

The claims of the police, their prosecutor and the judge that this was not a political trial was belied by the open, forthright and vigorous political defence put forward by the Bradford 12.

### THE CAMPAIGN

The legal defence in the courtroom had solid support in the campaign waged outside court by the Bradford 12 Defence Campaign.

Campaigning groups were established in many towns and their activities brought widespread publicity to the case. The campaign organised support in the public gallery of the courtroom every day and regular pickets and demonstrations.

One defendant was released on the Judge's direction at the end of the prosecution.

When the jury rejected, by 11 votes to 1, the entire police story and their claims that the trial was not political, the courtroom erupted into unprecedented scenes as the defendants, lawyers and observers cheered and applauded the Jury.

The Jury clearly accepted the defendants' argument that they acted in self-defence and that was no offence.

The National minority communities have declared their unity and their intention to defend themselves. They have now won a major battle to es-

tablish that right in the face of vicious opposition from the state.

The Revolutionary Communist League consistently supported the Campaign to free the 12. We join with all others who took part in the work in applauding this victory, a victory not just for the 12 brothers but also for the democratic rights of all national minority and working people.

### SELF DEFENCE IS NO OFFENCE!

#### INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

In our last two issues, we have reported on the international solidarity activities with the Bradford 12.

Subsequent to those reports, "Concret", the newspaper of the Party of Labour of Belgium, again gave coverage to the trial. A Tamil language daily paper in Sri Lanka reported on the solidarity work of the Sri Lanka Communist Party (Left). "Unity", newspaper of the United States League of Revolutionary Struggle (Marxist-Leninist) extended support, as did the Working People's Alliance of Guyana, Workers' Party of Jamaica, All-India Co-ordinating Committee of Working Women, Indian People's Association of North America, Democrazia Proletaria of Italy and progressive organisations in France. In Ireland, both Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Socialist Party gave their support. Na Fianna Eireann, the youth wing of the Republican movement, organised a petition, in support of the 12, and calling for the charges to be dropped.

# HEALTH WORKERS...

From front page



shire and Gloucestershire. Merseyside and Manchester saw DHSS offices closed and action by Miners, Waterworkers and Council staff. Ford's Halewood plant was picketed. In the North East, workers from Swan Hunter, Celand and other shipyards, British Rail workshops and other factories sent delegations onto the picket lines. 77 schools in Nottinghamshire closed through action by NUPE. 13 of the 26 pits in the county were closed. The rest were unable to operate normally. 6,500 Derbyshire miners stayed at home, and some BL workers in Birmingham and Wolverhampton formed picket lines.

## CHALLENGING THE LAW

Without doubt, solidarity actions have spread into a campaign of support that is unprecedented against any recent government. The mass picketing, secondary picketing and sympathy strikes have made a mockery of the 1980 Employment Act and of the plans for a further Act this year. The law is openly flouted, and the police and government stand impotently idle, unable to do anything about it. The law as a whole is shown to be the instrument of a class, but an instrument whose effectiveness is determined solely by the readiness of the working class to act against it.

## THE CLAIM AND THE SEEDS OF A SELL OUT

From the start, the Health workers and their Unions have demanded 12% for all Health workers. Even that claim will only maintain living standards at their present level, not

improve the lot of one of the worst paid groups of workers in the country. But it is a claim that has united the vast majority of the 1½ million Health workers in a militant struggle.

Over 400,000 staff get less than £82 a week. Basic pay ranges from £59 a week for a cleaner, £60 for a clerk, and £64 for a porter, to £85 for a Staff Nurse. Their pay increases proposed by the government would be 79p, 76p, 85p and £2.34 a week after deductions.

## DIVIDE AND RULE

From the start the government tried to cause a split between the 1½ million nurses and midwives, and the rest of the Health Service by offering more to nurses and midwives. But they got a surprise when the Royal College of Nurses, representing just over half of the nurses, rejected the offer in a ballot. But now the government has succeeded in weaning the leaders of the RCN away from the struggle. Their latest offer of 7½% has not only been accepted as a "basis for negotiation" by the RCN, but the RCN leaders have also put as a condition of acceptance that other Health workers must get no more than 6%. This time, of course, they have not balloted their members. Meanwhile, the media make a big thing of the RCN sell out, even describing it as "nurses settle for 7½%". They ignore the substantial number of nurses who are not in the RCN, and are members of the COHSE or NUPE unions, as well as the large numbers of RCN nurses who reject the betrayal.

## MK Workers Reject South Atlantic Fund

"Class Struggle" Correspondent

Despite the huge daily input of chauvinist rubbish from the bosses' gutter press and the rest of the media, large numbers of MK workers refused to have anything to do with a 'South Atlantic Fund' that was taken around from site to site.

In one area over ¾ of the work force said No! and on another the collection was described as a "fiasco" by one class-conscious worker who had encouraged people not to contribute. In this same shop many women became angry and

objected strongly to even being asked. As one West Indian woman put it, "I am not British, they do not accept me as British and pass laws saying my children are not British even when they are born here.... Why should I donate to a British war? No, I won't!"

A great many of those who refused responded immediately to the argument that the war was an unjust one and that Britain should not have troops down there. This was particularly true for those of Third World origin whose countries have experienced British troops and who have had to

fight to get them out of their countries. For them it was clear that, just as in Africa, Ireland, Asia, the West Indies and so on, the Argentinian people are fighting a just war against a vicious imperial power to regain the lands that were stolen from them in 1833. It was encouraging that English workers also refused to contribute. Perhaps the war is not quite as popular as the press would have us believe. Given good leadership, the working-class will make strides forward, but the opportunist misleaders hold must be smashed.

(Editorial note: MK Electrics is a factory in North London.)

## STEP UP THE STRUGGLE

Alongside this sell out is considerable discontent by the rank-and-file of the Health Service over what they see as the "pussy-footing around" of their leaders. Jimmy Brennan, a COHSE member at Sefton General Hospital in Liverpool, summed it up: "The ministry seems to be making moves to split the ancillaries from the nursing staff; and I don't think much of the organisation of this strike either. What you see here is what we have worked for ourselves from behind the scenes." Many Health workers are angered by the TUC Health Services Committee which is dissipating their energies in occasional one day strikes, and are concerned that their mass support will fade away unless their leaders are prepared to step up the action.

Already in Scotland, workers at the Royal Infirmary and City Hospital in Edinburgh, and Laundry workers at the Southern General in Glasgow are on an indefinite strike. Most are NUPE members, as COHSE national officials refused to back it. However, the National Union of Mineworkers is organising pit-head collections for them, and, amongst others, the National Union of Seamen and workers at Ferranti Electronics are giving financial backing. An extra day of action in Wales has also taken place and included a 24 hour strike by British Steel workers and Miners.

## ARBITRATION - NO! FIGHT FOR THE FULL CLAIM

Though the TUC subcommittee has begun to mobilise wider support, much of the support has been won through the action of Health workers themselves and has been given its impetus by the National Union of Mineworkers. The TUC has not carried through its decision of last year to co-ordinate the claims of the NHS and other public sector workers, which would give a solid base to the massive solidarity that is being demonstrated so clearly. Finally, the TUC is making noises about demanding "arbitration" rather than fighting for the full claim. The teachers' settlement recently should be enough to disabuse anyone who thinks that this will lead to a substantial settlement. After the Teachers Unions fought for "arbitration", they got it: a mere 6%. And that was a wage cut compared with their last "arbitration" award.

The Health workers are ready to step up their fight and the support exists to carry it through. Now it is developing into a struggle with their own leadership in order to carry the momentum forward.



Arthur Scargill on the Tebbit Bill: "Trade Union leaders must defy the law. If that means we have to go to jail, so be it. We must accept the consequences of defending rights that have been won after a century of struggle."

"The Bill is a declaration of class war against the trades union and labour movement. If any union or trades unionist is attacked by the Bill each and every one of us is pledged to take industrial strike action to defend our positions, our movement and our class."

Tenants on a council estate in Irchester, Northamptonshire, have received £400 cheques because they have been paying too much rent since 1976. The money was for improvements that were never carried out. Meanwhile in the West Midlands, a total of £2,100 million would be necessary to carry out repairs on all the substandard houses in Birmingham, Solihull, Coventry and the Black Country. Since this money is unlikely to be made available, and West Midlands housing is deteriorating faster than the improvement programme can be implemented, the problem may have to be ended by the bulldozer.

£2,100 million is, incidentally, the amount it cost the government to send the task force to the Malvinas.

The number of people in Britain living below the official poverty line, Supplementary Benefit level, has gone over two million for the first time. One in 3 claimants entitled to receive supplementary benefit did not know their right to claim in 1979, and saved the government £355 million.

The Earl of Bradford, chairman of the Forestry Commission, who died last August, left estate valued at £9,819,415.

Birmingham City Council is planning to reduce city spending by £15 million. Cuts of £8 million will be made in Birmingham's already stretched education budget. Other cuts will include £2.1 million in social services and £1.7 million in housing.

The state-owned National Bus Company made a profit of £26 million last year with improved productivity and cuts in services, staff and vehicles.

An opinion poll carried out for the Sunday Times showed 85% of the public in favour of more pay for the nurses. 52% said they supported the nurses' right to strike. Three in five of people asked also supported more pay for all NHS workers.

Factory sabotage following redundancy announcements is boosting the security business. Recently a worker used a forklift truck to dump four executives' cars in the canal after he had learned of factory redundancies. When men were laid off at a Midlands jam factory, a giant vat of jam was sabotaged, and spilled over the floor. Security expert Robin Powell said, firms were afraid to tell the police because the publicity was bad for their image.

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# FREE PHIL ROBINS

DEREK MASSEY



Phil Robins, the black footballer shot by the police with two Ferret CS gas shells in Liverpool 8 last July, has been jailed. His only crime was to pursue a claim for compensation against the police. The police, determined to discredit this claim, fitted him up on two charges of burglary, and on April 28th Phil was sentenced to 18 months concurrently on each count.

Phil Robins was shot in the early hours of July 6th 1981. Ferret shells are fired from a shotgun, and specially designed for barricade penetration. The first hit him full in the chest. As he was spun around by the force of the

impact, the second struck him in the back. Both left huge, crater-like wounds. In hospital, he had to have two emergency operations. The wounds were to take six months to close, leaving enormous scars. A doctor later testified that, but for his physique, Phil could well have been killed.

As soon as he initiated his civil action, the police frame-up started. But it was not until October 26th that he was first charged - on a burglary from the beginning of June. When he went for committal on this in early January, a posse of policemen pounced on him as he stepped

into the courtroom, and dragged his away. Next day, he was charged with the second burglary, and thrown into Rislely.

## RIDICULOUS 'EVIDENCE'

The 'evidence' against him was ridiculous. For the first, it was just one thumbprint, supposedly from the house involved. But forensic did not get this print until July 15th - six weeks after the burglary, though only days after he was shot.

The scientist who dealt with it said he did not know Phil, or that he had been shot. But cross-examined by the defence, he had to refer to his folder on the case. Asked

to reveal all the contents of the folder, he then produced photos of Phil, his injuries, and of the shells that had hit him! He could not explain why he had lied earlier.

It was clear that he had been told about Phil, and what lies were required from him. Wherever that print came from, it was not from the burglary.

The second burglary took place on October 28th - two days after Phil was charged with the first. The key 'evidence' on this was from a Detective Sergeant Wolfenden, who said he had seen Phil driving a car which was stolen from the burgled house. But the fact is that DS Wolfenden has known, hated and persecuted Phil since he was a young lad. Phil had an alibi for that night - he was in a pub in Speke, as numerous witnesses said. Yet the word of one racist policeman was of more importance than this. So British 'justice' for Phil meant 18 months in prison, for having been shot by the police.

Phil was one of three people seriously injured last July by the Liverpool police. The other two were Kenneth Anderson and Paul Conroy. Kenneth was shot by PC Frankland just before Phil. He too was framed, on five charges of rioting. And he too was first arrested and charged on October 26th. The fact that both he and Phil were arrested on the same day over three months after they were shot shows they were victims of the same conspiracy. Paul Conroy was also framed after a police

landrover crushed him against a wall and broke his back. He was lucky - the police case was so badly fabricated that he was acquitted on the most serious charge, although he faces a retrial on two others.

All three had put in claims of compensation. All three were framed. Together, the police, courts and jails serve as an instrument of repression, protecting the rich against the growing anger of the poor and oppressed. This instrument has made a fiction of democratic rights.

The truth is that the only democratic rights we have are those that we fight for. Phil Robins is fighting for his by appealing against his convictions. His fight must be our fight - a fight against racism and repression. That is why the Free Phil Robins Campaign has been set up. Please help us in any way that you can.

PHIL ROBINS IS INNOCENT!  
FREE PHIL ROBINS NOW!

The above is excerpted from a leaflet produced by the Free Phil Robins Campaign. The Campaign can be contacted at P.O. Box 52, Liverpool, L69 8AT.



Davy Marzello, a member of the Troops Out Movement, was arrested on the morning of June 22 under the Explosive Substances Act. Police entered and searched his flat and took away political literature as well as files and correspondence belonging to another occupant. No thorough search for forensic evidence was made and no explosive substances were found, the police were more interested in address books and similar information.

Davy was held for 36 hours, questioned on his political views and associates, and then released without charge. He is however on Police Bail and will have to report to them on 28 July. The police claim that Davy was arrested at the request of the Welsh Police, and it is believed that the arrest is connected with the recent arrests of five political activists in Wales (see separate article in this issue).

Two other people were arrested around the same time as Davy. One was later released. The other, Brian Rhys, was held for 50 hours, released and then immediately re-arrested, taken to Cardiff where he is now being held. He has been charged under the Explosive Substances Act and appeared in court on 25 June.

A spokesperson for the Troops Out Movement said: "These arrests are an example of the harassment that is meted out to people who engage in legitimate political activities concerned with Ireland or Welsh Republicanism. They amount to a criminalisation of Welsh nationalism."

TOM organised a militant 50-strong picket of Bishopsgate Police Station while Davy was being held.

"Class Struggle" condemns the police action: yet another attack on the democratic right to support the national struggles of the Welsh and Irish peoples.

"Class Struggle"  
Correspondent

## Black Women's Conference

On Saturday, 29th May the 4th National Black Women's Conference was held at the Abeng Centre in Brixton.

OAAAD (Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent) did very well in arranging the conference again this year considering the difficulties the organisation has had. OAAAD is an 'umbrella' organisation within which many black women's groups co-ordinate their activities. The past 13 months since the last conference has seen such an intensity of repression and attack upon the black communities that in responding to this our sisters have not had much time and energy left to devote to OAAAD's problems.

The conference this year was much smaller than in the

past and was organised for only one day instead of the usual two. But the mood of the discussions was anything but demoralised. The vast majority of the sisters who attended are actively involved in the community's struggles. There were women present from the Bradford 12 and Paul Worrell campaigns, the Simba Project, Brixton Defence Campaign, Outwrite, Southall Black Sisters, United Black Women's Action Group, Brixton Black Women's Centre, People's National Party (Jamaica), Black Unity and Freedom Party and many from groups based outside London.

The theme of the conference was the discussion of black feminism, what it is and how

it relates to the wider issues of the black community. Racism, sexism and class oppression were identified as the common enemies of black women in Britain. There was good discussion and struggle in the workshops on the need to fight racism, imperialism, capitalism and colonialism and why black women need to organise with and alongside other groups while still upholding their autonomy.

We looked critically at our cultures and traditions as well. The role of women as educators and defenders of the positive aspects of our heritage was stressed while at the same time not ignoring the fact that there are also aspects of our trad-

itional cultures which oppress us sexually and racially and these must be fought against and changed. Any culture which does not develop to express the condition and aspirations of the people will die away.

In the situation where the predominantly white women's liberation movement is itself fragmented, it is important that the organisations of the black women's movement survive to give leadership to the women's liberation movement on the issues of racism and imperialism which affect black women - the most oppressed section of the working class in Britain.

For information about OAAAD and addresses of black women's groups contact:  
Black Women's Centre,  
41a, Stockwell Green,  
London SW9

## Delhi is not Far

Last month, saw the third anniversary of the death of Comrade Jagmohan Joshi, late General Secretary of the IWA,GB, who was, in addition to his political work, a revolutionary poet. He wrote in Urdu under the pen-name of Asar Hoshiarpuri. The following is an attempt to translate one of his best revolutionary poems, which he recited many times during his life to large audiences up and down the country. It is the first time for it to be published in English.

The title of the poem, 'Delhi Dur Nahin' - 'Delhi is Not Far', is based on a proverb that 'Delhi is far away', indicating a goal that is difficult or impossible to attain. It was written in 1968.

Delhi is Not Far

Oh, my country's starving people,  
With bellies empty and your bodies bare,  
You have lived in suffering all your lives -  
Now stand up and come together in a mighty storm  
With the fury of a cyclone.  
Encircle the towns and cities,  
Rouse every village and slum.  
In agony you have laboured  
For a handful of grain.  
For centuries you have been patient  
But even patience has its limit.

Every day from the first light of dawn  
Till the evening shadows melt away,  
You till the earth,  
Grow the crops,  
Water every inch of the soil,  
Smiling and singing as you bleed.  
At the end of the day  
Your pangs of hunger are still there.  
You have always been victims of oppression  
But even oppression has its limit.

Driven to despair by starvation  
You have taken your own lives,  
Jumped from the heights of minarets,  
Thrown your bodies under the wheels of trains;

Ground down by debts upon debts  
In the mansion of the money lender  
Hiding the flood of tears,  
Putting on a false smile,  
Forced to sell your wives in the auction  
And to hear the gossips call your sisters whores.

But the owners of Delhi are silent.  
Your high-up protectors are silent.  
Delhi is a puppet-house, my comrades, my friends,  
And you know the landlords of that house:  
Devastators of Hiroshima,  
Cannibals of Nagasaki,  
Specialists in man's annihilation,  
Pedlars of gunpowder civilisation,  
From the highways of Washington, like cobras  
They have spread their hoods of venom to Vietnam.  
Scattering the bazaars with corpses,  
With bodies of the innocents in mountains,  
They prey on the beauty of the earth,  
Trying to start a blaze with their dead flame.  
Those who hold Delhi in their hands  
Are the barriers on the path to liberation,  
Killers of countless Lumumbas,  
Renegade Russian bands  
Resurrected Russian Tsars,  
Masquerading beneath the red banner,  
To lead you astray;  
Shaming their love of justice,  
Praying on true freedom fighters.  
These assassins of Palestinians  
Prove the enemies of the people  
With every deed that they do.

And Delhi is a dancing-girl, the bond slave  
Of pot-bellied merchants and landlords,  
Money lenders and masters.  
The Tatas and the Dalmiahs,  
Birlas donating their charity; (i)  
Protected by bloodthirsty bayonets  
Swearing by nation and motherland,  
Relying on the power of their guns,  
They preach the gentle Ahimsa (ii)  
And praise the Panch Sheel of peace. (iii)  
Oh, my country's starving people

With bellies empty and your bodies bare,  
Your friends are standing for your honour,  
Your comrades are growing across the world.  
Pent-up feelings of the centuries  
Break out and leap up into flames.  
Everywhere they rise in turmoil  
Reverberating clamour wildly clashes;  
In every corner of the earth,  
Masses of fearless fighters gather.  
Face to face with light's battalions  
Terror struck the darkness shivers  
At the last gasp of the vampire of death.

The people reared in the prisons  
Moulded in fetters and in chains  
Are shouting in a single voice  
Are shaking the foundations of the thrones.  
The land of Africa has risen.  
All of Asia has awoken.  
Latin America is standing up.  
Hear the echo of the one song -  
That for those trampled by oppression  
A new sun has arisen.

The shining shafts of the new sun  
Have entered my homeland as well,  
The sweet fragrance of the new spring  
Has entered my homeland as well.  
Take to your hearts the sunbeams and the sweetness  
Welcome them with drums, welcome them with dancing.

My people, ground down under poverty's heel,  
You are the real owners of Delhi.  
Come out from the fields which nurtured you  
Spread into the villages like molten lava,  
Seize the wheat from the granaries,  
Smash the warehouses of barley and rice,  
Take up weapons where you find them,  
Hoes and axes, knives and spears,  
Delhi is not far, my comrades, my friends,  
It will collapse with two breaths of wind  
Its glass will splinter in fragments  
Its magic spell will be shattered.

(i) Tatas, Dalmiahs, Birlas - rich industrialists  
(ii) Ghandian non-violence  
(iii) Five principles of peaceful coexistence

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSPIRACY LAW PART V

## The Shrewsbury Pickets

The 1970s saw a major change in the political life of Britain. After little use for decades the conspiracy laws emerged again as a major weapon of the ruling class. In particular they were used against the new wave of Irish national liberation fighters both in Ireland and in Britain. They were also used further as a means of oppression against the national minorities in Britain, particularly in London. In the following article we look at the use of 'conspiracy' charges by the State as an answer to industrial struggles.

### INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE IN THE EARLY '70s

On June 28th 1972 a national building workers' strike broke out. It was out of this struggle that the Heath government of the time launched a new attack on the working class.

The miners, a few months earlier, had successfully challenged the government's incomes policy and the National Coal Board. That challenge was mounted through new developments of an old weapon of the working class - picketing. Mass flying pickets were used, culminating in the famous confrontation at Saltley, Coke Depot in Birmingham, which was eventually shut down by miners, very many from Yorkshire, who were backed by local engineering workers.

### PICKETING - A NECESSARY WEAPON IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The laws passed by the present government and planned by the last, testify to the importance of picketing in industrial struggles. When workers are in dispute the employers attempt to starve them back. Similarly, the effectiveness of workers' action lies in hitting the employers where it hurts - in their pockets, and doing it as quickly as possible. The object of picketing is to close work sites, to prevent the use of scab labour, to prevent the bosses finding alternative forms of production and distribution. It is also the means whereby other workers are won to the struggle. To be successful it necessarily involves blocking places other than the original workplace.

The truth of this was shown in the victory of the miners. It is from this lesson that the employers, governments (Tory and Labour) and the mass media have launched virulent successive campaigns against "secondary picketing", "mass picketing" (which they call "intimidating") and "flying pickets".

### 'CRIMINALISING' THE MILITANTS

The Heath government had tried the Industrial Relations Act and had been beaten. Five dockers had to be released after they were imprisoned under the Act and the govern-

ment was faced with a mass scale 'illegal' political strike. But something had to be done. The conspiracy laws were brought out. The "Shrewsbury 24", as the building workers came to be known, were arrested. Six of them, the most politically active included, were picked out and charged with conspiracy to intimidate, unlawful assembly and affray. The political nature of the trial is clear when it is remembered that all the charges related to the events of September 6th, and the arrests were made two months later, long after the strike was over. In the meantime, the Home Secretary, Robert Carr, called on Chiefs of Police to do something about picketing. In North Wales and West Mercia a huge police operation was launched. 800 people were interviewed; large numbers kept for hours in police stations. In many cases, as admitted in court, no notes were taken by police officers during the interviews but statements were written up by them afterwards. The people interviewed were told they would not go home until they had signed statements.

On the day to which the charges relate, police officers in large numbers were with the pickets the whole time. No arrests were made. No complaints were made. Not a single officer, in their statements to the court, could claim to have seen any damage, intimidation or crime of any

sort taking place. One of the main victims of the conspiracy charge was Des Warren. A police superintendent shook his hand after one meeting with workers on a site that was picketed and congratulated him on the conduct of the meeting.

When the trial ended in November 1973 Des Warren was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for conspiracy to intimidate, despite the fact that he was never found guilty of a single actual charge of intimidation. Eric Tomlinson got two years, John McKinsie Jones, 9 months. The other three defendants, John Carpenter, John Llywarch and Kenneth O'Shea received suspended sentences of 9 months each.

There had been, of course, some incidents on some sites being picketed. In one, the son of a site manager threatened pickets with a shot-gun. (He was never charged with conspiracy to intimidate. He was a prosecution witness!) In another, a man was hit on the head. A few windows were broken. But in a situation where hundreds of pickets are visiting a number of building sites, there are bound to be such spontaneous actions. The conspiracy charges against workers who were not involved in these incidents were not brought as a result of these things happening. Neither do these incidents bear any relationship to the sentences given. The charges and the

sentences reflect the political situation at the time. It was a political trial.

"It's disgraceful!"

The fact is that the jury themselves did not understand what was going on. When the sentences were read out the foreman of the jury jumped to his feet shouting, "It's disgraceful! It's disgraceful!" As he stormed out another juror jumped up and marched out, slamming the door behind him. Judge Mais spent 10 minutes restoring order before he could continue reading the sentences.

The criminalisation of industrial militants, which was carried through largely because of the refusal of the Trade Union leaders to support their own members, let alone to mount a major struggle in their defence, was an important victory for the Tory government. The later refusal by the Labour government to release the workers reflected only their own political stance; that opposition to the Tory government should in no way step out of the bounds of what is acceptable to the imperialist state. The use of 'conspiracy' laws by the state was a political act, backed by all the bourgeois parties, to keep the 'class struggle' within 'acceptable' limits.

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Much of the information in this article is based on "The Key to my Cell" by Des Warren.

## Kitson: The Man in Place for 1984

One or two of the more principled and consistent anti-imperialist magazines have drawn attention to the fact that Kitson is promoted to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the United Kingdom Land Forces (UKLF) on July 1st, in the rank of a full General. At the same time they have quite correctly commented that this man - along with the new police boss Newman, - is a threat to the working and oppressed people of this country. A significant point which has not been noted so far is that Kitson is at present the Deputy Commander of the U.K.L.F., and it is quite unique for the Deputy to be promoted directly to the position of Commander-in-Chief. The normal period of tenure for the Deputy or the Chief is 2 years so Kitson will experience a total of 4 continuous years in the H.Q. of the army in the bunkered hillside at Wilton, just outside of Salisbury, culminating in 1984. It is from this H.Q. that the deployment of army units in aid of the civil power is directed i.e. against the oppressed when they fight back against oppression. Why was it Kitson who was chosen for this unprecedented promotion? It is often overlooked that there are numerous senior officers with experience similar to Kitson's. The British army has rampaged in 'counter-revolutionary' terror in Malaya, Palestine, Korea, Kenya, Cyprus, Indonesia, Aden, Oman, and the north of Ireland, - and recently the Malvinas, - so there is a 'wealth' of experience in this kind of activity.

Similarly there are numerous 'experts' who write in the theoretical field of 'counter-insurgency', some of them well established long

PROMOTION SINCE BLOODY SUNDAY	
January 1972	- Brigadier, Commander 39th Airborne Brigade. Bloody Sunday, awarded C.B.E.
May 1972	- appointed Commandant of the School of Infantry at Warminster.
January 1976	- General Officer Commanding 2nd Division of British Army of the Rhine. Promoted to Major-General.
March 1978	- appointed Commandant of the Staff College, Camberley.
March 1980	- appointed Deputy Commander of United Kingdom Land Forces (U.K.L.F.). Promoted to Lt. General. Knighted (K.C.B.).
July 1982	- appointed Commander-in-Chief, U.K.L.F. Promoted to full General.

before Kitson brought out his 'Low Intensity Operations' in 1971. Nothing in that book is completely new - Sir Robert Thompson, Major-General Richard Clutterbuck, Lt. Col Sir Julian Paget, - to name but a few, - have covered similar ground in their writings.

So once again, why Kitson? It is because several 'favourable' factors come together in Kitson:-

1. Family background.
2. Personal experience.
3. Personality.
4. Patronage.

### FAMILY BACKGROUND

His father was Vice Admiral Sir Henry Karslake Kitson, K.B.E., with a family history of army and navy connections. Of special significance is the fact that the Vice Admiral was the Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence from 1917 for a few years, - at a time when operations in Ireland were prominent. Kitson married a Colonel's daughter, and his brother was a naval officer who worked in naval intelligence. So here we have a 'solid' ruling class military family background, already with intelligence ex-

perience. Kitson went to Stowe public school, (which has produced a high number of military/intelligence reactionaries) - and even his house-master at Stowe had been a regular soldier.

From Stowe, into the army, the Rifle Brigade, which later became part of the Royal Green Jackets, an elite infantry regiment known as the 'Black Mafia'.

Although it was his book 'Low Intensity Operations' which brought fame or notoriety, there was, as already stated, nothing truly original in that book, and it is in his other two books that the important aspects of Kitson's personal experience and his personality can be found.

His first book was called 'Gangs and Counter-Gangs', published in 1960, and deals with his experiences as a Military Intelligence Officer in Kenya. He was one of a team of seven or eight army officers sent to Kenya in 1953 to do a job connected with intelligence. In his book 'Bunch of Five', published in 1977, he claims that he had "no training in intelli-

gence work" when sent to Kenya. But Kitson is a born liar, and this particular lie probably illustrates another dominant trait - typical upper class arrogance. He probably wanted people to say how clever he was, learning to do intelligence work without help from anyone else. In fact his official army record clearly shows that he was an Intelligence Officer at H.Q. Armoured Brigade from September 1949 to February 1951, and it is not unreasonable to deduce that his whole career right from the start was directed to intelligence work.

Another revealing passage occurs in his 'Gangs' book, when he claims to have decided that his aim in Kenya was - "to provide the Security Forces with the information they needed to destroy mau mau". (Once again, he presents this as though it was a brilliant piece of deduction on his part, whereas of course it is certain that he would have been given instructions from higher authority about what his intelligence job entailed).

The Security Forces basically meant the Kenya Regiment and the Police, especially the Special Branch. So at the age of 26, Kitson is deeply involved in army/police co-operation in dirty work against the civilian population, a role which he continued to develop and refine in other countries - Malaya, Cyprus, Oman - culminating in Bloody Sunday in Derry in 1972, and now his partnership with Sir Kenneth Newman in this country.

### SUPREME ARROGANCE AND COLD CRUELTY

Only by reading his 'Gangs' and 'Bunch' books can you get the real feel of this man's supreme arrogance and cold cruelty. These are the 'per-

sonal experience' and 'personality' factors which have helped Kitson in his unique promotions.

Always, at the 'highest' levels, the old boy network plays an important part, and no one is likely to reach the supreme heights without knowing the 'right' people, without some kind of patronage. Many officers have aspired to the role of the 'guru' of counter-insurgency. Over the past dozen or so years various names have come into prominence, and at certain times it seemed likely that Kitson would be yet another temporary phenomenon, a rising star one minute, eclipsed the next.

Kitson appears to have had the patronage of such men as Field Marshals Sir Richard Hull, Sir Michael Carver, and General Sir Robert Ford. Above all he has the patronage of events, - that is to say he meets the immediate needs of the ruling class for someone who can cope at all levels with a crisis ridden imperialist power, when the spectre of uprisings and revolution, haunts the ruling class. From the 'low intensity' experiences of Kenya and Bloody Sunday, Kitson is the chosen ruling class expert to prevent the progress of class struggle to the stage where the capitalist state is attacked and smashed by the vast majority of ordinary people, led by the most oppressed. Kitson's job is to smash the people, - by any necessary means. It could be that within the next two years the fate of the people of this country will have been decided by this issue, - have we smashed Kitson or has Kitson smashed us. Because in essence Kitson is the ruling class place man, the key figure in the most powerful section of the state repressive forces, - the army. A vital maxim in all forms of warfare is 'Know your enemy'.

# ZIONISM: At the service of imperialism



From the late 19th century onwards, many European Jews reacted to anti semitism by joining socialist and communist organisations, and fighting against the ruling classes who were responsible for their persecution. Thus, Jews played a prominent part in many European revolutionary movements, including the Russian Revolution.

But there was another trend - that was Zionism. The Zionist movement was founded by Theodor Herzl. He and later Zionists believed that the only way Jews could escape persecution was by founding a state of their own. But this effectively meant accepting the line of the anti-semites-that there was no place for Jews in Gentile societies; moreover, it diverted a section of the Jews of Europe from seeking to fight their oppression in the societies where they lived, into a quest for a state in which they could only end up oppressing others.

A number of proposals for the site of the Jewish state were considered by the early Zionist movement, including Argentina, Uganda and Sinai, but Palestine soon became the objective.

The problem was, though Israel Zangwill, an early Zionist could talk of Palestine in 1901 as "The land without people-for the people without land", it was already inhabited by the Palestine Arabs, they had no intention of letting their land be taken from them.

The way the Zionist movement set about realising its goals and overcoming the Palestinians, was by allying themselves with imperialism. Before the First World War, the Zionist movement tried to secure Russian, German or British support, with little success at first. But its big opportunity came during the First World War, when in 1917, Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann secured support for Zionism from the British government in the form of a letter from Foreign Minister Balfour to Edmund de Rothschild: the infamous Balfour Declaration. It started that the British Government "view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use

their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object." In this arrogant way did the government of Britain promise the land of the Palestinian people the a European political movement. Britain could do this because it had already agreed with France on the division of the spoils of war in the Middle East, and Palestine fell to its share once the war was over.

The relationship between British imperialism and Zionism was of mutual benefit. The Zionists wanted to be able to bring Jewish colonists to Palestine, and build up their numbers and organisation until they were sufficiently strong to establish a Jewish state. Britain, for its part, saw the Zionist colony as (in the words of one colonial governor) "a little loyal Jewish Ulster in a sea of potentially hostile Arabism". Established by trampling underfoot the rights of the Palestinians it could not fail to live in hostility to its Arab neighbours, and this would guarantee its loyalty to imperialist interests. It could serve to protect Britain's control of the Suez canal (as indeed, it tried to in co-ordination with Britain and France in 1956), and generally act as an imperialist watchdog in the area.

So Britain gave great help to the Zionist colonial enterprise. It let in a steady flow of Zionist settlers. It sold public land to the Zionists, and allowed them to build a state within a state. When the great Palestine revolt erupted in 1936, it armed and trained Zionist fighters, and disarmed Palestinians.

The revolt was put down, but it did force the British to temporarily restrict Jewish immigration, this, and the outbreak of the Second World War, when Britain's relative decline became obvious, made the Zionist turn to the rising power of U.S imperialism as their new main ally.

In Nazi-occupied Europe meanwhile, some of the murkiest episodes in the history of Zionism took place, when Zionists collaborated with the Nazis to send tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews to the gas chambers in ex-

change for being allowed to bring several hundred skilled Jewish people they needed to Palestine.

## PARTITION

In November 1947, there was a vote in the U.N to partition Palestine, into Jewish and Arab states-a big step towards the Zionist goal. The vote needed a 2/3 majority, but even with the support of the Soviet Union, when the U.N debate opened, it looked as though this might not be gained, because of the opposition of Arabs and what later came to be called Third World countries (then a minority of the U.N). In 3 days, however, U.S pressure swung 3 crucial votes from opposition to support for partition-Haiti the Philippines, and Liberia (in the latter case the Firestone Rubber Company's services were enlisted to bring pressure to bear), and two to abstention-Ethiopia and Kuomintang China. Partition was carried.

## The Record Since Partition.

Since Israel's creation, it has remained a true instrument of imperialism, and so has Zionism. In South Africa, many Jews had opposed the oppression of the black population to one extent or another, but after the creation of Israel, the Zionist leaders who controlled the Jewish organisations in South Africa did a deal with the new Nationalist Government. They would restrain Jewish opposition to the government, if they could freely send funds to Israel. The agreement has held ever since.

There is in fact a high measure of co-operation between Israel and South Africa, and some sympathy. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of South Africa, said in 1961, "The Jews took Israel from the Arabs after the Arabs had lived there for a thousand years. In that I agree with them. Israel, like South Africa, is an apartheid state". South Africa exports diamonds to Israel; where they are cut, polished and re-exported. Israel has supplied Uzi sub machine guns to South Africa, which, the liberation movement SWAPO has reported, have been used in Namibia, and to the Irish Free State, where they are carried by the Special Branch.

Israel has also supplied arms to Guatemala and other central American states under the U.S. thumb (it is one of the world's top ten arms exporters). It had close relations with the Shah before his overthrow; most of Israel's oil came from Iran. It continues to arm the blood-thirsty Khomeini regime. It supported the U.S. war in Vietnam. When it was still trusted by some African states, it served as a tool to defend U.S and western interests there by pushing development projects which didn't weaken the imperialist grasp at all.

Israel has not hesitated to use military means to further imperialist interests even beyond its near neighbours. It gives military aid to Ethiopia to fight the Eritreans, and, along with Britain, overthrew the Obote regime in Uganda in 1971, and put the notorious Idi Amin in power.

In Eastern Europe, Zionism

still plays its old role; it urges Jews there, faced by official anti-semitism, to campaign to go to Israel, instead of making common cause with the workers, peasants and oppressed nations of the USSR to fight the new Tsars. It thus renders direct service to Soviet social imperialism.

In summary, it can be seen that Zionism is a thoroughly reactionary pro-imperialist trend which has always been in the service of imperialism, and, indeed, against the genuine, longterm interests of Jewish workers themselves. It is equally clear that the Zionist state of Israel has served as a watchdog of imperialism in the Middle East and an instrument of neo-colonialism in the Third World at large.

Victory for the Palestinian people over the Zionist state will truly be of great importance for all oppressed and struggling people around the world.

## Chemical Weapons



ERITREAN GUERRILLA wearing home made gas mask. (EPLF photo)

## SOVIET WAR CRIMINALS

Cynically contravening the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1972 Convention which prohibits the use of chemical weapons, wherever the Soviet Union is involved in suppressing National Liberation movements, it employs such terror weapons as part of its armory of oppression.

In Eritrea, the E.P.L.F. has been issuing its fighters with a self-injected antidote (antropine) and manufacturing

makeshift gas masks to counter the use of nerve gas.

In Afganistan, the Dutch journalist, Berne DeBruin, filmed a Russian helicopter attack that dropped "Yellow Cloud" bombs inflicting death through internal bleeding; meanwhile in occupied Kabul, Russian chemical decontamination units have been filmed by American ABC News.

In the most well documented case, that of Laos, over six and a half thousand people have been killed by Vietnamese forces, operating under Soviet supervision, and using chemical and toxic weapons, since mid-1975.

## KAMPUCHEA

In Kampuchea, the criminal use of chemical weapons by the occupying Vietnamese forces is indicative of their impasse on the battlefield. Unable to stem their deteriorating military situation, the Vietnamese aggressors have restored to using deadly mycotoxins and a mixture of non-toxic irritants left behind in Vietnam by U.S forces.

Since July 1981, the Vietnamese have had four chemical warfare units attached to their forces in Kampuchea. They have been used increasingly indiscriminately in the inaccessible mountainous battlefields of Western Kampuchea. Incomplete statistics compiled in April this year put the number of Kampuchean victims of Vietnamese chemical warfare at 1,216 killed since January 1982. Surviving victims have endured the associated symptoms: convulsion, dizziness, bloody

vomiting, diarrhoea and severe itching

Earlier this year, a team of U.N. experts were denied entry into the battle zones of Afganistan, Laos and Kampuchea by the Soviet and Vietnamese occupying forces and thus were unable to "verify or refute" the use of chemical weapons. A subsequent 36 - page report by another U.N. team lead by Dr. Esmat Ezz of Egypt, that will be officially published this autumn, provides new evidence of Soviet use of chemical and biological weapons against the freedom fighters in Afganistan.

Although there are no "controlled samples" (as if possible in such a war zone) from South East Asia, the existing evidence is convincing enough: the voluminous refugee and defector testimony, the blood and "yellow powder" samples so far analysed and the circumstantial evidence such as the Vietnamese gas captured after an encounter with Democratic Kampuchean forces recently shown to Spanish journalists.

In an appeal opposing the use of chemical weapons, Keat Chhon, a minister in the government of Democratic Kampuchea, warned: "Kampuchea, Laos and Afganistan are vast test grounds for the Soviet Union by which it would proceed to realise its plan to throw other countries into tragedy...the tragedy will not just be confined to the three nations." We join in the world wide condemnation of the use of such weapons!

## IRAN SOLIDARITY

Sunday June 20th was the first anniversary of the start of armed struggle by the People's Mojahedin against the Khomeini regime in Iran. Last year, the Mojahedin organised a 500,000 strong demonstration to protest the illegal dismissal of President Baniadr. Heavy machine guns were used to suppress the demonstration, and then began a wave of mass executions and tyranny. The only path left was that of armed struggle.

To mark the anniversary, the Mojahedin stepped up their armed struggle, and demonstrations were held around the world. 500 people took part in a militant demonstration in London, chanting slogans such as, "Resistance, Resistance, Ends Khomeini's existence!"

The march was organised by the Moslem Students Society, supporters of the People's Mojahedin. Also on the march were trades and students unions, Greek and Eritrean organisations, and the Troops Out Movement. The only Brit-

ish left groups present were the Revolutionary Communist League, and the Bradford and Liverpool branches of the Labour Party. This was simply a disgrace. The Iranian

people are battling one of the world's most repressive governments, and their revolutionary movement is one of the most developed and courageous. Furthermore, the Iranian comrades in Britain display exemplary internationalism. Risking deportation (and therefore death), they continually turn out to support anti-imperialist struggles and the struggles of the British working class. The failure of the British left to support this important demonstration was another sordid chapter in their sorry history.

A rally after the march heard speeches and messages of support from MP's the Labour Movement, Church people, Moslem Students Society, Kurdistan Democratic Party and the National Council of Resistance of Iran.

# Welsh Nationalists under attack

The victory scored in the case of the Bradford 12 has not deterred the British State from seeking to criminalise all opposition to its rule. The case now looms of five Welsh patriots who are to be charged with offences under the Explosive Substances Act. Their defence must be the cause of all democratic people in Britain. The article that follows is mainly taken from material supplied by the Welsh Political Prisoners Defence Committee.

During the past two years 13 bombs have been planted at political targets in England and Wales. Most of the bombs were defused, no-one has been injured, and there has been minimal damage to property. Until April this year no-one has been charged with any offences relating to these bombs.

A previously unheard-of group called the Workers' Army of the Welsh Republic has claimed responsibility for the last six bombs. Two of these were fire bombs found at two South Wales targets during the visit of Prince Charles and his wife last October: at the army recruiting centre at Pontypridd and at the Wales HQ of the British Steel Corporation in Cardiff. At the beginning of January 1982 explosive devices damaged windows at the Severn-Trent Water Authority offices in Birmingham, and at the National Coal Board pensions and investment fund offices off Fleet Street in London. During that weekend another explosive device was defused at the Stratford-on-Avon offices of property group International Designers and Constructors, of which Denis Thatcher is a well-known consultant and lobbyist for second home schemes in Wales. The most recent fire bomb exploded at Welsh Office Agricultural Department offices in Cardiff during the first

weekend of March.

In a letter to the South Wales Echo (27.10.81) the Workers' Army say that they will "attack all aspects of English cultural, economic and political rule including the recruitment of unemployed Welsh youth to carry out English repression in Northern Ireland and elsewhere."

Early in January police officers from Scotland Yard, City of London, West Midlands, Warwickshire and South Wales forces met in Birmingham to co-ordinate their efforts to uncover WAWR. Towards the end of April and throughout May they questioned and released at least 13 people, and charged a further five with offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1883. All those questioned and/or charged deny involvement in the bombing campaign but admit to membership of Plaid Cymru Youth Movement and/or the Welsh Socialist Republican Movement, which are legitimate political organisations.

WPPDC

The Welsh Political Prisoners' Defence Committee was established on May 13th 1982 to co-ordinate defence strategy during the 6-12 month period up to the trial, publicise the circumstances of the police investigations, and liaise between prisoners, lawyers, parents, supporters and the political groups and parties involved. WPPDC members include prisoners'

parents and relatives, various civil liberties and political organisations, including Plaid Cymru and the Welsh Socialist Republican Movement, around which police questioning centred.

Those charged under the Explosive Substances Act 1883 are:

DAVID BURNS, a 23 year old computer programmer, under section 3 (for the bomb at Pontypridd army recruiting office on October 24th, 1981).

NICHOLAS HODGES, a 22 year old clerk, under section 3 (for the bomb at the BSC Welsh HQ in Cardiff on October 26-29th 1981, and the bomb at the Welsh Office agricultural department offices in Cardiff on 7th March 1982).

JENNY SMITH, a 28 year old student, under section 4 (for possession of explosive substances - see Police Evidence below).

ADRIAN STONE, a 22 year old unemployed man, under section 4 (for possession of explosive substances - see below) and under section 3 (for the bomb at the Welsh Office agricultural department offices in Cardiff on March 7th).

GARETH WESTACOTT, a 27 year old attendant at St Fagan's Museum, under section 3 (for the Pontypridd army recruiting office bomb on 24th October 1981).

These are serious charges which require the Attorney-

General's permission to proceed (the Attorney-General's office is likely to take a month or more to consider the papers). Maximum sentences on conviction are 14 years for possession of explosives and 20 years for causing explosions.

At present 4 of the 5 are held in custody. Jenny Smith is on bail, but she has to report to the police every day and is followed by Special Branch.

POLICE EVIDENCE

The police do not have to outline the prosecution evidence until committal proceedings in the magistrates' court in 2-3 months' time. The Crown Court trial is likely to be held in 6-12 months' time. The police have obtained signed statements from two of the five prisoners. Because we don't want to prejudice the defence case when it comes to court, we cannot discuss the content of these statements, nor the police methods used to obtain them or the pressure applied in attempts to gain other statements of confession or incrimination. In general, we can state that the Judges' Rules on criminal procedure provide such limited protection and can be so broadly interpreted by the police that the Rules did not hamper the police investigations.

Other evidence listed by the police includes a soldering iron, pliers, wire, a circuit board (a free gift from an electronics magazine), batteries, a circuit tester, pestle and mortar, a pencil torch minus bulb, a torch bulb, cotton wool, a reel of black insulation tape, and small lengths of blue, brown and black insulation tape. These are all household items which can be found in various combinations in many homes, as can sodium chlorate (more commonly known as non-inflammable weed-

killer) and hexamine (fire-lighters) ... the mysterious chemical names sound much more dramatic!

It is quite likely that the Director of Public Prosecutions will initiate proceedings for conspiracy charges against the prisoners in addition to the current serious charges.

CAMPAIGN

WPPDC is committed to a campaign:

- for the charges to be dropped
- to publicise police methods of investigation
- to co-ordinate a strong legal defence
- to support the prisoners and their families by providing for their welfare in and out of jail
- to keep the trial in Wales
- to oppose jury vetting

The defence of the five comrades is a very important question for all those concerned with national self-determination, the struggle of the working class and democratic rights. As with the struggle of the Irish people and the national minorities, the British State aims to criminalise the oppressed who fight back. They aim to smash the growing Welsh Republican Movement: to present it as a criminal conspiracy. They seek to intimidate the Welsh working class, prevent the revival of its revolutionary traditions in a period of deep crisis, and crush its spirit of freedom.

The Revolutionary Communist League is committed to supporting the fightback being organised by the Welsh Political Prisoners' Defence Committee who can be contacted at:  
The Secretary, WPPDC,  
175 Mackintosh Place, Roath, Cardiff.

# Latin American Revolutionaries Support Argentina

The struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and great-power domination is the cause of the broadest and most oppressed masses. At times the tides of history may sweep into this current of struggle some unlikely-looking governments, movements or individuals. The important thing is the anti-colonial essence of a struggle - then it must be supported. This elementary fact is something the British left often fails to grasp on quite a number of issues. But the left-wing and other democratic forces in Latin America have generally had no problem in seeing to the heart of the question involved in Argentina's just struggle to recover its territory, the Malvinas.

In Paris in May, three groups representing the anti-fascist struggle for human rights in Argentina joined with organisations of solidarity with revolutionary and democratic struggles in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Haiti, and Uruguay to issue a statement bitterly condemning the EEC for its support of Britain. The statement clearly points out that imperialist and neo-colonial forces are responsible for the military dictatorships, and these same forces are the target of the present struggle, which brings together "a reactionary government, ally of the Reagan policy, defending the remnants of one of the most arbitrary and violent colonial empires endured by the third world,

against a people who - although subjected to a pitiless dictatorship - possesses a burning desire for liberation. "If it is legitimate," the statement continues, "for the European countries to oppose the consequences of Yalta (this refers to the carving-up of Europe into Soviet and US spheres of influence - CS ed.), it is legitimate for the peoples of the third world, to oppose the whole legacy of colonialism".

ARGENTINE COMMUNISTS

The aspiration of the masses to be free from big-power oppression and the politics of spheres of influence can unleash tremendous energy if the masses themselves take this cause into their own hands. The Argentinian junta initiated the current phase in this just struggle, but only in a very imperfect way, because of their very reactionary class character. A statement issued by the Revolutionary Communist Party of Argentina (PCR) points out that when the people succeeded in organising itself democratically and freely" (as in 1806 and 1807 - see May issue of 'Class Struggle') they were able to settle accounts with the apparently invincible British Empire even when it was on the ascendant. But in the present case, the statement continues, the Argentinian regime failed to consult or mobilise the people in preparation. "The dictatorship preferred to place its trust in the hypothetical support of the two super-

powers, offering these super-powers concessions in exchange behind the backs of the people (such as the fishery agreement with the USSR for the exploitation of krill in the southern region."

The PCR demands measures for mass mobilisation of the people throughout the length and breadth of the country. It calls for sweeping democratic reforms and certain measures of foreign policy including the suspension of all repayment on the foreign debt to Britain and other countries which supported its boycott.

A statement by another Argentinian revolutionary organisation, the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) also points out that "the defence of sovereignty requires national unity, and national unity requires the cessation of repressive provocations against the workers, students and the whole people; the lifting of the state of emergency; the liberation of political prisoners; and the return alive of the disappeared detainees" (these are people who were kidnapped by the junta's undercover forces, and whom it disclaims all knowledge of - CS Ed). At the same time it calls on the government to make a solemn promise "not to negotiate the economic and strategic value of the region with any world superpower".

Forces have been set in motion which may allow the two superpowers to get involved. The junta is unlikely to take a firm stand against

this, so it is necessary for Latin American solidarity to reinforce the popular element in the struggle. An article in 'Patria Libre', journal of the Colombian Party of Labour (PTC) points out that "the very reaction of the Argentinian popular masses in support of the government has allowed us to see clearly that they make a conscious distinction between a national cause in the face of an external aggressor, and the necessary struggle which they have to conduct against domestic fascist oppression. As we see, nationalism is a legitimate banner of the oppressed peoples which is in no way out of date."

At the same time, this commentary analyses the vacillation of some Latin American governments, and criticises those leading Colombian figures who, while supporting Argentina's anti-colonial struggle, shy off at the idea of using armed force.

CHILE

The imperialist merchants of death have for some time been pumping arms into Argentina and Chile in the expectation that they would go to war over their dispute regarding islands in the Beagle Channel. A representative of the Chilean revolutionary organisation MAPU (United Popular Action Movement), interviewed in the German paper 'Kommunistische Volkzeitung', shows how this dispute accounts for Chile's failure to back the just

Argentine struggle over the Malvinas, even though the two cases are different in nature. If Argentina succeeds in 'repossessing the Malvinas, he argues, it would acquire a much more valuable point of influence thus diminishing the danger of conflict between these two third-world countries.

A statement by the Communist Party of Peru (Patria Roja) calls on the Peruvian people to take the question of solidarity with the people of Argentina into its own hands. It points out the danger of superpower involvement, and, to prevent this, calls on Latin America to do everything it can to reinforce sovereignty over the islands. The conflict, it says, reflects not only the death-throes of British colonialism, but also the profound contradictions of US imperialism within its zone of influence. The Organisation of American States (OAS) (this is an institution set up by the USA for the purpose of controlling Latin America, but it is now becoming increasingly recalcitrant - CS ed.) has entered an irreversible crisis. Latin America, says the statement, "must march forward to constitute an independent and non-aligned regional bloc, with the capacity to defend its interests and negotiate from positions of strength, to resist imperialism and all forms of expansionism, to oppose all forms of interventionism, pressure of aggression, and to affirm itself as a zone of peace."

# FREEDOM FOR IRELAND



## PAPAL HYPOCRISY

Sinn Fein Director of Publicity, Danny Morrison, accused the Pope of hypocrisy in a statement that coincided with the Pope's recent visit to Britain. The statement said: "If the Pope can visit England which is at war with Argentina and on the offensive in East Falkland, then his reasons for not visiting the six Counties in September in 1979 - supposedly because of the violence - become all the more invalid, and all the more offensive given that the north is the only place in the world where Catholics are being killed because of their religion."

"Speaking at Gatwick upon his arrival in England this morning the Pope not once condemned British aggression in the South Atlantic which shows that 'murder is not murder' but only if it is a big power which one cannot afford to offend which is involved and not ordinary people struggling against an imperialist aggressor."

"This is hypocrisy akin to the British government's attitude to the use of force and shows that a big club exists at the top between powerful governments and the Catholic hierarchy."

"I challenge Bishop Edward Daly or Cathal Daly or Cardinal O'Fiaich to give a clear-cut moral ruling on the use of force in the South Atlantic and in particular on the mass murder of 380 young Argentinian sailors aboard the 'General Belgrano' ship. If they remain silent they are guilty of political expediency, hypocrisy and moral cowardice."

## TOM Delegation

*This year the Troops Out Movement is once again organising a mass delegation to the North of Ireland, over the weekend of the 7/8/9 August. The delegation will mark the 13th anniversary of the troops being sent in - it marks 13 years of unrelenting repression against nationalist working people.*

*At a time when the ex-head of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Neuman, is coming to London as Metropolitan Police Commissioner, and when plastic bullets are available to English police forces, it is essential that we see and hear for ourselves the nature of British occupation, and the means used to maintain British rule.*

*The Delegations have always been instructive and worthwhile, if exhausting. As far as possible, accommodation is arranged with local people.*

*On the evening of Friday, 6th August, groups of delegates will travel together overnight by bus and train from London and other departure points.*

*On Saturday morning the delegation assemblies in Belfast. That afternoon a bus trip will take delegates to Crossmaglen to picket the Army barracks and meet local people.*

*A social will be held in Belfast in the evening.*

## Free Gerry Tuite!

The trial in Dublin of Irish patriot Gerry Tuite is due to commence on Tuesday 29th June. He is being charged under the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act for offences allegedly committed in England, another despicable first in Free State collaboration with British imperialism.

Gerry Tuite became something of a folkhero for Ireland solidarity activists when on December 16 1980, he became the first successful Irish republican escapee from a prison in England for a decade, when he escaped from the top security wing at Brixton. He was recaptured in the Irish Free State on Thursday 4th March 1982. He will now face charges of conspiring to cause explosions and being in possession of explosives in England in 1978 and 1979.

Owen Carron MP has condemned the arrest and charging of Gerry Tuite,

"Not only do the Free State authorities act as Britain's cross-border police force - now they perform the function of Britain's prison warden. This disgraceful development stands in marked contrast to the decision to release convicted loyalist bomber, Norman Parkinson. The same government, which claims that this decision was due to 'purely humanitarian considerations', refused to act while ten Irish men, including one of its own parliament's deputies, Kieran Doherty, were murdered by an oppressive imperialist power."

"It remained silent while hundreds of Irishmen and women were forced to endure horrendous conditions in Long Kesh and Armagh jails. The Free State government has also turned a blind eye to the plight of more than seventy Irish prisoners held in Eng-

*On Sunday morning there will be various discussion workshops with local people, including workshops on the labour movement, women and youth.*

*During the afternoon delegates will participate in the annual demonstration in West Belfast to commemorate the anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial, before travelling to Derry City by bus, where a meeting-cum-social will be held that evening.*

*On Monday morning and early afternoon there will be further discussion workshops in Derry before travelling by bus to Larne for the evening ferry and overnight travel home.*

*The Delegation Organising Committee is working hard to build support for the delegation amongst the Labour Movement, women, national minorities, anti-imperialists, youth and students, tenants and gays.*

*The members of last year's delegation received profound education and derived great inspiration from their visit. (see "Class Struggle" - Sept. 1981) We are sure that the 1982 delegation will be equally valuable.*

*For further information, including cost, etc., please contact: The Delegation Organising Committee, P.O. Box 353, London NW5 4NH.*



"I'll wear no convict's uniform,  
Nor meekly serve my time,  
That Britain might brand Ireland's fight,  
800 years of crime."

July of this year marks the first anniversary of the deaths of two revolutionary Irish martyrs. Joe McDonnell and Martin Hurson died on hunger strike in the struggle to win political status.

Joe McDonnell, a very well liked 30-year old father of two from Lenadoon, West Belfast, commenced his hunger strike on May 9th, as successor to Bobby Sands, with whom he had a close friendship, and with whom he was captured on active service in October 1976. Joe had not volunteered for the first hunger strike, saying, "I have too much to live for," but he was so enraged by British duplicity in the aftermath of that strike that he volunteered for the second.

Joe McDonnell was born in 1951 and grew up in West Belfast. He married Goretta in 1970. They became one of only two nationalist families living in a loyalist area, which they were forced to leave after a mob wrecked their home as the Raving Reverend Robert Bradford looked on approvingly. Bradford was to get his just deserts later - he was executed by the IRA.

Joe was interned in 1972, and on his release joined the Belfast Brigade of the IRA. Interned again in 1973, Goretta had to endure constant raids where her photographs were torn up, her home vandalised, her letters from Joe were read by mindless, sniggering Brits, and she was herself arrested.

Joe was arrested together with Bobby Sands and two other comrades when they were returning from an operation in October 1976. Refusing to recognise the court, they were all sentenced to 14 years for the possession of one hand gun. So determined was Joe that he would not be criminalised that he refused to wear prison uniform even for visits, so he did not see his family for four years - until he commenced his hunger strike!

In June, whilst on hunger strike, he stood in the Irish general election as a candidate for Sligo/Leitrim, and narrowly missed being elected by 315 votes.

Joe McDonnell, the brave Irish martyr, died on July 8th, after 61 days on hunger strike.

Martin Hurson, who came from the wholly nationalist and rural district of Cappagh, Co. Tyrone, commenced his hunger strike on May 29th. Arrested in November 1976 he was convicted solely on the basis of statements extracted under torture, that included being beaten about the head, back and testicles, being spread-eagled against a wall and across a table, being slapped, punched and kicked. This was the only evidence against him. 4 of the detectives in his case were later prosecuted for assault involving another prisoner.

All this occurred when Sir Kenneth Newman was head of the RUC and saw torture during interrogation as the way to destroy the Republican Movement. Newman becomes Chief Constable of the Metropolitan Police in London next October.

Martin was sentenced to 20 years for offences relating to landmines, and for conspiracy. He immediately went "on the blanket".

In the Irish general election he stood as a candidate in Longford/Westmeath. He obtained 4½ thousand first preference votes and over one thousand transfers. He was eliminated at the end of the sixth count, having outlasted two Labour Party and one Fine Gael contender.

After receiving a savage beating from screws, Martin Hurson, the brave Irish martyr, died on July 13th, after 44 days on hunger strike.

The Revolutionary Communist League and "Class Struggle" salute the glorious memory of these two Irish revolutionary soldiers.

lish prisons in conditions much worse than those experienced by either the British spies, the Littlejohns, or the loyalists, in Mountjoy."

Gerard Tuite's own family background is an illustration of the unbroken tradition of Irish resistance to British rule. He is the nephew of the late Paddy Dermody, a leading IRA man who was shot dead by Free State Special Branch men in September 1943. Paddy Dermody, who was involved in border operations at the time, returned to his Cavan home to attend the wedding of his sister Jane, Gerry Tuite's mother. During the wedding reception, Special Branch men surrounded the house and a gun battle ensued, in the course of which Paddy was fatally injured.

The Irish people have every right to take up arms against British imperialism. Gerry Tuite is a patriot and freedom fighter. Communists in Britain demand:

FREE GERRY TUITE!

## Forthcoming events

HANDS OFF LEBANON!  
VICTORY TO THE P.L.O.!

For details of solidarity events contact: London Office, Palestine Liberation Organisation, 52 Green St., London W.1.

Supplies, blankets, donations etc. can be sent to: Emergency Relief for the Refugees in Lebanon Appeal, London Area, 93 St. Mark's Rd., London W.10. Tel. 01-689 8444

Donations can be sent to: A/c no. 507951, Arab Bank Ltd., 118 Kensington High St., London W.8.

THURSDAY JULY 8  
Vigil for Joe McDonnell. 8 p.m. Kilburn Square, London.

SATURDAY JULY 10  
Irish Prisoners Day of Action. Pickets of Leicester, Wakefield and Durham Prisons, at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY JULY 11  
Irish Prisoners Day of Action. Picket of Wormwood Scrubs at 3 p.m. and Gartree at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY JULY 13  
Vigil for Martin Hurson. 8 p.m. Kilburn Square, London.

SATURDAY JULY 17  
Victory to the Irish People! Troops Out Now! Demonstration called by South London Irish Solidarity Committee. Assemble 1.30 p.m., Tooting Broadway Tube. March to rally at Clapham Common.

SUNDAY AUGUST 1  
Vigil for Kevin Lynch. 8 p.m. Kilburn Square, London.

MONDAY AUGUST 2  
Vigil for Kieran Doherty. 8 p.m. Kilburn Square, London.

FRIDAY AUGUST 6 -  
MONDAY AUGUST 9  
Mass Delegation to Ireland, visiting Belfast, Derry and Crossmaglen. Details from the Troops Out Movement, P.O. Box 353, London NW5 4NH.

SUNDAY AUGUST 8  
Vigil for Thomas McElwee, 8 p.m. Kilburn Square, London.

FRIDAY AUGUST 20  
Vigil for Michael Devine. 8 p.m., Kilburn Square, London.