



Box 500

Telephone [REDACTED]

21 July 1981

Our Ref: [REDACTED]

Dear *Hayden*

Please refer to my letter of 7 July 1981.

2. Our paper "Subversive aspects of racist activity" was aimed at providing a general assessment of the threat. Because of this and the intended readership, it was necessary for us to be as concise as possible and to omit supporting detail.

3. You may find it useful however to have the attached copy of the detachable appendices which we prepared for our own purposes. They contain a good deal of interesting, supporting detail and provided the basis for the shorter paper. We are conscious that in present circumstances, such information can quickly become out of date.

4. As these appendices were prepared essentially for our own internal purposes I would be grateful if you would use them for your own information only and not give them further dissemination without prior reference to us.

5. We would of course be interested in any comment that you might have on them and the paper itself.

Yours *truly*Enc.
[REDACTED]

Hayden Phillips Esq
Home Office

APPENDICES

WEST INDIAN ORGANISATIONS

- A. LONDON BASED
- B. OUTSIDE LONDON
- C. WEST INDIAN INDIVIDUALS

ALLIANCE

A loose-knit affiliation of four groups - Race Today, Bradford Black Collective, Black Parents Movement and Black Youth Movement (qv), led by Darcus HOWE. Meetings take place infrequently on an ad hoc basis [REDACTED]

BLACK LIBERATION FRONT, HEADSTART and BLACK PRISONERS WELFARE SCHEME (BPWS)

The BLF was founded in 1970 as a breakaway organisation from the Black Panther movement. BLF urged more direct action in pursuing Black Power policies. In 1977, the initial leader Tony SOARES resigned and the BLF was re-organised with a new central committee and elected officials. The BLF had two front organisations, HEADSTART, a black advice centre and bookshop and a small group called the BLACK PRISONERS WELFARE SCHEME (BPWS). In 1978 HEADSTART and the BLF split [REDACTED]

BLACK PARENTS MOVEMENT (BPM)
and BLACK YOUTH MOVEMENT (BYM)

The BPM and Black Student Movement, now renamed BYM, were founded by John LA ROSE (qv) in 1975 as a means of helping black parents and their children when the latter got into trouble with the authorities at their schools and with the police. The two movements were, from the first, overtly political and anti-police. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3. BPM and BYM are members of Darcus HOWE's Alliance (qv).

BLACK PEOPLE AGAINST STATE HARRASSMENT (BASH)

BASH was set up in mid 1978 largely at the instigation of Cecil GUTZMORE (qv) and his associate Ricky CAMBRIDGE to campaign against the McNee proposals for the extension of police powers, submitted to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure. BASH proposed to submit evidence on police harrassment of blacks and hoped to mount a national campaign. The organisation consisted of a number of small black and Asian groups in London and Bradford. Over the next few months, public meetings were held in London, Bradford, Birmingham, Nottingham and Brighton.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BLACK PEOPLES INFORMATION CENTRE (BPIC)

The BPIC was set up in 1972 by a group of black militants in Notting Hill. Previously their premises had been used by the Black Panther Movement

[REDACTED]

Rhodan GORDON and other militants established the BPIC with a stated aim of providing free legal advice for the black community. GORDON is himself a longstanding black activist and a former member of the Black Panther Movement.

[REDACTED]

2.

[REDACTED]

While claiming to provide information, legal advice and certain educational and social services to the general public, the resources of the BPIC have also been devoted to publicising and exposing alleged discrimination against young blacks by the police in Notting Hill and propogating black extremist views among young criminal elements. BLF (qv) and BFWS elements still continue to use the premises.

[REDACTED]

BLACK UNITY AND FREEDOM PARTY (BUFP)

The BUFP was formed in 1970 by a militant splinter group of the Universal Coloured Peoples' Association (now defunct). In the early 1970s it was extremely active with two branches in London and one in Manchester, a womens group and a flourishing youth group.

[REDACTED] BUFP publishes an occasional paper 'Black Voice'.

CARIBBEAN LABOUR SOLIDARITY (CLS)

CLS is a small organisation founded in 1974 as a protest committee against the Labour Relations and Industrial Disputes Bill and was at that time known as the Jamaica Trade Union Solidarity Committee.

[REDACTED] it changed its name to CLS and became, in effect, a support group for orthodox Marxist organisations in the Caribbean.

2. It was, from the beginning, strongly influenced by the CPGB.

[REDACTED] it remains largely CPGB orientated with a CPGB member Richard HART as a leading member.

3. CLS confines its meetings, pickets and demonstrations to Caribbean affairs; for instance it attempted through an ad hoc organisation known as the Jamaica Action Group to rally general support for Michael MANLEY's Peoples' National Party in the recent Jamaican election.

4. It's line on race in Britain is therefore largely that of the CPGB

[REDACTED] It publishes an occasional magazine CUTLASS.

COMMITTEE AGAINST REPRESSION IN GUYANA (CARIG) and
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE SUPPORT GROUP UK (WPA/UK)

Led by Jessica HUNTLEY CARIG is a small group dedicated to attacking the Guyanese government of Forbes BURNHAM in the UK. It supports the Marxist Working People's Alliance, now largely driven underground in Guyana after the government-inspired assassination of its charismatic leader, Walter RODNEY.

2. CARIG and WPA/UK confine their activities to anti-Burnham propaganda and picketing outside the Guyanese High Commission.

[REDACTED]

NEW JEWEL MOVEMENT SUPPORT GROUP (UK) (NJM/UK) formerly
GRENADA CAUSE FOR CONCERN

The NJM was formed in Grenada in 1973 and, led by Maurice BISHOP, toppled the corrupt regime of Eric GALRY in March 1979. BISHOP's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has proved itself to be pro-Soviet and receives aid and advisers from Cuba. A support group for NJM was formed in the UK in 1973 and under its present name [REDACTED] now coordinates pro-PRG activity among Grenadians in the UK. NJM/UK is opposed to Darcus HOWE's ALLIANCE (qv) as HOWE and likethinking black Marxist extremists in the UK are unenthusiastic about the mainstream Communist line taken by the PRG, and Cuban influence in the Caribbean generally.

[REDACTED]

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS MOVEMENT UK (PACM)

A black extremist group whose main task is the arrangement of the annual Africa Liberation Day (ALD), held usually in Nottingham, Birmingham or Manchester. ALD takes the form of a festival, with heavy political overtones, devoted to the support of the 'Frontline' states in Africa and black causes worldwide. There are usually a number of guest speakers from Africa and the USA.

2. PACM is divided into three regions based in London, Birmingham and Manchester.

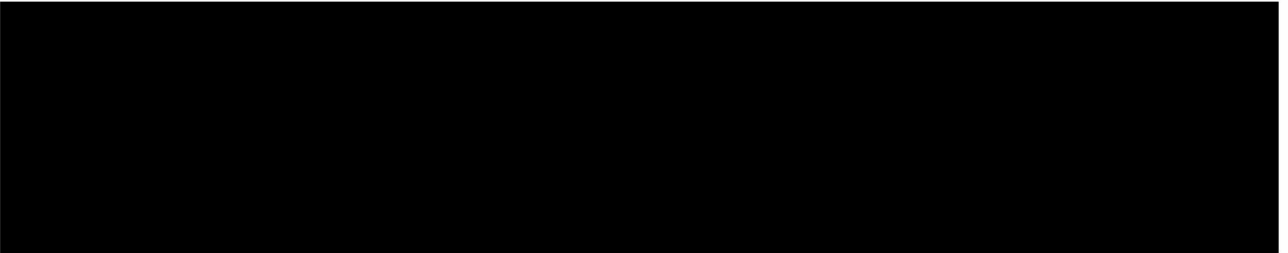
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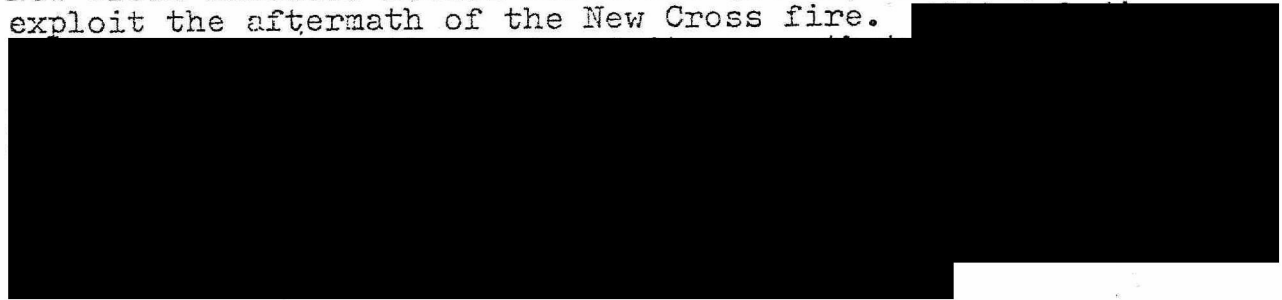
RACE TODAY COLLECTIVE (RT)

Until 1973 the magazine 'Race Today' was a moderate academic publication of the Institute of Race Relations (IRR) (qv). In 1973 a group of racial extremists broke away from the IRR to form Towards Racial Justice with the object of publishing Race Today as a forum for black protest and Race Today adopted a more positive role in support of extreme left-wing black militancy. In 1975 Towards Racial Justice became the Race Today Collective (RT).

2. The Collective's primary purpose is to produce the magazine. Through this medium it promotes racial extremist policies, gives publicity to racial struggles throughout the world and supports militant action by West Indians, and to a lesser extent Asians against alleged police brutality. It seeks to exploit racial tensions to further its revolutionary aims. It rejects the official race relations machinery, which it considers a bourgeois device to divert the revolutionary potential of the black masses. Its policies are largely directed by Darcus HOWE (qv), a Marxist and long standing black power activist.

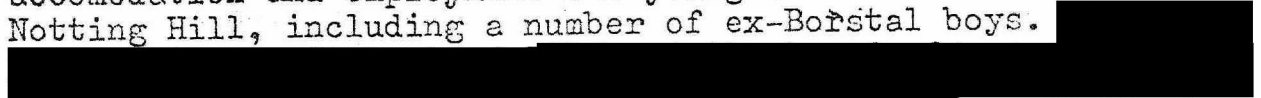


4. It was through HOWE's and RT's initiative that the New Cross Massacre Action Committee (NCMAC) was formed to exploit the aftermath of the New Cross fire.



UNITY ASSOCIATION

A Notting Hill community project which seeks to provide accomodation and employment for young blacks in the area of Notting Hill, including a number of ex-Boystal boys.



On 22 March 1979, the young inmates of the hostel staged a sit-in to protest at the resignation of a popular co-ordinator of the project.



[REDACTED]

B.

AFRO-CARIBBEAN SELF HELP ORGANISATION (ACSHO)

ACSHO was formed in 1970 in Handsworth, Birmingham, by dissident West Indian youths with the aim of promoting black awareness, campaigning for improved social facilities and forming links with other racial extremist organisations.

[REDACTED] At ACSHO's beginning, outlook was heavily influenced by the then current Black Power ideology and it also developed a strong interest in Pan-African affairs, sending delegates to the 6th Pan-African Congress in Dar-Es-Salaam in 1974. ACSHO has also hosted the PACM (UK) (qv) Africa Liberation Day.

2. ACSHO takes a strong anti-police line and in the past took part in violent demonstrations and marches against alleged police brutality. It is also linked to a black housing association HARAMBEE which shares its political outlook.

[REDACTED]

THE BLACK PEOPLE'S FREEDOM MOVEMENT (BPFM)

This Nottingham-based organisation is the only former 'Black Power' movement which has retained its initial impetus

[REDACTED] The BPFM has a constitution, a stable leadership and manages to attract considerable numbers to its regularly held meetings [REDACTED]. BPFM was founded in 1971, was initially active in industrial disputes and has maintained a keen, if naive interest in African, West Indian and American black affairs.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It has hosted Africa Liberation Day celebrations run by the Pan-African Congress Movement UK (PACM/UK) (qv).

2. BPFM combines a social self-help role for West Indians in Nottingham with the old Black Power mix of anti-police, anti-white and quasi-Marxist pronouncements. While it is verbally virulent and openly discuss attacking the police and engineering confrontations, [REDACTED] there is no evidence to date [REDACTED] of the deliberate use of violence condoned by the leadership.

1...

BRADFORD BLACK COLLECTIVE (BB)

A small collective [REDACTED] based in a West Indian social centre, and producing an occasional magazine. BB's main raison d'etre was a campaign to free George LINDO, a West Indian who was subsequently released having been wrongfully convicted.

[REDACTED]

2. BB is anti-police and anti-white. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LIVERPOOL BLACK ORGANISATION (LBO)

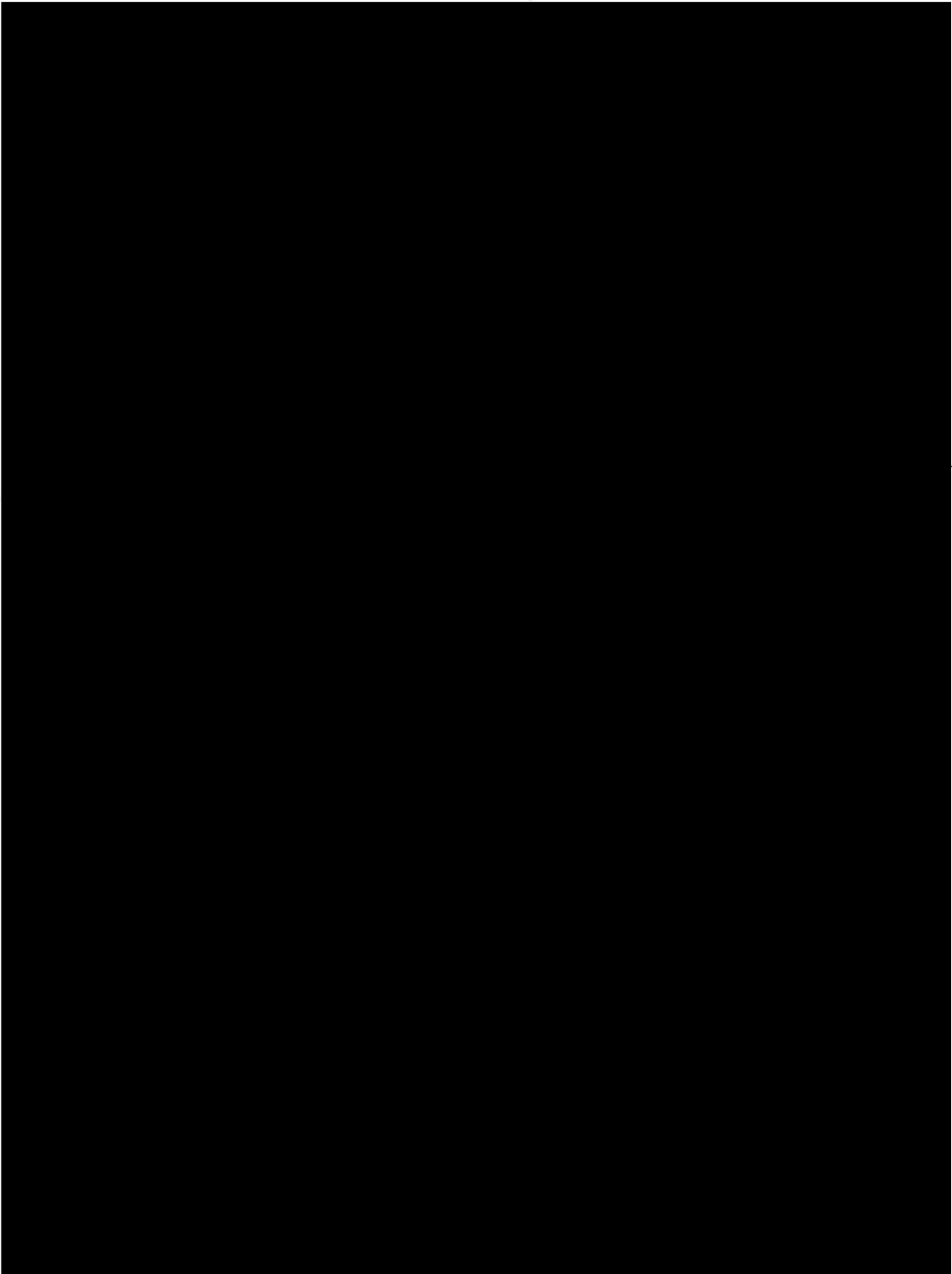
The LBO was formed in March 1979 and was originally social and apolitical. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LBO is anti-police in its outlook, though not vehemently so, and has collaborated in a demonstration with the Revolutionary Communist Group (RCG). [REDACTED]

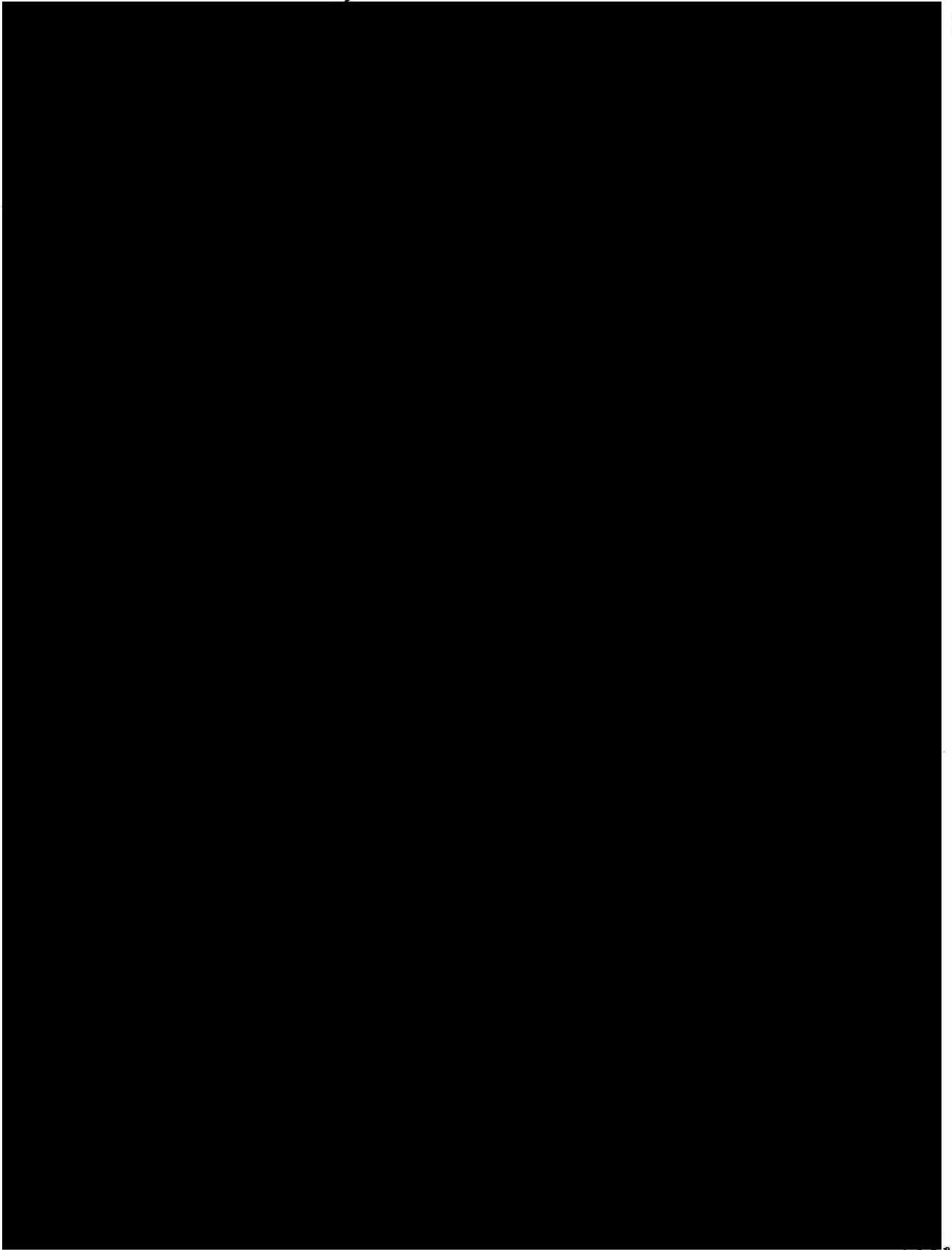
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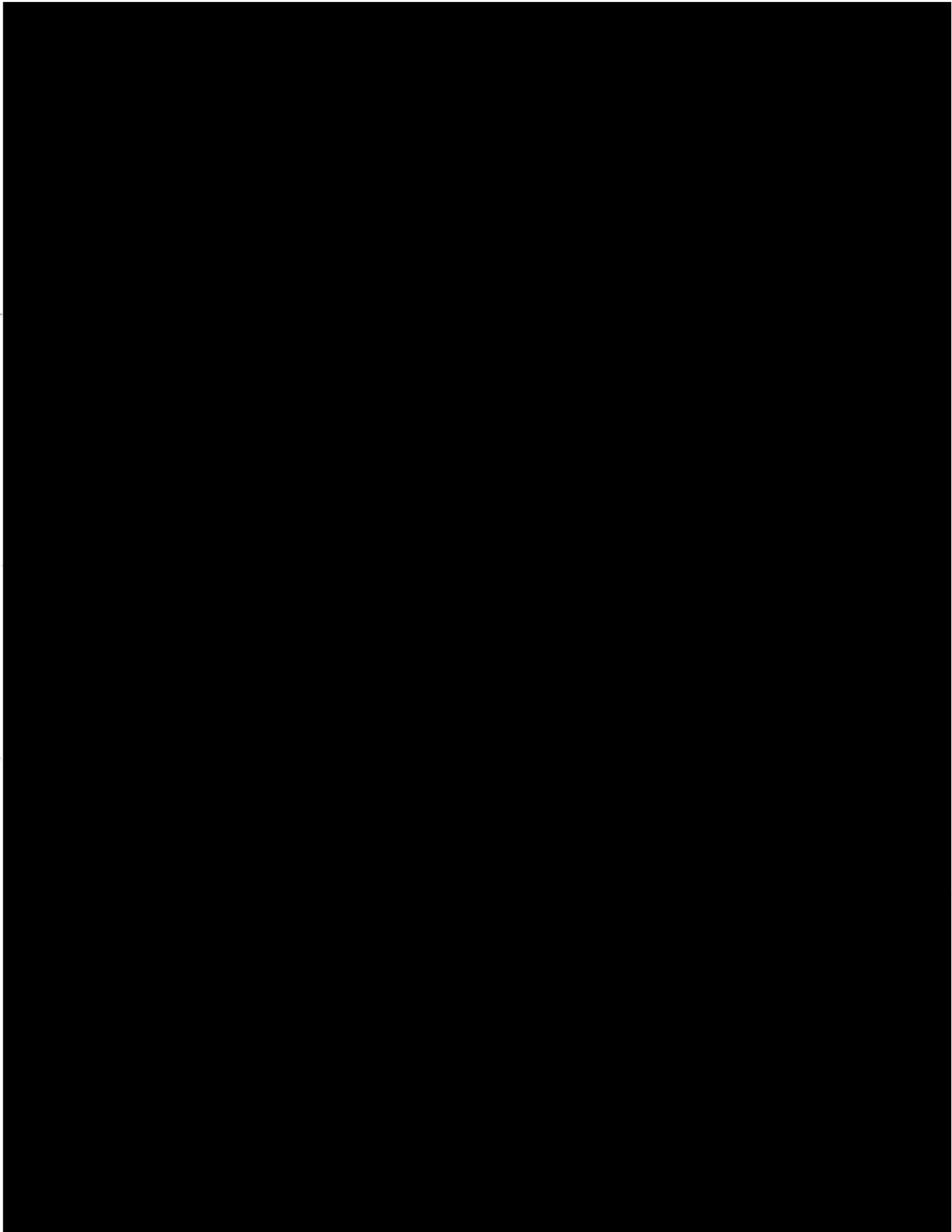
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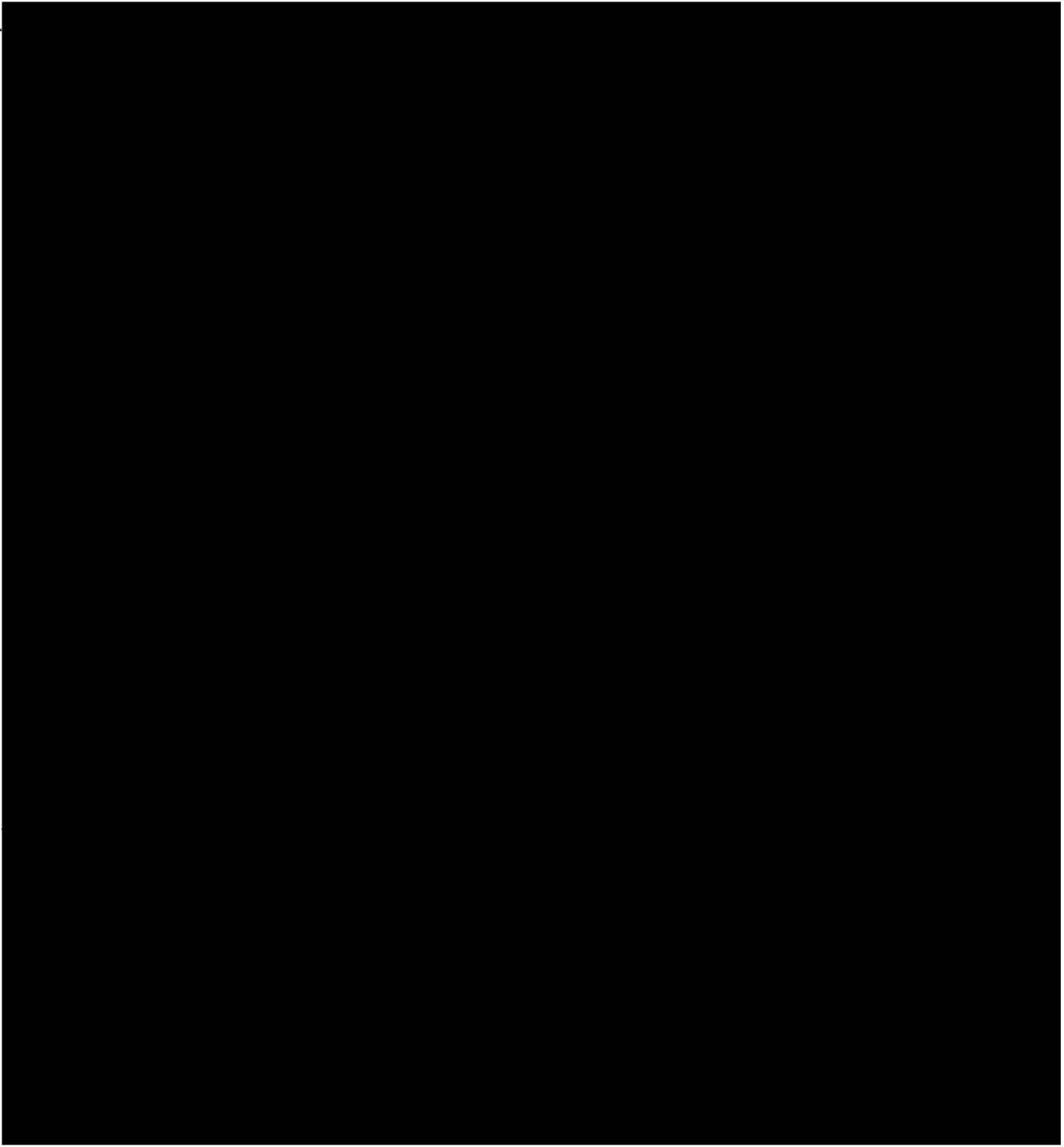
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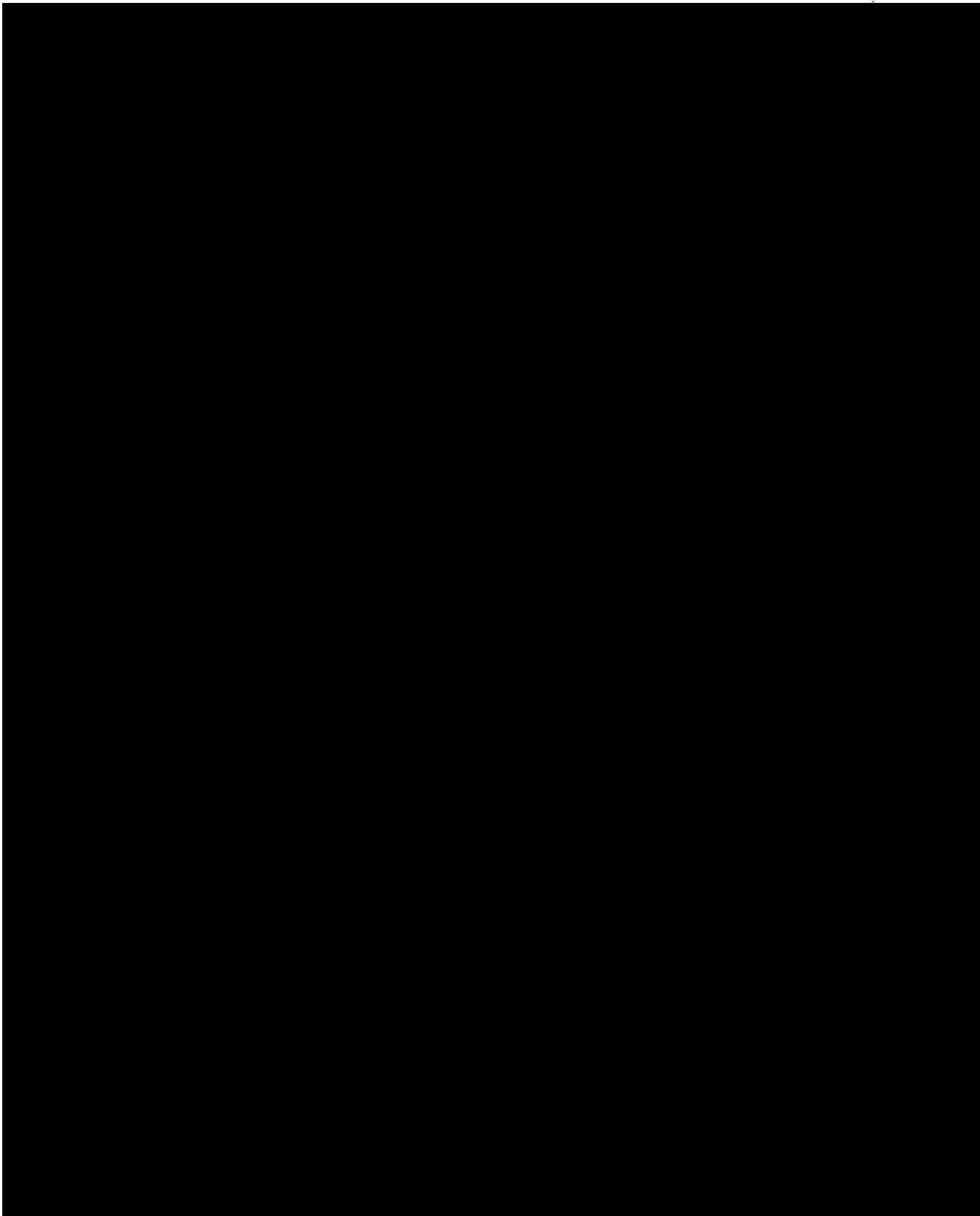
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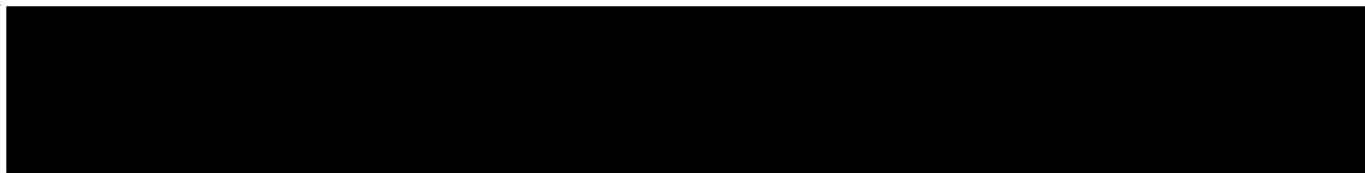




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C. ASIAN INDIVIDUALS

B. OUTSIDE LONDON

A. LONDON BASED

ASIAN ORGANISATIONS

BANGLADESH WORKERS ASSOCIATION (BWA)

[REDACTED]

Although it expresses general anti-Bangladeshi government views, the BWA does not concern itself with anti-Zia campaigns.

[REDACTED]

Most recently major BWA efforts have been devoted to anti-racist campaigns and support for various campaigns directed against UK immigration and nationality laws.

HIND MAZDOOR LEHAR - BRITAIN @ INDIAN WORKERS MOVEMENT (IWM)

A small Indian Maoist group founded in 1974 by the Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist) - now the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) (RCPB-M-L) - in order to win support among the Indian community.

[REDACTED]

It takes a strong anti-Gandhi government and anti-racist line and uses violent language.

INDIAN WORKERS ASSOCIATION (SOUTHALL) (IWA(S))

IWA(S) is a 14,000 strong organisation which acts both as a cultural centre for the Indian community in Southall and under its present leadership, is the equivalent of a support group for Mrs Gandhi in the UK, under the title of the Indian Overseas Congress. It was formed in 1957, the initiative coming from a group of 'progressives', namely pro-CPGB and pro-Chinese Communists. Over the years, four or five factions have emerged, representing the various political persuasions, and the biennial elections are vigorously contested. Vishnu SHARMA (qv), a prominent Asian member of the CPGB has been heavily involved with the IWA(S), has been General Secretary and President, and despite the defeat of his CPGB dominated executive in 1978, continues to play an active role in IWA(S) affairs.

[REDACTED]

The IWA is much involved, mainly through SHARMA, in the CPGB dominated CARL (qv).

The

/...

[REDACTED]

NEWHAM YOUTH MOVEMENT (NYM)

The NYM was set up in July 1980 to protest against the death of a young Pakistani who was fatally wounded in a scuffle with white skinheads (cf SYM and BAYM). It [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] lent some support to the Black People's Day of Action organised by the West Indian NCMAC (qv).

2. NYM participated in a 3000-strong march of Asians and white ultra-left organisations to protest against the death in August 1980. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ELWAR (qv) see it as a recruiting ground for their own organisations.

PAKISTAN WORKERS ASSOCIATION (PWA)

The PWA was founded on Tariq ALI's initiative in January 1980 and is IMG orientated. The IMG intends to make use of its small nucleus of Pakistani members to build up PWA nationwide and is currently in the process of asking a member of each relevant IMG branch to take the responsibility of fostering the PWA in his area. The IMG sees the West Midlands as the most likely area in which PWA can succeed.

2. The Association aims to organise Pakistani workers on a large scale in the UK to fight racism on the shop floor and non-representation in the unions, against Immigration and the Nationality laws, and against all forms of discrimination, including physical attacks on the community by white racists. PWA is also strongly opposed to the Zia government in Pakistan.

[REDACTED]

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SOUTHALL YOUTH MOVEMENT (SYM)

The SYM was founded in 1976 by a group of militant Asian youths as a reaction of the allegedly racist-motivated murder of a local Sikh youth and the unsatisfactory response to this murder by established community leaders, notably the IWA(S) (qv). The SYM called for the formation of vigilante groups to protect Asians from attack and were instrumental in the organisation of a free legal advice centre in Southall for Asian youths in trouble with the police. It is now estimated to be circa 300 strong but with only a handful of active members.

2. The SYM was thought to be heavily influenced by the SWP in its early stages and although direct SWP influences are no longer apparent, the SYM continues to involve itself with issues in which larger white-dominated left-wing extremist groups also participate. Following the death of Blair PEACH during the Southall riots in 1979, disturbances in which SYM members were the main Asian participants, the SYM worked closely with the ANL in subsequent activities to protest against police methods and to finance the defence of those arrested through the Southall Defence Fund. The SYM also maintains links with the RCG. The SYM is in regular contact with the Bradford Asian Youth Movement (BAYM) with a view to forming a National Asian Youth Movement.

3. The SYM has continued its involvement with the legal advice centre (Southall Rights) and this has been awarded a grant by the CRE in order to become a full law-centre. The SYM has also been funded by the CRE in order to improve its premises and allow it to function as a full-time youth centre. The subversive potential of the SYM is difficult to assess but could certainly be increased by this higher level of activity.

B.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN COMMUNISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN (AICGB)

The AICGB was formed in 1966 in Birmingham and consisted of former Indian members of the CPGB who had resigned in protest against the support given by the CPGB to the pro-Soviet faction of the Communist Party of India. From its inception it was an elite rather than mass organisation and only accepted hard-core pro-Chinese members. A split in 1967 which led to the formation of a group with Marxist-Leninist sympathies, resulted in internal quarrels between Maoist and Marxist factions, and AICGB ceased to function as a unified organisation.

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[REDACTED]

BRADFORD ASIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT (BAYM)

The BAYM emerged in 1977 in similar circumstances to those which led to the formation of the SYM (qv), namely the lack of interest shown by the elder members of the IWA(GB) in Bradford in an active anti-racist and anti-NF campaign. The BAYM generated much publicity during its campaign against the immigration laws in 1978, and was well supported by the white ultra-left (mainly the IMG). In 1980, the BAYM was involved in the organisation of a Black Freedom March from Bradford to London designed to protest against the proposed changes in the immigration laws.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INDIAN WORKERS ASSOCIATION (GB) (IWA(GB))

The IWA(GB) was founded in 1957 as the central organising body for a large number of local Indian associations, some formed as early as 1938. The main functions of the IWA(GB) is to promote the economic and social welfare of the Indian community in the UK, but as an influential group with a large membership (over 35,000), it has been the target of subversive penetration.

[REDACTED]

/...

2. In the late 1960s during the period of the Sino-Soviet split, the IWA(GB) itself split into two factions, both calling themselves the IWA(GB). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The CPGB and SWP have both been known to take an interest in local IWA(GB) branches.

[REDACTED]

KASHMIRI WORKERS ASSOCIATION (KWA) "कश्मीर"

[REDACTED]

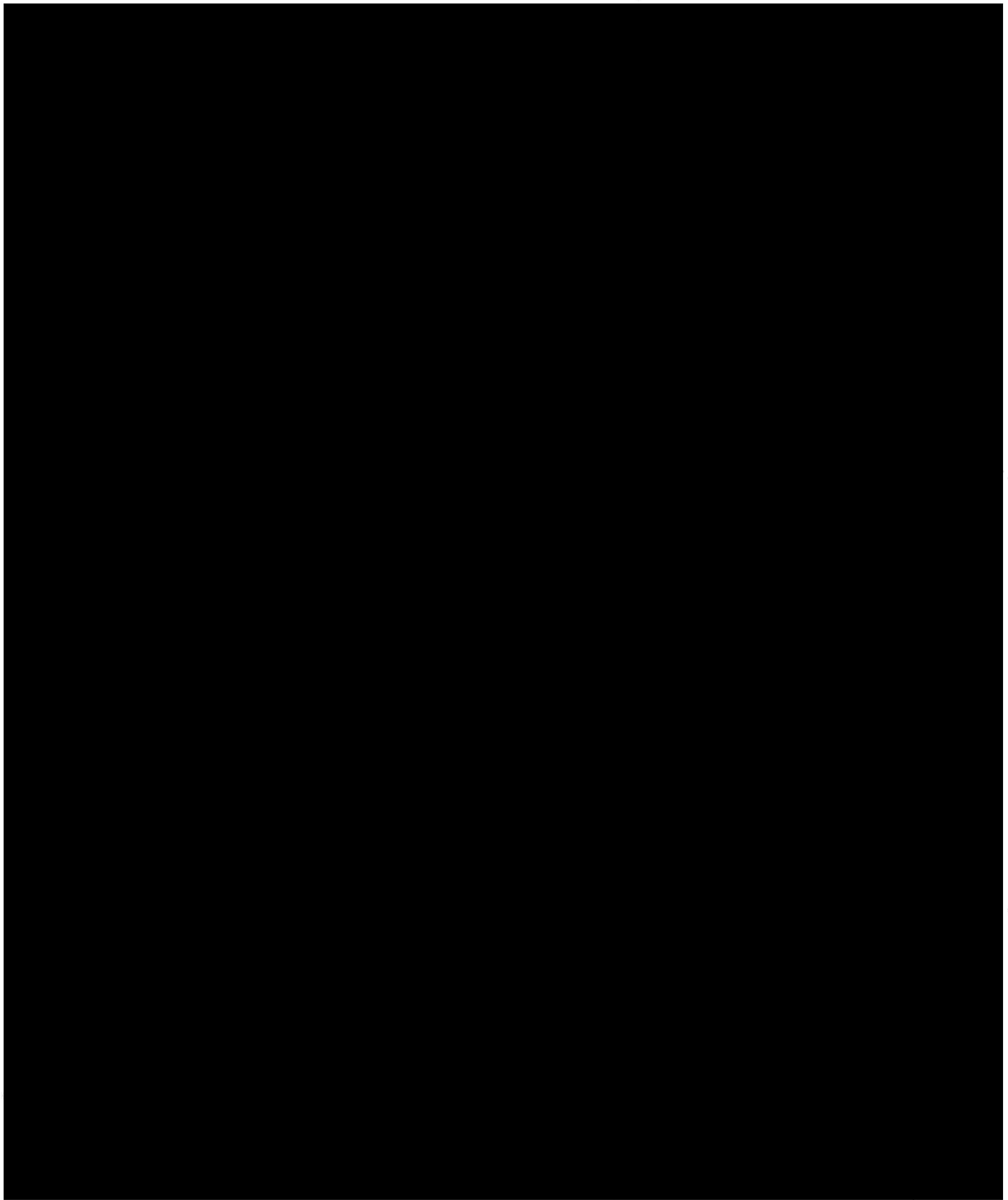
ASIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT MANCHESTER (AYMM)
ROCHDALE ASIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT (BAYM)
DEWSBURY AND BATLEY ASIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT (D&BAYM)

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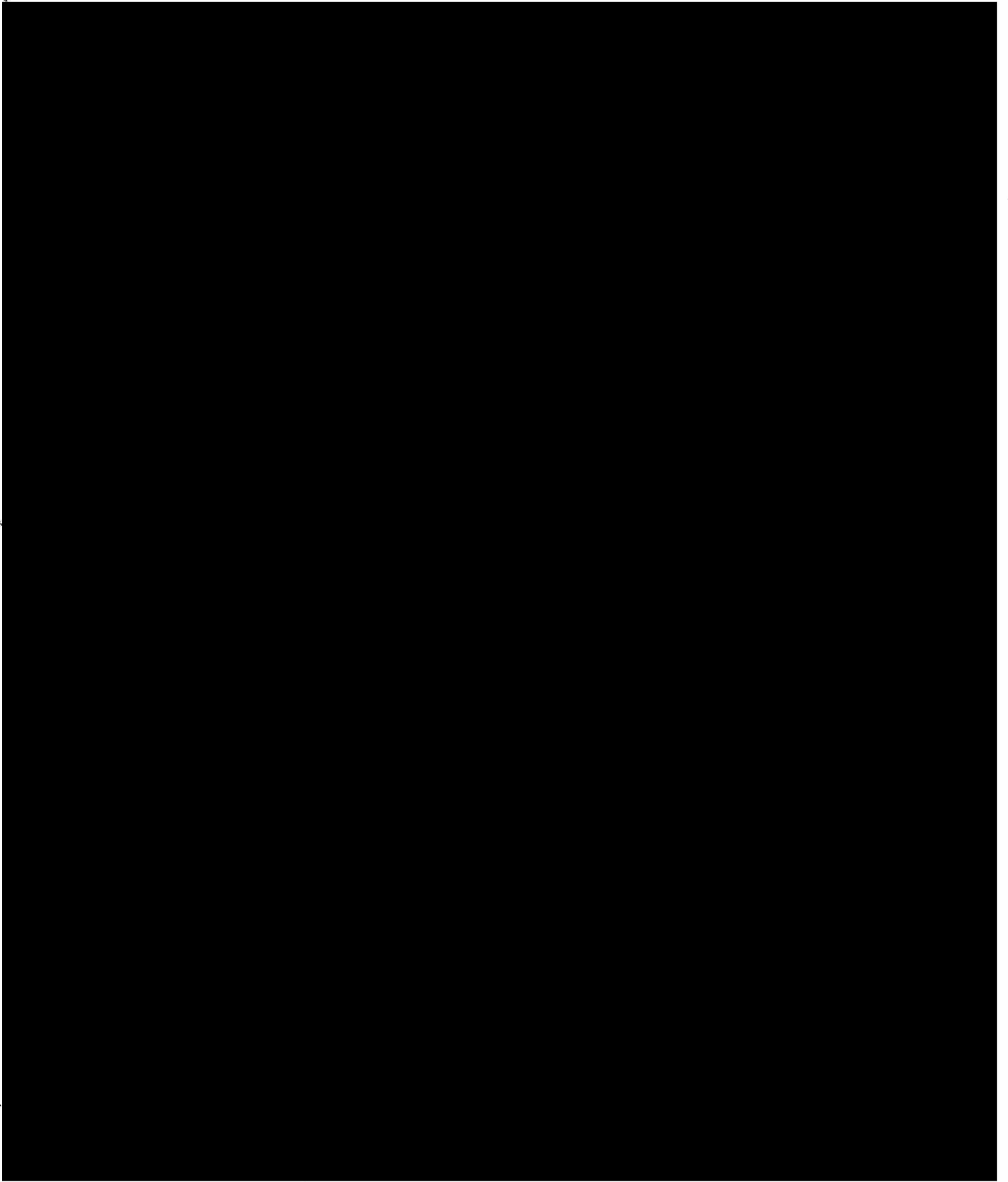
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· BLACK AND ASIAN DOMINATED
· UMBRELLA ORGANISATIONS

AFRO-ASIAN CARIBBEAN CONVENTION (AACC) @ NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
AFRO-ASIAN CARIBBEAN ORGANISATIONS @ NATIONAL AFRO-ASIAN
CARIBBEAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION

The AACC was formed in June 1980 setting itself up as a militant, countrywide, all black Civil Rights organisation with the aim of achieving 'racial justice'. It's formation attracted media and Home Office attention because it coincided with resentment over the dismissal of black members from the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) and was also seen as part of the aftermath of the riots in St Pauls, Bristol. [REDACTED]

2. The AACC achieved notoriety by its insistence on an all-black membership and its proposal for non-cooperation with the police. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. AACC's all black policy is disliked by the CPGB because of its implied racialism. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DEFENCE AND AD HOC COMMITTEES

Various black and Asian-orientated defence and ad hoc committees are set up either to defend blacks accused of a crime or imprisoned (unjustly in the committee's eyes) or to organise a particular action as a result of an event which has affected West Indians or Asians. Examples of the former are the George Lindo Defence Committee set up by Bradford Black (BB) (qv), the Bristol Defence Committee created for those arrested after the Bristol riots and the Brixton Defence Committee (BDC). An example of the latter is the New Cross Massacre Action Committee (NCMAC) controlled by Race Today and set up in the aftermath of the New Cross fire. NCMAC were the organisers of the Black People's Day of Action on 2 March 1981, during which 3000 West Indian demonstrators marched from New Cross, via the West End to Hyde Park.

/...

2. White ultra-left organisations are also active in their support for some defence committees, e.g. the RCG's campaign on behalf of the Anwar Ditta Defence Committee.

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (IRR)

The IRR was founded in 1958 as an unofficial and non-political body whose main aims were to promote the study of race relations, to provide information on race relations and to offer advice on proposals for improving relations between races. It's periodical 'Race Today' carried articles, for instance, on Gypsies and the problems of Gaelic speakers as well as reports on the problems of immigrants to the UK. IRR was well-funded by various charitable organisations such as the Ford Foundation, [REDACTED]

2. In 1972 black activists and white radicals managed to take over the IRR which thereafter lost most of its funding, and changed its outlook from that of an objective research organisation to a radical 'think tank'. Race Today was hived off and run by a separate organisation Towards Racial Justice, which later became the Race Today Collective (qv) publishing Race Today magazine. This now has no connections with the IRR which publishes an equally tendentious but more outwardly academic journal 'Race and Class'. It is funded by radical institutions such as the Transnational Institute and the World Council of Churches.

[REDACTED]

RACE WORK CARRIED OUT BY
WHITE ULTRA-LEFT ORGANISATIONS

ALTERNATIVE GROUPS AND ANARCHISTS

Despite their professed commitment to the cause of oppressed minorities, none of the main alternative groups shows any particular interest in race-work. The alternative press, in particular Time Out and The Leveller, gave extensive and sympathetic coverage to the Deptford fire and to the Brixton riots and this can be attributed to editorial policy. The Leveller, in particular, concentrates on vilifying the police.

2. Most anarchist groups are not particularly interested in race-work except as a way of attacking "authority", in particular the police. While ready to involve themselves in any disturbances which may occur (ie Brixton) they have no formal tactics for confrontation. There are very few West Indians or Asians in anarchist groups.

BIG FLAME (BF) (Anarchist)

BF seeks to unite the working class and mentions specifically the division between black and white workers as benefiting capitalism. In practice BF have attempted and achieved little in the race field. They consider the immigration policies of all British governments in the last decade as being racist by intent or in practice. While opposed in principle to all immigration controls, they realise the impossibility of building a mass campaign around this theme and confine themselves to 'partial' campaigns on specific issues.

2. BF numbers 150 divided in 14 branches in England. The organisation tends to attract white middle-class people in the 20-35 age group. There appear to be few, if any, coloured members.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

The CPGB has a long record of involvement in anti-racist matters and claims with some justification that, as a multi-racial and internationalist party, it "has the most consistent record of action against racism of any political party in Britain".

2. The CPGB's policy statement "The British Road to Socialism" sets out its attitude to racism and racial discrimination and calls for changes in the nationality and immigration laws and, in more general terms, for a speedier response to these issues by the Labour Movement. (The CPGB, unlike many groups of the ultra-left, has recognised that sectors of the trade union movement, its own traditional power base, may not always share its enthusiasm for measures designed to bring about racial equality).

3. Most Communist Party activities - recruitment, education, campaigning, local and national politics - reflect its concern with racist issues and Communist Party policies are directed towards influencing the Government through broad campaigns, propaganda, support for community relations councils and so on. The CPGB does not incite racial violence and although it appreciates the propaganda potential of alienated minority communities, it has not exploited this section of its membership as blatantly as have some groups of the ultra-left. Thus, while the CPGB has consistently questioned the role of the police and authorities in this field it has not advocated violent confrontation in any form, even when individual Communists and, from time to time, the Party itself have been involved in some campaigns which have produced precisely this state of affairs.

4. The National Race Relations Committee (NRRC) promotes and co-ordinates Party policy and activities in this field. It reports directly to the CPGB's leading body, the Executive Committee. At present it has 18 members, several of West Indian and Asian origin, and is led by Dave COOK, the CPGB's National Organiser. Many NRRC members have been involved in race relations work and in Vishnu SHARMA (qv) and Tony GILBERT of the NRRC has been able to draw on the experience of leading members of organisations such as the Indian Workers Association, the Anti-Apartheid Campaign and Liberation (formerly the Movement for Colonial Freedom).

5. The CPGB urges its members to participate in the activities of all local and national anti-racist groups. After early doubts about the Trotskyist origins of the ANL, the CPGB has participated in strength in many of its campaigns and demonstrations. Communist-controlled or penetrated groups such as the Anti-Apartheid Movement have also been used as a propaganda channel by the Party. Dave COOK and others are closely involved in CARL.

6. Numerous leaflets are issued by the Party and its committees on matters affecting race and immigration. In January this year the NRRC organised a conference in London on "Racialism and the Police" for which the CPGB had prepared a document "Charter of Demands" for the "Protection of the Black Community" and the restriction of police powers. The CPGB was pleased with the support for the Conference but there was an element within the rather mixed audience which audibly disagreed with the Communists' recommendations as insufficiently militant.

7. There has been in recent years a slight but consistent demand for a CPGB newspaper in Punjabi. A tentative launch was carried out a few months ago, but the newspaper, which is printed in Birmingham, does not appear to have gained much attention.

/...)

8. Because of the CPGB's aversion to violent tactics, its influence in campaigns on racial issues may sometimes be overlooked. While no figures are available, it seems probably that total black and Asian membership, and the strength of the Party's representation in community relations councils and in campaigns and organisations founded on these issues, far outstrip the influence wielded by other subversive groups. This state of affairs does, however, bring a proportionally greater conflict of interests within the Party, and many of its projects in the race relations field are less effective as a result.

EAST LONDON WORKERS AGAINST RACISM (ELWAR)

(SOUTH LONDON WORKERS AGAINST RACISM (SLOWAR))

COVENTRY WORKERS AGAINST RACISM (COWAR)

ELWAR was formed by the London members of the RCT (qv) in late 1979 specifically to co-ordinate RCT activities in the anti-racist field. It has since organised many small demonstrations in its defined area of activity, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham. (It stood unsuccessfully in the May 1981 GLC elections for those borough .)

It has campaigned vigorously on behalf of Filipino workers facing deportation.

2. ELWAR sees itself as directly confronting racism and has organised vigilante groups to protect Asians and blacks from racist harassment. It claims to have taken part in street battles and to have fought off fascist attacks.

4. SLOWAR was set up in the wake of the Brixton riots in April 1981 with similar aims to ELWAR (whose headquarters are located in Brixton). COWAR, even more recent, follows the same pattern and is aimed to exploit racial tensions in Coventry.

INTERNATIONAL MARXIST GROUP (IMG)

Race work has traditionally, as with most ultra-left groups, been an important aspect of the IMG's work. This is evident through its involvement in several umbrella organisations and campaigns and through the considerable publicity IMG gives to any race issue in their publications. Despite this there is evidence that, although still seeing race issues as very important, they are not prepared, or cannot, devote the

same resources to it as in the past. From about March 1980 they have had no full-time anti-racist organiser and their involvement in anti-racist groups has declined.

2. The IMG still have a 'Black Liberation Fraction' although those regularly attending are small in number. Colin TALBOT [redacted] was until March 1980 the full-time anti-racist organiser. Tariq ALI, who has now left the IMG, naturally provided a focus for work in the racist field.

3. 'Socialist Challenge' of 1 May 1979 (a pre-election issue) contains a comprehensive statement of IMG policies in the field of race relations, and there is no reason to believe that these have altered significantly. The main points are:-

- a. institutionalised racism must be ended by repealing the SUS and Immigration Laws and by disbanding the SPG.
- b. racism has to be rooted out of social and economic life, not through the Race Relations Act which the IMG regard as toothless, but by extensive programmes of positive discrimination or 'alternative action' to secure better homes, jobs and education for black people.
- c. the right of black and Asian people to have their own culture and language should be recognised and therefore developments of black consciousness and nationalism and self organisation should be developed.

The IMG believe that blacks and Asians should, supported by the Labour Movement, form their own groups (they quote the Hackney Black Peoples Defence Organisation and Newham Defence Committee as examples) in order to "win the mass of black people to their notions of self reliance, to develop political consciousness". They advocate mass actions to protest against racist violence and harassment by the Police eg, Brick Lane, pickets and demonstrations and the immigration laws as a means to achieve this. They also advocate that a united action with 'petit-bourgeois' or reformist groups, in order to mobilise their base and to eventually defeat the "collaborationist line" of the reformist leaders.

4. It is difficult to estimate how effective the IMG believe themselves to be in this field. In 1979 they considered their intervention at Southall and other confrontations with the NF to be successful. [redacted]

5. Black and Asian membership in the IMG (800 strong) is less than 5%. They do however have a tiny nucleus of Pakistani members (mainly in Birmingham) who are active in the PWA (qv) which is supported by the IMG.

MAOIST ORGANISATIONS

1. THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF BRITAIN (RCLB)

The RCLB, a small pro-Chinese Maoist party, considers Race Work one of its chief priorities and is the instigator of Working People Against Racism (WPAR). WPAR liaises with the KWA (qv) but has made little impact in the racial field.

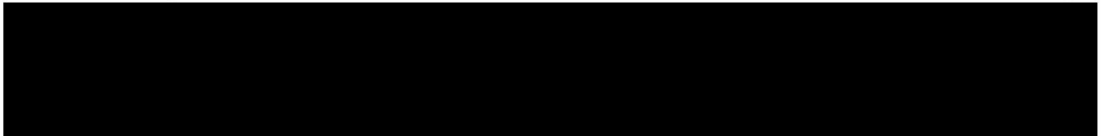
2. THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRITAIN (M-L)
(RCPB(M-L))

a. RCPB(M-L) is active in Race Work. Its youth wing, Communist Youth Union of Britain, publishes a paper which appears to be aimed at blacks. The party supports the IWM (qv) and they have both recently organised 100-strong meetings in Coventry and London.

b. As a general tactic the RCPB(M-L) promotes small groups with grandiose titles eg the African Progressive Study group. These are often succeeded by groups with slightly different titles and the same membership.

c. RCPB(M-L) conducts its main activities in the North of England. Perhaps 10% of its 120 members are black.

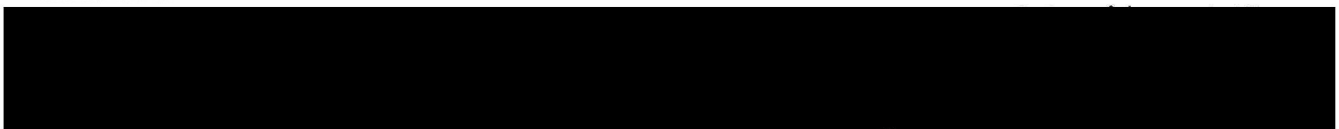
3. THE WORKERS INSTITUTE OF MARXISM LENINISM MAO ZEDUNG (WI)*



MILITANT TENDENCY (MT)

MT leaders see the problems of poverty, mass unemployment, increased harassment by the police, the judiciary, and government immigration policy, leading to a sharpening of mood of coloured youth, exemplified by the Bristol and Brixton riots. MT normally do not present a law and order problem - they do not seek to provoke violent confrontation with the police. They see the situation as a time of opportunity to make a recruiting drive in predominantly black areas. Issues seen as exploitable are unemployment and the Nationality Act.

/...



2. Two MT caucuses exist; the Immigration Caucus and the Asian Caucus, neither of which appears to be particularly active or effective. Work among coloured youth is organised by Bob LEE a Jamaican, and a member of PNP who is from time to time assisted by other members, not necessarily coloured.

3. MT instruct their members to sell the paper and make contacts at dole queues, Youth Clubs, amusement arcades, technical colleges and religious temples. Where appropriate they are advised to approach local community leaders for permission to organise regular meetings, bookstalls, etc in youth clubs. Leaders of various black organisations may have been approached for support in the unemployment protest campaign but there has so far been little evidence that support has been given.

4. Although Bob LEE exhorts and encourages MT members to become active in this field, it does not appear that the organisation has had much success in recruiting coloured members. MT membership stands at circa 2,000. A figure for coloured membership has never been given. It was stated in 1980 that there were only 22 coloured members in the London District out of a total of 250-300. During the Brixton disturbances MT claim to have made 30 black recruits.

NEW COMMUNIST PARTY (NCP)

[REDACTED] From time to time it defines its position on the subject - the Political Resolution at its last Congress (1979) contained a passage on "The Struggle Against Racism" which typically devoted more space to South Africa than to local problems.

2. When discussing domestic issues, the NCP Resolution condemned the ANL and similar organisations for their ultra-left domination but called for a "flexible approach". The party seeks to:

- a. ban fascist and racist organisations
- b. disband the SPG
- c. defend the CRE
- d. abolish 'racist' immigration controls
- e. fight to advance the trade union movements' struggle against racism.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST GROUP (RCG)

A hard line Trotskyist group formed in 1974 with a current membership of about 120. RCG's activities are concentrated on the two topics of Ireland and Racism, two problems it links together in an 'anti-imperialist' campaign. The RCG attempts to develop links with militant extremists in the black and Asian communities and act as the champion of individuals it considers have been the victims of racist 'attacks' by Government or the Police.

2. The RCG has been instrumental in setting up several campaigns centred on individuals and families such as the Anwar Ditta Defence Campaign. The riots in Brixton were seen by them as "the uprising of the racially oppressed against its enemy, the British State, its racist Police Force and the symbols of wealth and power - banks, Post Offices and Government offices. Black people and all anti-imperialists in Britain felt a surge of joy at the defeat of the Police in Bristol". The group sees the Brixton riots in a similar light.

3. Black or Asian membership is probably about 5%. The most important centres for involvement in Race Work activity are London and Manchester. The RCG participates in umbrella organisations like CARL (qv). RCG Headquarters are in Brixton.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST TENDENCY (RCT)

Since its formation in late 1976, the RCT has concentrated primarily on the issues of British involvement in Northern Ireland and on anti-racist work. It sees the fight against racial oppression as fundamental in establishing a revolutionary working-class movement. By refusing to tolerate the oppression of the Irish and the blacks and Asians, it claims that British workers will grow more intolerant of their own situation.

2. During 1978 and 1979 the RCT took an active part in various anti-racist campaigns and activities including demonstrations and counter-demonstrations against the NF.

[REDACTED]

It is the moving force behind ELWAR (qv) - most ELWAR members belong to the RCT. It has frequently demonstrated against immigration laws.

3. The RCT is critical of other ultra-left groups and in particular their anti-racist campaigns such as ANL and CAIL which it sees as ineffective and ill-conceived, and it criticises the 'do-gooders' working in the race relations field, such as the CRE.

4. About 10% of the RCT's membership of 130 is thought to be black or Asian. Their race-work activities are mainly confined to London. RCT Headquarters, like the RCG, are in Brixton.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP sees racism as a capitalist ploy to exploit a cheap labour force and to strengthen the hold of the ruling classes over the workers. It regards anti-racism as an integral part of its central policy in order both to combat racism and, more important, to unite coloured (ie Africans, Caribbeans and Asiatics) and white into a single revolutionary workers' party.

The SWP have a 12-man Central Committee responsible for Race Work and there is believed to be a Black Caucus or Race Committee which meets regularly.

2. The SWP sees anti-racism as a means of recruiting members rather than as an end in itself. Their two methods of exploiting it appear to be:-

- a. to integrate it as far as possible into other areas of Party activity, eg into youth work, where it appeals to idealists; into the Right to Work Campaign where, with higher national unemployment among coloured than whites, it has an appeal; and into their industrial front organisation, Rank and File, where they call for it to be taken up along with other industrial issues.
- b. to align themselves with specifically anti-racist organisations such as CARL (qv) on emotive issues like the proposed Nationality Bill. The ANL, which the SWP itself founded in 1977, is also relevant: since the electoral failure of the NF which it was founded to fight, it shows some signs of developing simply as an anti-racist organisation and the SWP now claims that it is attracting coloured members.

3. The SWP acknowledges that it is relatively unsuccessful in recruiting black members, exemplified by its failure to recruit many in the aftermath of the recent Brixton disturbances. This the Party attributes to lack of leading black "cadre" members. There are no figures of black SWP membership but there is no reason to suppose they are higher than the national proportion of blacks to whites. Most coloured members are believed to be in NW London. Otherwise membership figures probably follow the national distribution with most coloured members in industrial centres such as Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol where the National Conference in December 1980 called for the appointment of black

organisers. The SWP's two aims in the anti-racist field, first to recruit blacks, and second to integrate them into the predominantly white SWP, are clearly proving incompatible.

4. Extract 4 sets out a resolution in Race Work passed at the SWP National Conference in December 1980.

WORKERS REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (WRP)

For the WRP, as with other classic Trotskyist organisations, class is more important than colour; coloured workers and white workers share the same problems and only a revolutionary overthrow by the working class of the Capitalist state can ensure the socialist millennium. For instance Mike BANDA, a member of the Central Committee is himself a Sri Lankan, but he is more concerned with the International Committee of the Fourth International (a Trotskyist international grouping representing groups in France, Germany, Greece, US, Australia etc) than with domestic racial issues. Racial issues are not therefore a major concern of the WRP, although the organisation is prepared to exploit the grievances of a disadvantaged minority as they arise. 'News Line', which has long run a campaign against the Police, gives considerable coverage to cases of alleged Police brutality against black youth. But the WRP is opposed to violence, believing that this is counter-productive insofar as it alienates both working class and middle-class opinion.

2. The WRP and particularly its youth group, Young Socialists, recruits where it can. Thus in Brixton it hopes that its new Youth Centre will attract large numbers of unemployed black youth.

It is also giving favourable coverage to the Campaign against the Nationality Act.

3. There are no accurate figures on black membership, probably about 5% of the WRP and (because the YS has been stepping up its activities in areas of high coloured population such as Merseyside and Brixton) perhaps 15% of the YS are black.

4. The WRP supports, but is not much involved in, umbrella organisations concerned with race such as CARL. The WRP believes that it is the only true Trotskyist organisation and will not therefore be involved in campaigns organised by other Trotskyist groups. Thus while the WRP was represented at a meeting of the Brixton Defence Campaign after the Brixton riots, its contribution was judged irrelevant and elicited no support from the representatives of other organisations.

WHITE DOMINATED UMBRELLA ORGANISATIONS

ANTI-FASCIST, ANTI-RACIST COMMITTEES (AFARCS)

These ad hoc groups are scattered throughout the UK and depend for their effectiveness, almost entirely on the calibre of the individuals involved. Almost all are small and dominated by the white subversive ultra-left, particularly the CPGB and SWP. Some Asian individuals and organisations are involved, but most find it more congenial to work through their ethnic organisations.

ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE (ANL)

Support for the ANL is not confined to the extreme left and it continues to receive the endorsement of prominent public figures. It is governed by a 16 member Steering Committee which includes 2 members of the SWP, three members of the CPGB, three members of the Indian Workers Association (two of whom including Vishnu SHARMA (qv) are CPGB members, while the other has communist sympathies), and one influential ex-member of the IMG. The Committee also includes three left wing MPs. The SWP, who founded the ANL in late 1977, in order to co-ordinate broad left wing opposition to the National Front in General Election in 1979, still wields more influence over it than this break-down suggests since the ANL National Organiser is SWP and one Committee member, Paul HOLBOROW is a leading and active SWP member. That influence however, is showing signs of declining in the current climate of unemployment and industrial unrest in which the SWP is re-directing its efforts to its traditional sphere of industrial militancy. The CPGB is unlikely to withdraw its backing, but it and other subversive organisations are likely to support the League only when it suits their main political ends.

2. The SWP has sought to use the ANL to recruit black and Asian members, without much success as the ANL is overwhelmingly white and attracts comparatively little support from the ethnic community. Black extremists such as Darcus HOWE (qv) despise it.

3. ANL in its heyday (1978) was claiming 50,000 members in 300 branches, and while it has diminished considerably since then, there are now some signs of a resurgence in support.

4. A National Conference held in March 1981 produced a declaration drawing attention to the resurgence of the British Movement and National Front (the latter untrue) and a corresponding renewal of the ANL the previous year. The declaration called for:-

- a. a major effort to recruit ANL members among youth
- b. support for victims of racist attacks
- c. opposition to the Government's Nationality Bill

- d. a campaign to evict the NF from its offices in Streatham
- e. a concerted effort to raise money

5. The declaration reflects how following the defeat of the BM and NF at the general election in 1979, its emphasis has gradually changed from "anti-nazi" to anti-racist although it continues with some success to take the lead in opposing marches and demonstrations etc by the NF and other extreme right wing bodies. Nonetheless, its effect on the problems of race is peripheral as far as the coloured communities are concerned, other than showing that not all whites are necessarily racist.

6. The ANL helped to incite the disturbances in Southall in 1979 and made much propaganda of the death of the SWP member Blair PEACH.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST IMMIGRATION LAWS (CAIL)

CAIL was formed in 1978 specifically to demand the abolition of the 1969 and 1971 Immigration Acts which it described as racist. It has helped organise public meetings and produce literature designed to focus attention on the living conditions of people detained under these Acts.

2. Since its formation CAIL has been largely controlled by the IMG which has devoted much energy to its activities. The IMG's full-time anti-racist organiser Colin TALBOT was the first co-ordinator of CAIL's activities and he was succeeded in 1979 by Davy JONES the IMG treasurer. (IMG do not now have a full-time racist organiser.) Members of other small Trotskyist groups, including the Socialist Charter Movement, International Socialist Alliance and the anarchist group Big Flame (qv), have also taken part in CAIL activities.

3. In 1979 CAIL organised a series of demonstrations at prisons and detention centres where it believed immigrants were detained. Most demonstrations were small but 100 demonstrated at the Harmondsworth Centre.

4. CAIL activity has decreased since this time and the mantle of anti-immigration law activity has been assumed by the much broader based CARL (qv).

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RACIST LAWS (CARL)

CARL is an umbrella group comprising representatives of major white ultra-left groups, notably the CPGB, SWP and IMG, ethnic minority organisations including the various Indian Workers Associations (but with no very strong West Indian representation) and many local and national anti-racist campaigns. It was formed in October 1979 to organise opposition to the proposed changes in immigration laws. In November 1979, 8,000 CARL supporters, mainly from the organisations mentioned

above but also supported by the Labour and Liberal parties and by the TUC, marched through London to Trafalgar Square.

2. Between 1979 and 1980, CARL was largely involved in local rather than national racial issues, its main areas of activity being Birmingham, Bristol and South London. However the Government's proposed Nationality Bill prompted a strong reaction amongst the ethnic (especially Asian) community, which considered the laws it outlined to be racist and discriminatory. The major white subversive groups were quick to offer support and the need for co-ordination of the protest activity led to the re-emergence of CARL on a national scale.

3. CPGB influence has always been uppermost on the mobilising committee of CARL. At a national delegate conference held in Birmingham in January 1981, CARL agreed proposals to initiate regional campaigns and encourage local mobilisations against the proposed nationality laws and a decision was taken to hold a national demonstration in London on 5 April 1981.

4. The CPGB was instrumental in arranging the final details of the march and indeed Dave COOK, CPGB National Organiser marched under the CARL banner at the head of the procession. In the event 10-12,000 marchers, the majority of whom were Asian, walked from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square chanting anti-government slogans en route. A rally was then held addressed by 17 speakers including Gordon McCLENNAN of the CPGB. The ANL took advantage of the march and distributed many Socialist Worker placards which were very much in evidence at the march. The marchers conducted themselves peacefully.

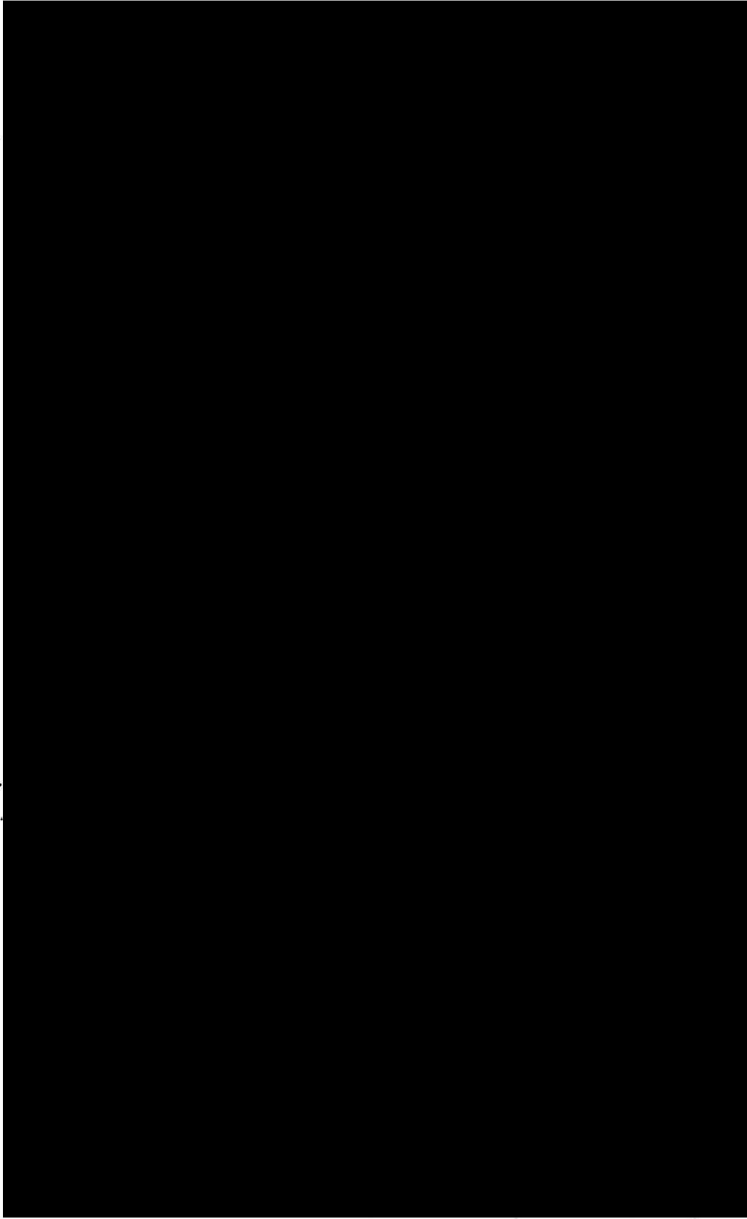
COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCILS (CRCs)

As these are not studied individually, it is hard to assess the threat posed by CRCs. We know that a considerable proportion have a high CPGB membership, with a smaller number of SWP and other Trotskyists often on the Council.

2. [redacted] In time we may be able [redacted] to form a more accurate view of the results subversive penetration (if such it is) may have on the working of a CRC and the long term effect on race relations in an area.

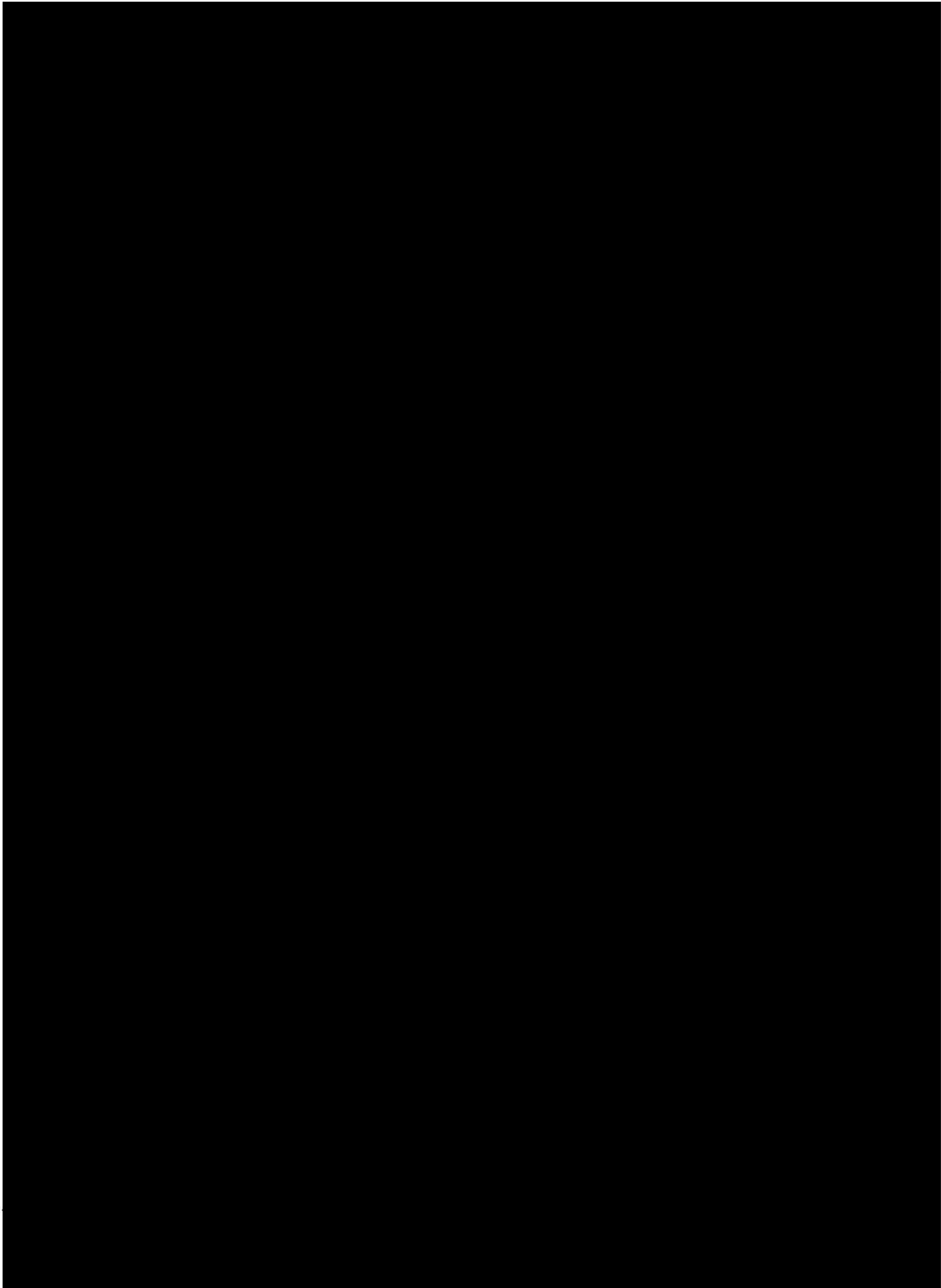
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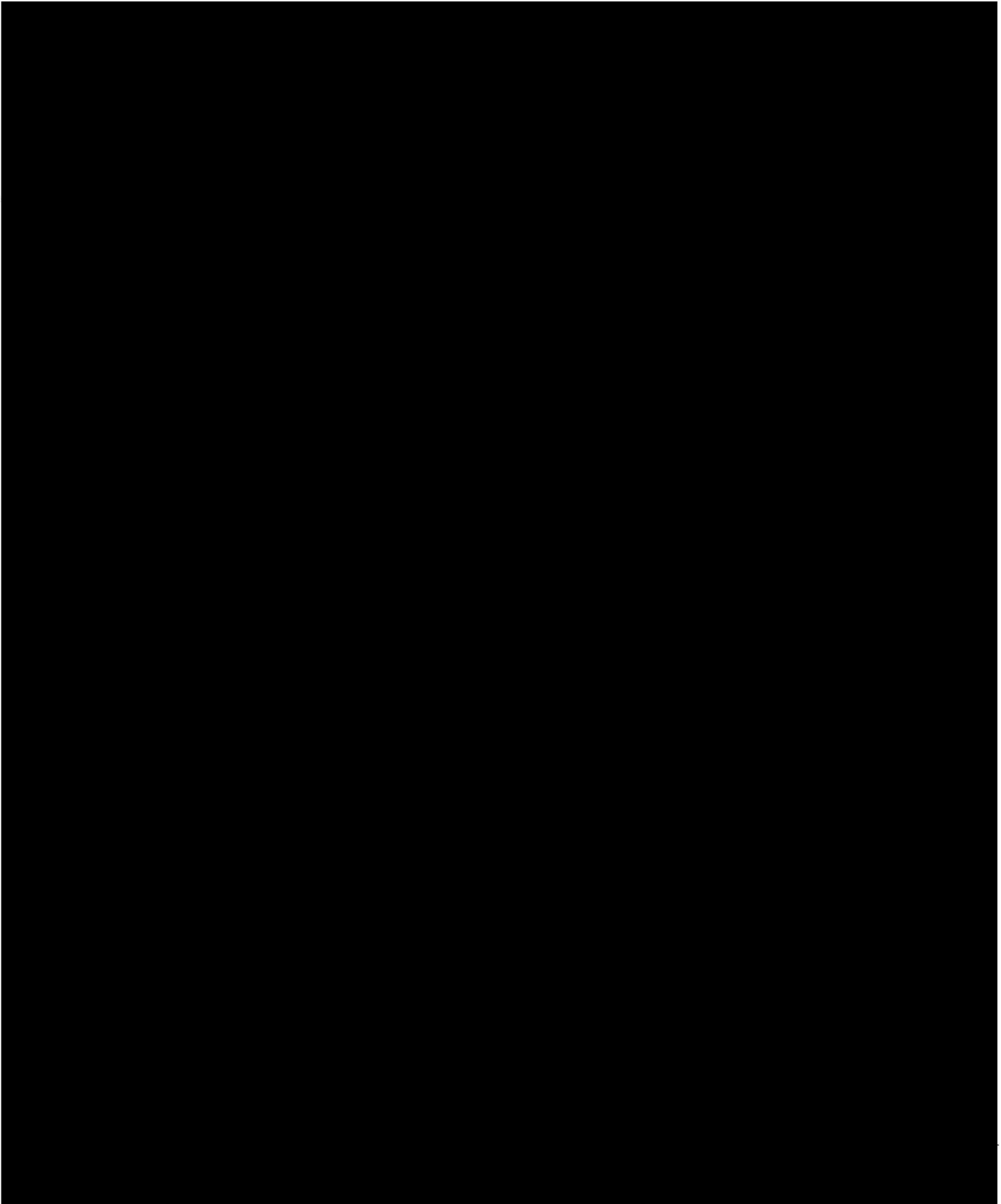
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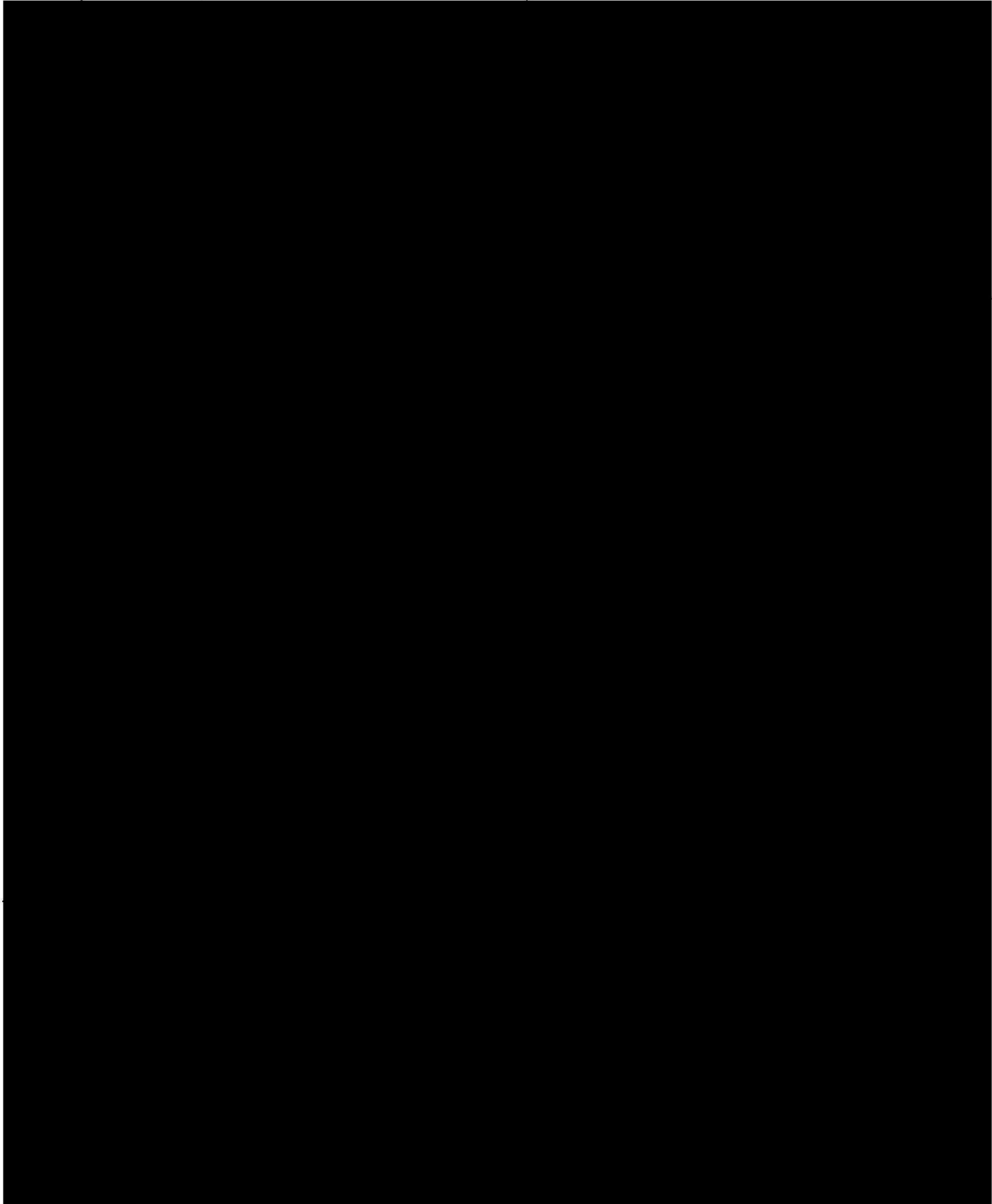


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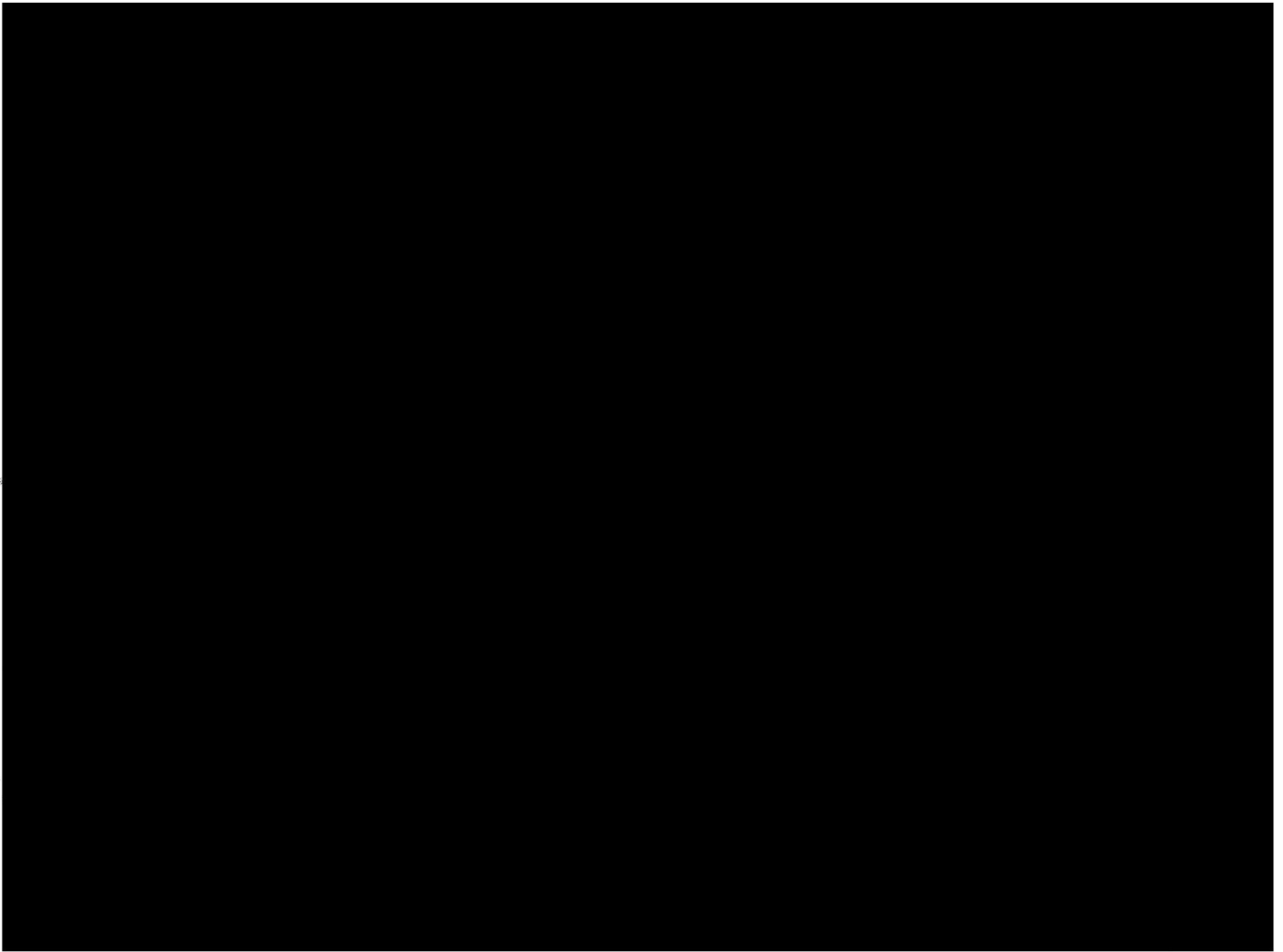
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3.

Resolution on the ANL passed at the SWP National Conference
in December 1980

DRAFTING COMMISSION No. 9

THE ANTI NAZI LEAGUE

Over the last year Nazi activity, fuelled by the economic crisis, has been steadily increasing. Racist graffiti, fascist marches and attacks on blacks, jews, gays and socialists have once again become depressingly familiar. The National Front has re-emerged from its 1978 electoral debacle and the internal squabbling which followed, it still uncomfortable wearing the Nazi labels given it by the ANL. They have been joined by the openly Nazi British Movement, who are attempting with some success, to recruit disaffected young people. The re-emergence of the Nazis has been characterised by increased violence and more open anti-semitism.

1. It should be a top priority to organise against the Nazis in schools and on the football terraces, which they are making their recruiting grounds. The ANL has produced a school students/NUSS leaflet and this should be distributed as widely as possible. Many young people identify with the Nazis for cultural reasons (ie football, music, violence) rather than because they are attracted to racist ideas and these kids will welcome anti-racist arguments. The BM are recruiting on their anti-establishment stance and we must point out the contradictions in this. It is essential to stress the real reasons for unemployment, bad housing, hospital closures etc. and to make sure that action is directed against the establishment and not against blacks. We need to pose an alternative solution to that offered by the BM and we can do this through the RTW and NUSS. We should start working now to the ANL Youth conference on February 28.

2. There is a lot of support for the ANL amongst black people. We have to try and turn that support into activity. This means recruiting individual blacks into the ANL and also working in a united front with black organisations. We should approach the Temples and Mosques both in order to mobilise people and to raise money.

3. The ANL can only be successful as a mass movement. We must isolate the Nazis by involving everyone who is against them in the ANL. It is unrealistic for SWP members to take it upon themselves to free the streets from fascism by forming 'hit squads'. If anything this helps the BM to grow as they feed off this kind of Macho street violence. We can only win by constantly seeking to involve more people in anti-racist work through leafletting, meetings and demonstrations. Isolating the Nazis in the workplace remains an essential part of ANL activity. Obtaining trade union affiliations to the ANL can make this work easier. The ANL supports all attempts by black people and others to establish self defence organisations and local groups should seek to widen the basis for support for these through TU financing and active involvement. However we recognise that this is not an immediate priority for the ANL.

4. Counter demonstrations continue to be an important part of the ANL's strategy. In the near future we will probably not be able to mobilise sufficient numbers to actually stop the Nazis marching. However past experience has shown that the Nazis are demoralised by having to march along back streets and not along their advertised routes as in Welling or having their marches cut short as in Paddington. There will be a counter demonstration on January 11, assembling at 12 am at the Civic Centre. All Midlands ANL and SWP branches should support.

5. It is important for the SWP to retain its own identity within the ANL. This can be done by producing separate SWP leaflets for meetings and demonstrations and by making sure that SWP contributions at ANL meetings clearly state our politics and by selling SW at ANL meetings.

6. All non SWP supporters of the ANL should be approached to take out a bankers' order to the ANL.

4.

Resolution on Race Work passed at the SWP National Conference in December 1980

RACE WORKING COMMISSION No.11
RACE WORK

Racism is an inevitable product of capitalism in its present state of development. Attempts to turn old established unions of workers against new 'immigrant' sections are a feature of all advanced capitalist countries. Policies aimed to provide capitalism with a permanently intimidated labour force to strengthen the hold of ruling class amongst workers. Therefore the fight against racism is not an optional extra for revolutionary socialists, still less something to be left to be dealt with by those who are receiving end of repression alone. It is a central part of the struggle for working class unity and power.

Our race work aims both to combating racism and in helping to build a multi-racial revolutionary workers party. Only revolutionary socialist politics can effectively forge the unity of black and white workers. For us to succeed those politics must relate to the fight against racism and oppression and different traditions of workers.

We therefore reaffirm the position adopted at last year's conference that race work should not be ghettoised. However it is clear that this position has not been tried in practice and censure the leadership for their failure to ensure that this was achieved. We welcome the recent appointment of an anti-racist/anti-Nazi organiser and have every confidence that it will be possible to begin to rectify the situation.

The campaign against the Tories proposed Nationality Act has to be used to win broader support for our arguments against immigration and racism particularly among white trade unionists and to mobilise black people. The SWP is affiliated to CARL (Campaign Against Racism and Lawlessness) and our members should campaign to win support for its initiatives:

1) every SWP branch/district should endeavour to get delegates to its national conference in Birmingham on Saturday 10 January 1981.

2) we should endeavour to move resolutions in opposition to the Act and for affiliations to CARL in every trade union and student body where we have members.

3) every SWP branch/district should endeavour to be contacting local 'immigrant' etc. organisations with a view to discussing the possibilities for local propaganda and activity against the Act.

4) we shall mobilise nationally for the

5. We should respond to cases of harassment, raids, deportations etc. both as part of our regular trade union work and by organising campaigns, picketing etc. We are opposed in principle to police presence in factories. Use of Immigration regulations (and in future the Nationality Act) to intimidate workers is an attempt to attack on union organisation as with the Employment Act.

6. Making anti-racism an integral part of our politics means adopting a consistent approach to racism in the workplace and in the unions. This will include opposing racist jokes, removing or covering up racist graffiti, stewards etc., assisting black workers with non-work problems and fighting discrimination. Rank and file papers and workplace bulletins should take up anti-racist issues including the small everyday questions as well as the big national issues.

7. There has been a revival of Nazi activity over the last four or five months in particular of BM and NF influence among white youth leading to attacks on black people. The revamping of the ANL has been a necessary response to this. But effort has to be taken locally and nationally to ensure that

(a) it is a real united front involving non SWP members in activity alongside us to protest at attacks, defend paper selling, organise leafletting, driving Nazis off streets etc.

(b) that we encourage the involvement of black organisations and individuals in the ANL.

8. The fight against racism among white youth is inseparable from the building of the Right to Work Campaign. At the same time with unemployment among black youth at levels of four times the national average special agitation must be used to ensure a strong representation of black youth on the marches and demonstrations.

9. Black people often move towards revolutionary politics by a different route to white workers, and special propaganda and agitation can be of considerable advantage. Where possible we should endeavour to produce local publications, such as those in S. London and Southall. We are in favour of aiming to produce a regular national black paper, but recognise that we lack the resources to do this at the present time. We would also like to see the appointment of a black organiser when resources become available. The Race Work Organiser and R.W. committee should endeavour to produce a low key discussion bulletin aimed at developing our black cadre and our anti-racist

10. All new black members should be integrated into the general work of the Party and into the ordinary branches. Only in this way will they develop the confidence to argue out politics both with white workers and in the milieu. Our more experienced black members are encouraged to work in or around existing black or community organisations and youth groups, in order to build the SWP's influence among blacks. Black caucus meetings should be convened on a regular basis, at least quarterly, in order to assist the development of our black cadre and our level of intervention.

11. In order to ensure that our race work is improved a certain amount of reorganisation is required. The organiser should:

(a) ensure that every district with a large black population has an experienced cadre responsible for the work outlined above. Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and most London districts, should immediately appoint such local organisers. The comrades responsible must be DC members and in the majority of cases will be whites.

(b) coordinate the work of these comrades, calling periodic meetings of them to exchange experiences and discuss the development of the work.

(c) organise schools and other education both for local race organisers and our black members. Every district/branch should ensure that they send a delegate to attend the race work weekend, which will be held in London on January 31/February 1, and that all black members are encouraged to attend.

12. The anti-racist/anti-Nazi/black coverage in SWP must be radically improved. To this end one member of the editorial staff should be given responsibility for commissioning at least one article a week and the race work organiser should be a member of the paper's editorial board. This will help us to sell the paper to more black people and give our members more confidence to discuss such issues with black people. It is an essential task of local race organisers to ensure that the paper receives strong news items and stories.

Finally it must be understood that race work is something that has to involve all our members and not hived off to the few black members that we have. White members must be prepared to face up to their responsibilities if we are to progress in this essential sphere of our work.

ABBREVIATIONS

AACC	Afro-Asian Co-ordinating Council
ACO	Afro-Caribbean Organisation
ACSHO	Afro-Caribbean Self Help Organisation
AICGB	Association of Indian Communists (Great Britain)
ANL	Anti-Nazi League
AYTM	Asian Youth Movement Manchester
BASH	Black People Against State Harassment
BAYM	Bradford Asian Youth Movement
BB	Bradford Black Collective
BF	Big Flame
BLF	Black Liberation Front
BPFM	Black Peoples Freedom Movement
BPIC	Black Peoples Information Centre
BPM	Black Parents Movement
BPWS	Black Prisoners Welfare Scheme
BUFP	Black Unity and Freedom Party
BYM	Black Youth Movement
CAIL	Campaign Against Immigration Laws
CARIG	Committee Against Repression in Guyana
CARL	Campaign Against Racist Laws
CLS	Caribbean Labour Solidarity
COWAR	Coventry Workers Against Racism
CPB(M-L)	Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist)
CPGB	Communist Party of Great Britain
CRE	Commission for Racial Equality
CRC	Community Relations Council

D&BAYM	Dewsbury and Barnsley Asian Youth Movement
ELWAR	East London Workers Against Racism
GCC	Grenada Cause for Concern
IMG	International Marxist Group
IRR	Institute for Race Relations
IWA(GB)	Indian Workers Association (Great Britain)
IWA(S)	Indian Workers Association (Southall)
IWM	Indian Workers Movement
KWA	Kashmiri Workers Association
LPYS	Labour Party Young Socialists (IT)
MT	Militant Tendency
NCMAC	New Cross Massacre Action Committee
NCP	New Communist Party
NRRC	National Race Relations Committee (of CPGB)
NYM	Newham Youth Movement
PNP	Peoples National Party (Jamaica)
PRG	Peoples Revolutionary Government (Grenada)
PWA	Pakistan Workers Association

RAYM Rochdale Asian Youth Movement
RCG Revolutionary Communist Group
RCT Revolutionary Communist Tendency
RCLB Revolutionary Communist League of Britain
RCPB(M-L) Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain
(Marxist-Leninist)

SCOPO Standing Conference of Pakistani Organisations
SLOWAR South London Workers Against Racism
SPG Special Patrol Group
SYM Southall Youth Movement
SWP Socialist Workers Party

WI Workers Institute of Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedung
WISC West Indian Standing Conference
WPA/UK Working Peoples Alliance Support Group UK
WPAR Working People Against Racism
WRP Workers Revolutionary Party
YS Young Socialists (WRP)