

Newspaper of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist)

## Militant Action against War

**M**ore than 5,000 marched through central Manchester on Saturday on the occasion of the Labour Party conference to denounce the government warmongering and to demand

an end to crisis and war. The demonstrators demanded the end of the occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan, and were motivated by the call to stop the spread of war and turn things around.

The demonstration underlined once against the vitality of the anti-war movement. There were many youth, including young workers, on the march, and many different nationalities. These represent the forces which will

organise to block the slide to meltdown and war. The demonstration showed the necessity to strengthen the movement to elect anti-war candidates, which is a task taken

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## GORDON BROWN AT LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE: TRUST ME ...



Anti-war demonstrators marched in Manchester outside the Labour Party Conference on Saturday, September 20

**T**hat was how, against all the evidence, Brown's speech at the Labour Party Conference could be summed up. He was the man to rescue New Labour, and this was the party of economic success. Should the working class

and people go against their own experience and the facts of life? No! It is not Gordon Brown and New Labour that have any compass to find a way out of the crisis. It is precisely the programme and policies of New Labour that are

throwing fuel on the fire of the all-round crisis, of the pay-the-rich outlook which is wrecking society, and for which working people are paying.

It is risible that this party should even bear the name of

labour. It is indeed clutching at straws when this party, having set the pace for the bail out of the financial oligarchy with Northern

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### Commentary

## Miliband Defends the Indefensible

**D**AVID MILIBAND'S KEYNOTE SPEECH TO THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE was presented in the media as that given by a "leader in waiting" but

his remarks were mainly concerned with the government's foreign policy and defending its record of interference and warmongering throughout the world.

According to the Foreign Secretary, and in the face of reality and overwhelming evidence to the contrary, the Labour government has brought "order and stability" to the world by promoting what are referred to as "progressive values" at home and abroad. In this context, Miliband tried to put a positive gloss on the chaos that has been unleashed by Britain's invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan, and even

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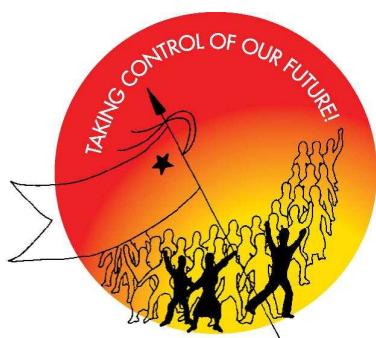
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## YOUTH+ STUDENT

page of the  
**Workers'  
Weekly  
Youth Group**

# End Army Recruitment on Campus! Stop the Criminalisation of Dissent!

**S**tudents at Newcastle College organised a protest on Friday, September 12, to demonstrate their opposition to military recruitment on campus.

The armed forces have been attempting to raise their profile in colleges and universities, particularly in this period of the open-ended "war on terror". Given the ever-increasing financial pressure on students and their families, a favoured method has been to try and persuade students to join the army in return for financial support on their courses. The fact that they are resorting to these despicable tactics is evidence of the difficulty they are having in recruiting young people for war.

The Students' Union had a year ago had taken a stand against such subversion of Newcastle College and passed a resolution against military recruitment and banned the Army from the freshers' fair.

This year, the College authorities colluded with the Army in

inviting them to give a presentation on September 12 to recruit students with the promise of financial assistance for College and University fees.

In response, students organised an emergency protest against the holding of the meeting. According to reports, after demonstrating outside of the meeting room, a few went into the meeting, while no other students attended. It was a dismal failure for the College authorities and the Army and a resounding success for the students.

The students' intervention at the presentation was to ask of the Army, "How many of our students would be killed?" Simply for asking this question, one of the students, Artem Liebenthal, was threatened with security. He then left the meeting room.

The following Monday, Artem was told by phone that he was being suspended for a week, effectively banned from campus and not allowed to attend lectures, pending an investigation and a disciplinary hearing on September 22.

The petition organised by the students to "Defend democracy; defend our right to speak out; defend Artem Liebenthal" points out: "No other student involved in the protest is being punished for the same activities that Artem carried out. This is simply a way to spread fear and intimidation in order to paralyse any student

activism, democracy or accountability.

"Those of us who wish to defend our rights to speak out, to vote, to stand in elections or to organise on campus as activists should have the right to do so. Democracy and human rights are not something that you leave at the doorstep of the college but something that you carry with you everywhere you go."

Artem himself is reported as saying: "The whole thing just seems so unfair ... I wasn't violent or threatening. I thought colleges were supposed to be places for free speech, democracy and accountability, but I wasn't allowed to ask a question. Last year, the Student Union wanted the Army banned from the campus for recruitment purposes, so I couldn't understand what they were doing here. Now my whole future could be in jeopardy. I wanted to go into the law and media, but if I'm kicked out then I'll struggle to get into a university. I feel victimised."

Such colleges as Newcastle College are considered key ground for the establishment to target in getting the youth to take up their war agenda, because this is where many working class youth go for courses and apprenticeships. It is important that all support the just stands of the youth and students in Newcastle who are taking up the programme of not a single youth for war.



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# Workers' Weekly

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# Militant Action against War

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up for solution. The alternative to the status quo is to fight for an anti-war government.

Activists from RCPB(ML) participated to the full in the demonstration, holding up the banner, "No Troops on Foreign Soil! Fight for an Anti-War Government!" Many discussions were held with people on the demonstration, which showed the interest in the call to stand anti-war candidates and to take up the programme which the Party is putting forward. Hundreds of copies of the special issue of *Workers' Weekly* were distributed, with a number of people approaching the comrades to ask for copies. Many were attracted by the powerful headline: "Organise to block the slide to meltdown and war! Let's fight for an anti-war government!" The statement of RCPB(ML) made a definite impression.

There was a tremendous spirit to the demonstration, reflecting that that the people will not be diverted into being sidelined into taking up the call that all that is required is to put pressure to remove Gordon Brown. The spirit rather represented that it is the people who have the power to change the situation, and are determined to find ways to take the movement further so as to release this initiative and build their organisations to bring about the necessary change.





# US TREASURY DECLARES FORCE MAJEURE

# US Treasury Declares Force Majeure

to approve the \$700 billion plan. The people are told if Congress does not release public funds for this scheme, then a slide into dark economic depression and chaos is a certainty.

Central Banks within the imperialist system of states dominated by the United States gave their

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**The declaration of *force majeure* is an economic coup by the most powerful US monopolies to seize public revenue with impunity. The working class and middle strata pay around \$2 trillion of the total US Federal tax revenue of \$2.5 trillion. With the latest Bush pay-the-rich scheme, the bulk of public revenue now goes to fund war and bailouts of the rich to compensate them for their failed economic system.**

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approval of the plan offering \$248 billion in additional US dollar liquidity. The Bank of England held an emergency overnight auction of \$40 billion for the US Federal Reserve, and varying amounts have come from the Central Banks of Japan, Europe, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, India and Indonesia.

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The war budget is approaching \$1 trillion and the cumulative pay-the-rich schemes since last March are now over \$1 trillion. Interest on the US national debt is \$400 billion leaving \$100 billion for all other government programmes, which require a minimum of \$1.3 trillion, with discretionary spending an additional \$500 billion. The federal deficit was projected at

\$400 billion but will obviously rise well beyond that figure unless the government cuts programme spending, which it most probably will do in the current anti-social atmosphere. As for borrowing abroad, the US financial oligarchy faces a growing rebellion to its dollar hegemony, as its national debt spirals out of control with seemingly no restrictions on its limits.

The situation is not good for the US or world's peoples. It is a grave danger, as a *force majeure* of this magnitude in federal spending will most likely be followed by a *force majeure* in US politics, which may entail a military *coup d'état* or some other form of open fascist rule by the rich.

A self-reliant national economy has been anathema to New Labour. Gordon Brown declared that nobody now can be in any doubt that we are in a global age. This situation demands more urgency in organising for democratic and economic renewal.

The neo-liberal agenda has reduced the US budget to war spending and bailouts for the rich. It is breathtaking how brazen the ruling elite have become in paying the financial oligarchy with public money. For the rich, a variant of the Bush plan is considered necessary to save their wealth, power

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**An alternative is not only possible but necessary. Workers must ask themselves: What positive role do the rich and their private monopolies play in serving nation-building, the socialised economy and the well-being of the people? The answer can only be, none! They are anachronistic and serve only to wreck not build.**

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**P**resident Bush has asked Congress for authority to buy \$700 billion of bad debts held by the financial oligarchy and to increase the national debt for the second time in two weeks from \$9.815 trillion to \$10.615 trillion and now to \$11.3 trillion. The US Treasury will also make \$50 billion available to guarantee against losses in the \$3.5 trillion money market sector. US Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson will receive unprecedented

executive power to manage these funds with impunity.

The rationale behind using public money to pay the rich is the now standard *force majeure* of exceptional circumstance. The US political elite, including Democratic candidate for President Barack Obama, business people, many economic experts, and the mass media declare in unison that no alternative to a bailout of the rich is possible. Gordon Brown is urging the US Congress

and privilege but for the people it means greater impoverishment and the hopelessness of fending for oneself without the collective strength of society, the socialised economy and one's peers. It is

# THE VALUES OF NEO-LIBERAL GLOBALISATION

immensely important that the working class and middle strata not capitulate to the propaganda that there is no other choice than war and to pay the rich. An alternative is not only possible but necessary. Workers must ask themselves: What positive role do the rich and their private monopolies play in serving nation-building, the socialised economy and the well-being of the people? The answer can only be, none! They are anachronistic and serve only to wreck not build. Spiritually, they are very backward spreading a culture of greed and anti-worker parasitism, teaching young workers the myth that their work to transform natural resources into use-value is a negative cost of production, and besides even without such necessary work, new use-value can somehow be expanded through usury and fees by merely circulating already-produced value.

It is in the act of rejecting the self-serving rhetoric of the ruling elite of no alternative to war and paying the rich that pro-social possibilities arise such as restricting monopoly right through public control of the wholesale sector, increased investments in social programmes, and a public banking system without private profit, which is chartered to serve nation-building, a self-reliant sustainable economy and the needs of the people and small business with interest free credit with only small administrative fees.

The key is to get together to discuss the situation without the preconceived capital-centred notions from the mass media, business-parties and experts who deny an alternative pro-social programme is possible. From getting together and discussing come great possibilities to act as an organised and effective force to renew democracy and the economy, fight for the rights of all and stop these schemes for war and to pay the rich.

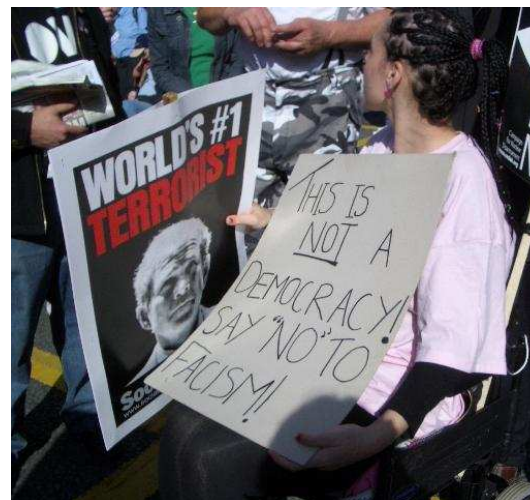
[Based on an article from The Marxist-Leninist, Daily On-Line Newspaper of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)]

## Miliband Defends the Indefensible

*Continued from page 1*

went as far as to suggest that such warmongering, allegedly undertaken with the aim of "exporting democracy", had made Britain and the world a safer place.

This was part of the message of "hope" that the Foreign Secretary claimed to be delivering. Not just that the government would continue to justify past armed intervention around the world but that interference in the affairs of other countries, bullying and threats would continue to be the policy of the government in the future, whether in regard to Zimbabwe, Sudan and Palestine, or in its contention with Iran and Russia. While it would claim that such interference was allegedly based on the "need to defend and advance democracy and human rights abroad". It was, in short, a message full of colo-



nialist logic and the arrogance of the representative of a big power. Miliband declared yet again that the world needs what the government refers to as "our" or sometimes "universal" values, that it to say the values of neo-liberal globalisation and the so-called free market. All this at a time when the economic system on which such values are based is in melt-down and in the throes of its worst crisis for over 60 years and people around the world are looking for an alternative, not just to global capitalism but also to the political arrangements of representative democracy, which defends the interests of the big monopolies and financial institutions.

It was therefore the height of hypocrisy for the Foreign Secretary to speak about equality and narrowing the global gap between rich and poor. The New Labour government, which prided itself for being the government of big business, has evidently failed

to do that at home, where the gap between rich and poor has widened and the economy has been further geared to pay the rich under any circumstances. It certainly has no justification for speaking of its alleged concerns for the people of Africa

or elsewhere, or the lack of clean water in the world. Indeed previous Labour governments have become notorious for encouraging the privatisation of water and other utilities throughout Africa and in other areas of the world and for championing the interests of the financial institutions and the big monopolies such as BAE Systems.

### Reject New Labour values

Far from being a factor for peace and stability in the world, New Labour has been a source of war and increasing instability and chaos. Miliband may speak about the need for a modern UN and for adherence to global rules but New Labour governments have flouted international law and ignored or manipulated the UN on the basis that might is right and that it is Anglo-American imperialism that will decide what happens in the world.

Rather than making any contribution to ending global inequality, New Labour have championed neo-liberal globalisation at home and abroad and thereby created the conditions for the current crisis.

In these circumstances, the workers must draw the appropriate conclusions and totally reject the values promoted by New Labour. What is required is to find ways to develop the alternative political and economic system, to end warmongering and elect an anti-war government, for the people to empower themselves and become the decision-makers.

## SUMMARY JUSTICE: FAST - BUT FAIR?

# Summary Justice and the Criminalisation of Children

**R**od Morgan, Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Bristol, has released a report, *Summary justice: Fast – but Fair?* for the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies.

Quoting former Prime Minister Tony Blair from a speech to launch of a “Respect and Parenting Order Task Force”, in September 2005, he says in the introduction:

“The criminal justice measures taken in which the government took pride ‘have one thing in common: they bypass the traditional way the criminal justice system used to work ... the rules of the game have changed’ (Blair, 2005). The bypass involved greater use of summary justice.”

This declaration, that “the rules of the game have changed”, was made at almost exactly the same time in the wake of 7/7 as a pretext for a new assault on basic democratic rights. By using this phrase here, Blair was consciously connecting “youth crime” with “terrorism” and “extremism”, bringing it into the sphere of the “war on terror”.

Describing summary justice, Morgan says that, firstly: “It has always meant proceedings in a court of law carried out rapidly by the omission of certain formalities as required by the common law. In the eighteenth century it meant ‘performed or effected by a short method, done without delay’ (Oxford English Dictionary)“.

Secondly, “summary justice can also mean vigilante justice”, while thirdly, “in recent times, there has emerged a third form of summary justice, that involving recourse to the law, but not the courts – what we may term pre-court summary justice. Decision-making here rests with the police and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).” In his review, Morgan is wholly concerned with “the developing arena of pre-court summary justice”.

The first chapter of the report is entitled “New Labour and summary justice”. As Morgan tells us:

“The fullest statement of the government’s case for and philosophy regarding the expansion of summary justice was provided in the 2006 position paper, *Doing Law Differently*, by the then Lord Chancellor, Lord Falconer. His argument was as follows.

“Public confidence in the criminal justice system is critical to its effective working ... He asserted that public confidence in the system had fallen [the evidence for which is equivocal according to Morgan; it depends on what questions are asked, for example] ...

“The solution, he contended, was to ‘connect the instance of crime much more quickly and directly with the consequences of crime’, a process:

“... in which summary justice plays a much greater part ... Some anti-social behaviour and other less serious crimes, such as certain cases of criminal damage, theft or

public order offences, do not need to come to court if the defendant admits guilt and is willing to make reparation to the victim, accept a fine, pay compensation, go for drug treatment or carry out unpaid work. Many cases can be diverted out of court and dealt with by the use of fixed-penalty notices or conditional cautioning pilots.”

In the next chapter, Morgan explains the government’s case for extending pre-court summary justice. Essentially:

“The courts will not be cluttered with relatively minor offenders and offences that can more effectively, speedily and proportionately be dealt with by police, prosecutorial or other authority figures ... ‘the visible punishment ... sends a signal to the wider community that the behaviour is being tackled and not tolerated’ [quoting a Home Office paper] thereby increasing public confidence in the criminal justice system generally.”

### Theory of “balance”

The government’s whole thesis is that there is a balance to be struck between the rights of the accused (before guilt is proven) and security or “confidence in the system”, as well as for speed and “efficiency”. In line with this, “safeguards” are supposed to be in place. Lord Falconer is again quoted:

“*The defendant needs proper protection against injustice within the system, but our aim should be a system that will allow the court to know what happened and a process that will be driven by the substantive merits of the case, not the exploitation of safeguards.* If the case is to proceed to trial, courts have a proactive role to ensure the prosecution and defence have the case ready in a timely fashion. *The defendant should not have pressure put on them but, where the weight of evidence is against him or her, they should be given every opportunity to admit their guilt and allow the matter to be resolved quickly.*” [Our emphasis]

The argument is one of “on the one hand there is the need for pro-

tection, *but* this can’t be exploited; the matter needs to be resolved quickly; etc.”

The argument is then followed with straightforward arbitrariness: “Some anti-social behaviour and other less serious crimes ... do not need to come to court”. Falconer’s claims do not need to be justified other than by proceeding them with the above theory of balance.

Detailing some of the objections that have been raised from within the establishment, Morgan quotes Lord Justice Leveson who raises the issue of accountability. Up to the present date, the conditions attached to a conditional caution have been entirely rehabilitative and restorative. But the legislation now goes further. The Police and Justice Act 2006, s.17, provides for conditions, not yet in force, to punish or penalise the offender. Speaking about what a young person might accept rather than risk going to court, Leveson asked, “Where is the mechanism for accountability for these important decisions, taken behind closed doors?” Further: “It goes back to the origins of our system of summary justice, carried out in public by members of the public, appointed as magistrates, whose decisions can be scrutinised by the public, can be the subject of public debate and, if appropriate, appeal to the court in public.”

### Serious concerns

Morgan summarises such concerns as follows:

“They relate to the gradual abrogation of the role of the summary courts to decide the appropriate punishment of criminal cases, which, though not of the most serious kind, may nonetheless be relatively serious and have serious consequences. Further, this abrogation in favour of the police, prosecutors or other authority figures appears to be undertaken in a relatively unaccountable manner and in circumstances where defendants may feel under pressure to admit matters that they possibly should not admit.”

Morgan closes the second chapter speaking about increased



# SUMMARY JUSTICE: FAST - BUT FAIR?

criminalisation:

"... it has been argued by some commentators that these summary powers are less displacing the role of the courts and more dragging into the criminal justice system offenders and offending behaviour that would not previously have been criminalised. This, it is argued, is particularly the case with regard to children and young people, whose offences are typically minor in nature and are committed in groups in public places, thus being supremely easy for the police to process if they decide to do so ... here it is suggested that reprimands, final warnings or PNDs [Penalty Notices for Disorder] are being used in circumstances where informal warnings or controls were formerly applied."

This suggests that "net-widening" is occurring, "in the sense that more offenders and behaviours are being criminalised than was formerly the case". Morgan presents an analysis of data in the following chapter implying that this is indeed the case.

Morgan argues that "there is a need for a thoroughgoing review" and draws the following conclusions:

"First, it is clear from the published statistics that the expansion of pre-court summary justice has, as the government intended, displaced some court business and that most of the cases displaced have been at the minor end of the seriousness spectrum. But has that invariably been the case? Are relatively serious cases, which arguably merit the attention of the courts, being dealt with pre-court? ...

"Second, it is clear from the published evidence that extensive net-widening has occurred over the past five or six years in the sense that many more children, young people and adults have been drawn into the criminal justice system, mostly through the use of precourt sanctions. ...

"This leads, third, to various questions relating to the principles of proportionality of imposition and procedural justice which the widening scope of summary jus-

tice raises. ... The decisions are made in police, prosecutorial and other offices rather than open court and ... There is an accountability deficit here which requires remedy.

"The proliferation of pre-court summary justice options also raises the question as to whether persons incurring such penalties either do or should incur cumulative punitive consequences. It is, for example, arguably perverse that children and young persons, for whom cautions were originally introduced to divert them from court proceedings, must be brought before the court, no matter how minor their subsequent offence, if they have received a final warning ... whereas an adult is technically capable of receiving repeat cautions as well as being subject to the other pre-court options now available. What is the logical basis for that distinction ...? Or, to take another angle, should not a distinction be made in this regard between children, for whom criminalisation should, according to our international treaty obligations, be 'a last resort' (UN Convention on the Right of the Child 1989, Article 37b), and adults."

## Use of Taser guns

An indication of the extent of criminalisation of children has been exposed in figures recently reported in *The Independent* showing that more than 1,000 young people have been jailed for an average of 6 months each for breaching anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs). 986 children aged 10 to 17 were jailed between 2000, when the orders were introduced and the end of 2006. Another 300 to 400 are thought to be added to that total in over the following two years up to the present. Almost half of those locked up for breaching their ASBOs have been jailed for four months. The average sentence was 6.4 months, compared with the 4.9 months handed to adults. It is also reported that 30% of children given ASBOs have been diagnosed with mental health problems or learning difficulties.



Meanwhile, an article in *The Guardian* demonstrates the direction in which summary justice is moving. Amnesty International is reported as voicing concern as the use of Taser guns grows. The weapon has been used on nearly 2,700 occasions since they were first introduced in England and Wales in 2004, according to Home Office figures.

The figures show that those incidents included 834 occasions in which the guns were "discharged", which involves delivering a disabling shock by firing two electric barbs up to 35ft (10.5 metres). On a further 115 occasions police officers used the Taser for a "drive stun", when the gun is pressed against the person and fired like a cattle prod, it is reported.

Though called a "less-lethal" weapon, the Taser delivers a 50,000-volt electric shock into a person's body. Amnesty International called for them to be banned in Canada last November after four people died from the weapon.

## The rights of the youth

Again the theory of balance is raised. The Home Office minister, Tony McNulty, defended their use: "Tasers have contributed to resolving incidents without injury where otherwise there would have been a real possibility of someone being seriously injured or killed."

Amnesty's arms programme director, Oliver Sprague, coun-

tered: "Of course the police have a duty to protect themselves and the community from violent situations, but arming more officers with dangerous weapons without the rigorous training and necessary safeguards could well be a recipe for disaster."

The criminalisation of children must be opposed. The dangerous extensions of summary justice whereby the police are being promoted to the level of judge, jury and even executioner must be reversed. Children must not be fast-tracked to criminalisation and subject to pressure; they have a right to due process, a process that must be fully accountable. The "rules of the game" have not changed!

It is the outlook of balance between the rights of individuals and collectives and "security" that prevails throughout the establishment, which is being used and pushed further by the government, leading to these crimes against the youth. We can settle scores with this outlook and provide solutions by upholding the principle that our security lies in our fight for the rights of all. The rights of the youth not to be criminalised, injured and killed; their rights to culture, education, health and to fully participate in society need to be guaranteed and provided with the necessary investment for their realisation. Only on this basis can the consequences of social decay be eliminated and the security of all be found.



# Gordon Brown at Labour Party Conference: Trust Me ...

*Continued from page 1*

Rock, should then be portrayed as having come down on the side of the working people and not the wreckers of the economy. It is clutching at straws when yet more calls are made to demand that the Labour Party adopt socialist policies.

What is necessary is that working people should reject everything that the big parties, including New Labour and the Conservatives, stand for. It is the working people, whose fight for what is just and for the renewal of the political system, who have the power to bring about a socialist Britain.

"I know what I believe. I know who I am. I know what I want to do in this job." This is what Gordon Brown said. Rest assured. The working people know full well who Gordon Brown is, what he believes in and what he wants to do as Prime Minister. And they reject it with contempt.

Brown's speech was shot through with chauvinism and a desire to serve the rich. This is his being, and this is the direction in which he is attempting to take society, despite the contemptible rhetoric with which it is cloaked, the thin veneer of talk of "what angers me and inspires me to act is when people are treated unfairly". He is so sorry that people felt he "wasn't on the side of people on middle and modest incomes". For Gordon Brown the old certainties have been turned on their heads. This is the thanks he gets from the electorate.

It is important in these circumstances that the working class and people do not get diverted from their fight to be rid of Brown and New Labour, and to organise themselves as worker politicians, to ensure that there is no election without selection, and that the crisis of representative democracy in which it is parties not the people who come to power, is resolved, as a first step, by building and electing a workers' opposition.

Gordon Brown is a dyed-in-the-wool advocate of the Third Way, a way which in which Britain is involved to the hilt in illegal and unjust wars, and in which the rights of all are trampled. This is the significance of his remark that "just as those who supported the dogma of big government were proved wrong, so too those who argue for the dogma of unbridled free market forces have been proved wrong". On the first point, the essence of his argument is that "the modern role of government is not to provide everything, but it must be to enable everyone". "Enable everyone" to do what? The modern role of government is to ensure that the claims of every human being on society are met, and Brown explicitly contradicts this. On the second point, it is convenient for Brown to speak as though we were living in a 19th century, laissez faire economy. It is the financial oligarchy which is today unbridled, and which insinuates itself into every cell of capitalist society, and which utilises the state in its favour. This is not a dogma. It is a reality which is in



Scenes from anti-war demonstration in Manchester on September 20

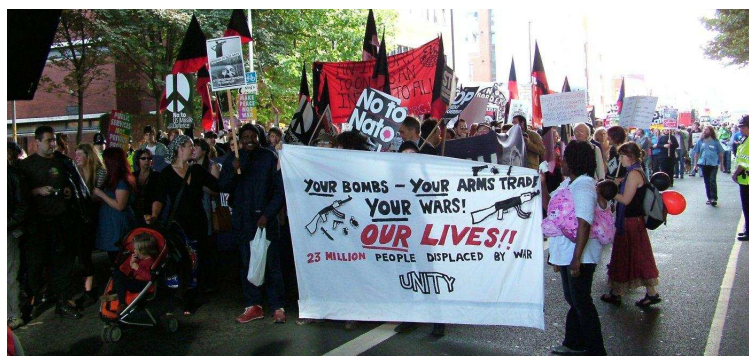
crisis, which is wrecking the economy, which is willing to take society to destruction only provided it enjoys its trillion pounds worth of flesh.

In these circumstances, the tinkering on the margins by New Labour, while shoring up finance capital at the centre and shovelling public funds in their direction, are no solution. What can be said about their solutions of "transparency", "sound banking", no excuse of lack of understanding, and "integrity"? Which century are Brown and Darling living in?

The working class and people in response must demand that it is they who have the right to decide, to own and control the economy, and put a block on monopoly

right.

The New Labour agenda was and remains a right-wing agenda, and the programme of New Labour to pay the rich, commit aggression, attack the vulnerable and deny the rights of the people any guarantee must be defeated. It must be defeated by the might of the consciousness and organisation of the people themselves, with the working class taking the political lead. This is at the centre of all the fights of the working class and people. It is a fight along the path of democratic renewal and a socialist Britain, which recognises the social and national rights of all, and ends aggression, war and relations of exploitation, building a bright future for all.



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