

2017

HAVING FABIAN

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HAVERING FABIAN

VOLUME 2 EDITION 32 September 2017

Introduction

Welcome to the new edition of the Havering Fabian Newsletter.

Since the last newsletter we have had two meetings, with Darren Rodwell providing an inspiring talk on the future of Barking and Dagenham, and Sara Hyde leading a discussion on penal reform and the criminal justice system.

Our presence on social media is bringing us closer to a number of new organisations; we now have over 1,000 followers on twitter.

We conclude the series on the Council elections in Havering since 1964,. This edition covers 2014, which was a traumatic experience for all those involved in the Labour campaign

Keep up to date at our twitter site **@haveringfabians** for the latest news. We are affiliated to the four local Labour Parties, and will do all we can to support their campaigns. Havering Young Labour are on twitter **@ylabourhavering** and hope they reflect a growing interest in Labour politics in Havering.

As opinions are the lifeblood of politics, we welcome a reply to any of the articles. The Fabian Society exists to promote political debate, both within and outside the Labour Party. Progressive politics extends beyond the Labour Party and contributions from the Labour Movement as a whole are welcome.

Attendances at recent meetings have remained good and the quality of speakers remains exceptional. We are glad to see a number of new people attending the meetings, and have an ever increasing number of followers on Face book and Twitter.



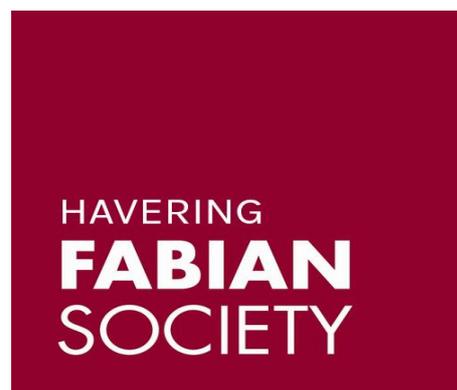
Website –

Thanks to some great work carried out by Havering Young Labour Chair Hannah Dixon, our website has been updated. Our new website address is <http://haveringfabians.org> - a little different from the previous one so please update your Favourites

We have an open and a closed Face book site, the closed site deal more with local administration while the open site is used to publish interesting articles; please contact David Marshall to be added to the site or e-mail

We are now using Mail chimp as a means of communication, which is a controlled mailing list – if you are not on the list please send us your details, and if you are please check your spam folders.

Our e-mail address is Haveringfabians@outlook.com



What next? Welcome to Election 2018 – is a breakthrough possible?

With national political activity reduced during the summer, there is an opportunity to take stock. The Tories seek damaged by the election, and whatever view you take on Brexit, show no signs of being in control of their negotiating position.

That's bad news for everyone. A well-managed exit is essential if it has to happen, and basic lack of competence is setting the agenda, not the government ministers.

May could go at any time, and is only secure until someone vaguely competent emerges. The Tory leader will never be popular with Labour members, so it is hard sometimes to know who this may be.

Labour has every expectation of winning the election whenever it comes. This has meant a wave of unity, with the end game clear. The Party needs to look outwards and continue policy development. There is every prospect that the next manifesto will need to be implemented. That does not mean ambition should be stymied, more that the hard choices that government inevitably faces have to be addressed. For example, the choice to end student loans is a clear, positive choice that most of the party would support - the choice to fund this rather than nursery places paid dividends in electoral terms. There is still a good case for the latter, and it needs funding.

Locally, the run up to the council elections has begun, with selections made and some strong newcomers in the Labour candidates list. The prospect of an increased representation in the Town Hall is in prospect. The split in the

Residents after the last election could see anything happen in some key wards. It is possible that 16 seats out of 54 could be the largest group, and this is within range for Labour if the national polls continue to show a Labour lead.

So exciting times ahead, and we hope to include a number of articles by those standing in the election in future newsletters.

What does it mean to be English?

Calls for an English Labour Party are increasing as there is now a Scottish Labour Party to counter the SNP. This article covers why being English and patriotic does not mean accepting the status quo.

Being English is more than an accident of birth. It's embracing a history and culture full of contradictions.

It means a shared identify with others, being proud of our achievements where this is deserved and suitably aware that our history has many things to be appalled by.

I am proud to be English, and happily patriotic. I want our sports teams to win, our citizens to do well and our core values of decency and tolerance to be shared by others.

I take a pride in our history, where there are things to be proud about. I am fully aware that there is a vast amount of English history that I can take no pride in at all - initial participation in the slave trade, imperialism,

colonisation and exploitation of foreigners are not things to build national esteem.

English history is much more than Kings and Queens - the reformation is perhaps the key event in English history, as it broke ties with Rome, was part of a move to benefit England (and in time the wider U.K.) as a player in the European power struggles, led to sectarianism that still divides Ireland and parts of Scotland- so much more important than naming the six wives of a monarch.

English and English working class history is about Wat Tyler, the Levellers, Thomas Payne, finally ending the slave trade, the Tolpuddle Martyrs, Peterloo, the rise of the industrial working class, the international brigade, Britain standing alone against fascism in 1939, the creation of the NHS and the Miners' strike. All things that shaped working class Britain.

To me being English is to have a set of decent values, respecting others options, paying my tax, being happy to support a welfare system that protects others less fortunate than me, being happy to support foreign aid to support those abroad who need our help. It's about recognising the impact of our history on the rest of the world and the obligations that follow.

It is not about loyalty to a Head of State I did not vote for, a Church I do not believe in, and dislike of those who have different opinions, nationality or background to me.

It is not about wrapping myself in the flag, hatred of others and embracing an oppressive class system that creates a class that feels entitled to govern

as a birth right. It is about respecting immigrants and asylum seekers, respecting the rule of law and due process. We have a rich culture that belongs to all of our citizens, not just the elite.

English Labour Party? Possibly. There is an English identity distinct from the rest of the Country, further distorted by the dominance of the capital over the rest of the nation, and the London centric approach to decision making.

The extent to which these issues can be addressed by an English parliament are questionable, as they apply to the rest of the nation. Any solution that increases the number of politicians needs to be handled with care - however the population is increasing, and modern society is become ever more complex- MP caseloads are increasing all the time. Devolution of decision making makes sense, and an English Labour Party is a logical extension of this.

Ink – review of the play at the Almeida prior to transfer to the West End.

Rupert Murdoch taking over the Sun newspaper is an event that seems more significant now that it did at the time. The play at the Almeida (soon to transfer to the West End) captures the takeover, and the transformation from a struggling broadsheet to the biggest selling tabloid.

The writer and director were behind "This House", the drama about the whips office in the run up to the fall of the Callaghan government. This production focuses in on the fall of Fleet Street to the Murdock empire.

The play has three major figures;

Rupert Murdoch is an ambitious newspaper owner at the start of his journey to becoming the dominant figure in international media.

Larry Lamb is the man he wants to be his new editor, having held a range of roles at the Mirror but never being in contention for the big chair.

Hugh Cudlip is the Mirror editor, a figure of the media establishment.

At this point both the Mirror and the sun are Labour supporting papers. A condition of the sale is that the Sun will no longer be obliged to support a Labour, although it is some years (1979, the first election where The Sun does not support Labour) before this becomes significant.

With some initial reluctance, Larry Lamb is encouraged to become editor, and compiles a skeleton staff to begin the journey. The ambition is to provide a new style of newspaper that offers more than the established market. Murdock picks Lamb as he is an outsider, not Oxford educated, and denied the editors chair by the old guard.

This begins with a move towards populist features, such as TV listings which were very low key at this point – now it seems hard to imagine this was a novelty. There are various themes introduced, "pussy week" at this [a](#) point reflecting “seaside postcard” style humour rather than anything more sinister. That comes late.

Cudlip become all armed early that once the populist approach is adopted, it cannot be contained. He can see what is ahead and is unable to gain traction among others in Fleet Street to head it off. The Sun gradually moves up the ratings, gaining new readers tracked by a difference in style and experience.

The gap with the Mirror narrows, but is still large.

The Sun continues to push new ideas and is in a circulation war. The rest of the media is slow to respond. Cudlip tries a colour supplement, but it does not stem the tide, despite critical acclaim.

Tragedy strikes - the wife of the Sun vice chairman Muriel Mackay is kidnapped, and The Sun runs a high profile campaign. This is the point where Murdoch is shown as human, being reluctant to support the papers approach, but leaving Lamb to make the key decisions. The story gets great interest and the circulation soars – but there is no happy ending, two men are arrested for murder, and nobody is found - she may have been fed to pigs. The Sun is now in second place in the ratings.

What comes next? The ambition to reach number one is now everything. Murdoch is shown as uncertain that the approach that led indirectly to the death of a friend - and only because the perpetrators could not find Murdoch's wife to kidnap - justified the price. It is Lamb whose ambition drives the way forward.

So far the unions are on the fringes of the story. The labour intensive methods of producing a paper are shown to a dramatic effect; Murdoch mentions in passing that there are already computers being used in

Australia- that does not end well either, but is a battle that lies fifteen years ahead.

The final push to become the number one requires something new. Lamb comes to the conclusion that page three and topless women will clinch the deal. Murdoch is not keen, but bows to the inevitable. The women involved reluctantly agrees, and the debauchment of the press reaches another level. When the time comes to go to print, Lamb is shown sealing the deal by hammering the print into place against union opposition himself. Metaphor or reality, the die is cast.

The circulation figures come through. The Sun is now the number one selling "newspaper". Cudlip has been proved right, but pays the penalty and is replaced as Mirror editor. The new order has overthrown the old, and the death of Fleet Street has begun. In a throwaway line near the end of the play, Murdoch says the paper should get close to the Tories, not the dull and staid Ted Heath, but Keith Joseph and the "interesting" Education secretary.

That did not end well either.

The play is well acted, with the two leads Bertie Carvell as Murdock and Richard Coyle as Lamb exceptional. There are parallels with the rise of Thatcher generally. An established order that did not renew itself, enabled the new order to gain control by overriding the moral compass in a way that is almost impossible to reverse.

Darren Rodwell – Regeneration of Barking and Dagenham

Continuing with our recent focus on Local Government in the run up to May 2018, we welcomed Barking and Dagenham Council Leader Darren Rodwell as the speaker to our July meeting. A stuttering start caused by IT problems was soon overcome as Darren spoke to his slides. We have circulated these to our mailing list, and if you would like a copy please get in touch.

The Borough had made significant progress in advancing its regeneration agenda and developments are underway across the Borough.

The Borough has seen a rapid growth in population, and has the largest proportion of under 19s in the Country. This create pressure on school places. Customer expectations were on the rise, and there are limited funds available, so it is crucial that the Council manages demand for its services.

The Council has had to deliver £116.5 million of savings since 2010. The Council will be spending 70 million less by 2020. The council has the lowest income from council tax and business rates of any council in London, meaning government cuts have greater impact.



There are wider issues - the population of London will increase by three million by 2050. London is moving east, with 22 percent of London's housing growth in east London.

Barking and Dagenham council has set up a growth commission, the outcome of which is a strategy for no one left behind, delivering 50,000 new homes and 20,000 new jobs. 'BeFirst' is the regeneration board chaired by former Head of the Civil Service Bob Kerslake to drive forward and accelerate the regeneration agenda.

The previous days evening standard had a feature on the borough with the Barcelona on Thames label, covering the Thameside developments.

The new film studios on the former Rhone Poulenc site (May and Bakers for our older readers) presented an opportunity to bring creative industry into the borough on a major scale.

The new Coventry university campus at the former civic centre was a major boost for the Borough and offers a major new educational

opportunity.

There are major housing developments planned on the beam park site, including a new station on the Fenchurch street line. There are major plans for redevelopment of Barking town centre, and much has been made of the freight train that came direct from China - an 18-day journey, just the start of a major relationship with the Far East.

The Thames reach development was now underway, with potential for 15,000 homes and 3.7 square metres of employment space. This would be the single biggest development in London, with construction costs of 3.7 billion.

Darren then took a wide range of questions from the audience. He was a leading Sadiq Khan's Culture commission. He had taken a robust approach to Fords and ensured that developments on their land generated employment opportunities.

Darren was an inspiring speaker, and showed how a Labour council can make a difference to the lives of its residents. We look forward to him returning at some point in the future when the developments have progressed and the benefits begin to materialise.

Sara Hyde – Judicial Reform

We were pleased to have Sara as our speaker in September talking on penal reform and criminal justice. This is not one of the high profile areas of public policy, and certainly. One where rational debate is often overrun by short term public opinion.



Sara began by introducing herself to the audience. She has worked for nine years in the criminal justice system, including at HMP Holloway. Until recently she worked for a recruitment agency helping female ex-prisoners find employment. She has worked with acute needs prisoners, (victims of domestic violence, mental health issues etc.), and had often had cause to refer to MPs, including dealing with Sam Gould on behalf of Mike Gapes in respect of residents in Ilford south.

The meeting was very interactive with Sara leading the discussion. She began by asking why we have prisons?

The audience responded with

- a) punishment
- b) protection - the public from the prisoner, and sometimes visa versa
- c) as a deterrent
- d) to restore prisoners as useful members of society.
- e) sadly, to detain people who really should be in Mental Health institutions.

Asked to describe the prison system in one word, the audience suggested "Stretched", "overfull", "broken". Sara agreed.

While accepting that some people need to be in prison for the reasons set out above, Prisons should be beneficial for the individual- all but a handful of individual prisoners will at some point return to society, and the system needs to be geared to their eventual return.

Prison policy has often done the opposite - Chris Grayling had adopted an austerity approach to prisons which led to overcrowding, and riots had followed directly from this, to no one's benefit.

There are currently 86,000 people in prison, of which roughly 4,000 are women. Two thirds of prisons are overcrowded, with HMP Swansea 175% occupied, Wandsworth 160%. The UK has twice the prison population it had in 1993. This does not reflect changes in the crime statistics, which do not show a similar increase.

The prison system costs nine billion pounds per annum.

There are a host of political issues that flow from the current approach. The recent review by MP David Lammy has shown that black men are nine times more likely to be in prison than their white equivalents. Of those in prison 70% are in for nonviolent crimes, (84% for women). A stunning 24% of the prison population are care leavers (that is have been brought up by the local authority rather than their parents). The figure is 31% for women prisoners.

This reflects their disturbed childhood, and for these people in particular, there is a need to address the root cause of their issues.

64% of those in prisons have used drugs of some sort in the month before their crime. Progress on reducing the numbers in prison is closely linked with addressing this problem, without underestimating how difficult this is.

Early intervention would pay benefits. 46 percent of offenders re-offend in the first year, a figure that is higher for low level crime. An interesting statistic is that offending drops rapidly when people reach thirty, as maturity sets in.

The first private prisons were opened in 1992, and there is a major ethical issue here about making profit from the increased numbers of prisoners, when there is little evidence of a corresponding increase in the level of crime.

Prisons current have lots of issues. Reoffending is an issue , but in part stems from other failings. The lack of prison staff means it is not unusual for prisoners to be locked up 23 hours a day, meaning boredom sets in.

The prison system time is not currently working. Politicians can play the populist card in the way Michael Howard did when conservative leader by seeking longer and harsher sentences- to what end?. All but the most serious offenders will leave prison at some point, so rehabilitation is essential.

Prison does provide educational opportunities, and for many prisoners a roof over their head, meals and a sense of security they would not otherwise have. For others access to regular medication is another advantage. Prisons can allow for reflection and rehabilitation.

While prison keeps offenders away from the public, crime continues in prison. There are dangers in labelling offenders and defining them by their crimes.

The prison inspectorate HMI reports have not been followed up by the Ministry of justice, for example reports of increases in the level of suicides have led to no systematic change of approach.

Prisons and prisoners would benefit with local links to the community- this would aid rehabilitation. Open prisons have advantages in this respect, although clearly are not suitable for all.

The number of prison officers is reducing, and 25% of staff have been in post for less than two weeks' years. They have to deal with the issues of overcrowding, and as the pressure increases, the riots that follow.

Sara ended by suggesting that the main things people wasn't in life are somewhere to live, someone to love and something to do. Sam pointed out this was very similar to Maurice Glasman's comments earlier in the year. Prisons provide the first, probably don't provide the second and were increasingly not providing the third.

There is a need to address this and do what is right, not what is "popular".

Sara and the audience had an ongoing interaction through the evening, and Sara mention it had been suggested by Liv Bailey (who spoke at Havering Fabians in 2016, and narrowly lost Reading west in June) to write a pamphlet for the national society. I am sure we will all look forward to reading it with interest.

The 2014 Election

The 2010 election had left Labour with a group of five, enough to function and on one occasion win a vote in the chamber. Nationally the Labour Party was engrossed in a leadership election, which took all political energy until the result was announced in late September. This had serious implications- the coalition basically had a free ride for a few months, allowing the Tories to spend the period blaming Labour for the economic crisis without a rebuttal. The second was the nomination for London mayor went on with little serious interest, ultimately allowing Ken Livingstone a virtual free ride to his fourth attempt at the role. In retrospect, one election too far.

Ed Miliband won the leadership election, and the focus was on holding the party together. This seemed sensible, as the coalition reflected the inability of the Tory party to cast off their past history and secure a majority in their own right. In retrospect, the party would have benefited from a major rethink, and with it the internal rows as a means to clear the air and relaunch as a party intent on regaining office. Instead, the party chose a slow and steady approach, with a move towards fairness and equality as cornerstones of policy. While these were clearly core values, there was no move to reach a broader coalition, and a general lack of big policy initiatives. This would have further consequences after 2015.

The earlier optimism about Livingstone winning back the mayoralty evaporated as Boris Johnson remained popular for reasons few on the left could grasp. None the less the gap was narrow, and in the end the vote went to Johnson by 62,000 on second preference. Livingstone had done himself no favours with a fallout with the Evening Standard, and unfortunate comments which alienated the Jewish vote. Indeed, if Livingstone had matched the Labour vote in the Camden / Barnet GLA seat, he would have won. Lasting damage was done to the relationship between Labour and elements of the Jewish community that rumble on now.

In the Havering and Redbridge seat, the majority fell dramatically. Labour candidate Mandy Richards made two visits to Havering Fabians, and had a successful campaign. The eventual majority of under 4,000 suggested a Labour win in future was possible. However, analysis at ward level showed similar patterns to previous elections - Labour had won no wards in Havering in either the list or constituency vote, and the majority was reduced to the growing Labour vote in Redbridge.

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In the GLA vote overall, Labour did well winning an extra assembly seat, but not achieving a majority on the assembly.

Thoughts now turned to the council elections in 2014. These were due to be held a month before the European elections. Sanity prevailed and the elections were held on the same day in June.

There were contrasting fortunes across the capital. In the European elections, Labour performed well winning four of the seven seats, with Lucy Anderson and Sen Dance joining Claude Morase and Mary Honeyball as London MEPs. Barking councillor and Havering Fabian exec member Sanchia Alasia was the on the list and gained valuable experience on the campaign trail, and a role as an alternative member.

Labour did well in London, but not nationally. UKIP broke through and received the most votes nationally, Labour edging second with the Tories third.

This was also reflected in the London council votes - Labour did really well in inner London, winning seats not won since the early 1990s. Redbridge returned a Labour majority council for the first time and across London Labour was on the front foot.

Except for Havering. The previous European elections had seen the Labour vote slump behind UKIP and even the BNP. Havering was the most Eurosceptic area of London, and with the usual threat from the "apolitical" residents, the Labour vote was squeezed.

UKIP made huge strides, winning five seats on Harold Hill, one in South Hornchurch and, proving they were a threat to the Tories as well, beat long time councillor Paul Rochford in Emerson Park - the first time the Tories had lost a seat there since the borough was founded. UKIP had not fielded a full slate, but made inroads across the borough. In the seats they did not win, they came second. This damaged the Conservatives as well. They were restricted to 22 seats, of which 20 were in Romford, (one seat being lost to the Residents in Hylands). Former leader Stephen Kelly and Roger Ramsey being elected in Emerson Park, the two from Hornchurch and Upminster.

Popular but deselected Conservative Andrew Curtin narrowly lost in Romford Town, where Neil Brindley was only 562 votes behind the third placed Conservative candidate. This could be a ward Labour wins in the future.

The complex position on Havering was further complications by two groups of residents being represented and in some wards competing against each other. The mainstream residents held the seats in the east of the borough Cranham Upminster, Hacton and St. Andrews, while the independent residents had seats in Rainham and South Hornchurch.

The mainstream residents took all three Harold Wood and Elm Park seats and one in Hylands.

UKIP managed to complete only two nominations in Heaton, allowing Keith Darvill to win Labours only seat. Fourth placed Denis O Flynn was 41 votes behind Keith Darvill, but 341 behind the second placed UKIP candidate. Had UKIP completed the third nomination (rumours are the third candidate withdrew at the last moment) Labour would have been wiped out. In Gooshays, Pat Murray lost his seat, coming fourth 726 votes

behind. This was the only other seat where Labour were second. UKIP stood a candidate in each ward, and apart from Hylands, their candidates won a seat or came fourth.

Total chaos followed as the Conservatives sought to form an administration. The mainstream residents would not accept a leader from Romford Conservatives, or Stephen Kelly. This left Roger Ramsey, last Leader of the Council in the 1980s as the only choice. After much horse trading, the mainstream residents split, with the senior councillors joining the Tories to form the administration. This caused all manner of fallouts in the resident camp, the consequences of which will not become clear until the 2018 elections at the earliest.

The depth of the Labour defeat was immense. With the results delayed until the Friday due to the European elections, results were posted on line. The first result saw a large Labour vote in Romford Town ward, which suggested elsewhere in the borough, Labour could breakthrough. Discussions before the election, reflecting the Tory position in the national polls and the relative health of Labour in London, had suggested a Labour group of double figures was possible, even likely, with gains in Harold Hill Elm Park and South Hornchurch, and Brooklands thought possible.

Reality was to hit home hard. UKIP took 5 seats on the hill, the residents came from third place to win Elm Park, labour dropping back to 805 votes for the leading candidate Kim Arrowsmith., the independent residents won in South Hornchurch, with one UKIP victory. Labour were 466 votes behind, with Pat Brown the female candidate who came closest to a seat.

Labour were 398 votes behind in Brooklands, behind three Conservative and three UKIP, candidates. Labour candidate in the 2015 General election and current Havering Fabian vice chair Sam Gould came 8th, 434 votes short of being elected. In Rainham Tony Ellis was 417 votes behind the residents.

It was an even worse election for the Liberal Democrats. In Harold Wood Former Councillor Jonathon Coles polled only 202 votes. In Rainham, a seat the Liberals won in the 1980s, they polled 74 votes.

Elsewhere the votes fell away - in the Harold wood seat Labour had previously needed to win to take the Council Labour were 1700 votes behind.

This was the worst Havering election results for the two main parties. The Labour vote fell from 18.5 to 13.7 percent, while the Tories vote fell from 36.6 percent on the day of the 2010 election to 23.1 per cent - which was 9.4 per cent lower than their previous worst result in 1971.

This was almost the end for Labour in Havering...but not quite. Denis O'Flynn would win a by-election in 2016 to double the Labour representation in the council. The unexpected increase in the Labour vote share in the general election saw Labour move back into second place in both Romford and Hornchurch and Upminster.

The 2018 council elections are around the corner and give Labour a chance to re-establish a presence on the Council at a critical time in the Boroughs history.

We will be featuring articles from some of those seeking election between now and May. Interesting times ahead.

2014 Result

Party	Councillors	% vote
Labour	1	13.7
Conservative	22	23.1
Resident /UKIP	24/7	61.3
Liberal/SDP	0	1.9
Total Turnout 43.1%	54	100.0

UKIP and the Residents did not stand a full state of candidates, so are shown together for convenience rather than reflecting any other reason

This ends the Series - I will be producing a compilation of all the articles into one document and adding some statistics – individual results can be found via the following link.

<https://data.london.gov.uk/elections/>

Future Meetings

For October, we again cover Local Government, with the Labour Opposition Leader on Medway Council Vince Maple being the speaker – venue will be Saffron House, 273 South Street Romford Wednesday 8 pm 4th October. Vince has been Leader of the Labour Group since 2007.



Vince Maple

Prior to focusing on local government service, Vince was a trade union officer for the GMB union, previously working as a civil servant in the Department of Work & Pensions and the Home Office. He had served as Labour spokesperson on the council's children's services and finance committees and has been deputy leader of the group for the last year.

Vince was former Labour MP Jonathan Shaw's election agent in the 2005 and 2010 general elections and was recently elected to the South East Region Board of the Labour Party. Vince has lived in Chatham for most of life, and is currently Councilor for Chatham Central ward, which he has represented since 2007. He was Labour Candidate for Aylesford and Chatham in the General Election – and was a respectable second, well placed for the next time,

In November, “force of nature” Fay Hough will be the speaker. Fay will speak on mobilizing the Youth vote. Fay has spoken at a number of meetings with Jeremy Corbyn, and currently works for Jon Cruddas MP. She is an active campaigner on Autism issues and is a prospective candidate in the Havering elections in May next year. The meeting is on the 6th November at the ROYALS in Rainham at 8pm.



Fay Hough makes a point



Next Edition

The next edition is due in December and we hope to have articles by some of the Labour candidates standing in the May elections, review of our meetings and an update on political issues local and national. It is always possible we will be in another General Election campaign by this point, so your articles about what happens next would be welcome.



We value your input!

The Society invites speakers on a range of subjects; if you would like us to invite speakers on a particular subject let us know and we will try to oblige. The Society has a policy of rotating meetings around the Borough; if you need or can offer a lift or if you know of any suitable venues we could use, contact David Marshall.

Local Fabian Society Contacts

Chair Councillor Keith Darvill	Secretary David Marshall	Contact David Marshall
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Vice Chair Sam Gould	Treasurer Dave Baldock	
Committee Members		
Cecile Duerinckx	Ed Glasson	Sanchia Alasia
Mike Flynn	Ian Carnochan	Hannah Dixon

Future Editions

Contributions to the newsletter are always welcome. The Fabian Society exists to promote progressive ideas from within and outside of the Labour movement. As such we are happy to publish articles in keeping with this broad ethos, but reserve the right not to include all or part of any material which falls outside of this parameter.

Links

The following links should be useful in keeping up with the debate in the Labour movement

National Fabian Society www.fabian-society.org.uk

The Labour Party www.labour.org.uk

Jon Cruddas MP for Dagenham www.joncruddas.org.uk
Twitter @joncruddas_1

Barking Labour Party www.barkinglabour.org.uk/

Twitter @barkinglabour

Romford Labour Party www.romford-labour-party.org.uk/

Twitter @romfordabour

Hornchurch and Upminster Labour Party

Website <http://hornchurchandupminsterlabour.org.uk/>

Facebook Hornchurch-Upminster-Constituency-Labour-Party

Twitter @HULabour

Havering Fabian Society is affiliated to

- National Fabian Society
- Dagenham and Rainham Labour Party
- Romford Labour Party
- Upminster and Hornchurch Labour Party
- Barking Labour Party
- Havering Young Labour0



Havering Fabian Membership

To join Havering Fabian Society, please complete the following and send to David Marshall. You can also join the Society nationally, David has more details. You do not have to be a member of the Labour Party to join Havering Fabians, but you will need to be a Labour Party member to take part in Labour Party selections and elections.



Havering Fabian Society

Founded in 1974, the Society promotes progressive political thought in Havering and beyond. Membership of the Society is not necessary to attend meetings, and neither is membership of the Labour Party.

However, to participate in nominations to the Local Labour Parties or in selection conferences, membership of both is required. The Society meets regularly throughout the year, apart from the summer and during election campaigns. Local Membership is currently £10 waged, £5 unwaged.

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I\ we wish to join Havering Fabians

Name

Address

.....

.....

.....**postcode**.....

E-mail.....

Phone number

Waged (£10) unwaged £5