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COWLEY: WAY FOR CHRYSLER WORKERS PRINCIPLED LEAD DEFEATS RIGHT WING

Only 19 months after being victimised by British Leyland management and removed from office by the T&GWU bureaucracy during a national witch-hunt, Alan Thornett, a leading member of the Workers Socialist League, has been elected Chairman of the 4,000 strong 5/293 T&GWU branch in the British Leyland Cowley Assembly Plant.

His election is a heavy blow at the right wing, who, in the 19 months after setting up the branch as the instrument of their domination, have knifed struggle after struggle in the plant to prevent the exercise of shop floor power. Indeed, since they were installed in the leadership, they have handed almost every hardwon agreement over to the management.

This defeat of the right-wing is also a complete vindication of the long struggle carried out by the Workers Socialist League, with at times only a handful of supporters, for principle and programme in the plant in defence of agreements, and in particular in opposition to speed-up and to the Ryder Report, along with its fraudulent "worker-participation" scheme. It was this struggle alone that laid the basis for mobilising broad layers of support in recent months against management attacks, without which the rightwing could not have been beaten.

RECORD

It is in this sense, based on this record of struggle, that the Cowley election results point the road forward to workers throughout the car industry, and in particular at Chryslers, where trade union leaders and convenors, having collaborated with 'worker participation' for the past six months, now offer not a single policy in defence of jobs beyond the treacherous demand to "renegotiate" the redundancies.

Varley was quick to snap up this suggestion and turn it into a manoeuvre offering the Linwood plant scraps from the table and attempting to drive a wedge between Linwood and Coventry. Morris and other convenors knew they were opening the door to this when they addressed the mass meetings. Their refusal to confront the Labour government now places the future of Chrysler workers in great danger.

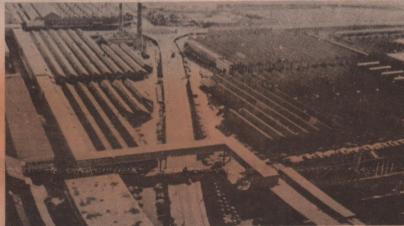
Faced with the world crisis of the capitalist system, which sharply affects the motor industry internationally, the workers in every plant face the choice: accept the argument that the company must be 'viable' or start from a fight for the political and organisational independence of the working class and the right of every worker to a job.

The working class is strong. If the trade union leaders and Chrysler convenors called for occupation of the Chrysler plants with mass supporting action in defence of jobs, backed by the full strength of the trade union movement, there is no doubt that the response from workers would be overwhelming.

POSSIBLE

The widespread support for a Trotskyist leadership in Cowley, arising out of a struggle in defence of jobs and conditions shows that it is possible to lead workers against management attack.

The details of the Cowley branch voting are therefore important. At the meeting, the biggest since the founding meeting (paid by management) 19 months ago, 77 out of 142 voted for Thornett and 64 for the other nominee, Tom White. White, a leading member of the Workers Revolutionary Party, described as a 'moderate' in the national press, secured the entire block vote organised, in a determined effort



British Leyland's Cowley Assembly Plant

defeated 81 votes to 54. Frank Corti, a steward from sub—assembly with a record of opposition to Parsons was elected in his place.

These results, together with the militant majority elected onto the branch committee, now challenge the right wing stranglehold over the T&GWU in the town. Five of the six Assembly Plant seats on the important T&GWU District Automotive Committee (which represents the 5 BL plants in Oxford) are now held by militants, reducing the right wing majority to two.

And contrary to the absurd

the works ballot (held on the factory floor during working hours), Bob Fryer (regarded in the plant as a Trotskyist) came close to defeating Parsons, winning nearly 1,000 votes, while Parsons' support slumped from 1,800 at the last election to 1,200.

MANIPULATION

Indeed Parsons' position was only held in that ballot by a combination of management tactics and bureaucratic manipulation - as a result of which the Marina assembly tracks (predominantly pro-Parsons) was given far longer periods for voting than the North Works (predominantly pro-Fryer).

The massive vote for Fryer in the North Works, which had been the main target for management attacks in the recent period, forced the T&GWU bureaucracy to hold back the elections for deputy convenors, fearing a defeat of the right wingers.

Fryer's vote was the result of the sustained fight by the WSL and other principled shop stewards for leadership in opposition to speed-up. This took on mass support around the demand to force Leyland to open the books.

COMMITTEE

The fight by the WSL for this demand, which began on the shop stewards committee with the establishment of an open the books committee, was placed at the very heart of the struggle against the management offensive when the drive for speed-up began.

Such a fight stood in stark contrast to the collaboration of the convenors (who swung in complete support of Ryder) and resulted in a mass abstention from the ballot to elect Ryder committee delegates.

his principled lead,

strengthening the growing moo of resistance against compan attacks, forced the right wing int deeper isolation.

The rejection of Ryder by the majority of workers emerged most clearly in the North Works where a mass meeting, following a period of disputes and occupation against speed-up, voted down recommendation from the convenors for a join management-union committee to investigate conditions on the Princess track. The meeting voted instead for the open the books committee to investigate management allegations of "shoddy work" and "skivers paradise".

SIT-IN

These important development culminated shortly before the convenors election in a sit-in it opposition to lay-offs with the demand for work sharing on fur pay. After two days the battle was won with full pay conceded by the company and the work having been shared out by the worker themselves.

This action had begun at mass meeting at which the convenors obtained a total of on vote from the 700 worker present for their resolution accepting management terms. They argued that resistance was "impossible".

Such events confirm the power of the method and demands of Trotsky's Transitiona Programme and demonstrate the powerful connection between the all-round programme, aimed to mobilise the working class in the struggle to end capitalism an establish socialism, and the dail fight to organise workers in defence of jobs and conditions. These struggles show how are extremely high level of political consciousness can develop under such conditions.

Chrysler too, though in negative way, shows the crucia importance of the continuou continued on back page, col 4

Chrysler Stoke convenors Simpson (AUEW) and Morris (T&GWU)

to beat Thornett, by the plant convenor, extreme right wing witch-hunter Reg Parsons.

The rout of the right wing continued in the election for branch secretary, in which current secretary Jim Barson (whose collaboration with the T&GWU bureaucracy played a key role in their break-up of the powerful 5/55 Branch 19 months ago) was

claims of the local and national press that the results were affected by closure of part of the South Works during the afternoon (when the branch meeting was outside working hours), these election results are an accurate reflection of the sharp swing to the left in the factory, which emerged also in the election for convenor two weeks earlier. In

INSIDE

Why the right wing all voted WRP Page 7

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

ARGENTINA danger of coup

Ever since the general strike
July forced President Isabel
Peron's right-wing government
withdraw its plans for masive wage-cuts, a military coup
has been a major danger. This
langer has in no way receded
ince the abortive Air Force
coup of December 18-23rd.

The armed forces have been livided only about what form the roup should take. The ultra-right as envisaged a coup to impose complete military rule combined with savage general repression of all apposition on the lines of the Chilean junta.

"MODERATES"

The 'moderates' wanted to overthrow the government of Isabel Peron but to govern jointly with non-military politicians combining ome freedom of political organtation in the centre and on the light with an intensified campaign of repression against the left, specially the two major guerrilla roups, the ERP (People's Revoltionary Army) and the Montonros (part of the left-wing of the Peronist movement), who are now parently working together.

The conflict in the military led to a crisis in August when the moderates' won control under seneral Videla, the present Commander in Chief, who is in close since with the right-wing operation Radical party.

The attempted coup on Decem-18th, was the work of part of the defeated ultra-right group in the Air Force. A small group of officers

Further evidence has been

building up in recent weeks,

since the so-called attempted

coup of 25th. November, of

the repressive measures being

taken against the Portuguese

revolution by the Azevedo

regime and its military back-

been followed by repression of every kind. Many hundreds of

leftists, not just from the army, are

now in prison, though few of them

have been named. In the Azores,

Communist Party leaders are claim-

ing that they have to work under-

ground in the same way as under

government has introduced a series

At the same time, the Azevedo

The aftermath of the 'coup' has

calling themselves the Blue Condor Commandos demanded that the military overthrow Peron and take full power.

RELUCTANT

The rest of the military moved slowly and reluctantly to subdue the revolt, hoping that it would in any case precipitate Peron's resignation. But when her disillusioned supporters in the leadership of the CGT called a general strike, the military leadership took steps to bring the rebels to heel, stressing however, that they should not be regarded as defeated and themselves openly demanding Peron's immediate resignation.

The Peron clique has been forced to agree to advance the presidential elections due in 1977 to October 1976. This is not enough for the President's opponents who hope to unseat her before this.

BIDING TIME

The military seem to be biding their time a little longer to see if the present Senate investigations into corruption in the Ministry of Social Welfare - previously run by Peron's sinister advisor Lopez Rega and still in the hands of his henchmen - will lead to her impeachment.

Aside from these scandals, Peron faces charges over having signed a cheque for 750,000 dollars made out by a Peronist charity to her own personal account. It was, she says a 'mistake'.

says, a 'mistake'.

The stench of corruption of Peron's regime has brought out-

spoken support from leading figures in the church for a "purifying" military coup. The major factor delaying an attempt at a coup is the military's fear of the organised strength of the workers. The Peronist union leaders, however, prostitute that strength through their constant compromises with the corrupt, right-wing regime.

SPLIT

The enormously powerful metal workers' union (UOM) has recently split down the middle, with Victor Calabro (who is also Governor of Buenos Aires) leading a breakaway faction opposed to Isabel Peron. The Peronist UOM leader has himself been forced to distance himself somewhat from the President.

Similar pressures face the leaders of other unions as the workers find that the general strike victory of July has been hollow since real wages have been slashed by the continuation of rapid inflation (over 300% in 1975). It is estimated that workers living standards have fallen by 15 to 30 per cent in the

last six months (40% for state employees).

The growing splits in the unions follow the major and irrevocable split last year of the Peronist Justicialist Party. The breakaway left wing of the movement has established the Authentic Party with close links with the Montoneros guerrillas.

In the face of the extreme dangers facing the working class of Argentina this left-wing of Peronism offers no way forward. Its political keynote is a demand for a return to the policies of General Peron! Its methods combine the left words and parliamentary and electoral manoeuvres of Authentic Party (declared illegal by Peron on December 26th) with the provocative and costly military adventures of the Montoneros (even though recently the guerillas have linked some of their activities to the worker' struggle - for instance, the kidnapping of the Mercedes executive released last week was successfully linked to the concession of the demands of striking workers in the Mercedes plant).

On December 24th the Montoneros and the ERP staged a desperate raid on a military barracks in which about 70 of their members are reported killed.

A second raid, two days later, apparently to recover the bodies, led, it is reported, to the death of well over 100 more guerillas. This is the way, not to build a revolutionary movement, but to waste and destroy the strength and political power of the working class along with the lives of courageous militants.

INDEPENDENCE

The struggle must be fought to break the working class from its links with Peronism, and establish its clear political and organisational independence of the employers and the state. In this, the fight for a sliding scale of wages and for armed workers' defence squads based on factory committees to defend the workers' movement against ultraright attacks must be central points of programme.



Rebel airmen patrolling the streets of the Argentinian capital during their abortive coup attempt.

PORTUGAL

repression
continues

of 'austerity measures' aimed at dealing with the economic crisis by attacking the conditions of the working class.

repression
the PPD and the Socialist will be given legal powers back on the 'platform of tutional accord' signed in April

There are to be public spending cuts and some rationing, while price increases are to be allowed. At the same time efforts are being made to 'boost exports' especially in textiles, but there have been great fears expressed at the possible introduction of import controls in Britain, where 80% of the textiles are bound.

The political changes being introduced are also of considerable importance. The dissolution of the Armed Forces Movement and of COPCON do not indicate an end to military dictatorship. They do sho however, an attempt to strengthen the rule of capitalism.

The political parties, especially

the PPD and the Socialist Party, will be given legal powers to go back on the 'platform of constitutional accord' signed in April last, and to form a government with greater pretences at democratic and legal support.

The promised elections, like the EEC referendum in Britain and the General Election in Australia, will be fought on ground chosen and dictated by the capitalist class.

The working class and peasants in Portugal will only guarantee their revolution by building their own organisations, factory and tenant committees, which have remained intact since 25th. November. They must demand that their leaders take the power, and if they will not, they must build a leadership that can push them aside and do so itself.

ANGOLA: CIA'S SETBACK

The struggle of the American ruling class against African national independence received a major setback when on December 19th., the Senate voted to halt CIA expenditure in Angola.

The CIA's latest counterrevolutionary escapade, the funnelling of money and arms to the reactionary FNLA and UNITA through the "friendly" neighbouring government of Zaire, was long an open secret. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger fended off criticism by claiming that American funding was in temperate response to growing Soviet intervention.

Kissinger's claim had two defects. First, the sides in Angola are in no sense on an equal footing. The army of the People's Republic of Angola, the MPLA, is the only force fighting imperialism, and has the broad support of Angolanworkers and peasants.

It is on this side that the Moscow Stalinists have intervened, hoping to bring forward a sympathetic government in West Africa and probably in the long term to gain naval facilities in the region.

Second, Kissinger's statement is a lie. 26 million dollars was earmarked for Zaire as early as last January, and the arms it put into the hands of the FNLA were a major factor in stepping up military conflict. Current levels of Soviet aid are largely a response to the CIA's backing of pro-imperialist forces.

the disarray of the American ruling class. While all sections of the bourgeoisie wish to defend America's stake in international capitalist exploitation, some are frightened by the prospect of fighting another Vietnam from an economically weakened position, and with a discontented and militant working

class breathing down their necks.

It is this fear which moved the Senate to curb CIA activity. President Ford's public statement about "loss of credibility" and Kissinger's back-room manoeuvres were not enough to keep the Senators from forbidding, by a vote of 59 to 22, the use of Defence Department money for clandestine operations in Angola.

The Chinese Stalinists, supporters of the FNLA until the tide began to change, let out howls of dismay at Washington's "capitulation" to Moscow. And the British Tory press (*The Times*, December 22nd.) made a thinly veiled call for continued American financing of

Angolan reactionaries.

Their call will not go unheeded. Kissinger immediately threatened to ask the House of Representatives to overturn the Senate's action next month, meanwhile channelling the remaining money through Zaire. Ford successfully demanded that Gulf Oil suspend operations in oil-rich Cabinda and withold payment of royalties from the MPLA, which

has control over the region.

This is a particularly dangerous move, which seeks to provoke the MPLA to act against American capital in defence of its legitimate

VIETNAM CP backs bishops

The Vietnamese Communist Party in the South is seeking the collaboration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the work of "construction of a new revolutionary society".

Nugyen Ho, chief official of the Party machine for the Saigon area, was one of the main invited speakers at the conference of South Vietnamese bishops and clergy on December 17th. "Important changes have taken place within the catholic church throughout the whole world", he said "The Vatican

people, to return towards the people".

Underlining the fact that Stalinism in Vietnam intends to have the closest possible 'peaceful coexistence' with religion and superstition, Nugyen Ho claimed that "our countrymen rejoice in the freedom to attend pagodas and churches". Catholicism, imported into Indochina at the point of a bayonet by French imperialism,

Poland - a firm defender of Stalinism within Vietnam.

And, as though to confirm that

promises to be - like the Church in

country', Nugyen Ho continued "before being believers in a religion or revolutionary communists, we are all Vietnamese, springing from one people traditionally united against all foreign invasion and to safeguard the independence and the unity of our motherland".

This Christmas 'turn' by the Vietnamese leadership is one of the most striking confirmations that, far from having broken with Stalinism, they remain tied to it. Despite having thrown imperialism out of their own country, they continue to contract political alliance with the most reactionary

SPAIN: CP ATTACKS INTERNATIONALISM

Spanish fascism has behaved in the six weeks since Franco's death like a desperate, wounded animal - alternating between apparent quiescence and snarling savagery.

So, on the one hand, Prime Minister Arias Navarro's new government, announced on December 12th., contains the most prominent so-called 'liberals' of the regime; it has hinted at an extension of the 'amnesty' for prisoners; in the vaguest possible words it promises political reforms; and it invites the participation of "all Spaniards" in political life, which is defined to include "responsible criticism".

include "responsible criticism".

But, on the other hand, "responsible criticism" does not include strike action by Chrysler workers in Madrid (ejected from the plant on three successive days by heavily armed police); nor a peaceful demonstration of 500 actors and lawyers outside the Ministry of Information on December 16th., (participants savagely beaten up by police); nor a peaceful demonstration of 2000 outside a jail in Bilbao in Euskadi (Basque country) on December 14th (dispersed by police assisted by ultra-right thugs of the Guerillas of Christ the King using whips, chains and medieval spiked metal balls).

'LIBERAL'

All this has happened since the grotesquely-described 'liberal' Fraga Iribarne became Minister of the Interior. Fraga, like the rest of the new cabinet, has spent his whole political life as a servant of Franco's fascism.

From 1962 to 1969 he was Minister of Tourism and Informat-

Fourth International.

to mobilise the trade union movement.

initiative towards its reconstruction.

. . . issues, I enclose £. . . .

itical issues to workers.

SOCIALIST

ion in which post he supervised the phenomenally profitable development of the tourist industry, took charge of government propaganda and designed the present censorship laws under which Spain's newspapers imposed self-censorship and get confiscated if they go too far.

far.
Fraga now claims that for his internal 'democratisation' he needs 'two weeks to decide, two months to plan and two years to implement'.

The decisions, presumably, are made and probably include in the



Fraga

short-term the release of some political prisoners, the legalisation of political parties (but not, it has been clearly hinted, the Communist Party) and perhaps the abandonment of the 1975 Suppression of Terrorism law; and in the longerterm a project for some form of parliamentary elections to bring Spain safely back to the western bourgeois-democratic fold.

Fraga knows that, though the ruling class of the major capitalist

LEAGUE

THE WORKERS

The Workers Socialist League was formed in December

1974 to struggle for the continuity of the principles of

Trotskyism in Britain and towards the rebuilding of the

In the daily struggle to take the demands and principles of Trotsky's *Transitional Programme* into the trade unions, the WSL has been at the

forefront of the fight for the sliding scale of wages, and work sharing on full pay - demands which at the T&GWU Conference were the only

alternative to Jones' treacherous £6 pay plan and the wholesale accept-

ance of redundancies by the bureaucracy.

In the Health Service, WSL comrades have led the struggle for the

sliding scale of NHS spending and for trade union committees to open

the books of the Authorities, along with the fight to end all private practice - policies adopted by ASTMS National Conference.

In local disputes also, WSL comrades have tested and developed the

demands of the Transitional Programme, putting forward in every case,

the only real opposition to the Stalinists and the right-wing. Our struggle for the "open the books" demand in the motor industry has won a mass response.

At the same time we have put forward a policy to fight unemployment, calling for unity of employed and unemployed through the fight

The WSL is the only movement that fights consistently for transitiondemands, going beyond mere trade union militancy to pose the pol-

While these practical interventions have developed the League's grasp

We urge all readers who agree on the need for revolutionary leader-

of Trotsky's Programme, there has been a consistent drive to deepen and

enrich the movement's understanding of the history and the present

crisis of the Fourth International, as an essential part of any serious

ship and the demands we put forward to find out more about the WSL

and join our fight in the labour movement. Simply fill in the form

countries has never been the enemy of the Spanish fascist regime, it can be made into a firm and necessary ally through such a plan of 'democratisation'.

This means that the other key

This means that the other key ministry in the new government is Foreign Affairs - occupied by another former Franco minister, Jose-Maria de Areilza.

CONTACTS

Like Fraga, he has cultivated the 'liberal' image, developed contacts with the clandestine parties including the Communist Party, and took his distance from the direct administration of Franco's policies in the late sixties when the days of old-style Francoism seemed numbered.

Areilza became ambassador to the United States, as Fraga was until a few weeks ago ambassador to Britain; between them they have developed close contacts with international capital.

Areilza cleverly used his presence in Paris for the energy conference to conduct a massive public relations exercise by giving numerous interviews promising free elections, a passport on demand for the exiled leaders of the Communist Party, and so on.

REFORM

For the time being, therefore, the Spanish government is in the hands of a group within the fascist regime which believes that the working class can most effectively be kept from power through the promise of reform.

This project is not merely their own but one in which the ruling classes of western Europe and the USA are intimately involved (one of King Juan Carlos' principal advisors has been French President Giscard d'Estaing).

In the most direct and immediate sense, therefore, the advance of working class interests in Spain is a question for the workers' movement internationally. For the Spanish working class to compromise either with the nationalism of some sections of the Spanish bourgeoise or with the reactionary "internationalism" of the present government which would like Spain to be reconciled with the Western European democracies through entry into NATO and the EEC, would spell disaster

This is the context of a statement of the utmost significance made by Santiago Carillo, Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party, published in the Italian paper La Stampa (December 17):

"There can be no common line between the communist parties of capitalist countries and the partystates of Eastern Europe... You cannot have a global strategy. If one existed it would be a violation of coexistence, of non-interference in the affairs of other countries; in fact it would be not another communist party but another state which one would be giving the opportunity to be mixed up in our affairs, involved in our strategy... [In the Europe of 1975] we cannot base ourselves on what triumphed in Russia in 1917....I believe that the old internationalism is a historical residue, destined to disappear'.

Although Carillo speaks to some 'coordination of our action with that of the workers' movement in Western Europe', it is clear from this statement that the independence of the (capitalist) state is more important to Carillo than any international unity of the working class movement.

Of course, internationalism represented by the Stalinist parties has



Areilza

never been more than a deformed caricature of real working class internationalism. But it is not this which Carillo is arguing against but the *principle* of internationalism itself. No workers' state, he says, must interfere in 'our affairs' (that is, his affairs and those of Spanish fascists).

STRATEGY

Carillo's statement is a more extreme version of the position of the Italian CP with which the Spanish CP has signed a joint statement on strategy.

The position was carried into practice in a meeting organised by the Italian and Spanish CP's in Rome on December 14th., where a representative of the Portuguese CP who was present was excluded from the platform in favour of Portuguese Socialist Party leader Mario Soares.

The Spanish CP has also issued a joint communique in France with the opposition Gaullists of the so-called Progressive Front.

Meanwhile Socialist Party

(PSOE) leader Gonzalez has declared in an interview on West Germa radio that he does not exclude the possibility of Spanish entry int NATO 'once the internal problem are sorted out'.

In these ways the Spanish Stalir ist and reformist parties are a tempting to lead the Spanis working class internationally no into principled alliances with th international working class but int alliances with the bourgeoisie.

And this is a reflection of the class collaborationist position inside Spain, the latest examples of which are the illusions they are creating in the good intentions of Fraga and Areilza's new-look fascism.

SETBACK

Simon Sanchez Montero, a Cspokesman in Madrid has said that the complexion of the governmer is 'in principle a setback for the ultras (ie 'ultra-lefts'); in Paris spokesman of the CP's cross-classiliance, the Democratic Juntspoke of a 'climate favourable treforms', while in Spain itsel Workers' Commission leader Camacho (once more released from jail) stated that reforms are 'within reach', and blamed violent confrontations between workers and police on right-wing forces when he said, wanted to disrupt "the King's efforts at restoring has mony".

Of course it is not just the

Of course it is not just the Stalinists who peddle this reaction ary line. The Socialist Party reacted to the government not with principled opposition but with 'scepticism' and complained only that it policy was 'vague' and had manomissions; Enrique Tieriro Galvailleader of the Popular Socialis Party, PSP (a small social democratic group of mainly academics and civil servants allied to the CP in the Democratic Junta), after dining the Traga in Madrid said that 'things go on like this, we shall have to revise some of our judgements'.

But six weeks without France proves that no revision at all in needed of the judgement that the beast of Spanish fascism, though wounded, remains as savage and dangerous as ever. Rather it shows that the compromises advocated by the leaders of the Stalinist and reformist parties can do nothing but strengthen it.

The struggle in Spain for workers united front to call genera strike action, and for the organ isation of armed defence squads fo all-out confrontation with the station the fight to remove the new fascist junta is therefore a political task which can only be led by a Trotskyist party.

Birmingham March against Cuts

On Saturday, December 13th., 600 demonstrators marched through the centre of Birmingham protesting against the cuts in local government expenditure. The demonstration was supported by contingents from UCATT, ASTMS, NUPE and NUT, as well as several union district committees.

This was the first sign that the attempt of the local trade union bureaucrats to smother protest at the growth of unemployment and deteriorating public services is beginning to break down.

The Tribune group MPs who had promised to turn up to address the rally at the end of the march failed to come. This can be explained by their concern not to upset the local trade union leadership who had opposed the march as an unofficial and a potentially antigovernment venture, and by their complete lack of policy to fight the cuts in face of their refusal to fight

prevent outbursts of unofficial anger, the Regional Council of the TUC, meeting while the march was in progress, agreed to organise an official demonstration against the cuts in early February.

Yet even now some officials claim that they have heard 'unofficially' from Len Murray that no further cuts in expenditure are to be made, and said we should be careful not to 'embarass' the Labour government. This nonsense was rejected even by the secretary of the Regional Council, David Parris. As chairman of the regional health authority he said he had already been told that the most severe cuts in the health service would be in 1977.

Rumour

It is pathetic to see these supposed leaders of the working class scraping around for any rumour or gossip from high places to pursuade themselves that their inactivity is justified.

tified.
The Regional TUC agreed to

Birmingham Trades Council. Thi will be held in February, and i is hoped that both employed and unemployed young people wil attend.

Motions

Two motions from TAS demanding action over unemploy ment were also passed. Unfortunately both concentrated solely or pressurising the TUC and the Labour government rather than initiating a campaign amongst the present membership of the trade union and fighting to recruit the unemployed into the unions.

It is only if a struggle developer around a programme to prevent sackings which can challenge the control of the employer through a fight to open the books and work sharing on full pay, that the interests of workers can be protected. To think that the 'reasonableness of argument will deflect the government from its present course and can defend the working class, is a

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WRP FRAMES HANSEN

political differences Party.

But our difference in a principled man members of the SW and scurrilous attac Revolutionary Party

As our recently-put

document Fourth shows clearly, the \

The police raid on the byshire education centre the Workers Revolutionary ty and the subsequent ewalling by the Home fice and police authorities. erline the increase in ce attention and harass-nt directed at organisations the revolutionary left.

The same point was highlighted a right wing Labour MP in member, who spoke in a mentary debate on the public ding cuts, congratulating on on his mutilation of the al services, but pleading that ding on police forces should be ntained to the full.

And indeed the two go hand in d. As the Labour leaders are ed by the economic crisis to ch an all-out assault on the sof the working class rement, the state apparatus bers itself up for disruption, assment and frame-ups of plutionaries and left wingers. At the same time the economic political crisis thoroughly tests every 'revolutionary' nisation - its cadre, its ramme and policies, its defence rinciple, and its ability to fight build within the workers moveat. Any 'party' which is repared, in which routine has beed the ferment of chutionary politics, in which the has become an everyday lement of polemic, must itably be thrown into a severe mal crisis.

Thus it is with the Workers olutionary Party, which a year set the seal to its political eneration by expelling wholesale opposition tendency (later to the Workers Socialist League)
th was fighting for a return to munist methods and to the rth International. It is against this background that

must assess the long series of icles published by its General retary, Gerry Healy together in the WRP leadership on carity and the Fourth ernational (Workers Press: 7 icles April 19th-26th, 1975, and articles August 14th-September

PURPOSE

The prime purpose of these nes is very simple, as is made ar in the concluding articles. It is frame Joseph Hansen, along with er members - alive and dead - of world Trotskyist movement. Hansen, who is now a leading ure of the American Socialist rkers Party (sympathising anisation of the 'United cretariat of the Fourth ternational') was in charge of the Mexico, Covoacan. August 20th, 1940 when totsky was murdered by Stalin's ent. The articles in Workers Press cuse him (in assertions thinly led as questions, or in inuations) of being, since before 140, an agent of the FBI, or of the elinist GPU, or both!

The preceeding articles - which almost entirely on materials at are published and have been own for some time - are all signed to lead up to this inclusion: that for forty years the **WP** has had a police spy in its olitical leadership, and that the ruggle, since the split of 1963, etween Healy and Hansen has en, in reality, a struggle against clice provocations.

As the WRP leadership say, their cusations (if true) raise very grave roblems for the SWP and the orld Trotskyist movement. But it worth noticing that these cusations also seek to solve some roblems for Healy and the WRP dership - they relieve them of e need to carry out a political

ruggle! For what is the point of obilising and convincing the



world Trotskyist movement - if your principal adversaries are not genuine political opponents but

Evidently, none! And that is why, hand-in-hand with the WRP's political degeneration and paralysis, has come a rich harvest of such accusations.

RIGGED

But what of the specific charges against Hansen? Hansen himself (Intercontinental Press, 24th November) easily demolishes the main points as simple lies and rigging of the evidence. We take just one example from the mountain circumstancial titbits under which the WRP 'investigators' seek to bury him: a report from Robert G. McGregor, a US diplomatic official in Mexico City, of his conversation with Hansen on Saturday, August 31st, 1940 - ie 11 days after Trotsky's murder.
To this report (in the form of a

memorandum forwarded to the State Department by the US Consul) Healy's 'investigators' add evidence or qualification, as 'fact') that McGregor was an FBI agent (at this time the FBI had not been replaced by the CIA on overseas work), and draw the following

1. That Hansen was familiar with an FBI official and met with him probably 'clandestinely', and certainly out of office hours (ie on a Saturday).

2. That Hansen deliberately attempted to direct the search for the GPU network which planned Trotsky's assassination away from Europe (where it was mainly based) towards the USA.

TWISTED

In order to steer towards these conclusions Healy's journalists - unfortunately for them - are obliged to twist the facts in the barefaced most 1. They deliberately disguise the fact that Hansen was only one of at least four members of the Trotskyist movement - the others being two Americans, Charles Cornell and Walter O'Rourke, and Trotsky himself - who had private discussions with McGregor both before and after Trotsky's death.

These conversations were all, no doubt, reported equally swiftly to the State Department, especially after the failure of the May attempt by the Stalinists on Trotsky's life and the kidnapping (and later their own main insinuation that Hansen was an FBI agent - that Hansen was both misleading the FBI and, it is implied, the Trotskyist movement by guiding the search for those who planned Trotsky's murder towards the United States, instead of France.

This is then used to bolster the additional accusation that Hansen deliberately covered up the role of the most important Stalinist agent in the Fourth International, Mark Zborovski ('Etienne') who was implicated in the murder of Trotskyists in Paris in the 1930's, and later came to America and spied on the Trotskyist movement

In fact (as Hansen's reply makes clear) there were excellent reasons for the Trotskyist movement to try and protect itself by using the resources of the capitalist states and (in particular in this case) to try and persuade the FBI to probe clandestine Stalinist activity in the USA (the country where the FBI was in charge) for clues as to the murder of Trotsky. In August 1940 this required concentrating the attention of the State Department on anti-Trotskyist conspiracies by the GPU inside the USA.

LOOSE END

The ideas that Hansen could both be an agent of the FBI and deliberately misleading one glaring loose end in the WRP frame-up - there are many others. This is the case even though Healy's 'sleuths' include at least one man -Mr Alex Mitchell, editor of Workers Press - with detailed knowledge of police and espionage techniques. And what they make no attempt to explain is why - if Hansen was the FBI's agent - he should maintain contact with them (as is implied) by meeting in public with a US official well-known to several other Trotskyists and why a report on this contact should be sent using his real name in the normal correspondence, to later finish up among publically available State Department papers - while Hansen is still a leading SWP member?

Such conduct would contradict every groundrule of clandestine work. It is, of course, logically conceivable that while Hansen's meeting with McGregor was wholly legitimate (and McGregor's report does nothing to suggest otherwise) he was simultaneously in undisclosed contact with the FBI through quite different channels -but the WRP produce not one shred of evidence to support such a

handling facts and evidence carries right through the series Security and the Fourth International. For example, they uncritically accept all aspects of the testimony (before American criminal courts and witch-hunting committees of Congress) of a range of ex-Stalinists stool pigeons and exposed Soviet spies, busy 'singing' to save their

One such is Louis F. Budenz, a notorious Judas throughout the US labour movement, a one-time GPU agent, and subsequently managing editor of the American CP's Daily Worker. In October 1946 Budenz announced his renunciation of communism and his return to the Roman Catholic Church. A month later he was a star witness before the McCarthyite Home Un-American Activities Committee, slinging mud at every brand of 'communist'.

For years he made a living from slanders and inventions, mainly against the Stalinists. But this is not all - Budenz played (according to testimony before congressional committees) a big role in driving Trotsky to Mexico from Norway

It was Budenz, then New York editor of the Daily Worker, who supplied the 'confidential evidence' of violent plots by Trotsky which was used by Stalin's ambassador in Oslo to twist the arm of the Norwegian government into placing Trotsky under house arrest at the height of the Moscow purge trials, and then expelling him.

But for Workers Press Mr Budenz is all good stuff. They are quite content to use fragments from his writings and testimony to cobble together their investigations of Trotsky's murder, and to help frame Hansen. Budenz opens his autobiography (This is my Story, 1957) with a prayer to "the Mother of God, Mary of the Magnificat" and rejoices that "but for her amazing assistance" his story could not have been told. Precisely the same can be said of the story told by the WRP's said of the story told by the WRP's 'investigations'!

What makes the matter even more serious is that the slanders to which Hansen replies are by no means an isolated instance. In the two years or so similar

Stalinist agents undoubtedly operate in the ranks of the Trotskyist movement.

It serves only to divert from political struggle on the life-and-death issues now facing the international working class - of the struggle for revolutionary programme and for resolving the crisis of leadership within the working class and the Trotskyist movement itself movement itself.

Healy's calumnies, therefore, run parallel to one of the main pursuits of the police agencies themselves -the circulation of false and disruptive accusations revolutionaries involved in internal political battles are themselves police provocateurs.

PROVOCATION

For example, among the FBI files released as a result of Congressional investigations and legal moves taken by the leadership of Hansen's Socialist Workers Party are documents showing that in January 1962 the New York Office of the FBI attempted an elaborate provocation which involved feeding the SWP leadership forged evidence the Jack Arnold, (a member of the minority tendency supported by Healy within the SWP) was an FBI informant.

The aim was to disrupt the political struggle by having Arnold

In fact, it appears, the FBI's scheme got nowhere because the SWP leadership refused to act on anonymous 'evidence' which they considered fake.

But Healy and the WRP leadership, as we have seen, readily resort themselves to the faking of evidence. This is all the more criminal since the WRP leadership now includes Alex Mitchell who has studied in some detail the methods of British police and intelligance agencies and who must be aware that such frame-ups are a standard technique.

present editor of Mitchell, present editor of Workers Press, was previously employed as a journalist on the Sunday Times. And in the late 1960's he acted as research assistant in the writing of a book by members of the Sunday Times



Healy (in front), behind WRP CC banner with Slaughter (right)

insinuations, in writing or verbally, have been levelled by Healy and the WRP leadership against a number of individuals and tendencies in the labour movement, including:

1. The 'Bulletin' group,
sympathising organisation in Britain
of the 'Organising Committee for the reconstruction of the Fourth International'.

2. Members of the 1974 opposition within the WRP which, after its unconstitutional expulsion by Healy, fought on to form the WSL. 3.Tim Wohlforth, former leader of the Workers League, sympathising organisation of Healy's organisation of Healy's 'International Committee' in the

4. Members of the 'International Spartacist Tendency' in Australia. This cascade of mud-slinging -

substantiated

staff on the Philby-Burgess-Maclean affair * and its widespread repurcussions in the British intelligance services (Philby, the Spy Who Betrayed a Generation, by Page, Leitch and Knightley, 1968).

As the Prefacemakes clear, research for this book involved not only study of publically available material, but extensive 'off-the-record' contact with those prepared to give an 'inside' account to journalists regarded as reliable.

Presumably Mr Mitchell no longer involves himself in Saturday

* Philby was the Soviet agent who, after the war, was put in charge of British intelligence operations against the Soviet Union, and, later, liaison with the CIA. His exposure caused, to put it mildly, a major shake-up in the methods and

shed International Perspectives ternational - Problems and Tasks orkers Socialist League has major with the U.S. Socialist Workers

s do not prevent us speaking out er to defend one of the leading P, Joseph Hansen, from a lying k from the press of the Workers

morning conversations with such characters. We mention his past employment not in order to accuse him of anything (given the WRP's leadership's scrupulous attitude to assume investigated his past in the most thorough manner before recruiting him, never mind making him editor of Workers Press). The point is rather that, if other tendencies were to adopt the method of the WRP school of falsification (of whom Mr Mitchell has shown himself an able student), then the editor of Workers Press himself would be an obvious and easy target for slander and insinuation.

As we have said, the slanders and frame-ups of Healy and the WRP leadership are not an accident. They are part of a swift political

degeneration.

Turning their backs on the fight for principles and programme in mass movement, with a bership confused and paralysed by - for example - the WRP's participation in the corporatist' Ryder committees at British Leyland - the WRP leadership head into an insoluble political and organisational crisis. They have now publically declared that they are £50,000 in debt, and that unless a 'crisis fund' of this amount can be raised by February, Workers Press will be in jeopardy.

SLANDER FUND

But how, and from who, was this huge debt incurred? Part of it was (as is stated in Workers Press) used in the 'special fund' allocated by the International Committee to send journalists to France and the USA to prepare the special series on Security and the Fourth International' - ie to manufacture slanders against Joseph Hansen and

There is another, equally serious, implication of the WRP's £50,000 'crisis fund' - if their own published figures are to be believed. At the time of the WRP conference in December 1974 at which the expulsion of the opposition was rubber-stamped the leadership publically claimed 8,000 members. With an active membership of this size it should be no serious problem to raise £50,000 in two months (it would only mean £3.12½ per month each!). But the claimed membership was and is clearly a lie. This is shown also by the fact that ven with the support of other political organisations and trade union contingents they mobilised only about 1,400 on the demonstration in November against the police raid on their premises and even Workers Press claimed only 5,000!

UNCONTROLLED

But the issue is not simply how big the WRP membership is or isn't. It is that the WRP has, since at least 1974, inflated its real 'active' membership with a huge 'halo' of paper members - many "signed up" on street corners and on doorsteps in the WRP's liquidationist election campaigns. These "recruits" never really had any political agreement with the WRP, are inactive most of the time and not under the discipline of the leadership, and who (as the 'crisis fund' witness) will not even contribute to Party funds. But such a 'membership' - uncontrolled and politically responsible to no-one - is precisely the environment in which police spies and provocateurs flourish.

asked by Workers Press to hand over half their wage packets for six weeks have a right to know what the money is being used for. And the true answer is - not for the building of a revolutionary leadership - but to have journalists for the manufacture of frame-ups, and to give a lease of life to the politically bankrupt clique which has lead the WRP into its present

WRP members who are being

acute crisis.

political statements:

Shakespeare analysed the class contradictions of capitalism as early as 1604 - if you believe the collection of snippets by "Socialist Worker's" literary correspondent Paul O'Flinn entitled 'Them and Us in Literature".

The booklet (92 pages of what O'Flinn describes as "accessible" writing about English literature) takes a widely varied selection of centring on William Golding, George Forster, Dickens, Thomas Hardy, Joseph Conrad and Shakespeare.

It then subjects them all to an 'analysis" which strips their writing of any hint of depth or subtlety and is calculated to prevent anyone reading them with any enthusiasm.

The intended audience of the booklet is clearly anyone who thumbs through serious novels simply looking for social comment and calls to revolutionary action. Since few novels set out to provide either of these, it is a fairly easy matter to "expose" how their writers, as perfidious agents of bourgeois ideology, are attacking the working class, and generally writing a load of old rubbish.

assumption made by O'Flinn is that somehow, despite the analysis of Marx, Lenin and Trotsky, it is possible to produce a fully-fledged 'proletarian' literature under capitalism, and that any work which falls short of this or opposes it is therefore to be judged

WAY FORWARD

Thus he concludes his book with quotation from Pete Seeger's Talking Union blues (about the fight of American car workers to unionise Ford in 1941) which supposedly seals the lid on all inadequate and counterrevolutionary literature of the past, and points the way to future "literature" (presumably epics about strikes against Measured Day Work, "worker-participation", lobbies of Parliament against rail closures, and other deep-going themes?)

This kind of approach is very damaging to any workers or students intending seriously to approach literature as Marxists. It results in a bald schematic view of each writer: Thomas Hardy, we're told, was a "pessimist", Joseph Conrad a "racist", Dickens a "liberal", William Golding an agent of Toryism - and every nineteenth century male novelist, apparently, was simply a male chauvinist pig.

O'Flinn thus virtually defies anyone to read the books he dismisses on pain of being branded a reactionary - regardless of the numerous babies that get hurled into the street along with the water from his "proletarian" zinc bath.

Indeed whole laborious sections of the book are written in the sickeningly "matey" style so typical of Socialist Worker and its expublic school editor Paul Foot. For the International Socialists the whole question is one of talking down to the level of a working class they instinctively see as abysmally stupid and politically backward

So O'Flinn sets out to "debunk' literature, scrubbing it clean of nasty bourgeois ideas which he feels might corrupt workers, [giving them a "built-in crap detector"!] in the process reassuring them that it doesn't really matter whether they struggle to read novels, poetry and plays or not.

Trotsky specifically attacked

this kind of approach: "It is childish to think that bourgeois belles lettres can make a breach in class solidarity. What the worker will take from Shakespeare, Goethe, Pushkin or Dostoevsky will be a more complex idea of human personality, of its passions and feelings, a deeper and profounder understanding of its psychic forces and the role of the subconscious, etc. In the final analysis the worker will become richer.'

ATTACKED

More specifically, in a speech in 1924 on Class and Art Trotsky attacked those who just see literary works as historical documents or

"Dante was of course, the

WAS SHAKESPEARE IN 1.5.?

"THEM AND US IN LITERATURE",

by Paul O'Flinn. **PLUTO PRESS** 60p.

REVIEWED BY JOHN LISTER.

the experience of his epoch to a tremendous artistic height. And if we, while today approaching other works of mediaeval literature merely as objects of study, approach the Divine Comedy as a source of artistic perception, this happens not because Dante was a Florentine petty-bourgeois of the 13th century, but to a considerable extent in spite of that circumstance. ... But in what sense can we recommend Pushkin to a worker? There is no proletarian class viewpoint in Pushkin, not to speak of a monolithic expression of Communist feelings... Shall we say to the worker: read Pushkin in order to understand how a nobleman, a serfowner and a gentleman of the bedchamber encountered Spring and experienced Autumn? This element is, of course, present in Pushkin for Pushkin grew up on a particular social basis. But the expression that Pushkin gave his feelings is so saturated with the artistic, and generally with the psychological experience of centuries, is so crystallised, that it has lasted down to our times Class and Art pp 10-11.

So there is *more* to literature than simply a 'Proletarian class viewpoint'. Of course it is possible vigorously to dispute and discuss the relative merits of artistic work by bourgeois artists. The overwhelming majority of material published today by the capitalist printing houses is artistically and intellectually worthless — and there is no need to think too long about it. But some writers have risen above this level.

IGNORED

It is therefore questionable how much use it is for O'Flinn to assess, example, Thomas Hardy's poetry largely on the basis of one of his worst poems, ignoring the great body of very moving lyric poetry he also wrote; and to assess his novels while ignoring the twist in nearly every one of them where the dream-like quality of romantic novels and women's magazines is thrown into reverse, so that his 'coincidences' tend always to take form of catastrophes challenging the blithe optimism of reams of Victorian fiction.

Or does it mean much to brand Dickens as a "liberal", when we know historically that in his period he could have been little else, and when we know that Dickens together with Elizabeth Gaskell and a small group of nineteenth century middle class writers were the first to seriously portray, even begin to confront the oppression of the working class under capitalism? Does not even this contain a germ of revolution?

O'Flinn half concedes this when he writes, on Dickens' Hard Times
"What Dickens ... had sensed

through the figure of Stephen Blackpool was the way that capitalism didn't need people, it only needed hands." (Chapter 8). (Chapter 8).

Yet he cannot leave the issue go, and returns to slam Dickens as "dishonest" for succumbing to his middle-class preconceptions and depicting a happy ending in the novel. (Chapter 11).

But the worst perversion of Marxism by far is O'Flinn's approach to Shakespeare, which completely abandons any attempt at historical understanding of art. Shakespeare's dramas, he tells us, have to be approached not from the sixteenth and seventeenth century standards to which they were written, but from the standards and preconceptions of the twentieth

One thing that obviously any new reader of Shakespeare would

each of them. Modern plays have long ago discarded such formulae. Why should Shakespeare have stuck to them?

The answer is of course because the change and eventual abandonment of such conventions was a historical process. Shakespeare's plays were written at a certain historical point in the development of English society, English literature, English theatre, and of course literature internationally.

ADVANCE

They represent an enormous advance over many of the Jacobean tragedies which preceded them, and are also completely different in form and content from the Restoration drama which written following the upheavals of the British Bourgeois Revolution of

So when O'Flinn rushes in and derides the notion that Shakespeare could have written tragedies in which a 'tragic flaw' in the character of the hero is responsible for the catastrophe which follows he has to ignore precisely these concrete conditions in which Shakespeare

His position emerges clearly when he writes: 'Imagine you're writing a tragic drama about...Christ.... Forget all

the religious nonsense: you're going to take him as the usual tragic

But in the 16th and 17th centuries no writer who valued his head

would openly "forget the religious nonsense" on any issue. So any such comparison is unscientific and

Tragedies before and tragedies after Shakespeare wrote were based schematic "models". This is not, perhaps, what "Marxists" such as O'Flinn would like, but it is

O'Flinn seeks other answers. He

tells us:

the situation.

"To turn from this to the Marxist approach. What the Marxist tries to do is avoid lumbering the work with dogmatic categories like tragic flaw. Instead he attempts to make sense of it with analysis which is in the first place sociological."

So instead of one "dogmatic category", O'Flinn seeks to impose his own — "sociological

analysis".

In general terms, and provided it is taken alongside an understanding of some of the conventions, the historical "limits" within which Shakespeare was writing, this is of course important. What peare brings to life in his plays more than any earlier writer is the interaction of individualised and complex characters who of course reflect in various ways the late sixteenth century world of Shakespeare's formative years.

But O'Flinn goes to the absurd lengths of attempting to account for King Lear purely in these abstract 'sociological' terms, and makes a nonsense of his whole approach.

NOT EXPLAINED

This play, we are solemnly told, is about the conflict between capitalism and feudalism! For some reason (not explained) King Lear, the chief feudal ruler, decides to end feudalism and set up capitalism with free market competition. The (extremely devious and obscure) form this "competition" takes is between his three daughters who have to answer best the question "Which of you shall we say doth love us most?"

According to O'Flinn (who seems to have produced his own those who accumulate [?] with competitive ferocity ...

So with no factories, no intens-

ive industry, no working class and only the manoeuvres of a group of aristocrats ever depicted in the play, some forty years before the British Revolution and nearer a hundred and fifty years before even the beginning of the obvious appearance of industrial capitalism, O'Flinn tells us that Shakespeare is depicting the emergence of a capitalist system, (not so much in conflict with feudalism, but set up by it!) starting the process of accumulation!

Even had Shakespeare ventured to incorporate such prophetic visions in his 1604 play, it is hard to see who in his audience would have had a clue what he was on about. Socialist Worker was not to appear for another 365 years!

O'Flinn goes the whole hog, however. Anticipating the Communist Manifesto by 233 years, Shake-speare foresaw the development of

capitalism's crisis! "I hesitate to say that Shakes-

peare shows the new society eventually perishing in its own contradictions because that sounds a bit glib [!], yet in fact that's more or less what happens ... What we get ... in the second half of the play is a grotesque vision of the future of capitalist society ..." O'Flinn sensibly admits that "Most teachers of English would

not accept this account of King

SCHEMA

No Marxist would accept it either! Read O'Flinn's account and then read the play, and see how Shakespeare's tapestry is turned into a tea-towel, and the complex development and conflict of character is cast aside in the name of imposing on Shakespeare the schema of a play which "senses and acts out the tragedy and absurdity of capitalist principles". He of course does not say what principles Shakespeare advocating was (feudalist? socialist?), or link them in any way with his "sociological analysis" - simply assuming Shakespeare would have been a revolutionary (in I.S.?)

O'Flinn's account of Shakespeare is important in drawing out some of the results of applying the method of the I.S. group.

His anti-historical approach to historical questions is simply the other side of the I.S. refusal to draw the political lessons from working class history, which binds role of Stalinism, and leaves them directing workers down the blind alley of spontaneous trade union militancy and 'rank and fileism' despite the many bitter lessons that have shown that this is inadequate to bring about revolu-And the I.S. refusal to conflict

with the working class, to fight for political development flows over into a refusal to fight to raise its cultural level, as shown by O'Flinn. For us the question is continuously to raise and widen workers' under-standing of the political tasks and the cultural development required.

As Trotsky wrote: 'The art of past centuries has

made man more complex and flexible, has raised his mentality to a higher level, has enriched him in an all-round way. This enrichment is a precious achievement of culture. Mastery of the art of the past is, therefore, a necessary precondition not only for the creation of new art but also for the building of the new society, for communism needs people with highly developed minds If we were groundlessly to repudiate the art of the past,

THE TREASURE OF THE SIERRA MADRE

FILM SHOWN ON BBC2 ON SUNDAY 21st DECEMBER,

STARRING HUMPHREY BOGART and WALTER HUSTON (1947) reviewed by Bob Sutcliffe.

"The Treasure of the Sierra is a conscious. aterialist account of the ature of poverty, labour, due and money in capitalist ciety; it is also a riveting dventure story about three mericans' search for gold Mexico.

To have made such a complete d convincing synthesis of these to things is the great achievement B. Traven's novel on which eston's film is based.

Traven, born in Chicago in the 890s of Swedish immigrant rents, began writing in Germany fer the first world war. Wanted the police for his political tivities, he left Germany and entually 'disappeared' to live as a cluse in rural Mexico, where most his major novels were written.

MARXISM

He was deeply influenced by arxism, though politically he mained an anarchist regarding inself as close to the American ndicalist movement, the ternational Workers of the World whee "Wobblies", about whom he rote the novel The Wobbly). Characteristic of Traven's riting was the sensitive portrayal working class or peasant practers, rooted in a real, and



Bars of gold, capitalism's 'universal equivalent'.

sometimes uncannily detailed, understanding of their material situation. Good examples are his two novels about the brutal exploitation of workers in the Mexican mahogany forests in the years before the Mexican revolution (March to Caobaland and Rebellion of the Hanged) and the intricate accounts of the alienation of

producers through the market in his short stories, Assembly Line and Burro Trading (published in The Night Visitor and Other Stories).

But it is in The Treasure of the Sierra Madre that the consciousness of the characters and their objective being are most perfectly integrated; where the structure and twists of the narrative itself, rather than

MPs who will vote for massive rail closures in the interests of big business, is it not time these people were kicked right out of the labour

There is no doubt that Tory

The record of 'left' and right

MPs on the other hand, shows that

no faith can be placed in their willingness to fight Wilson in the

interests of the working class - they have voted for every policy which has created the 1,200,000 unem-

MPs act consistently day in and day out in the interests of their class and their sponsors - yet as soon as a union leader calls for the same from Labour MPs it is portrayed as

movement?

a scandal.

didactic commentaries, reveal the nature of reality.

It is the great virtue of Huston's tense and beautifully made film that (apart from the sentimentalism of the spurious introduction of an extra prospector who is killed, leaving behind a tear-jerking letter from his wife in Texas) little of the character of Traven's novel is lost.

DESTITUTE

In the first part of the film we see Dobbs and Curtin, the two destitute Americans in Mexico, attempting with little success to get money by all the means open to them as 'free' workers: begging, shining shoes, buying lottery tickets and construction work for an employer who is only prevented from cheating them of their wages by physical assault.

They decide to search for gold in spite of the warnings of Howard, the old-time prospector who agrees to go with them. It's not because it is innately valuable, that men work hard to find gold, Howard explains; on the contrary, it is valuable only because men have to work so hard to find it.

The value of gold is established by the labour time not only of those who strike it rich but also of those who never find it. And when they do find it, they begin to turn against and hate each other.

The rest of the film tensely and

graphically shows how these words are borne out. The three find gold. work 'like convicts' to extract it and finally lose it all. In the process their initial relations of comradeship based on poverty turn as they amass wealth to suspicion and violence.

They divide and hide their 'goods' from each other; Dobbs, who put up more than his third of the money to buy the tools, claims a share of the produce according to the size of the 'capital' he advanced; crazed and paranoid he eventually tries to kill Curtin. Morality is dissolved by gold, the universal equivalent.

MONEY

Money, Marx said, "transforms fidelity into infidelity, love into hate . . . intelligence into idiocy". Or, as Howard, in Traven's novel puts it, "Gold is the devil, It alters

your character".

The film of The Treasure of the Sierra Madre is shown fairly frequently because of the popularity of Humphrey Bogart (whose characterisitically abrasive and unsentimental performance as Dobbs is at least equalled by that of Walter Huston as Howard).
It is unfortunate that the other

films of Traven's novels (especially The Rebellion of the Hanged, 1954, and The Death Ship, 1959) have vanished almost without trace. They should be rediscovered.

The mass meeting at Central Halls, December 16th.

WEIGHELL IN SPIN

PREPARATION

But of course even if the Labour MPs were prepared to fight, the rail closures could not simply be fought in Parliament. It is vital that railmen themselves take up the struggle

to defend jobs and wages and adopt a programme to do this.

Of course there is much to be gained from taking up Weighell's impromptu cue and putting down demands in the areas and constituencies of NUR-sponsored MPs that they defend rail jobs or forfeit union support. And it is necessary still to demand the 'left' MPs oppose the closures and lead the union sponsored MPs in fighting to remove the Wilson leadership.

in every town must prepare to defend jobs and remove the existing state managers.

This fight must begin with the struggle to demand full access to the accounts and secret plans of the British Rail Board for elected trade union committees. These committees must then meet in every area with delegates from other transport unions to begin to assess the services necessary for an integrated state transport system in which all available work would be shared between the whole workforce on full pay under workers' management.

OCCUPY

Where closures are threatened, key facilities must be occupied by railwaymen and the full support of the trade union movement enlisted in the fight to defend all jobs.

Those union leaders who peddle the illusion that cuts and closures can be ended without acting on these policies are disarming and betraying their members in the face

of the biggest ever attack by crisisddan canitalism

SCOTS CO-OP COLLAPSE

The Scottish Daily News workers' cooperative was two weeks ago finally declared bankrupt. The financial settlement imposed after the liquidation is a glaring proof the workers' Ωf why provides cooperative solution for workers faced with redundancy as a result of the economic crisis.

CREDITORS

The courts have divided the assets of the cooperative among its various creditors. There is not enough to go round so the creditors have been divided into three categories: the Inland Revenue will get 100% of the money due to it; Beaverbrook Newspapers and the Department of Trade and Industry will get 50%. The third category gets nothing at all - and that

comprises workers of the Scottish Daily News who put their savings into the scheme less than a year ago!

Not only has the workers' cooperative failed to save jobs; it has also led to the robbery of the workers' own savings.

A workers' cooperative is forced to sell its products in the capitalist market in competition with capitalists; it must obey the ruthless laws of capitalist profitability. It cannot prevent the wage-cutting and sackings which capitalism in crisis demands. The alternative path shown by the transitional demands for no redundancies and no loss of pay offers the only way out of the crisis. It is a path going forwards away from the needs of capital, not backwards towards an illusory "workers' capitalism" which is every bit as exploitative as that it aims to replace.

The crucial fight therefore is for nationalisation if jobs are to be defended.

Urder Now!

Starting in the next edition of Socialist Press: A 15-part series of articles on the Russian Revolution, drawing the political and theoretical lessons from this crucial period in working class history. This is vital reading for all workers engaged in today's struggles.

Also in our next edition: Number 4 of Trotskyism Today, theoretical supplement to Socialist Press.

cipled statement are obviously farreaching and dangerous for leaders like Weighell who are committed to simply seeking "reforms" within the capitalist system, because it draws attention to the real social base of the Labour Party - and directs workers towards the question of political leadership in the

STRUGGLE

defence of their interests.

This is why what for Weighell, in the heat of the moment, was just a turn of phrase to add to a mountain of demagogic statements, found a ready echo amongst the militants in the hall, and could have easily transformed into a real struggle within the workers movement to make workers' elected and paid representatives accountable to the labour movement.

It was clearly this prospect, as much as the instant outrage the statement caused amongst Tory MPs and Labour right-wingers in Parliament, which caused Weighell to make his instant, snivelling retraction next day.

But the question still needs answering: if the NUR cannot demand its sponsored MPs defend the interests of NUR members and the working class as a whole against the attacks of the bankers, then what advantage is there in support-

LETTERS

We welcome readers' comments and criticisms on Socialist Press articles. Letters should be addressed

> to the Editorial Board, c/o 31, Dartmouth Park Hill, London NW5 1HR

BACK ISSUES!

We have back issues available of both 'Trotskyism Today' and of 'Socialist Press'

Railwaymen from all over country demonstrated rough London and joined mass lobby of Parliament December 16th, protestagainst government plans slash the rail network by The numbers involved in the

CUTS PUT

rotest were artificially low, cut by refusal of the rail union leaders call strike action against the

espite this it was a crowd of bousands that thronged the Cen-Halls Westminister, and heard TUR General Secretary, Sid Teighell denounce the governent's proposals.

CARRIED AWAY

Carried away by the occasion of the response, Weighell for a oment overstepped the narrow oundary between his intended erbal protest and actually embarkon action to fight the cuts. He reatened the government that if e cuts went ahead, they would the loss of support from the NUR-sponsored MPs, telling the

we shall not hesitate to say to pport the government.'

WHY THE RIGHT WING ALL VOTED WRP

The election for chairman of the 5/293 Cowley T&GWU Branch was national news. The day after the election millions of readers of the national press saw reports that Trotskyist Thornett defeated 'moderate challenger" Tom White. But for hundreds of Workers Revolutionary Party members this description of White - a leading member of that party - must have come as a shock.

Unfortunately for them, it cannot simply be put down to the normal slanders of the capitalist gutter press against militant workers, because when set against White's practice in the plant, it contains more than a grain of truth. Rather it is a measure of the deep degeneration and mortal crisis now convulsing the WRP.

It was no accident White received the 'moderate' label. Out of 142 members attending the AGM of the 5/293 Branch, 77 voted for Thornett and 64 for White, the only other nominee. A breakdown of this vote shows how White, who is in constant personal contact with WRP General Secretary Gerry Healy, secured the entire right wing vote organised fanatical anti-communist convenor Reg Parsons.

WITHDRAWN

Firstly, it was no coincidence that White was the only opposition to Thornett. Originally there were four nominees for the chairman's position - Blake withdrew, leaving Thornett, White and Paintin. But on the afternoon of the election the right wing had a problem - the anti-Thornett vote would be split if Paintin stood. After a hasty discussion the decision was taken by the right wing for Paintin to withdraw, and to throw full support behind White.

The right wing hoped that White would pull some militant votes from Thornett, whereas Paintin could only win the committed right

In the event they overestimated White's credibility among militants. The meeting polarised completely the militants voting en bloc for

Thornett, and every single right winger for White. That this was the case is shown by the election for secretary where Parsons' right hand man Barson was defeated 81 votes to 54 by Frank Corti. The four extra votes for

Corti over Thornett was the result of 3 Stalinists and a supporter, who though they voted with the right wing for White against Thornett, voted with the militants for Corti against Barson.

This is the most complete answer yet to Healy's fraudulent claim reiterated time after time in Workers Press that the WSL offers support to the Stalinists and their Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions. Given a clear between supporting a leading WRP member (the bitterest enemies of the Stalinists according to Healy), or supporting a WSL candidate (who supposedly supports them uncritically), they unhesitatingly vote for the WRP. No wonder Workers Press has only just reported the Branch election!

NO ANSWER

In our last edition of Socialist Press (in an article again taking up the WRP for entering White for the collaborationist Ryder Committee in Cowley), we asked Healy to explain to his members how White's name appeared on Parsons' recommended list of candidates for deputy convenor. Not only has Workers Press not answered this question -- it even suppressed all news of the convenor elections, which it still has not reported! And no disclaimer was issued from Parsons' list prior to the elections.

This is not through lack of opportunity. Parsons' list circulated the plant on Monday December 8th. The convenor electron was held on Wednesday December 10th. So White and the WRP had two full days to leaflet the plant and separate himself from Parsons - if they had wanted to. Two editions of Workers Press were printed and sold on the factory gates - carrying not a word on White's position.

'LEFT'

The outcome of this was that Parsons stood for election as convenor with the advantage of having a 'left' on his published slate. The whole factory knew it had not been repudiated.

It was not until a week later, on December 15th, after the Socialist reached article headquarters in Clapham High Street, that White began limited distribution of a letter dissociating himself from Parsons' list. This

letter was not given out on the gate, not carried in Workers Press, but given to selected individuals. It contained not a political word or a

single criticism of Parsons. We quote it in full:

With reference to the letter written by Brother R. PARSONS, Senior Steward concerning the Deputy Senior Steward elections. I wish to completely disassociate myself from the list on the letter. I wish to make it clear that I had no part in the drawing up of the said letter. I do not believe that the membership should be insulted by myself or anyone else by telling them who to vote for in the forthcoming Deputy Senior Steward elections, as the membership have the right to choose seven (7) Deputy Stewards of their own choice from the total nominations. 15th December 1975

We emphasise the anti-political statement about "insulting members" by campaigning for a about slate of candidates - because this line is deliberately chosen to attack the panel of militants who were campaigning on an anti-Parsons, anti-Ryder platform. White refuses to attack the right wing - but instead aims a blow at the left. The branch election shows how clearly the right wing got the message.



Ryder - advocate of joint committees.

Of course Workers Press has not been totally silent on Cowley. On the contrary, it has provided further ammunition for the right wing by unstintingly supporting the Joint Union/Management investigation committee sent in under the Ryder set-up to head off the struggles of workers on the Princess track.

A mass meeting had rejected the convenors' recommendation for the setting up of this committee, and called for a report to be prepared instead by the Open the Books Committee. The convenors ignored this decision and sent in the joint committee, which was boycotted on the track by the stewards and members, and was only able to talk to foremen.

But when its report was published, the WRP, which had never given a word of support to the Open the Books Committee, put a leaflet into the plant praising the report and giving complete support to its findings! (The leaflet was a reprint of the article in Workers Press, November 26th). This WRP support came after the committees findings had been used the T&GWU bureaucracy, through a press conference to boost the right wing and launch Parsons' election campaign.

SUPPORT

The WRP leaflet thus brings together in practice their support for Parsons and for Ryder. It also reveals starkly Healy's hostility to the Open the Books Committee - which is in essence a struggle for elements of workers and the independence of the working class. Driven into a corner on this question Healy not only rejects this policy, but supports instead the polar opposite - a joint management committee which directs towards

class collaboration.

Headed "COWLEY SPEED-UP
FRAUD EXPOSED", the leaflet

"Irrefutable evidence of design faults and plant malfunction fills the pages of a special report on working conditions inside British Leyland. The internal report exposes the jungle of management incompetence that surrounds production of the new Princess model at the Cowley, Oxford, car

The document poses a question for Tory tycoon Lord Ryder of the National Enterprise Board (NEB): Will he now sack the management?"

GOOD MANAGEMENT?

Thus the WRP leads workers away from the fact that it is a management report, away from the report already published on the question by the Open the Books Committee, and instead towards the sterile ground of "bad management" - almost as if there are good managers!

Workers Press also conceals that the two "union representatives" participated in investigation were both extreme right wingers, as well as the fact that the report itself contains an attack on workers' alleged absenteeism, which was splashed all over the local and national press. On the contrary, the leaflet claims

"Between the lines of the four page document is a catalogue of how Leyland's investment starved factories have been systematically bled for profit, and how workers are now being made to pay theprice' Although the WRP are forced to 1 MONTH LATE!

acknowledge that workers on t

North side refused to cooper

with the inquiry, they quote one its most collaborationist section "There is a common conce amongst all that the qual standards of the ADO 71 (Prince

must be improved in the interes

of everyone if the future prosper of Cowley Assembly Plant is to

Healy's only criticism is to cla things are far worse on the plathan the joint inquiry indicates.

he follows this by announcing t Workers Press "has a copy of document" which lists sericomponent faults and how keeps the component of the com

preserved".

they have existed.

Its not surprising Healy has last obtained such a docume since, a month earlier, t thousand copies were published distributed in the plant (causin stir in the national press) by Open the Books Committee.

Only Healy's desperate grop for an alternative to the Open Books Committee could reduce WRP to this level. Indeed the lea even ends up in the absurd fash calling on "Leyland workers" demand an "opening of the bool What this must have meant to hundreds of Princess track work who had rejected the report prair by Healy and fully supported Open the Books Committee only be guessed at. Whi complete lack of support amount militants in the plant must be

SQUALID

But what set the seal on Whi isolation at the branch was scene of him drinking at the sa small table as Parsons in the next to the factory immedia following the announcement Parsons' reelection as conver The squalid opportunism of Hea politics all lead to this conclus

We ask all WRP members: you prepared to tolerate this I of treachery being enacted by y leadership behind your backs w the WRP is made the tool of extreme right wing and Stalinists against the working of on the plant?

FIGHT

The time has come for V members to begin a fight to cha their leadership, and for demands of the Transition Programme to be fought for in working class, not cynic exploited for propaganda purpo

WORKERS SOCIALIST **LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING AYLESBURY**

Tuesday, 6th January, 1976, 8

'The Plough and Harrow"

Stoke Road, Aylesbury.

rinciine t

A new and vicious blow against jobs in the East End of London was struck on 15th. December with the sudden announcement that the 1050 iobs at Standard Telephones and Cables (STC) in North Woolwich will be 'phased out' over the next year.

STC is part of the multinational International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT), which, amongst its many activities, has manufactured arms for Hitler, and worked actively with the CIA to overthrow the Allende regime in

CLOSED

In recent years it has rationalised its British operations by closing down its factory on the south side of the Thames, and it now says it is moving all cable making in Britain

This new threatened closure is a further step in the destruction of the entire dockland area. Not only have jobs on the docks themselves been gradually eroded over recent years since the Devlin report, many parts of the docks having virtually ceased operations, but there have been large scale redundancies at Tate and Lyle's as well as in most of the other main enterprises in the

The once great industrial complex of North Woolwich and Silvertown now echoes with the sounds of demolition, and the disused factory immediately next to STC, owned by speculator Harry Hyams of 'Centre Point' fame, was in the process of being knocked down in the days before Christmas.

Meanwhile, even before the announcement of the record December unemployment figures and the STC closure, there were 5000 unemployed in Newham and the East End of London, and only

have decided that enough is enough and that the time has come to stand up and fight for the right to work, by whatever means are found to be necessary

This feeling of determination was strongly reflected at the first mass meeting of the workers from the factory on 22nd December. Speaker after speaker at this meeting drew attention to the opponents they had to face, fighting the job-cutting policies both of multinational firms like ITT, and of the Labour government.

NO ATTACK

The talk was militant in favour of the retention of cable making at the North Woolwich works. The workers have said that they have no desire to attack jobs at Newport or anywhere else, but they have the skills and the equipment to produce cables needed for any modern

STC is the Post Office, which shows the clear case for the firm to be

While Nigel Spearing, (the local Labour MP), however, promised in general terms to help the struggle, he made clear he would not fight for immediate public ownership.

Preliminary action to defend jobs at the factory began on 23rd December. Since then, no STC equipment has been allowed to leave the plant. Arrangements are in hand to allow submarine equipment to go to the factory at Greenwich to emphasise again that there is no quarrel with other workers.

FURTHER ACTION

A meeting of the Action Committee is due on the 2nd January and the first proper discussion with management on the 6th. These meetings will have to be a prelude to further action at the plant.

In the first place, the elected committee of trade unionists must demand the opening of the books of STC and ITT to discover what the employers intend to do about

cable making production.

What deals have been entered

is built? Why are the prop developers so interested in the tney inter build the big pleasure ground the rich in dockland that has so strongly rumoured?

The answers to these quest can only be discovered through struggle of the workers at N Woolwich, in cooperation with workers in the other factorie the company, and other threat factories in the area.

NATIONALISATION

Nationalisation cannot be j "long term aim", as claimed Spearing at the mass meeting is something he and other as well as the union leaders fight for and is the only way i end of guaranteeing jobs. An begin the struggle for nati isation the workers must proto take possession of the plant.

At the plant itself, full occ ion will be necessary to enfo policy of work sharing on full and to achieve nationalisa Twelve hour shift working largely ended by trade union a during the last year. Further a will be needed to guarantee

'LEFTS'& TUC HELP WILSON PUT 1,211,460 ON DOLE



Workers on the 20.000-strong November lobby against unemployment.

ACT TO STOP CHRYSLE

The full treachery of the Labour government's deal the Chrysler with Corporation emerges more clearly with every day.

In a matter of weeks, if the plan is allowed to proceed, the first of the 8,000 workers to be made redundant will be signed on at labour exchanges, while tax payers' money to the tune of £202,000 for each redundancy is to be paid to the Chrysler management.

JUDGED

Every trade union official and Labour MP must be judged on their attitude to this deal, which flows directly from the Wilson government's determination to preserve British capitalism and bolster the profits of the bankers rather than adopt any kind of socialist solution to the crisis.

Indeed, while the market value of Chrysler is so low that chief executive John Riccardo even offered the government £35 million to take it off his hands, Wilson chose to spend 5 times as much bribing the employer to stay on and help the generalised drive to step up exploitation in the motor industry.

THREAT

The streamlined Chrysler is designed to act as a constant threat to British Leyland workers, and each firm will be played against the other in the battle to impose speed-up.

The case for the complete

nationalisation without compensation of Chrysler, as part of the nationalisation of the whole motor and components industry, is a glaring one - and an investigation by trade union committees into the books of the multi-national would prove beyond doubt how profits extracted from the British operations have been exported and the figures cooked to show a

convenor, or 'left' MP has even sought to challenge the spurious

basis of the deal.

Every 'left' MP, in line with their refusal ever to fight Wilson, backed the plan in Parliament. And not a word of leadership has come forward at plant level to

develop the fight against redundancies.

Instead, last week, the Coventry convenors came forward with the reactionary proposal for 'negotiating' redundancies and for short time working, which of course have been eagerly grasped at by management. They can afford to negotiate such details.

INFLUENCE

Management know only too well that without the influence of of the officials and convenors they would face a tough time imposing the terms of the deal closing the plant in Maidstone, slashing the Ryton workforce by 60%, Stoke by almost 30% and Linwood by 3,000. The Financial Times (29.12.75) points out their reliance on the officials: "If the terms continue not to be then negotiable, factory occupations cannot be excluded, though full-time union officials are likely to damp down any calls

NO RISK

The full-time officials of course are the only ones who do not risk losing their jobs in the plan! It is not too late to reverse this position and call action to stop the completion of the deal. But to do so means an all out fight to expose and remove those traitors within the labour movement who now jeopardise the future of their members.

There are no other jobs to go to in Coventry or Linwood. Factory occupations must begin to defend all jobs in Chrysler and force in work-sharing on full pay, and those leaders who refuse to lead must be driven out

The latest figures show that there is no let up in the growth intolerable of redundancies ' and unemployment. In December total number unemployed workers reached 1,211,464. This is more than one in twenty of the total labour force and double the figure of one year ago.

The increase of 42,000 between November and December shows that there is no shortening at all in the upward trend, which, if continued, would bring the total to nearly 2 million over the next year.

statements about Recent proposed redundancies in steel, the railways and hundreds of other industries show that, unless the strongest resistance is put up by the labour movement, the trend will worsen.

The present figures are already worse than in most of the 1920s; they are heading for the 1½ to 3 million who were unemployed during the worst years of the slump of the 1930s.

HYPOCRISY

Along with the figures grows the crass hypocrisy of the Labour Party and trade union leaders. The reaction of Michael Foot to the December level of unemployment was to say that it was 'appalling':

"We do not regard it as tolerable. But it will not be easy to bring it down speedily".

In other words it is intolerable, but Foot and his cabinet colleagues are going to grit their teeth and tolerate it.

Foot is a good actor, eloquent and passionate; but no one is going to be convinced that his lamentations are anything more than crocodile tears.

that this The truth is 'intolerable' level of unemployment which Foot wants to disguise as a kind of natural disaster has been deliberately created by the policies of the Labour government as part of its policy to restore profitability to British capital.

Tax increases, the £6 wage increase limit which has this year cut workers' living standards by

AGREEMENTS TNRN IIP

The jobs of over 40,000 steel workers, and the wages and conditions of the remainder are threatened by the pincer movement of the British Steel Corporation, and the Labour government.

Their union leaders, headed by Bill Sirs, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation secretary, are following TUC lines and avoiding any fight to oppose government or employers.

They do this even though BSC has announced unilaterally that it is scrapping the hard-won guaranteed-week agreement - and proceeding to close down what it terms "high cost" plants.

These agreements must be defended. Neither Sirs nor any other union bureaucrat has the right to allow management to tear up long-standing agreements. All BSC's figures and arguments for cuts must be rejected, and industrial action taken to protect all jobs and conditions, and to force an opening of BSC's books to prepare for full workers' management of the cornoration

something like redundancies in the nationalised industries and savage cuts in government expenditure are all causes of unemployment.

And all these policies are supported to the hilt by Michael Foot. What is really "not so easy" for Foot is finding new forms of words to clothe his hypocrisy.

CONSCIENCE

Luckily for Michael Foot he only has to tolerate his own conscience. It is the 11/4 million jobless who actually have to tolerate the consequences of unemployment. And as soon as they begin to take some kind of action to change the situation, they find themselves condemned by those who claim to lead the working class. Len Muliu, attacked the organisers of the November 26th lobby as "cynically exploiting" the question of unemployment for their own political ends. His slanderous implication was that they are glad that unemployment is so high.

We don't have to direct an equivalent slander at Len Murray. We would merely point out that by saving on the one hand that the latest unemployment figures are "a source of great concern", while at the same time discussing with the CBI how to step up productivity and trying to sabotage all action against unemployment on the other. he shows through his own actions the same hypocrisy as the Labour cabinet. He exposes himself as incapable of leading any fight to defend the interests of workers.

Murray's continual nationalistic calls for import continual controls to solve unemployment problem, (seeking to throw it instead onto the backs of workers in other countries) has led to the latest barely significant series of government economic measures. These impose some control on the import of textiles and liberalise hire purchase terms.

Not only do they introduce the totally unacceptable principle of nationalisitic solutions to the crisis, they are also too quantitatively insignificant on the

government's own admission to make so much as a small dent in

unemployment. Foot used to cultivate the image of a 'left'. Now he acts as Wilson's henchman in every attack on workers. This is just the most open expression of the complete

problem

collapse of every one of the Labour 'lefts' in front of Wilson. The demand must be stepped up in every union branch and CLP - make the 'left' MPs fight Wilson, campaign and vote against his reactionary policies and force him to resign. In this way their betrayal can be most sharply

exposed. The WSL says that the problem of unemployment must be fought by the labour movement through policies which do not divide workers from each other but which unite the workers of different capitalist countries and unite employed and unemployed

No subsidies to private employers - open the books and nationalise!

workers.

* No spending cuts - public works programmes to create new jobs at trade union rates under workers' management!

* Stop cowering to the bankers open the books and nationalise the banks!

* Fight all redundancies - demand work sharing on full pay! Full trade union rights for the unemployed!

No £6 limit - fight for a sliding scale of wages!

£500 monthly

This and coming editions of Socialist Press show the increasing strength of the WSL since we began publication nearly a year ago. Our monthly Fund is to help further expand and improve the paper.

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PRINCIPLED LEAD cont from page 1

programme for preparation to defend jobs. Far from the level of consciousness being raised in Ryton and Stoke, massive confusion was fostered by the refusal of the convenors to demand the opening of the books; their acceptance of bogus management figures (designed to justify the redundancies and appeal for government cash); their defence of the government - claim Labour claiming that Chrysler management are "misrepresenting" government intentions; and their refusal to fight for nationalisation (a demand condemned by Stoke convenor Bob Morris).

HEAD OFF

In every way the Chrysler leadership has sought to head off the struggle of its members, reducing the fight to a haggle over how much redundancy pay they

should receive.

Without this dead weight of reactionary leadership around its neck and given a lead from even a small number of stewards prepared to fight for the opening of the books, for nationalisation of the whole motor vehicle and component industry and for work sharing on full pay and a programme of public works to keep the factories in full production there is no doubt that the Chrysler work force would fight tenaciously in defence of jobs and working conditions, providing a national focus for the closures, struggle against redundancies and speed-up.

While the pessimists, opportunists and apologists for management will point at Chrysler therefore, and claim "the working class won't fight", the practical lesson of Cowley shows that with a fight for principled leadership and a programme for action, it is possible to change these conditions and defeat the management's main support in the present crisis - the class collaborators within the workers movement itself.

These developments could not have taken place simply on the basis of a principled trade union fight in defence of agreements, wages and working conditions. It was only at the point where these struggles could be waged in the context of a continuous struggle for the demands of the Transitional Programme that the basis of a new stage in the struggle for leadership could be laid.

And with redundancies, speed-up and closures emerging as the constant threat now in every industry, it is only in its struggles for the preparation of the work force to defend itself, and the building of a leadership prepared to stand on principle that a political movement can be judged.