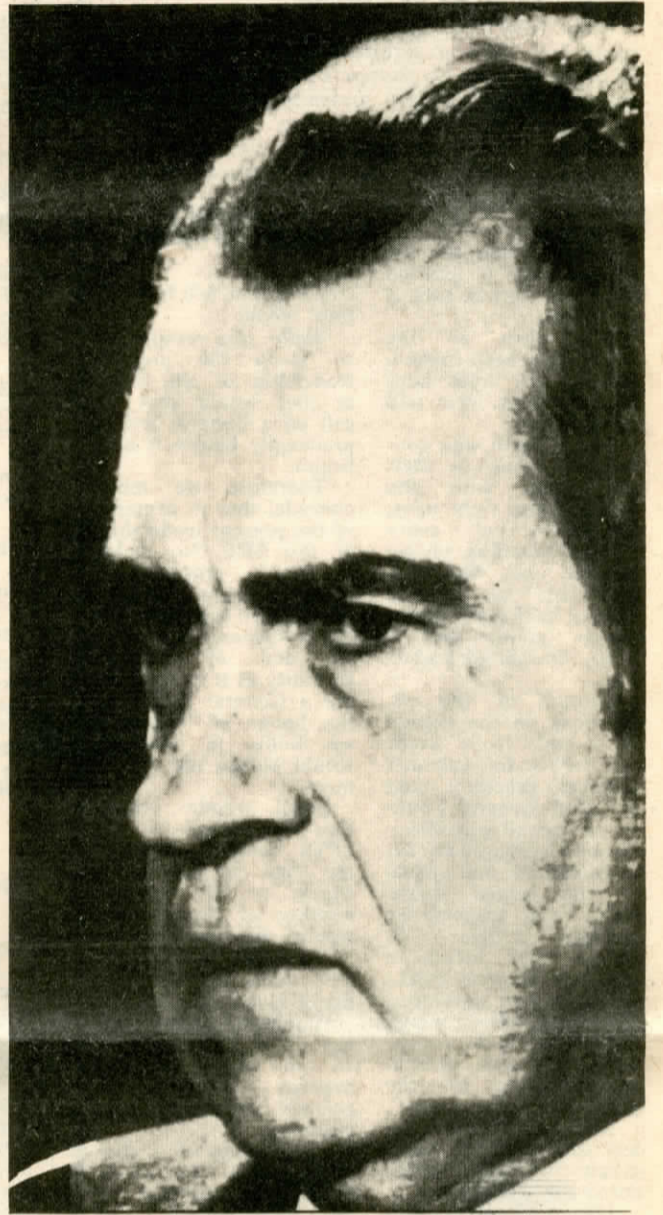


## SCANDAL ROCKS WHITE HOUSE NIXON MAY BE FORCED TO RESIGN



By  
Stephen  
Johns

**PRESIDENT NIXON** was fighting for his political life yesterday after accusations that his closest aides and ministers were involved in lies, bribery, espionage and theft.

The crisis is over the Watergate affair, which has been threatening the Nixon administration ever since members of his staff were found spying on a top Democratic policy committee in the presidential elections last June.

Several highly-placed political rats have deserted the Nixon camp over the last three days and his government of 'honesty and decency' is disintegrating in a welter of charges and counter charges. Nixon's accusers say:

- The ex-US Attorney-General and Nixon's election campaign manager John Mitchell organized the bugging of the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate hotel.
- Mitchell handed over cash to seven men accused of the conspiracy to make them plead guilty or to buy their silence.
- Joe Dean, Nixon's lawyer was involved in the bugging plans and the attempt to bribe the seven.
- Dean was lying when he reported last August that no White House aides were involved in the conspiracy.
- Top Republican leaders have attempted to hush up the scandal by removing eight cartons of documents on bugging and Republican funds from the President's HQ at the White House.

So far Nixon has brazened out the scandal, but now the White House has been forced to admit that many of his political staff were involved.

The President has announced that criminal charges might be made against senior past or present members of his administration.

This threat has loosened many tongues and Richard Kleindienst, the Attorney-General who served as Mitchell's deputy has withdrawn from the case because of information 'involving persons with whom I have had a close personal and professional relationship'.

Republican leaders are also demanding the resignation of H. R. (Bob) Halde-man, Nixon's chief of staff. They say he could become an embarrassment to the President.

Several heads seem likely to roll, but this is unlikely to satisfy the 'get-Nixon' lobby building up within and outside his own party.

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Either the world's most ignorant President or up to his neck in a cesspool of corruption.

### £50m 'DISAPPEARED' IN THE EEC

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Asked by Eric Heffer, MP, about the 'unexplained disappearance of £50m of EEC Budget Funds in 1970', Nott replied:

'Fraud has undoubtedly taken place in the European Economic Community.

'There is some confusion about where this figure of £50m came from.'

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Nobody seemed to know where this money was going.

#### All Trades Unions Alliance Public Meetings

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- DONCASTER** Monday April 30, 8 p.m. White Bear Hotel, Hallgate.
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- BARNSELY:** Thursday May 10, 8 p.m. Masons Arms.
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#### BIG BOOST FOR £100,000 PARTY BUILDING FUND

A WORKERS PRESS reader who appreciates the importance of the struggle to transform the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party has just donated £5,000 to our fund.

This is a really powerful boost for our campaign and pushes the total to £9,147.78.

Socialist Labour League branches in Jarrow £3; Glasgow N. £6; Aberdeen £10; Wandsworth £2; Hull £11; Southwark £7; Battersea £2; Tottenham £1.

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Party Building Fund  
186a Clapham High Street  
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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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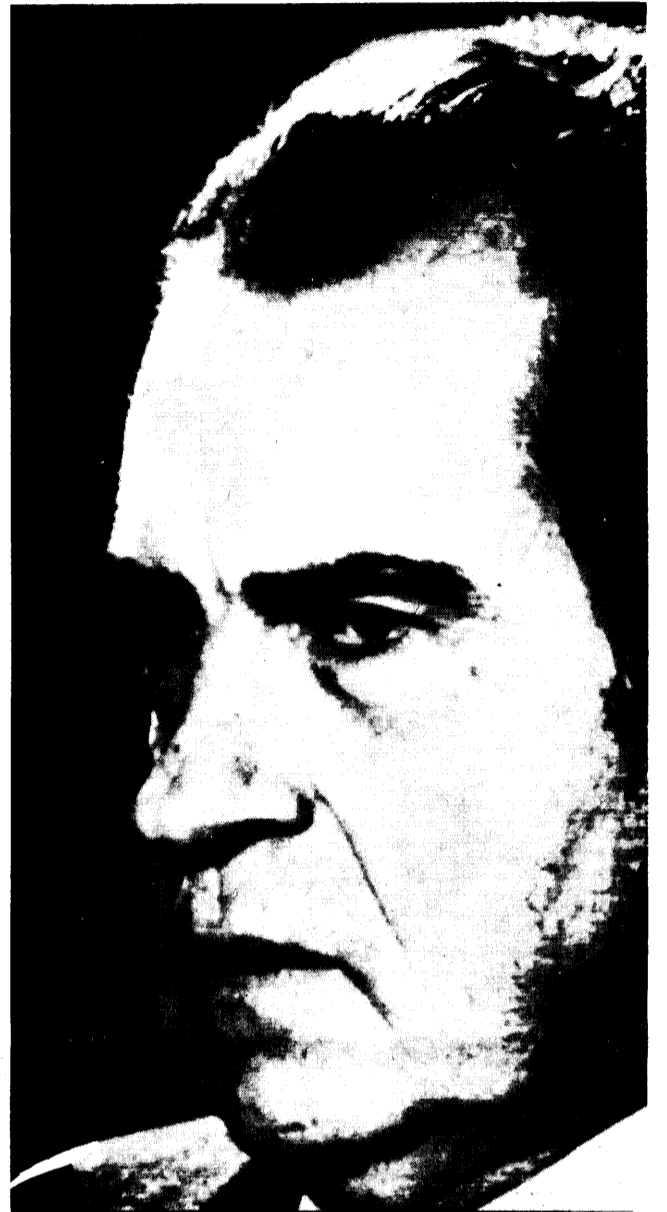
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# Transport House plays havoc with youth

THE LABOUR PARTY Young Socialists meets over Easter weekend with its finances in ruins and its membership, even according to its own figures, having dropped by almost two-thirds inside 12 months.

This reformist youth 'movement'—a small rump led by the liquidators of the so-called Militant group who supported the witch-hunting and expulsion of the majority of the Young Socialists' National Committee in 1964—is holding a three-day conference followed by a three-day rally in the Derbyshire miners' holiday centre in Skegness.

Judging from the list of speakers a printed transcript would sink a battleship.

But when all the words have been spoken, and all the votes have been counted, what will it all mean?

Those youth who continue to cling to their relationship with the Labour Party right wing, irrespective of every militant-sounding phrase uttered in Skegness, will still be saddled with a bankrupt, meaningless policy and a tired, discredited leadership.

Typical of the resolutions on the agenda is a call, from Brent east LPYS, for Labour's national executive and the TUC General Council to 'do all possible—through propaganda, demonstrations, and appeal to the armed forces ranks and preparatory political strikes—to ensure that before a full-scale General Strike situation has developed the whole labour movement has been organized, and politically prepared for the actual taking of power'.

And that's just the last and shortest paragraph of an eight-paragraph resolution!

This sort of fearful, nervous, bureaucratic appeal for 'revolution' by committee is echoed in almost every other motion before the conference.

But Putney LPYS won't even go as far as Brent.

'In the event of a General Strike we would do our utmost to make it successful and explain to the working class that unless the TUC takes power on behalf of the working class a

## COMMENT BY DAVID MAUDE

tragic defeat will follow, they whine.

'Sadly this would be so given the present leadership of the TUC as they would seek to call off a General Strike practically before it had begun.

'Therefore we must concede, that to demand of the present leadership of the TUC "to make concrete preparations for a General Strike" and thus to subsequently call a General Strike is an act of utmost stupidity as it is entrusting a General Strike in the hands of "leaders" we know in advance would betray the movement.'

Small wonder, then, that the report of the LPYS national committee has to admit a slump to 385 in the number of branches it claims are functioning. (Last year they claimed 499, while in 1971 the figure given was 503.)

Alongside this fall has gone a drop from 18 to eight in the average number of claimed members per branch.

On the face of it, this means that the card-holding membership of the organization has plummeted from 8,706 to 3,080.

But how much credence can be given to any of these figures is a matter of opinion.

In fact, of the 385 branches the LPYS claims are in existence now, only 115 bothered to submit resolutions to the conference.

The organization was only kept going at all through the last year by a £1,400 grant from the parent party.

# Immigrants' action sparks claims

# Renault facing total shutdown

RENAULT PLANTS face a complete shut-down following the failure of union-management talks to solve the dispute which arose out of the two-week strike of nearly 400 press-shop workers.

The strike was called off under pressure from Stalinist leaders of the CGT when some of the demands of the mainly immigrant workers had been met. Then the 7,000 workers who had been locked out because of the press-shop strike demanded full pay for the days lost and downed tools.

The Renault management strongly opposed this demand which, if accepted, could land it with heavy costs every time there is a partial strike.

It is facing increasingly tough competition in the international car market which it has been meeting with speed-up methods against which the press-shop workers revolted.

It is prepared to lose nearly £1m a day rather than give in on the principle of full payment to workers laid off through the strike action of others.

Solidarity strikes with the workers at the Boulogne-Billancourt headquarters of the firm spread to two big plants in the provinces, Flins and Sandrouville, near Le Havre.

## OCCUPIED

The Sandrouville plant was closed after workers had occupied the power station. When it reopened only half the 20,000 workers turned up.

The determination of the workers and the explosive situation throughout French industry has confronted the Stalinist leaders of the main union, the CGT, with a dilemma.

Anxious to prevent a repetition of the great General Strike of May-June 1968, they called on the government to intervene.

At the same time, the militancy of the workers, expressed by the Renault press-shop men, has forced the CGT to place itself at the head of strike movements in order to control them and try to reach a compromise with the management.

The Peugeot strike at St-Etienne has also developed into a long and bitter struggle and negotiations have broken down.

# Rogers' detente

AMERICAN relations with China in 1973 should move 'not merely from hostility to detente but from detente to co-operation' says Secretary of State William Rogers in the introduction to his annual foreign policy report to the US Congress.

The 743-page document sets out nine major foreign policy goals.

These include closer ties with the Soviet Union and negotiations for a permanent and strategic offensive arms limitation agreement.

# Gaddafi's cultural revolution

A CULTURAL revolution has begun in Libya, according to Col Muammar Gaddafi. It was launched last Sunday on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammed's birthday.

A number of Communists, as well as Moslem Brothers, have been imprisoned because, Gaddafi said, they had not profited from an opportunity given them to end their party affiliations.

'There is no room for party members' the Colonel

said. 'We must put them all in prison so that they may pay the price of their crime as foreign agents who do not believe in the people.'

The country's bookshops are being purged of all books which the regime considers objectionable.

# Mine blackmail by US

THE UNITED STATES has suspended mine-sweeping operations off the coast of North Vietnam because of alleged ceasefire violations in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

A Pentagon spokesman said the operations had been suspended 'because of the failure of the other side to abide by the agreements and assurances of Paris'.

The US agreed to clear mines from Haiphong and other North Vietnamese ports and rivers as a condition of the Vietnam treaty signed earlier this year.

Few of the mines have in fact been cleared and the suspension of the operation is an indication of growing US concern about the deterioration of its position in Indo-China.

THE PILOT who bombed the Cambodian presidential palace in Phnom Penh in an attempt to kill Lon Nol has told a Peking Press conference how he planned and carried out the attack.

He is Capt So Photra, son-in-law of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed former leader.

He had not flown a plane

The United States has also suspended the work of the Joint Economic Commission and said that there will be no aid to North Vietnam unless it observes the ceasefire agreement.

US bombing in Laos has stopped after two days of intensive raids in the Plain of Jars, but the Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, said more air support would be asked for if necessary.

The key to US actions in Indo-China is the last attempt to save the toppling Lon Nol puppet regime in Cambodia. Opposition parties have refused to join a new government and the military position is deteriorating rapidly. Government positions only 11 miles from Phnom Penh, the capital, are under heavy attack.

South Vietnamese troops are attempting to clear the banks of the Mekong river to open a way to beleaguered

Phnom Penh and heavy fighting is going on. Their losses are put at 60 men killed and wounded.

American air power and the aid of South Vietnamese troops is proving unable to maintain this corrupt and totally subservient puppet government in office.

Diplomatic pressure has been brought to bear on the exiled government of Prince Sihanouk via the Stalinist powers.

The suspension of mine-sweeping is a blatant attempt to twist Hanoi's arm over Cambodia. According to the North Vietnamese only three mines have been cleared since the ceasefire was signed.

They accused the US of a premeditated act to drag out the de facto blockade of North Vietnamese ports in an attempt to force Hanoi to stab the Cambodian liberation forces in the back.

The Peking 'People's Daily' yesterday called on the US and South Vietnamese to end their military intervention in Laos and Cambodia. It said that they had repeatedly violated the ceasefire agreement by military and air action.

'Such actions of the US government and the Saigon authorities,' it said, 'are just intolerable to the people of Indo-China and the entire world.'

# Big business blames workers for trade deficit

TORY big business blamed the working class for the deterioration in Britain's balance of trade yesterday.

Mr A. Jarman, director of the Engineering Industry Confederation, told me: 'There have been so many strikes and disruption, people are buying abroad.'

A spokesman for the Confederation of British Industry said: 'It is vital that the government does not lose its nerve as a result of these figures.'

Mr Jarman added that a marked percentage of the new imports were not competitor

goods, but raw materials and machinery.

The CBI spokesman said: 'We knew there would be difficulties as industry took in raw materials for expansion, but if the government does not lose its nerve and can hold down inflation so that we get the maximum out of plant, we should be able to overcome them.'

According to the Department of Trade and Industry, imports of 'basic materials' rose by 27

per cent and fuel by 7 per cent in the last three months.

After the shake-out of labour in manufacturing industry in the past three years the employers are bringing in expensive machinery to do jobs once performed by men.

In addition to machine tools—many from Spain—steel is being brought in from Sweden and America and coal from eastern Europe.

The latest figures must spur

the government on to new demands for raised output from the coal and steel industries through modernization and redundancies.

And the bosses' message to the Tories is clear: Keep the working class in order if you want us to buy British and expand output.

The trade deficit—£197m in the red—is expected to be even worse next month and reveals the full precariousness of the plight of British capitalism.

By triggering an inflation-led boom and clamping down mercilessly on the trade unions, the Tories are trying to create the conditions for a last desperate bid by British industry to hold its own in world markets.

The DTI spokesman confirmed that the government will try to ride out the present balance-of-trade crisis while industry tools up for a major export offensive.

But as last week's news of a major reorganization by Thyssen, the West German steel giant, and Volkswagen revealed, Britain's competitors are doing the same thing.

As trade war clouds gather over Europe, the signals are set for a new wave of sackings and a ruthless repression of the workers' organizations and their basic, democratic rights.

## BRIEFLY • BRIEFLY

A DECISION on the farm workers' claim for a cut in the working week from 42 to 40 hours has been deferred until June 5 by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales. The Board say the demand is a disguised wage claim.

THE ASSOCIATION of Teachers in Technical Institutions, which represents the majority of the 50,000 teachers in further education, has accepted an increase of £160 a year. This is in line with the Tory state pay laws.

THE TORIES have lifted the 'freeze' on domestic air fare rises. The Civil Aviation Authority is expected to push up seat prices by about 5 per cent.

RUBERY OWEN workers were yesterday told their three-week-old strike had been made official by the AUEW and the T&GWU. Harry Littlehales, T&GWU organizer for Wolverhampton, told the men: 'We will not accept the principle that wages can be reduced by up to £2 a week.' Thousands are laid off at British-Leyland, Massey Ferguson, Jaguar, Daimler, with more to come at Chrysler and Standard Triumph.

# Steelmens sceptical of conference decisions

THE IRON and Steel Trades Confederation special conference pledged its 'full resources' in the steelmen's fight against 50,000 redundancies.

But steelmen were sceptical yesterday about how much this really meant.

Shotton ICTU delegate at the conference at Congress House, Mr Joe Atkinson, said the acid

test of the promise would come on July 7 when the British Steel Corporation's tube factory at Newport, Monmouthshire, is due to shut.

And Shotton action committee chairman Mr Luke McLaughlin told me he was only satisfied 'up to a point'.

He added: 'We'll have to watch things. It could be a take-over bid to make us good boys again.'

The conference agreed to 'investigate' closure plans and to

ask the government to delay shut-downs until alternative jobs were available.

There was no promise of industrial action if the BSC or the government ignores the ICTU's request.

The test, both of the union's policy and of the national action committee set up a week ago, will come on July 7 when both are committed, technically, to go to the aid of the Newport workers.

# A BAD YEAR FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

It has been a 'backs-to-the-wall-year' for all those engaged in the fight for civil liberties the National Council (NCCL) says in its annual report.

The Council claims there have been major limitations on the freedom of individuals and they accuse the government of forging a 'transparent allegiance' between themselves and the judiciary.

The Industrial Relations Act, 'political' trials and censorship were all examples of this allegiance.

The myth of an unarmed police force has been shattered and the special powers the police have are open to abuse. 'What happens when a repressive and insensitive administration pushes things too far can still be seen all too close.

'The Special Powers Acts there [Northern Ireland] indicate how quickly and completely the rights of individuals can be removed by statute.

'At home the rights of the suspect and the defendant have both been under attack. The Criminal Law Revision Committee [CLRC] recommended changes which would have enormously undermined both.

'The slender protection

afforded by the judges' rules would have been further weakened, the caution abolished and the right to silence limited.

'Overall the existing procedures for dealing with suspects are highly unsatisfactory in terms of civil liberties. The sweeping changes in the present arrangements advocated by the CLRC would, on any realistic view, put the individual at far greater disadvantage than he is at already.'

Fortunately the CLRC recommendations were not put into practice, but the Council's report goes on: 'The conspiracy law continues to pose a dangerous threat to civil liberty.

'Perhaps the most disturbing recent development has been its increasing use as a charge in political or quasi-political trials.'

The NCCL say that the right to protest has also been under attack and they note that the Peter Hain trial began with the words: 'This case will prove that there is no right to demonstrate in English law.'

One of the more interesting aspects of the report deals with the radical change in police organization and tactics over the past 12 months.

Says the report: 'The change was the abandonment of the theory that officers and constables relate directly with the

community in which they work.

'The Special Patrol Group in London was formed in the mid-1960s. It and similar groups in other cities are the end product of this change in thinking.

'The theory behind these new groups is that traditional community-based police forces are unable to deal with sudden increases in crime in their divisions, large demonstrations, industrial disputes and similar incidents.

'What is needed therefore is a group of officers and constables unhampered by the time-consuming duties of servicing a community and available to supplement any local force.

'They must be highly mobile, well trained, have good communications and have the freedom to act quickly and independently of authority.'

The report disclosed that such special groups exist outside London at Birmingham, Glasgow, Teesside, Northumberland, Gwent, Bristol and Lincolnshire.

The Council says that the fact these groups and officers guarding 'sensitive' areas are armed only emerged last year by accident after incidents in which police shot at alleged law-breakers.

It notes: 'What is disturbing is that the police adopted an



Police line the streets, two deep, at the trial of the Shrewsbury building workers who have been charged with intimidation, assault and conspiracy following last year's builders' strike.

offensive role rather than the traditional containing role.'

On censorship the NCCL report says: 'There has been a marked escalation of government and judicial activity in the field of censorship which indicates that Britain is in danger of becoming one of the most censorious countries in the world.

'The Official Secrets Acts were exposed in the "Railway Gazette" affair as a threat to freedom of expression and civil liberty on a level with the obscenity laws.

'And the use of the laws of contempt have limited infor-

mation on several issues of major public concern, including the "Bloody Sunday" deaths in Londonderry and the Thalidomide affairs.'

The NCCL says it is concerned at the way in which the police in London may have the power to select only 'accredited' journalists to report on cases in London courts.

And it warns there have been several cases where the courts have tried to impose restrictions on hearings such as the case against five men including Frederick Sewell without due regard for the public interest.

## OLDHAM FACES RENTS EXPLOSION

Oldham, the Lancashire textile town, is nearing what may be the biggest rents explosion in the long campaign against the Tory Housing Finance Act.

Unlike most other working-class centres where rent rebels have dwindled to a tiny few, Oldham still have over 1,000 council tenants refusing to pay the 90p slapped on the rent by the Labour council.

The centre of resistance is the Royton area. Soon the law will go into action and working-class families will be hauled before a county court in debt actions.

A spokesman for Oldham housing department said the cases would begin in about three weeks' time.

'This is the danger period. We usually give people some time to think about it, then act. The law is the law and must be carried out.'

The most likely outcome will be a court order for repayment of the arrears over a set period. And if the tenants go on defying—as they swear they will—'That will be a more serious matter. Contempt of court is, as we know, a bad breach of the law.'

This kind of procedure may lead to a bigger explosion than eviction. The Labour controlled housing committee has indicated that it does not want people dragged from their homes. But a possible jail sentence for persistent contempt may lead to a much more violent backlash from the council house families.

'We're treading very carefully for the moment,' said the spokesman. 'We realize this is

a very explosive situation. There are indications that the people in arrears who are really protesting is declining, but only slightly, and there are those who will resist. If there is no movement soon, we shall have to tickle the matter up a bit.'

The drift towards confrontation has thrown the Labour council into turmoil.

Labour leaders at Oldham followed the familiar pattern. After months of agitation against the Tory housing policy, they voted for the Housing Finance Act.

Any action against the Oldham tenants will be extremely damaging to their political future and recently the council chamber has witnessed great hair-tearing by the Labourites.

But, like all good reformists, they eventually voted to uphold the Tory law. With a final flourish of hypocrisy, they confirmed their opposition to the Housing Finance Act, but gave the council officer the green light to recover the £20,000 worth of arrears that have built up during 22 weeks of resistance.

One councillor had a more interesting suggestion—move in and evict the 'trouble-makers'. He meant the leaders of the tenants' struggle who were upholding Labour Party policy.

'We represent 99.9 per cent of what tenants feel,' one leader, Mr S. Pierce, told a recent protest meeting.

'We feel that the Act is an imposition, that it is wicked, and that it is dastardly to the council tenants. The main-spring of this Act is fear, intimidation; it isn't democracy, it is fascism—the fear of losing your home and the roof over your head,' he said.

'I only hope and pray that by resistance to the Housing Finance Act, we can bring down this government.'

A confrontation is looming in Oldham. But tenants will face it without the help of the Labour councillors they elected.

Their only course now is to appeal to the industrial workers of the town—many live in council houses—to join this new battle for basic rights.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS AND SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

# MAY DAY

DEMONSTRATE TUES. MAY 1<sup>ST</sup>



DEFEND BASIC DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS  
BUILD THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

LONDON Assemble 6 p.m. Speakers Corner, Hyde Park. Meeting 8 p.m. St Pancras Assembly Rooms. Premiere showing of Pageant film.  
MIDLANDS Meeting 7.30 p.m. Assembly Hall, Digbeth, Birmingham.  
NORTH-WEST Assemble 10 a.m. Islington, Liverpool. Meeting 7.30 p.m. Central Hall, Liverpool. Premiere showing of Pageant film.  
NORTHEAST Meeting 7.30 p.m. Civic Centre, Jarrow. Premiere showing of Pageant film.

SCOTLAND Assemble 10 a.m. Blythswood Square, Glasgow. Meeting 7.30 p.m. Woodside Halls, St George's Cross, Glasgow. Premiere showing of Pageant film.  
WALES Meeting 7.30 p.m. Caedraw School, Merthyr Tydfil. Premiere showing of Pageant film.  
YORKSHIRE Meeting 7.30 p.m. Guildford Hotel, Headrow, Leeds.



'In the course of a review of public reactions to the BBC since the last meeting the programme "The Operation", shown as the "Play for Today" on BBC 1 on February 26, was discussed. Some members reported complaints about it which had reached them from members of the public.

'The council agreed that the play had evidently been in conflict with the thinking set out in the recent document "Taste and Standards in BBC Programmes". The director general, Mr Charles Curran, gave an account of how it had come to be broadcast and explained why the BBC had subsequently found itself unable to make any public comment on it.'

This cryptic report was included in a two-page statement issued after the most recent meeting of the General Advisory Council of the BBC.

The stories which appeared in the Press following the release of the statement were, however, considerably embellished.

This was no accident. Using contacts in Fleet Street the BBC managed to convey a much more outspoken message: 'The Operation' was slammed in the Tory Press as outrageous, even pornographic.

This censor's verdict was conveyed to the media by the usual hush-hush methods which the establishment employ to get their message across.

'The Operation', written by Roger Smith, directed by Roy Battersby and produced by Kenneth Trodd, was a play based on the life and times of a property developer.

In this sense the play was highly contemporary. It sought to examine the property market, the profiteers in it and the way corruption works in high places.

Not a word of this appears in the BBC's censure note. There is a reference to the code of 'taste and standards' to which the BBC allegedly aspires.

We have already had a taste of these 'standards' on commercial television. The 'World in Action' documentary on the Poulson case was banned from transmission.

The so-called Independent Broadcasting Authority headed by former Labour Minister Lord Aylestone stopped trans-

# THE MEN WHO 'ADVISE' THE BBC



Left: Two members of the General Advisory Council, Victor Feather and W.O. Campbell Adamson, with Chancellor Anthony Barber. Above: The Council's chairman, Lord Aldington. Below: BBC director-general Charles Curran.



mission of the film for blatantly political reasons: it dared to expose the character of the Poulson bankruptcy hearing which showed at least part of the story of local government operations in Britain today.

Who appoints the membership of the General Advisory Council, the body which passed the sinister judgement on 'The Operation'?

When Workers Press asked a BBC representative this question, we were told:

'They are not appointed by any particular person. The BBC appoints them. We're not allowed to say anything else—the BBC appoints them, that's all.'

The people on this body are

a group undistinguished except for the fact that they are members or hangers-on of the ruling class:

Chairman is Lord Aldington, the former Tory Minister and deputy chairman of the Tory Party, who is today chairman of National and Grindlay's Bank, the Port of London Authority and deputy chairman of Sir Arnold Weinstock's GEC-AEI group.

Aldington is also one of Heath's closest confidants.

When the celibate Heath throws an occasional private party at his country house, Aldington is always top of the guest list. They have spent Christmases together—standing around the organ singing hymns and carols.

The membership of the council also includes, inevitably, both W. O. Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, and Victor Feather, general secretary of the TUC. These two share so many mutual public appointments that they must spend most of their time together.

There are Tory MPs Richard Hornby, Mrs Sally Oppenheim and Marcus Worsley, while the Labour Party is represented by right-wingers Jack Ashley and Dick Taverne.

The body meets four times a year but has only recently decided to issue statements—broadside over the heads of producers, directors and reporters.

It is against the work of this

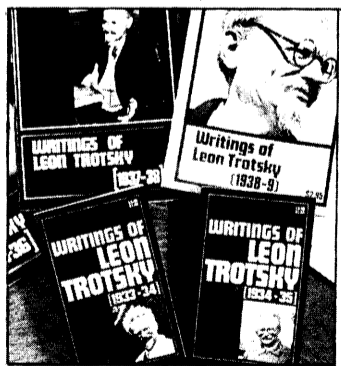
body that we must examine the decision by the Heath government not to hold an inquiry into the BBC and to extend its charter for five years from 1976.

The Tories are happy with the present regime: they have notorious right-winger Professor Sir Michael Swann as the new chairman and Aldington running the advisory council.

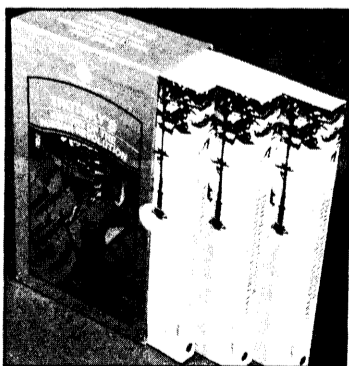
Under this executive the Tories hope to strangle any programme developments which offend the ruling class.

The attack on 'The Operation' is an ominous warning of the desperate necessity of the Tories to maintain the firmest control over the bourgeois media.

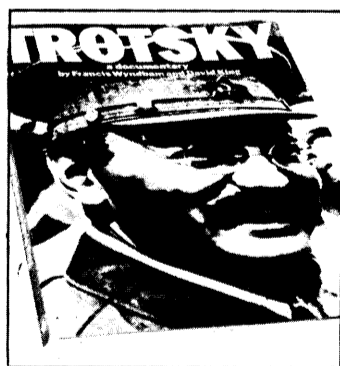
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## A ROGUE'S CHARTER

Britain's bankruptcy laws provide a rogue's charter, says Ernest Barrett, president of the Engineering Industries' Association.

Opening an industrial exhibition in Portsmouth, Barrett said he was 'bitterly disappointed' to find that in the government's White Paper on fair trading there were no proposals for amending the bankruptcy laws.

He said: 'As they stand today they provide a rogue's charter. A parent company is not held responsible for the debts of its subsidiaries yet it may milk a subsidiary of its profit, divert its liquid resources, encourage it to obtain credit on the strength of its parent company's standing and then at an advantageous moment allow it to go bankrupt having of course first transferred its plant and machinery.'

'It reflects no credit on certain members of Parliament that the only amendment to the laws relating to bankruptcy that they wish to sponsor is one to incorporate safeguards

for their own precious reputations.'

Inevitably the smaller firm was hit hardest and most often by that unscrupulous type of manipulation.

Mr Barrett criticized the government's intervention to save BSA, by pumping £4.8m into the new Norton Villiers-Triumph company incorporating BSA with British Manganese Holdings, Norton Villiers' subsidiary.

The 25,000 men involved would have been swiftly snapped up by a Labour-hungry industry.

'Our members take a jaundiced view of the handout of taxpayers' money to lame ducks at a time when, due to the change to the imputation system for corporation tax many will find themselves liable to pay more tax simply because they plough back profits for expansion rather than distribute them in the form of dividends,' he said.

'It astounds me that the Chancellor of the Exchequer continues to regard this practice as a vice rather than a virtue,' he said.

## USSR FOREIGN TRADE EXPANSION

The Soviet Union's foreign trade in 1972 increased by 10 per cent over the previous year, according to figures just released.

Special emphasis is laid on the expansion of trade with western Europe, the United States and Japan through the making of long-term agreements. West Germany, since Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, has become the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner in western Europe.

Increased trade with Japan is expected to bound forward when deliveries of equipment for exploiting Siberian timber resources begin.

The big trade deals concluded with US capitalism will also lead to a big increase in turnover in the next few years, according to Mikhail Kuzmin, deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

He said that it is not intended to stop buying certain types of equipment, machine



Brandt: His 'Ostpolitik' makes Germany a big customer.

tools, machines and licences that can profitably be obtained from abroad although he claimed that 'Soviet industry can, in principle, meet all the requirements of the national economy'.

Thus, while paying lip-service to the dogma of 'socialism in one country', in practice the bureaucracy has to admit that the Soviet Union is still dependent upon the world market and becomes increasingly so under the pressure of the technological changes going on in the capitalist world.

The bureaucracy's way of facing this problem is to move closer to the capitalist countries and to open up the resources of the Soviet Union to the predatory monopolies which want to see capitalism restored.

## 'OCCIDENTAL' DEAL

The Soviet Union has concluded the biggest trade deal ever made with a capitalist firm, the Occidental Petroleum Company of the United States.

### Superphosphates

The deal, described as 'staggering' and 'epoch-making' provides for the supply to the Soviet Union of superphosphates and plant in return for chemicals. The contract covers a 20-year period and its total value is expected to be at least \$8,000 million.

The agreement was signed by Occidental's chairman, Dr Armand Hammer, who as a young businessman set up factories in the Soviet Union during the period of the New Economic Policy and claims to have known Lenin.

### Publicity

Moscow has accorded great publicity to the deal including a TV interview with Hammer in which he said that it was 'the breakthrough in Soviet-American trade' which American businessmen had been looking for.

In a follow-up article to the new industrial re-organization scheme, the Soviet Communist Party daily, 'Pravda', calls for an improvement in delivery times from factories as well as greater attention to quality.

Its strictures are addressed mainly to engineering and it gives some hair-raising examples of what are euphemistically called 'short comings'.

For example, the First Urals New Tube Works received only 36 tons of pipes from the Orsk-Khalilovo combine instead of the 300 tons ordered for the first quarter of this year.

The Karaganda metallurgical combine, which should have supplied a tractor and machinery works with 2,000 tons of thin rolled metal, delivered none until the middle of March.

The paper gives a list of other delivery failures of the same kind which suggests incredible managerial incompetence and negligence. 'Similar happenings can no longer be tolerated,' it says.

The way it proposes to do this is by increasing the sanctions applied against those enterprises which fail to meet their contracts. This means reducing the funds available as 'material incentives' both for the managers and for use at their discretion to pay out as bonuses.

Although some concerns are held up as models, the tone of the article suggests that in Soviet industry deliveries only take place according to specification and on time by way of exception.

'The activities of many major and local supply directorates,' 'Pravda' says, 'are a long way from being up to the demands of the times. Direct contractual relations between enterprises are developing slowly. Protocols concerning full use of works capacities are being approved with considerable delays. Unjustified violations of existing links between consumers and suppliers are being permitted.'

It calls for constant scrutiny of the supply chain by Party organizations, ministries and departments. In other words, set a thief to catch a thief is 'Pravda's' only solution for a problem which goes to the very heart of the bureaucracy's regime of mismanagement and the arbitrary character of the planning system.

These defects can only be overcome when the working class takes over control of the state and the planning methods are freed from the stranglehold of the bureaucracy.

# DELIVERY PROBLEMS PLAGUE SOVIET INDUSTRY

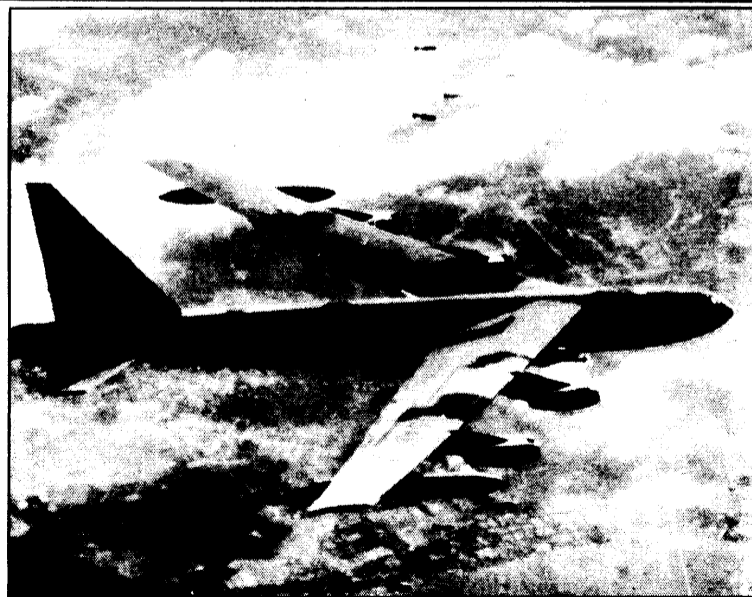


Soviet steel plant in Siberia. In industry generally, but particularly in engineering, deliveries take place according to specification and on time by way of exception.

## MORE US BOMBS DROPPED ON CAMBODIA THAN ON VIETNAM

In 1971, the last year for which full statistics are available, United States B52s flew a total of 1,000 sorties throughout the whole of Indo-China each month. Now they are flying at a rate of 1,800 sorties a month in Cambodia alone.

Tactical strikes were limited



in 1971 to 10,000 per month throughout the region. Now Cambodia alone is getting 6,000.

For the forces disputing control of the Cambodian countryside, American bombing has become a vastly more important factor in recent months.

The B52 sorties in Cambodia alone in 1971 ranged from 20 to 250 per month compared to the current level of 1,800.

Tactical air strikes then numbered 1,400 a month against 6,000 now.

On the basis of costs estimated recently in Wash-

ington, United States B52s thundering in from bases in Thailand are costing £1.4m (\$3.6m) every single day.

But American involvement does not end with the sudden increase in bombing recorded since the Vietnam ceasefire and the upsurge of guerrilla activity in Cambodia 11 weeks ago.

The US air force is also maintaining emergency airlifts of desperately needed military supplies to besieged provincial towns such as Takeo.

Hundreds of tons of ammunition and other equipment have been flown in from Thailand and the Cambodian port of Kompong Som to beat the guerrilla onslaught on the country's communications.

The Americans are also airlifting aviation fuel into Phnom Penh at the rate of 6,000 gallons a day to keep the hard-pressed local airforce flying despite the blockade.



The guilt of the atom bomb is an Anglo-American guilt. The quarter million slain at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not killed to hasten the end of the war against Japan and thereby "save lives" as the subsequent myth has been spread to seek to hide the guilt. Palme Dutt in 'Labour Monthly' May, 1954.

All intelligent people know that the atomic bomb helped to shorten the war and thus saved millions of lives. Communist Party pamphlet 'Atomic Energy and Social Progress', page 3, 1946.

# STALINISM AND THE BOMB

BY JACK GALE

The Political Committee of the Communist Party has called for full support for the CND demonstration this Easter. The demonstration will take the form of a two-day march from Glasgow to Faslane, where the British nuclear submarines are based.

The Stalinist leaders like to pose as great supporters of the movement against nuclear weapons. But their record is that when the fight began in the labour movement to end nuclear weapon production and stock-piling in Britain, the Communist Party opposed it.

When the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was formed in 1958, the Stalinists condemned it as a sectarian organization, which would split the peace movement and could never win a large following.

The first resolution against nuclear weapons at a Labour Party conference was moved at Brighton in 1957 by a supporter of Trotskyism working within the Norwood Labour Party.

It read: 'This conference, believing that the time has come to abandon the pretence that there can be any protection in a nuclear war, records its belief that in a major conflict there will be neither victor nor vanquished, yet without war starting the tests of nuclear weapons may well doom countless numbers yet unborn to an inheritance of insanity, blindness or malformation.'

Conference therefore: (a) oppose the further testing of nuclear weapons by all countries.

(b) calls upon the national executive to mobilize the whole of the movement against nuclear weapons tests by organizing through the National Council of Labour a national campaign, using all means including mass demonstrations in Trafalgar Square and other centres throughout the country along the lines of the Suez campaign last November.

(c) pledges that the next Labour government will take the lead by itself refusing to test, manufacture or use nuclear weapons, and that it will appeal to the peoples of other countries to follow their lead.

(d) calls on the national executive, in co-operation with the international socialist and trade union movement, to enter into discussion on how best the full force of the international working-class movement can be mobilized to stop any further tests.'

It was at that conference that Aneurin Bevan made his peace with the right wing by denouncing unilateralism as 'an emotional spasm' and claiming that a British Foreign Secretary could not go 'naked into the conference chamber'.

Bevan had just returned from a visit to the Soviet Union where he had had discussions with Khrushchev. His wife, Jennie Lee, explained to horror-struck 'Tribune'-ites that Bevan was taking his line from Khrushchev, who did not want unilateral disarmament by Britain.

## BARGAINING COUNTESS

European nuclear bombs could be a counter-balance to the United States and be bargaining counters at conferences, the Kremlin leaders had told Bevan.

The British Stalinists accordingly lined up with Khrushchev, Bevan, Gaitskell and Tory Prime Minister Harold Macmillan on the need for Britain to have the bomb.



Aldermaston march: The CND leadership accepted the Stalinists into their ranks and fought bitterly — though unsuccessfully — to exclude Trotskyists.



The 'Daily Worker' of October 12, 1957, said that those who called for unilateralism were guilty of 'an utterly wrong action. . . . It simply cannot unite the maximum number of people.'

At Brighton at least two delegations came from unions whose leadership was in the hands of the Stalinists — the Electrical Trades Union and the Scottish miners.

Although Communist Party members could not attend a Labour Party conference as delegates, they did determine the union's policy before the conference and the delegation votes were in line with that.

Both the ETU and the Scottish miners voted against unilateralism.

Even as late as 1959, when there were scores of unilateralist resolutions submitted for the Labour Party conference, union delegations mandated by organizations influenced by the Stalinists still voted with the right-wing on the H-bomb issue. Other unions not influenced by the Stalinists voted for unilateralism in 1959.

These included the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Fire Brigades Union, the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, and the Constructional Engineering Union.

The Communist Party worked to prevent its members and supporters from joining the first Aldermaston march in 1958.

Its line was that an international nuclear pact between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers was much more vital than a struggle by the working class against imperialism and its weapons of mass destruction.

The Communist Party pamphlet 'Close All US Bases', written by William Wainwright in 1958, declared: 'This

movement supports the demand for a ban on the test, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons by international agreement.' (Emphasis added.) This meant, of course, not by fighting for unilateralism in Britain.

The pamphlet went on: 'That is the policy adopted by the last Labour Party conference. What is now needed is a nationwide campaign of action, to achieve in deeds what the conference resolution demanded in words.'

The resolution adopted at the Labour Party Conference, of course, had been adopted in opposition to unilateralism and was the policy of the Gaitskellite right wing!

The Stalinists also sought to shift the emphasis away from opposition to British nuclear weapons by chauvinist anti-Americanism.

Palme Dutt wrote in the 'Labour Monthly' of June-July 1959 that the main issue was 'not the British H-bomb or atom-bomb, but the leasing in Britain of the American atom-bombers or rocket sites'.

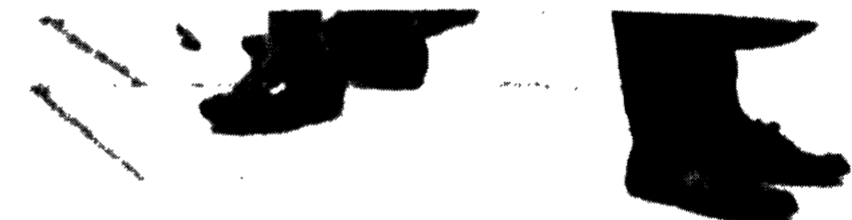
John Gollan's statement of the CP's position on nuclear weapons at its 26th Congress in 1959 contained a specific rejection of unilateralism.

The Party's policy was laid down as:

- 1. A conference at the highest level.
- 2. No nuclear weapons for West Germany.

GA THE MIL G

# Labour Must QUIT NATO CLOSE ROCKET BASES STOP MAKING H-BOMBS



the powers led the Stalinists in Europe to organize mass demonstrations in favour of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President of the United States of America!

While more and more workers and youth throughout Europe were coming into the fight against the H-bomb, Communist Party leaders in France were rebuking their members for not showing sufficient enthusiasm for Eisenhower. Maurice Thorez wrote in the French Stalinist paper 'Humanité' on November 11, 1959:

'It is necessary to say that we consider it a political mistake that in spite of the decisions of the Political Bureau [of the Communist Party] which had wanted the elected municipal and general councillors of the Paris region to be present, they were not all present at the reception for Eisenhower.'

## SUMMIT PEACE HOPES

Obviously, some of the less alert Stalinist councillors had thought they were politically opposed to the leader of American imperialism, and needed straightening out!

In Italy, the Stalinist leaders were equally enthusiastic for the US President. 'L'Unita', the organ of the Italian Com-

munist Party, declared on December 4, 1959:

'We Communists of Rome salute Dwight Eisenhower and, in the name of 250,000 electors in the capital of the Roman Republic, express our confidence and our determination that the great hopes for peace which were aroused in the hearts of all peoples, hopes created by the meeting between the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, shall not end in disappointment.'

The much-vaunted summit negotiations in fact took place in Paris in May 1960—only to be blown sky-high when the American U2 spy-plane was shot down over the Soviet Union!

By this time the Communist Party had swung round 180 degrees and joined in the Aldermaston marches. There had been considerable pressure, particularly from the ranks of the Young Communist League, to join the anti-war movement.

But the real reason for the Stalinists' about-turn was the realization that the pacifist and Labour-'left' leadership of CND presented no threat to them. The first Labour Party resolution on the H-bomb had come, as was pointed out above, from a supporter of Trotskyism.

The Trotskyists from the beginning presented the H-bomb question as a class issue.

We were the first to call for industrial action to stop nuclear weapons. In March, 1958, we published a 'News-letter' pamphlet 'Black the H-bomb and the Rocket Bases!'

This demanded that the TUC and the unions concerned should black all work on the building of rocket bases and on the manufacture and testing of hydrogen bombs. We demanded that the Labour Party NEC support such action and launch an international working-class campaign for the ending of the manufacture and testing of the H-bombs.

We called on Labour to pledge that on the day it was returned to power it would stop British tests, unilaterally renounce British manufacture of the H-bomb, halt the construction of rocket bases and revoke all military agreements with the United States.

The Trotskyists were also the only tendency able to put up a principled defence of the Soviet Union. We declared unequivocally that the only danger of war came from imperialism and that a disarmed Soviet Union would make war more likely, not less.

We publicly defended, as Trotskyists always have done, the right and duty of the workers' states to arm themselves with the most modern techniques for defence against imperialism.

The Stalinists were unable to meet this internationalist

'Keep Left' contingent on one of the Aldermaston marches of the early 1960s. It was the Trotskyists who put forward the issue of nuclear disarmament as a class issue that met the combined opposition of Stalinists, Labourites and Tories.

revolutionary attitude to nuclear weapons.

They therefore kept away from the fight against the H-bomb until they were sure that the leadership was safely in the hands of the Bertrand Russells, the Michael Foots and the Donald Sopers.

The Stalinists had no difficulty in co-operating with such people.

The CND leadership, which had fought bitterly—though unsuccessfully — to exclude Trotskyist banners from the early CND marches, raised no objection whatever to the Stalinists.

Like their successors in the Bertrand Russell War Crimes Tribunal and the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, they sought to exclude only principled Marxism.

They therefore collaborated with the Stalinists' switch in line, welcomed them onto their platforms, and raised no political challenge to them.

Since then, the Stalinists have tried to claim that they were in the movement all along.

This, however, is just one more lie in the long history of Stalinist lies.



In part two of this four-part John McLean story we show how the Scottish working-class leader came to socialism. By 1914 McLean was well versed in Marxist theory — the crucial factor in his attitude to World War I.

# MCLEAN'S EARLY LIFE: THE MAKING OF A SOCIALIST

John McLean was born in Pollokshaws, near Glasgow, in August 1879. His own background was of the essence of the history of the Scottish working class, which had been snatched ruthlessly from the Highland glens and replaced with profitable sheep by rapacious landlords in the early 19th century.



H. M. Hyndman, leader of British Socialist Party.

Both McLean's parents were 'cleared' out of the Highlands. His father came from the island of Mull, his mother from near Fort William. They were forced to industrial Clydeside where they eked out a living, until John's father, Daniel, died at the age of 43.

His mother then had four children to look after (three others had died in infancy). John, then aged nine, was the second youngest.

He later wrote: 'It was the knowledge of the sacrifice made and self-denial endured by his mother and sisters to enable him to be educated that made him resolve to use his education in the service of the workers.'

## THEORETICAL FIGHT

But McLean was no mere protester against working-class oppression. He came to socialism through a ruthless theoretical fight against religion, against secularism, against bourgeois economic theory, and against the woolly reformism of the Independent Labour Party, the dominant socialist party on Clydeside.

By his early twenties, he had read Marx's 'Capital' and had joined the Social Democratic Federation, which, for all its sectarian failings, was the main party with any basis in Marxism in Britain at this time.

In 1906 he began weekly classes in Marxist economics which were to become central to his revolutionary work. By 1917-1918, between spells of imprisonment, he was able to attract 500 workers to these classes, which achieved worldwide fame in the socialist movement.

Against all eclectics and compromisers, McLean stood firm on the correctness of Marxist theory. 'The Professors are satisfied they have buried Marx long ago,' he wrote in 1919, but 'some of us have maintained that Marx buried the Professors.'

But Marxism was not simply

a question of correct ideas. From his earliest involvement in the socialist movement, McLean turned to the living movement of the working class. He fought to be part of that movement and to educate workers in struggle in Marxism.

Before the war he was involved in the Belfast dock strike of 1907, the unemployed campaign of 1908, the strike of 2,000 women and girls at Neilston thread mills in 1910, the strike at Singers, Clydebank, in 1911 and the Rhondda miners' strike of the same year, and in the many struggles which dominated the years 1911 to 1914.

When war broke out he was in Dunfermline assisting a strike of tenters.

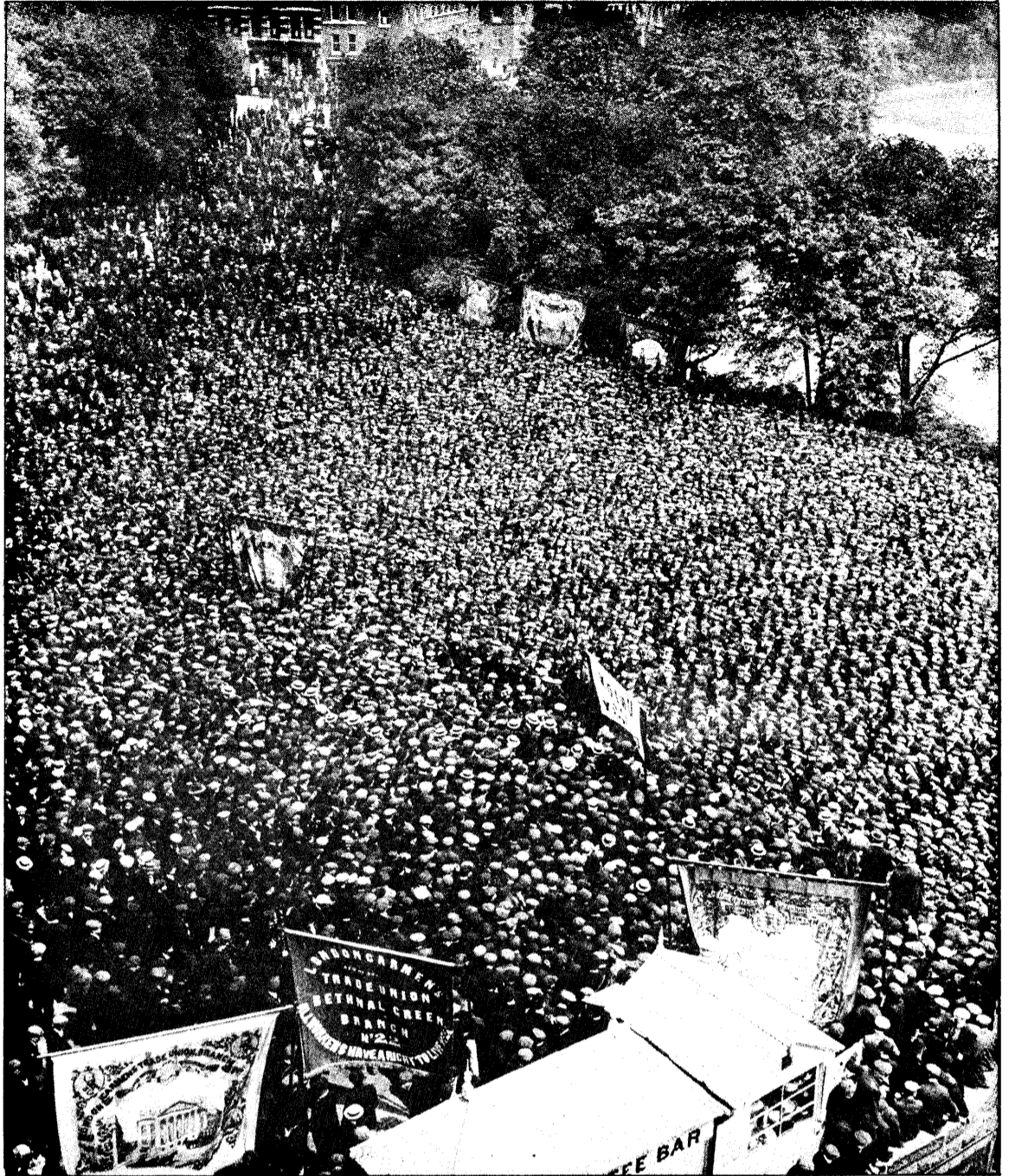
He campaigned ceaselessly, spending his summers on lengthy propaganda tours and holding hundreds of meetings and classes in the Glasgow area. In 1907, a writer in the Social Democratic Federation paper, 'Justice', described McLean's efforts as 'Herculean'.

He was addressing an average of one meeting a day, and some days as many as five. During the winter he was conducting four economics classes, each meeting once a week.

Politically, too, McLean fought to find the road to the working class. He argued for the SDF to reaffiliate to the Labour Party, from which it had severed itself in 1902 on the ground that it was not a socialist party.

This sectarian attitude, fostered by leaders like H. M. Hyndman, was implicitly condemned by Lenin when the Labour Party applied for affiliation to the Second International in 1908. Lenin rejected the opportunist formulation of those who said that the Labour Party, regardless of its theoretical basis, tended to socialism by virtue of being a working class party.

But he argued that it should be allowed to affiliate because its establishment was a major step forward for the working class. For Lenin the decision was inseparable from a ruth-



Top: The great transport strike of 1912, one of the many struggles that dominated the years 1911 to 1914. Above: The outbreak of war saw the collapse of the Second International as the Social Democrats rushed to support their own national governments. McLean stood out against chauvinism and also refused to hide behind pacifist ideas.

less fight against the opportunism of the Labour leaders.

McLean did not see the question as clearly as this. In 1907, after the victory of the maverick left-winger, Victor Grayson, in the Colne Valley by-election, he advocated affiliation on the Utopian ground that the more the bourgeoisie shouted that the Labour Party was socialist, the more likely it would be to become so.

McLean also—particularly in the 1911 Singer strike—campaigned against the syndicalist orientation of the Socialist Labour Party, which sought in the ideas of industrial unionism a road to workers' power which relegated politics to a secondary or non-existent role.

But here again his articles displayed a lack of clarity on the nature of the capitalist

state. While firmly opposed to reformism, he made some theoretical concessions to the reformist conception of the growth of the power and functions of the state being an evolutionary step on the road to socialism.

## AGAINST NATIONALISM

In August 1914, John McLean took the most important stand of his life. Already an opponent of the increasingly chauvinist Hyndman leadership of the British Socialist Party (formed in an attempt to unite the left-wing of the ILP and other socialist tendencies with the SDF in 1912),

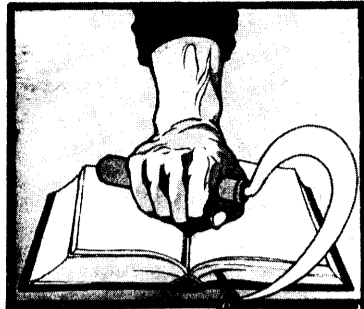
he stood firm against the historic capitulation to nationalism of the vast majority of the leadership of international social democracy.

McLean refused to offer the slightest support to the British government or to hide behind the pacifist vacillations of the centrist Independent Labour Party. The war was a capitalist war, he declared in print in September 1914; only the revolution could prevent further wars. 'Our first business,' he said, 'is to hate the British capitalist system.'

It was this principled internationalist position that McLean fought to bring into the movements of the working class which developed on Clydeside from 1915 onwards. **MONDAY: McLean in battle. The anti-war fight and the great Glasgow rents strike.**



## BOOK REVIEW



'Art and the Industrial Revolution'. By Francis D. Klingender. Edited and revised by Arthur Elton. Paladin. Price 75p.

BY TOM KEMP

Although the editor (and in fact co-author) of this book tells us, amongst other biographical details, that Francis Klingender was 'a dedicated Marxist', he does not directly refer to the fact that he was one of those young intellectuals who, in the 1920s and 1930s, was attracted into the Communist Party.

Nor does he say that, finally repelled by Stalinism, with its return to the drab representational art of the Victorian period and its idealized portraits of Stalin, he left the Party and abandoned active politics altogether, immersing himself, as he does tell us, in 'a study of the significance of animal forms in art'. This was a refuge from the political contradictions he had been unable to resolve.

On his death in the summer of 1955, the 'Daily Worker' accorded him an obituary in élogious terms: an honour rarely accorded to a former Party member. It did not explain why he had left the Party. A year or so later the flight of the intellectuals, including some friends of Klingender, took place following the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Revolution.

Klingender was undoubtedly a person of extraordinary talent and enthusiasm for his work and this book is his finest memorial. It arose out of an exhibition which he had arranged for the Amalgamated Engineering Union in 1945 on the theme 'The Engineer in British Life'.

Klingender studied aspects of the Industrial Revolution which had been neglected hitherto both by the economic historian and by the art historian. He showed how technology created a new environment for man in work and in living and by doing so affected art forms. He tried to make a Marxist analysis of the work produced by indus-

# KLINGENDER'S WORK ON INDUSTRY, MAN AND ART



Charging retorts at the Breckton gasworks, 1878. An illustration from the book by Klingender.

trial designers, architects and civil engineers as well as by poets, novelists and painters.

He showed how the impressive changes in the landscape brought about by advancing industrial capitalism influenced the artists of the time. He unearthed from obscurity some of those responsible for popular prints and engravings and showed how science influenced the technique of reproduction.

The editor, Arthur Elton, has considerably expanded sections of the book and incorporated research of his own following up hints or suggestions which Klingender

had made. This makes it difficult for the reader to know whether the original author or the editor is responsible for the conclusions.

The black-and-white plates which illustrate this paperback edition, while none too well produced, give some idea of these contemporary works whose subjects were mines, forges, bridges, viaducts, tunnels and railways—the technical triumphs of the day.

Klingender certainly wanted to separate the achievements of the scientist or the artist from the capitalist integument in which he was obliged to work. He also wanted to

show how the more sensitive realized that the machinery which they had helped to develop became a weapon in the hands of employers to discipline and exploit the working class.

He quotes at length from Karl Marx's toast 'The People's Paper', edited by the Chartist leader Edward Jones, which shows the contradiction between the achievements of industry and science and 'the symptoms of decay, far surpassing the horrors recorded of the latter times of the Roman empire'.

Marx's message of hope was 'That to work well the

new-fangled forces of society, they only want to be mastered by new-fangled men—and such are the working men. They are as much the invention of modern times as machinery itself . . .'

The tragedy of Francis Klingender, as of many of his contemporaries who came to Marxism in the 1930s, was that they wanted to join up with the working class, the new-fangled men, and became ensnared by Stalinism. Finally it repelled Klingender.

In the last years of his life Klingender was loath to speak about his political position, but it is probable that his break with the Communist Party came mainly through his disappointment with Soviet artistic development and similar questions rather than a principled opposition to Stalinist policies in the British labour movement.

The passage in the book which described the 'cashbox aesthetics' of the Victorian bourgeoisie provides some sort of clue.

'Accustomed to the common level of the market-place they [the triumphant capitalists] often lacked all appreciation of qualities that did not immediately suggest costliness. Minutely detailed copies of commonplace objects, either very large or very small (for both required enormous amounts of painstaking labour), banal sentiment, and heavy gold frames, amply satisfied the normal taste of the new rich, and their older landed partners in the ruling class often followed their example in this as in most other things.'

The Soviet bureaucracy, after stifling the experimental art of the early years of the Revolution, imposed a rigid conformism on art and artists according to the same pretentious standards as those of the 19th century bourgeoisie.

Klingender's respect for artistic values and his desire for a revolutionary art eventually brought him into conflict with this Philistinism displayed in official Soviet art.

The appearance of this book in a cheap edition should be welcomed. It will help to make the work of an outstanding art critic and historian available to a wider audience.

It may stimulate Marxists working in this field to carry forward the study of the relationship between art and technology and the artist and capitalist society which Klingender had so excellently begun.

## WORKERS NOTEBOOK

ITT WILL HELP!



There's been a strike by overseas telegraphists in Santiago for the past few weeks. No

official telex messages can be sent in or out of the country. Well, almost. There is one way to get a cable to President Salvador Allende—the commercial ITT lines are still being worked.

## BREACH OF...

A court in the central Asian republic of Tadjikistan has sent a man to jail who paid £4,000 for a bride who disappeared during the lengthy Moslem wedding celebrations.

The money was handed over to the girl's father on presentation of an itemized bill: two sheep for her face, four sacks of flour for her hair and so on.

The man, Nazri Sobirov, complained to the local prosecutor's office when the girl's father refused to refund the money. Both were subsequently jailed for offences against Soviet law.

Practices of this kind are

still widespread in Moslem areas of the Soviet Union nearly 56 years after the October Revolution.

## DRAG VICAR

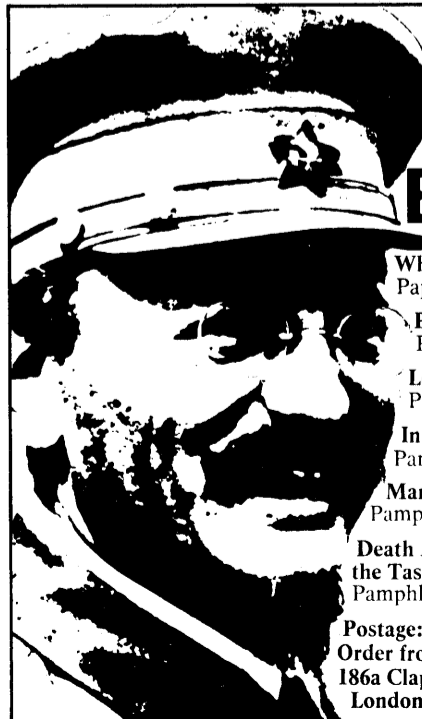
The trendy vicar at Oldham Parish Church will give the Whitehouse brigade something to think about.

There is an annual service at the church for the Oldham Repertory Theatre.

On previous years the guests have included Andrew Cruikshank of 'Dr Finlay's Casebook', Peter Adamson of 'Coronation Street' and Jessie Matthews, once 'Mrs Dale' of diary fame.

But this year the Rev James Bentley has invited Danny La Rue, the female impersonator.

He will perform in a musical evening which has been written by the vicar himself. Whether he will appear in drag is not yet known . . .



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**SATURDAY TV**

**BBC 1**

10.00-10.30 Repondez s'il vous plait. 10.55 Weather. 11.00 Camberwick green. 11.15 Whale safari. 11.45 Motor mouse. 12.05 Gold on Crow Mountain. 12.30 Grandstand. 12.35 Football preview. 1.00 International boxing. Middleweight Championship of Great Britain. 1.20 World championship snooker. 1.40, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05 Racing from Kempton. 1.50, 3.20, 4.30 International show jumping. 2.20, 2.50, 4.30 Swimming. 3.45 Rugby league. Castleford v Wakefield Trinity. 4.45 Final score. 5.10 The Selfish Giant. 5.35 News. Weather. 5.50 Dr Who. 6.15 **TOM AND JERRY.**

6.25 **FILM: 'Who's Minding the Mint?'** Jim Hutton, Dorothy Provine, Milton Berle, Joey Bishop, Bob Denver, Walter Brennan.

8.00 **SOUND OF PETULA.** Your Kind of Music. Petula Clark. 8.30 **DICK EMERY SHOW.**

9.00 **A MAN CALLED IRONSIDE.** And Then There Was One. 9.50 **NEWS.** Weather.

10.00 **MATCH OF THE DAY.** 11.00 **PRESENTING LENA.** MARTIN. Guests Ray Fell, The Roy Budd Trio. 11.30 **SERGEANT BILKO.** Mess Sergeant Can't Win. 11.55 **Weather.**

**BBC 2**

2.50 Play away. 3.15 **Film: 'The Keys of the Kingdom.'** Gregory Peck. 5.25 Pets and vets. 5.45 Hazor, city of the Bible. 6.35 **MAN ALIVE.** Who'll Do the Dirty Work? 7.35 **NEWS AND SPORT.** Weather. 7.45 **RUGBY SPECIAL.** Baabaas Cardiff v Barbarians. 8.30 **PASS WORD.** 9.00 **CHERI.** Part one. 9.40 **BANGER.** Final days of a motor car. 9.50 **BALLET FROM EUROPE.** Romeo and Juliet. Prague National Theatre. 11.25 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather. 11.30 **FILM: 'DEADLINE.'** Humphrey Bogart.

6.50 **FILM: 'MARACAIBO.'** Cornel Wild, Jean Wallace. 8.20 **POLICE.** 8.25 **COMEDIANS.** 9.00 **THRILLER: 'Possession.'** With John Carson, Joanna Dunham. 10.15 **NEWS FROM ITN.** 10.25 **UPSTAIRS, DOWNSTAIRS.** Magic Casements. 11.25 **AQUARIUS.** This Was Home. 12.10 **PRAYER.** 12.15 **JIMMY STEWART SHOW.** Love in a Briefcase.



**BBC 2. 11.30 Humphrey Bogart.**

**ITV**

9.00 Time off. Farmhouse kitchen. 9.30 Exploring mind. 9.55 Sesame street. 10.55 Cartoon. 11.05 Tom foolery. 11.30 Partridge family. 12.00 Flaxton boys. 12.30 News. 12.35 World of sport. 12.40 On the ball. 1.05 International sports special. 1.20 ITV seven. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Redcar. 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Doncaster. 3.10 International sports special. 3.50 Results, scores, news. 4.00 International wrestling. 4.50 Results service. 5.10 News. 5.15 Doctor in charge. 5.50 Mike and Bernie show.

6.50 **FILM: 'MARACAIBO.'** Cornel Wild, Jean Wallace. 8.20 **POLICE.** 8.25 **COMEDIANS.** 9.00 **THRILLER: 'Possession.'** With John Carson, Joanna Dunham. 10.15 **NEWS FROM ITN.** 10.25 **UPSTAIRS, DOWNSTAIRS.** Magic Casements. 11.25 **AQUARIUS.** This Was Home. 12.10 **PRAYER.** 12.15 **JIMMY STEWART SHOW.** Love in a Briefcase.

**REGIONAL TV**

**CHANNEL:** 11.40 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 **Film: 'Hurricane Smith.'** 8.00 Mike and Bernie show. 9.00 London. 10.05 Scientists. 11.10 Spyforce. 12.05 Weather. **WESTWARD.** As Channel except: 9.55 Take better photographs. 10.20 Exploring mind. 10.45 Survival. 11.10 Cartoon. 11.35 Gus Honeybun. 12.05 Song of glory. 12.10 Weather. **SOUTHERN:** 9.15 Exploring minds. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.10 At your service. 10.35 Wildlife theatre. 11.05 Stingray. 11.35 Cowboy in

Africa. 12.25 Weather. 12.30 London. 5.15 Elephant boy. 5.50 Mike and Bernie show. 6.50 **Film: 'Among Vultures.'** 8.30 On the buses. 9.00 London. 11.25 News. 11.30 Man in a suitcase. 12.25 Weather. Guideline. **HARLECH:** 9.00 London. 9.55 Hammy Hamster. 10.10 Sesame street. 11.10 Osmonds. 11.35 Tarzan. 2.30 London. 5.20 It takes a thief. 6.15 **Film: 'An American Guerrilla in the Philippines.'** 8.00 Mike and Bernie show. 9.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.30 Weather. **HTV Cymru/Wales as above except:** 5.20 Merrie melodies. 5.45-6.15 Sion a sian. **ATV MIDLANDS:** 9.15 Exploring minds. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.10 Skippy. 10.35 Jackson five. 11.00 **Film: 'Living It Up.'** 12.30 London. 5.29 Bonanza. 6.20 **Film: 'The Karate Killers.'** 8.00 Mike and Bernie show. 9.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.40 Stories worth telling. Weather. **ULSTER:** 10.40 Look up. 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Survival. 12.30 London. 5.15 Sport. 5.45 Who do you do? 6.15 **Film: 'The Frogmen.'** 8.00 Mike and Bernie show. 9.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Kreskin. 11.35 Branded. 12.00 Easter eve. **YORKSHIRE:** 9.15 Looking at... 9.40 Foreign flavour. 10.10 Nanny and the professor. 10.35 Elephant boy. 11.05 **Film: 'Mr Belvedere Rings the Bell.'** 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 **Film: 'Shark.'** 8.00 Mike and Bernie show. 9.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Weather. **GRANADA:** 9.15 Exploring mind. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.05 Play the game. 10.35 Sesame street. 11.35 Follyfoot. 12.00 Huckleberry Finn. 12.30 London. 5.15 Protectors. 5.50 Mike and Bernie show. 6.50 **Film: 'Smashing Time.'** 8.30 Who do you do? 9.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 **Film: 'The Saint in New York.'** 12.30 Seaway. **TYNE TEES:** 9.15 Wild life theatre. 9.40 Foreign flavour. 10.10 Tomfoolery. 10.35 Joe 90. 11.05 **Film: 'Back Room Boy.'** 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 **Film: 'Shark.'** 8.00 Mike and Bernie show. 9.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Lectern. **SCOTTISH:** 9.15 Exploring minds. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.10 Curly and coconut on holiday. 10.20 Pebbles and Bamm Bamm. 11.05 Osmonds. 11.30 Dick Van Dyke. 12.00 Cavalcade. 12.30 London. 5.15 Partridge family. 5.50 Mike and Bernie show. 6.50 **Film: 'Escape From East Berlin.'** 8.30 On the buses. 9.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Late call. 11.15 Name of the game. **GRAMPIAN:** 11.15 HR Pufnstuf. 11.45 Ron and friends. 12.30 London. 5.15 Who do you do? 5.45 Sky's the limit. 6.15 **Film: 'Geronimo.'** 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Hawaii five-o. 12.05 Frighteners.

**SUNDAY TV**

**BBC 1**

9.00 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 9.30 Repondez s'il vous plait. 10.30 Morning service. 11.30 The witnesses. 11.55 Urbi et orbi. 12.25 Picture taking. 12.50 Farming. 1.15 Made in Britain. 1.29 News. 1.30 Along the river. 1.45 Animal game. 2.15 Song of Britain. 2.45 **Film: 'Wichita.'** Joel McCrae, Vera Miles, Lloyd Bridges. 4.05 Easter Parade from Battersea Park. 4.30 Easter international meeting at the All England Jumping Course, Hickstead. 5.20 The new road. 6.05 **NEWS.** Weather. 6.15 **TOMORROW IS YOURS.** 6.45 **EASTER SONGS OF PRAISE.** 7.25 **MORECAMBE AND WISE SHOW.** Guests Glenda Jackson, Jack Jones, Vera Lynn, Pete Murray. 8.25 **OWEN MD.** Water Under the Bridge. New series. 9.25 **FILM: 'ALFIE.'** Michael Caine. 11.15 **WHAT COLOUR IS THE WIND?** 12.05 **Weather.**

**BBC 2**

5.25 Horizon. The Man Who Painted Caves in France 12,000 Years Ago. 6.15 **NEWS SUMMARY.** 7.00 **EL GRECO.** Award winning film about the great painter. 7.25 **THE WORLD ABOUT US.** Cerro Torre: Rape of a Mountain? 8.15 **THE BREAKING.** Schooling of an Arab stallion. 8.25 **SEVEN OF ONE.** Ronnie Barker. 8.55 **OISIN.** Film produced by the Department of Lands of Ireland for European Conservation Year. 9.15 **THEY SOLD A MILLION.** The Young Generation and Vince Hill with Vera Lynn and Russ Conway. 10.00 **AWAY FROM IT ALL.** The Safe House. With Derek Godfrey, Heather Sears. 10.50 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather. 10.55 **SIX HEALTHY ENGLISHMEN.** The King's Singers in a programme by Vittoria, Carver, Gershwin and others. 11.50 **UP SUNDAY.**

**ITV**

9.30 Easter communion. 10.30 UFO. 11.30 **Film: 'Tarzan's Fight for Life.'** Gordon Scott. 1.00 Thunderbirds. 1.50 Look up. 2.15 Big match. 3.15 O'Hara —US Treasury. 4.15 Junior police five. 4.25 Golden shot. 5.20 Scientists. 6.05 **NEWS.** 6.15 **ARGUMENT.** 7.00 **STARS ON SUNDAY.** 7.25 **ON THE BUSES.** The Allowance. 7.55 **FILM: 'All My Darling Daughters.'** Robert Young, Raymond Massey, Eve Arden, Darleen Carr, Judy Strangis, Sharon Gless, Fawne Harriman. 9.15 **NEWS FROM ITN.** 9.30 **PLAY: 'Long Day's Journey Into Night.'** National Theatre production of Eugene O'Neill's play. With Laurence Olivier. 12.30 **PRAYER.**



**BBC 1 at 8.25 p.m. OWEN MD. A new series 'Water Under the Bridge' Episode One.**

**REGIONAL TV**

**CHANNEL:** 11.40 **Film: 'Tarzan and the She-Devil.'** 2.13 Weather. 2.15 London. 3.15 **Film: 'Escape in the Sun.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **Film: 'He Ran All the Way.'** 9.15 London. 12.30 Epilogue. Weather. **WESTWARD.** As Channel except: 9.30 London. 10.30 Sesame street. 11.25 Gus Honeybun. 11.40 **Film: 'Tarzan and the She Devil.'** 1.00 Talking hands. 1.15 Pacemakers. 1.25 Dick Van Dye. 1.55 Acres for profit. 12.30 Song. 12.35 Weather. **SOUTHERN:** 9.30 London. 10.30 Farm progress. 10.55 Weather. 11.00 World War I. 11.30 **Film: 'Three On a Spree.'** 1.00 Grasshopper Island. 1.20 Survival. 1.50 Jimmy Stewart. 2.15 London. 3.15 University challenge. 3.45 Little goldfish. 3.50 Golden shot. 4.45 Scientists. 5.30 News. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.25 Who do you do? 7.55 **Film: 'And the Same to You.'** 9.15 London. 12.30 Weather. Guideline. **HARLECH:** 9.30 London. 10.40 Farming. 11.10 Angling. 11.40 Mahler concert. 12.50 University challenge. 1.20 Drive-in. 1.50 Love. American style. 2.15 London. 3.15 **Film: 'Congratulations, It's a Boy.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **Film: 'Dilemma.'** 9.15 London. 12.30 Weather. **HTV CYMRU/Wales as above except:** 6.15 No small change. 6.40-7.00 Llusern. **ATV MIDLANDS:** 9.30 London. 10.30 Camping and caravanning. 11.00 Farming. 11.30 **Film: 'The Miracle of Fatima.'** 1.00 Randall and Hopkirk. 2.00 Soccer. 3.00 **Film: 'Coast of Skeletons.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boy. 6.05 London. 7.55 **Film: 'Kung Fu.'** 9.15 London.

**ULSTER:** 9.30-10.30 London. 11.40 Mahler. 1.00 Exploring mind. 1.30 Take better photographs. 1.55 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 2.15 London. 3.15 **Film: 'Ride 'Em, Cowboy.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **Film: 'The Deadly Dream.'** 9.15 London. 12.30 Easter day. **YORKSHIRE:** 9.20 Chess. 9.30 London. 10.30 Pipet and his friends. 10.35 Untamed world. 11.00 Odd couple. 11.30 **Film: 'Thunderhead.'** 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Country calendar. 1.55 Soccer. 2.50 **Film: 'One of Our Aircraft is Missing.'** 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **Film: 'The Longest Night.'** 9.15 London. 12.30 Weather. **GRANADA:** 9.30 London. 10.30 Cartoon. 1.45 **Film: 'The Bells of Saint Mary's.'** 12.55 Saint. 1.55 I dream of Jeannie. 2.25 Football. 3.20 **Film: 'Dance Hall.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **Film: 'All My Darling Daughters.'** 9.15 London. **TYNE TEES:** 9.20 Chess. 9.30 London. 10.30 Jobs around the house. 11.00 Chicago teddy bears. 11.30 Animated classics. 12.30 Lidsville. 1.00 Farming. 1.25 World War I. 1.50 Where the jobs are. 1.55 Big match. 2.50 **Film: 'One of Our Aircraft is Missing.'** 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **Film: 'Man on a String.'** 9.15 London. 12.30 Lectern. **SCOTTISH:** 9.30 London. 10.30 World War I. 10.55 Women only. 11.30 **Film: 'Thunderhead.'** 1.00 Champions. 2.00 Sport. 3.25 **Film: 'Strong Room.'** 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.25 Doctor in charge. 7.55 **Film: 'Murder by Contract.'** 9.15 London. 12.30 Late call. **GRAMPIAN:** 12.00 Farm progress. 1.00 Exploring mind. 1.30 Take better photographs. 2.00 Sport. 3.25 **Film: 'The Impersonator.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **Film: 'The Naked Street.'** 9.15 London.



## A special correspondent looks at the NUT conference in Scarborough

**AS DELEGATES** meet in Scarborough this weekend at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers (NUT), they are faced with two great dangers.

- The Communist Party-led executive is recommending that their union becomes part of the corporate pay law set-up of the Tory government; and
- It is preparing to trample on union democracy.

The capitulation to the Tories by the right-wing and Stalinists on the executive takes place at a time when teachers' living standards are being slashed by inflation caused by the ever-deepening crisis of capitalist economy internationally.

Inflation of food prices, fares, rents and mortgage rates force many young teachers to live from hand to mouth.

At the same time, Education Secretary Margaret Thatcher's circular 7/73 on non-university education threatens to reduce the number of people entering teaching by 40 per cent, which will mean larger classes and worse working conditions.

The record balance of trade deficit for March and the fall in the value of the pound can only increase the Tory government's determination to cut teachers' living standards by involving the union leadership in the Pay Board set-up and by forcing them to police their own members.

The executive has accepted the government's norm under Phase Two of £1 plus 4 per cent in the form of accepting the global sum of £52.03m in place of the £170m claim.

They now see their task as one of administering this offer in the form of a flat-rate increase of £127 for most teachers, £135 to £170 for heads and deputy heads and a points system which determines the number of posts above Scale 1 in each school.

### Set aside

On the London allowance, they have set aside £250,000 of the global sum and are going to the Pay Board with the Burnham management.

The claim works out at 6.5 per cent, whereas retail prices have risen 8.2 per cent.

The executive refusal to take part in the national one-day protest strike called by the TUC for May 1 further confirms the leadership's willingness to maintain its relationship with Thatcher and Heath.

The other side of this open collaboration is the determined drive against democracy within the union.

Over the year since the last conference, the executive has closed down the Young Teachers' Annual Conference and Young Teachers' Advisory Committee in a bid to stifle opposition to

## Pay Board

## and witch-hunt threat to teachers

its policies from the most militant section.

More sinister than this, however, is the attack on militant teachers in London after the executive provoked a situation at the Central Halls, Westminster, on March 1 by stifling discussion on the campaign for the increase in the London allowance.

President-elect and a leading Stalinist Max Morris spearheaded the witch-hunt by ranting in the capitalist Press about 'planned disruption by Trotskyites, International Socialists and the Social-



Max Morris... sharpening witch-hunting knives.

ist Labour League—and a lot of them were not teachers'.

This had been followed up by a complaint of unprofessional conduct against Fred Scott, Eric Porter and David Whiteley of the Wandsworth Association and threats of expulsion.

As a further blow at union members' rights, the executive is to move a declaration at the conference: 'That no constituent association or division of the union members or member thereof shall organize or engage in strike or industrial action without prior approval of the executive.'

The reformists, Stalinists and protest politics in this period of unprecedented economic crisis have been exposed as bankrupt. And the sell-outs of recent years have prepared the ground for the outright capitulation of the right-wing leadership, aided and abetted by willing Stalinists.

As far back as the 1969 campaign for the interim award, Max Morris declared that the union would fight for the full £135, but refused to confront the Prices and Incomes Act and Harold Wilson's Labour government. The campaign was limited to half-day strikes and fortnight strikes in selected areas.

Through this protest campaign, teachers were able to force the government to concede £120 instead of the £68.50 offered. But so much for Morris' assertion that the leadership would fight for the full claim.

With the election in June 1970 of a Tory government determined to solve the crisis of their system at the expense of the working class, the open bankruptcy of Stalinism and reformism became more and more exposed.

Starting with a claim for 37 per cent, the executive slashed it to 15 per cent before any action had been taken. At the 1971 conference, Joe Finch, a leading Stalinist, allowed the executive a free hand in negotiations by saying that the conference should 'support such further action as the executive thought necessary'.

In May it accepted a 10 per cent arbitration award.

Again in 1972, an arbitrated award of 13.7 per cent was accepted with a desertion of the basic scales in favour of the employers' multi-scale payment system.

Morris, who in 1969 had pro-

posed a resolution at conference proposing no retreat from the basic scale, was proposing five scales, while the revisionist 'Rank-and-File' group was proposing four.

Collaboration with the Tories' Pay Board was proposed at last year's conference, where Thatcher was the guest speaker.

Although there was a vote for de-registering from the Industrial Relations Act, through the wheelings and dealings of the Stalinists and revisionists, an amendment which would have committed the executive firmly to de-registration was dropped by the International Socialists, allowing the executive to reconsider the position.

It was but a short step from inviting Thatcher to the conference to acceptance of the Tories' Phase Two offer and the Pay Board under the microscope of protest over the London allowance.

Even in that campaign, for all Morris's demagoguery about Thatcher, the hard-hearted woman, he always maintained that the allowance was a 'special case' agreed to before Phase One. He never took up a principled opposition to the state pay laws.

The revisionists supplemented Morris by their calls for 'militancy' and their refusal to press the executive to demand the TUC to call a General Strike to make the Tory government resign.

### Diversions

Even as Morris prepared the witch-hunting knives against their own supporters, they refused to take up a fight against the executive and its capitulation to the Tories. Instead they set up diversions, such as the ad hoc committee in London, which would organize ever more militant action.

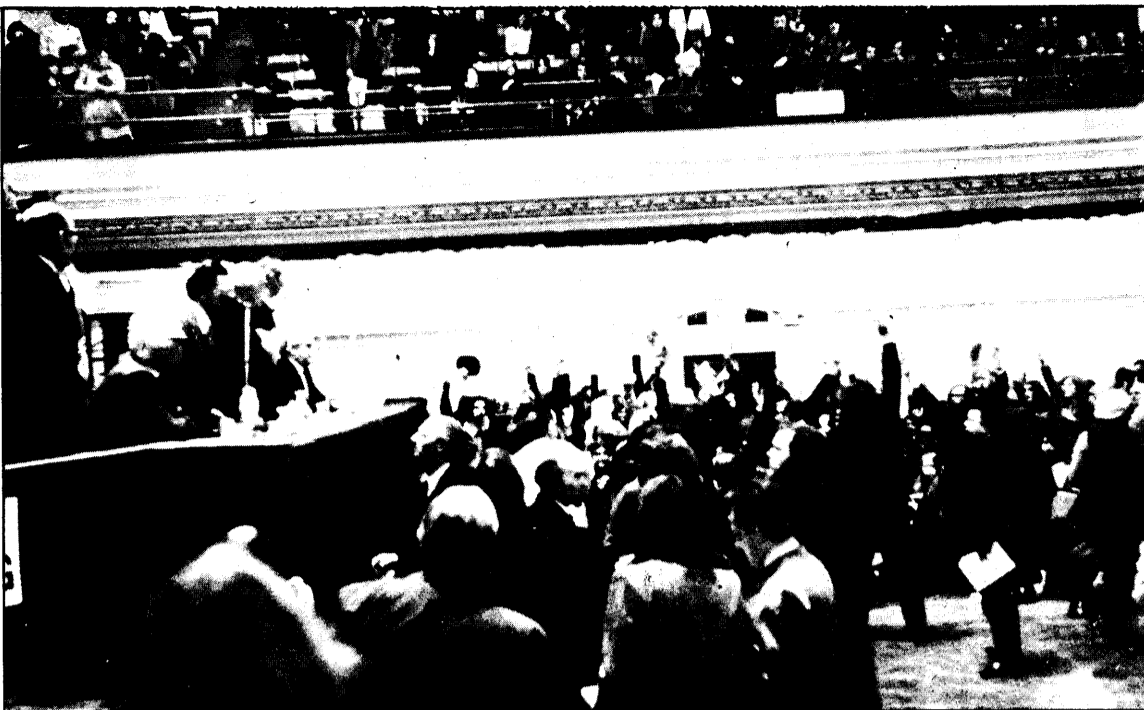
Teachers who have had their living standards cut by the latest sell-out will be forced into struggle once more in order to prevent themselves being engulfed in poverty.

If they are to win in future struggles, then they must draw several important lessons.

THE TORIES cannot be forced to retreat through protest actions. They can only be forced to resign through the mobilization of the strength of the whole working class in extended General Strike action.

THE STALINISTS represent a counter-revolutionary force, which will police the unions under a Tory corporate state to help the Kremlin bureaucrats maintain peaceful co-existence with the Tories.

THE REVISIONISTS will try to provide a cover for the Stalinists by organizing strength-sapping protests, which divert the membership from the main political tasks. At the same time all NUT members must come to their defence. Notwithstanding



our differences with IS, the ATUA and SLL members will be the most consistent and uncompromising defenders of the victims of the right-wing Stalinist witch-hunt.

In the real, day-to-day fight in defence of their living standards and the education system, teachers must help through the All Trades Unions Alliance to build a revolutionary alternative to the reformist and Stalinist cancer which threatens the NUT.

Only the SLL offers a policy and perspective which can smash Stalinism and defend the basic democratic rights of teachers.

#### SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MEETINGS

Make Scanlon retract!  
No collaboration with the Industrial Relations Act!

No acceptance of Phase Two!

Force the Tories to resign!

Build the revolutionary party!

#### South London

TUESDAY APRIL 24,  
8 p.m.

Clapham Manor Baths,  
Clapham Manor Street,  
SW4

#### North London

WEDNESDAY APRIL 25  
8 p.m.

Woodlands Hall,  
Crown Street,  
Acton, W.3.

#### East London

SUNDAY APRIL 29  
7.30 p.m.

Abbey Hall, Axe Street  
(Behind Barking  
town hall)

#### Luton

FRIDAY APRIL 27  
8 p.m.

Recreation Centre,  
Old Bedford Road

#### Liverpool

Transform the SLL into  
the revolutionary party

MONDAY APRIL 23,  
7.30 p.m.

'The Mona', James St  
(Entrance at back in  
Moor St)

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## ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

**SLOUGH:** Wednesday April 25, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Farnham Road. 'TUC must call a General Strike to make the Tories resign'.

**HACKNEY:** Wednesday April 25, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Economic Crisis and the Rising Cost of Living'.

**CROYDON:** Thursday April 26, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road. 'Marxism and the trade unions'.

**WILLESDEN:** Thursday April 26, 8 p.m. Brent Labour and Trades Hall, Willesden High Road, N.W.10. 'Build Councils of Action'.

**HOLLOWAY:** Thursday April 26, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road. 'The economic crisis and the rising cost of living'.

**HEMEL HEMPSTEAD:** Monday April 30, 8 p.m. Room 2, Adeyfield Hall, Queens Square. 'Defend Basic Democratic Rights'.

**EAST LONDON:** Monday April 30, 8 p.m. Bromley Public Hall, Bow Road, E.3. All out May 1! Force the TUC to call a General Strike!

**WANDSWORTH:** Monday April 30, 8 p.m. 'Kings Arms', High Street, S.W.18. 'Trotskyism and Stalinism'.

**SOUTHALL:** Wednesday May 2, 8 p.m. Southall Library, Osterley Park Road. 'Report back from May Day'.

**WALTHAMSTOW:** Wednesday May 2, 8 p.m. 'The Bell', Hoe Street. 'Report back from May Day'.

**WEMBLEY:** Wednesday May 2, 8 p.m. Copland School, High Road. 'Report Back from May Day'.

**WOOLWICH:** Wednesday May 2, 8 p.m. 'The Castle', Powis Street, S.E.18. 'Report back from May Day'.

**BRIXTON:** Monday May 7, 8 p.m. Control Room, Brixton Training Centre. 'Report back from May Day'.

**LEWISHAM:** Monday May 7, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club, opp. New Cross Station. 'The role of the TUC in the fight against the Tories'.

**BATTERSEA:** Tuesday May 8, 8 p.m. 'Nags Head', cnr. Wandsworth Road and North Street. 'Report back from May Day'.

**TONBRIDGE:** Wednesday April 25, 8 p.m. 'The Foresters', Quarry Hill Road. 'Make Scanlon retract. No collaboration with the Pay Board'.

**DERBY:** Thursday April 26, 7.30 p.m. Branch Room, National Society of Metal Mechanics, 15 Charnwood Street.

**GLASGOW (Engineers' and Shipyard Workers' meeting):** Saturday April 28, 10 a.m. Room 1, Partick Burgh Hall. 'Make Scanlon retract'.

**SHEFFIELD:** Wednesday May 2, 7.30 p.m. 'Grapes Inn', Trippett Lane.



# 'Free expression' a mockery in Ulster poll

FOUR leading Republicans have been arrested in Belfast—only a week after Ulster Republican Clubs were given the Tory go-ahead to contest this summer's elections.

Among them was Mr Malachy McGurran, chairman of the Republican Clubs' Ulster executive.

The three others were named as Brian Brennan, Martin Lynch and Bobby McKnight.

McGurran is still being questioned by police.

A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association claimed recent moves by the security forces were making a mockery of Westminster's granting of 'free expression' in the elections.

Provisional Sinn Fein, although illegal, has opened an office in Belfast intended as a centre for its Ulster groups.

There is speculation that Tory Ulster boss William Whitelaw may allow the premises to remain open, particularly if they point to the Provisionals' involvement in electoral politics.

The Official IRA is to continue its support for a political rather

than a military campaign, the party said yesterday in an Easter statement.

Anthony McDowell (13), died when gunmen opened fire on an army post in the Ardoyne district of Belfast.

Mrs Bridget McCann, who is pregnant, was seriously injured during an exchange of fire between troops and gunmen in the Lower Falls.

Residents in the Ardoyne say trouble there has been caused by stationing the hated red beret parachute regiment at an old mill in the area.

The Third Battalion the Parachute Regiment has been criticized from all sides since it moved in a few weeks ago and its hardline methods have upset the entire community.

**AND THE  
TORIES  
WANT**

# ULSTER LAWS

# SWITCH TO BRITAIN

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

TORY MINISTERS are treating the repressive legal system now being set up in Northern Ireland as a possible blueprint to deal with future unrest in Britain.

They will investigate how the machinery works in practice to see whether it can be used in this country during industrial and political unrest.

The new Northern Ireland laws include sweeping measures which allow:

- Abolition of trial by jury for people charged with serious offences.
- Twenty-eight days detention before trial by judge only.
- The use of written police statements as evidence and the use of anonymous witnesses.

## Innocence

Other provisions reverse the traditional right of innocence until proven guilty. People picked up for gun charges must prove in closed court that they knew nothing of weapons.

Many workers still have the impression that these measures are restricted to Northern Ireland. They are, but only for the present. But there are now advance plans to bring Ulster methods to Britain.

The Ministry of Defence and the Home Office are working with the recently-established special state of

Emergency Command on contingency plans involving Ulster-type legislation and methods.

An expert of this murky area of state repression commented this week:

'These things go in waves of fashion. You find now that everyone is an anti-terrorist.'

He was commenting on the startling admission by a Tory junior Defence Minister over 'anti-terrorist units' in Britain.

In answer to a question on such units, Peter Blaker, an under-secretary at the Ministry of Defence told Parliament:

'As far as the army is concerned, there have been no proposals for a special anti-terrorist unit as such, but there has been a good deal of contingency planning with which my Department has been associated.'

The Defence Ministry was tight-lipped about just what kind of planning was underway.

'We cannot add anything to what the Minister has already told parliament,' a spokesman said.

It is known, however, that an area of great interest is the link up between the police force and the army in actions against the

'terrorists', the left and even militant trade unionists.

One well-aided theory is the possibility of army and Special Branch infiltration of organizations to provoke activities which lead to arrests. Information is then passed on to the special police force units.

These ideas were given a new life recently after the recent London bomb explosions which took place in mysterious circumstances. Almost nothing has been heard about the ten people arrested in connection with this provocation.

## Elevated

The high-ranking military brains who are the experts in this field, particularly Brigadier Frank Kitson, now head of the British Infantry School at Warminster have been elevated to top positions in the establishment.

Their views—once considered 'cranky'—are now in great vogue in the Tory Ministries.

This evidence builds up to one inescapable conclusion—Ulster repression is well on its way in Britain.



Kitson . . . 'Cranky' views now welcome in Establishment.

The ruling class leaders know they will have to put down large-scale unrest as the crisis gets worse. And they know they will need extraordinary powers and methods to do it.

Now we are seeing the test run of this kind of official terror.

Not one leader of the labour movement is exposing this extremely dangerous development.

On the contrary, the vast bulk of Labour Party MPs supported in principle the Ulster laws on Tuesday.

These men are leading the working class to the worst oppression in the history of capitalism.

It is entirely the duty of Socialist Labour League members to warn the working class of the dangers and to rally all trade unionists in a mass campaign to remove the Tories and defend democratic rights.

## Food prices rise four times more than pay

THE MARCH index just issued by the Department of Employment shows that food prices were 1.9 per cent up on the previous month. Fresh foods, particularly eggs, bacon, tomatoes and onions, showed the biggest increase.

The price index for all items went up to 173.4 points—an increase of 8.2 per cent over the year since March 1972.

Since the 1970 General Election, the food price index has gone up by 32.1 per cent, but the rate of increase has accelerated since the state pay laws were introduced in November. It is now running at a rate of increase of around 25 to 26 per cent increase a year.

The Tory laws restricting wage increases to £1 plus 4 per cent means that wages can only go up at a rate of 6 to 7 per cent.

This is Tory policy in action—to push up basic food prices some four times as much as wages can rise. Further conflict is inevitable as working-class resistance grows to this severe reduction in living standards.

TUC general secretary Victor Feather and shadow Minister for Agriculture, Norman Buchan, have appealed to the Tories to keep prices down. These appeals against deliberate Tory policies are useless. Only the mobilization of the working class to force the Tories to resign can end the widening gap between wages and prices.

## NIXON MAY BE FORCED TO RESIGN

FROM PAGE 1

Nixon's enemies are asking if he was involved in the plot and whether he organized the cover-up. There can only be two explanations.

EITHER the President is the most ignorant man in the White House with no control whatsoever over his staff

OR he is up to his neck in the scandal.

Whatever the explanation, this is the most serious challenge to his position since he was elected.

The two American political parties are run entirely on business lines receiving million dollar hand-outs from big business and the crime syndicates.

They then pay back these favours by bestowing office

on their supporters or passing legislation favourable to American industry and crime.

The Watergate affair has stampeded the Republican Party bosses.

They fear it will lead to big losses in local elections, damaging their grip on political patronage and therefore hit their pockets.

More important, this cesspool of corruption has been uncovered at a time of great crisis for the American ruling class.

The record inflation has led to a wave of prices demonstrations by workers.

The Watergate affair will not encourage them to moderate their own wage demands.

Nixon's crisis is labour's opportunity.

It opens the way to a campaign within the unions to force a General Election and to the construction of a Labour Party to clear out the Democratic and Republican gang.

to transform the Socialist Labour League into the revolutionary party.

Workers Press must be at the centre of this struggle.

Now let's press ahead as never before.

Workers Press  
April Appeal Fund  
186a Clapham High Street  
London SW4 7UG

## APRIL FUND NOW £608.41

AT LAST, a change. Our post so far raised £161.04 bringing our total up to £608.41. Let's keep it up. Make sure we raise our £1,750 target in good time.

We are sure you will do it. The magnificent support we have so far received for our Party Building Fund shows the enormous determination that exists

## Quit EEC—call

THE SCOTTISH TUC has called on the next Labour government to withdraw Britain from the Common Market.

On the final day of its Congress in Aberdeen, the STUC supported Labour's continued boycott of all EEC institutions and called for Britain's Market membership to be made an issue in the next General Election.

Delegates also called overwhelmingly for the STUC to secure a complete withdrawal of labour by all Scottish trade unionists on May Day in opposition to the Tory pay laws.

Mick McGahey, Scottish NUM president, said: 'There will not be a pit working in Scotland on May 1.'

Congress repeated its complete opposition to the Industrial Relations Act. Treasurer Alex Kitson said the STUC would be satisfied by nothing less than its complete repeal.

## BRIEFLY • BRIEFLY • BRIEFLY

A SACKING at Ford, Halewood, Liverpool, brought assembly line production to a halt on the last shift before the Easter holiday. About 100 men walked out and hundreds more were laid off. The body stamping and transmission plants continued working. The man was sacked for refusing to do a job that was not on his work standard.

EQUITY, the actors' union, has been asked by its General Council not to strike with the rest of the trade union movement on May Day in protest against the government's pay laws. This is in line with the leadership's registration under the Industrial Relations Act which caused them to be expelled from the TUC, and their acceptance of wage-cuts under the pay laws.

THE TORIES have rejected calls for all kidney machines and disabled people's chairs to be zero-rated for VAT.

ATTEMPTS to recover the remaining six mine-workers' bodies entombed in the Flockton seam 700 feet underground at Lofthouse colliery, Wakefield, have been halted. Only one body has been recovered since seven miners were trapped on March 21 when thousands of gallons of water and sludge rushed into the seam from old workings.

A CLAIM for £5.64 a week increase for 8,000 glassworkers has been submitted to Pilkington's by the General and Municipal Workers' Union. Industrial officer David Warburton said £3.24 was needed to compensate for the increased cost of living and an additional £2.40 to bring rates into line with comparable firms.