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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

We are not the Poulsons, Lambtons and Jellicoes of this world . . . We call on the trade union movement and the working people of this country to come to our defence — 'Shrewsbury 24' defendant



Demonstrators outside the court yesterday.

FROM STEPHEN JOHNS IN SHREWSBURY

BUILDING TRADE workers on trial for conspiracy yesterday called on the whole working class to come to their defence.

In dramatic statements read out at the end of committal proceedings at Shrewsbury magistrates' court, they accused the Tory government of launching 'a dirty political trial' aimed at 'smashing the trade union movement'.

The 24 accused, who are charged under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act (1875), were sent for jury trial at the Shrewsbury Crown Court. Pleas to move the case to Mold were rejected. This will mean many of the men will have to give up their jobs and live in Shrewsbury.

Defendant Arthur Murray denounced the trial and said it was politically inspired.

'This is a savage attack, an attempt to bankrupt the whole trade union movement,' he said to cheers.

'We are not the Poulsons, Lambtons and Jellicoes of this world and we refuse to conform to this dirty political trial. We call on the trade union movement and the working people of this country to come to our defence.'

Defiant

Mr Murray's defiant words were echoed by other defendants.

Dennis Warren said: 'We are charged with conspiracy but we are the victims of a greater conspiracy by the employers and the Tory government, the police and the courts to stop the working class people fighting for social and economic justice.'

'We will not be intimidated by the lackeys of the Tory government,' he added to more cheers from the packed public gallery.

Report

At yesterday's hearing, the fourth so far, reporting restrictions were lifted for the first time by request of the defendants.

John Carpenter, another of the accused, said the charges had been made after the building trade employers had sent a report on militants to the Department of Public Prosecutions.

'I would like to say to the Press of this country and the Press of the world and to everyone who earns a living that the charges put against us are a complete fabrication inspired by the employers and the Tory Party of this country.'

The Crown Court trial is

expected in October and will clearly assume a tremendous political importance. It will be a decisive airing of the new moods of hostility among police and government circles to picketing and other forms of trade union activity.

Outside the Shrewsbury court about 200 demonstrators watched by as many police declared their solidarity with the 24.

Contingents included shipyard workers from the Upper Clyde, building workers from Merseyside,

Wigan, Birmingham, Swansea, Manchester and Rotherham. The All Trades Unions Alliance brought a 40-strong delegation from London and a 10-strong delegation from Merseyside.

At a mass meeting after the hearing calls were made for a mass campaign to free the 24 and a general strike to get the Tory government out. The demonstrators marched off after the meeting chanting, 'General Strike, Tories Out!' Another demonstration is to be held in Mold, Flintshire, on June 26.

Miners must fight for new leaders

See pp 6 & 7

MINERS will endorse the statement of Scottish NUM president Mick McGahey that the TUC leaders should stop negotiating with Heath. But it is not enough to stop the talks.

What is needed is the mobilization of the working class round a socialist programme to force the Tories to resign. This is left out by McGahey, a leading Communist Party member.

The Scottish NUM conference yesterday called for wage increases ranging from £5 to £13 a week. It wants a £35 minimum for surface workers, £40 for underground workers and £45 for certain specialized grades.

And the South Wales miners' conference last month called unanimously for £50 a week for all men conditioned to power loading and the third wage structure, £43 for day-wage men underground and £41 for surface workers.

Industrial action

The conference declared that failure to meet this claim should be met by industrial action.

These proposals will be submitted to the NUM's national conference next month.

But both McGahey and Emyln Jenkins, who wrote on the wage claim in yesterday's 'Morning Star' are members of the union's national executive committee.

This NEC is continuing its talks with the Coal Board on a productivity deal tied to output per man shift. The Coal Board is an agency of the Tory government.

Yet the NUM leadership is negotiating for a productivity deal which it hopes will be acceptable within the limits of Phase Three of the Tory State Pay Laws—the very subject of the talks which McGahey says the TUC should break off!

McGahey's left talk, reflects, in a distorted way, the pressure of the working class which wants a real fight for wages.

This involves a conflict with the Heath government, as it did during the miners' strike of 1972.

It poses again the question of the nature of the trade union leadership.

The union leaders, right, 'left' and Stalinist, have shown that they will lead no fight to defeat the government.

The central task, therefore, is the construction of a revolutionary leadership in the unions.

That is the purpose of the policy statement of the Miners' Section of the All Trades Unions Alliance, which we publish today on our centre pages.

'A DIRTY POLITICAL TRIAL'

Dollar is at all-time low

THE DOLLAR plummeted to an all-time low in terms of marks yesterday. At the daily afternoon fixing at the Frankfurt foreign exchange market it was set at 2.5700 marks.

The previous all-time low was 2.5750 marks on June 5.

There has been a frantic rush out of dollars and large-scale buying of marks and gold since President Nixon's economic speech on Wednesday.

Yesterday the gold price reached \$122 in Zurich and at the afternoon fixing in London it was set at \$120 an ounce.

Nixon's package of economic measures was judged to be completely

inadequate by European bankers.

They have been left alone to fight the flood of dollars in Europe.

SOUTH AFRICAN court has found Alexandre Moumbaris, John Hosey and four others guilty of charges under the Terrorism Act. They face sentences ranging from five years' jail to the death penalty. They were accused of conspiracy to incite violent revolution.

PILKINGTON Brothers, the St Helens glass firm, yesterday reported a jump of more than £15m to £33.8m in pre-tax profits.

Workers growing wary of Peronism

FORMER Argentine dictator Juan Peron will fly into the Ezeiza International Airport near Buenos Aires next Wednesday after an 18 years' exile. A massive crowd of 3 million is expected to greet him.

Peron will be accompanied by the new President, Hector Campora, who went to Franco's Spain on an official visit to meet his chief and escort him home.

In line with Peron's policies when in power, Campora has not been slow to place the Argentine firmly on the corporatist road.

The right-wing bureaucrats of the Peronist unions (CGT) have hastened to make an agreement with the employers' federation with the blessing of the government and in support of its economic policy.

Called the 'Act of National Commitment', it is designed to tie the working-class hand-and-foot to the corporate state. It is part of the 'social truce' intended to suppress the class struggle in the same way that Peron did when he was in power and in accordance with a worked out theory of class-collaboration.

After the period of euphoria following Campora's inauguration, with the release of political prisoners and the army taking a back seat, there comes the rude awakening. Many Peronist workers are beginning to wonder what they have let themselves in for.

The pill is being sugared by a long overdue, but totally inadequate wage increase and a minimum wage law. This will do little to improve workers' living standards which have been severely cut by the galloping inflation of the past two years.

Official figures show that the share of wages in the national income has fallen from 47.7 per cent in 1955 to 36 per cent last year. The government fears that wage increases will be followed by still more inflation.

A wave of occupations of factories, institutes and administrative buildings has been taking place which the government claims are part of the 'national reconstruction' movement. While in some cases the CGT bureaucracy has been able to prevent things from getting out of hand, there are increasing signs of revolutionary action by the workers.

Even the return of Peron, and the wave of enthusiasm which the regime has planned to accompany it, cannot disguise the reality of the crisis.



You know Leonid old buddy, at a time like this you really find out who your friends are.

Brezhnev ... 'It would be indecent to raise Watergate'

The Kremlin comes to Nixon's rescue

LEONID BREZHNEV'S visit to Washington next week demonstrates emphatically the desire of the Soviet bureaucracy to make a deal with imperialism at the expense of the working class.

Brezhnev has told US reporters in Moscow that he does not intend to bring any pressures on President Nixon during their talks. 'I do not intend to refer to that [Watergate] matter. It would be completely indecent for me to refer to it ... My attitude towards Mr Nixon is one of very great respect,' he said.

Nixon is using Kremlin support to detract attention both from Watergate and from his inability to control the dollar crisis. In his speech on the latest economic measures, he promised the American public that out of the

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

meetings with Brezhnev 'will come new progress towards reducing both the burden of arms and the danger of war, and towards a better and more rewarding relationship between the world's two most powerful nations.'

The political complicity of the Soviet bureaucracy with the enemy of the American working class follows a pattern of concessions extending over the past year and a half.

ON THE eve of Nixon's visit to Moscow in May 1972, it accepted the mining of North Vietnamese ports although Soviet ships were blocked in them. As part of the price for the accord with Washington it increased its pressure on North Vietnam to make concessions in the Paris peace talks to enable

US troops to be withdrawn. This was a major factor in Nixon's re-election.

IN DECEMBER, when B52s resumed a merciless bombing of North Vietnamese towns, Brezhnev did nothing though he could have furnished modern land-to-air missiles which would have made the raids impossible. The agreements reached at the conference table have been cemented with the blood of countless Vietnamese workers and peasants.

TO PLEASE US reaction Brezhnev has permitted 70,000 Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel, even waiving the law that emigrants should pay back to the state the cost of their higher education. In the words of Robert Kaiser in the 'Herald-Tribune' 'The Soviet regime has never before accepted a deal that compelled it to alter its internal law'.

Growing pressure on the Soviet economy, enhanced by the arms burden and the threat from the working class, drives the bureaucracy into the arms of imperialist reaction.

In negotiations over Germany and Berlin and in the talks preparatory to the calling of the European Security Conference the bureaucracy has come forward with concession after concession.

The real face of so-called 'peaceful co-existence' has become plain.

Brezhnev will go to Washington prepared to make bigger concessions in return for a further improvement in economic and trade relations with the United States.

Huge purchases of grain were made in 1972 to avert a serious food shortage. Capital and technical expertise are desperately needed to overcome the deficiencies of Soviet industry and enable natural resources such as Siberian gas and petroleum deposits to be opened up.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, whose boss is David Rockefeller, is to open a branch on Karl Marx Street in Moscow and its competitors are not far behind.

Nixon's visit opened the way for a big expansion of sales to the Soviet Union which last year bought more from the US than from any capitalist country with the exception of West Germany.

The Soviet Union is also anxious to break down the remaining discriminatory trade barriers maintained by the US and to become a privileged trading partner.

Such agreements only prepare the way for the bigger deals: for a general division of the world and mutual support against any revolutionary threat.

Shah urges terror in Baluchistan

BY JOHN SPENCER

THE PAKISTAN government has launched a punitive expedition to the mountainous Baluchistan province which borders on Iran.

Opposition spokesmen in London say that the regime intends to exterminate the Baluchi people along a broad swathe of territory on the coast of the Indian Ocean.

The action by President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's regime has run into opposition even from right-wing newspapers, which warn that the area could become a second Bangla Desh.

The action is being carried out, they believe, at the request of the Shah of Iran, who has turned Iranian Baluchistan into a vast military encampment to protect the strategic oil routes.

The Baluchis, fiercely independent and long a thorn in the side of Pakistan's successive military dictators, in the Shah's eyes pose a permanent threat to his hegemony in the coastal area.

The Shah has appointed himself gendarme of the Gulf area and has stated that he will not tolerate any radical regimes in the area. He is spending over £2,000m on arms.



Ataulah Mengal, an MP who spoke out against Pakistan's punitive expeditions.

The areas of Marri and Mengal inhabited by Baluchi tribes have been surrounded by more than 50,000 armed troops and police. All roads into these areas are closed and the population has taken to the hills.

Latest reports say 300 people have been arrested by the government forces, among them 80 children aged from five to ten, captured with their herds and held as 'terrorists'.

Other captives are old women who were too ill to escape and go into hiding with the rest of the tribes.

The mountainous coastal area of Makran has also been sur-

rounded by Pakistan troops and on the Iranian side of the border the Shah's forces have stepped up their repression.

Import of grain into the Baluchi areas has been banned with the clear intention of starving the Baluchis into submission. The Marri area suffered a severe drought last year and there is no food.

On the coast the price of grain has reached 2 rupees a kilo—equivalent to a month's wages for the average worker.

Pakistan Air Force planes have been bombing and strafing villages along the coast west of Karachi and the Baluchis' herds are being confiscated wherever the army can lay hands on them.

The expedition mounted after talks with the Shah is the fourth against Baluchistan since Pakistan was formed in 1947.

The first, in 1947, forcibly incorporated the Khanate of Kalat (where the majority of Baluchis live) into Pakistan, despite the reservations of the Khan and the tribespeople. Pakistan troops were landed on the coast and forced the Khan to sign the instrument of accession.

The second punitive expedition came ten years later when the Khan was arrested and martial law declared throughout Pakistan. The Khan's arrest sparked an uprising led by

Nouroz Khan, an 80-year-old tribal chief.

Seven leaders of the insurrection were hanged despite promises of pardon and Nouroz Khan himself died in prison.

The third expedition, from 1962-1967, was more serious. Dictator Ayub Khan set up a form of parliament and Baluchistan elected nationalist MPs, among them Ataulah Mengal.

They defied the dictator and spoke out in the parliament about the crimes committed by the regime in Baluchistan.

In retaliation Ayub Khan sacked the Baluchi chiefs and appointed his own nominees—in their place.

The new chiefs were promptly killed by the tribesmen who had vowed not to recognize any chiefs appointed by the government to replace their original leaders.

The resulting five-year armed struggle was eventually resolved by an American-inspired compromise which involved purging the Baluchi leadership of communists in return for US guarantees for the safety of the insurgents.

It remains to be seen whether the Shah will be satisfied with another compromise in view of his self-appointed role as chief protector of imperialist interests in this part of the Middle East.

World's End site changes hands

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

DEMANDS are mounting for a full-scale investigation of the financing of the World's End building site on the Thames Embankment at Chelsea. Labour councillors and building workers are dubious about the shock decision to give a £8.7m contract to Bovis Construction, Sir Keith Joseph's old firm, to complete the housing project.

The original contractors, Holland, Hannen and Cubitts, Geoffrey Rippon's old firm, pulled out of the housing development early this year.

Anyone who hoped to move into one of the new flats this autumn when they were due for completion has had his hopes smashed by a combination of reactionary Tory councillors and a big building company.

It will be at least another three years before the flats and amenities are ready—if the building companies permit.

Not only will that result in unnecessary years of suffering in rotten, decaying slums for thousands of workers, but also in an extra financial burden for all ratepayers.

Cubitts—the original contractor, since dismissed by the council—said it would build the estate for about £5.6m. When the flats finally open, the whole scheme would have cost at least £11.2m—exactly double.

Yet some of London's worst slums are to be found within the borders of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Over 4,000 are on the waiting list. The council, however, builds fewer council homes than any other borough in London—such are the people who run affairs down there.

NO WORK

There are also the building workers. No work has been done on site effectively since the end of the national building dispute last September. The men, in essence, have been locked out. And what was probably the best organized site in London has been dealt a severe blow.

Besides local Tory councillors, big names in the Heath cabinet are involved in this affair.

Until the General Election in 1970, Geoffrey Rippon, now Secretary of State for the

Environment, was deputy chairman of Cubitts' holding company, Drake and Gorham, Scull. He only sold his shares in November 1972. Rippon has turned down demands for a public inquiry into the affair.

Bovis Fee Construction, which this week was appointed by Kensington council to replace Cubitts and finish the contract, is, of course, part of the group which, again until June 1970, was headed by Sir Keith Joseph, at present Secretary of State for the Social Services.

Cubitts' tender was received by Kensington council in September 1969 and the contract was signed in January 1970. At this time, it will be remembered, Rippon was deputy chairman of the Cubitts' holding company. He denied last week having anything to do with winning this contract.

By August 1971 the contract was already six months behind its scheduled completion date of September 1973. Cubitts began the first of a series of moves aimed at getting more money from the council.

A claim was made for another £210,000 on the basis of alleged 'labour difficulties' on the ten-acre site. That was only the beginning.

By August 1972 Cubitts was demanding £441,000, plus an additional £492,000 for extra brickwork costs.

When the national building strike ended, it was apparent to all that one major site in London remained locked in bitter dispute—the World's End.

Workers there had in fact returned for one day.

Then Cubitts attempted to reduce the standing bonus, making a mockery of the wage

rise won in the bitter national strike.

Since that day little work has been done on the site. Pickets were unanimous in claiming that Cubitts had provoked them into taking action and they wanted to know why.

Everyone was well aware that the men at the World's End had organized nearly everyone into a trade union. Wage rates were good and were setting the pace for the whole of London.

The situation must have been untenable as far as the building employers in general were concerned.

In March 1973 the council was intent on renegotiating the contract with Cubitts, while rejecting the firm's claim for extra money which came to more than £1m.

FRESH MOVES

But Cubitts was also making fresh moves. On March 16 two letters arrived from Cubitts' solicitors. This time the company tried to claim that Kensington had repudiated the contract by supplying inadequate drawings and brickwork descriptions.

Cubitts also cited a 'long labour dispute' as another reason for ending the contract. Kensington was given until March 30 to come up with new proposals.

In fact the council took the

letters as evidence of a fundamental breach of contract by Cubitts itself and dismissed the company.

It was about this time that Rippon first rejected a call for a public inquiry into the affair, a decision supported, not surprisingly, by Kensington council and the local Tory MP, Marcus Worsley.

In May, finally, six companies, and Cubitts, were invited to tender for the completion of the contract. And there lies another tale.

TOTAL COST

Bovis, as is known, won with a bid of £8.7m. Taking the £2.5m already paid to Cubitts, the total cost to Kensington ratepayers comes to £11.2m.

But Cubitts offered to complete for another £7.3m, making a total of £9.8m. Why was it turned down?

Well, Kensington is going to sue Cubitts for £3.6m, the difference between £11.2m (using Bovis) and £7.6m, the estimated final cost of the scheme if Cubitts had fulfilled its original contract.

Unfortunately, few Tories at Kensington, including the leader Sir Malby Crofton, believe the council has a chance of making anything out of what will undoubtedly be costly and lengthy litigation. And who will foot the bill if the council loses?

The Labour group is still trying to find out details of all the tenders made for the completion of the project. So far they only know about Cubitts and Bovis. The Tories have refused to reveal the others.

If ever an industry cried out for nationalization under workers' control and without compensation it is construction. World's End, Poulson, the Pontefract case, dossiers on militants—the stench is high.



Pickets out at the highly-unionized World's End site last year.

Probe double costs—demand



'Coventry 7' committed for trial

SEVEN MEN, including a Roman Catholic priest, were sent for trial at Birmingham Crown Court accused of a bomb plot. They were all remanded in custody.

Outside the Coventry magistrate's court, about 150 demonstrators gathered to protest. As the accused were led away there were shouts of: 'Free the Coventry Seven.'

The demonstrators marched to the Precinct for a protest meeting.

The committal proceedings

lasted an hour and a half with reporting restrictions in force.

The men, all from Coventry, are:

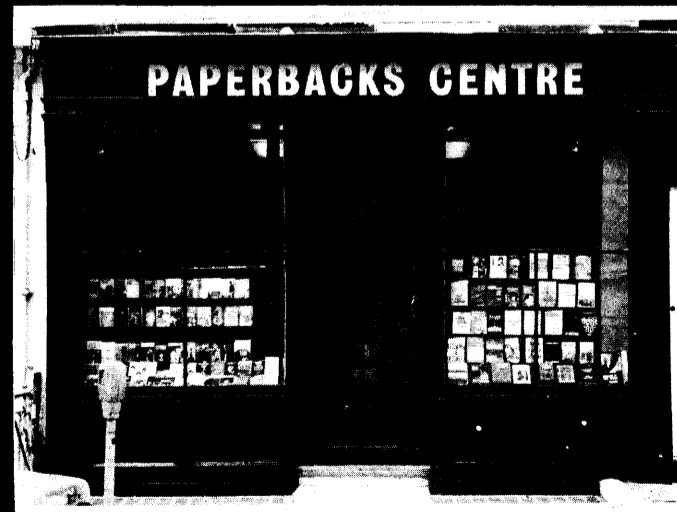
Father Patrick Fell (32), assistant priest at All Souls' Church, Earlsdon; Anthony Lynch (36), a fitter, of Berkswell Road; Anthony McCormick (18), an engineer, of Sycamore Road; Thomas Rush (26), an electrician's mate, of Browett Road; Herbert Kelly (28), a builder's labourer, of Dalmier Road; Francis Stagg (31), a driver, of Chetwode Close, Allesley; and Patrick Burke

(19), an apprentice engineer, of Prior Deram Walk.

They are all charged with conspiring between January and April to cause an explosion likely to endanger life or injure property, conspiring to damage or destroy buildings by fire and conspiring to damage or destroy property without lawful excuse.

Father Fell and Stagg are also accused of taking part in the control and management of the Coventry unit of the IRA, organized and trained for the use of physical force in promoting a political object.

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WE'RE COMING TO BELLE VUE

A discussion around the policies which will be debated at the All Trades Unions Alliance conference at Belle Vue, Manchester, Sunday July 1st—3 p.m.

THE NATIONAL Committee of the All Trades Unions Alliance has called a national rally of trade unionists at Belle Vue, Manchester, for July 1, as a further step in the preparations for building the Revolutionary Party.

This follows on the very successful ATUA conference of 2,200 workers at Birmingham on October 22, 1972, which launched the campaign.

The founding conference of the Party will be held in London at the end of October 1973. The basis of the draft perspectives and programme for the Party, which are currently being discussed in the pages of the Workers Press, was the ATUA National Committee's statement adopted at Birmingham last year.

In a statement adopted on May 13 by the ATUA in preparation for the July 1 conference, the National Committee declared:

☾ The further turn in the grave economic crisis caused by the political and economic effects of the Nixon scandal will have a profound influence on the inflationary boom in Britain and the policies of the Tory and Labour leaders.

The Tories have laid plans for a corporate state, but the sharpening class struggle resulting from the intensification of the crisis

will more and more disrupt these plans and expose Phase Three of the state pay laws.

It is this massive class basis for the launching of struggle which forms the Revolutionary Party.

Therefore it is vitally urgent that these new developments, which greatly assist the launching of the Revolutionary Party, should be discussed by the largest possible number of delegates and visitors to the July 1 conference.

Arrangements are in hand to provide appropriate facilities for such a discussion at the Belle Vue, Manchester, one of the largest assembly halls in the north of England. Invitations to delegations have already gone out.

The ATUA calls upon all those workers, who want to end the state pay laws and restore free negotiations for wages between trade unions and employers, to join the demand for breaking off all talks with the government on Phase Three.

The fight for the defence of basic democratic rights is now inseparable from the struggle to build the Revolutionary Party.

We believe that the July 1 rally can be an important landmark in the struggle to unite the working class on the basis of socialist policies to create the necessary industrial and political conditions for forcing the Tory government to resign. ☾



Patricia and Frank Kennedy—They want to see a movement that will get rid of the Tories.

Frank Kennedy and his wife Patricia have decided to come to Belle Vue.

Frank has been an active supporter of the Labour Party.

He is still a member, but one of the thousands who are totally disillusioned with the Wilson leadership which fails to live up to Frank's own socialist principles. Now he wants to see a movement that will get rid of the Tories for good.

Patricia was born in east Belfast. Her father was a Republican who was killed in the struggle against British imperialism.

Frank is a nursing officer at a Stockport mental hospital. He spoke to us first.

Do you think it is possible to get rid of the state pay laws without getting rid of the Tory government?

The government leaders have their minds made up. If they made any concessions—on the Industrial Relations Act, for example—it is only because they want to make a more severe attack at a later date. It is a tragedy for the wor-

king class that the trade union leaders keep on going back to collaborate once more with these people when they have made their intentions only too clear. The objective must be definitely one of getting rid of this government at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Tories never changed their spots. They are selfish and arrogant, like the class they come from. Their philosophy is to climb up on the backs of the weakest. They try to con people with their concern, but they are still the people who put up 'God is Love' in the Withington workhouse. Now they have us on the treadmill again.

Do you think the present Labour and trade union leaders want to get rid of the Tories?

I have canvassed many times for the Labour Party. But the record of the leadership is quite plain. During this government they have never come straight out and campaigned to get Heath out. Really they have done nothing.

The same can be said for the trade union leaders. May Day was a classic example. I thought there was a good turn-out, but it was despite people like Feather. They gave no encouragement whatso-

ever—the leadership is right-wing.

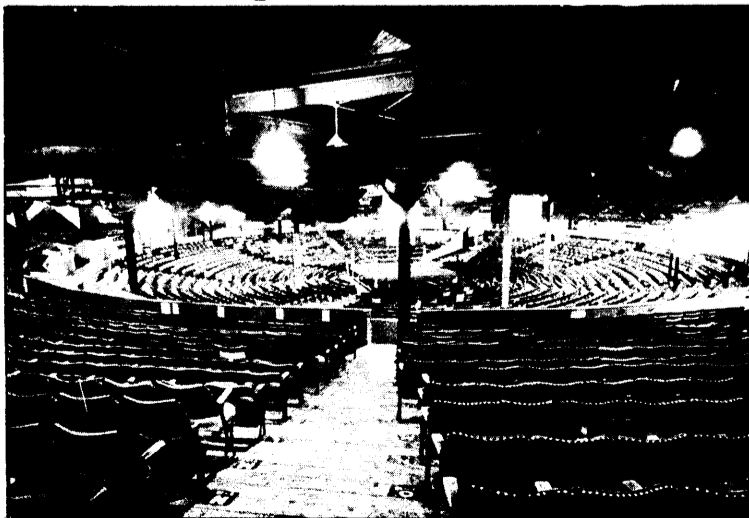
I don't know what they are up to. I suppose they are hoping that this government will be discredited and they will just get back into power. But they don't want to smash the Tories at this time, even if the Tories want to smash the working class. For some reason they think that playing things this way will benefit them.

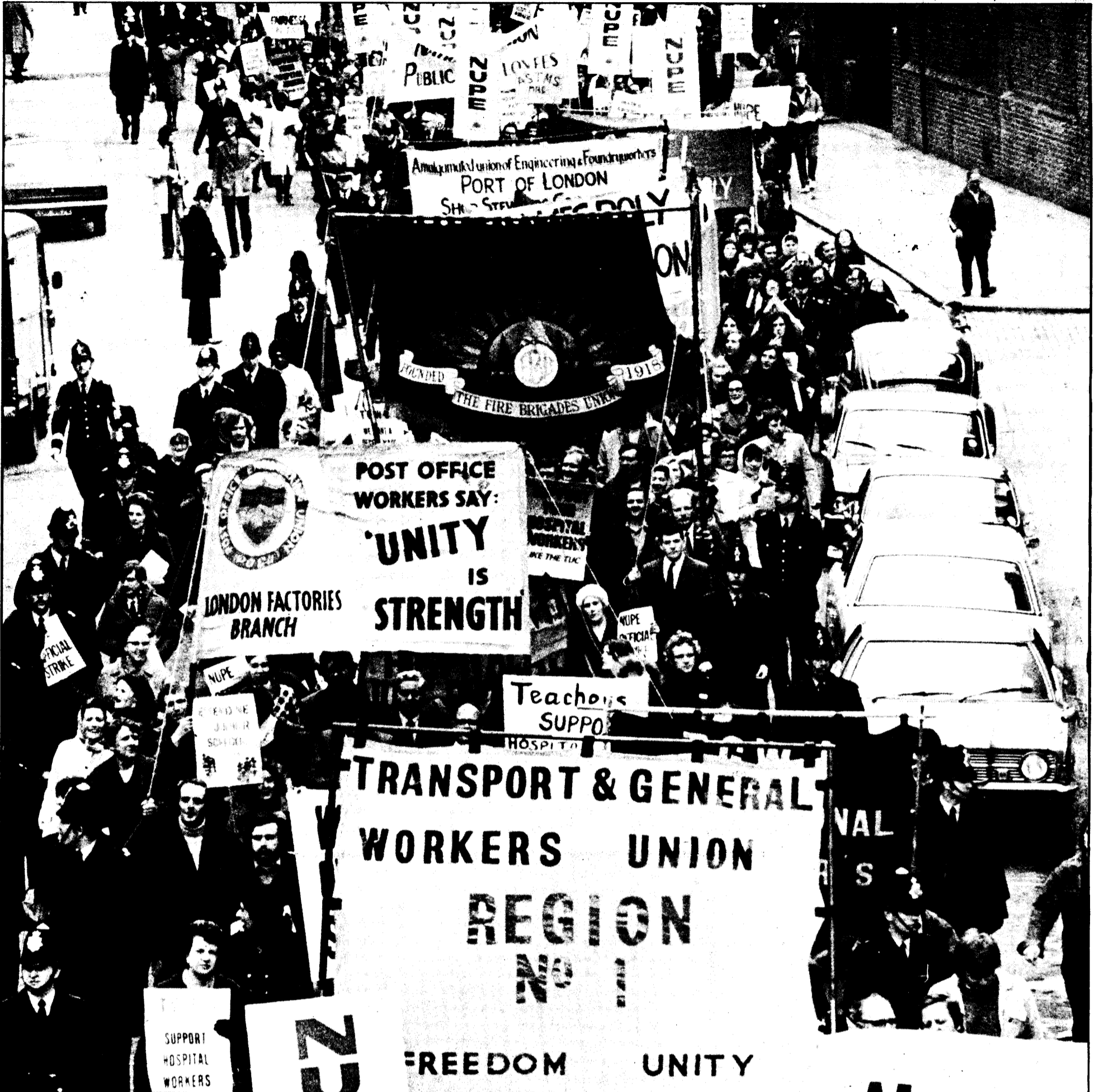
But they should be very careful. When I went round canvassing for the Labour Party, what was the average response from working class people? 'Oh, the Tories and the Labour, there's nothing between them'. The terrible thing is that you find it hard to disagree. I know lots in the movement who think the same way.

The best you can say to the working-class voter is that Labour are the lesser of the two evils—but this is not the way forward, people want a leadership. Not the Woodrow Wyatts and the men who want to be millionaires.

Are you in favour of building a leadership which will make the Tory government resign?

Though I am a member of the





'The Tories deliberately picked on the weakest sections . . .' Above: Banners on one of the huge marches through London in support of the hospital workers.

Labour Party I am in favour of the kind of leadership that is proposed here. As I have said, I was really fed up with the last Labour administration and I found myself looking more and more towards the left.

I found there was tremendous disillusion with the Labour leaders. We should help to build this new party because I really think the ground is ripe.

At the time, I can remember how delighted we were when the Labour Party got into power in 1964 after all those years of Conservative rule.

But how it crumbled. What Labour could have done in four years; but they failed to grasp the nettle.

They ignored public ownership, they left the banks and the insurance companies, the big firms to do what they liked instead of controlling them. They did nothing about the international speculators except threaten them with empty words.

Quite frankly it was failure—and it is an experience I will never forget. Do they realize now that most people see them as no different from the Tories? Something has got to replace this mess.

What experiences have you had which makes you believe that getting rid of the government is an urgent task?

I think what brought it to a head for me was the way they deliberately picked on the weakest sections—the Post Office workers and the workers in the Health service and so on.

These people have never been on strike before and they were very conscious of the hardship their action would result in, especially the health service workers. They had to be forced into this action and this is exactly what the Tories did.

I have been committed against the Tories anyway. Their action in passing laws like the Industrial Relations Act and the pay laws was a shock, but it's very much in line with the actions of the ruling class when they are in crisis.

Another issue is the way that they have acted on the health service itself—the vast introduction of private practice and so on. I blame Bevin for this. He set up the health service as an authoritarian system. There was no workers' representation and the

structure was extremely autocratic. This is almost an invitation for the Tories to move in.

What do you think of the TUC's collaboration with the Tory government over the pay laws and Phase Three?

I think any politically conscious worker will remember this collaboration for a long time. They will remember this period as one when the TUC—the people who are supposed to lead us—could have fought against this government but did not.

What do you think of Jack Jones' and Hugh Scanlon's support for the talks with the Tories?

I am trying to think of a way to describe the role of these people. We were led to believe they were champions of the working class. I am particularly surprised at Jones—you hear him talk so often with such passion about the working class. But in practice the story is so very different.

What are these men involved in? Quite simply it is the corporate state—this is what the Tories are trying to intro-

duce—this is what the talks are about, and people like Jones and Scanlon are there in the middle.

There must be a lot of people who still think they are champions of the working class—well they don't act like one.

The basic democratic rights of the working class are under attack. How can the working class be united to defend these rights? Is it enough to have protests and one day strikes?

Mrs Kennedy:

I think they are trying to drive us back to the 1930s again. We are going to have the very poor and the very rich—a complete split in society. The latest thing is to give the poor tickets for butter—well this smells of the soup kitchen. They want people to crawl and pant in the food queues just to live—just for a few ounces of butter.

The situation is affecting everyone. You would think this area we live in is well off. But that's not the case. I know the women who have to go to work to feed a mortgage and run the car. It's all

on the HP—the debt is tremendous—you should see the army of collectors around the streets in this area. It is a façade of wealth. Just a façade.

I think the main issue is the leadership and what the leaders do. The May Day strikers were fine, but I don't think they shook Heath because he knew what kind of men the leaders were. I think the people on the shop floor should all get together.

I will be honest, I would like to see a General Strike. It would draw the army out of Belfast for a start. This is the kind of action to make Heath sit up.

Are you in favour of the Belle Vue rally to launch the campaign in the unions for a new leadership?

Frank Kennedy:

This will be a mass demonstration of intent by the best forces in the working class. I think it will make the leaders sit up and realize things are not entirely their own way. They will not be able to ignore it.

The rally, if it is successful, will be the biggest I have ever attended—all trades unionists should come. As I said earlier, this is their hour.

WHAT NEXT FOR THE MINERS?

Part one of a statement by the All Trades Unions Alliance.

On March 25-26, the ballot of mineworkers went against giving their union executive power to call a national strike in favour of their wage claim. This meant that the National Coal Board's offer of a £2.29 increase, in accordance with the Tory government's rule under Phase Two, was then accepted.

Every miner and every miner's wife knows very well that an increase of £2.29 cannot solve a single problem. Before the increase arrived in the wage packet, it had already been cancelled out by increases in the cost of living.

Food prices, since the beginning of the so-called 'price freeze' last November, have gone up as never before. Beef and other meat prices have made it impossible for miners and their families to maintain their previous living standards. All foods were excluded from the freeze and every

single item has gone up in price.

Together with decimalization, and now VAT, this has seriously undermined every working-class family.

Council house rents, mortgage payments, rates and hire purchase interest charges have all gone up more than ever before. Those workers who could afford a car find it increasingly impossible to meet the cost. Providing for a family holiday becomes a financial nightmare.

THE DANGERS

Not a single miner voted against strike action because he thought £2.29 was enough! The vote concerned only whether by strike action the miners could get more. And in the present situation, with the present leadership, the majority decided that the dangers of isolation and defeat outweighed the chances of winning a bigger increase.

Some workers were mystified by the result of the ballot

and some of them drew pessimistic conclusions. They could not understand why the miners, who led the fight in January and February 1972, and achieved success in the wages issue, voted in March 1973 to accept the rules laid down by the Tory government.

But this vote does not mean that the miners will not or cannot fight the government. Like all other workers, they cannot escape the effects of inflation. Inflation is a worldwide problem, and the Tory government, like the capitalists in every country, have no solution to it.

In a few short months, sheer necessity will force millions of workers to fight for their lives against a government determined to take every basic right away from the working class and its trade unions.

In the 1972 strike, not a single trade union leader in the country organized the support of his members for the miners on strike. They were left to fight alone, except that rank-and-file railwaymen, lorry drivers and power workers (and students) found ways to

show their solidarity. And then the Birmingham engineers showed at Saltley coke depot that they would not stand for police interfering with picketing miners. That was a great turning point in the strike.

The Saltley experience proved something else. In the month before, on January 9, 1972, the eve of the miners' strike, the Union of these engineers (AUEW) held its National Committee.

Like the miners, the AUEW had had a big wage claim rejected. If president Hugh Scanlon and the 'left' leadership had recommended national strike action to win the claim, it would have been agreed. But Scanlon recommended individual plants campaigning against individual employers.

It is plain for everybody to see: if the miners, fighting alone, could win their wage demand, then certainly miners and engineers fighting together could have easily smashed the employers, and gone on to bring down the Tory government, whose policy would then have been in ruins.

Instead, Scanlon and the AUEW leadership decided to leave the miners isolated. They risked a defeat similar to that of the postmen in the previous year, who were driven back to work by isolation, thanks to the TUC, and the collapse of Tom Jackson and the Union of Post Office Workers executive.

The miners who voted in 1973 know very well that the TUC had played this same role in every struggle since the Tory government came into office. They know that the Tories were preparing new measures against picketing, and strengthening the police and the army. They know that from April 1 the Tory Phase Two law, making strikes against the government norm illegal, came into operation. Miners know that any strike for wages meant taking on the government. Either the government would win, or the government would be forced to resign.

Was the NUM prepared for such a struggle? This question must be answered if we are to learn the lessons of the ballot result and prepare for the coming struggle.

Everybody knows that in the months from November to February there was no campaign, no information, and no preparation for a struggle on the wage claim. If the executive was prepared for a fight, the time to organize it was once again in the middle of winter, before the Tories prepared their new laws, at the time of their entry into the Common Market. Instead, the claim was deliberately delayed in order to give the Tory government time to work out its plans.

The NUM conference in July decided on a claim of £30 for surface workers, £32 for underground and £40 for face workers.

Miners' president Joe Gormley took advantage of the fact that conference named these figures only as a 'target' in order to delay even formulating the claim until October 12, and announcing even before then that it was 'negotiable'.

That means it was not to be a firm demand. Gormley and the executive at the same time pledged co-operation on greater productivity and speed-up.

Nobody should forget that between 1947 and 1970, output per man shift rose from 21.5 per cent to 46.5 per cent, while 670 pits closed and miners fell from third to 12th in the 'pay league'.

Tom Boardman, the Tory Minister, demanded 'detailed co-operation on production' and the NUM then stated:

'It is essential that total costs should be kept in line with this objective. The industry has agreed that wage negotiations should be pursued within the terms of the agreed conciliation procedures and, in the event of disagreement, the fullest consideration would be given to arbitration, so as to avoid industrial action if possible.' (Our emphasis.)

This agreement with the Tory government, 'to avoid industrial action, if possible', is the key to the total unpreparedness of the NUM executive for strike action.

The November EC meeting put off until December any decision about when negotiations would begin.

In the course of negotiations, NCB chairman Derek Ezra, offered the possibility of an extra five days' holiday. The NUM executive made it very clear that they would accept the offer of £2.29 if these holidays were added on. This would enable them to save face and say that they had got a bit more than the government norm.

It was only the intervention of the Tory Cabinet, reacting to the worsening international economic crisis, which led to the NCB refusing the holidays, and only then did the NUM executive consider any action in support of the claim.

Having received the NCB's reply, the NUM executive met in March and decided to ballot the members for permission to call for strike action. The line-up of forces at this executive meeting is very important and has vital lessons for the future struggle of the miners.

It was Gormley, the right-wing president, known for his opposition to militant struggle and his friendly relations with the employers and the government, who proposed the motion to reject the offer and ballot the members.

The 'left', that means the Communist Party and their supporters on the executive like Parker, Arthur Scargill, Lawrence Daly and others, proposed and supported an amendment to have no ballot, but instead to call a national delegate conference. That amendment was voted on, 12-12, and Gormley's casting vote defeated it. The strike ballot went ahead.

FEARS OF 'LEFTS'

Now what was the meaning of the amendment of the Stalinists and the so-called left? If a delegate conference had decided to support strike action, their decision would still have had to go to a ballot, under the union rules.



The 'lefts', Lawrence Daly and Arthur Scargill. Above: Joe Gormley, the right-wing president, who called their bluff by posing General Strike or accept Tory policy, to which the 'lefts' had no reply.



Lofthouse colliery, Yorkshire, scene of pit disaster in which seven men died. Above: Rescue workers in front of a poster advertising a meeting on the miners' claim.

This would have postponed action to a still more unfavourable time, the early summer. The fact is that this 'left wing' deliberately obstructed any preparation of a strike because they are afraid to be in front of a direct struggle against the government.

They had proved this earlier. A Yorkshire area council decision in January for an overtime ban was just ignored by the area executive. Scargill, the 'left' and the Communist Party carried out no lead to enforce this resolution. This allowed the NCB to build up coal stocks and also to blur over the low wages of miners with overtime earnings. All this was deliberate.

On the eve of the ballot, the Yorkshire area NUM was asked for solidarity action by striking hospital workers. They were turned down, on the recommendation of Scargill and the executive, despite the

fact that miners could well have been entering a struggle where they needed the solidarity of the whole working-class movement.

Is it any wonder that many miners went to the ballot with doubts and confusion about their leaders?

Should they vote to enter a life-and-death struggle against a vicious government behind a leadership which had made it perfectly obvious that they would have settled for a mere five-day holiday?

Other miners, seeing not a single alternative policy to beat inflation and high prices from the Labour and trade union leaders, even voted against strike action with the idea that perhaps Heath's 'anti-inflation' measures should be given a chance to work. It is not the miners who are to blame for that, but the Labour and trade union leaders who created the confusion.

Only a few weeks before the

ballot, and before the government had rejected the five days' holiday, Gormley raised the question of General Strike, just after an executive meeting and then in the columns of 'News of the World'.

CALLED BLUFF

He did not have the slightest intention of mobilizing the miners at the head of a General Strike, but the way he raised the question did put very plainly what the alternatives were: either you have a General Strike to get the Tories out, or you go along with their policies. 'Pussy-footing about' with partial strikes and one-day actions is a waste of time and won't budge the Tory government, he said.

His remarks were directed against the 'lefts' and Stalin-

ists, Daly and others. These people shout about opposing the Tories' policies, but they refuse to fight for the united action of the working class to defeat them.

Gormley called their bluff. They did not reply with a single word!

They were hopelessly embarrassed. They wanted to continue acting exactly as if they were opposed to the government, but really accepting its policies. They have no socialist alternative to the Tories, so they are resigned to 'getting round the table' and making Tory policy work, despite the Industrial Relations Act, Phase Two, the Housing Finance Act and all the Tory attacks.

This is the first part of the All Trades Unions Alliance statement. Part two will appear in MONDAY'S Workers Press. Be sure of your copy. Phone our circulation department: 01-622 7029.

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RICHARD NIXON AND THE AEROSOL MAN

BY TOM KEMP

What has a millionaire aerosol manufacturer called Abplanalp (meaning in German 'from flat mountain') got to do with the President of the United States, Richard Milhous Nixon?

Quite a lot, it appears, notably in enabling the President to gratify his desire for gracious living somewhat in the style of a feudal baron on a Californian estate.

Nixon's castle, sometimes referred to as the Western White House, is in San Clemente and is a ten-roomed Spanish style mansion built for a millionaire property-man who happened to be a staunch Democratic Party supporter.

After the millionaire's death, Nixon took a fancy to the place, but it was a little pricey: \$1.4m cash with a 24.6-acre estate thrown in.

Even after a successful career as a lawyer and a politician Nixon had not made that sort of money, so he had a problem: how to find the money for the deal.

That was in 1969, during his first term, in the pre-Watergate days, when a President did not lack rich friends. It was the cue for 'Big Al' the aerosol man, Robert H. Abplanalp himself, and a strong Nixon man in his own right.

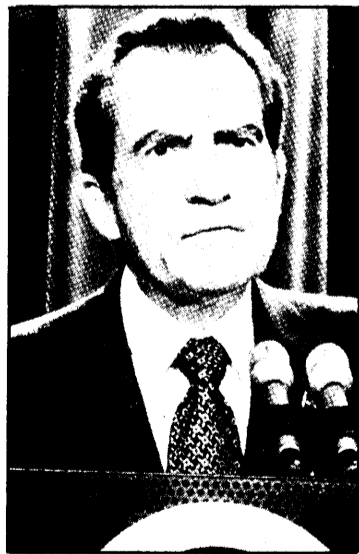
If Nixon had not already had an appetite for the opulent life of the very rich, he could have acquired it from his friend Abplanalp—vacations in the Bahamas, yacht trips, exclusive fishing and golfing, the lot.

So when Nixon wanted a little place of his own, Abplanalp put up the money in the shape of a \$625,000

loan at 8 per cent. This included some plots of land which Nixon did not really want, so he sold them off to Abplanalp at about three times their purchase price.

Finally some other bits of the San Clemente estate were sold off to 'an investment company set up by Mr Abplanalp' which wiped out Nixon's loan and the rest of the mortgage on the property. Nixon now owns the San Clemente house.

It appears that this operation cost Nixon only \$250,000 in net outlay, plus a little bill

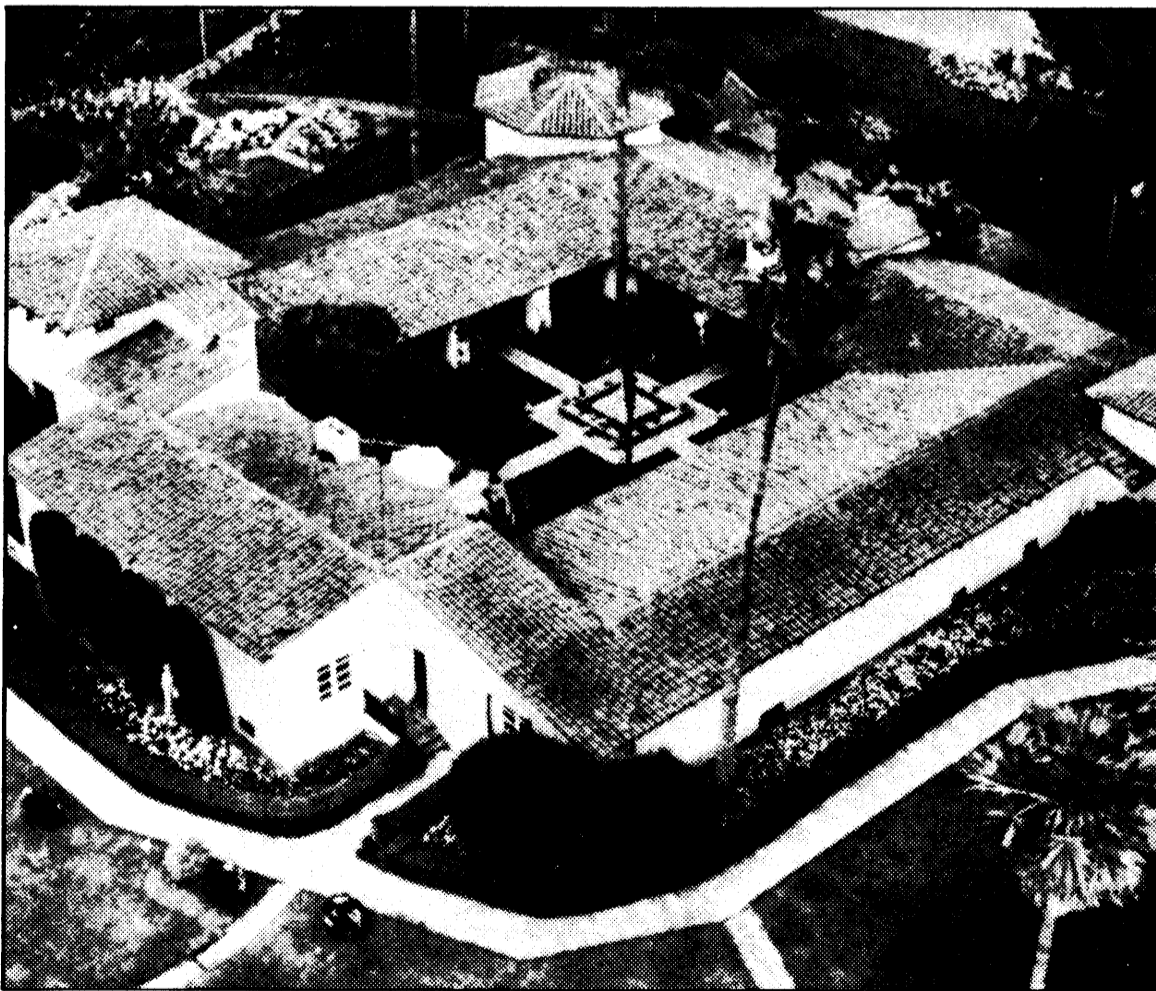


A worried Nixon.

for 'improvements' of \$123,154 and the real cash involved is estimated to have been only \$34,514, which wouldn't buy a suburban villa.

These facts did not come out until a local paper had made the suggestion that the original purchase had been made with \$1m from the 1968 Republican campaign funds.

But even with the explanations offered by the White



Nixon's castle in San Clemente. Top: Abplanalp, the aerosol man and good friend of Nixon. He put up the money for the land — but where the rest came from remains rather obscure. . .

House, the transaction remains obscure, including the detail of where Nixon obtained the original money to set it going.

Besides getting a sumptuous house, Nixon also seems to have made a pack of money, thanks to his rich friends. What pay-off do they get?

The Watergate affair is dredging many unpleasant facts to the surface, like the

strange indulgence of the Securities and Exchange Commission to financier Richard Vesco.

No doubt people like Abplanalp think that giving money to Nixon, or putting him in the way of making some for himself, is a good investment.

For example, it may have helped Abplanalp and his business associates to obtain the charter they needed in

1971 to set up a new national bank.

As for Nixon, having acquired San Clemente for a song, he had it equipped with protective devices for his own person and installed a new electric-heating system and charged it to Uncle Sam, i.e. the American taxpayer.

He obviously dislikes dipping into his own pocket if he can find someone else to foot the bill.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

NO SCANDAL MEN

Soviet hack journalist Vasily Peskov recently toured the United States with his colleague Boris Strelnikov and later published his impressions in the newspaper 'Komsomolskaya Pravda'.

No hint of scandal here. In an interview with Moscow Radio, Peskov explained that he didn't believe in stressing these things too much.

'No good can come of digging in each others' garbage bins,' he said. 'It is not that we did not see any of the shady sides, but we considered it our duty to set an example of friendly approach in telling about a country with which bourly relations.'

GUERNICA MYTHS

Most people know that Pablo Picasso's most famous painting, Guernica, was inspired by the destruction of the small Basque town by Nazi bombers in support of General Franco's uprising against the Spanish Republic.

On May 5 'The Economist' published a letter by Brian Crozier, best known as Franco's biographer, which claimed that the town had been destroyed not by bombing but had been 'burnt by the Reds before being abandoned', quoting from Nationalist field despatches.

This was backed up by a reference to captured Nazi documents, also disclaiming responsibility, and was accompanied by the gratuitous charge that Picasso was not the century's greatest painter but 'its greatest charlatan'.

'The Economist' published a



Pablo Picasso

reply two weeks later from Harold Seive, written from Madrid, which pointed out that 'The "hoary" Nationalist myth that Guernica was destroyed by its own Basques is today no longer propagated by the regime.'

He quotes a work by a Spanish journalist, Vicente Talon, which concludes that 'Guernica was attacked, first with high explosives, then with fire bombs, by the Nazi Condor Squadron based on Vittoria. The operation was undertaken on direct orders from Luftwaffe headquarters in Germany without the prior knowledge of General Franco's headquarters in Salamanca'.

Seive's letter aptly concludes: 'Can one have more confidence in his aesthetic judgement on Picasso than in his historical accuracy?'

JAILED FOR £4

A 43-year-old Leeds postman was jailed for nine months after pleading guilty to stealing four £1 notes.

At his trial he offered no excuses for the offences, but his solicitor said that they could be explained as the result of genuine financial hardship.

The postman had two daughters, aged 17 and 13 and a son aged ten. His take-home wage was less than £20 a week.

ORDEAL THAT HAS NO END

By our own correspondent

Brendan McAuley is an ex-internee of Long Kesh concentration camp. But when he was released last year the harassment from the British army didn't end. It began to take a new and more sinister form.

Early in November an army patrol arrested him and brought him to the Falls Depot. They asked him questions about people who had been staying in his house.

McAuley was freed on the basis that he would ask his wife who the men were. The following morning at 11 o'clock he was to visit the army depot, Fort Monagh, and give soldiers their names.

If the names were wrong, McAuley was told, he would be sent back to Long Kesh. And if he failed to show up, the army threatened to raid his home every night until he was caught.

McAuley ignored their threats and enticements. On November 30 he was arrested by a foot patrol in Norglen Parade near where he lives. The pretext for his arrest was a common law offence—failing to have a driver's licence.

He was interrogated about IRA activities and rocket-launchers. In a sworn statement to the Association for Legal Justice, McAuley recounts what happened at the Castlereagh police headquarters:

'I was taken from the cell and taken by Special Branch men to a large room and accused of being an officer in "C" company IRA since I was released from Long Kesh. I told them I was not a member of the IRA.

'They told me they had five different reports within the last two weeks concerning my activities in the estate, which they said included shooting at soldiers. I denied this and I said that the person or persons who supplied the information were liars.'

At this point the interrogation took a completely different tack. The officers said: 'We will forget about you being a member of the IRA, if you clean your slate and ring us if you see or hear of any information regarding IRA activities.' When McAuley refused to help he was sent back to his cell 'to think it over'.

About four or five hours later he was brought back to the interrogation room and again asked to help in this spying activities. After McAuley replied 'No', one of the officers said: 'Everybody is helping us so why not you?'

McAuley's statement went on: 'They then said that I could earn some money for Christmas and be able to buy my wife and children things which I could not afford to buy before. I said any money I earned was earned honestly and refused their offer.'

'They told me to meet them at the King's Hall at 3 p.m. on December 12, 1972. This would give me plenty of time to gather information about IRA activities. I told them I would not be there. I said they could put me back in Long Kesh as I couldn't care less what they done to me.'

'One of the Special Branch men showed me a bullet and told me, "This is for you and you had better be there".'

On December 14, after failing to meet the agents, he was arrested. He was put back inside Long Kesh, where he still remains.

The experiences of Brendan McAuley throw a glaring light



on the activities of the military authorities. They have established a network of informers and soldiers in disguise to assist in their terror rule over the working-class communities—Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Mr Gerald Purdy told 'The Times' that police were offering '£25 for an arms dump or £50 to £100 for a big one'. When 'The Times' telephoned numbers which the agents had left, they found that they belonged to offices of the military.

'The Times' went on: 'Plainclothes soldiers have been working in a number of guises in and around Belfast to check homes and keep areas under discreet observation. Among the covers used have been television repair men, window cleaners and shop owners in Shankill Road, where an Ulster Volunteer Force bar was under observation.'

A UDA man recounted this story: 'Last year I arrived home to find a soldier in civvies in my house. The soldier hinted that he was sympathetic to our cause and warned us of a big army raid

due that night. I checked him out and found that some of his tale was incorrect.'

'He was planted with us to make us move our guns and stuff so the army could catch us in the process.'

There is ample evidence that informers are receiving large regular sums of money from army espionage agents. The money is usually deposited in bank accounts in England or the Republic or is handed over in cash.

In the House of Commons last month Mr Ian Gilmour, Minister of State for Defence, refused to answer a written question about the cost to public funds of payments to informers helping the army's intelligence services. 'The Times' says that informers in Northern Ireland are paid between £5 and £10 a week. This seems ludicrously low.

In Cyprus, for example, senior army and Special Branch men were empowered to lavish money on a much grander scale. Amounts varied from £100 to £1,000 to £30,000 depending on the 'value' of the information. As one experienced officer of these stormy days said: 'If

the information led to the arrest or assassination of a leader—what's £30,000.'

The infiltration of informers and agents provocateur into the Republican movement has been refined by 'experts' like Brigadier Frank Kitson, who was in charge in Belfast for more than two years. During his tour of duty, Kitson was able to introduce the techniques that he first tried in Kenya, Malaya and Cyprus.

In British imperialism's fight against the Mau Mau, Kitson developed the theory of 'counter-gangs'; that is to say, he paid African tribesmen to roam the countryside in the same dress as the Mau Mau. His agents would then lead attacks which would be ambushed.

While the 'counter-gang' escaped, the Mau Mau groups would be shot to pieces.

For his services to imperialism, Kitson has been much-decorated. Premier Heath authorized his appointment as head of the Infantry Training School at Warminster, where he is educating the next generation of soldiers in his urban terror tactics.

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SATURDAY TV

BBC 1

10.40 Weatherman. 10.45 Camberwick green. 11.00 Dr Dolittle. 11.25 Barrier reef. 11.50 Cricket. 1.15 Grandstand. 1.20 International rugby union. Canada v Wales. 1.35, 2.20, 2.50 Racing from Bath. 2.05, 2.35, 3.05 International athletics. British games. 5.05 Beating retreat. Massed bands of the Royal Marines. 5.35 News. Weather. 5.50 Dr Who.

6.15 **CLUNK-CLICK.**

7.00 **FILM: 'Branded'.** Alan Ladd, Mona Freeman, Charles Bickford. A gunfighter poses as the long lost son of a wealthy rancher.

8.30 **DICK EMERY SHOW.**

9.00 **MAN CALLED IRONSIDE.** All Honourable Men.

9.50 **NEWS.** Weather.

10.00 **THAT'S LIFE.**

10.40 **HUMPHREY BOGART.** A look at the life, times and personality of Bogart.

11.40 **SERGEANT BILKO.** Bilko gets some sleep.

12.05 **Weather.**

BBC 2

8.55-1.55 Open University. 3.00 Film: 'The Inn of the Sixth Happiness'. Ingrid Bergman, Curt Jergens, Robert Donat. Story of Gladys Aylward, missionary in China. 5.30 Reyner Banham Loves Los Angeles.

6.40 **WESTMINSTER.**

7.05 **NEWS AND SPORT.** Weather.

7.20 **SATURDAY REQUEST:** 'Alone on a Wide Wide Sea'. Murray Sayle's film of The Observer Singlehanded Yacht Race across the Atlantic.

8.10 **SONG OF SONGS.**

9.00 **ASCENT OF MAN.** The Majestic Clockwork.

9.50 **OOH LA LA!** Patrick Cargill in 'Kept On a String' by Georges Feydeau.

10.50 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather.

10.55 **FILM: 'The L-Shaped Room'.** Leslie Caron, Tom Bell. A French girl takes a bed-sitter in London.

ITV

9.00 Time off. Farmhouse kitchen. 9.30 The piano can be fun. 9.55 Sesame street. 10.55 Junior police five. 11.05 Tomfoolery. 11.30 Flaxton boys. 12.00 Partridge family. 12.30 News. 12.35 World of sport. 12.40 International sports special. Kennedy Memorial Games, John Player tennis tournament. 1.20 ITV seven. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from York. 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Kempton. 3.10 International sports special. John Player tennis tournament. 3.50 Results, scores, news. 4.00 Wrestling. 4.50 Results service. 5.10 News. 5.15 Doctor in charge. 5.50 Rolf Harris show.

6.35 **THE PROTECTORS.** Fighting Fund.

7.05 **FILM: 'Strategic Air Command'.** James Stewart, June Allyson. An Air Force reservist becomes colonel-in-chief of a squadron of B-36s.

9.00 **THRILLER: 'Spell of Evil'.** Diane Cilento, Edward De Souza.

10.15 **NEWS.**

10.25 **JULIE ANDREWS HOUR.** With John Davidson, Sid Caesar.

11.25 **AQUARIUS.** A Plethora of Poets.

12.10 **COUNTRY AND THE CITY.**

12.15 **JIMMY STEWART SHOW.** Pro Bono Publico.



Diane Cilento plays Clara the modern-day witch in Independent's Thriller play 'Spell of Evil' at 9.00.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.35 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 6.30 Cartoon. 6.35 Film: 'All My Darling Daughters'. 8.00 Julie Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.30 Parade. 11.10 Spyforce. 12.00 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.55 Farmhouse kitchen. 10.20 Exploring mind. 10.45 Survival. 11.10 Cartoon. 11.35 Gus Honeybun. 12.00 Epilogue. Weather.

SOUTHERN: 9.15 Exploring mind. 9.40 Piano can be fun. 10.10 At your service. 10.35 Stingray. 11.00 Weather. 11.05 Laurel and Hardy. 12.30 London. 5.15 Fenn Street gang. 5.50 London. 6.30 Film: 'The Man in Grey'. 8.30 Comedians. 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 Partridge family. 11.35 Tarzan. 12.30 London. 5.20 Rolf Harris. 6.05 Anna and the king. 6.35 Film: 'The Shark Fighters'. 8.00 Julie Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.30 Parade. 11.10 It takes a thief. 12.10 Weather.

ANGLIA: 9.00 London. 9.55 Hammy Hamster. 10.05 Skippy. 10.35 Film: 'Belles on Their Toes'. 12.00 Flintstones. 12.30 London. 5.20 Rolf Harris. 6.05 Film: 'Tarzan and the Jungle Boy'. 8.00 Julie Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Streets of San Francisco. 12.10 Epilogue.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.15 Exploring minds. 9.40 Piano can be fun. 10.10 Skippy. 10.35 Merrie melodies. 11.00 Film: 'The Three Musketeers'. 12.30 London. 5.20 Family affair. 5.50 London. 6.35 Film: 'Tarzan's Fight For Life'. 8.00 Julie Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.30 Parade. 11.10 Religion. 11.15 Name of the game. Weather.

ULSTER: 10.35 Yoga. 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Survival. 12.30 London. 5.20 Partridge family. 5.50 London. 6.35 Film: 'Along Came A Spider'. 7.55 Results. 8.00 Julie Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Branded. 11.40 Shirley's world.

YORKSHIRE: 9.15 Martial arts. 9.40 Exploring mind. 10.10 Bearcats. 11.05 Laurel and Hardy. 12.30 London. 5.20 Rolf Harris. 6.05 Film: 'The Spy in the Green Hat'. 8.00 Julie

Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Weather.

TYNE TEES: 9.15 Wild life theatre. 9.40 Exploring mind. 10.10 Arthur. 10.35 Captain Scarlet. 11.05 Film: 'Zebra in the Kitchen'. 12.30 London. 5.20 Rolf Harris. 6.05 Film: 'The Spy in the Green Hat'. 8.00 Julie Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Lectern.

SCOTTISH: 9.15 Exploring mind. 9.40 Piano can be fun. 10.10 Curley and coconut. 10.20 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 10.35 Black Beauty. 11.05 Jackson five. 11.30 Dick Van Dyke. 12.00 Cavalcade. 12.30 London. 5.15 Partridge family. 5.50 London. 6.30 Film: 'High Hell'. 8.00 Julie Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Late call. 11.15 Mannix.

GRAMPIAN: 11.15 Ivanhoe. 11.45 Ron and friends. 12.30 London. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 5.50 London. 6.35 Film: 'They Rode West'. 8.00 Julie Andrews. 9.00 London. 10.30 Parade. 11.10 Randall and Hopkirk. 12.05 A kind of living.

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Contents include:

- Ceylon: The Centrism of Bala Tampoe
- By a Ceylon correspondent
- April Dictatorship: The Tasks of the Greek Trotskyists
- Resolution of the 5th Congress of the Workers International League

- Several translations of articles from the German Trotskyist newspaper Der Funke
- Italy's New Fascists
- By Stephen Johns
- LENIN AND TROTSKY WRITING ON EUROPE
- and six International Committee statements

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

CENTRAL LONDON: Sunday June 17, 7.15 p.m. Holborn Council Chambers, Holborn Town Hall, 197 High Holborn. 'The case for one big entertainment union.' Chairman Roy Battersby and a panel of speakers from the relevant unions.

ACTON: Monday June 18, 8 p.m. 'Six Bells', High Street, W.3. 'Build the revolutionary party. Defend democratic rights'.

LEWISHAM: Monday June 18, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road. 'TUC must break off Phase Three talks'.

CRAWLEY: Monday June 18, 8 p.m. Council for Social Services Hall, 19 Station Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. A Labour government must nationalize major industries'.

BATTERSEA: Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. 'Nag's Head', Wandsworth Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

BRIXTON: Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. Training Centre, Control Room. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue. 'Force the Tories to resign. A Labour government must nationalize major industries'.

CLYDEBANK: Tuesday June 19, 7.30 p.m. Co-op Hall, Hume Street, Clydebank. 'Fight the rent Act. Throw the Tories out'.

BACUP: Wednesday June 20, 8.00 p.m. Mechanics Hall (side door). 'Fight Rising Prices. Force the Tories to Resign'.

DEWSBURY: Wednesday June 20, 7.30 p.m. Textile Hall. 'Forward to the All Trades Unions Alliance conference'.

HACKNEY: Wednesday June 20, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Labour must nationalize major industries'.

LIVERPOOL: Wednesday June 20, 7.30 p.m. 'The Westminster Inn', Westminster Road, Walton. 'Defend democratic rights! Forward to the ATUA conference!'.

SOUTHAMPTON: Wednesday June 20, 7.30 p.m. Temperance Institute, Carlton Crescent, nr T&GWU headquarters.

SWINDON: Wednesday June 20, 7.30 p.m. Co-op Hall, East Street. 'Down with the pay laws. TUC must break off Phase Three talks'.

LANCASTER: Thursday June 21, 7.30 p.m. The Trades Hall, Fenton Street, near the Post Office.

CORBY: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. 'The Corby Candle'. 'Force the Tories to Resign'.

FULHAM: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. 'The Swan', Fulham Broadway. 'Trade unions and the Tory government'.

GOOLE: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. The Station Hotel. 'The Revolutionary Party and the Fight against the Tories'.

HOLLOWAY: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road. 'Inflation and the crisis of capitalism'.

KINGSTON: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Norbiton Hotel, Clifton Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Labour must nationalize the major industries'.

LEEDS: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Peel Hotel, Boar Lane. 'Defence of Trade Unions and democratic rights. Forward to the ATUA conference.' Speaker: Cliff Slaughter.

LANCASTER: Thursday June 28, 7.30 p.m. The Trades Hall, Fenton Street, near the Post Office.

I would like information about THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Fill in the form below and send to **NATIONAL SECRETARY, SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE, 186a CLAPHAM HIGH ST, LONDON SW4 7UG.**

Name.....
 Address.....

SUNDAY TV

BBC 2

- 8.55 Open University. 1.55 Cricket. Hampshire v Sussex.
- 6.45 NEWS SUMMARY. Weather.
- 6.50 NEWS REVIEW.
- 7.25 WORLD ABOUT US. Monkeys, Apes and Men.
- 8.15 BALLET FROM EUROPE. Revolt. Birgit Cullberg's latest ballet for Swedish Television.
- 9.15 LOTUS EATERS. A Touch of Home.
- 10.05 M*A*S*H. The Ringbanger.
- 10.30 AN EVENING WITH GLEN CAMPBELL.
- 11.15 NEWS ON 2. Weather.
- 11.20 UP SUNDAY.

Lauren Bacall, Humphrey Bogart and Walter Brennan are in 'To Have and Have Not' on BBC 1 at 8.15 on Sunday.



BBC 1

- 9.00-9.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 11.00-11.30 Seeing and believing. 11.35 Don't just sit there. 12.00 Training for Work. 12.50 Farming. 1.15 Made in Britain. 1.30 Athlete. 1.55 News headlines. Weather. 2.00 Along the trail. 2.15 Ken Dodd. 2.25 Nairn's journeys. 2.55 Lancer. 3.45 Film: 'Call of the Wild'. Clark Gable, Loretta Young. Prosecuting in the Yukon. 5.15 The deepest hole in the world. 5.40 The witch's daughter.
- 6.05 NEWS. Weather.
- 6.15 LET'S TALK IT OVER.
- 6.45 DAVID KOSSOFF. Appeal.
- 6.50 SONGS OF PRAISE.
- 7.25 OWEN MD. Long Voyage Home.
- 8.15 FILM: 'To Have and Have Not'. Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, Walter Brennan. An American expatriate reluctantly becomes involved with the Resistance on the island of Martinique during World War II.
- 9.50 NEWS. Weather.
- 10.05 ANDRE PREVIN. Omnibus asks the question Who Needs a Conductor?
- 11.00 THE EDITORS.
- 11.50 Weather.

ITV

- 9.30 Service. 10.40 Joe 90. 11.05 Funky phantom. 11.30 Weekend world. 1.00 Thunderbirds. 1.50 Brian Connell interviews. 2.15 Sports-world 73. 3.05 Film: 'Viva Las Vegas'. Elvis Presley. 4.30 Golden Shot. 5.20 Parade.
- 6.05 NEWS.
- 6.15 LONG AGO AND FAR AWAY.
- 6.35 THE SWEAT OF OUR BROW. 7.00 STARS ON SUNDAY.
- 7.25 FENN STREET GANG. Making Whoopee.
- 7.55 FILM: 'Patch of Blue'. Sidney Poitier, Shelley Winters, Elizabeth Hartman. A blind girl is befriended by a Negro reporter.
- 9.50 POLICE. 10.00 NEWS.
- 10.15 PLAY: 'Lorna and Ted'. Brian Blessed, Zoe Wanamaker.
- 11.40 FOREIGN EYE.
- 12.25 MAN WITH A MESSAGE.
- 12.30 THE ODD COUPLE. The Fight of the Felix.

Edinburgh Council of Action set up

A COUNCIL of Action has been formed in Edinburgh following a successful public meeting at the Trades Council Club.

Opening the meeting, Sandy Wilson, secretary of the Edinburgh general branch of the white-collar A STMS, said there was 'a twin crisis' in Britain today.

There is the crisis of capitalism itself, he said, and there is the crisis of leadership in the working class.

'It is our task to resolve this latter crisis,' he added.

Wilson explained that the general branch of ASTMS had called the meeting because the executive—including Communist Party members—of the trades council has consistently blocked any discussion of the formation of a Council of Action.

'At a time when all our democratic rights have been abolished in law, we felt we must take a lead,' he said.

Wilson said: 'We are not setting up a left unity organization to obscure principles. Our central purpose is to unite the working class in its struggle against the Heath government, to force the TUC to call a General Strike to get the Tories out and to create the conditions for the election of a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.'

Delegates and individual speakers from branches of the AUEW, UCATT, the CPSA, Gorgie/Dalry Labour Party, Pilton tenants' association, the Socialist Labour League, the International Marxist Group and the International Socialists all contributed to the discussion which followed.

When the resolution was put to set up the council, on the basis outlined in Wilson's report, there were only two votes against—one of which was the IS member.

The IMG members abstained.

REGIONAL TV

- CHANNEL: 11.30-1.00 London. 2.13 Weather. 2.15 Champions. 3.15 Film: 'Rock Around the Clock'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Short Cut to Hell'. 9.30 Who do you do? 10.00 London. 10.30 Dangerman. 11.25 Epilogue. Weather.
- WESTWARD. As Channel expect: 9.30 London. 10.30 Sesame street. 1.00 Talking hands. 1.10 Chess masterpieces. 1.25 At your service. 1.55 Acres for profit. 2.15 Champions. 12.30 Epilogue. Weather.
- SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 10.30 Farming. 10.55 Weather. 11.00 World War I. 11.30 London. 1.00 Grasshopper island. 1.20 Survival. 1.50 Jimmy Stewart. 2.15 London. 3.00 Superman. 3.20 University challenge. 3.50 Golden shot. 4.45 Parade. 5.30 News. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.25 Romany Jones. 7.55 Film: 'Halls of Montezuma'. 10.00 London. 12.25 Weather. Guideline.
- HARLECH: 9.30 London. 10.35 Farming. 11.30 London. 1.00 University challenge. 1.30 In tune. 2.00 Cartoon. 2.15 London. 3.00 Film: 'Zebra in the Kitchen'. 4.40 Golden shot.
- 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Traitor's Gate'. 9.30 Mr. and Mrs. 10.00 London. 12.25 Weather.
- HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 6.15-6.35 Llusern. 11.40 Mike and Sue. 12.15 Weather.
- ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 10.55 Doris Day. 11.20 Cartoon. 11.30 London. 1.00 Champions. 1.55 Farming. 2.30 Riptide. 3.30 Tennis. 4.15 Bygones. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Miniver Story'. 10.00 London. 11.40 Department S. 12.35 Epilogue.
- ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 1.30 Farmhouse kitchen. 11.00 Farming. 11.30 London. 1.00 Randall and Hopkirk. 2.00 Sport. 3.00 Film: 'The Frogmen'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Kings Go Forth'. 10.00 London.
- ULSTER: 11.30 London. 1.00 Exploring minds. 1.30 Piano can be fun. 1.55 Houndcats. 2.15 London. 3.05 Film: 'The Girl Rush'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Last Safari'. 10.00 London.
- YORKSHIRE: 9.20 Chess masterpieces. 9.30 London. 10.30 Pipet and his friends. 10.35 Untamed world. 11.00 Dick Van Dyke. 11.30 London. 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Calendar. 1.55

Police camera spy at demo by builders

A 20-STRONG crowd of engineers, railway workers and other trade unionists took part in a picket of the local police station and court house in South Shields yesterday in solidarity with the Shrewsbury building workers.

They were protesting at alleged police methods of 'framing' pickets.

During the picket, Pressmen reported to the workers that one man taking photographs was not a journalist, but a police photographer.

He was identified as Police Constable Bill Maughan, who works at the photographic department D division.

The President of the South Shields Trades Council Malcolm Campbell said:

'This police photographer who has been identified demonstrates the dangerous situation facing every trade unionist today.'

Police superintendent Punchedon told reporters that the demonstration was well within the bounds of legality.

GAS to visit court

A CLAIM for compensation against the Transport and General Workers' Union, arising out of last year's baggage-handling dispute at London's Heathrow Airport, will be heard by the National Industrial Relations Court in October.

The claim is by General Aviation Services (UK) Ltd, the Heathrow-based subsidiary of a

Canadian company, GAS is pulling out of Heathrow because of the effect of the dispute on its operations there.

The court has joined as interested parties other unions represented at the airport. But GAS is seeking compensation only from the Transport and General Workers' Union. The other unions are unlikely to play much part in the case.

Hospital workers fear lump move

BUILDERS on a fully-unionized General Hospital building site in Southampton fear the contractors Higgs and Hill want to introduce lump labour.

The men claim that a shortage of materials and equipment has made it impossible to reach their bonus, which the company is attempting to change.

The basic rate is 65p an hour plus a guaranteed bonus of 21p per hour. In addition, there is a bonus based on the amount of concrete poured on each block, but the company wants it based on the amount done by each

group of workers.

One worker told me that currently a labourer had reached 19p-an-hour additional bonus. The company claims that currently the maximum bonus is 90p per man a week, on top of 65p per hour basic, for 240 cubic yards of concrete poured on one block and 280 cubic yards on another.

But workers claim that it is impossible to achieve maximum bonus.

If less concrete is poured each man gets a percentage of the maximum.

The men now say that the company has threatened to close

the site down if the new bonus scheme is not accepted.

In addition, the firm has sent letters to the workers saying that work done in recent weeks has not warranted the bonus paid.

Convener Derek Sheppard said the matter was 'going through normal channels'.

But there is a general feeling among the workers that the bonus is not the central issue.

One worker said the firm will soon attempt to get trade unionism off the site by closing the site for two weeks, sacking very badly, then reopening with lump labour.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Liverpool

given by Peter Jeffries

Sunday June 17

Marxism and the study of history

Sunday June 24

Trade Unions and political struggle in Britain

Sunday July 8

Chartism, yesterday and today

Sunday July 15

The Revolutionary Party and the British working class

at

**Stanley Halls
Upper Parliament Street
3 p.m.**

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Manchester

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Sunday June 17

Marxism and the study of history

Sunday June 24

Trade Unions and political struggle in Britain

Sunday July 8

Chartism, yesterday and today

Sunday July 15

The Revolutionary Party and the British working class

at

**Black Lion
Blackfriars St/Chapel St
near Salford Bus Station
7.30 p.m.**

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Barnsley

Given by Gerry Healy

National Secretary

of the

Socialist Labour League

Sunday June 17

The materialist conception of History

Sunday June 24

Dialectical Materialism—a Marxist theory of knowledge

Sunday July 8

Theory and Practise of Marxism

Sunday July 15

Role of the Revolutionary Party

at

**The Red Lion
Worsborough
Near Barnsley
7.30 p.m.**

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Leicester

lectures given by Cliff Slaughter (SLL Central Committee)

The Socialist Revolution in Britain:

1. Political tasks facing the British working class. Marxism and the revolutionary role of the working class. Lessons of the history of the working class in Britain.

2. The roots of capitalist crisis: Marxism and the contradictions of capitalism. Britain and the world crisis.

3. The state and revolution. Reformism and revolution in Britain. The fight for democratic rights today means preparing for working-class power.

Basic reading:

Perspectives for transforming the SLL into a revolutionary party.

Marxist Analysis of the Crisis. Problems of the British Revolution (Trotsky).

Death Agony of Capitalism and the Tasks of the Fourth International, Communist Manifesto.

**Sunday June 17, 24, July 8
Stockingfarm Community
Centre, Stockingfarm
7.30 p.m.**

Ryton struggle has its effect Chrysler begin lay-offs at other plants

FROM IAN YEATS IN COVENTRY

CHRYSLER'S Stoke factory was virtually paralysed yesterday after the blockade of Ryton pickets forced the company to lay off 1,500 men. Shop stewards and convenors met to review the situation and management were expected to lay off up to 600 more production workers by last night.

With the supply of engines and transmissions from the 4,000-strong Stoke plant halted, the men's leaders were standing by for word of lay-offs at Chrysler plants at Linwood, Dunstable and Maidenhead.

'It is very important we win this fight,' joint shop stewards' committee vice chairman, Mr Frank Lake, said at the Stoke picket line yesterday.

'With this Measured-Day Work they want you to be a robot. But we are not going to go there as slave labour.'

Two weeks ago the American-owned company accused track workers of 'shoddy work' and took 650 men 'off the clock' as a penalty.

Said Mr Lake: 'I can't believe they thought they would get away with it. If they want payment by results, we will negotiate it. But if they want Measured-Day Work, we expect to be paid for the full shift.'

Commenting on Chrysler chief Gilbert Hunt's re-election as president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers' and Traders, Mr Lake said:

'All the motor manufacturers are taking a very hard line at the moment. There is trouble brewing at Jaguar, Massey Ferguson, Standard and GEC.'

'I read that 27 per cent of the UK market goes to foreign competitors and I think that is the reason for the general tightening up of efficiency.'



FRANK LAKE, Stewards' vice-chairman . . . We're not slave labour

While the Tory Press crowed with delight over the success of the 'hard line' taken by the American Fine Tubes company, Mr Lake accused Chrysler of treating union officials with 'absolute contempt'.

He said: 'We hoped to bring pressure on the company to get them to negotiate, but so far they have refused to talk to anybody.'

All the men laid off yesterday will receive only 65 per cent of their normal pay instead of the full 40 hours because Chrysler

say their black on Ryton goods means they are taking part in the dispute. They have been told to report back in a week's time for stocktaking—a job normally done by outside contractors.

All the signs are that Chrysler is digging in for a long and desperate fight to break shop floor resistance to the fullest possible operation of the Measured-Day Work system.

'I think we could be out a long time,' said Mr Lake. 'But it's a question of who can hold out longest.'

Learn the lessons of our failure—Fine Tubes strikers

THE FINE TUBES strikers yesterday formally wound up their strike three years to the day after it began.

At a meeting in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' Plymouth headquarters, the 31 strikers, who have been battling against the anti-union policies of the US-owned company since June 15, 1970, made the last arrangements to find new jobs.

The meeting unanimously thanked the strike committee for their efforts during the dispute and also thanked all those in the trade union movement who have supported the action financially and with backing.

Dick Williams, secretary

FROM DAVID MAUDE
IN PLYMOUTH

of the strike committee, said afterwards:

'This is an extremely sad day for all of us. I think that we have to congratulate everyone who has backed us over the last three years, but say that the trade union movement has to learn the lessons of our failure to win this strike.'

'One thing is certain—this has set a pattern in the south west.'

'No employer will be able to get away with what he did in the past. Where people were afraid to strike previously our struggle has been an example and I

think it's true to say that pay rates have been increased all over the area.'

Picketing of the Fine Tubes factory, from which the strikers were sacked over their pay claim, was called off on Thursday.

Hermann Welch, chairman of the strike committee, said that the reason was lack of support from other trade unionists.

Another member of the strike committee, Dave Edwards, said the lesson of the dispute was that the trade union officialdom must be changed.

'Disputes such as at Fine Tubes must be fought politically,' he said.

● An analysis of the Fine Tubes strike will appear in Workers Press next week.

JUNE FUND £415.51—DON'T SIT BACK

WE MUST not sit back now. After a magnificent effort for our Party Development Fund, we need an even greater spurt to drive our June Fund forward.

We know, dear readers, you always raise as much as you can. And we also realize that the cost of living is rocketing and greatly biting into your pockets.

But more than ever, we must fight back. Huge deflationary attacks face us which could mean growing unemployment and wage-cuts while prices still continue to rise.

Workers Press must be used to fight back against these measures. Every ounce of your support is needed therefore. So help us with a special effort over this weekend. Raise all you can. Rush every donation immediately to:

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

£100,000 PARTY BUILDING FUND

AFTER A tremendous effort our fund has slowed down to a trickle. Yesterday's post brought in £13.30. Swindon £1.30; Croydon £2; Outer London £10.

One thing is certain, the economic and political crisis is not slowing down. We have really no time to lose. Keep the donations coming in dear readers. Post all donations to:

Party Building Fund
186a Clapham High Street
London SW4 7UG

CBI chief spells out attack

THE EMPLOYERS' chief spokesman, Mr W. O. Campbell Adamson, yesterday declared big business's intention to smash working-class resistance to speed-up, wage-cuts and redundancies.

The CBI director-general said:

'For Phase Three we cannot accept a return to what the TUC calls "voluntary collective-bargaining"', Adamson declared. This is an instruction to Heath that the state control of wages must go on.

Then, in an unmistakable threat that the employers will keep up the aggressive tactics shown at Chrysler and Perkins, he went on:

'If the contention is that increased prices are due to industry's shortcomings and that the cure is simply to sit on prices and profits, this would not be a basis upon which the CBI would see any future in talks with the government or the TUC.'

Adamson then spelled it out: 'We cannot agree to profit control as in Phase Two.'

He explained that industry must increase the rate of investment, which is still stagnant despite the contrived inflationary 'boom', and that required 'confidence that profits will return to a level which makes the financing of that level of investment possible.'

'Increases in world prices cannot simply be made to disappear' and price controls would have to be relaxed, he added.

By Royston Bull

'For too long we have invested too little, consumed too much and demanded too much public expenditure.'

Then Adamson stated the capitalists' political requirements:

'If agreement cannot be reached [in tri-partite talks] or if government and parliament do not approve the terms of any agreement, it is their duty to step in and lay down the guidelines themselves, if necessary by statutory means.'

Sensitive to the political explosiveness of these remarks, Adamson added:

'Rather than a move towards a corporate state, this process is surely better described as a move towards greater democratization and involvement.'

But even as Adamson was trying to bolster a shaken ruling class with his bellicose speech to a businessmen's lunch at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, workers' pickets in Coventry and Peterborough were stepping up their blockade of the Chrysler and Perkins factories. (See story this page.)

This new upsurge of militancy, which is spreading throughout the car industry, is the clearest refutation of the revisionists and reformists who had declared the working class to be 'defeated' because of the outcome of the Phase Two pay struggles.

Under the prodigious pressure of this rising tide of working-class determination, engineers' president Hugh Scanlon, who has led the collaboration

with the Tories, tried to justify himself in a speech to the construction engineers' conference. Scanlon said the union's rank and file would determine whether he continued to take part in the TUC talks with Heath.

He was answering the previous day's statement of Communist Party miners' leader Mick McGahey that there was no room for negotiations with the Heath government and that the private talks at Downing Street were a betrayal of the interests of workers. But it was the Stalinists on the AUEW national committee who gave Scanlon the go ahead.

The Stalinists will only pay lip-service to McGahey's call to organize to 'end the government's reign as quickly as possible'.

They refuse to expose Scanlon's collaborationist role. They refuse to join the Socialist Labour League's call for the General Strike to force the Tories to resign.

All Trades Unions Alliance Conference: To discuss defence of democratic rights

BELLE VUE

Kings Hall: Belle Vue Zoo Park: Manchester—Sunday July 1: 3 p.m.—9 p.m.
Special showing of the Pageant film 'THE ROAD TO WORKERS POWER' and songs and scenes from history
Tickets £1: Available from R. Smith, 60 Wellington Street West, Salford 7, Manchester.