

## COMMON MARKET DEBATE

# LABOUR RETREAT DELIGHTS TORIES

BY ALEX MITCHELL

THE CENSURE debate in the House of Commons on Monday night is overwhelming proof, if any were needed, that the Labour Party does not want to get the Tories out of office on the Common Market or anything else.

Opposition leader Harold Wilson and the rest of his right-wing leadership tiptoes from one day to the next desperately trying not to disturb Heath's finely-balanced majority.

This cowardly leadership openly revealed itself in the censure motion on the Common Market which ended in the Commons late on Monday night.

### Highest majority

The Tories won by 47 votes, the highest majority on the market they have received since last October, when 69 Labourites led by Roy Jenkins voted with the Tories for British entry.

More recently, however, Heath has had his majority slashed to only eight. Again, it was Labour abstentions and the Liberals which kept him in office.

After the 47 majority on Monday night, Tory managers

were reported in the capitalist press as being 'delighted'. One said that William Whitelaw, the Leader of the House, was 'rubbing his hands with glee'. The large majority means that a considerable number of Labourites abstained although the Opposition whip's office is publicly denying this.

'The Times' political editor said yesterday: 'One of the surprising features of the debate just before the division bells rang was the absence of several Labour front-benchers and the yawning emptiness of parts of the Opposition back benches.'

'Government business managers noted with interest every appearance of an Opposition that seemed to be losing heart in its own vote of censure.'

The clear implication of Monday night's majority is that the Labour Party's 'line-by-line' examination of the European Communities Bill is fast running out of steam.

And because of the desultory turn-out of Labour MPs and the poor polling, the Jenkinsites are likely to press successfully that opposition to the Bill be phased out.

The bankruptcy of the Labour opposition to the Bill was revealed on countless occasions during the debate.

When Peter Shore complained about the parliamentary timetable, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the Tory negotiator, was able to use the arguments on Market entry once put forward by Harold Wilson himself.

'Therefore the Bill had to be framed in the light of these considerations,' Rippon was able to boast.



JOHN EDDIE, MAYOR OF BASINGSTOKE, ESCORTS THE MARCHERS TO THE ACCOMMODATION HE ARRANGED AT SHORT NOTICE

## A quick call by Basingstoke's mayor gives marchers a bed

THE MOST difficult part of the Southampton-London Right-to-Work march came to an encouraging end on Monday night when Labour mayor John Eddie welcomed us into Basingstoke to stay the night at premises arranged by him.

The walk to Basingstoke had been a wet and exhausting stretch of 18 miles.

As we entered the town none of the marchers had any idea where they would spend the night.

But Mayor Eddie soon solved the problem. He invited us into his 'parlour' and a quick telephone call was enough to arrange a comfortable sleeping place.

He told the marchers he was with them all the way. He had seen worse unemployment in Scotland—where he comes from—in the 1930s.

Referring to official Labour Party hostility towards the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work campaign, he said:

'I have not received any instructions from Transport House. But anyway I would not pay much attention to something that attacked your march.'

The Mayor then walked with the marchers through the town to the accommodation.

Said marcher Mike Charles: 'This is very encouraging. I am sure there are many people in the Labour Party who want to fight against unemployment and are prepared to do something.'



## Labour chairman to be expelled

COUNCILLOR Philip Bond, chairman of Skelmersdale council, Lancs, and leader of the Labour Group, is to be expelled from the Labour Party. The 'Morning Star' yesterday listed a number of principled positions taken by Councillor Bond, but failed to report that one of his most recent actions was welcoming the Liverpool-London Right-to-Work marchers from the town hall balcony and providing them with food and moral support.

For full story. See p. 12.

YOU MUST BE THERE NEXT WEEKEND: BOOK NOW FOR

## EMPIRE POOL WEMBLEY

SUNDAY MARCH 12

AT 3 p.m. GREET THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS WHO HAVE MARCHED FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, SWANSEA, SOUTHAMPTON AND DEAL DEMANDING THE RIGHT TO WORK

AT 7.30 p.m. RELAX AT THE STAR-STUDED SHOW WITH LARRY ADLER, LESLEY DUNCAN, RAM JOHN HOLDER, PAUL JONES, GEORGE MELLY, SPIKE MILLIGAN, ANNIE ROSS, SLADE, McGUINNESS FLINT, VINEGAR JOE AND THE ROCK'N'ROLL ALL STARS

COMPERED BY JOE MELIA AND STUART HENRY

For full details and ticket application form, see p.4

# WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY MARCH 8, 1972 ● No. 708 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

## COMMON MARKET DEBATE

# LABOUR RETREAT DELIGHTS TORIES

BY ALEX MITCHELL

THE CENSURE debate in the House of Commons on Monday night is overwhelming proof, if any were needed, that the Labour Party does not want to get the Tories out of office on the Common Market or anything else.

Opposition leader Harold Wilson and the rest of his right-wing leadership tiptoes from one day to the next desperately trying not to disturb Heath's finely-balanced majority.

This cowardly leadership openly revealed itself in the censure motion on the Common Market which ended in the Commons late on Monday night.

### Highest majority

The Tories won by 47 votes, the highest majority on the market they have received since last October, when 69 Labourites led by Roy Jenkins voted with the Tories for British entry.

More recently, however, Heath has had his majority slashed to only eight. Again, it was Labour abstentions and the Liberals which kept him in office.

After the 47 majority on Monday night, Tory managers

were reported in the capitalist press as being 'delighted'. One said that William Whitelaw, the Leader of the House, was 'rubbing his hands with glee'. The large majority means that a considerable number of Labourites abstained although the Opposition whip's office is publicly denying this.

'The Times' political editor said yesterday: 'One of the surprising features of the debate just before the division bells rang was the absence of several Labour front-benchers and the yawning emptiness of parts of the Opposition back benches.'

'Government business managers noted with interest every appearance of an Opposition that seemed to be losing heart in its own vote of censure.'

The clear implication of Monday night's majority is that the Labour Party's 'line-by-line' examination of the European Communities Bill is fast running out of steam.

And because of the desultory turn-out of Labour MPs and the poor polling, the Jenkinsites are likely to press successfully that opposition to the Bill be phased out.

The bankruptcy of the Labour opposition to the Bill was revealed on countless occasions during the debate.

When Peter Shore complained about the parliamentary timetable, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the Tory negotiator, was able to use the arguments on Market entry once put forward by Harold Wilson himself.

'Therefore the Bill had to be framed in the light of these considerations,' Rippon was able to boast.



JOHN EDDIE, MAYOR OF BASINGSTOKE, ESCORTS THE MARCHERS TO THE ACCOMMODATION HE ARRANGED AT SHORT NOTICE

## A quick call by Basingstoke's mayor gives marchers a bed

THE MOST difficult part of the Southampton-London Right-to-Work march came to an encouraging end on Monday night when Labour mayor John Eddie welcomed us into Basingstoke to stay the night at premises arranged by him.

The walk to Basingstoke had been a wet and exhausting stretch of 18 miles.

As we entered the town none of the marchers had any idea where they would spend the night.

But Mayor Eddie soon solved the problem. He invited us into his 'parlour' and a quick telephone call was enough to arrange a comfortable sleeping place.

He told the marchers he was with them all the way. He had seen worse unemployment in Scotland—where he comes from—in the 1930s.

Referring to official Labour Party hostility towards the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work campaign, he said:

'I have not received any instructions from Transport House. But anyway I would not pay much attention to something that attacked your march.'

The Mayor then walked with the marchers through the town to the accommodation.

Said marcher Mike Charles: 'This is very encouraging. I am sure there are many people in the Labour Party who want to fight against unemployment and are prepared to do something.'



## Labour chairman to be expelled

COUNCILLOR Philip Bond, chairman of Skelmersdale council, Lancs, and leader of the Labour Group, is to be expelled from the Labour Party. The 'Morning Star' yesterday listed a number of principled positions taken by Councillor Bond, but failed to report that one of his most recent actions was welcoming the Liverpool-London Right-to-Work marchers from the town hall balcony and providing them with food and moral support.

For full story. See p. 12.

YOU MUST BE THERE NEXT WEEKEND. BOOK NOW FOR

## EMPIRE POOL WEMBLEY

SUNDAY MARCH 12

AT 3 p.m. GREET THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS WHO HAVE MARCHED FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, SWANSEA, SOUTHAMPTON AND DEAL DEMANDING THE RIGHT TO WORK

AT 7.30 p.m. RELAX AT THE STAR-STUDDED SHOW WITH LARRY ADLER, LESLEY DUNCAN, RAM JOHN HOLDER, PAUL JONES, GEORGE MELLY, SPIKE MILLIGAN, ANNIE ROSS, SLADE, McGUINNESS FLINT, VINEGAR JOE AND THE ROCK'N ROLL ALL STARS

COMPERED BY JOE MELIA AND STUART HENRY

For full details and ticket application form, see p. 4

## AROUND THE WORLD



BARBIE: CIA PROTECTION?

# Hunt for war criminal abandoned

BY JOHN SPENCER

MRS BEATE KLARSFELD left La Paz, Bolivia, for Europe last night after admitting defeat in her efforts to hunt down the Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie.

Together with Mrs Ita Halaunbrenner, a victim of the Gestapo, she had chained herself to a bench in the La Paz city centre because Barbie is being sheltered by the right-wing Bolivian dictatorship.

Mrs Klarsfeld, who works for the International League against Anti-Semitism, has conclusive proof that a Bolivian businessman called Klaus Altmann is really Barbie, who headed the Gestapo at Lyons during the last war.

Barbie tortured to death Jean Moulin, a leader of the French resistance, and has twice been sentenced to death *in absentia*. The French government has demanded his extradition from Bolivia.

But the Nazi war criminal has powerful friends in high places.

After the war, in the American zone of Germany, he worked for the American secret service. When the French applied for his extradition to stand trial for his crimes, the US authorities refused the request on the grounds that he was vital to US national security.

Later they supplied him with Bolivian papers and arranged his escape to Latin America. He became a close associate of the corrupt president Barrientos, fixing many shady deals on his behalf.

When the President was ousted by General Juan Torres, the Bolivian government began investigations into Barbie's affairs.

The investigations were still under way when the Torres regime was toppled by the ultra-right-wing Colonel Hugo Banzer, backed by the CIA and the Brazilian government.

One of Barbie's deals under Barrientos is said to have been an attempt to break the arms embargo imposed on Israel after the six-day war in 1967.

According to Teddy Cordova Claire, Torres' private secretary, Barbie arranged to buy arms for the Bolivian government in Switzerland and divert them to Israel.

Three people who have since tried to investigate the deal were murdered early last year.

Barbie's ties with the present Bolivian regime could not be closer he is joint owner of a large ranch with the wives of President Banzer and ex-President Alfredo Ovando.

Like many of the other ex-Nazis now in Latin America, including the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp doctor Josef Mengele, Barbie enjoys top-level protection because of his ties with the Central Intelligence Agency.

These connections apparently extend to Jerusalem and Tel Aviv as well as Washington.

## FRENCH INFLATION CONTINUES

DESPITE forecasts of a growing trade surplus, France can expect 'only limited success' in the struggle against inflation, says an annual review of the French economy published today.

Conducted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the review forecasts that the slow-down in prices this year 'is unlikely to be substantial'. In 1971, prices increased by 7 per cent.

It warned that the last six months of this year could see a spurt in prices unless production cost increases were 'largely contained'. 'Permanent and insidious' factors contributed to a high rate of inflation.

This clearly implies an offensive against wages at a time when French economic expansion is expected to slip below 5 per cent this year, even assuming satisfactory development of her foreign trade position.

## Two-month hunger strike ends

TWO Soviet oppositionists have ended a two-month hunger strike in a Leningrad psychiatric prison on the understanding they will be given a thorough mental examination, according to Moscow sources.

The two men, Victor Fainberg and Vladimir Borisov, have been imprisoned in a KGB mental hospital because of their opposition to the invasion of Czechoslovakia and their defence of victims of Stalinism.

Last year they held an 80-day hunger strike demanding improved conditions, consultations with lawyers and the opportunity to take their cases to court. They declared the latest strike when these demands were not met.

Victor Fainberg (41), was one of seven oppositionists who went to Red Square on August 25, 1968, with posters denouncing the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. Fainberg's teeth were knocked out by KGB men who attacked the demonstrators and he was arrested together with Pavel Litvinov, Larissa Daniel and three other demonstrators.

Vladimir Borisov a 29-year-old Leningrad electrician, is a member of the Action Group for the Defence of Civil Rights in the USSR.

## BRITISH FIRMS LOOK TO INDIA'S CHEAP LABOUR

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THREE British engineering firms have reached agreement in New Delhi to shift their manufacturing plants wholesale to India.

They claim that manufacture in Britain is no longer economic. The deal, approved by the Indian government, allows for the outright purchase of their plants by Indian enterprises.

The three firms are Ottermill Switchgear, based at Ottery St Mary, Devon; Butler's, which makes machine-tools, and Viller's, which produces internal combustion engine components.

The move follows talks between British businessmen and Indian officials last week on taking advantage of cheap Indian labour to undercut the rates paid in Britain.

Ottermill Switchgear was the scene of a bitterly-fought 18-week strike nearly two years ago. The workers, members of the general and municipal and electricians' unions, were demanding 100-per-cent trade unionism and a 4s 4d across-the-board pay rise. Management encouraged non-unionists to scab on the strike and the workers were eventually forced to return with neither of their main demands met. Twenty-eight strikers and 15 blacklegs were sacked at the end of the strike.

The company, part of the

## 'OSTPOLITIK' IMPATIENCE

THERE IS growing impatience in Moscow and Warsaw with the W German parliament's delay in ratifying the treaties signed with Willy Brandt as part of his 'Ostpolitik' of normalizing relations with E Europe.

'Pravda' carried an important article at the weekend attacking the Christian Democratic opposition and saying that refusal to accept the Moscow-Bonn non-aggression treaty could do their country 'irreplaceable damage'.

'Pravda' accuses Dr Barzel, the Christian Democratic Shadow Chancellor, of wishing to secure a revision of the frontiers on the present lines which the treaty recognizes. It makes clear that Soviet goodwill towards W Germany would not be maintained unless the treaty is ratified.

The same theme was prominent in speeches by Polish leaders at a political rally on Friday. General Wojciech Jaruzelsky, a member of the government, accused the Christian Democrats

of holding up the non-aggression treaty with Poland and of wishing to restore the Cold War.

Further delay, he said, would rob the treaty of its historical significance. A party secretary in charge of foreign affairs, Ryszard Frelek, said opposition to the treaty would harm W Germany and slow down a detente.

Although the treaties were negotiated by Willy Brandt in 1970, they will not become operative until ratified by the Bonn parliament.

## WHAT WE THINK

### HULL DOCKS SCHEME A RETREAT FROM THE FIGHT

According to a report in the 'Hull Daily Mail', Hull dockers may ignore a national strike call in order to press ahead with a scheme to launch their own port employers' company.

The strike call was made by the National Shop Stewards' Liaison Committee, at a meeting attended by Hull stewards. It is to take effect if 53 men are sent back to the unattached register in London.

Mr Walter Cunningham, chairman of the Hull shop stewards' committee, is quoted by the 'Hull Daily Mail' as saying: 'We are more concerned with getting our own company off the ground, than we are with stoppages.'

The scheme is understood to involve 2,000 men agreeing to pay £2 a week each for 12 months. The company would then be able to employ 100 men and make up the wages of others on the reserve pool. This is just a diversionary reformist scheme which will do nothing to solve the problem of full employment and wages on the docks.

The working class has a long history, which did not begin a few weeks ago in Hull. During this history the working class, in struggle against the employers, constructed its own, class organizations — the trade unions, the Labour Party, and the shop stewards' movement.

It established its rights through struggles like the dockers' tanner strike of 1888. These struggles could not be avoided, because working-class life under capitalism centres around a constant battle against the class which extracts surplus value from workers for profit.

There is no future for workers in some sort of 'be your own capitalist' scheme. Workers Press knows the men on the Hull docks. They have a record of principled struggle second to none. In 1954, a strike in Hull began the movement to bring the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union (the 'Blue' union) to the northern ports.

It took the united force of the employers, the press, the courts, the TUC, the T&GWU, the Labour Party and the Communist Party to break the long recognition strike of 1955.

The Hull men were in the forefront of the struggle against the Devlin modernization scheme and the fight for decent piecework rates through a series of one-day stoppages in 1964.

Hull dockers marched with the Young Socialists in the campaign for socialist policies and to make the 'left' MPs fight Wilson during the 1964-1970 Labour government. They supported the campaign against anti-union laws under both Labour and Tory governments.

In the course of these developments, prominent militants on the Hull docks reached an understanding of the reactionary role of Stalinism, well in advance of many other groups of workers. They also became familiar with the sinister activities of Moral-Re-Armament, particularly when one of their leaders arranged a showing of an MRA film in the dockers' club.

Once, in 1966, the Hull dockers were outmanoeuvred into not joining their Merseyside brothers in a strike against anti-union laws. When the Liverpool dockers came to Hull to address them, many of the leading militants said that would never happen again.

Yet now, if the 'Hull Daily Mail' is to be believed, their leaders expect them to scab on a national strike against unemployment. We find it hard to believe that this will happen in Hull. It is time for these dockers to turn their backs on crack-brained schemes and stand where they belong—in the front rank of the fight to bring down the Tory government and return a Labour government to restore full employment.

### Czech plastics

A CONSIDERABLE expansion of the Czechoslovakian chemical and plastics industry has taken place as a result of oil pumped through the Friendship pipeline from the Soviet Union.

The pipeline, which cuts transport costs to about one-fifth of what they would be by rail tanker, has enabled the production of petrol and diesel fuel to be doubled and that of paraffin to be trebled.

This year some 17 to 18 million tons of oil is expected to flow through the pipeline, helping to make Czechoslovakia one of the world's leading producers of plastics.

# Industrial Relations Act on Clydeside?

WAYNE HARBIN, president of Marathon Manufacturing, the Houston, Texas, company interested in taking over Clydebank, has again demanded £12m from the Tory government.

In a radio broadcast on the eve of talks with senior Department of Trade and Industry officials and Mr Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator, Harbin made it clear that if the Tories were willing to pay £35m to Govan, Linthouse and Scotstoun; then he wanted a comparable payment for Clydebank.

Workers Press warned on Monday, before Harbin's broadcast:

'What is happening is that a pre-condition for saving any of the 2,500 Clydebank jobs is that the Industrial Relations Act be rigorously applied there.'

Now Harbin has spelled this out. In discussions with trade union leaders he has demanded a four-year no-strike, no go-slow agreement during which pay increases will be tied to productivity.

Speaking on the same radio programme, Mr Danny McGarvey, the boilermakers' leader, said he saw this as 'no obstacle' to Harbin's bid for the yard.

The Department of Trade and Industry has said it is 'exploring in depth' Harbin's proposals.

Today seven DTI officials begin talks with Harbin in Texas. This follows Harbin's blunt warning last week that there was no point in such talks unless they brought the money.

Included in the DTI team are

## 'No obstacle' says McGarvey

two officials of the Local Employment Act Finance Advisory Committee. This body makes recommendations to the DTI for the financing of employment promotion products.

Also in the team is a Customs Officer. The significance of this, is that Harbin wants to import his own company's components duty free for use on Clydeside.

In other words, Harbin will take on the Clyde on his own terms. Jobs would only be saved at the expense of a rigorous speed-up, backed by what amounts to Industrial Relations Act conditions.

And—what McGarvey, Reid and company have discreetly 'overlooked'—since the components will be brought in from the US, then the jobs of workers employed by Clydebank's former suppliers will disappear.

So much for the militant leadership of the 'left alliance' of Stalinists and trade union officials.

So much, also for the revisionists of the International Socialism group who told us when the occupation began that 'Militancy Can Win at UCS' and that criticism of the Stalinists was 'sectarian'.



No one would claim that Edward Heath is the friend of the working man.

Yet he has just been to open an exhibition at the Working Men's College in N London.

As he spoke of the work of Frederick Maurice, a pioneer of adult education, two men protested about the million unemployed.

When they asked other questions, they were seized by officials and thrown out. Thrown out, that is, from the Working Men's College.

Which prompts the question—who had more right to be there in the first place, Heath or the unemployed hecklers? The PM is seen looking at a display which includes a picture of Marx.

## TORIES CAUGHT RED-HANDED ON 'BREAKAWAYS'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

CONSERVATIVE Central Office has been caught redhanded helping to encourage the formation of breakaway unions.

A letter written by Mr J. McDonald Watson of the Tory Party's industrial department has just been published. It shows McDonald Watson giving a Tory trade unionist advice on how to form a separate computer operators' union.

Advice was given about the choice of a name for the union and the letter said it would be a very much better union for negotiating purposes if it were non-political and registered under the Industrial Relations Act.

It was also stated: 'The creation of a new union is in reality a very simple process and it only requires that there should be a meeting of interested persons to pass a motion declaring that the new union should be established and thereafter preliminary steps should be taken to frame the rules and objects of the association together with the necessary financial support which such an association would clearly require.'

Mr Stan Orme, Labour MP for Salford, took the matter up with Employment Secretary Robert Carr, who said in reply that it is not Tory policy or the practice of Central Office to stimulate the formation of breakaway unions.

He was satisfied that the letter concerned was in no way a breach of this policy.

It was written in response to a request for information and no initiative was taken in encouraging the formation of a breakaway union.

The information given was factual, generally available to the public and the procedure was open to anyone in a free society.

Carr said that the letter was written after inquiries from a Conservative trade unionist had been referred to Central Office by Mr David Lane, Conservative MP for Cambridge.

Mr Orme said he was entirely dissatisfied with Carr's reply.

'I will seek to raise this matter through any parliamentary means open to me and press the Minister for an outright condemnation of the destructive letter sent out by Mr J. McDonald Watson', he said.

Mr Orme said he had sent a copy of Carr's letter to Jack Jones, Transport and General Workers' Union general secretary who had already raised the matter with TUC general secretary Victor Feather.

## LAGGERS' PARITY STRIKE IN 16th WEEK

THE SPECTRE of a Pilkington's hangs over Newcastle as employers' representatives refuse to budge from their decision to sack 600 thermal insulation engineers now entering their 16th week on strike.

As the Tory government proceeds to step up its attack on the trade union movement with the Industrial Relations Act, this dispute is developing into an important question of principle in the NE.

On November 15, 1971, 300 thermal insulation engineers in the General and Municipal Workers' Union Newcastle No. 7 branch stopped work in support of a plus payment of 16p on top of their basic rate.

This payment was already being paid to Scottish laggers by firms in the same employers' group TIGA (Thermal Insulation Group Association). Ten weeks later they were joined by 300 laggers organized in the No. 2 branch GMWU West Hartlepool.

As their strike leaflet explains, the job of a lagger is listed in Ministry of Health pamphlets as an occupation liable to contract the often killer industrial complaints of pneumoconiosis, silicosis and asbestosis. For this they receive a base rate of 56p an hour, but are not guaranteed the 16p paid to their Scottish brothers.

Despite the obvious justice of their claim, the strike has not been made official by the G&MWU, because, union officials

claim, the men refused to have a secret ballot vote.

The men's reply has been that a ballot vote requires a two-thirds majority which is undemocratic. As a leading steward told Workers Press: 'It is a matter of principle. Men should stand up and be counted.'

'The fact that we have remained absolutely solid so far is proof enough of our resolve.'

The G&MWU's refusal to make the strike official led to a mass demonstration outside the union offices.

Ald. Andrew Cunningham, the regional secretary, who was confronted in his office by the strikers, said the union would do all in its power to help the men. The strike, however, remains unofficial.

A leading steward told Workers Press:

'There is a quiet revolution going on inside the working class. You can feel people getting really upset. Workers stop me in the street to show their solidarity with the strike. The solidarity and willingness to actively get involved with picketing which our members are showing every day is part of the general mood in the working class against the Tories. I feel that the Tories must be forced out of office.'

'Unfortunately we have been overshadowed with a number of important disputes such as Fisher-Bendix and, of course, the miners. The lads here were 100 per cent behind the miners and thought their victory was great. However, it did prevent us getting a lot of cash.'

## BOOKS



- Moscow Trials Anthology Paperback, 62½p
- MAX SHACHTMAN: Behind The Moscow Trial Paperback 75p
- ROBERT BLACK: Stalinism In Britain Paperback £1.12½—cloth £2
- LEON TROTSKY: Death Agony of Capitalism (The Transitional Programme) Pamphlet 5p
- Class Nature of the Soviet State Pamphlet 20p
- In Defence of the October Revolution Pamphlet 15p
- The Theory and Practice of Revisionism Pamphlet 15p
- Postage 10p per book, 3p per pamphlet. Order from: NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS 186a Clapham High Street, London SW4 7UG.

## Subscribe! workers press

The daily paper that leads the fight against the Tories.

£20.28 for 12 months (312 issues)  
£10.14 for 6 months (156 issues)  
£5.07 for 3 months (78 issues)

If you want to take Workers Press twice a week the rates are:  
£1.56 for 3 months (24 issues)  
£6.24 for 12 months (96 issues)

Fill in the form below NOW and send to:

Circulation Dept., Workers Press, 186a Clapham High St., London, SW4 7UG.

I would like to take out a subscription to Workers Press.

Days required	MONDAY	THURSDAY
(Please tick)	TUESDAY	FRIDAY
	WEDNESDAY	SATURDAY

Or Full subscription (six days) for ..... months.

.....  
.....  
.....

Amount enclosed £

**YOUNG SOCIALISTS**

# NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

There are now well over one million people out of work in Britain, the highest joblessness for a quarter of a century. These huge levels of unemployment are as a direct result of Tory policies. The Young Socialists' Right-to-Work campaign is a challenge to these policies and, therefore, the continued rule of this government.

## MARCHERS ARRIVE

**SATURDAY MARCH 11**

The marchers will arrive at the outskirts of London and will be greeted at:

**EAST INDIA HALL**, East India Dock Road, E14. 7 pm

**HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE**, Westcott Crescent, W7. 7 pm

**LIME GROVE BATHS**, Shepherds Bush, W12. 7pm

## MARCH THROUGHOUT LONDON

**MONDAY MARCH 13**

Assemble: 10 am, Speaker's Corner, Marble Arch

March: 11 am through West End to the Temple.

## MASS LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT

Lobby your Labour MP: 2 pm

Meeting: 4.30 pm Central Hall, Westminster

## RALLY EMPIRE POOL WEMBLEY

**SUNDAY MARCH 12, 3 p.m.**

**Speakers:** G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)  
CLIVE NORRIS (National Secretary of Right-to-Work Campaign)  
JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of Glasgow march)  
CHRISTINE SMITH (YS leader of Liverpool march)  
MIKE BANDA (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

The following in a personal capacity:

ALAN THORNETT (Deputy senior steward, Morris Motor)

BRIAN LAVERY (National Union of Mineworkers, Wheldale colliery)

SIDNEY BIDWELL, MP

**Chairman:** CLIFF SLAUGHTER (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

**TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.**

Larry Adler. Lesley Duncan. McGuinness Flint. Ram John Holder. Paul Jones. Vinegar Joe. George Melly. Spike Milligan. Annie Ross. 'Rock 'n Roll All Stars'. Slade. Comperes Joe Melia and Stuart Henry

Tickets: £1, unemployed 50p.

## RALLY

NAME .....

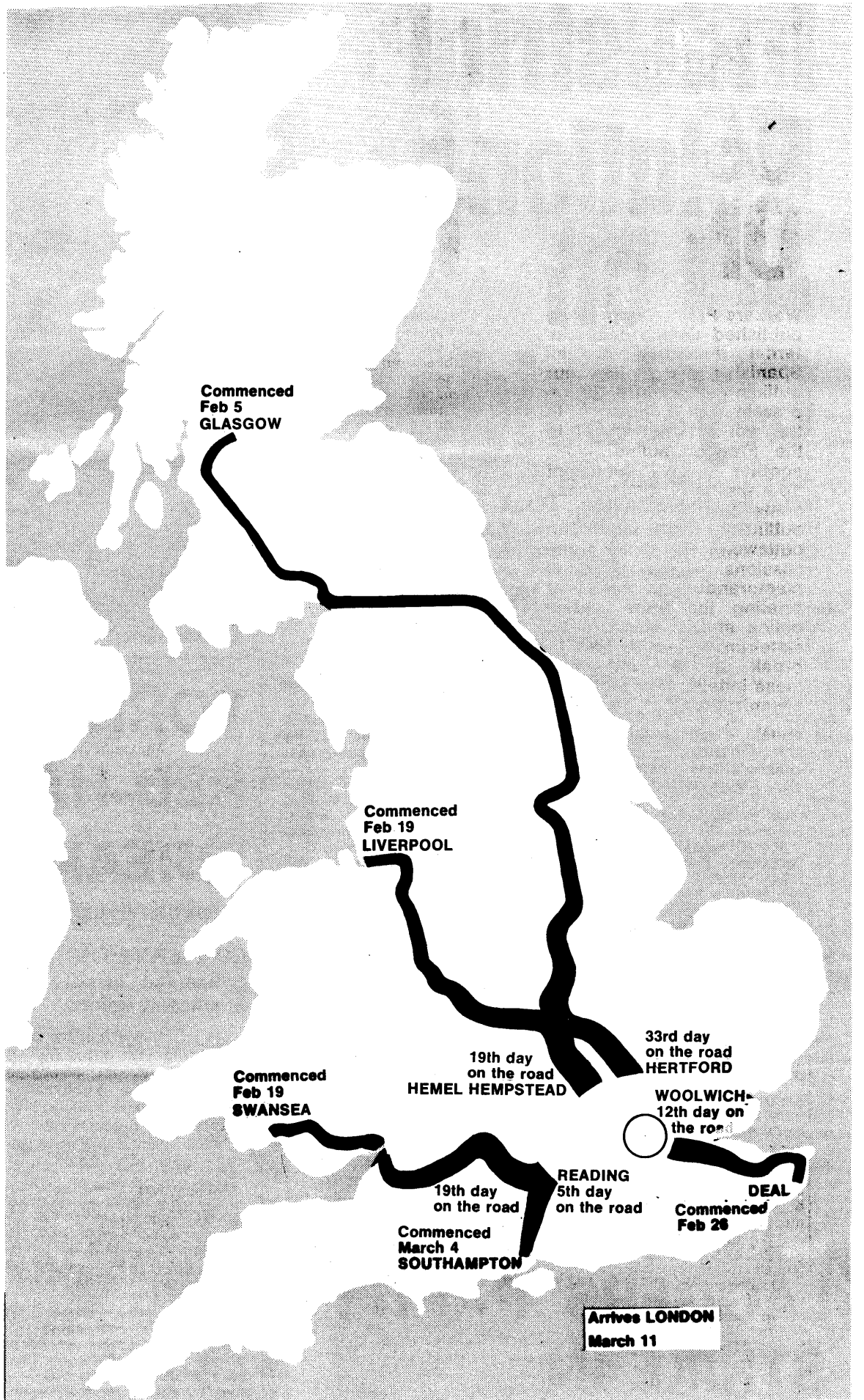
ADDRESS .....

I would like ..... tickets

Amount enclosed £ .....

Please send details of transport to the Empire Pool

Complete form and send to:  
Clive Norris, Right-to-Work Campaign,  
186a Clapham High St,  
London, SW4 7UG.  
Or phone 01-622 7029.



Vinegar Joe



Spike Milligan



McGuinness Flint



Joe Melia

# FRANCO PLANS COUNTER-ATTACK ON MILITANTS

Workers Press has recently published details of an internal document of the Spanish Ministry of Labour outlining procedure for repressing all opposition in the workers' movement to the Franco regime. Now, another internal document from the same ministry has come into our hands. It outlines the history of the outlawed Workers' Commissions. The confidential memorandum is aimed at briefing the army, secret police and officials in the state-run unions in how to break up and intimidate these independent workers' organizations.

What clearly emerges from the document is the fascist regime's fear of Marxism and its growing roots in the Spanish working class.

In tracing the history of the Workers' Commissions from the mid-1950s, the document says: 'The pamphlets and propaganda of the commissions are full of Marxism because those who write and distribute them are Marxist and have a clear perspective for leading the movement to the most advanced revolutionary goals.'

Although often crude in its political analysis, the document does pinpoint some of the strong criticisms of the Spanish Communist Party which dominates the commissions.

It states, for instance, that Marxist-Leninists, Trotskyists, socialists and anarchists all opposed the Stalinists' participation in the 1971 elections. And there is also mention of their attacks on the CP's 'over-bureaucratization' of the commissions.

A section of them devoted to Spanish émigré workers who are judged to be especially dangerous since they can more easily be influenced by 'subversive groups' and enjoy the protection of 'the big trade unions in the West'. 'The greatest danger lies in the training of activists abroad and their return to Spain', the author says.

## HATRED

A province-by-province account of the organization of the commissions reveals not so much a great knowledge of the organization as a deep fascist hatred of the working class and in particular of the youth. Of the commissions in Andalucía, for example:

'The fact that after the War

of Liberation all the old workers' organizations—Communist, anarchist or socialist—were destroyed and rubbed out completely has given the commissions in Andalucía characteristics which distinguish them from those in other provinces — that is, they are entirely made up of young people and for that reason they are much more aggressive.'

In a final summing up, the document examines the aspects that are in favour of the commissions in their struggle against Franco:

- A great power in mobilizing workers, especially in Madrid;
- A national organization which allows them to spread conflicts;

- Their 'attractive demagogy' for high wages, help to students, paid holidays, free education.

Against this the regime has the following advantages:

- The need for the leaders to act openly, which means they can be identified and imprisoned;
- The need to act through mass meetings which can easily be broken up;
- The different ideologies which create splits.

Finally guidelines are given to those participating in 'state action against the commissions': the prevention of mass meetings; no one in an official position should accept talks with anyone other than the officers of the state-unions; all steps should be taken to raise the prestige of these officers, emphasizing their representative character and freedom to act; infiltrations, lies and the exploitation of failures to sow confusion among the different tendencies in the Commissions.

In general, therefore, the pious hope of the Spanish Ministry of Labour is to integrate the working class into the system of state-unions.

This document was circulated in the ministry and its various departments in November of last year when the Spanish employers were faced with a huge strike wave. The militancy of these strikes, particularly the Seat carworkers' strike, won considerable concessions from the employers. In response Franco's government is now engaged in a new campaign of repression, by organizing government departments and recruiting special detachments of police to head off the movement of the working class which is developing.

This militancy can be seen in the negotiation of new wage contracts at the beginning of the year, the growth of the student and Basque movements, and mounting opposition from professional people.

Militants of the Communist Party and of all opposition organizations are in constant danger of arrest. In January Luis Lucio Lobato was sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment for being a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The tribunal of Public

Order condemned ten members of the Communist Party to ten years' imprisonment each. Police say they have arrested over 500 students during the present student struggles.

This report from the newspaper 'La Vanguardia' is typical of the articles which are now appearing regularly in the heavily-censored Spanish press. It describes the trial of a group of young workers who belonged to the Commissions of Young Workers.

'The Supreme Court yesterday considered the appeals of Antonio Bagleito Gomez, Rafael Martin Cabera, Julio Linan Rivera and Martin Gonzalez Dominquez against sentences of the Tribunal of Public Order which were based on the following evidence:

'In the middle of 1968 Manuel Solleiro joined the Young Workers' Commissions in Seville, a branch of the Communist Party. Manuel carried out many activities, mainly in the district of Triana.

'At the beginning of 1969, he contacted Bagleito Gomez, from the neighbouring town of San Juan de Aznalfarache. Manuel got Gomez to join the Youth Commissions as well as his friends, Cabera and Dominguez.

## SUBVERSIVE

'They used to meet regularly in the so-called Cultural Club in Aznalfarache. Finally, Rivera joined the organization in the summer of 1969. They used to meet in the club, read indoctrinating newspapers which Manuel gave to Gomez and other youths from Remedios and Tomares and even some from Seville joined in the discussions.

'They also printed leaflets and posters with subversive slogans which they then gave out and stuck on walls in their respective towns. They also painted placards for the Workers' Commissions.

'In the club were found copies of "Mundo Obrero" ("Workers World"), "Voz del Campo Andaluz" ("Voice of Andalusian Peasants") and "Nuestra Bandera" ("Our Flag"), which are all communist publications.

'The Public Order tribunal sentenced Manuel and Gomez for the crime of belonging to an illegal organization to one year's imprisonment each, Cabera to six months and Dominguez and Rivera who are too young to be sent to prison, to three months' detention and 10,000 pesetas fine each.'

Such is the brutal repression of the youth who are leading the fight against Franco. Yet E European Stalinists enjoy the friendliest of relationships with Spain and the Spanish CP looks forward to a 'peaceful evolution' to bourgeois democracy.



## FOR SERVICES RENDERED

Some people will think that Jacques Duclos, now 75, has had to wait a long time before getting his reward on learning that he received, as a birthday honour in Moscow, the highest civilian decoration of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin.

To make an award in the name of Lenin is to besmirch the memory of a great revolutionary and to try to turn him into a 'harmless ikon'. And the crime is double when it is bestowed on such a grovelling servant of the bureaucracy as Jacques Duclos.

Through a long career, Duclos has been a faithful supporter of the Soviet bureaucracy in France, noted in particular for his polished parliamentary style and the quick repartee. His memoirs, which now run to three volumes, are a model of discretion which give nothing away about the inner workings of the Stalinist parties.

Duclos has never explained his fervent admiration for Stalin and

the enthusiasm with which he supported the Moscow Trials in the 1930s and the purges in Europe after the war. As befitted the occasion, he claimed that what he called 'anti-Sovietism' was inseparable from anti-communism. He said that some people who claimed to be communists joined in these attacks.

Thus spoke an uneasy conscience. Duclos was really attacking those principled defenders of the gains of the October Revolution, the Trotskyists, who are at the same time the relentless pursuers of the bureaucracy which has betrayed it. He tries to implicate them of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism.

The bureaucracy rewards Duclos not for his revolutionary activities, but for his part in betraying the revolution in France—in 1936, in 1944-1947 and in 1968 and acting as its apologist through all its zig-zags. A fervent Stalinist, Duclos switched his support to Khrushchev and then to Brezhnev without a word of explanation.

## PURGE BY WARRIORS OF CHRIST

Blas Pinar, the extreme right-wing Falangist, has been stomping the country making virulent attacks on communism and liberalism while organizing his own special police force.

In a recent speech in Barcelona, Pinar proposed 'liberating Barcelona again' with a purge against booksellers.

He said there were publishers whose books were contrary to the aims of the Crusade—Franco's uprising against the republic. These publishers, he said, were inculcating the youth with Marxism.

The Captain General of the armed forces in Catalonia ordered all the officers in the garrison of Barcelona to attend Pinar's meeting, dressed in full uniform.

The 'Warriors of Christ the King', the private police force of Pinar, have carried out a number of attacks on bookshops. One, in Barcelona, with a display of books of Picasso's drawings had its windows broken and books destroyed.

Another in Valencia, was almost destroyed by a group of Warriors, apparently for having

on display the following books: 'The Valencian Nation' by Juan Fuster; 'The Origin of Family' and 'Private Property and the State', by F. Engels; 'Hopscotch' by Cortazar; 'Sexuality and Repression' by Castillo del Pino.

During the early part of the students' strike in Madrid, 50 of these special police demonstrated, protected by uniformed police, against the supposed intervention in the strike by left elements.

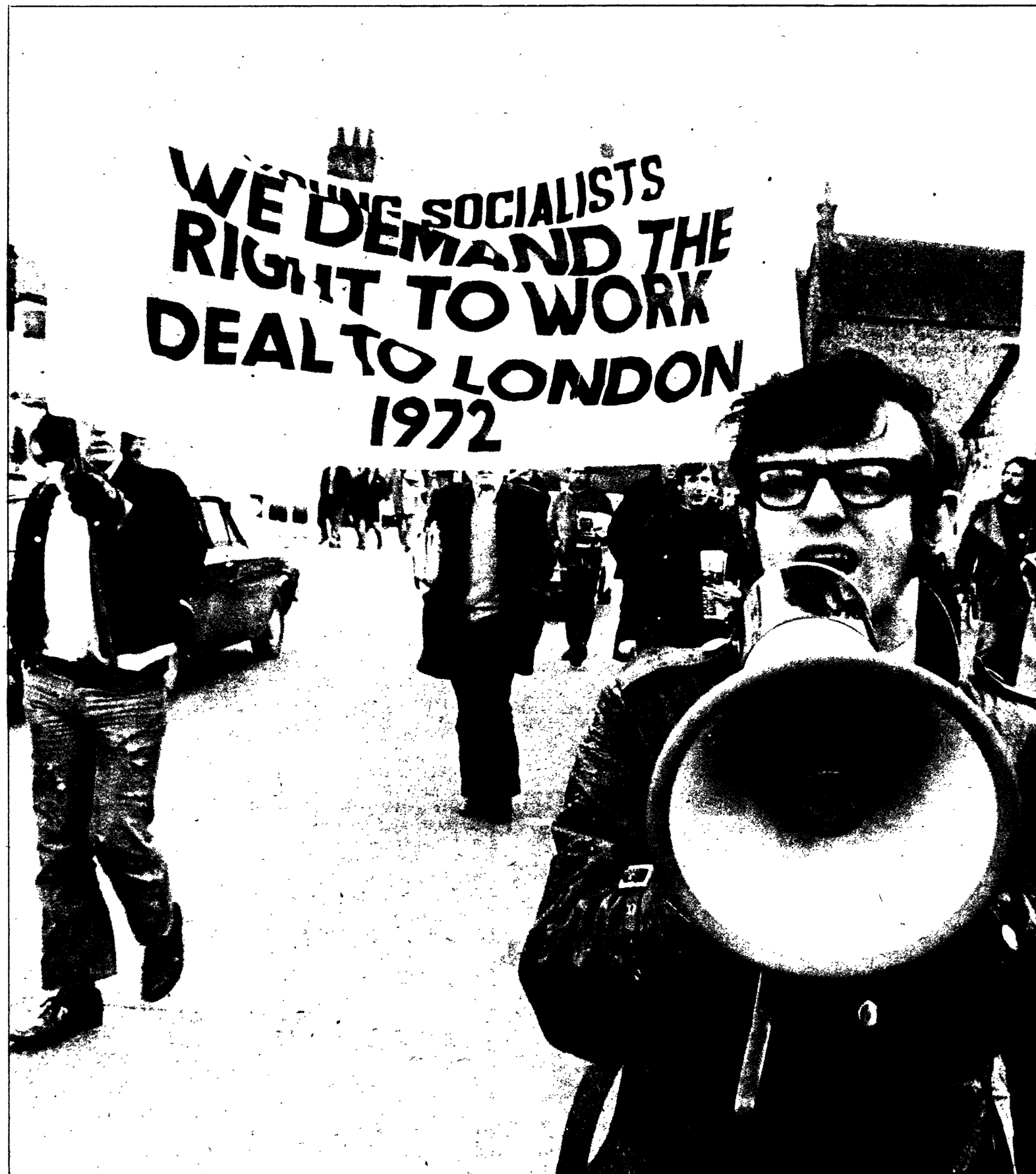
The Ministry of Labour and the security department have been carrying out a ruthless censorship of all parts of the communications industry which have been slightly critical of the regime.

'Madrid', the daily newspaper which gave daily strike reports, has closed down. There have been prosecutions of the editors of 'Cuadernos para el Dialogo', a Christian - Democrat - Communist Party journal, of the editor of the Catholic daily, 'YA', and of the editors of numerous 'progressive' clerical magazines. The director and an actor of the Teatro Lebrijano of Sevilla have each been fined 50,000 pesetas (£300) for allegedly introducing changes of 'a political nature' into the text of a play being performed by the company, although it had first been cleared by the censors.

The bulletin of Cinema, Television and Theatre workers notes in its January edition that the Ministry of Information and Tourism has banned the actress Maria Jose Goyanes from acting in national theatres and on Spanish television because she signed a collective letter to the ministry protesting against the escalation of repression and censorship.



Police beating up a student. An attempt to head off the developing working-class and student movements.



# 'THESE MARCHES ARE ONLY A BEGINNING'

BY IAN YEATS ON THE KENT RIGHT-TO-WORK MARCH

Les Pankhurst (23) is a part-time singer and comedian. Before he took up this vague means of making a living, he was a male nurse. And before that he was in the army.

Les, in other words, has been around. Now he has been thrust into the leadership of the Kent Right-to-Work march.

The experience of the march has changed him, he freely admits. From being a slapstick artist and would-be cabaret singer he has become a thoughtful participant in this powerful expression of working-class anger with the Tory government.

Not that he became an artist by choice. When he came out of the army he went from the dole to a job as a male nurse.

I was earning £15 a week which was very difficult to live on. Almost impossible. I started singing at Margate and the Isle of Wight.

I thought I'd take it up and see how it went. I was earning £22 a week, but there's not much call for singers out of season so I've been out of work for five months—since October. When I first started on this march at Deal I couldn't get a job no matter how hard I tried and I

thought it would be something to do for two weeks.

But when we started having meetings I realized it wasn't just a protest. We are demanding our basic rights. We're not begging. And when I saw people taking notice I started getting more interested and I thought what the Young Socialists were doing was something that had to be done before it was too late.

Then I started speaking at meetings myself. At first I had notes in front of me but as I went on I found I was saying things that weren't on the paper. I was just saying what I felt. I think the march will have a tremendous impact and it won't be forgotten in a hurry. In this area it's something that's never been done.

People here have seen marches going from one end of the country to the other and they're stopping to take notice. With the local press and television coverage we're getting, the march is going to be remembered for a long time.

I think the younger generation are getting to the point where they will fight. They're getting fed up with being pushed around and treated like idiots. Ten or 15 years ago maybe the Tories could have done it, but now the

younger generation have a different outlook on life.

They're going to stand up and say what they think and no one's going to stop them. The more they're pushed, the more they'll fight.

Nearly all of the lads on this march are responsible people. They get their moods and sometimes they feel like going out for a good old drink up, but they stick to the rules they've made. Everyone's settled down to see that the march isn't a funny joke, but something we've had to do. Before most of the young people joined this march they used to spend their lives going to the dole and then home and so on. But now they see the possibility of fighting back.

The march has not been as difficult as it was in the 1920s and 1930s. We've had places to sleep which haven't been fantastic, but at least it's been dry and warm. In the old days they were really hungry with people dropping dead on the road while we've had two or three meals a day.

We're fighting to make sure those days don't come back. We've felt tired and cold, but we've kept on going because if we'd stopped, we'd have destroyed the object we set out to create.

I've got no time for anyone who gives up and most of those with us are of the same view. If the thing's worth starting, it's worth finishing.

You can't sit on the side and say, "Look, they're marching but I'll sit here in the warm". Building the Young Socialists is very urgent. If things get worse there may not be a workers' party. The Tories are trying to crush the unions completely and the country could be run by a dictatorship. The same thing happened in the 1930s.

I'm disgusted with the Labour Party. We're their people and they're supposed to be leaders of the labour movement. But if they refuse to help us, they shouldn't be in power. We've got to get these big heads out and get somebody who will do something for the workers.

The only way we can get the jobs situation sorted out is to get rid of the Tories and then get someone in who will work for the working class.

The Tories think that as long as they've got us under their thumbs, they can pay us what they like and tell us what to do. But the moment the working class fights back, they're finished. These marches are only a beginning.



# A better tomorrow

# TROUBLE IN THE HEATH

BY IAN YEATS

What has gone wrong in Bexleyheath, Tory leader Edward Heath's constituency? Two years ago he romped home with an 8,000 majority.

In June 1970 the predominantly petty-bourgeois population was held by pundits to symbolize a new Tory Britain which would be built on the basis of self-help and thrift.

Stand on your own two feet and the millennium is at hand, was the crisp message unrelentingly pumped out from Tory campaign headquarters at Bexleyheath.

Heath's messianic doctrine that Britain would be a land fit for human habitation but for Labour's open-handed support for 'lame ducks' and 'layabouts', was a plausible enough theme to the burghers of Bexley who saw around them an unrelieved pattern of economic gloom.

Worry and anxiety haunts every corner of people's lives in Bexleyheath.

Worry that tightrope investments will snap, plunging families with limited capital into immediate ruin; worry that if business doesn't improve sales commissions, and therefore living standards, will dwindle.

Worry that as fares out of London double and treble travelling may have to be abandoned. Worry that living standards set in the booming 1950s may have to be drastically curtailed.

Up to 1945 Bexleyheath returned a Labour MP. But voting in the six successive General Elections has reflected the wild swings in the confidence of an insecure electorate.

Bexley village is a traditional country home for the Tory middle class and even today there are only a handful of council estates nearby.

But Bexleyheath grew out of the prosperity of mainly skilled workers who could afford to buy their own houses on the basis of pay packets earned at Woolwich Arsenal or in heavy industry jobs, including engineering along Thameside.

In the 1950s, co-incident with the growth in office jobs, white collar workers, attracted by low house prices outside London, began to flock into the town. Today you have a social situation in which company directors, salesmen and engineers live side by side.

Social change was partly reflected in the voting pattern, with Edward Heath scraping home in 1950 with only 100 votes to spare.

By 1959, more or less at the peak of the 'you've never had it so good' era, the Tory majority was up to 8,000 and Bexleyheath boomed.

By 1966, with inflation cutting into living standards, this highly-changeable electorate began looking to Labour to keep the good times rolling, and the Tory majority slumped to 2,000.

And by 1970 panic had begun to grip Bexleyheath in earnest. In a desperate volte-face Heath roped hopes with his majority up to the old, boom-time level of 8,000.

But the promises have soured. Prices have not been reduced 'at a stroke', rents, rates and fares have not been brought down, the tax burden has not been significantly changed, unemployment has not been dented—it's doubled!

Left: Heath in Bexleyheath, his own constituency, expounding the Selsdon package for the 1970 election campaign

Last May Bexleyheath expressed its anger by returning a Labour council right in Heath's own backyard.

In the past two years there have been a dozen major closures on Thameside, including the giant Parson's Toys, Submarine Cables, AEI and a score of factories have cut back on their work force. Vickers factory won a 12-month reprieve.

Erith employment exchange, controlling Thameside jobs at Woolwich and Greenwich, is the centre for Bexleyheath's jobs opportunities.

Manager Mr L M Smith told me: 'For the last 12 months I've said something will turn up but everytime I pick up the phone it's bad news.'

Unemployment is running at about 2.2 per cent—not high in national terms.

But as Mr Smith explained: 'If you're used to very little unemployment and suddenly the jobs dry up, it hits you very hard.'

John Cartwright, 38, prospective Labour candidate for Bexleyheath took up the same theme.

'In 1970 there were 500 people out of work, now it's 740—a 50 per cent rise. The rate of increase is very rapid and it's an unsettling factor, it worries people.'

'There's a degree of white-collar unemployment and school leavers are finding things difficult as well.'

But it was not only unemployment that put a Labour council in power in Bexleyheath.

Said Mr Cartwright: 'A lot of the middle class expected they were going to do well out of tax concessions but they're losing as much, if not more, with increased national insurance, school meal prices up, milk taken away.'

'The whole Selsdon package is coming to fruition and people don't like it. The Tories are quite willing to let prices go up because this has a direct effect on profits. The whole government is angled at a comparatively small section of the population at the expense of the rest of us.'

'Many working-class families will be hit hard by the Tories' fair rents plan. Private rents are very high in Bexley. Average rents would differ by as much as £3 between council housing and privately owned accommodation.'

'Most white-collar workers travel to London every day and the fare rises mean that some could have to consider moving back there—and they don't want that.'

Anger about Heath's failure to consult on the Common Market, which many oppose, and the threat of inflation and unemployment, has put Tory popularity in Bexleyheath at an all time low.

Bexleyheath has tried Labour and Tory governments with the fickleness of the petty bourgeoisie. Both have failed and now many are looking for other alternatives.

Mr Cartwright expressed it like this:

'The feeling is one of complete cynicism, of disenchantment with democracy. Their feeling is that whatever they think the politicians will do what they want regardless.'

Is the Labour Party willing, or even able, to give Bexleyheath the national leadership it wants?

Said Mr Cartwright: 'I'm desperately afraid of a Labour government that doesn't know where it is going.'

'On the Tories' record we could demand a general election but I don't think the Labour Party has done nearly enough work on policy which makes sense to ordinary people. People didn't feel we were working for them in 1970.'

Who is General Chiang Kai-shek? Part 1

# THE BLOODY PACT WITH STALIN

BY JACK GALE

The admission of China to the United Nations and the recent Nixon tour place a question mark over the future of Chiang Kai-shek's puppet regime in Taiwan (Formosa).

Chiang Kai-shek was the man who—after being made an honorary president of the Communist International by Stalin—butchered the Chinese Communist Party in 1927. Only the vote of Trotsky was recorded against this honouring of Chiang.

Subsequently, in 1945, Stalin declared Chiang to be the legitimate ruler of China, and preferable to the Chinese communists.

China was one of the main sources of conflict between Stalin on the one hand, and Trotsky and the Left Opposition on the other.

Stalin merged the young Chinese Communist Party with the capitalist Kuomintang, forcing upon it the programme and organizational discipline of Chinese nationalism. This disarmed the Communist Party in the face of an inevitable right-wing turn once the feudal reaction had been defeated and a compromise secured with imperialism.

Lenin, in his *Theses on the National and Colonial Question* (July, 1920), had dealt with the relations between communist and bourgeois nationalist parties: 'The Communist International should collaborate provisionally with the revolutionary movement of the colonies and backward countries, and even form an alliance with it, but it must not amalgamate with it: it must unconditionally maintain the independence of the proletarian movement, even if it is only in an embryonic stage.'

Stalin, however, declared that Chiang Kai-shek's bourgeois-nationalist party, the Kuomintang, was a 'revolutionary bloc of four classes'—the workers, capitalists, peasants and landlords.

The Kuomintang leaders were happy to use the communists as a weapon against their rivals, the foreign capitalists.

In 1924 they adopted a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union, co-operation with the communists and mobilization of the masses—though even at that stage their right wing was violently opposed to this move.

This danger was ignored by Stalin, even though there was early evidence of anti-communist moves in the Kuomintang.

In May, 1924, the Whampoa military academy—which was to become Chiang's armed base—was established with Russian funds and with Russian advisers, and Chiang was installed as director.

But as the peasants began to challenge the landlords, a split developed among the Whampoa cadets. The sons of landlord families formed the right-wing Sun-Yat Sen society and the communist cadets formed the League of Military Youth.

The workers, too, tried to break through the restriction placed on them by the com-

munists, who were acting on the line from Moscow transmitted through the Communist International's chief adviser in China, Borodin.

In 1925 the Canton-Hong-Kong strikes were held back by the Stalinists, who later claimed that the workers were 'not ready' to move on to revolution.

Trotsky answered: 'Let us admit, that the Cantonese workers were still too weak to establish their own power. What, generally, is the weak spot of the masses? Their inclination to follow the exploiters. In this case the first duties of revolutionists is to help the workers liberate themselves from servile confidence.'

'Nevertheless, the work done by the bureaucracy of the Comintern was diametrically opposed to this. It inculcated in the masses the notion of the necessity to submit to the bourgeoisie and it declared that the enemies of the bourgeoisie were their enemies.'

This insistence that the workers and peasants should go no further than fighting the enemies of the Chinese bourgeoisie played right into the hands of Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang certainly needed the communists at this stage. The imperialists, realizing that their own direct oppression merely stirred up more revolutionary opposition, came to rely more and more on the anti-nationalist forces in China—as in the East River Wars of 1925, for example.



Stalin: Ignored the dangers

The imperialists' direct allies were the Chinese compradores, the brokers for foreign capital—a powerful section of the bourgeoisie whose interests intertwined with those of the imperialists. This section of the bourgeoisie clashed with the nationalist aims of their rivals, who dreamed of competing with, and eventually replacing, the imperialists in industry and trade.

In the main, the old warlord caste, who were based also on the landlords in the countryside, were the instruments of resistance on behalf of the anti-nationalist bourgeoisie.

In order to use the strength of the Chinese masses against these forces, the nationalist bourgeoisie required a left face. At one time even the Canton Chamber of Commerce used to end its policy statements 'Long Live the World



Sun Yat Sen (seated), the founder of the nationalist Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek (centre)



In 1927 Chiang turned on the Communists. Above: The beheading of a Communist prisoner in Shanghai

Revolution!'

But the nationalist bourgeoisie had more in common with the foreign capitalists than they had with their own workers. Everybody recognized this, except the Stalinists.

For example, at the height of the Shanghai General Strike of 1925, the imperialist 'North China Daily News' addressed itself to the nationalist Shanghai capitalists:

'We know by long years of friendly association with you, that you do not sympathize with the rioters and strikers.'

This struck home because the striking workers, regrettably, did not always make the desirable distinction between foreign and Chinese employers. And the Chinese employers collaborated with the imperialists to break the strike.

Harold Isaacs also describes

a banquet in Shanghai in 1926 at which the spokesman for the foreign capitalists declared: 'Why not set up a different leadership from that to which they (the workers) have been accustomed? It needs men like some we have here tonight.'

And the spokesman for the Chinese employers replied: 'For our respective and common interests we must by all means prevent a worse conflagration than that of last year.'

Yet, in 1926, not only was Chiang Kai-shek elected Honorary President of the Communist International, but an extreme right-wing member of the Kuomintang—Hu Han Minh, a landlord who had been implicated in the murder of communists—was admitted to the sixth plenum of the Communist International and elected to the committee of the Peasants' International as a

representative of the Chinese peasants.

(Contrast that with Lenin's rejection of the Kautskyite Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, which applied for membership of the Communist International in 1920, and the expulsion of the Italian Socialist Party from the International, also in 1920.)

Yet that same year, Chiang Kai-shek disarmed the Hong Kong strike committee, placed all Soviet advisers under house arrest and jailed 50 leading communists in the military units.

He still needed the communists—but on his own terms.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

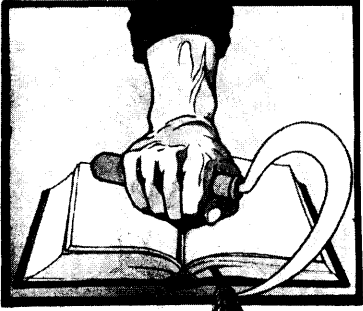
<sup>1</sup> Leon Trotsky: 'Problems of the Chinese Revolution', p. 254.

<sup>2</sup> Harold Isaacs, 'Tragedy of the Chinese Revolution', p. 83.

<sup>3</sup> Isaacs op. cit. p. 86.



## BOOK REVIEW



# SOFTLY SOFTLY SAYS COATES

BY TOM KEMP

**A TRADE UNION STRATEGY IN THE COMMON MARKET. The Programme of the Belgian Trade Unions. Edited by Ken Coates. Spokesman Books. £1.25.**

The title of this book is something of a misnomer. It does not contain a strategy for the trade unions in the Common Market, but presents the Programme of Workers' Control adopted early in 1971 by the Belgian General Federation of Labour, which has close links with the Belgian Socialist Party.

The programme is very much in the reformist tradition of European Social Democracy, albeit of a more 'classic' type than that represented by the Labour Party in Britain. This much is admitted by Ken Coates in his introduction who says 'it remains a reform programme whilst continuing the spirit of contestation and struggle'.

What the programme puts forward is a kind of peaceful syndicalism in which, step by step, workers will take over control of the economy. Coates observes: 'Of course, there is no guarantee that authority will allow a peaceful revolution to consolidate itself peacefully; but equally, there is not the slightest chance that the people will awaken in a violent revolution unless they are thwarted in the attempt to make a non-violent one.'

The 'of course' is deliberate and shows that Coates has read some—but not very much—history. Does he really suppose that big business is going to peacefully abdicate at all levels as the Programme assumes. Such



When Rosa Luxemburg called on workers to 'speak Belgian', she meant by mass strike action not Utopian schemes

a programme could only have been drawn up by self-important bureaucrats thoroughly imbued with reformist ideas.

The Programme puts forward no more than a blueprint for a gradual transition to 'socialism', which is the counterpart to the gradualism of parliamentary social-democracy.

To evoke Rosa Luxemburg in this connection is an outrage. She would have poured scorn on its compilers and on its English editor. When she called on workers before 1914 to 'learn to speak Belgian', she meant by mass strike action, not by supporting the Utopian schemes of trade union officials.

Can Rosa Luxemburg, or any Marxist, be envisaged supporting the view of the Programme that 'It is a matter of taking an increasing number of problems out of the arbitrary control of management and submitting them to the control of workers in order progressively to acquire the rights which belong to the workers'.

In short, the Programme can be dismissed as not only worthless, but dangerous. It gives workers the impression that by trade union action they can take over from management step by step, that they do not require a revolutionary party and that the class struggle can be confined to negotiation over baize-covered tables

conflicts within capitalism. That is why a similar dispute raged during the years of crisis preceding the victory of Hitler in Germany and why the 'theories' of genetic superiority have always flourished in S Africa, Rhodesia and the southern states of America.

Throughout its history, imperialism has fostered and encouraged such ideas.

The question is therefore not simply 'internal to academic life', as Liam Hudson claims in this book.

It is, of course, useful to have a concentrated 'refutation of Jensenism', even if here and there the ideas of others are presented in new guise.

But the question arises of whether there is any value in prolonging the Eysenck controversy in this form. It provides a field-day for more or less garrulous academics. But once you've established that IQ tests measure the ability to do IQ tests and nothing else, that so-called 'cross-cultural' tests are useless, and that psychometrics (the 'science' of testing) produces the rationalization that failures ought to fail, there seems little point in re-establishing it over and over again.

To overdo this is to lend credence to the claim that the stance adopted by Eysenck for political and social reasons is a matter for serious scientific discussion.

This was certainly done last summer when at least one of these contributors—John Rex—appeared in a television 'scientific'

At least the Belgians admit that their project contains the danger of corporatism and the further integration of the trade union movement into the capitalist state.

The Programme even lays down a series of guidelines for avoiding this possibility, always with the assumption that it will somehow be possible to move into the seats of power at every level from the factory to the national economy by purely trade union methods. It does not envisage the eruption of the workers onto the scene demanding to become masters of their own destinies.

The book makes no analysis of the Belgian General Strike of 1960-1961 and takes no account of the French General Strike of May-June 1968. It is the kind of programme which delegates to trade union congresses vote for with a clear conscience because it really commits them to nothing more than what they are already doing.

Apart from that, it is quietly forgotten or simply brought out for an airing once in a while to show that they really do want to get rid of capitalism, some day.

The production is worthy of the Institute of Workers' Control and gives some idea of what its supporters in this country take as a model. To that extent this volume is worthy of study.

discussion with Eysenck.

The significance of Eysenck's theories is that they can be used to persuade oppressed peoples to accept their oppression or to justify direct force against them when they don't.

Whether Eysenck is aware of this or not doesn't matter. To present this as a never-ending debate between the reactionary and 'progressive' (liberal) wings of the academic world serves to hide its ultimate practical use.

From this standpoint it is worth nothing that at least two of the contributors to this book—John Daniels and John Rex—are refugees from political activity and implacable opponents of Marxism.

Theories which can be used to justify racialism, cannot be refuted purely in the academic field. Nobody is going to be convinced by the argument one way or the other.

Certainly, no racist has ever been dissuaded from his activities by superior arguments. Marx pointed out long ago that in changing the world around him, through practice, man changes himself.

It is in this way that 'the educator must himself be educated'. (Marx: 'Theses on Feuerbach'.)

Capitalism seeks to present 'education' as a never-ending torrent of talk within the confines of the school room and the lecture hall.

Revolutionaries must drag it out and change people in practice.

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## TUTORS

Mrs. Marcos, wife of the Philippines president, has just been visiting Britain.

She is regarded as the power behind the throne in Manila. But her stay here was hardly



Philippines' President Marcos

earth-shattering affairs of state. It was the education of her very exclusive children who are too exceptional to be educated in their own country.

Her daughters, Imee (16) and Irene (11) are studying at the Convent of the Holy Child Jesus in Mayfield Old Palace, Sussex, while her son, nicknamed 'Bong Bong' (14) is studying at Worth Abbey in Sussex.

The authorities at the girls' school had suggested that Imee should go to Oxford while 'Bong Bong's' tutors had suggested that he pursue his studies in science in which he excels.

Following this tiring mission—paid for by the workers and peasants of the Philippines—Mrs Marcos will go to Spain (where else?) for a rest.

## FOOLED

'This is the police', said a voice on the telephone to an agricultural co-operative association in Mito, Japan. 'We are going to conduct a robbery drill at your office'.

Two hours later a masked man carrying a shotgun appeared at the association's office and helped himself to 410,000 yen (about £450). He tied up one official, then disappeared after giving office girls a receipt for the money.

Several hours later the truth finally dawned—the robbery had been a real hold-up. Police said the smooth-talking man apparently took advantage of security alerts set off by a series of recent robberies at farmers' organizations in several parts of Japan.

## SECURE

America, the Beautiful.

The Fifth Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond, Virginia, decided to hold a conference on security.

An argument broke out and one guard was killed and three others injured in a gunfight.

Anyone like to open an account with the Fifth Federal?

## TRANSPLANT

An E German news report boasted the other day that the kidneys of an E Berliner killed in an accident were transplanted to two Czechoslovaks.

'Zeitung' said: 'This is one of the first results of a new organization for co-operation in kidney transplantations inside socialist countries.'

## VARIETY

A novel idea has been proposed in the Soviet Union to try and fill the huge stadiums and make them pay.

A Soviet newspaper has proposed the creation of a new kind of 'sporting theatre'—a grandiose combination of sports tournament and variety show.

The idea appeared in 'Sovietsky Sport'. Its author—a stage producer and a sport referee—suggested the creation of a state sports review ensemble under the auspices of the Soviet State Sports Committee.

The ensemble could hire variety and circus artistes, engage poets, composers and dramatists to write words and music, and put on sporting show events, gymnastics and physical training displays, presenting the best-known Soviet sports veterans—all as part of the same show.

The Soviet Union has more than 20 big sports palaces which were finding difficulty in paying their way because they were not used enough, the article said.

It suggested that the sports ensemble could mount 250-275 performances a year, which would pull in an estimated 1½ million spectators, or a 50,000 crowd each performance.

Official culture is so dull this is the sort of scheme which now enjoys favour in the bureaucracy. If Solyhensytin was to be allowed to give a reading in any stadium, he would pack them in.

# THE RACE THEORY' DEBUNKED

BY JACK GALE

'Race, Culture and Intelligence'. Editors: Ken Richardson and David Spears. Associate Editor: Martin Richards. Penguin. 40p. 205 pages.

The American psychologist Arthur Jensen and his supporter in this country, H. J. Eysenck, claim that there are differences in intelligence between the races which can be traced to genetic superiority—for instance, of American whites over American blacks.

These statements are scientifically invalid. But that is not the point. The purpose behind them is not scientific but political.

Academics who now prolong the 'scientific debate' (more accurately, 'pseudo-scientific') are therefore playing Eysenck's game.

The dispute is only meaningful if seen as a reflection of the class

# BOOKS



**LEON TROTSKY:**  
Germany 1931/1932  
Paperback £1.25—cloth £1.87½  
**Where is Britain Going?**  
Paperback 37½p  
**Revolution Betrayed**  
Paperback 62½p—cloth £1.05  
**Problems of the Chinese Revolution**  
Paperback £1.12½—cloth £1.87½  
**Permanent Revolution:**  
**Results and Prospects**  
Paperback 75p  
**In Defence of Marxism**  
Paperback 75p  
**Lessons of October**  
Paperback 60p

Postage 10p per book, 3p per pamphlet. Order from:  
**NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS**  
186a Clapham High Street,  
London SW4 7UG.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS  
STEPHEN JOHNS, IAN YEATS,  
DAVID MAUDE, PHILIP WADE  
AND GARY GURMEET

ALMOST TWO weeks ago two Kirkby girls, Margaret and Ann Roan, returned home from the Liverpool-London march after Margaret was told she had fractured a bone in her foot.

To everyone's surprise they came to Northampton from Liverpool on Sunday to rejoin the march and brought their brother Harry.

The story of how they searched far and wide for the march, spending pounds in the process, is a real tribute to the spirit and determination embodied in the Right-to-Work campaign.

'I was very upset when they told me at Bolton hospital that I'd fractured a bone in my foot. The next day in Liverpool the doctor said I'd broken my toe and I had to rest it for ten days, Margaret told me.

'I told the doctor about wanting to get back on the march. He was quite sympathetic, but when he said I should go in the van I didn't like the idea. I wanted to march.

'Our mother was upset when we came home after only four days and she tried to help us in every way,' added Ann.

Then Margaret explained the fantastic lengths she and her sister went to before making contact with us again on Sunday.

'We tried everything to get back. I was determined to come back. Although I didn't know a great deal about the Young Socialists, I knew the march was a fight against unemployment and the Tories.

'We phoned police stations all over to see if they knew where you were, but no one seemed to have any information.

'We got our dole and went to Manchester because we thought you'd be there. But even Granada Television couldn't tell us anything,' said Margaret, who has been on the dole six months.

'I was beginning to give up hope of ever finding you until someone from Kirkby Young Socialists came round to see us.

'So Ann and I went collecting for the Right-to-Work campaign and giving leaflets out at the collieries. One day we saw the advert in Workers Press for the Northampton meeting. On Sunday we caught a train from Lime St and it cost us £2.60 each for the fare. And we had to change three times.'

'When we saw the actors in the Guildhall, we knew we had made it. I'd never been so upset in all my life when I left you at Bolton,' said Margaret.

Margaret, Ann and Harry Roan marched with us to Newport Pagnell in Buckinghamshire on Monday.

This little Tory town hasn't exactly taken us to their hearts. The police almost went into a state of panic when they heard we were coming.

'Was there going to be any trouble?' one policeman asked nervously. We assured him there'd been no bother since Liverpool and no one would trouble him in Newport Pagnell.

Nevertheless, everywhere we went selling papers, there seemed to be a policeman just round the corner.

The dynamic life led by the town's 5,000 citizens was well illustrated by the 400-word editorial in the local paper devoted to—wait for it—the need for a town band!

We have to thank the kind friends who provided a splendid hall as well as presenting the marchers with a crate of milk, cocoa and sugar.

FOR GARY GURMEET'S REPORT OF THE MARCHERS FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO LONDON SEE FRONT PAGE



ANN, HARRY AND MARGARET ROAN: DETERMINATION PAID OFF

# Determined to march



CAV ROCHESTER WORKERS TAKING A KEEN INTEREST IN THE DEAL-LONDON MARCHERS

## Varying reception from labour movement

GRAVESEND gave Kent-to-London jobs marchers a noisy send off. Workers waved from factory and office windows, Transport and General Workers' Union shop stewards working for Foster Wheeler at Northfleet power station came out to greet them and for almost the first time cars and lorries began to toot their horns in support.

The marchers set out for Swanscombe—a small, poor town on the road to Dartford, heavily hit by the big sackings in the Thameside paper mills—in heavy rain after spending the night in what was without doubt the most unexpected sleeping place of the march—a Sikh temple.

Although the two resident priests at the temple could speak no English, they offered through an interpreter to put us up for a week if we wanted it. Ten per cent of Gravesend's population

are immigrants although nearly all are unemployed.

Swanscombe Labour Party promptly handed over the keys of their hall so the marchers could lunch and dry out.

But a decision taken by SOGAT joint shop stewards' committee at Sittingbourne after a Young Socialist delegation turned up in reply to an invitation to speak at the meeting was a slap in the face for the marchers.

The delegation were virtually flung out on the road after stewards told them they had been advised by the TUC 'not to have anything to do with the Socialist Labour League'.

Asked by the delegation if they were prepared to see the unemployed starving in the road rather than help them the stewards replied 'yes'.

Yet Gravesend and Dartford

together have nearly 4 per cent unemployment and officials admit the chances of work are nil.

Both are commuter towns hit by the twin effects of doorstep sackings and redundancies in London itself. There are about 1,700 out of work and only 200 vacancies.

The marchers arrived in Dartford on Monday night and were welcomed by ETU convener of the London Electricity Board's Meridian district, Dave Kennard.

Mr Kennard said: 'I think the Labour Party and trade union leaders who have not supported this march are despicable. I hope the marchers achieve their objective of forcing this Tory government to resign.'

Like the Medway, with 11,000 out of its 250,000 population unemployed, Dartford lives with one foot in the post-war boom and recession is still only a dark rumour.

# Right-to-Work DIARY

WE DEMAND  
THE  
RIGHT  
TO  
WORK



## BAC STRIKERS TO ATTEND RALLY

A DELEGATION of workers from the strike-bound British Aircraft Corporation plants in Lancashire will come to London this Sunday for the Right-to-Work rally at Empire Pool, Wembley.

Men at the BAC factories have been on strike for almost four weeks in support of wage claims.

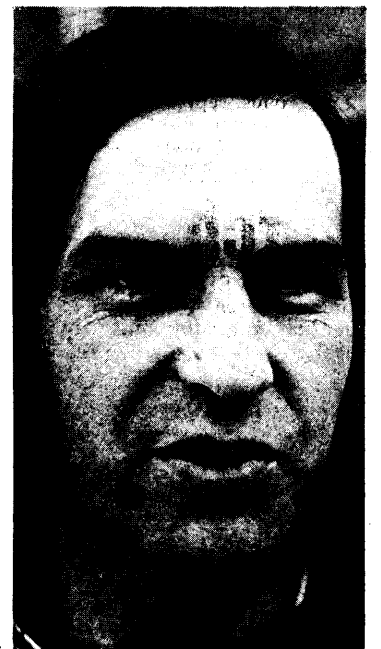
The shop stewards' committee has decided to send the delegation to London and to pay all their expenses.

This fine gesture is being made despite the strikers' own difficulties in raising support in the trade union movement for their strike.

The decision to support the campaign followed a speech to the committee by a leading Liverpool trade unionist who is backing the Young Socialists' jobs marches.

## OTHER UNION SUPPORT

SWINDON Trades Council have given £45 to the Right-to-Work campaign; Joint Shop Stewards at Standard-Triumph Motors, Coventry, have donated £50; £5.16 has been collected in the Maintenance Department of Omes and Faulkner at Colnbrook. A further collection by ASTMS members at Queen Mary College has raised £5.21. New Southgate 94NE AUEW have donated £2 and Faversham NUPE £2.



ETU CONVENOR  
DAVE KENNARD

# Huge Oxford trade union welcome

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Oxford area stands at just over half the national average, but leaders of the organized labour movement laid on a wonderful reception on Monday for the Right-to-Work marchers from S Wales.

Our reception was all the more impressive, because only 2.2 per cent of workers there are jobless. It was clearly our policies which counted above everything else.

At Woodstock roundabout, two miles out, we were joined by a 12-piece band made up of carworkers from the city's British-Leyland car plants.

With them were representatives of the Oxford Trades Council, the AUEW district committee, the massive T&GWU 5/55 and 5/60 car branches, the BMC Service joint shop stewards' committee, the T&GWU 5/59 bus branch and the Export Packing Service shop stewards' committee at Banbury.

All these sections—and most of the rest of the organized trade union movement in the area—have backed the campaign. Only the official Labour Party leaders and the local CP have fought viciously against it.

Two incidents during the 80-strong demonstration which led the marchers into and around the city were significant of the nature of the struggle.

'Never satisfied, are you?' shouted one irate Tory housewife, who saw only the front contingent and mistook it for a carworkers' march. '£40 a week all of you and you still want more!'

Gesturing towards the khaki-clad Swansea-London marchers, one worker from the PSF body plant retorted: 'Yes, luv, that's us—but what about them?'

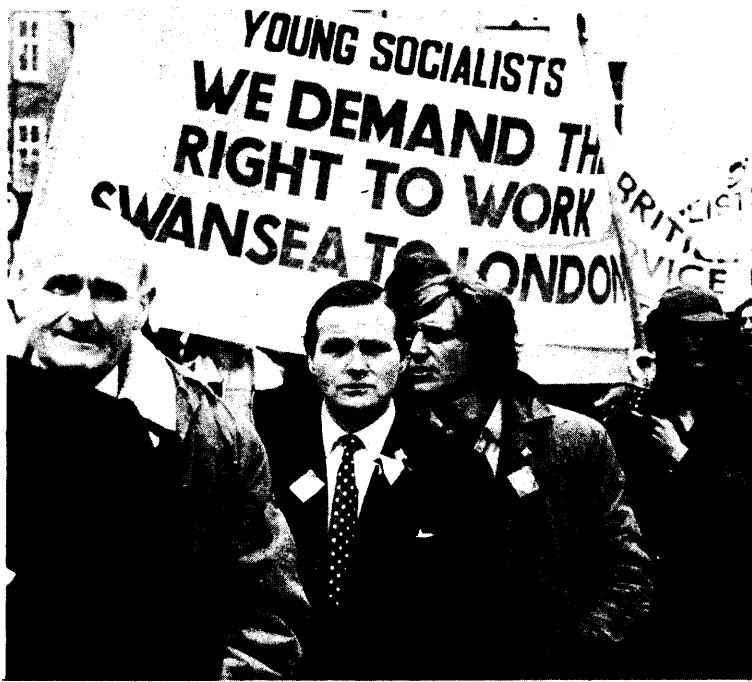
The second incident occurred as we passed the Morris Radiators plant where one of a group of workers waiting at the gate handed £2 to Oxford Young Socialists collecting for the campaign. Meanwhile, on the other side of the road, a young Officers Training Corps member was confronted by collectors at the gates of pukka King Edward School. 'Right to work,' he whined, 'Oh yes, well, er . . . I'll just have to be going now.'

Tory Oxford maintains its bitter hostility to the marchers. Written on the faces of some well-heeled shoppers as we marched through the city centre was something like dread. For others there were more clearly memories of the 1930s . . . but a recognition that here was something different.

Bill Sallis, 23 years an inspector at Morris Motors, remembers the pre-war days when Welsh hunger marchers arrived in the town desperate for work, forced to try and undercut the rates paid to workers already holding jobs in the car factories.

'Your march is something completely different,' he told me. 'And it is not a protest either, but a fight to remove the Tory government.'

Les Davies, representing Oxford Trades Council, had greeted the marchers at Woodstock roundabout with hopes for their



CARWORKERS JOIN THE SWANSEA-LONDON MARCHERS AS THEY PASS THROUGH OXFORD

success and warnings drawn from his experience of mass unemployment in the NE. He told me: 'I had to jostle with hundreds for work up there in the 1930s. But in those days we hadn't the spirit to stand up and fight for our rights—the spirit we must encourage in the youth today.'

'If we don't stand up against unemployment, we'll be helping to create a second class in society. Three-quarters of the population would be living off the other people's backs.'

Mr Davies added that the majority of workers in the area had been prepared to 'sink whatever political differences they may have with the Young Socialists' and back the Right-to-Work campaign.

But a notable exception had been the Communist Party. 'They've proved how serious they are about fighting unemployment by not being here today,' he said.

A staunch Labour Party member, he congratulated the Young Socialists and the Socialist Labour League for 'doing something positive' about unemployment.

On behalf of City of Oxford Motor Services busmen, T&GWU 5/59 branch secretary Pat Ward brought a donation of £20 to Woodstock roundabout.

'Busmen are fully in support of the Right-to-Work campaign,' he told me. From British-Leyland's service division, where a raffle has already raised £45 for the campaign, senior T&GWU steward George Morrison hoped that the marches would be 'only the start of many such actions'.

Although joblessness is low in the Oxford area as a whole, it is high in pockets within it. Charlie Bond, senior T&GWU steward at Export Packing Services, Banbury, blames much of the 4.1 per cent figure in his area on the union leaders' productivity-dealing policies. He explained why the T&GWU 5/104 branch there was supporting the Right-to-Work campaign.

'We have to mount a challenge to the government,' he said. 'But

the policies of the present union leadership are, in effect, increasing unemployment.

'Recently the General and Municipal Workers' Union signed a productivity deal with Alcan, one of the longest established local plants, which put 900-odd workers on the dole. One of the other plants, AP, also had one.'

'But we've begun the fight back. A strike at my factory smashed a particularly vicious deal. And we wish your campaign every success.'

After a brief meeting held in driving hail in the city centre, the marchers went to St Catherine's College, where they were handed £14.10 for the campaign by Junior Common Room president Alan Roff. Tea, and comfortable facilities for a private meeting of the whole march, were provided by the students.

Shop stewards from the T&GWU 5/60 car-body plant branch greeted the marchers during a slap-up meal they had laid on at a restaurant.

Later in the evening, a town hall meeting drew a 100-strong audience to hear marchers David Fry, secretary of the Irish Young Socialists, and Brian Williams and George Morrison, Charlie Boyd and Bob Fryer, T&GWU senior steward at Morris Motors, Cowley.

Brian Williams, a 20-year-old unemployed building worker from Swansea, received enthusiastic applause for his outline of the march's progress and support in the working class.

Insisted Bob Fryer: 'You can't fight unemployment without fighting capitalism.'

'The youth are showing us the way.'

Our warmest thanks to all those union branches and individuals who helped us in Oxford: to Brian Davis, a worker from Pressed Steel Fisher, who helped us with breakfast and treatment for feet, and to the Oxford Co-operative Society, who gave us both accommodation for the night and food to keep us on the road.

## March brings back memories

WE'VE MOVED on the Glasgow-London march into the Home Counties through Buckinghamshire to Bedford, where we stayed on Monday night.

This is solid Tory country and we marched through an amazed town centre.

But for one man the campaign brought back memories.

Pensioner James Walsh gave us a wave and a cheer. He remembers the time nearly 40 years ago when the hunger marches passed through.

'They were on their last lap to London—tired and very weary and passing through places like Bedford where no one wanted them. They were like people

from another planet to the Tories round here,' he said.

From the looks we got from some of the fur-coated ladies who were shopping in this county town, the same is undoubtedly the case today.

The Northampton rally is still a major talking point and our latest two recruits joined the march because of it. Steve Miller (17), who's been out of work 18 months, told me:

'When I heard the cheering and singing and saw all the other marchers, I knew it was a serious thing. They were determined to fight for the right to work and it made me want to join them.'

His friend John Frisby (18) said:

'The march is obviously having a big effect everywhere—for example we are fighting against the Tories because of it. I think the movement will grow because in places like Leicester everyone is against the government now.'

We have split from our Liverpool comrades once again because of the enormous problems involved in catering for a joint march.

But the two marches are making their parallel ways to London which is now within 50 miles. Last night we stayed at Stevenage New Town.

# TV

## BBC

9.15 Schools. 10.45 Boomph with Becker. 11.05 Schools. 12.25-12.50 Nai Zindagi naya jeevan. 12.55-1.25 Disc a dawn. 1.30 Chigley. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.50 Schools. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Lazlo's treasure. 5.20 Unsolved mysteries. 5.44 Crystal Tipps. 6.50 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.  
6.50 TOM AND JERRY.  
7.00 OWEN MD. 'Snowfall'.  
7.25 STAR TREK. 'Arena'.  
8.10 SOFTLY, SOFTLY: TASK FORCE. 'It Depends Where You're Standing'.  
9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.  
9.20 SPORTSNIGHT WITH COLEMAN. International boxing.  
10.10 TALKBACK. Michael Barratt.  
10.40 24 HOURS.  
11.15 TOMMY HUNT at the Golden Garter.  
11.45 Weather.

## BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.35-7.00 Open University.  
7.05 THINKING AND FEELING.  
7.30 NEWSROOM and weather.  
8.00 TIMES REMEMBERED.  
8.10 MAN ALIVE. 'If the Spirit is/Willing'.  
9.00 FILM: 'JANE EYRE'. Joan Fontaine, Orson Welles. After an unhappy childhood the orphan Jane Eyre becomes a governess.  
10.35 NEWS ON 2 and weather.  
10.40 SO YOU WANT A NEW CAR?  
11.15 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

## ITV

10.20 Schools. 2.32 Living writers. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 Tea break. 3.40 Edgar Wallace. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Get this! 5.20 Tightrope. 5.50 News.  
6.00 TODAY. Bill Grundy.  
6.35 CROSSROADS.  
7.00 THIS IS YOUR LIFE.  
7.30 CORONATION STREET.  
8.00 CADE'S COUNTY. 'Gray Wolf'.  
9.00 CALLAN. 'Call Me Sir'.  
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.  
10.30 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.  
11.25 PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING.  
11.55 WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.  
12.10 NOTHING IF NOT CRITICAL.

## REGIONAL ITV

**CHANNEL:** 10.20-2.32 London. 4.05 Paulus. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Tea break. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Towards the year 2,000. 6.35 London. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 11.55 Epilogue. News, weather.

**WESTWARD:** As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.55 News. 11.58 Faith for life. 12.03 Weather.

**SOUTHERN:** 10.20-2.32 London. 3.35 Tea break. 4.05 Houseparty. 4.19 Enchanted house. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 11.55 News. 12.05 Weather. Discoverers.

**HARLECH:** 10.20-2.32 London. 3.50 Hamdden. 4.15 Miri mawr. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Smith family. 7.00 London. 11.55 Weather.

**HTV Channel 10 and HTV West as above except:** 3.50 Katie Stewart. 4.15-4.30 Tinkertainment. 6.01-6.15 Report West.

**ATV MIDLANDS:** 10.20-2.32 London. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Ghost and Mrs Muir. 4.40 Grasshopper island. 4.55 Tightrope. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 Callan. 10.00 London. 10.30 Football. 11.25 Wrestling. Weather.

**ULSTER:** 10.20-2.32 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 5.20 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.15 What's on. 6.35 London.

**YORKSHIRE:** 10.20 London. 2.33 European journey. 3.00 Pied piper. 3.05 Jobs in the house and garden. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 11.55 Weather.

**GRANADA:** 10.18-2.30 London. 3.40 Yoga. 4.05 News. Hogan's heroes. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 London. 6.00 Newsday. What's on. 6.25 Peyton Place. 7.00 London. 11.55 What the papers say.

**TYNE TEES:** 10.20 London. 2.32 European journey. 3.05 Pied piper. 3.10 Jobs in the house and garden. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 11.55 News. 12.10 Epilogue.

**SCOTTISH:** 10.20-2.20 London. 3.30 Pinky and Perky. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 European cup date-line. 6.20 News. 6.30 Plus Tam. 7.00 London. 10.30 Scotsport European special. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 University challenge. 12.05 Wrestling.

**GRAMPIAN:** 11.00-2.55 London. 3.38 News. 3.40 Smith family. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Grampian week. 6.35 London. 8.00 Shari's show. 8.30 Odd couple. 8.55 Police News. 9.00 London. 10.30 Journey to the unknown. 11.25 Wrestling. 11.55 Epilogue.

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 .....

# SLADE WILL BE THERE

The five Right-to-Work marches from Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea, Deal and Southampton converge on London for next Sunday's

## GIANT RALLY

at the **EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY**

At 3 p.m. the marchers will be welcomed at a meeting. At 7.30 p.m. there will be top-line entertainment

Introduced by Joe Mella and Stuart Henry.

Latest addition to the star-studded bill is the sizzling, stomping group at present nearing No. 1 in the Top Ten with

**'Look Wot You Dun'**

## SLADE

Details of tickets, p. 4.



**NODDY HOLDER**



**DAVE HILL**



**JIM LEA**



**DON POWELL**

# Skelmersdale embarrasses Stalinists: DEFEND PHIL BOND

A DELIBERATE piece of news suppression occurred in yesterday's 'Morning Star' when it reported that Cllr Philip Bond, chairman of Skelmersdale Council, and leader of the Labour Group, is to be expelled from the Labour Party.

The Stalinists' paper correctly reports that Cllr Bond refused to sit at a banquet table with the Duchess of Kent in protest at increased school meal charges.

It correctly reports that Cllr Bond assisted in the distribution of milk to schoolchildren against the Tory cut.

It correctly reports that the local Labour management committee has said 'Cllr Bond's conduct and the manner of his actions have been inconsistent with the requirements of membership and office of the Labour Party'.

What the 'Morning Star' suppresses is that Cllr Bond's conflict with the right wing came to a head over the support he gave to the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work march from Liverpool to London.

On Monday, February 21, Cllr Bond publicly greeted the marchers from the balcony of Skelmersdale town hall.

The 'Morning Star' kept quiet about that too, but the Communist Party members in Skelmersdale know it happened.

They joined the march with their branch banner and declared their intention to write to the 'Morning Star' supporting the march.

These and other elements in the Skelmersdale labour and trade union movement must come to the defence of Cllr Bond, who now faces a vicious witch-hunting attack by the Labour Party right wing.

## Docks stop

ABOUT 10,000 London dockers yesterday backed an unofficial one-day token strike in protest against surplus dockers being returned to the Dock Labour Board register.

The stoppage coincided with a tribunal sitting at Tilbury to hear a docker's appeal against being returned to the register.

# SPEAK UP NOW RAMELSON! McGAHEY ONCE AGAIN

WHEN will Bert Ramelson, Communist Party industrial organizer, open his mouth about the behaviour of Mick McGahey, Stalinist President of the Scottish Area of the National Union of Mine-workers?

Last week McGahey instructed miners who had refused to work alongside men who had been



A 21-PIECE BAND MADE UP OF OXFORD CARWORKERS ESCORTED THE SWANSEA-LONDON MARCHERS AND LOCAL TRADE UNIONISTS ON A MARCH INTO THE CITY

# £1,250 MARCH APPEAL FUND STANDS AT £93.90

WE MUST press on as fast as we can. Let's make this month's Fund our best effort so far.

The tremendous impact of the Right-to-Work marches in every district shows the enormous determination growing in the working class for a fight to defeat this Tory government.

As we get nearer to next Sunday's Empire Pool, Wembley, rally, everyone possible must be mobilized to attend. Workers Press is vital in this campaign. Use the paper everywhere to rally support.

Step up the fight now for our March Fund. Raise as much as you can and post all donations to:

**Workers Press  
March Appeal Fund,  
186a Clapham High St,  
London, SW4 7UG.**

# TROOPER TELLS OF SHOTS

AN UNNAMED paratroop corporal yesterday described to the Widgery Tribunal how he shot a suspected nail-bomber.

He said troops took up a position in a derelict building overlooking William St, but a group of 'jobs' started throwing bottles and other objects at them.

Rubber bullets were fired at the youths. Then he saw two smoking objects which were thrown at the building.

He reported this to the platoon commander and was told to shoot any nail bombers.

Then, the corporal testified, he saw a man 50 metres away who appeared from behind a

building. The man brought an object from behind his back and at the same time appeared to strike a match on a wall with his left, and brought his hands together.

'I assumed he was lighting a nail bomb so I fired at him,' said the corporal.

His first shot missed so he fired again from

a kneeling position. 'That hit him. He was pushed back and down.'

Almost immediately, two people appeared and dragged him away. He did not see what happened to the object the man had been holding and he did not hear any explosion.

The hearing continues.

# INTERROGATIONS 'ASSAULTS'—MP

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, Labour MP for Islington SW, is calling for legal proceedings against Ministers responsible for authorizing what he calls the 'criminal assaults' committed during interrogation of IRA suspects.

The demand is made in a

question to Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, and is due to be answered next Monday.

Cunningham has also tabled a Commons motion calling on the House to 'express its shame that its own negligence in the control of the executive resulted in the use by British military forces of illegal methods of interrogation against prisoners on many occasions over the last decade'.

## Toolroom out

THE toolroom strike which has stopped production at Massey-Ferguson's tractor factory, Coventry, is to continue. Eighty toolroom workers went on official strike last week after failing to agree over a new wage formula. They have voted to continue the stoppage and will meet again next Monday.

The men are meeting Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' officials in Coventry today, when 400 toolroom-rated workers, who came out in sympathy in an unconstitutional stoppage, are also meeting union officials.

## Brough vote

THE seven-week strike of 1,800 engineers at Hawker Siddeley's factory at Brough, near Hull, is to continue. A mass meeting voted yesterday to stay out until the management meet a £4-a-week pay claim in full.

## Yarrow idle

THE SHUTDOWN of Yarrow's Scotstoun yard on the Clyde is to continue following the unanimous decision yesterday by steelworkers to reject a company offer of £2. Next moves to end the five-week strike will start later this week when Boiler-makers' Society officials meet the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association for informal talks about an increased offer.

# 'BROKE' PLEA BY B-R

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

BRITISH Rail, pleaded its serious financial situation against the unions' claim for substantial wage rises at talks in London yesterday. They said they expected a £20m deficit for 1971.

The talks, which continue today, cover the pay of nearly 300,000 railway workers, including staff, footplate and manual grades.

Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, was asked after the morning session if the management thought its financial statement would get the unions to lower their claim.

He declared: 'If they think that, they are not going to be successful.' Management said the talks had got off to a useful start.

The unions have never spelled out what they mean by 'substantial', but the union delegation to yesterday's talks made clear it was over 15 per cent.

Southern Region drivers are threatening industrial action if there is no settlement by April 10. They may well be joined by other sections of railway workers if the talks break down.

Unions and management cleared the way for yesterday's talks with an interim agreement on redundancies. The management agreed to a 30-day suspension of redundancy notices issued to rail shopmen, locomotive and signalmen.

In the meantime there are to be further talks next week on a union request for higher redundancy pay, especially for long-service railwaymen.

# LATE NEWS WEATHER

E AND S England will be cloudy with occasional rain.

In W Scotland, N Ireland and the Isle of Man it will be mainly dry with some sunny or clear spells. Wales and England will be mainly cloudy with scattered showers.

It will be rather cold in E Scotland, and SE England. Elsewhere, temperatures will be near or a little below normal for early March.

**Outlook for Thursday and Friday:** Generally cloudy with some showers, chiefly in the E and S and sunny intervals in the W. Rain in the SW on Friday. Near normal in the NW, otherwise rather cold.