

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY MARCH 15, 1972 ● No. 714 ● 4p.

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

WILSON MAKES IRISH SPEECH FOR HEATH

THE STENCH OF COALITION

What John saw 'Bloody Sunday'

BY ALEX MITCHELL

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He also suggested that the troops should 'revert to a peace-keeping role' and 'cease arresting people'.

Predictably, Wilson's remarks have caused an uproar in Stormont where Brian Faulkner has attacked the Labour leader for failing to understand the 'realities of life in N Ireland today'.

But Wilson made the speech after consulting Heath in the sanctity of the Privy Council.

The hints about talks with the IRA, about loosening internment, pulling some troops off the streets as outlined by Wilson is precisely part of Heath's 'package'.

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NATIONAL UNION OF SEAMEN'S SECRETARY BILL HOGARTH (R) COMING OUT OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COURT AFTER PRESENTING THE DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE BRITISH SHIPPING FEDERATION. ANGRY SEAMEN CLAIMED THIS MOVE MADE THEIRS THE FIRST 'SCAB' UNION IN THE COUNTRY. ● SEE REPORT P. 12.

Strike pay to be reviewed—Joseph

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on both sides of the House about payment of public money to the dependents of strikers'. He added the government has undertaken

to review the operation of the Social Security Act of 1971 in the light of the experience during the miners' strike.

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One of the men shot had his hands above his head, John said.

John's father sent him upstairs when the shooting started. He could see Glenfada Park and part of Rossville St from his window.

The boy told the one-man inquiry into the killing of 13 civilians in Derry on January 30 that he saw a group of about ten men. 'They all scattered except this one. He put his hands above his head.'

'The soldier put his gun to his shoulder and shot him and he fell on his side and then he turned over, lay on his back and blessed himself,' John said.

'I saw the man lying on the ground. Another man was running towards him. Just as he bent over, he was shot.'

Then John saw a figure laying 'half on and half off' the kerb. 'A soldier ran towards him and put his boot in his side and pushed him off the pavement with his foot. Then he ran on'.

Asked if he saw any other soldiers, other than that one, he replied, 'No'.

John, a pupil at St Joseph's Secondary School, Creggan gave evidence for 20 minutes.

Chief Supt Frank Logan of Londonderry Royal Ulster Constabulary said he pleaded with the army not to let the paratroopers go in to the Bogside to make an arrest operation.

Lagan said that when Brig Pat McLellan told him at about 4 p.m. that the paras wanted to go in, he told him: 'For heaven's sake hold them until we are satisfied that marchers and rioters are well separated.'

He said that the Brig did not reply, but left the office for a short while. 'I assumed he was going into the ops room to pursue my suggestion. After a short interval he returned and told me, "I'm sorry, the paras have gone in".'

MANY THANKS

AT THE Right-to-Work rally at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on Sunday a total of £1,181.7 was raised in a magnificent collection. The Right-to-Work campaign committee wishes to thank the audience who gave so generously, the organizers of the rally and the artists and comperes who made the evening such a great success.

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FORMS P. 11

BERNADETTE DEVLIN STOPPED AT FRENCH AIRPORT



BERNADETTE DEVLIN

BERNADETTE Devlin MP was yesterday sent back to London by the French authorities when she flew into Bordeaux for a speaking engagement.

Heavy police rein-

forcements surrounded the airport at the SW France city as Miss Devlin flew in.

She had flown out of London in an Air France plane headed for Toulouse. All the other passengers were asked to leave the aircraft when it landed.

A government official then boarded the plane and escorted her in a car to a Royal Moroccan Airlines plane due to leave for London shortly afterwards.

The French interior ministry had made known in advance that

Miss Devlin would not be allowed to enter France under the terms of a banning order dating from May 1971.

No reason has been given for the ban and all efforts by her lawyer in Bordeaux over the last few days to have it lifted failed.

NATO Admiral stands as fascist candidate

NATO's NAVAL Commander in the Mediterranean, Admiral Gino Birindelli, is to stand as a fascist candidate in the Italian General Elections on May 7.

He is to head the Naples list of candidates for the Italian Social Movement (MSI), which stands for the restoration of fascism in Italy.

He left his NATO post on Monday to be replaced by Admiral Francesco Brunetti, now in charge of the NATO forces in the central Mediterranean.

The Admiral is seeking election both as a deputy and as a senator. He said he had decided to stand 'because I regard this moment as particularly critical for national life and for NATO. It is a moment in which the fate of the alliance, which even with its imperfections has guaranteed peace for 20 years, could be put in serious danger by the disintegration which seems to have struck our national community'.

Birindelli's open declaration of his fascist allegiance demonstrated the growing ties between the MSI and the highest levels of the Italian state machine.

NATO, which helped organize the colonels' coup in Greece in 1967, was accused two years later of preparing a similar operation in Italy.

Nobody knows how many more fascists are concealed in the top levels of the NATO command, but there is every indication that Admiral Birindelli is not alone.

This move makes nonsense of the Communist Party's attempts to salvage a new lease of life for the thoroughly corrupt Italian republic.

Instead of a programme for working-class power against the fascist threat, its acting general secretary Enrico Berlinguer called at its congress on Monday for a Popular Front government with the CP participating alongside the socialists and 'left' Christian Democrats.

He said the Communist Party would join such a government because of the 'right-wing threat to democracy' and added that a Popular Front would have the possibility of enacting popular social reforms.

In his desire to win votes from the middle class, Berlinguer roundly condemned the left-wingers who went on the streets in Milan on Saturday to break up a fascist meeting.

He also said the Party had plans to extend nationalization.

Zambia fares

BUS FARES went up without notice in parts of Zambia this week. Three conductors trying to collect the new fares were beaten up by passengers in the capital Lusaka who thought they were being cheated.

Hussein suggests Federation deal

KING HUSSEIN of Jordan has proposed that the refugee-crowded Gaza Strip be linked to the E and W banks of the Jordan in a federal 'United Arab Kingdom'.

His proposal is to link the Israeli-held strip and the W bank, both occupied by the Israelis since the 1967 war, with the E bank of his own kingdom.

Before making his suggestion public, Hussein informed Tel Aviv, Washington, Moscow and the Arab leaders.

Hussein's scheme proposes that each of the two banks should have its own government and an elected parliament, with King Hussein the supreme head of the federation. There would also be a federal parliament.

In his notes, the King explained that the plan was an image of the future of national union between the two banks and responded to the wishes of the people of the occupied W bank.

King Hussein had held consultations with senior Jordanian officials and Palestinian personalities on the plan and was expected to announce it at a press conference tomorrow.

Maoists lose out to Gandhi's Congress Party

THE MARXIST Communist Party has been routed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party in India's state elections.

With 158 results still to come in the Congress Party has won 114 seats out of 120 in W Bengal.

The CP has been the most powerful party in W Bengal since 1967.

In a statement issued by its leadership the election was declared invalid.

Vote-rigging claims appear to be an attempt to divert attention from the realities of the massive defeat.

One major reason for the turn against the CP is that one crucial wing is pro-Peking and supported Yahya Khan throughout the struggle to liberate Bangla Desh.

Mrs Gandhi's biggest vote-catcher was her decision to launch a military invasion of Bangla Desh and drive out the occupying Pakistan army.

Habash warns collaborators

GEORGE HABASH, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, warned in Beirut yesterday that those who run the forthcoming municipal election in the Israeli-occupied W bank of Jordan will be treated as collaborators.

He was speaking at a press conference at a Palestinian refugee camp in a Beirut suburb on the outcome of the Front's third conference, held in Lebanon recently.

Dr Habash said the Front rejected plans for a liquidation of the Palestine case, and also the 'American imperialist attitude which seeks to make of these proposals a means to the final liquidation of the case and to strike at the entire Arab masses'.

He added that the Front believed in the 'strategy of the long-term popular war of liberation as the only way to liberation'. It rejects all plans for a Palestinian state.

KING NOL

CAMBODIA'S Marshal Lon Nol yesterday swore himself in as first President and compared his power to that of the deposed monarchy.

'The chief of state is in the position of the king as chief of the executive, legislature and judiciary', he told newsmen directly after the ceremony at the state residence of Chamcar Mon.

'I have said I am no longer chief of state, I have become the President', he added. 'The President is responsible for all affairs.'

He also squashed hopes that he might promulgate a republican constitution and categorically ruled out the return of the national assembly, stripped of its legislative power last October and dismissed last Friday when the Marshal took over as the head of state.

'I will always abide by the law—the old one', he said. 'The only difference is that there will be no parliament, but the executive will replace it.'

WHAT WE THINK

RIGHT-TO-WORKERS MEET THE MPs

THE CAPITALIST newspapers, without exception, have treated the Right-to-Work marches in two ways—they have either ignored them or distorted their purpose and aim.

They remain bitter enemies to the end. Their report of Monday's clash between the unemployed youth and Labour MPs was in the lowest traditions of big-money journalism.

We accuse 'The Guardian' in particular. This paper called the great campaign to mobilize workers everywhere to force out the Tories a 'five-week trek to nowhere'.

Now, with the 'Morning Star', this newspaper has come out and comforted members like Stanley Orme, Eric Heffer and other 'left' MPs who got such a stormy reception from the youth for evading every issue posed by unemployment.

Ian Aitken pounds the lobby of parliament for his wealthy masters at 'The Guardian', and this is his version of what happened on Monday. Apparently 'representatives' of the Socialist Labour League gained access to the House of Commons disguised as unemployed youth. They then promoted a riot before shocked Labour MPs who had come to express 'naive concern' for the marchers.

Furthermore, the main, but, according to 'The Guardian', quite illegitimate concern of the assembly, was, what were the Labour MPs doing to get rid of men like Roy Jenkins who were organizing a right-wing faction to subvert party policy?

Yet no campaign for the right to work can be successful if it does not deal with men like Jenkins.

On that lobby were 200 unemployed youth (despite Heffer's insult they were all 'students'). They had come 500 miles to ask these questions:

- What programme did the MPs propose to defend the right to work?
- How were they going to force this government to resign?
- Did they agree with the attempt to persecute the marchers by Transport House?
- And were they for the expulsion of the real traitors in the movement—the pro-Common Market MPs?

Throughout the country these youth have asked similar questions to Labour Party members, shop stewards, miners and other workers. They have listened patiently to direct answers and have argued and discussed in a principled way. On Monday patience came to an end. Not one of those MPs could give a straight answer to any of these key questions.

And as one S Wales marcher said, the great march through the country had taught them that the working class is prepared to fight—one hour in parliament proved that the 'left' leadership is ready to run.

STALINISTS BLAST OFF ABOUT THE UPPER CLYDE

ACCORDING to the 'Morning Star', the Stalinist daily, Workers Press and 'The Times' were papers that spread defeatism and despair among the UCS workers. In a classic Stalinist distortion they example our opposition to the work-in policy as proof of this. Yet no other paper has been to such lengths or devoted as much copy to the UCS struggle as the Workers Press—and our position is clear. We opposed the 'work-in' because it dovetailed exactly with Tory plans to slash the UCS labour force, lower wages and step up productivity on the upper Clyde.

We campaigned for a genuine occupation and against the policy of the Stalinist-led shop stewards' committee of compromise and peaceful co-existence.

The 'Star' repeats this feeble slander after James Airlie, a Communist Party member, declared that a demand for a four-year, no-strike contract from the prospective Clydebank buyer would be 'no obstacle' to agreement. In addition, the Stalinist leadership has accepted the Ridley report.

The facts are plain. The Govan-Scotstoun-Linthouse complex is expected to provide 4,300 jobs. If the Clydebank deal comes off, 2,000 workers will be employed by Marathon Manufacturing. This means a total of 6,300 on the upper Clyde. In the days before the work-in there were 8,500 at UCS. At best, therefore, 2,200 jobs will be lost.

This is what the Stalinists are ready to accept and this is almost exactly what Nicholas Ridley, the architect of government policy on shipbuilding, first proposed.

With the hiving off of lucrative assets to other combines, Ridley estimated there would be at least 1,000 redundancies on the upper Clyde. The men who remained at work would get lower wages and work harder under deteriorating standards.

This is exactly what is happening on the Clyde now. The reformists and their Stalinist allies are, as always, trading jobs, encouraging wage-cutting and speed-up, to avoid a fight to bring this government down.

We say these are policies that lead to defeat and demoralization and the Communist Party and their paper have been the major instruments in promoting them.

**MORE
FOREIGN
NEWS P.10**

Trade figures show mini-budget failed

FEBRUARY'S balance of payment figures indicate that British trade is sliding inexorably into deficit, despite mass unemployment and the Tories' savage attacks on wages.

The figures show a deficit on 'visible' trade of £32m, though this is covered by a surplus on invisible earnings (through insurance, banking and other financial operations) of £50m. The long-term trend, however, is downward. Imports of manufactured goods continue to grow while the volume of exported goods is slowly declining, though export prices have risen.

The high hopes which

Tory commentators placed in the Barber tax cuts of last July are proving totally mistaken.

Instead of stimulating investment and making British industry more competitive, the 'reflationary' mini-budget, in fact, has stimulated the influx of goods without making it any easier for British manufacturers to compete overseas.

Britain's scheduled entry into the Common Market next year will intensify all these problems. It means the British government will have to foot a considerable portion of the EEC budget—a direct drain on the balance of payments.

Capitalist economic

analysts are already talking in terms of a major sterling devaluation within three years.

Such a move would lead to further crisis inside the Common Market which is striving to keep the currencies of all its member currencies within narrow limits—as the first step to a bloc against the dollar.

Common Market bankers are talking of stiffening their present anti-dollar stance with harsh controls over capital inflows if the US does not act to stem the continuing outflow of dollars to Europe.

At the weekend, the European bankers affirmed their determination to defend the Common Market cur-

rencies against the dollar and said they would take all necessary steps to avoid another revaluation of their currencies.

The European counter-measures against the dollar are producing a marked fall in share prices on Wall St.

On Monday the Dow Jones index fell for the fifth successive day despite reassuring statements from Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns and chief economic adviser Herbert Stein.

Wall St is clearly getting ready for a second devaluation of the dollar and paying little attention to the Nixon government's spokesmen.

MARK-TIME POLICIES WILL WEAR OUT ENGINEERS

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SERIOUS DANGERS now face millions of engineering workers as a result of their leaders' mark-time policies on pay.

In Manchester, shop stewards representing some 200,000 engineers have threatened a work-to-rule from March 27—with bans on overtime and piecework—if the local employers refuse their claims.

These are for a £4 increase, a 35-hour week; extra holidays and positive progress towards equal pay for women.

Since this is the first area in the country to take a firm decision on action since the calling-off of the national claim the decision is bound to be a pacesetter.

But despite the rejection of the claim and a threat of lock-outs by the Engineering Employers' Federation in the city, calls for strike action were withdrawn after opposition from union officials.

The recommendation on the bans was put by John Tocher, district secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and last year's chairman of the Communist Party.

Tocher later claimed that 'at this stage, we cannot rule out strike action'.

In Sheffield, where the EEF is equally adamant against the engineers' demands, the CP-dominated district committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has watered them down.

Instead of the original AUEW resolution asking for a £6 to £8 increase, a 35-hour week, equal pay, an extra week's holiday and other fringe benefits, they are asking only for 'substantial' increases and an extra day off.

The ground for this retreat, of course, was prepared by the AUEW national-committee resolution which abandoned the national claim and allowed plant bargaining on 'all or part of the claim which is acceptable to the district committee and the members concerned'.

It is this resolution—voted for by almost all the CP members on the national committee—which fathered Manchester's token gesture of struggle.

Such limited action can only wear out the militancy of engineering workers at a time when the employers are keyed up for struggle. It is simply marking time.

As we revealed in yesterday's Workers Press, four days before the Tories capitulated to the miners the EEF was preparing to sack millions of workers given a nod from the government.

Its member-firms in every area bring the same class determination to defend profits to the bitter end to the struggle over pay.

Equal determination to halt the retreat of the leadership will be required if the engineers are to win.

Worker censors upset Pearce

FLEET STREET'S tame poodle, the Press Council, has bitterly attacked printworkers for striking 'in circumstances amounting to censorship'.

In the annual report published today, Lord Pearce, the council's chairman, says four such stoppages were noticed in 1971.

Showing how sensitive the ruling class is to interference with its propaganda machine, Lord Pearce, just back from Rhodesia where he was testing 'acceptability' of the Smith-Home deal, goes on:

'The trouble arises when those concerned in the production of a newspaper, because of the foreknowledge their employment gives them, decide that what is about to be published is objectionable to them.

'Instead of awaiting publication and then submitting their protest to public judgement as they and any other members of the public are entitled to do, employees have sought immediate redress and, when not satisfied with the editor's response, have delayed or stopped production.'

Stripped of its legal verbiage, the statement simply means that when printers have been asked to produce virulent anti-working-class material they have refused, quite legitimately.

But workers striking in defence of their class '...is quite unacceptable: it is an abuse of privilege and an assault upon the very freedom by which they live,' adds Lord Pearce.

No mention is made, of course, of the constant censorship imposed by the bosses of Fleet St's capitalist press.

ITA censors

THE Independent Television Authority has appointed six new members to its general advisory panel.

The panel acts as a censoring device on all programmes including drama, current affairs and advertising.

Without even seeing the World in Action programme, 'South of the Border' on the IRA, the ITA banned it.

The new appointees to serve for two years are:

Mrs M. Anderson, a teacher of deaf children and wife of the medical officer of health for Cardiff; Mrs A. J. Dann, former mayoress of Chippenham and a member of the General Synod of the Church of England; Miss J. Elder, a Glasgow shopkeeper; Mr E. Grierson, of Hexham, Northumberland, barrister and author; Mr L. W. Inniss, a social worker in Birmingham; and Mrs M. M. Mather, headmistress of Hensingham Infants School, Whitehaven, Cumberland.



ANTI-CLOSURE STEELWORKERS LOBBY PARLIAMENT

Gloom over Leyland prospects

GLOOM about British-Leyland's prospects for 1972 was the mood in the Fleet St press yesterday, after the flop of its bid to raise £24m extra cash from existing shareholders.

Only 17 million of the 53.77 million shares on offer were applied for. Slater Walker and other City establishments who underwrote the issue will hang on to the rest for now but may soon start cutting their losses.

● On page 11 today we examine apparent concessions to the unions in a new Leyland procedure agreement—and the dangers of the proposed deal.

World's End chippies out

THIRTY-FIVE carpenters and labourers claim they have been locked out of the World's End building site in Chelsea, London. Employed by Martin Grant and Co Ltd, sub-contractors, they were told by management last Wednesday that they would be working a 40-hour week on minimum pay as from Monday.

This was in response to the chippies' demands for new rates and targets. They were then sent home.

The men have now raised their demands to £1 an hour minimum with revision of targets and were to have talks with management yesterday.

Mr D. Quinn, the federation steward at the site, said that no work normally carried out by the men would be done and that their materials were blacked.

He was seeking assurances that they would work the same hours as the rest of the site.

'Push now' to keep BSC plant open

THE TUBES division of the British Steel Corporation at Newport in Monmouthshire has until April 7 to get the government to reverse its plan to close down the plant.

Tom Golightly, district secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said yesterday that the time had now come 'for the boys to start pushing'.

He said the anti-closure campaign had been through all the proper channels. On Monday a 50-strong delegation from the factory lobbied Labour and Tory MPs at the House of Commons.

Mr Golightly was on a special deputation to Secretary for Wales Peter Thomas, who is also Tory Party chairman.

He said: 'The Minister gave us a full hearing. He seemed to be very impressed by the strength of our arguments.'

On January 7, BSC announced that the plant would close throwing 1,100 steelworkers out of a job.

BSC gave the unions and workers three months for 'consultation' after which the factory will be phased out of production.

A statement from the anti-closure campaign says: 'To swell our local dole queue by a further 1,100 will lessen considerably the chances of those already unemployed of finding work. More and more men will be competing for the few jobs that become available, and Newport already has 3,100 unemployed, or 5 per cent of the population.'

● The number of jobs lost

BOOKS



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THE MARCH GOES ON

The five Right-to-Work marches organized by the Young Socialists have climaxed their fight against the Tory government by a massive rally at the Empire Pool, Wembley. Now a new stage of the fight opens up. All the determination and political consciousness raised during the nationwide marches is today turned towards making a huge success of the YS annual conference at Scarborough on April 8 and 9. Scarborough becomes the next signpost on the march to build the revolutionary party in 1972.

In the coming weeks this page will be devoted to interviews with the young marchers.



Joe McCallum was one of the original Glasgow Right-to-Work marchers who walked every mile of the long trek to London. The experience has transformed him politically.

For four months he's been out of work. Before that Joe was kicked from one low-paid job to another. In London he hit rock bottom and had to spend a night in a Salvation Army hostel while he searched the city for employment.

This experience and the life his parents lead on Glasgow's enormous and bleak Easterhouse estate made Joe 'aggressive' to the capitalist system. He was seeking some way of expressing this hatred of a life of exploitation when he came in contact with the Young Socialists.

The march was his first experience of the campaign to build a revolutionary party to lead the working class in Britain. It was a tough baptism in socialist politics, but Joe came through it a developed and trained young fighter ready to lead his class.

These are his impressions of the march.

When I first started the campaign I just felt aggression towards the system. Now I realize that you must have disciplined organization to unite the youth and the older workers against capitalism.

I was really looking forward to the march in the first place. I had got to the stage when I had decided to do something about my opposition to the system. At first I was going to

join the Young Communist League, but then I met some people from the Young Socialists. They were the only group really proposing an organized fight against unemployment.

I think the most important effect of the campaign on the marchers themselves is that it drew them out of their shells. There were a lot of boys on this march who were not very political, but they are political now after their experience.

The first big thing was that we started out from Glasgow in the middle of the miners' strike. The first part of our journey was through the Ayrshire coalfield.

I know the talks we had with the miners impressed me and the other boys on the march. You saw here a group of workers in struggle, coming out to back us—not out of charity, but because they agreed with our policies to get the Tories out.

The marchers saw the power of the working class through the miners' meetings and their own power in the way the miners rallied round. This was directly political in a real way.

The other big eye-opener was the Labour Party. Our first big confrontation was in Carlisle where the bureaucrats in the party got together with the Tories to keep us out. This showed me and I think a lot of other lads that there are enemies within the working-class movement as well.

But this was balanced with the really great reception we got from Labour Parties elsewhere. At places like Castleford, Rugby and Stevenage the party came forward and helped us

tremendously—I think these kind of people represent what the Labour Party is supposed to be.

The main problem of the march is that many of the youth began with little consciousness. They hated the system alright—when they were confronted with the police, for example, they would fight back in their own way and generally get arrested for it. I know I used to be like them.

Through the march they learn to fight together and that an individual solution to oppression is bound to fail. This is really the key to their political development.

It's difficult for some of these Glasgow lads to take discipline. Even if it's a discipline of a socialist movement that they are beginning to agree with and fight for. In Glasgow you are born or quickly learn, you have to fight to survive. You give up, and you go under.

So they have a streak of individualism, coupled with loyalty for their own kind and a bitter and deep hatred of the system and the Tories.

The biggest lesson of the march is this—young workers and unemployed are prepared to fight against capitalism. They are prepared to organize for this and begin to build the revolutionary party. The other big lesson is that the working class is prepared to respond to such a lead.

I was working in Stepney in London before I had to go back home for an operation. I think I'll go back there and organize a big Young Socialist branch from the lads I know in that area. The march to me has been the experience of a life-time.



Robert Wright, who is 15 years old, joined the Liverpool-London march at Coventry. He left school last summer and since then has only worked for one week in a restaurant. Robert got the sack from that job and has been unemployed ever since.

'I know that the Young Socialists are trying to bring down the Tories and smash the system because under this capitalist system there is no future for us. This march has been part of building up a movement to lead the working class when we do bring in socialism.'

'I must admit I have learnt a lot on this march. When I first joined the YS I used to believe in spirits and all those sorts of things.'

'I don't now, because it was explained that God, for example, can't exist because we can't sense him with our five senses.'

'I also learnt there had been

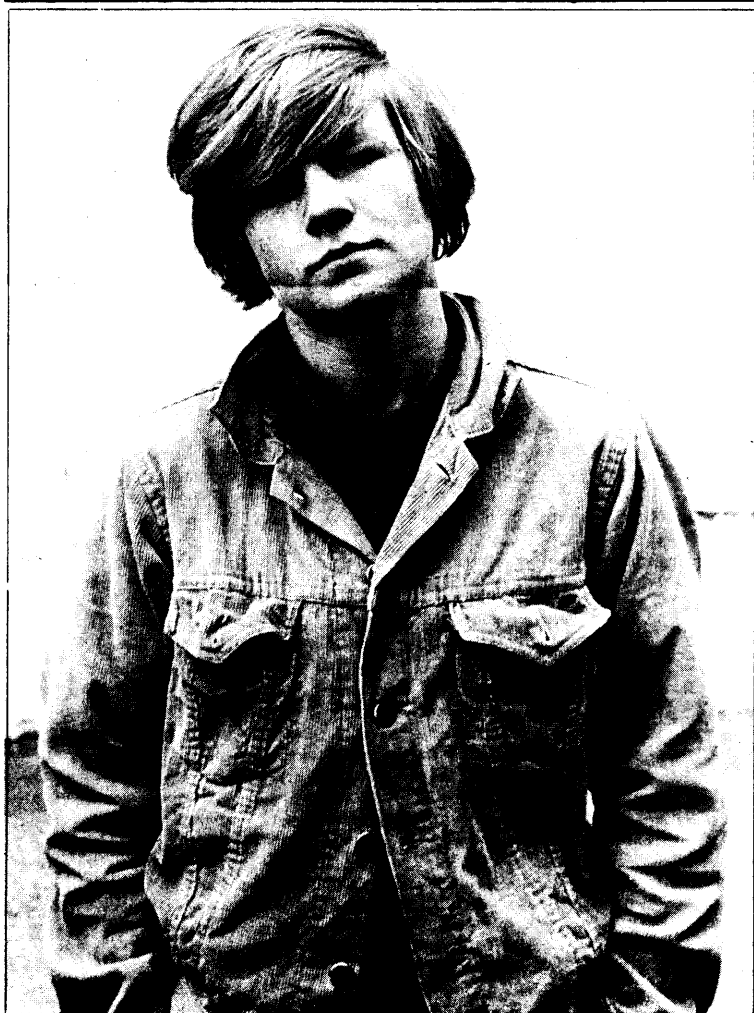
an English Revolution already in Cromwell's time. Another thing I have found out is the difference between us and the International Socialist group.

'If we're going to deal with the system, the young workers will want to know what's going on. When we build up the movement we can't have youth just thinking anything.'

'We've got to train them in the right ideas—not those they've got from the capitalist system.'

'After the march I'm going to see what I can do about building up Coventry YS. We have to go out around the youth dole and campaign for the Scarborough conference of the Young Socialists.'

'After the youth have seen this march, I think they'll be enthusiastic to find out about us and to see the sort of things we do. And that's when we can start training them in Marxist theory—which is the only theory going to win the revolution.'



Birkenhead marcher Angus Harvey had to wait two months after leaving school last summer before finding a job.

Five weeks later he was sacked after taking time off to help his mother who had fallen ill. Still only 15, Angus has been on the dole since November.

'At first I thought it was a protest march for work. I had a vague idea who the Tories were but I didn't know much about them.'

'But during the march I've learned about the Tories. Youth like me, the working class, can't get jobs because we have been stopped by Heath.'

'I'm thinking differently now about plenty of things. I think about others for a change instead of myself. We've been helping each other on the march. It has stopped me saying I know everything.'

'When I get back I'm going to start a Young Socialists branch in Birkenhead. I think there are more unemployed youth in Birkenhead than there are in Liverpool.'

'They need organization and that's what the Young Socialists are for. If we leave things alone we'll never get the Tories out.'

'My beginning will act as their beginning. We will have to get the youth to a certain standard and then as they go out campaigning they will learn more.'

'I also think older workers will be attracted like a magnet to our policies, like they have been on the march.'

LIFE IN A KGB MENTAL HOSPITAL



Larissa Bogoraz-Daniel and Pavel Litvinov



Vladimir Bukovsky

Two courageous Soviet oppositionists have just ended a two-month hunger strike because of their detention in one of the KGB's psychiatric prisons. Their strike went unreported in the British Stalinist newspaper 'Morning Star'. On the day it ended, the paper carried a dispatch from its Moscow correspondent detailing without comment the contents of a Soviet CP Central Committee resolution.

The resolution, according to the 'Star', called for 'increasing the role of work collectives in the struggle against survivals of the past, violations of the laws and rules of the socialist community'.

How do the British Communist Party's co-thinkers in Moscow—all of them trained in the Stalin school of bureaucratic rule—actually conduct this 'struggle'?

This article, based on material drawn from the samizdat magazine 'Chronicle of Current Events' (available in English translation from Amnesty International Publications, Turnagain Lane, Farringdon St, London, EC4) describes the reality that the 'Morning Star' is so anxious to conceal.



A special psychiatric prison-hospital in Oryol on the road between Kiev and Moscow

Victor Fainberg and Vladimir Borisov, two Soviet oppositionists, are reported to have ended a two-month hunger strike in a Leningrad psychiatric prison.

Their hunger strike is their second such action in less than a year. Last year they held out without food for 80 days demanding improved facilities, access to their lawyers and the opportunity to take their cases to court.

They began their latest strike when their jailers broke their promises to allow these concessions. They ended it only when they were assured they would be re-examined by a panel of psychiatrists. Their families were called in to help persuade them to end the strike.

Both men are held in the so-called 'mental hospital' entirely because of their anti-Stalinist political views.

Victor Fainberg, a 41-year-old fine arts specialist from Moscow, was one of seven oppositionists who gathered in Red Square on August 25, 1968, to protest against the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Together with Pavel Litvinov, son of the famous Soviet diplomat, Larissa Bogoraz, wife of the writer Yuli Daniel and the poet Natalya Gorbanevskaya, he sat on the parapet in front of St Basil's Cathedral and unrolled banners with the slogans: 'Long live free and independent Czechoslovakia'; 'Down with the occupiers'; 'Hands off Czechoslovakia, for your freedom and ours' and 'Freedom for Dubcek'.

Their small demonstration was brutally attacked by plainclothes KGB men who shouted 'They're all Jews', 'Beat the Anti-Sovietists' and tore the banners out of the demonstrators' hands.

Victor Fainberg was beaten up and his teeth knocked out by the KGB men.

With five of his six fellow-demonstrators he was arrested and held on a charge of 'flagrantly violating public order'. Five of the demonstrators were sentenced to exile or imprisonment, but Fainberg was singled out by the KGB for the most dreaded punishment of all.

At the end of October 1968 he was brought before a 'forensic



Vladimir Borisov

team' of psychiatrists headed by Prof Daniel Lunts of the KGB's Serbsky Institute. This man has headed the 'politicals' department of the Serbsky Institute since the early 1950s under Stalin. His department is now known as the 'special diagnosis department'.

It was Lunts who declared General Pyotr Grigorenko insane and pronounced the same verdict on Vladimir Bukovsky, another leading oppositionist. His so-called 'diagnoses' simply wrap up in medical jargon the conclusions already reached by the KGB.

Lunts' panel declared Fainberg to be of 'unsound mind'. Their decision meant he could be tried *in absentia* by a secret court and condemned to compulsory 'medical treatment'.

On Christmas Eve 1968 the Moscow city court duly carried out this trial, ordering Fainberg to a mental hospital of special type'. Apparently the authorities feared to bring him to public trial because of the injuries he sustained as a result of the KGB's attack in Red Square.

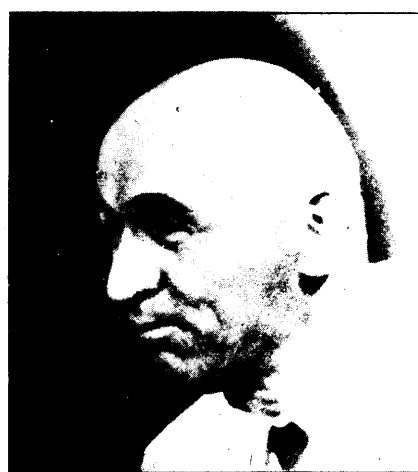
Instead they diagnosed him as suffering from 'schizoheterodoxy'—meaning that he didn't agree with Stalinism.

His fellow hunger-striker, Vladimir Borisov, is serving his second term in a KGB 'mental hospital'. This 28-year-old Leningrad electrician was locked away for four years in the Leningrad psychiatric hospital after a secret trial under article 70 of the Soviet penal code.

This article covers all forms of what the regime considers to be



Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuly Daniel



Pyotr Grigorenko

'anti-Soviet agitation'—i.e., attacks on the bureaucracy.

Four years of torment in the psychiatric jail did not change Borisov's views. In May 1969 he signed an Appeal to the United Nations as a member of the Action Group for Defence of Civil Rights.

He also demanded the release of General Grigorenko. On June 12, 1969, he was arrested by two doctors sent from the 'hospital'. They told him: 'Listen Borisov, you're quite normal; you don't want to be sent to a lunatic asylum, do you? Better change your ideas about politics.'

He was taken to a local clinic where the doctor told him: 'I am hospitalizing you not on my own initiative but in accordance with orders.' He was sent to Leningrad's Psychiatric Hospital No 4.

The next day he was interviewed by Dr Vladimir Belyayev, the chief psychiatrist of Leningrad who is in charge of Hospital No 4.

When Borisov asked why he had been brought there, Belyayev replied: 'It was reported to us that your behaviour had changed: you had become nervous and excitable.' Belyayev refused to say who made these 'reports'.

Later, Borisov was brought before a 'commission' similar to the one which examined Fainberg. The commission, in accordance with KGB instructions, found that 'further treatment

was essential'. He was transferred to another psychiatric hospital where the head doctor, a woman, told his wife that he needed treatment because he did not behave as a normal person should.

Borisov's wife objected that this was not a symptom of illness but a question of his personal opinions, to which the doctor replied:

'Maybe, but he was unlucky; he is down on our register. What may be a system of opinions in a normal person is a sign of illness in your husband.'

Shortly after his transfer to this hospital, the KGB instituted criminal proceedings against Borisov for signing the letters defending human rights and General Grigorenko. He was sentenced to be confined for compulsory treatment in a mental hospital 'of special type'.

Unlike a sentence of prison or exile the 'psychiatric' sentence is indefinite. Borisov and Fainberg have been fighting a courageous battle for their freedom ever since they were railroaded into the mental hospital. Hunger striking, involving continuous resistance to forced feeding and appallingly brutal reprisals from the hospital guards, is the only means at the disposal of the prisoners in these terrible institutions.

The horror of these 'psychiatric prisons' is vividly described by General Grigorenko, who has

personal experience of the KGB treatment.

'... I met people who had landed in a psychiatric hospital without being mentally ill. I was especially saddened by the tragic case of engineer Pyotr Alekseyevich Lysak.

'Because he had spoken at a student meeting against the expulsion for political reasons of a number of students, he had landed in a psychiatric hospital and, at the time of my arrival, had already been there for seven years.

'Bitter anger at this wild injustice, at his ruined life, had permeated his being, and he would write complaints daily which naturally never reached their destination, but found their way into his hospital file and were used as an excuse for further "treatment".

'(People who do not admit their illnesses are not usually discharged from special psychiatric hospitals.) I tried to drum this truth into his head. During one such conversation I said in irritation: "Your reasoning is so unreal that I'm beginning to doubt your normality".

'He stopped all of a sudden, looked at me with an expression I shall remember to the day of my death, and asked in a barely audible voice and tone of bitter reproach:

'"Do you really think that a man can spend seven years in here and still remain normal?"'



Joe Mella



George Melly



Above : Rock 'n Roll All Stars. Below : Larry Adler



Adrian Mitchell



Spike Milligan



Left : Vinegar Joe. Above : Stuart Henry



RED FRIDAY: SECRET PLAN TO DEFEAT GENERAL STRIKE

BY JACK GALE PART 2

On the eve of the 1926 strike, the right wing of the trade union movement desperately sought for a compromise. As J. H. Thomas of the Railwaymen's Union said: 'When the verbatim reports [of the last discussions with the government] are written, I suppose my usual critics will say that Thomas was almost grovelling, and it is true.'

'In all my long experience—and I have conducted many negotiations—I say to you—and my colleagues will bear testimony to it—I never begged and pleaded like I begged and pleaded all day today.'

Some TUC members even wanted to accept a 'compromise that involved an extra hour's work and a wage-cut of 13 per cent.'

By this time, Baldwin had abandoned his pretence of 'neutrality'. He demanded that the miners accept the owners' terms in full. Baldwin was confident. The employers and the government were ready. They had used 'Red Friday' to full advantage.

On September 25, 1925, the Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies was set up. Ostensibly an unofficial movement, it had a great deal of official backing. It was headed by Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, former Viceroy of India, and its Council included Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe.

The OMS declared that it was backed by 'certain funds placed by a few patriotic citizens at the disposal of our council'. It claimed to register and classify about 100,000 people to maintain supplies of food, water and fuel.

The aristocracy turned out in force during the strike. The Hon Lionel Guest drove a train between Liverpool St and Yarmouth and sometimes it got there.

Lord Monkwell operated the Marylebone signal box. Lord Portarlington worked as a porter at Paddington as did the Master of the Cambridge University Drag Hounds at Dover. They

were not the only ones.

To enjoy the ultimate in high-class rail service it was necessary to take one of the infrequent trains to Westminster Underground Station—if you were lucky Beverly Nichols as guard 4156 might be on board.

The train was run by Conservative MPs. On alighting, you would be welcomed by station-master Lord Huntingfield, Tory member for Eye. Rail foreman the Marquis of Tichfield, Tory member for Newark, examined the coupling joints while, with luck, your luggage would be borne away by Sir Victor Warrander, Tory member for Grantham. On leaving the station, your ticket would be clipped by Major Ruggles-Grise, Tory member for Malden.

SERVICES

The bulk of the OMS, however, was made up of little middle-class nonentities. Students, in particular, were active, frequently being encouraged to blackleg by their tutors. In at least one academic institution University College, London—it was alleged that students were told that their scabbing services would be remembered during examinations.

Although the OMS was 'unofficial', it got plenty of official support. OMS bus drivers were provided with wire netting round their cabs and a policeman to ride at either side.

But, in addition to OMS, the government made its own extensive preparations. On November 20, 1925 six months before the subsidy was due to run out—the Emergency Powers Act was invoked.

The country was divided into ten divisions, each under a Minister acting as a Civil Commissioner on behalf of the government.

Eighty-eight Voluntary Service Committees were appointed to maintain local services during the strike, and were authorized to exercise all the government's powers to 'preserve order'.

The government had a prepared code word—'Action'—to set these committees in motion.



Top: Society friends who turned out in force during the strike. Lady Louis Mountbatten holding the dishcloth. Bottom: bowler-hatted volunteers unloading milk churns in Hyde Park.

But it also increased the number of special constables from 98,000 to 226,000, plus a reserve of 18,000 men. Military, naval and police forces were briefed to occupy and guard docks, power stations and telephone exchanges, and to maintain road, rail and water communication.

By May, 1926, the government had 200,000 vehicles at its disposal through a special agreement with private operators. It also had accumulated enough coal stocks to last five months.

As the appointed day drew near, troops were armed with tear-gas and moved into London and the provincial centres. The army prepared to take over the distribution of food and the navy prepared to work the docks

and distribute petrol. Warships took up position in the Tyne, the Humber and the Clyde.

Despite this show of strength, many members of the ruling class still trembled in their beds. One aristocratic lady shrieked that she 'could hear the tumbrels rolling and heads sneezing (sic) into the baskets.'

ACTION

The strike began on May 3. Immediately, the state moved into action.

The Communist Party had planned to bring out a daily edition of its 'Workers' Weekly'. The first edition appeared on May 3 and on May 5 police raided the press and took away vital bits of the printing machines. The church weighed in. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster (Cardinal Bourne) denounced the strike at High Mass.

'There is no moral justification for a General Strike of this character. It is a direct challenge to lawfully constituted authority. It is therefore a sin against the obedience which we owe to God, who is the source of that authority.'

'All are bound to uphold and assist the government, which is the lawfully constituted authority of the country and represents, therefore, in its own appointed sphere the authority of God himself.'

The TUC had prepared nothing. But even so, the government could have been defeated.

Despite all its thorough and deadly serious preparations, it could not have survived against a General Strike with a determined leadership.

Some figures show what was happening. On the LMS railway, the authorities needed 15,362 drivers—they got 207. They needed 14,143 firemen—they got 62; they needed 9,979 guards—and they got 153.

Out of 3,933 London buses, not one moved on the first day, and the most OMS ever got going was 526.

The emergency measures and the scab services were inadequate.

But not so inadequate as the leadership of the TUC. They conducted a ballot vote on the strike. The voting was 3,653,527 votes for a strike and 49,911 against.

They waited cap in hand at Baldwin's door. Baldwin used the action of the 'Daily Mail' workers in refusing to print an editorial against the miners to kick them out. They immediately drafted a repudiation of the printers' action. It was too late—a flunkey told them that Mr Baldwin had gone to bed. The strike was on.

As the 'Daily Mail' said in its eve-of-strike leader: 'Two governments cannot exist in the same capital. One must destroy the other, or surrender to the other.'

The TUC leaders knew that. They surrendered.

¹ 'Cartoons from the General Strike'. Michael Hughes.
² Lady Diana Cooper 'Light of Common Day'.

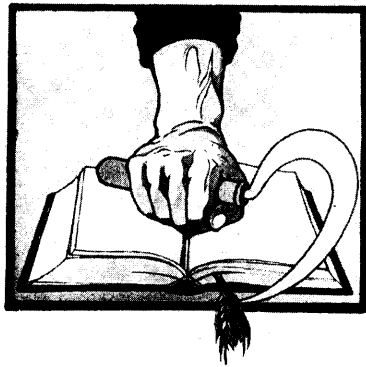


Lady Cooper could hear the heads sneezing.



J. H. Thomas

BOOK REVIEW



'THE NECESSITY OF SOCIAL CONTROL'. By Istvan Mészáros. Isaac Deutscher Memorial Lecture, 1970. Merlin Press. Cloth 80p. Paper 30p.

WHAT IS SOCIAL CONTROL?

BY TOM KEMP

The content and style of this lecture represent a special and dangerous kind of pseudo-Marxism which today gains support from limited numbers of intellectuals and students in the tradition of the New Left. Its twin inspirers are Georg Lukacs, whose assistant Mészáros was for six years, and Isaac Deutscher, in whose memory this lecture was delivered.

The ambiguity begins with the title of the lecture. What is meant by 'social control'? Mészáros explains: 'The function of social control had been alienated from the social body and transferred to capital which then acquired the power of grouping people in a hierarchical structural-functional pattern, in accordance with the criterion of a greater, or lesser share in the control over production and distribution'.

Everything in this basically idealist formulation leads to confusion. So far as it is comprehensible, it reverses the process of development, making politics the determining factor and completely disregarding the nature of capitalism.

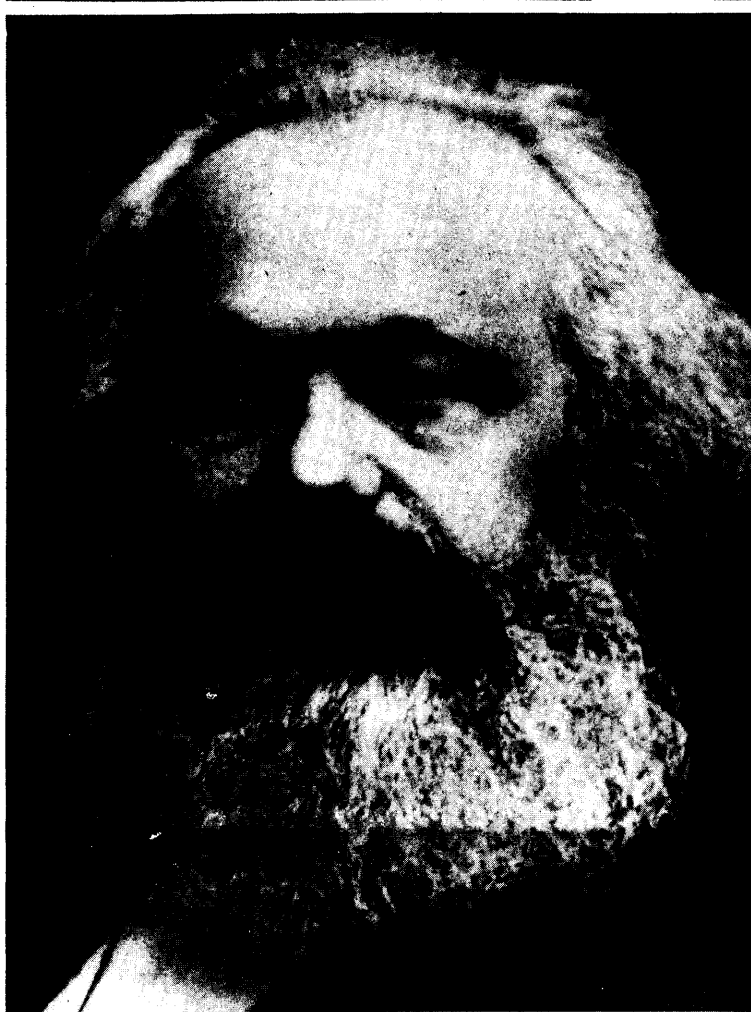
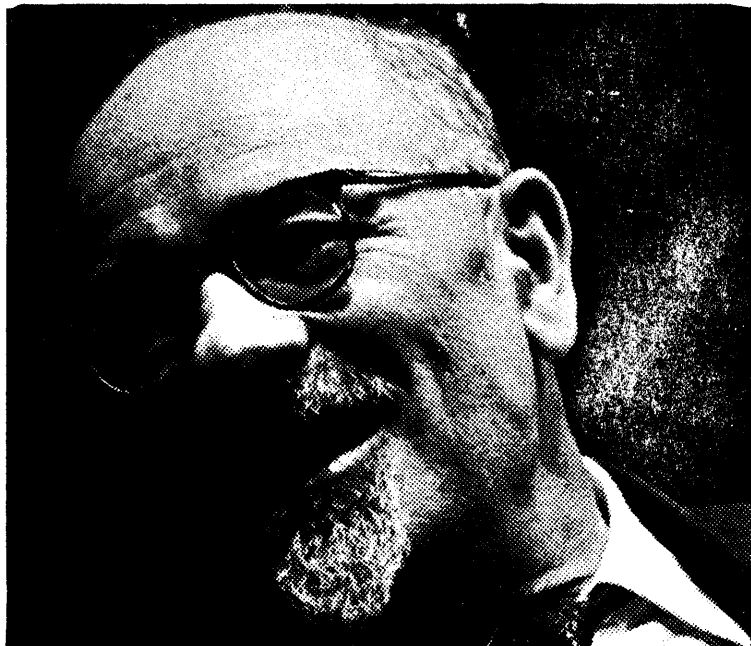
Every page of Marx's writings tells a diametrically opposite story. Mészáros evades the question of exploitation, just as he avoids speaking about the class struggle. For him what is objectionable about capitalism is that it is irrational, 'alienation' not exploitation is its primary weakness.



Georg Lukacs

Compare what Mészáros says, and the passage is typical of others, with what Marx writes in 'Capital' Vol. III:

'The specific economic form, in which unpaid surplus labour is pumped out of the direct producers, determines the relationship of rulers and ruled, as it grows directly out of production itself and, in turn, reacts upon it as a determining element. Upon this, however, is founded the entire formation of the economic community which grows up out of the production relations themselves, thereby simultaneously its specific political form. It is always the direct relationship of the owners of the conditions of production to the



Top: Isaac Deutscher. Above: Karl Marx

direct producers . . . which reveals the innermost secret, the hidden basis of the entire social structure, and with it the political form of the relation of sovereignty and dependence, in short, the corresponding specific form of the state.' (p.772.)

To speak about 'social control'—a term which has no place in the Marxist scientific vocabulary—without first analysing the specific form of the state is simply to obscure not only its class nature, but also the need for revolution. No wonder that Mészáros goes on to assert that 'the Power of control invested in capital is being *de facto* re-transferred to the social body as a whole [sic], even if in a necessarily irrational way, thanks to the inherent irrationality of capital itself.'

All the criticisms which Mészáros has to make of capitalism flow from this 'irrationality'. He never considers it as a system of exploitation which depends upon the extraction of unpaid labour from the working class which then goes to support the ruling class and its state.

No doubt his audience appreciated his virtuoso handling of sociological jargon and his criticism of objectionable—'irrational'—aspects of capitalism and the shallow theories of its latter-day apologists. They could then go home with a warm glow from the feeling that their own prejudices had been confirmed, while remaining absolved from having to do anything in the way of practice.

Somehow 'socialist alternatives' are emerging, but, as Mészáros says, 'we are talking about a major trend of social development, and not about some mechanical determinism that announces the immediate collapse of world capitalism'.

This rejection of 'mechanical determinism' is completely spurious; his thinking is governed by determinism in the same way as that of other Kautsky-style Marxists. As for 'the immediate collapse of

capitalism', what he rejects here is the evidence for the crisis of capitalism and the need to prepare for its revolutionary overthrow.

As another example, we may give Mészáros' assertion that capitalism can no longer find a way out of its contradictions in war and that it is this which aggravates the internal crisis of the capitalist countries. The world crisis of capitalism, and with it the actual dangers of war, are thus ignored. The drive to war is part of capitalism's inescapable contradictions.

Despite his reformist position, Mészáros maintains that he is a Marxist. In his final peroration he insists on the only programme which is really practicable 'the Marxist programme of radically restructuring, "from top to bottom", the totality of social institutions, the industrial, political and ideological conditions of present-day existence, "the whole manner of being" of men repressed by the alienated and reified conditions of commodity society'. (The quotes are from Marx.)

It sounds very fine. But it carefully avoids using the term 'revolution'; it says nothing about the working class as the only force capable of overthrowing capitalism; the question of revolutionary leadership is never raised at any time in his lecture.

Mészáros, who lived under Stalinism in Hungary for over a decade, can say nothing about its counter-revolutionary role or what his perspective is for 'the Marxist programme' in E Europe and the Soviet Union. Apart from a few witticisms at their expense, he evades equally the role of the reformists in misleading and betraying the working class.

Needless to say, Mészáros says nothing about Trotsky or Trotskyism. He runs away from every political issue and opposes the building of a revolutionary party and the Fourth International in the true tradition of his acknowledged intellectual mentors.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

SERVE

Two members of the Parachute Regiment have just been jailed for five years for armed robbery in Co. Down, Ulster.

They are Private Michael Wainhouse and Private Costas Georgiou. They raided a post office while carrying pistols and stole £93.

What I want to know is whether they will serve their time in Crumlin Rd Jail!

Or what about Long Kesh?

COMFORTING

Services to consumers in the Soviet Union have long been notoriously poor. But at least one is now being raised to the highest standards of efficiency—a modern crematorium has been brought into service at Nikolo - Arkhange, half an hour's hearse ride from Moscow.

In design and equipment the new crematorium is far ahead of anything formerly seen in the Soviet Union. After enquiries in many countries, undertakers turned to Britain as the world leaders in the field. It was installed under the supervision of British technicians and with furnaces, lifts and other morbid accessories imported from this country.

No expense has been spared in providing the Soviet citizen with a decent funeral. Similar installations are to be set up in other cities. The Russians want to encourage cremations because of their convenience and because burials are often difficult because the ground is so often frozen.

So, the Soviet citizen who has to put up with a low level of service when he goes shopping or wants a domestic appliance repaired will have the comfort of knowing that his end will be attended to with the very latest technology—even though of capitalist origin.

FAMILY

At Marley Company Limited, the building materials manufacturers, the Aisher boys are given a very generous crack of the whip.

This is seen to by the company chairman Owen Aisher.

'Pop' Aisher has the reputation of being one of the highest-paid executives in British industry—so highly paid, we hear, that he finds the label a potential embarrassment.

In 1971 he earned a cool £62,000—and that was after deciding not to take a further £102,000 to which he is entitled under a profits salary scheme.

But chairman Aisher is not a selfish man. His fellow directors do not have to miss out on life's little luxuries.

The pay of all the directors taken together has more than doubled—from £101,000 to £222,000. And among ten new directors there are three of the Aisher boys! (About 30 per cent of the company's shares are owned by the family).

Commenting on the Aisher boys' success, 'Pop' is reported to have said:

'That's what a family's for, isn't it?'

STANDARDS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Minister of Education, was invited to dinner recently by Mr Tom Howarth of St Paul's School, Professor G. H. Bantock of Leicester University and Mr R. R. Pedley of St Dunstan's school.



Margaret Thatcher

These gentlemen are the leading lights of the newly formed National Council for the Preservation of Educational Standards. Growing out of the 'Black Paper' group, the Council's aims include:

- Preservation of the public schools.
- Preservation of the grammar school system.
- Re-introduction of selective examinations.
- Retention of corporal punishment in schools.
- Restricted entry to universities and colleges.
- Opposition to 'discovery' methods of learning.
- Reduction of welfare services in schools.

The venue of the dinner? The Reform Club.

BOOKS



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ALL-WHITE JURY PICKED TO HEAR DAVIS FRAME-UP TRIAL

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

AN ALL-WHITE jury is now assured for the frame-up trial of black militant and Communist Party member Angela Davis after the prosecution objected to Mrs Janie Hemphill, the only black person on the jury panel.

The only possible way in which an all-white jury can now be avoided is if the jury selection process eliminates all 150 members of the panel and a new group has to be called.

Prosecution and defence both have the right to challenge 20 prospective jurors without giving a reason.

One hundred and fifty pos-

sible jurors have been called and so far the selection process has occupied three weeks. Defence attorneys have frequently said that this is the most critical part of the trial of Miss Davis on charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the Marin Civic Centre shooting incident on August 7, 1970, in which three people died.

Although Miss Davis wasn't there, she is charged with supplying the guns, which under California law makes her responsible for the deaths.

Another possible juror was recently excused because he feared he would lose his two jobs if he were to vote for acquittal.

Clifford Defayette, a postal



ANGELA DAVIS

employee and part-time worker in a liquor store, also said he was afraid of possible hostility against him.

Many people have asked to be dismissed because they can't afford to take the time off work.

When a painting contractor was dismissed for financial reasons defence attorney Leon Branton said he was sorry because he didn't want to see Miss Davis end up with a jury of all older, wealthy people simply because others could not afford it.

All indications are, however, that this will be the case. Angela Davis will not get a fair and impartial jury. She is a political prisoner and only mass action by the American working class can save her.

US RED CARPET OUT FOR HAITIANS

THE UNITED STATES government has given a red carpet welcome to a delegation from the brutal and repressive Haitian government.

Secretary of State William Rogers will lead American senior officials in discussions with the Haitians — indicating the US Administration is very interested in extending relations with the Caribbean state.

In 1962 President Kennedy cut off major development aid to Haiti because of dictator Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier's policy of political murder and terrorism.

But President Nixon's administration has given extensive technical and military aid to the regime of the late dictator's son, Jean-Claude Duvalier, who became president when his father died last April.

The Haitian delegation includes M. Luckner Cambronne, Minister of Interior and National Development and one of the most powerful men in Haiti.

Social worker students occupy cramped college

BY SARAH HANNIGAN

ABOUT 250 students are now occupying Ravelin House, the administrative department of Portsmouth Polytechnic.

The occupation of administrative buildings follows a sit-in started last Tuesday at the Polytechnic's social work department in protest against overcrowded conditions and limited facilities for social workers.

Occupation of the administrative offices has, however, been opposed by the majority of the social workers who want to limit the occupation to their own department in order not to affect the running of the Polytechnic as a whole.

Social workers decided to sit-in following the threatened arrival of scientific equipment in the department's already overcrowded lecture rooms.

Staff and students have been told that their present accommodation will be taken over before the end of their present courses.

This would mean the fragmentation of the social workers' section and their removal from college facilities like libraries and tutors.

The lack of accommodation for the course would mean that the present education methods of seminars, lectures and tutorials would be changed to lectures only.

Students are not prepared to accept this with examinations only seven weeks away.

They are demanding that if they must vacate their present premises they are offered superior and adequate accommodation for the section as a whole. This must be agreed by staff and students and not dictated from Polytechnic administration, they say.

The students also demand that there is no cutting back on courses as a result of the occupation.

The social work section was started about seven years ago at Highbury College, N London, with eight students. Since moving to Portsmouth it has grown to ten full-time students and 60 part-time students and staff.

All members of the section are mature students whose ages range from 21 to 53. Accommodation for the course has always been considered inadequate, but requests for improvement have until recently been stifled with the promise of a new building, which will not, however, be built for another four or five years.

● Great Yarmouth borough council has for the second year running decided not to make a grant to the University of East Anglia at Norwich.

Until 1970 the council contributed £4,000 a year.

The original decision to withhold funds was taken after students staged an anti-apartheid sit-in.

The chairman of the council's finance committee said yesterday the decision to withdraw the grant was a stand against the 'weak and incompetent administration of the university'.

Yarrow ballot

UNION officials on the upper Clyde are forcing a ballot of 2,000 finishing trade workers at the Yarrow naval shipyard. This is despite a vote to reject a latest management offer of £3 at a mass meeting of over 1,000 Yarrow workers yesterday.

Shop stewards are still asking the men to turn down the offer which comes after a six week strike which has closed the yard—once a part of UCS. The ballot will be held today as pay talks between the boilermakers' officials and management continue.

Widespread demonstrations after Spanish killings

STRIKES and demonstrations of solidarity with the workers of El Ferrol have been taking place throughout Spain despite a harsh police clampdown.

Police killed two striking shipyard workers and injured 30 others when they opened fire on a demonstration in El Ferrol last Friday.

There was a series of strikes in industrial centres and university students stayed away from their classes.

Fifteen workers at El Ferrol

were arrested on Friday after the civil governor of the province had blamed 'communist cells' for the strike demonstration.

At Sestao, near Bilbao, 3,000 workers from the local naval shipyards demonstrated on Saturday with placards inscribed 'We ask for bread and they give us bullets'.

At Valladolid, some 200 people demonstrated shouting 'Socialist Spain' and slogans against General Franco.

In Galicia the majority of engineering workers are on strike,

including the Astano factory in El Ferrol itself.

Representatives of the official state unions (Sindicatos) at this factory have protested at the way the Bazan workers were treated.

In Madrid, policemen clubbed and chased university students in the streets and arrested an undetermined number. The students fought back with stones and oranges.

On the outskirts of the capital, 800 workers at the Perkins

truck factory began a sit-in on Friday demanding that the management reinstate a fellow-worker who had just been released from prison after serving five years for 'illegal association'.

Police in Barcelona charged several hundred workers who answered a call for a demonstration against the El Ferrol shootings in the industrial suburb of Tarras.

Faculties at the universities of Madrid, Valencia, Bilbao, Santiago de Compostella, Barcelona and Oviedo remained closed.

Chile's right wingers become more arrogant

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

CHILEAN capitalists, backed by American imperialism, are preparing to oust the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende in Chile.

On Saturday, March 4, they held a meeting at a ranch on a big estate near Chinihuevar near Santiago, the Chilean capital, to discuss the next stage of their strategy.

It was attended by important leaders of Eduardo Frei's Christian Democratic Party, the fascist 'Fatherland and Freedom' organization, and representatives of big business and the right-wing press.

The gathering, planned secretly since early February under the slogan 'This is the time for action', decided to lay the basis for a unity organization against the government called 'SOL'—the word means 'sun' and its initials stand for 'Solidarity, Order and Liberty'.

Among those present was Senate Chairman Patricio Alwin, a leading member of the Christian Democrats. Others were former Treasury Minister Andres Zaldívar; Jaime Velasco, leading CDP ideologist, former party chairman and ex-director of the CIA-financed Congress for Cultural Freedom in Latin America and Gonzalo Fial, editor of the CDP magazine 'Que Pasa?'

Representing the traditional right were: Senator Francisco Bulnes, Julio Phillipi, Foreign Minister of ex-President Jorge Alessandri, Enrique Campos Menéndez of a powerful clan of rural landlords, and Braun Menéndez Behety, the Argen-

tine-Chilean financier.

Also on hand were Supreme Court judge Jose Maria Wysaquirre, Bar Association president Alejandro Bascunan Sergio, a building industry magnate, the Fontaine Aldunate brothers—Jorge, president of the Industry and Trade Federation, and Arturo, assistant editor of 'El Mercurio'—the main spokesman for US interests in Chile, Manuel Valdes and top leader of the big landlords and spokesman for the fascist 'Fatherland and Freedom' party, Jaime Errazuriz.

The meeting followed closely on the defeat of Allende's nationalization measures in the Chilean Congress and the decision by American judges to freeze Chilean assets in the US following a plea from the American copper companies which have been nationalized.

Commenting on the freezing of Chilean assets, 'Que Pasa?' asserted that 'foreign companies have the right to invoke the contracts signed six years ago by former president Frei'. In the same issue Mario Arnello of the National Party claimed that 'constitutional guarantees are not enough to defend freedom and democracy from Marxism—what is needed is a mobilization of the Chileans'.

At the same time the right-wing press has launched a big campaign against Communist Party infiltration into the Chilean army—to consolidate the support the right already enjoys in the army.

The right wing intend to step up this anti-communist propaganda in the press while they continue to deepen the constitutional crisis of the Allende regime. They have denied Allende's right to attempt to veto the anti-nationalization legislation through appeal to the

Tribunal Court and are clearing the way for an impeachment move against Allende for departing from the constitution by his attempted veto.

Behind these parliamentary manoeuvres are the preparations for a coup and civil war. The election of Allende's government was a response to the rising militancy of Chilean workers and peasants. This mood is not satisfied by Allende's parliamentary programme and exhortations to more productivity, especially when the right is being allowed to prepare to defeat the government quite openly.

This is the reality which is reflected in a luke-warm way through the columns of the left-wing press in Chile. The left-wing daily 'Clarín' noted on March 4 that as the right-wing moved towards an impeachment, they could push the country to civil war since the 'anger of the masses would escape from the control of the leaderships of the parties'.

On the same day, another left-wing paper, 'Chile Puro', carried an editorial criticizing the Popular Unity government for its softness: 'Let's finish off this sordid confrontation in which the government follows the letter and spirit of the law while the opposition has converted the law into a cover for sedition.'

'El Siglo', organ of the Chilean Communist Party, on March 9, carried an announcement in large letters to be cut out and used as a poster reading:

'Chileans alert: the reactionaries trample on the law and threaten civil war to reconquer their privileges. Let us defend the government and its achievements.'

These statements indicate not only the militant mood of the masses prepared to defend their

gains from a right-wing coup, but also the vacuum of leadership in a Chilean working class tied to the policies of the Stalinist peaceful road to Chilean socialism.

This Stalinist leadership centres the attention of the masses on parliament and plebiscites when thousands can see that these institutions will not defend them.

Allende's speeches prepare to hand the masses over to bloody defeat. On March 4 he warned: 'The Chilean revolution is in the balance... We do not wish to have recourse to violence, so there are only two ways open to us to demand the dissolution of congress and the other, to hold a plebiscite, but not a plebiscite of the kind the opposition wants.'

On March 9, Allende toured the Taltal nitrate zone. In a speech to the workers and inhabitants of Taltal, he thanked the Christian Democrat municipal councillors for having voted in favour of declaring him an adopted son of the city and then affirmed his belief that Chile was on the road to socialism, although the Chilean road was one 'that will not be repeated easily elsewhere'.

To emphasize the point, he made an extended eulogy of the Chilean bourgeois democracy: 'The Chilean way is possible because the congress has been in existence for 100 years because the people have always had the right to self-expression and because the armed forces have always respected the law.'

It would be wrong to see Allende's policies as the fruits of complacency. His regime, heralded by every Stalinist hack as the successful practice of the peaceful road, consciously disarms the masses before the approach of a right-wing takeover.

Behind British-Leyland's new procedure agreement

UNION CHIEFS are on the point of signing with British-Leyland 'a new, improved, faster procedure agreement—with a new, improved, faster sell-out clause'.

This is the reaction of leading shop stewards in the car, bus and truck combine to the terms of a new disputes procedure which could be ratified within the next two weeks.

Arrived at after months of secret discussions between Pat Lowry, industrial-relations director at Leyland, and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, these terms are now in the hands of Workers Press.

The agreement, which is designed to replace the 50-year-old York Memorandum the CSEU tore up last year, covers nine foolscap pages as against the 20-odd originally put forward by Lowry.

Its main points—expected by the company to be accepted by all 14 unions shortly—are:

- An apparent guarantee that there will be no changes in pay or conditions without prior union-employer agreement.

- A two-stage procedure which can be completed in 20 working days, but with

- An escape-route back to horse-trading between company and national union officials after the procedure proper has been exhausted.

The draft deal confirms the rights of signatory unions, whether registered under the Industrial Relations Act or not, to represent and negotiate for the hourly-paid workers in the combine.

It recognizes workers' rights to elect stewards to act on their behalf, with the proviso that they must be 20 years old and have 12 months' service with the company.

Stewards would still have to ask permission from supervisors before moving from their section.

But none of the company

workers press exclusive

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT DAVID MAUDE

interference with their electoral constituencies which was feared at one stage of the negotiations is contained in the final draft. Stewards will be expected 'to at all times act in support of all relevant agreements'.

The new procedure would maintain or set up plant-bargaining committees comprising management representatives and shop stewards, which would act as the final domestic stage of the procedure.

One external stage—plus a so-called 'peace' clause—is also provided for.

In a section dealing with the principles on which plant procedures should be based, the draft agreement says that where no joint negotiating body has been established, the final domestic stage of negotiations shall be a plant conference involving management, stewards and full-time officials.

For all plants the external stage would be called an extended plant conference and could involve national union officials and national industrial-relations executives of Leyland.

It is here that stewards who have seen the draft agreement become suspicious.

The extended plant conference should be the final stage of the procedure, leaving either unions or management free to take whatever action they deem necessary to settle the dispute. But it isn't.

A clause in section 5.4, on page seven of the draft, provides that 'after the above procedure has been exhausted either side may nevertheless request a special meeting involving representatives of the corporation and national officers of the unions concerned.

'Where it is agreed that a

meeting will take place', the clause goes on, 'the parties strongly recommend that no unilateral action should be taken until such a meeting has been held.'

The final clause in this section is an undertaking from Leyland that its staffing arrangements will be such that all stages of the procedure proper can be completed within 20 working days—very much faster than the York Memorandum.

Stewards suspect, however, that the 'special meeting' clause would be widely used by both the company and the union officials to delay and undermine potential strike situations.

They also point out that while this is not a new danger, it is simply a back-door method of perpetuating one of the worst features of the old procedure.

The employers' refusal to grant *status quo*—the principle that there must be union-management agreement before changes in pay or working conditions—was the main reason for the CSEU's decision to tear up the 1922 agreement.

But a section in the new draft agreement with Leyland, stewards believe, does appear to guarantee the principle:

'Where an employee (or group of employees) or the management of the establishment wishes—

(i) to change the terms of a written agreement (provided that such change is not debarred by the agreement itself),

(ii) to change an established custom and practice, or

(iii) to introduce new terms, a claim shall first be raised through the agreed procedure. No action or change shall be implemented until agreement has been reached or, alternatively, the procedure has been exhausted and five working days' notice has then been given of such action or change.'

With a procedure lasting only 20 days, of course, *status quo* would be much less of a burden to Leyland than at present.

In addition, stewards point out that clause (i) of this section could have sinister implications for the construction of future agreements. Leyland could start insisting on deals under the Measured-Day Work pay system in which only the benefits and not the principles are negotiable.

Finally there is the 'peace' clause, which lays down that there shall be no industrial action by either side until the procedure is exhausted and five working days' notice has been given.

Because of its still-precarious economic situation, Leyland has had to back down from several of the demands it is understood to have made in the course of negotiations—control over stewards' constituencies, for instance.

But in the last analysis, one of the stewards' main reasons for considering the draft agreement an improvement on the York Memorandum is not contained within the document itself.

This is that whereas previously application for conferences had to be made to the Engineering Employers' Federation, now they go direct to plant management.

Stewards warn, however, that with the Industrial Relations Act in force Leyland's most likely strategy if the new procedure is agreed will be to stonewall consistently inside the plant so as to get round the table with union national officials.

As one senior steward in the Midlands commented: 'This could be their escape-route back to York.'

TV

BBC 1

9.15 Schools. 10.45 Boomph with Becker. 11.05 Schools. 12.25 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 12.55 Disc a Dawn. 1.30 Chigley. 1.45 News, weather. 2.05 Schools. 2.25 Racing from Cheltenham. 4.30 Deputy Dawg. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Lazlo's Treasure. 5.20 Unsolved Mysteries. 5.44 Crystal Tipps. 5.50 News, weather.
6.00 NATIONWIDE.
6.50 TOM AND JERRY.
7.00 SPY TRAP. Episode 3. Check Point.
7.25 STAR TREK. Conscience of the King.
8.10 SOFTLY, SOFTLY. Set Us Alight.
9.00 NEWS, Weather.
9.20 SPORTSNIGHT. Part 1.
10.00 PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST. Labour Party.
10.10 SPORTSNIGHT. Part 2.
10.55 24 HOURS.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 5.35 Open University. 7.05 School at Sea.
7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.
8.00 TIMES REMEMBERED. Desmond Wilcox talks to Mary Walters.
8.10 MAN ALIVE. Landlord and Tenant. 1. Up the Rent.
9.00 LOOK STRANGER. No Cause for Scandal.
9.20 VINTAGE HOLLYWOOD: 'SAN FRANCISCO'. Clark Gable, Jeanette MacDonald, Spencer Tracy. Re-creation of 1906 San Francisco earthquake.
10.00 PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST. Labour Party.
10.10 'SAN FRANCISCO'. Part 2.
11.20 NEWS, Weather.
11.25 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 Tight-rope. 5.50 News.
6.00 TODAY.
6.35 CROSSROADS.
7.30 THIS IS YOUR LIFE.
7.30 CORONATION STREET.
8.00 CADE'S COUNTY. The Alien Land.
9.00 CALLAN. First Refusal.
10.00 PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST. Labour Party.
10.10 NEWS.
10.45 WORLD FIGURE ICE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.
11.40 PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING.
12.10 WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.
12.25 THE CHURCH AND REVOLUTION.

All regions as BBC 1 except:
Wales: 10.25 Gwlad a Thref. 4.55 Cadi Ha. 5.15 Parsley. 6.00 Wales Today. 6.50 Heddiw. 7.10 Trefarn. 7.40 Sound of Laughter. 11.32 Late Call. 11.57 Weather.
Scotland: 10.25 Around Scotland. 2.30 Modern Studies. 6.00 Reporting Scotland. 11.32 News, weather.

N Ireland: 10.25 Schools. 6.00 Scene Around Six. 11.32 News, weather.
England: 6.00 Look North, Midlands Today. Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight South West. Weather. 11.32 News, weather.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 10.20 Schools. 4.05 Paulus. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Tea break. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Year 2000. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 10.00 Life in France. 10.10 News. 10.43 Weather. 10.45 London. 12.05 Epilogue. News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 12.05 News. 12.08 Faith for life. 12.13 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 10.20 Schools. 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. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 12.10 News. 12.20 Weather. Discoverers.

HTV: 10.20 Schools. 3.50 Katie Stewart cooks. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Tommy Cooper. 7.00 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 12.10 Weather.
HTV West as above except: 6.01-6.30 Report West.
HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 3.50 Hamdden. 4.15 Miri Mawr. 6.01 Y Dydd.

ATV MIDLANDS: 10.20 Schools. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Ghost and Mrs Muir. 4.40 Grasshopper island. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 Tightrope. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London.

ULSTER: 10.20 Schools. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.15 What's

on? 6.35 London.
YORKSHIRE: 10.20 Schools. 2.33 World in action. 3.00 Pied piper. 3.05 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. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 12.10 Weather.

GRANADA: 10.18 Schools. 3.40 Yoga. 4.05 News. Odd couple. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. What's on? 6.25 Peyton place. 7.00 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 10.40 Alexander the greatest. 11.10 Wrestling. 11.40 Ice skating. 12.10 What the papers say.

TYNE TEES: 10.20 Schools. 2.32 World in action. 3.00 Pied piper. 3.05 House and garden. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 12.10 News. 12.25 Our mutual dependence.

SCOTTISH: 10.20 Schools. 1.40 Schools. 3.30 Pinky and Perky. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.20 Popeye. 6.30 Plus Tam. 7.00 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 10.45 University challenge. 11.15 Sport. 11.45 Late call. 11.50 Wrestling.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Schools. 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. 12.10 Epilogue.

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Employers wanted to sack millions

ENGINEERING employers yesterday came out into the open with just a few of the Draconian measures they demanded from the Tory government during the miners' strike—and added a new tirade against picketing.

The monthly newsletter of the Engineering Employers' Federation hinted at the full story which was told in yesterday's Workers Press: that four days before the Wilberforce settlement the EEF sought permission to sack millions of workers.

'Among the points raised . . . were the obligations upon employers arising from the Guarantee of Employment Agreement, the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act', the newsletter reports blandly.

In a front-page thinkpiece, however, the EEF attacks 'collective bludgeoning' by the miners' pickets and calls for 'a closer look at the payment of supplementary benefit in strike situations'.

Urgent government action to lay down a dividing line between peaceful picketing and industrial intimidation is demanded.

The Federation says the miners' strike a 'sorry episode'—was not of itself a success. But it developed from a conventional strike into a mass action of doubtful legitimacy.

'This concept of picketing has grave implications', the EEF says. 'It points the way for any other group of people to realize their aims by similar means.'

The Industrial Relations Act offers remedies in certain circumstances but in general the law on picketing appears to be patchy and blurred, the newsletter says.

'There is a strong case for the government to put clearly into perspective the dividing line between peaceful picketing and industrial intimidation.'

'If the place of the old spectre of the Christmas railway strike is not to be taken by the new grimmer spectre of successive winter blackouts and shutdowns, this is a job that needs to be done with some urgency.'

● See page 3, engineers' pay story.

A DEPARTMENT store in Gosford, near Sydney, Australia, had so much shoplifting trouble that it put up signs all around the store reading: 'Please beware of shoplifters'. Now somebody's stolen the signs.

Meanwhile in Melbourne, a taxi driver taking two bank tellers from one bank to another asked them to get out and push the taxi when it stopped suddenly. But when they got out to push he sped off with £2,000 they had left in a canvas bag in the back seat.



TUC SECRETARY VICTOR FEATHER (R) WITH FRANK LACEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AT THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY'S SMALL FIRMS DIVISION AT THE DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE LUNCHEON YESTERDAY.

COMMON INTEREST TO SEE BOOM AGAIN — FEATHER

HIGHER living standards and profits meant an immediate expansion of the economy, TUC general secretary Victor Feather told a luncheon of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade in London yesterday.

He said unions and employers had a common interest in seeing boom conditions restored and he warned the 200 guests that without it housewives would be forced to cut their purchases and profits would plunge.

NGA REJECTS 8.75 p.c. OFFER

STRIKE action by 180,000 printworkers moved closer yesterday when the National Graphical Association rejected an 8½-per cent pay offer to its members on provincial newspapers and in general printing.

A vote to turn down their part of the employers' offer was unanimous on the 35-man NGA executive. Leaders of the other three unions involved will be meeting later this week.

Tomorrow the NGA leaders will meet again to consider what action their 70,000 affected members should take in support of their claim for basic-rate increases of £3-£4 across the board.

John Bonfield, NGA general secretary, would not be drawn yesterday whether the executive would reimpose last week's overtime ban or go a stage further.

'The offer falls far short of what we should be prepared to

settle for. I expect a militant reaction from our branches and regions.'

The latest offer—40p a week better than the previous one—arises from Monday's meeting with the Newspaper Society and the British Federation of Master Printers, described by Stanley Clarke, chairman of the employers' joint negotiating team, as 'the last opportunity to reach a peaceful settlement'.

It would give craftsmen another £2.40 a week on top of the present basic rates of £22.68 in London and, £2.88 and £21.75 in the provinces.

Differentials would be maintained, meaning proportionate increases for other workers.

The offer, 11 per cent over 15 months, works out at about 8½ per cent over a year—little more than the Government's unofficial pay rise norm.

UNION-EMPLOYERS DEAL ANGERS SEAMEN

ANGRY SEAMEN accused their leaders of making the National Union of Seamen the first scab union in Britain after a perfunctory 11-minute session of the National Industrial Relations Court yesterday.

They had heard chairman Sir John Donaldson rule that the court had seen the draft agreement between the NUS and the

employers' British Shipping Federation for closed-shop arrangements to operate among seamen. It complied with the Industrial Relations Act, he said.

'Everybody knows the NUS belongs to the employers,' said one union member afterwards. 'It was the first to register under the Act. There could be wholesale walk-outs to another union after this.'

'The British seamen is one of the lowest paid in the world and in the last two years with the introduction of general purpose ships unemployment has been going up all the time.'

'This decision boxes the whole thing up.'

Union and Federation representatives were satisfied with the court's decision and the draft agreement will now go before the Commission on Industrial Relations.

The CIR will have to be satisfied that a closed shop is necessary to secure orderly and effective industrial relations in the industry; to maintain reasonable terms and conditions of employment; to ensure that collective agreements are honoured; and to enable union organization to be effective.

The Commission will report its findings to the court, which will then allow time for a ballot, if one is sought. Then, if there is no objection, the court will approve the proposal.

The union has about 50,000 members; the Federation, comprising about 250 shipowners, represents the greater part of Britain's shipping industry.

GO DOWN UNDER— TO THE DOLE

ALDERMAN Victor Turton, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, said in Sydney yesterday that Birmingham's unemployed skilled tradesmen should migrate to Australia.

He said that Birmingham's unemployment stood at 5.8 per cent compared with a national average of 2.5 per cent.

Turton made the speech after touring the Royal Australian Mint.

What no one appears to have told Turton is that Australia is at present suffering its highest unemployment for 10 years.

And because of the world business slump, this figure is expected to increase.

£1,250 MARCH FUND NOW AT £268.19

THE ENORMOUS feeling in the working class to make the Tory government resign has forced the Labour and trade union leaders into the open. These cowardly leaders continue to run from this decisive fight and open the door to major defeats for the working class.

More than ever before, the vital issue is the building of an alternative leadership. Workers Press is at the centre of this struggle. Use the paper now to build the revolutionary party.

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YOUNG SOCIALISTS' NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN PRESENTS

'The English Revolution'



Written by Tom Kempinski
Directed by Corin Redgrave

AT THE ROYAL COURT THEATRE
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SUNDAY MARCH 19, 7 p.m.



ADMISSION 25p (YS MEMBERS) & 50p

LATE NEWS WEATHER

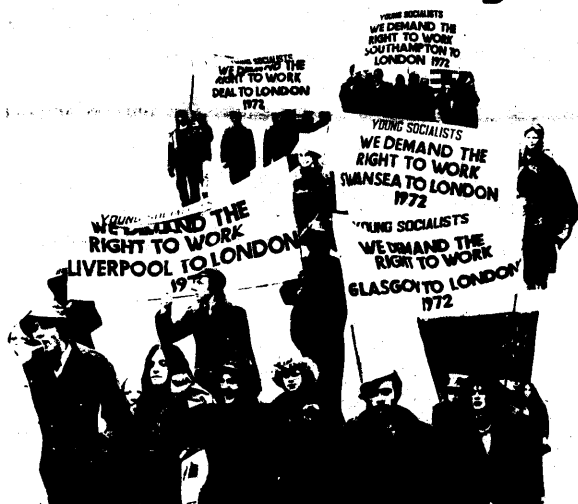
Weather — Wed P12 — WP — MOST districts will have sunny spells but with occasional showers which are likely to be thundery in places. Coastal areas are likely to have mist and fog patches.

Temperatures will be generally well above the seasonal average but near or a little below normal in E coastal districts.

Outlook for Thursday and Friday: Sunny periods and showers, thundery in places. Generally warm but rather cold in some coastal districts.

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We demand the right to work! Make the Tories resign!



YOUNG SOCIALISTS 12th ANNUAL CONFERENCE
SCARBOROUGH
Saturday & Sunday April 8/9 Grand Hall, The Spa

Dance to 'BRAVE NEW WORLD' Saturday night 8 pm
also see a star-studded show
Cost approximately £4.50. For tickets apply to John Simmance, National Secretary,
186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG