

TORIES' POLICIES SAVAGE STANDARD OF LIVING

By DAVID MAUDE Our Industrial Correspondent

WAGES BATTLE BEGINS

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Whatever the TUC and Labour leaders may say to the contrary, therefore, it is obvious that the most determined and united battle for wage increases is going to be a vital necessity over the next three months.

Tomorrow union chiefs representing 110,000 power workers lodge their members' claim for increases of £5.50 for a 35-hour week—a claim estimated at 40 per cent.

At the same time the leaders

of Britain's 194,000 government industrial workers will be meeting to decide the next steps in their fight for a substantial pay rise.

Directly and indirectly the outcome of these two struggles will affect the pay prospects of over 2 million workers: at Ford's, in local councils, hospitals and pits, and on the railways.

All of these struggles are today through and through political. The timetable of the battle alone is enough to show why:

1 Today the House of Lords will give Heath's European Communities Bill its Third Reading and it will pass into law.

That this reactionary feudal relic should be the body to give the law its final endorsement is an insult to every Labour Party member.

Labour could have stopped the Bill. But from right to 'left' the Parliamentary Labour Party helped flout last year's conference decision by refusing to discipline the pro-Market faction which handed the Tories their Commons majorities.

But once the Bill goes on the Statute Book the lesson must be learned: only the removal of the Tory government can defend living standards against the Market threat.

2 On October 2 the Tories' Housing Finance Act, which will eventually double council rents, comes into operation.

Again the collapse of Labour opposition paved the way for this attack. And again only the ending of Tory rule can now beat it back.

3 Early November will see a second wave of the pre-entry onslaught on wages when the Confederation of British Industry price-restraint policy finally staggers to an end.

This will shatter the last vestiges of the Tory claim to have reduced the annual rate of retail price increase from 8.1 per cent in February to 5.8 per cent in the last month for which figures are available, July. The underlying upward trend of wholesale prices (from 5.4 to 7.8 per cent over the same period) will decisively reassert itself.

And on top of this there are already announcements of big increases in the cost of steel (15 per cent), electricity (15 per cent), and road haulage (10 per cent), all of which will in turn force up the price of almost every commodity.

4 In the New Year a further wave of increases bringing food prices in line with those of the Market countries will wipe out all the wage rises won over the last year.

Chief item here will be the introduction of Value-Added Tax (VAT). This will add at least 10 per cent more to retail costs.

As miners and railwaymen have already found with their last year's claim, and many thousands of building workers clearly recognize, the purely trade union struggle for more pay is no more than a temporary defence. No sooner are wage increases won than they are eaten up by prices.

But no trade unionists can have any truck with the TUC and Labour Party right-wing's arguments that this means there must be state intervention in the wages struggle.

This is dangerous nonsense. As long as capitalism exists, prices will remain the monetary expression of commodities' value and will tend to fluctuate violently in periods of boom and slump.

Workers have no alternative but to fight to defend and improve their wages and conditions in the situation in which they find themselves.

Today this struggle requires not just sectional militancy, but the maximum unity of all unions together in action to force the Tory price sharks from office and replace them with a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

The fight to build Councils of Action in each area, bringing together representatives of trade union branches, tenants' organizations and working-class political groups behind the campaign to force the Tories to resign, is urgent.

It is essential to the success of the wages struggle today.

- Victory to the government industrial, and all other pay claims.
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- Build Councils of Action to lead the fight to force the Tories to resign. Elect a Labour government pledged to socialist policies. No Wilson-style wage restraint, no entry into the Common Market conspiracy.



Maintenance men picket Commons

OVER 200 maintenance staff at the House of Parliament staged a one-day strike yesterday in support of the government industrial workers pay claim.

Pickets were out at the entrances to parliament backing up the 250,000 other government workers fighting for substantial increases.

Tourists were surprised to see only a small version

of the Union Jack flying over the Palace of Westminster. Blackleg labour had been unable to hoist the normal large one.

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'We're very dissatisfied with the way the unions are fighting this claim. The government's attitude to

its own workers is terrible and it's time we slung them out. The unions are allowing the government to pick off each section one by one.'

A. Wells, UCATT shop steward, added: 'I'm convinced that if they called an all-out strike, everyone would come out, but at the moment nothing is co-ordinated and that is the responsibility of the leaders of the unions.'

Stalinists create dangerous UCS split

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But Govan shipyard workers have blown cool on the idea and their stewards have already turned down one request for a joint meeting.

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The talks followed a stormy meeting of the yard's stewards on Monday at which there was bitter opposition to the Stalinists' leadership.

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A spokesman for UCS liquidator Robert C. Smith said it had always been understood that vessels being built at Clydebank would be finished upstream.

One of the carriers will be towed upstream this week and shop stewards say work on two others could be completed by September 30.

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workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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Spain: 'Bread and freedom' marchers baton-charged

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ABOUT 15,000 WORKERS have now joined the strike of Citroën workers in the northern Spanish town of Vigo. Twenty-three factories and shipyards are now shut down by sympathy action.

Yesterday, 200 women and children from families of car-workers demonstrated through the streets demanding that the employers concede the workers' demands.

Police with batons charged one group of workers who were carrying placards reading 'Freedom' and 'We want bread.'

These police are part of 2,500 force drafted into strike-bound Vigo. The police are mounting guard on shut-down plants and manning public transport services.

Representatives of the fascist union are manoeuvring for a return to work. But negotiations with the management have already been upset by the resignation of a representative and by a police attack on the headquarters of the fascist union. They claimed it was being used for an illegal meeting.

In Madrid, three of the new rectors appointed by last Friday's Council of Ministers took up their positions in the university of Madrid.

Police visit

One of the three is Munoz Alonso. Alonso is well-known as a hard-line Falangist.

Other visitors to the Madrid campus yesterday were the police who patrolled the buildings where students sat the September examinations.

The fascist authorities are not paying the same attention to the organization of courses as they are to the framework for repression. The opening date of the new university term has not been fixed and the outline of new courses has yet to appear.

What we think

The shoes begin to pinch

TORY PREMIER Edward Heath has appealed to the Japanese businessmen's association, Keidanren, to show more 'balance' in trading relations with the rest of the world. At a banquet in Tokyo he said: 'If a country is going to build up a great trade surplus and at the same time damage trade in other countries then you won't get a stable expansion of world trade.'

Unless Japan, the Common Market and the United States acted jointly, he said, there was a danger of 'the growth of protectionism and unilateral action which could harm all the nations of the world'.

No doubt Heath said much the same thing to premier Kakuei Tanaka yesterday when the two men discussed world trade and monetary affairs.

The burden of his complaint is already familiar to the leaders of Japanese big business who have heard it said more loudly and less diplomatically from a succession of American envoys.

But if Heath hopes that by repeating his warnings—like some Shinto prayer—he can exorcise the spectre of Japanese competition and persuade his

hosts to change their ways, he is wasting his time. Monday's papers showed Heath trying, like one of the Ugly Sisters, to fit his foot into an undersize slipper. For British capitalism, as well as its prime minister, the shoe has certainly begun to pinch.

Like Heath himself and the other leaders of world capitalism, Tanaka is driven by the worsening economic crisis to desperate measures. There is no turning back from the struggle for mastery between the major capitalist powers.

Quoted in the 'Observer' at the weekend, one Japanese expressed the basic dilemma facing the Tokyo government: 'We depend almost entirely on fuel and raw materials imported from abroad and the only way we can pay for these is by selling our manufactured goods abroad. Our survival depends on free access both to foreign sources of raw materials and foreign markets: any interference with either would be our ruin.' In a phrase, export or die.

But to export, in the present situation of world recession Japanese big business must cut its competitors out of vital markets and struggle against

them to corner sources of raw materials. They, in turn, must try and protect their markets with tariff walls and protectionist measures. The resulting trade war has already reached an advanced stage.

The Japanese businessmen of the Keidanren are more realistic than Edward Heath. They listen politely to their visitors' complaints and then do precisely nothing about them.

The 'Observer' comments: 'Japan's fear of being shut out of world markets was an important factor in the events leading up to World War II. The same basic contradictions are now reasserting themselves with full forces.'

And the big monopolies of Japan are already preparing to meet them with a huge arms build-up and a ruthless struggle against their competitors overseas. Heath has about as much chance of turning the tide as King Canute.

The most he is likely to gain from this trip is the support of chauvinist Labour and trade union leaders in Britain, who are already falling in line behind 'their' employers' demands for protection against Japanese competition.

Artillery routs Amin's planes

THE UGANDAN air force yesterday launched another bombing raid on the Tanzanian township of Bukoba, near the two countries' north-west frontier.

In a previous raid earlier this week a number of civilians, including a nun, are reported to have been killed.

But yesterday's attack was less successful. When ground artillery opened up the aircraft flew off after dropping their bombs in the bush.

Reports of fighting inside Uganda are contradictory. General Idi Amin says the Tanzanian army has invaded. This is denied by President Julius Nyerere's government in Dar es Salaam.

And Nyerere's statement is almost correct. He has no wish at present to be drawn into conflict with his neighbours in either Uganda, Kenya or Mozambique.

Contradictory reports from inside Uganda

This leaves the other question—what IS happening in Uganda? It is now clear that a rebel army group of Ugandans led by ex-President Obote's supporters have entered Uganda.

Their aim is to take advantage of the unstable situation in the country and draw sections of the army into a coup to overthrow Amin.

From their earlier successes around the military outpost of Mbarara, it seems that the rebels have achieved some measure of support.

In a broadcast yesterday Amin accused Obote, Nyerere and 'crooks like Akena Adoko and Oyite-Ojok' with leading the invasion.

Adoko was head of internal security in the Obote regime and Oyite-Ojok is a former

colonel in the Uganda army. Oyite-Ojok has been living in exile in Dar es Salaam with Obote and was last year 'dismissed with disgrace' from the Ugandan army.

Amin is obsessed about Ojok. When he seized power in January last year, Ojok was at the top of Amin's death list.

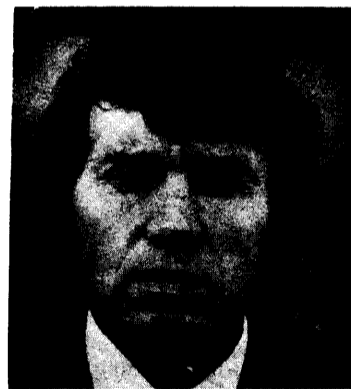
But the young Russian-trained colonel managed to escape to the sanctuary of Tanzania. Subsequently there were reports that Amin sent assassination squads over the border to hunt his military rival.

Ojok commands great respect in the Ugandan army and his presence in the country at this moment must be raising great concern in the military junta.

Meanwhile in Kampala, Amin is keeping 80 Europeans detained,

including ten British journalists.

Among them is award-winning 'Sunday Times' photographer Don McCullin who was on an assignment for the papers colour magazine with reporter Richard West. McCullin won international acclaim for his photographs from the Six-Day war, Biafra, Vietnam and Bangladesh. Two years ago he was wounded while taking photographs in Cambodia.



Photographer Don McCullin

Soviet aid for Spanish collieries

HUNOSA, the state-owned coalmining company in the Asturias, has announced a programme for mechanizing 25 per cent of the mining process. The programme will lead to the sacking of Asturian miners.

Hunosa has purchased six new coal-mining drills of the 'Konsomolets' type from Russia and is sending a delegation of technicians to Moscow to study technical innovations in Soviet pits.

A visit by Russian technicians to Asturias has been fixed for next January or February. According to a Hunosa spokesman, they will study 'possible ways of increasing coal production with Soviet machinery'.

Political prisoners herded together

ALL THE 320 political prisoners in Greece have now been concentrated in the Korydallos jail, in the suburbs of Athens.

This unexplained move seems likely to be aimed at preventing further jail-breaks by the political prisoners, some of whom have succeeded in escaping from provincial prisons.

It has also led to some speculation among liberal circles that the colonels' regime may be about to amnesty some or all of the prisoners.

This is certainly wishful thinking and there is no indication that the government is ready to do anything of the sort. Indeed the colonels refuse to

accord their victims the status of political prisoners which is essential under the constitution if they are to be amnestied.

The regime's attitude was stated only three months ago by the Minister of Justice, Tsoucalas, who said:

As the responsible minister I refuse to submit an unreasonable and inexcusable recommendation for the adoption of leniency measures . . .

'Only when the so-called "resisters" make up their minds to recognize without any qualification whatever the (1968) constitution and to act in the future within the limits of legality will the possibility emerge of leniency towards the criminals who turn and still turn against their country.'

'Shoot-to-kill' in New Orleans

THE POLICE chief of New Orleans said yesterday that a new unit to fight street crime would have orders to 'shoot to kill'.

Police superintendent Clarence Giarrusso said his special 'felony action squad' will be told that if they think a suspect is armed they should give a three word order: 'Police—drop it.'

If the suspect turns around and appears to have a weapon in his hand, the squad has orders to shoot to kill.

The all-volunteer unit has been undergoing intensive training in night shooting, Superintendent Giarrusso said, because the majority of street crimes occur in the dark. It will go into action within the next few weeks on what he called 'a highly dangerous job'.

Ovambos go on trial

NINE Ovambo contract labourers went on trial in Windhoek, South West Africa, yesterday accused of murder, assault and theft. The charges were laid after clashes with police who tried to break a mass strike of Ovambo workers in January this year.

By their friends shall ye know them

BY JACK GALE

AS 1,000 UCS workers at Clydebank face the threat of the dole before Christmas, Communist Party stewards James Reid and James Airlie are now reaping their reward in the form of fulsome praise from the capitalist press.

A paper not renowned for its support of the working class—'The Times'—burbled away through its northern industrial correspondent Bill Shakespeare yesterday:

'Shop stewards like Mr Jimmy Reid and Mr James Airlie, who led the UCS work-in, can now look back on one of the most successful, and possibly one of the most commendable exercises in effective industrial action ever staged.



AIRLIE

'They managed to put maximum pressure on both the government and public opinion in their struggle to save jobs in the yards without resorting to a strike or bringing existing contracts to a standstill.

'The first real example of a workers' take-over in Britain has since been widely copied, but rarely equalled in terms of the organization, discipline and lack of disruption brought about by those involved.' (My emphasis J.G.)

The reasons behind the delight expressed by this leading paper of the capitalist class is not hard to find. Here was a movement of some 8,000 workers which could have presented serious problems. But, thanks to the Communist Party, the danger was averted.

The Stalinists preserved 'existing contracts', ensured 'lack of disruption', and finally abandoned the fight for jobs and conditions altogether.



REID

And now, with the publication of the terms of employment at Govan Shipbuilders, the bosses' rapture is complete.

For the deal, as well as accepting a pay rise substantially less than was asked for (see yesterday's Workers Press), also includes clauses giving undertakings of full union co-operation in a number of measures designed to increase productivity and cut costs.

Moreover, to quote 'The Times' once again: 'The unions have also agreed to a review of the company's planning, programming and work-scheduling procedures (clearly designed to achieve greater flexibility of labour) as well as joint discussions on the "feasibility and desirability of instituting work-study-based incentive schemes covering all manual workers".'

And, of course, the boilermakers' differential has also gone.

So the Stalinists have gone the whole hog. Sackings, speed-up, mobility of labour, no-strike pledges and Measured-Day Work.

The entire Tory government strategy of 'butchery' has been imposed on UCS because of the collaboration of the Communist Party at the expense of many a Clyde workers' livelihood. This is the Stalinist 'peaceful road to socialism' in action.

No wonder 'The Times' is grateful to Reid and Airlie. The Tories have a lot to be greedy about.

YS Right-to-Work campaign



LABOUR PARTY members and old-age pensioners warmly supported the Young Socialists' seven-day north-east 'Right-to-Work' march on its third stage from Maswell to Durham City.

After seven miles, the marchers arrived at Ludworth, where they were welcomed by John Armstrong, a Labour Party member and chairman of the local ex-Servicemen's Club, and given free drinks in the club.

Said John: 'I don't see the possibility of full employment, despite what the Tories say about jobs

coming to the north. I can't see it happening.

'I read a report in the paper about a factory starting at Teesside that will employ 1,000 people. But it doesn't open for production for two years. By that time there could be 15,000 youth on the dole.'

His remarks were supported by fellow Labour Party member Matt Conroy:

'When we pay our taxes we are investing in the future of our children. We expect at the end of the process a product—a job for which youth has been trained. Every year we invest millions in the "Right to Work". The Tories are

not delivering the goods!'

After a vote of thanks from the march committee and a rousing rendition of the Right-to-Work song, the march set southwards over hilly countryside for Shadforth.

This is a depopulated pit village, bearing the scars of successive colliery closures. Shops have been nailed up, houses deserted and buildings gutted by fire have not been rebuilt. Building workers, who live in the newer houses, work as far away as Newcastle.

Once through Shadforth, we set northwards to Sherburn, our last town before Durham. This is similar to Shadforth.

The reception, however, was very lively. Old age pensioners, many with bitter memories of 1926 bought copies of Workers Press.

Mr W. Reid, a blind pensioner living in one of the many old miners' cottages that lined our route, wished us well: 'I hope you get them out. We have always been true Labour.'

Leaving Sherburn at 3.30 p.m. the march faced five miles of steep hills and heavy traffic to Durham city, but by 5.00 p.m. office workers were startled by chants of 'Tories Out!' echoing around the old walls of the castle town.

NIRC welcomes T&G

BY PHILIP WADE

TWO TRANSPORT and General Workers' Union officials supported the dismissal of two drivers by a Liverpool transport firm, it was revealed in the National Industrial Relations Court yesterday.

The firm, Howitt Transport of Bootle, sacked the men on August 1 when they laid off all their drivers because of the docks strike at that time.

An action was begun in the NIRC because Liverpool dock shop stewards imposed a black on the firm's lorries demanding reinstatement of the two sacked men.

Yesterday's hearing also marked a new stage in the T&GWU's collaboration with and recognition of the court. For the first time they were directly represented by a full-time union official from Transport House. He was Alfred Blyghton, who heads the union's legal department.

Sensing the importance of his appearance, Sir John Donaldson, president of the NIRC, interrupted counsel for the transport firm to openly record the fact.

'It is the first occasion we have had the pleasure of Mr Blyghton's company. All three of us (on the bench) would like to welcome him,' he said.

Sir John asked if the matter could possibly be settled without the court's intervention. Blyghton replied that the union would like to see the matter settled by conciliation and offered the firm discussions on the question.

Howitt Transport Ltd, a subsidiary of Howitt Brothers, was seeking interim orders against the T&GWU against the blacking by Liverpool dockers of their lorries.

The firm are situated on the Liverpool dock estate and laid off all their drivers on August 1 because of the dock strike. At the same time they dismissed

New stage in union's collaboration as full-time official appears

two men, James Jones and Brian Dean.

They alleged that Jones was not competent to do his job and that Dean had disobeyed orders.

Jones refused to go and was said to have gone to Liverpool dock stewards for support, claiming he was sacked because of his support for their strike.

Sometime after August 1, Harold Verrinder, Liverpool official of the T&GWU road transport group, went with Jones to demand the men's reinstatement and according to the company threatened the alternative of blacking on the docks.

At the end of the dock strike,

all the Howitt's drivers were taken back, with the exception of Jones and Dean. Dock stewards imposed a black on the firm's lorries.

During this period, John Thomas and Mathew Tickle, two more road transport officials, confirmed the men's dismissal as justified, but were said to have told the company they could not order Verrinder to get the blacking removed.

The firm also contacted Lew Lloyd, the docks district secretary, but claimed he refused to be involved or take action against Verrinder.

Yesterday's hearing only lasted



Alfred Blyghton: Sir John pleased to see him

ten minutes when it was adjourned for consultation between the two sides. When the court returned, Miss Caroline Alton, for the company, asked for the case to be adjourned without a time limit so that both sides could try and settle the dispute.

It is now thought that regional T&GWU secretary Doug Farrar will now intervene in the dispute.

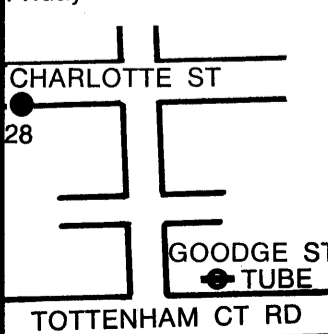
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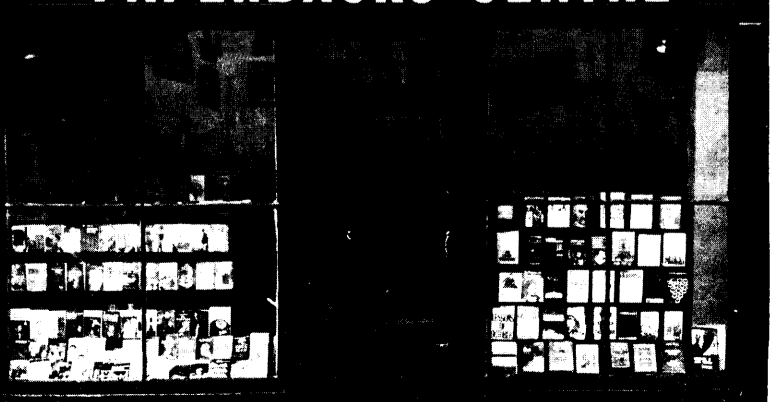
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WAR-TESTED 'DEFENCE' METHODS

Part 19 of a series on Picketing by Bernard Franks

Other Police and Army Methods

There are no lengths to which the ruling class will not go in order to save capitalism and defeat the working class. Millions of dollars, pounds, yen, etc., are spent every year in developing scientific weaponry for 'defence' which ultimately are systems for use to suppress workers and peasants throughout the world.

Action by United States forces in Vietnam and British troops in Northern Ireland, in addition to being direct acts of imperialist repression, also stand as testing and training grounds for the most diabolical war systems.

These range from 'crowd control' and 'interrogation' to outright mass slaughter of civilians by saturation bombing.

Huge secret police systems exist in most countries for watching and apprehending workers and others who threaten the state. Most capitalist countries have developed special riot police and sections of the army to deal with demonstrations and, they hope, uprisings: the National Guard in the USA, the CRS in France, various sections of gendarmerie and para-military organizations elsewhere equipped with the latest in anti-personnel weapons—probably tried out first by the US forces in Indo-China.

A recent 'New Scientist' article on 'Bringing the Toys Home from Vietnam' by Robert Barkan examines equipment originally used and tested there and which is now in operation in the United States.

It includes:

- Use of outdoor sensors to detect sounds, footsteps and vehicles outside prisons and universities, industrial and government establishments as well as the private home of the elite: 'War-tested sensors have been placed under the White House lawn and in the yards of President Nixon's other homes ...'

- A surveillance radar system originally for penetrating jungle, now being developed to see through brick and cinder-block walls, to be used in controlling 'civil disturbances'.

- Night-vision devices enabling police to see in the almost dark — 'developed during the 1960s for spotting the night-fighting Vietnamese guerrillas, the devices were

declassified in 1969 and generally made available to police departments in the United States'.

- A television system which can 'see' in starlight. A Justice Department study recommended 24-hour surveillance of 58.5 miles of Brooklyn streets with 140 of the cameras, surveying each street once a minute in order to 'test the effectiveness' of the system.

- A total surveillance system — a process which links 50 watching television cameras with a computer which can ring an alarm if any event is seen to occur which is not provided for in the computer's memory bank.

- Mobile television surveillance — use of television cameras placed in civilian vehicles to watch places, people or events. Barkan says that Delaware state received a grant of several thousand dollars from the Justice Department to obtain the equipment, including rental for the vehicles which, the grant stated, 'are to be used as the basis on which patrol is to be conducted under covert conditions: e.g. uniforms of dry cleaners, salesmen, public utilities etc, making it possible to be in a neighbourhood without being obvious'.

The trouble with many of these systems has been that they cannot tell the difference between important and non-important events — everything sets them off.

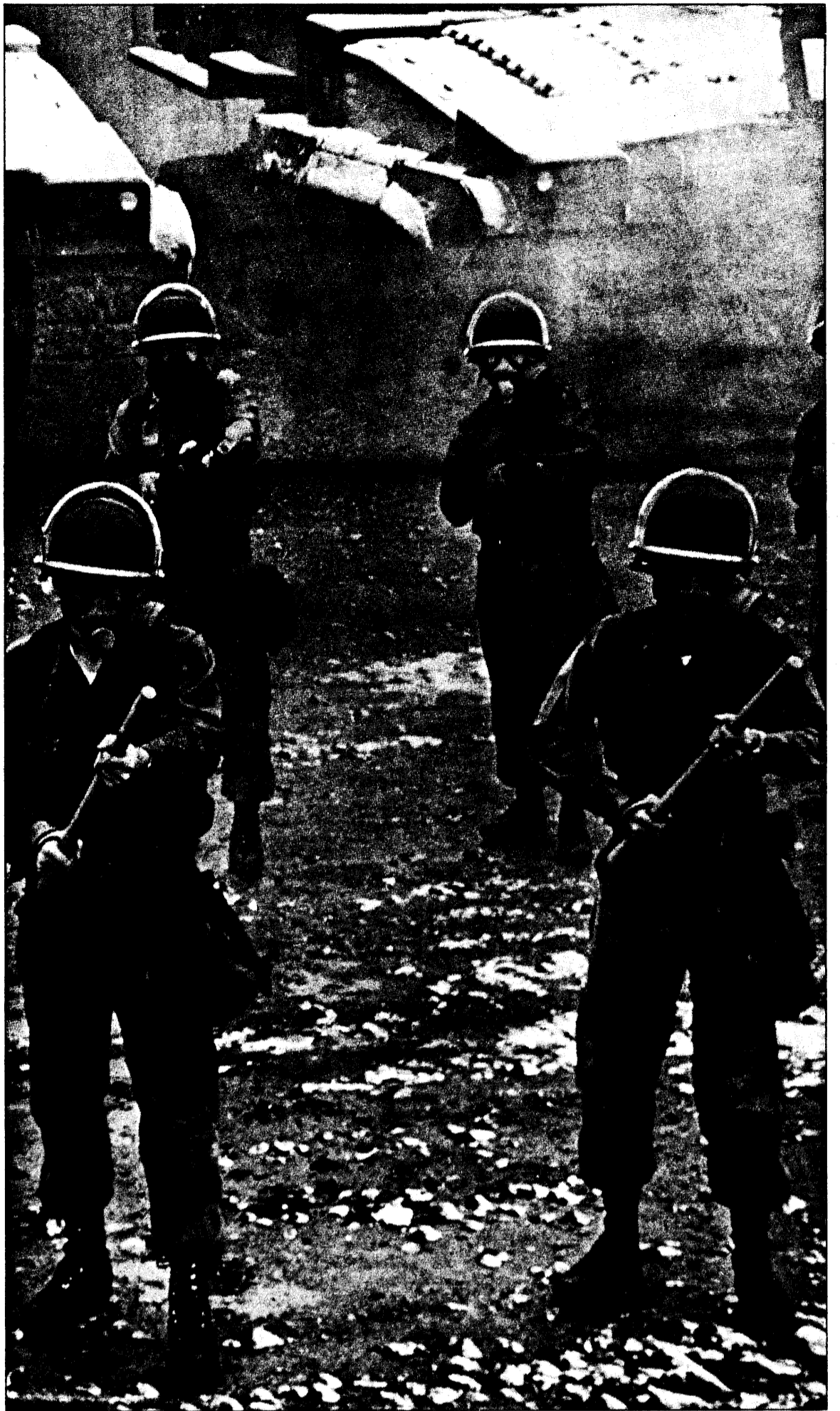
Barkan reports that in Washington sensors set off by rabbits, dogs and tree branches ring at the police station so often 'that police seldom pay much attention any more'.

Martial Law

Trotsky wrote: 'The essence of Bonapartism consists of this: basing itself on the struggle of two camps, it "saves" the "nation" with the help of a bureaucratic-military dictatorship.' ('Whither France?')

In a period of capitalist crisis, when the ruling class sees that only by inflicting major defeats on the working class can it maintain its rule, then any proclamation of a state of emergency enabling the arrest of trade unionists, suppression of workers' publications and the use of troops to move fuel and food and maintain communications, is always a possible halfway house to a permanent state of martial law and rule by decree.

This does not mean that martial law is simply a stronger system of law than any other. On the contrary, as J. H. Morgan, KC, Professor of



Top: an American riot control squad. Right: tracking equipment (top) and outdoor sensors (below) in use in Vietnam.

Law and a Brigadier-General, wrote in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' (1929):

'The truth of the matter is that the term martial law is really an anachronism and legally means nothing at all ... A proclamation is not necessary to justify resort to martial law, nor is the resort to martial law justified by it. It is all a question of fact.'

On behalf of the capitalist class the 19th century judge Fitzjames Stephen defined martial law as:

'The assumption by the officers of the Crown of absolute power exercised by military force for the suppression of an insurrection and the restoration of order and lawful authority.'

The recent statements by leading army and police chiefs suggest that such a measure is seriously being considered by sections of the capitalist class.

But capitalist society is in a fundamental crisis which no amount of 'surveillance' can alter. The world's working classes under revolutionary leadership are capable of defeating the capitalists, whatever the devices.

TOMORROW: Picketing and the Industrial Relations Act.

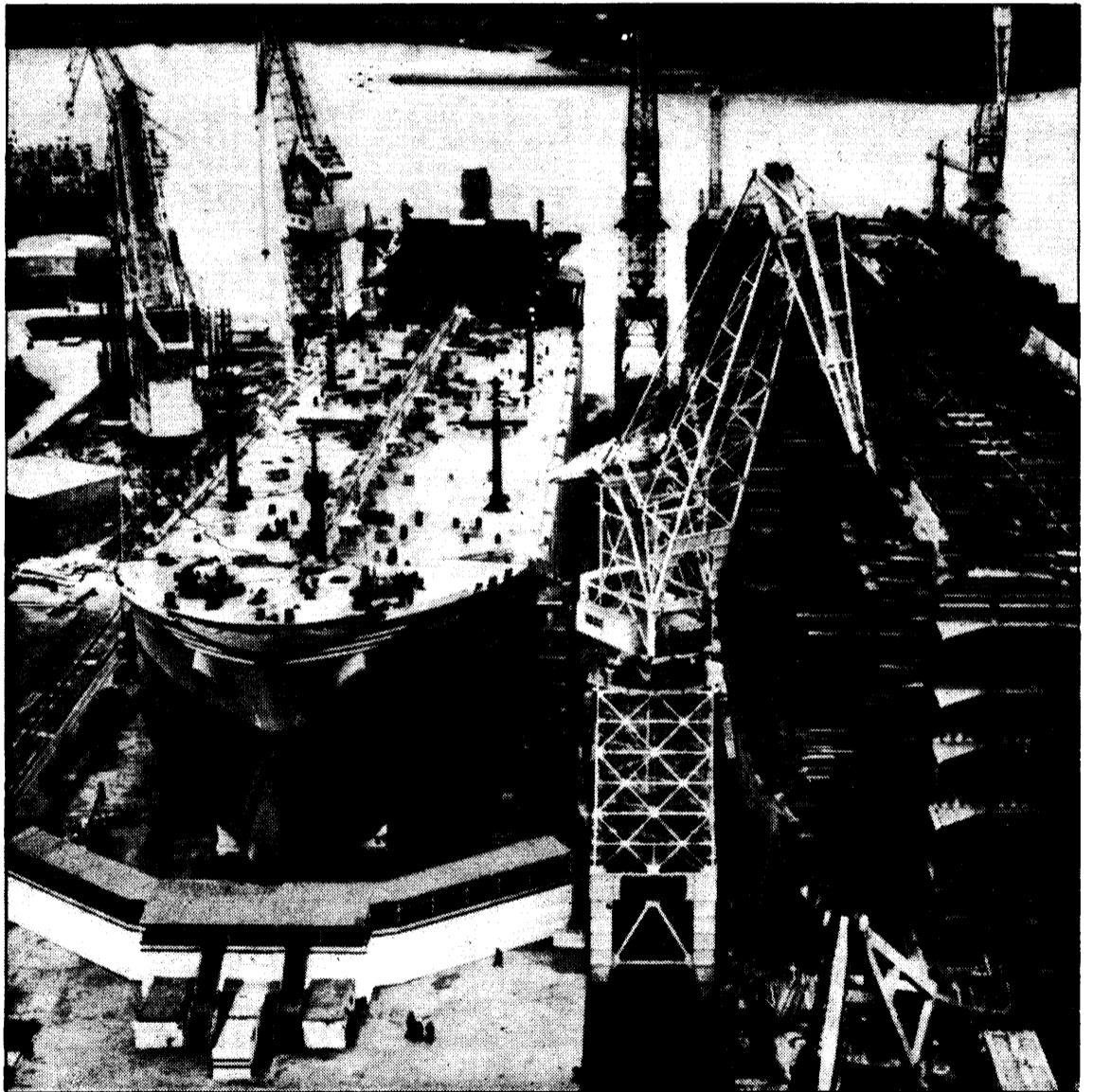




IN the city of El Ferrol del Caudillo, as a result of discussion over a labour agreement in the National Bazan Firm, a group of workers, towards the end of February of this year, tried to put pressure on the management in order to achieve certain politically-subversive ends and when they failed, they led some short strikes on March 2, 3, and 4. This forced the management to take steps to sack six producers and this in turn provoked a mass meeting of producers which caused the police to intervene to disperse the crowd. But these workers did not give up their position and on March 9 they provoked an illegal demonstration the tone of which was subversive and intimidating, showing aggression towards the police which tried to break it up. Consequently, when the police repelled this attack, two demonstrators were killed and several were wounded as a result of which military jurisdiction made extensive inquiries. Behind the disorders were Manuel Luis Fraga, Manuel Amor Deus . . . All of these are now in prison. They are well-known militants of the Communist Party; they harangued their companions, headed the demonstrations and gave out propaganda . . . Since these acts can be described as crimes of illegal combination, articles 172, 173 and 174, public disorders, according to article 248, illegal propaganda, according to article 251, and sedition, according to article 222, all from the Penal Code, and since there are rational indications of their criminal behaviour, their trials can be prepared . . . signed Señor Don Jaime de Gante y Moreno and Señor Don Jaime Santos Briz, judges and Magistrates.

Issued by the Public Order Tribunal, Madrid April 4, 1972.

POSTSCRIPT TO SHIPYARD STRIKE



Top: president of Soviet Red Cross gets a flowery official welcome. Above: El Ferrol shipyards.

BY JUAN GARCIA

The archaic and legalistic statement from the learned fascist judges refer to the tremendous struggle launched by El Ferrol shipyard workers earlier this year for higher wages and reduction in work speeds.

Because they fought on these questions, 25 workers were imprisoned by the Public Order Tribunal, 50 were sacked, 200 were arrested and fines have been paid to the value of over £30,000 and eight workers are still waiting to be tried by military tribunal.

Meanwhile the Franco regime signs trade deals with the Soviet Union, whose

bureaucrats are fêted every time they visit the country.

These workers are 'in the care' of commander Fraguera, an officer in the Military Information Unit (SIM) in Carranza military prison. They are not allowed to have any visitors or receive correspondence from their relatives, who themselves have been intimidated.

When the only son of one of the imprisoned workers, Manuel Amor Deus, was killed in the middle of July in a car crash, Deus asked to be able to attend the funeral. Fraguera refused permission on the grounds that his presence at the funeral could lead to conflicts.

This led to demonstrations and strikes which forced the head of civil government in Galicia to allow Deus to go to the funeral, which became a

massive demonstration against Franco's government.

This brutal repression of the Spanish working class guarantees a high rate of exploitation and is the best recommendation for Spain's entry into the Common Market and friendship with the Soviet Union.

The Franco regime has a very different approach to the representatives of the Soviet bureaucracy—as can be seen in the successful trade talks in Paris.

A particularly obscene exchange was the recent visit of the president of the Soviet Red Cross, Madejda Trovan, and the Minister of Public Health in Armenia, Vladimir Zvjaguin.

Trovan was a special guest at the Sherry Festival in Jerez de la Frontera, in the south of Spain. Here she was fêted by the landlords and the Domecq

family which has lived in absolute luxury for over 100 years surrounded by starving peasants often living crowded together in mud huts and caves.

She attended an early morning mass to welcome and bless this year's grape crop and the highlight of the Festival, a symbolic grape-crushing session. As the first spurt of precious liquid emerged, presided over by the image of Saint Gines de la Jara, patron saint of the wine merchants of Jerez, thousands of messenger pigeons were released carrying messages in the verse of famous Spanish poets.

From Jerez to Malaga and from Malaga to a flowery official welcome at Barcelona airport, where she was received by the president of the Provincial Assembly.

In Barcelona, Trovan visited,

among other things, a blood bank and the Picasso museum. This museum—and bookshops which sell books of Picasso's paintings—are a favourite target of the fascist gang, the Warriors of Christ.

The Spanish authorities did not take their Stalinist friend to the model prison in Barcelona where prisoners told a recent delegation of the International Red Cross visiting Spanish prisons that they could not eat the food they were given and that late at night they were beaten and made to make confessions about their supposed crimes.

However, the friendship of Stalinists and fascists will not be sufficient to defeat the Spanish working class. This is the lesson of the present wave of strikes in Galicia, only six months after the repression of the shipyard workers.

THE ARMY'S DEADLY TOYS

Five months ago Workers Press was the first newspaper to reveal the latest refinement of the British army in Northern Ireland. This is to cut a rubber bullet in two, bore a hole in it and insert a battery.

When the gun is fired, the first part of the rubber bullet drops away and it is the battery which does the harm.

We have now received eyewitness accounts of the effects of this barbarous practice.

The victim was Francis Rowntree, aged 11½ years.

It would be interesting to hear the views of the Communist Party and the anti-communist International Socialism Group — both of whom enthusiastically supported the sending of British troops to Ulster in 1968.

This is what happened to Francis Rowntree. First the account of Mrs Mary Kennedy:

On Thursday, April 20, about 3.45 p.m. two of my children came in and said that there had been a wee boy injured down at the front of the flats. I went down the stairs and asked two older boys to bring him up to the flat.

They carried him up and put him on the settee. He was unconscious all the time. He was bleeding from the mouth. There was a great big dent across his forehead as if the bone was broken at the side of his temple; it appeared to me as if his forehead had collapsed. There was a deep dent at the side of his eye leading down to his ear. His ear was enlarged and very discoloured, almost black.

His hair was scalped from his hair line at the back of his ear right round to the back of his head. There was not much blood from the wounds on his head, he was not cut very much—more crushed there.

All the blood was coming from his mouth bright red and gushing and gurgling in his throat. He seemed to have difficulty in breathing because of the gurgling and I set up with my body and commenced to massage his lungs at the back to get some of the blood out of his throat.

We tried to find his pulse and rubbed his chest. He seemed to become a little easier then but did not regain consciousness.

I asked the wee boys that brought him up what had happened to him; they said that he had been standing at the

shop (Jones) just at the corner of Divis Towers and the soldiers were passing by in a Saracen with a rubber bullet gun pointing out of the window but when they fired it was a battery that hit the child.

I sent these boys straight down again to look for this battery, but the fighting was still going on and it was impossible for them to get back there to recover it. But they did pick up the half of a rubber bullet and gave it to me. It had clearly been cut in two. I had heard of a person being injured with a battery last week but I took no notice of this, until I saw the injuries that this child had received. Up to the present time I had seen a good number of children who had been struck with rubber bullets but none of them had injuries like this boy.

I inquired of the wee boys how the soldiers managed to fire batteries from the rubber bullet guns and they explained that the bullet is cut in half, a battery is inserted in the cartridge first, the pointed



Top: British soldiers in action in Ulster. Left: A rubber bullet victim on Derry's 'Bloody Sunday'—January 30, this year. Right: Batteries used as bullets collected on the streets of Derry.

half of the rubber bullet is then put in. When the gun is fired the impression is given of a rubber bullet being shot out but in fact two missiles are ejected and the battery is more lethal being heavier and would travel at a faster speed. In my opinion this explanation is consistent with the boy's head.

Father McCabe from St Peters came into the flat while we were attempting first-aid on the boy; he looked at him, then shook his head and administered the last rites.

While Mrs Kennedy was doing what she could to help the 11-year-old victim of the heroic British army, John Colin Giffin, a 33-year-old youth leader, was called in. Mr Giffin states:

I reached the flat. Inside was a boy lying unconscious on the settee. He appeared to be in very bad shape. There was blood coming from



his ears and nose and even appeared to be seeping either from or into his eyes. At first his head appeared to have caved in, his front left side temple and side of his head. He appeared to have been scalped along the left side of his head because the hair and skin seemed to be missing.

As I watched his head started to swell. I wanted to take him in my car right away to the hospital but one of the ladies present said it would be too dangerous to move him.

The swelling of the head was a dreadful thing. It did not appear to be swelling evenly, almost unevenly in bumps. This all happened in front of all our eyes.

When the ambulance went away I went looking for witnesses. There was one boy who was close to the boy

Rowntree and when I heard his name as having been beside the child I went to look for him. He told me that he was standing very close to Rowntree when he was hit. He said the rubber bullet was fired at a distance of between 3-6 feet.

I know this boy personally and I see no reason why he should lie about this, especially as this was just immediately after the whole thing had happened. There was a second boy whom I didn't know. He had picked up the front half of a rubber bullet on the scene where the child was shot. I asked him for it but he would not give it to me.

As a youth leader in Divis Flats I have seen innumerable people hit with rubber bullets, but never did I see anyone as badly injured as young Rowntree.

Finally, Mrs Theresa Rowntree, the boy's mother, describes what happened at the hospital:

My 11-year-old son Francis was playing in Lower Clonard Street, at 3.30 p.m. when I left to do some shopping. Later on he was seen

playing in Cairns Street.

When I returned home at 4.30 p.m. there were two young boys waiting for me. A man in Divis Street had told them to come and tell me that my son had been taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital and that he had been seriously injured.

A man drove me to Hughes' Bakery where I saw my husband and I then went on to the hospital arriving about 5.10 p.m. I saw a Mr Rutherford there. He told me that my son had serious head injuries but they did not know to what extent till they X-rayed him.

My husband and a friend, and I waited for the results of the X-ray. A Mr Fannin and Mr Rutherford took us into the office about 5.30 p.m. and told us he was very seriously ill. They did not hold much hope for my son. My husband was told that his brain was damaged, to what extent they didn't know. They said that they were going to operate on Francis immediately and that we were to return at 7.30 p.m.

When we returned we were told that he had not been operated on as he was in too bad a state. He was in an intensive-care unit and was re-

ceiving blood transfusions. The sister told us that he would go to the theatre about 8 p.m.

We returned home and about 9 o'clock, we got a phone call to go to the hospital as they weren't happy with him. My son was in the operating theatre at this time.

We went to the hospital with Father Darragh and we were told by a Mr Byne that there was no hope and that if he did survive he would be mentally deficient.

We were allowed to see my son at this time. He was unrecognisable.

A lady who took him into her home and gave first aid, came on Thursday evening to inquire after my son. She said, 'Do not believe anyone that tells you he was hit by a rubber bullet. It was a battery.' 'It shaved the hair right off him,' said her sister who was also on the scene. We asked how this could happen. She had been told by some of the boys who were at the scene that a rubber bullet is cut in two, bored and a battery is inserted into the hole. When the gun is fired, the first part of the rubber bullet drops away and it is the battery which does the harm.'

MARTIN MAYER

THE POTSDAM SELL-OUT

CHINA: STALIN SUPPORTS CHIANG KAI-SHEK

The key question facing American imperialism in Asia after World War II was the future of China. US President Harry Truman was anxious to know whether the Kremlin would be friendly to the Chinese Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek and abstain from aiding or encouraging the Chinese communists.

More precisely, he wanted to know whether Stalin would co-operate with the American government in bringing about political and military unity in China under Chiang.

This was raised by American diplomat Harry Hopkins in his third talk with Stalin on May 28, 1945. On this occasion Hopkins was accompanied by Averell Harriman, US Ambassador in Moscow.

Stalin said that he too thought it desirable that China should be unified and become an integrated state and that 'we should all occupy ourselves with helping China to achieve unity'.

At a later point in the talk he remarked: 'The United States must play the largest part in helping China to get on her feet, the Soviet Union would be busy with its own internal reconstruction and Great Britain would be occupied elsewhere.'¹

Harriman then went on to ask a series of pointed questions. What would the Soviet attitude be if China was not unified when Soviet troops entered Manchuria? Would the Marshall [Stalin] consider it possible in that case to make the necessary arrangements with Chiang Kai-shek?

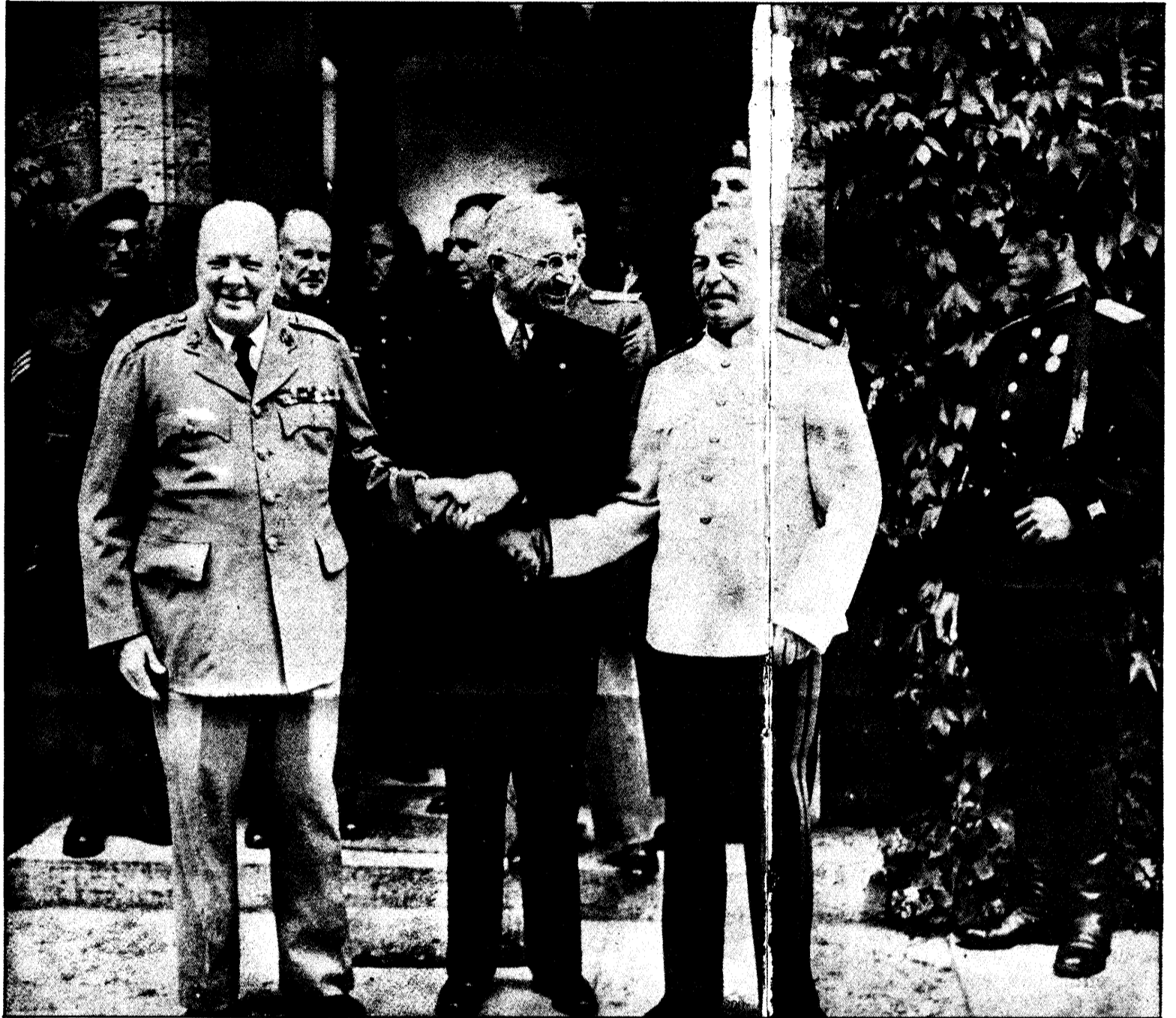
Stalin answered without pause.

The Soviet government did not propose to alter the sovereignty of China over Manchuria or any other part of China, and the Soviet Union had no territorial claims on China, either in Sinkiang or elsewhere.

About Chiang Kai-shek — who had butchered the Chinese Communist Party in 1927 — Stalin had this to say:

'In regard to the Generalissimo (Chiang) . . . he knew little of any Chinese leader, but he felt that Chiang Kai-shek was the best of the lot and would be the one to undertake the unification of China. He saw no other possible leader and that for example he did not believe that the Chinese communist leaders were as good or would be able to bring about the unification of China.'

Vastly encouraged, Harriman pressed on. Was Stalin going to ask



Top: Churchill, Truman and Stalin at the Potsdam conference, 1945. Stalin honoured the Potsdam agreement to the point of supporting the Nationalist Chiang Kai-shek (above left). Above right: Mao Tse-tung.

Chiang Kai-shek to organize the civil administration when Soviet troops entered Manchuria? He would, Stalin replied: in Manchuria, as in any part of China where Soviet troops went, the Chinese civil administration could be set up by Chiang Kai-shek.

'Chiang could send his representatives to set up the Kwantung regime in any areas where the Red Army was . . . the Soviet government was prepared to talk with the Chinese and if they wanted representatives in the areas where the Red Army would be, they would be quite prepared to accept them.'

It is quite clear that Stalin envisaged a 'government of

national unity' in China along the lines of those he was working for in eastern Europe. Despite the eulogies to Stalin regularly sung particularly by present-day Maoists, Stalin was totally opposed to revolution in China.

It was not his fault that the Chinese masses could not be kept within bounds.

After years of suffering under imperialism, Chiang Kai-shek, the war-lords, the capitalists and the landlords, the Chinese workers and peasants were in no mood to be kept within Stalin's limits.

In fact, Stalin clung to Chiang Kai-shek even longer than the Americans did! Even after the fall of Peking to Mao

Tse-tung's forces on January 31, 1949, Stalin refused to recognize Mao as the new ruler of China. Two months later, he was still negotiating with Chiang Kai-shek over the north-west province of Sinkiang.

When the later capital of Nanking was captured in April, 1949, the United States accepted the inevitable and stopped retreating along with Chiang. So did all the other western diplomats. In fact, the only embassy to cling to the fleeing Nationalists was that of the Soviet Union, faithful to the last to its agreements with imperialism.

Elsewhere in Asia, Stalin was equally willing to co-operate.

On June 6, 1945, Hopkins had a further talk with Stalin. Brief mention was made of Korea. Hopkins said the American government thought it would be desirable that the four most interested powers share in the trusteeship over Korea—the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and China (Chiang Kai-shek's China, of course).

The duration of this trusteeship, said Hopkins, could be left open. It might run five years, ten years, perhaps as long as 25 years.

Stalin said he fully agreed. He went even further. He said there was a tendency among small nations to exploit and even to create quarrels

between the Great Powers for their own ends.

The great powers, he said, must be on guard against the danger of this happening again: 'After all,' he observed, 'two world wars have been begun over small nations'¹⁵

War was now no longer anything to do with imperialism. It was a matter of small nations manipulating large ones!

But one of the most disgusting acts of betrayal by Stalinism was the support, from communist parties throughout the world, for the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

At the request of the United States, Russia entered the war against Japan. The dropping of the bomb, therefore, became a 'progressive act' hailed in the English, French and Italian Stalinist press—'Daily Worker', 'Humanité' and 'Unita'—and throughout the Stalinist world.

Unable to preserve imperialism in eastern Europe and China, Stalin could still seal his friendship for it in the blood of the Japanese working class.

¹ 'Potsdam Papers, Document 26' quoted in Herbert Feis 'Between War and Peace' p. 112.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Feis op. cit., p. 115

⁵ Feis op. cit. p. 118.



In this month's 'Films and Filming', Ken Russell, the British film director, makes great play in an interview about the revolutionary nature of the artist and of art. Yet anybody watching his 'Savage Messiah' (ABC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue) can see for himself that Russell knows nothing about the subject.

The film recounts the brief life of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, a young French painter and sculptor, who, Russell thinks, was a greater genius than Moore or Picasso, and who died in the trenches of World War I in 1915 at the age of 23, just prior to the first exhibition of his work.

It revolves primarily around two subjects: the role of art and the artist, and the sexless, brother-sister relationship Gaudier had with a 38-year-old would-be writer and Polish woman, Sophie Brzeska.

Russell's work has been dubbed the cinema of excess and one of the few good things one can say about the film is that there is less excess than in 'The Devils' or 'Women in Love'. By Russell's standards it is almost sober.

If these parts of the film are at all satisfying, this is primarily due to the playing of Dorothy Tutin as Sophie, who manages to overcome the restrictions of Christopher Logue's script to give a pretty taut, moving portrayal of the woman, and to the unostentatious camera-work of Dick Bush.

But in its portrayal of the artist himself, the film is as self-indulgent as one might expect from Russell, who sees the cinema as a means of working out his own hang-ups, so far as one can tell.

IT'S THE KENNY RUSSELL SHOW

The reason is that Russell sees the artist as 'outsider' in purely personalistic terms. Gaudier gives two fingers to authority, whether the attendant in the museum or the literary establishment, but in no more than a great gusto of anger and ultimately fun.

Scott Antony plays the artist as a beautiful person, bursting with life, with uncontrolled energy, and Russell clearly sees in this greater energy the revolutionary nature of the artist. And, in so far as it goes, that is a half-valid point.

But in his interview and in the film itself, Russell is also at pains to point out that the artist is a worker like any other man. He shows Gaudier having to struggle to make ends meet, working as a labourer to earn enough money for food and for his materials and living in penury in a hovel under a railway track.

However, Russell still manages to idealize this semi-Bohemian existence, with the odd tramp or dustbin of capitalist Britain occasionally glimpsed at the corner of the screen. The conception of the artist he portrays is just as elitist as any other inflated bourgeoisie notion of the role.

At no point does Russell relate the struggle of this particular artist to the wider struggle of the working class

Above: Scott Anthony as the young French painter and artist Henri Gaudier-Brzeska.

or even examine critically the role of the artist in capitalist society. He simply posits that the artist should be given the opportunity and the money to express his genius.

This is all the more obvious when one considers a throw-away scene towards the end of the film. A group of workers stage a demonstration against the war and in favour of work and bread, but it is seen in a glimpse, in the distance, without making any political point and is almost as quickly forgotten.

In other words, the film is deliberately designed to reduce the problem of the artist, his relationship to the working class and even the revolution to the level of caricature, to debunk the whole notion of the class struggle and the artists role in that struggle.

'I am a communist', a Bloomsbury-type freak intones, but she is simply another self-indulgent fancy of Russell's. For him revolution is debased to the level of style, of fashion, of trend. It is a typical betrayal.

The film abounds in talk about art, but it is for the most part simply Russell talking about himself and his own indulgences. All it amounts to is that Russell should be left to himself with all the money and time to make a lot of mediocre films about his own fantasies.

It is interesting that the film should arrive now, when the strength of the working class is becoming greater and the crisis of capitalism more acute. Russell makes a film about a so-called revolutionary artist.

But he cannot rise above the level of half-baked, sterile protest and can only pander to the violently anti-working class attitudes of the society he laughingly claims to attack.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

DEREGISTERED

The Ministry of Labour Staff Association, which organizes staff who help administer the Industrial Relations Act at the Department of Employment, has deregistered.

MOULDY PIES

More and more cases of food contamination are being reported each year, according to the report of the Association of Public Health Inspectors. 8,020 cases were reported in 1969, 9,260 in 1970 and 11,522 in 1971.

Most cases concern bread, milk, cakes, and cooked meats. Complaints about food mould, especially in bread, meat pies, and confectionary, are also rising.

Noise, too, is a rising health hazard. Factory levels have now built up to the point where nearly a million people will be made deaf after 20 years.

SECURITY

A conference of management consultants — held, appropriately enough, in Gleneagles, Perthshire — has been told that senior management staff need more material and non-material rewards.

Managing director H. E. Roff believes the top men should have bonuses and share options as well. He also suggests that international companies should vary the place where executives were placed in order to provide what he discreetly calls 'the most favourable net after-tax result'.

The chaps also need job-satisfaction, status, security and promotion.

'An urgent management need of our time,' burred Roff, 'is to recognize the true potential of these rewards and to use them to obtain significantly higher levels of executive performance.'

UNHEALTHY

An international medical organization which runs numerous private clinics in America is proposing to build a super 100-bed private

hospital in the middle of Manchester.

Needless to say, this is nothing to do with the working class of Manchester, except that some of them may be used to build it. They can build it, but they won't be allowed inside once it's finished.

Its purpose is to attract wealthy patients from Britain and from overseas.

A consultant in close contact with the organization behind the project—the American Medical International Incorporated—has suggested that Americans may find treatment at the hospital, plus air fares, still cheaper than treatment in the United States.

A senior AMI spokesman said in London that the Manchester hospital would operate along the same lines as the Harley Street Clinic opened by AMI some years ago. Fees there range from £100-£150 per week.

The current fee for treatment at the Private Patients Home of the Manchester Royal Infirmary is around £110 a week.

Meanwhile, sick workers—both here and in the United States—just have to wait.

ARMY ON THE UP

The north east of England has the highest unemployment rate in the British Isles after Ulster. And this is driving young lads into the army.

Army recruitment has gone up by 50 per cent in some parts of the region. According to Colonel Peter Mander, Army Careers Officer for Newcastle and Northumberland, 181 boys in that area between the ages of 15 and 17½ were accepted into regiments in the first two weeks of September.

Junior recruitment in the Sunderland, Peterlee and Easington areas is also well up.

Major 'Dinky' Williams, careers officer at South Shields, says his acceptance rate for junior soldiers is up by 30 per cent from 143 to 201. In all, there were 400 applicants for these places.

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Hauliers slam dock report

BY OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT

THE DOCKS settlement has been slammed as being inflationary by the Road Haulage Association in the latest issue of its journal 'Roadway'.

The RHA, which has itself just defied the CBI and increased charges by up to 10 per cent, says that the Jones-Aldington report is less than a triumph of conciliation.

The statement said the RHA had no wish to exacerbate a delicate situation, but it would be doing less than its duty if it did not speak out on behalf of its members for whom scant thought had been given by those responsible for the terms of the settlement.

The Jones-Aldington report was concerned solely with preserving the jobs of a relatively small number of men for whose services the demand was declining, 'Roadway' said.

'No tail ever wagged a dog more vigorously,' it added.

This is hogwash. The 'dog' that the RHA is talking about are the powerful multi-millionaires who made huge profits out of dock labour since the beginning of the century.

Port employers were already carrying surplus labour, it said, and one informed observer had forecast that in five years' time there might be only two employers left in the Port of London.

The editorial ended with an expression of anxiety about the National Ports Council inquiry into unregistered ports and wharves.

The inquiry, part of the docks settlement, is due to report later this year on whether these ports should be brought within the national dock labour scheme.

The RHA vigorously defends the unregistered ports and complains that 'the principle of the freedom of the haulier to engage those who he thinks fit is at stake'.

Right: Petra Markham plays Mikki in Episode 3 of 'Ace of Wands' on Thames TV at 4.50 Later on in the evening, at 8.00, we take an hilarious look at 'A life in the Day of Charles Drake'—that's him below in the boater. The hour-long show includes Acker Bilk and his Paramount Jazz Band among the guests.



REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-11.55 London. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 F troop. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sounds great. 7.30 London. 11.25 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 Wonderboy. 12.20 Gus Honeybun. 4.23 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.28 News. 11.31 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 1.05 Wildlife theatre. 1.30 Hot dog. 2.00 Freud on food. 2.20 Cartoon. 2.30 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.25 London. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Survival. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.45 News. 11.55 Guideline. 12.00 Shirley's world. 12.00 Weather.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 1.00 The verdict. 2.00 Afloat. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 4.10 Tinkertainment. 4.25 London. 5.20 Gustavus. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report

West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Jimmy Stewart. 7.00 On the buses. 7.30 London. 11.30 Band of the year. 12.00 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 4.10-4.25 Miri mawr. 6.01-6.15 Y dydd.

HTV West as above except: 6.15-6.30 Report West.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 2.00 Potter's art. 2.30 London. 3.55 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 11.00 Theatre. 11.30 UFO.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 2.00 Liberal Party. 2.30 Horoscope. 2.35 Women today. 3.00 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Please sir. 7.30 London. 11.00 Theatre. 11.30 Stories worth telling. 11.35 O'Hara. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00-1.00 London. 1.30 News. 1.32 Cartoon. 1.40

BBC 1

9.38-12.00 Schools. 12.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 12.55-1.25 Heddiw yng nghwm nant yr eira. 1.30 Andy Pandy. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 3.00 A chance to meet. 3.35 Master mind. 4.00 The mole. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Parsley. 4.40 Jack-anory. 4.50 Deputy dawg. 5.00 Laurel and Hardy. 5.20 Joe the gladiator. 5.45 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.
6.50 TOM AND JERRY. Old Rocking Chair Tom.
7.00 ANIMAL STARS. Lions. The Bargain.

7.25 MISSION IMPOSSIBLE. The Mission.
8.10 SOFTLY, SOFTLY: TASK FORCE. Killer.

9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS, Weather.
9.25 TILL DEATH US DO PART.
9.55 FRANK SINATRA. A Man and His Music.

10.45 MIDWEEK. Preview of the Longford Report on Pornography.

11.30 LATE NIGHT NEWS.
11.35 Weather.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 12.05 Rupert Bear. 12.15 Liberal Party Assembly. 1.00 Freud on food. 1.25 Bellbird. 1.40 Woobinda. 2.05 Castle haven. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Liberal Party Assembly. 4.10 Hatty town. 4.25 Little big time. 4.50 Ace of wands. 5.20 Survival. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.
6.35 CROSSROADS.
7.00 THE SMITH FAMILY. Ambush.

7.30 CORONATION STREET.
8.00 THE CHARLIE DRAKE COMEDY HOUR. A life in the Day of Charles Drake.

9.00 VAN DER VALK. Destroying Angel.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 TONY BENNETT. At the Talk of the Town with Sarah Vaughan.

11.00 A CLASS BY HIMSELF. The Bleasham Memoirs. John Le Mesurier, Peter Butterworth, Richard Stilgoe.

11.30 FILM: 'THE EYES OF CHARLES SAND.' Peter Haskell, Joan Bennett, Barbara Rush, Sharon Farrell, Bradford Dillman, Adam West. Supernatural thriller.

12.50 THE 'TOO DIFFICULT' FILE.

BBC 2

11.00 Play school. 11.25 Liberal Party Assembly. 5.35-7.00 OPEN UNIVERSITY.

7.30 NEWSROOM AND CONFERENCE REPORT.

8.10 MAN ALIVE. The Prisoner.

9.00 BETJEMAN IN AUSTRALIA. Pomp and Circumstance.

9.25 FILM: 'THE PRISONER OF SHARK ISLAND.' Warner Baxter, Gloria Stuart, Harry Carey. A doctor who helps Abraham Lincoln's assassin is sentenced to life imprisonment.

11.00 NEWS ON 2, Weather.
11.05 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

Schools. 2.40 Liberal Party. 4.00 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Dick Van Dyke. 7.30 London. 10.30 Songs remembered. 11.00 London. 11.30 World War I.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 1.00 Saint. 2.00 Liberal Party. 2.30 London. 5.20 Primus. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 10.30 Blue light. 11.00 London. 11.30 Spyforce. 12.25 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 1.00 Galloping gourmet. 1.30 Grasshopper island. 1.45 Supercar. 2.15 Liberal Party. 4.00 Crossroads. 4.20 News. London. 5.20 Peyton Place. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. What's on. 6.30 Survival. 7.00 Smith family. 7.30 London. 10.30 Chicago teddy bears. 11.00 London. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.45 Amazing world of Kreskin.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 London. 1.00 Saint. 1.59 News. 2.00 Liberal Party. 4.25 London. 5.20 Primus. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 10.30 Chicago teddy bears. 11.00 London. News. 11.45 Mod squad. 12.40 Junkies are people too.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.00 Liberal Party. 2.20 Horoscope. 2.30 Women today. 3.00 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.30 Survival. 7.00 Whicker. 7.30 London. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.49 Late call. 11.55 Sounds like McEvoy.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58-1.00 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.50 Cartoon. 2.57 News. 3.00 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 Grampian week. 6.35 London. 7.00 Me and the chimp. 7.30 London. 11.30 Hawaii five-o. 12.25 Meditation.

Steak a la EEC—£3.30!

COMMON MARKET meat prices have risen dramatically over the past year and now increasing meat shortages are likely to push prices even higher.

Butchers in Paris have forecast that by April next year average beef prices could be £2.50 a kilo (£1.04 per lb) while a large steak from better quality meat could cost as much as £3.30.

And British farmers are only too eager to get into the Com-

mon Market early next year to take advantage of these higher prices. Mr Peter Mills, Tory parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, has said they are already increasing production in anticipation.

In western Europe the cost of first quality calves has gone up by 50 per cent in the past six months and prices are now rising at an even faster rate.

Veal prices—because of the extreme shortage of young calves—have risen dramatically. In August this year the cost of

veal in Paris was 30 per cent higher than 12 months previously, while a month later in September veal prices were 49 per cent up on those in September 1971. Last week's average whole carcass price was about 40p a lb, but better-quality cuts were much dearer.

Beef prices have also shot up—average French prices are also at least 30 per cent up on those 12 months ago.

In Britain too, veal prices went up 10p a lb from 35p to 45p in the last week.

For workers in Britain these prices will mean a severe undermining of living standards and wage increases won in the past 12 months of struggle against the Tory government. It is on these savage price increases and increasing unemployment that the Tory government is basing its strategy for entry into the Common Market.

Cutback noted in research

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

BRITISH industry is cutting down on research and development says the National Research Development Corporation in its annual report out yesterday.

Fewer new projects were submitted last year for financial support, it says. 'Our experience this year suggests there is a reluctance on the part of industry to become involved in the financing of long-term projects, or to raise the level of its support of its own research and development programmes and projects even sufficiently to keep pace with cost inflation.'

During the year the Corporation sank £1.5m into 40 new projects. There were 96 the previous year.

Lincoln's buses stop again

LINCOLN'S fleet of 58 buses was again idle yesterday—halted for the fourth successive day by strike action. A mass meeting of the city's 144 drivers and conductors has been planned for today. The city's public transport came to a halt on Saturday following the jailing for nine months of conductor Ronald Bowler (38) for stealing 6p in fares. The men had returned to work for only two hours when they were out again—this time over the dismissal of driver Sid Batty who allegedly was caught smoking in his cab.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

SHEFFIELD: Thursday September 21, 7.30 p.m. Manchester Hotel, Nursery Street. 'The builders' pay claim and the fight against the Tory Rents Act.'

MANCHESTER: Thursday, September 21, 7.30 p.m. The Milton Hall, Deansgate. 'Defeat the Tory Rent Act'.

WATFORD: Monday September 25, 8 p.m. Trade Union Hall (upstairs room), Woodford Road (opposite Watford Junction station). 'Force the Tories to resign.'

SOUTH WEST LONDON: Tuesday September 26, 8 p.m. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4. 'ATUA national conference.'

HOUNSLOW: Thursday September 28, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Bath Road.

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Reactionary panaceas to cure inflation

Powell raises the 'fascist' spectre

BY MICHAEL BANDA

ENOCH POWELL has two major obsessions. When he is not inventing reactionary racial myths and invoking Anglo-Saxon chauvinism against Indians, Irishmen and Common Market garlic-eaters, he is usually busy advancing reactionary panaceas to cure inflation.

Both these forms of Powellism have one thing in common: they are aimed essentially at exploiting the prejudices of backward workers and the insecurity of the middle class in the interests of the big monopolies.

In his speech at Leamington Spa on Monday, Powell returned to the theme of inflation: not accidentally, after the talks between the CBI and TUC on this very subject had yielded little of tangible importance.

Powell said there were two ways of dealing with inflation. The first leads to fascism, the other leads to parliamentary democracy.

The first viewpoint, he asserted, is to give the government power to cancel 'excessive' wage increases by inflation and to treat the unions as the 'real villain of the piece'.

On this reckoning the government had obviously lost the power to control money supply and this power had to pass to new institutions which would, in effect, 'exercise some of the major functions of government'.

The opposite view was that parliament had the sole respon-



Powell: Panacea

sibility for 'managing public finance' and that 'trade union leaders would bear the responsibility for the results to themselves or those who employ them, of the economic decisions that they take'.

Powell ended his statement on a deliberately ambivalent note:

'I am far from arguing that, because one view leads to fascism and the other to parliamentary democracy, that settles the question which of the two views of inflation and its causes is factually correct.'

Is fascism then the answer to inflation? Powell will not answer in a categorical way. But what he has said so far should leave no trade unionist in doubt about his strategy.

He is telling the trade union leaders that if they don't agree to restrain workers' militancy and help keep the level of money supply down, then the ruling class will have no alternative but to go for fascism.

If in the past Powell has opposed voluntary or statutory 'incomes policies', it is because he felt that the only way to cut down wage demands was by a floating pound, unemployment and retrenchment in government

expenditure — not legislation alone.

Unemployment is integral to Powell's policy to combat inflation.

'There is no soft option: if the shock of ceasing to inflate causes bankruptcies and unemployment that is how it has to be... The day has to come, when faced with higher prices, the government says: "I won't play. I won't pay. I shall cut down." Only then does the government cease to "finance inflation".' ('Sunday Express', January 3, 1971. 'Don't be fooled in 1971'. By Enoch Powell.)

Powell's concern for the trade unions as not being responsible for inflation is thoroughly spurious. When he threatens the union leaders with the spectre of fascism he is merely clarifying and concretizing his previous views on the role of trade unions in capitalist society.

As he said in November 1970 in a meeting in Wolverhampton, the trade union was 'a social phenomenon and performed a social function and that the law and the state were here regulating the social relations of citizens with one another'.

In fact in Powell's final scheme of things, there is no scope for free trade unions at all!

Vain hope of clean rivers

ANOTHER tame-cat report has been produced with the intention of trying to limit pollution.

Headed by Sir Eric Ashby, the committee which produced it was set up to look into river and estuary pollution.

It calls for legislation to control the fouling of the waterways and beaches and says that bodies fighting pollution should be more unified.

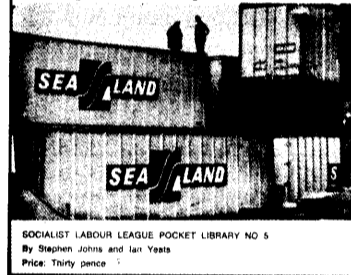
The committee also want changes in the law dealing with industrial waste and sewage discharged from all ships in tidal waters.

Under capitalism the rivers and oceans are a giant sink into which all filth is poured. And no number of liberal reports can do anything to halt this.

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By Cliff Slaughter

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The Ulster Dossier

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'Gunman' was shot in back—Derry witness

ARMY REPORTS of last Sunday's killing in Derry, Northern Ireland, of 19-year-old Michael Quigley are contradicted by eye-witness accounts of the incident.

Army statements have insisted that Quigley, armed with an Armalite rifle, shot Guardsman David Bell in the stomach from the junction of Tremone Gardens and Fanad Drive in the Creggan Estate.

The patrol on duty returned the fire. Quigley fell dead and the crowd gathered round him and removed the weapon. The army say they picked his body up later, without the rifle, in a car on the Craigavon Bridge army checkpoint.

Eyewitnesses say that Quigley, who worked as a printer in a Protestant office supplies firm, had been taking part in a demonstration that day from the Bogside to the Creggan in protest

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

against a demonstration in Belfast by the Ulster Defence Association.

As the march proceeded up Central Drive towards Fanad Drive the IRA opened fire which the army returned. Quigley was shot twice in the back as he fled for cover with everyone else.

Soldiers picked him up, threw him in the back of a Saracen armoured car and took him to an army post about 20 minutes drive from the estate. They later transferred him to the Victoria Barracks in the city centre and from there—two hours later—delivered him to the mortuary at Altnagiven Hospital.

The hospital confirm that the body was not taken to the casualty ward or examined by their staff on arrival, but delivered to the mortuary.

Army headquarters in Lisburn yesterday said they will not move out of Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital despite IRA threats to begin hostilities against the hospital.

They claim that the army is using the hospital as a base for raids and attacks and therefore they would shoot on sight armed soldiers or RUC Special Branch men within its confines. They say they will also destroy the army's routes into and out of the hospital.

The army has admitted housing troops in disused offices within the hospital grounds, but say that the only army and RUC men in the hospital are those who 'are directly concerned with guard duties affecting the sick and injured'.

IRA statements, however, claim that the hospital basement was used for secret security meetings and that the canteen and snooker room were also used by armed soldiers.

attempted murder of a British soldier.

Logue was charged after army claims that a blast bomb had been thrown at troops during rioting on Friday night. About 30 minutes before Devlin's meeting, Logue was released on £1,000 bail and two sureties of £250 each.

Strabane, that protests—such as the one earlier in the day when more than 300 children were kept home from school—were the most effective.

The children were kept away because of bitter local feeling against what they claim was the wrongful arrest of James Logue, who was charged with the

Devlin—'passive resistance'

THE ONCE fiery Independent MP for Mid-Ulster, Miss Bernadette Devlin, has now appealed for people in Northern Ireland to 'passively resist' the British army and the RUC and halt the almost nightly stone-throwing clashes with troops.

On Monday night she told a 500-strong open-air meeting in

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THE RESPONSE to September's Fund is disappointing. We appeal therefore, to you, our readers— rally around now before it is too late. We know that if we step up the fight now, there is still time to raise our £1,750 target. In every capitalist country the ruling class are driven on to brutally attack the living standards of the working class. As they remain unable to solve their enormous problem of inflation, they fight back in the most brutal way to defend their decaying system.

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HULL dockers plan to extend the blacking of container firms on the Humber during the next few days. One of the locally blacked firms, MAT Transport, had been taken off the list, but one or two additions to it would be made.

BSC denies S Africa move

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER



Lord Melchett: Overstated

LORD MELCHETT, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, has said reports of a multi-million pound steel-works venture in South Africa are 'overstated'.

He has told former Labour cabinet minister Judith Hart that the corporation had 'absolutely no commitment' in the project.

But the multi-millionaire Lord Melchett, who heads the Tory-controlled corporation, did not deny discussions relating to a potentially valuable ore field had taken place in South Africa. In fact the South African Iron

and Steel Industrial Corporation confirmed recently that negotiations have commenced between BSC and West Germany's Thyssen and Kloeckner groups.

A BSC team has already visited the site of the proposed export harbour at Saldanha on the western seaboard.

Despite Melchett's guarded denial of the whole scheme, the project is intimately linked with BSC's perspective of savaging British steelmaking plant and jobs and producing abroad in countries like South Africa, where workers are paid slave-labour wages.

Trade war threat

US PRESIDENT Nixon is likely to open next week's International Monetary Fund meeting with a threat of intensified trade war if Europe, Japan and Canada do not 'help America'.

Dr Pierre Rinfret, economic adviser to Nixon's election campaign, said today:

'The United States is prepared to launch a trade war . . . the United States is studying in detail what would happen to its economy and the economies of the Common Market, Japan and Canada if it launched a far-reaching and brutal trade war.'

'We are considering,' Rinfret said, 'a 150 per cent border tax on cars, textiles and steel. Europe is kidding itself. This is not an election gambit; this is a fundamental posture.'

A critical return in Birmingham, but Liverpool builders refuse to go back

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

A MASS meeting of over 8,000 Merseyside building workers yesterday overwhelmingly rejected an action committee recommendation to return to work, proposed by Stalinist chairman Billy Jones.

The meeting at the Pier Head, Liverpool, followed a march through the city centre which caused widespread traffic delays.

A lengthy recommendation, which included talks with local employers for the full £30 claim, was shouted down by the rank and file.

The action committee will now try and arrange another mass meeting in the Boxing Stadium on Thursday.

BIRMINGHAM building workers yesterday voted to return to work by next Monday following a 2,500-strong march through the city centre.

But they also passed a resolution calling for the resignation of the union leadership.

Ken Barlow, UCATT regional organizer, who spoke for 45 minutes, said the regional council and the regional action committee of shop stewards were recommending a return.

Cheng still held in custody

CHENG TZU-TAI, the stateless architect taken unconscious from a plane at Heathrow two weeks ago, was again remanded in custody when he appeared in Bow Street magistrate's court yesterday.

An application by Cheng's lawyer, Mr Benedict Birnberg, was refused. It would be 'totally inappropriate', the magistrate said.

Cheng, who was convicted in New York of conspiring to assassinate General Chiang Kai-shek's son—Taiwan's prime minister—fled to Sweden while on bail.

He was on his way back to the United States from Stockholm when he was taken off an international flight at Heathrow.

Mr Birnberg told the court yesterday that Cheng was of good character, married with two children and an architect of some distinction.

TALKS on the pay level of over 100 storekeepers at CAV Acton, West London, threaten to upset a recently-concluded site wage deal. Because of their hostility to the storekeepers' demands, the convenors of the 2,700-strong factory have not been invited to the talks.

Bomb kills Israeli official



Police mount a guard on the Israeli embassy in London after the bomb blast.

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

AN ISRAELI Embassy official was killed by a booby-trap parcel bomb in London yesterday. Another, his successor, was injured.

The incident drew from Labour leader Harold Wilson repetition of his recent call for 'real toughies' to deal with the Palestinian guerrilla operations such as that at the Munich Olympics.

He said: 'The disgraceful and shocking event in London this morning added to those which recently took place in Munich gives additional urgency to the proposals that I made recently for international machinery for counter terrorist action to be swiftly established.'

A Labour Party spokesman yesterday told Workers Press that Wilson had made no statement about last week's terror bombing of refugee camps in Syria and the Lebanon by Israeli planes, in which, according to the Palestine Liberation Organization, 300 people died.

WEATHER

FT WILL be mostly cloudy with isolated showers in south-east England and East Anglia.

Wales, Northern Ireland, east and south Scotland, also the remainder of England will be mainly dry with sunny spells. West and north Scotland will be mostly cloudy with rain spreading from the west during the day.

Temperatures will be near normal, except in south-east England and East Anglia, where it will be rather cold.

Stalinists create UCS split

FROM PAGE 1

obsolete facilities at the yard are torn down and replaced.

At lunchtime yesterday shipyard workers said they would await developments, but there are widespread fears on two counts.

FIRST, that once the 1,000 men go out of the gates the same men may not be re-employed. AND SECONDLY, once the yard is dismantled, there is no guarantee new facilities will ever be built.

Angry shop stewards told Clydebank convenor Reid at Monday's meeting they would rather drag heavy lorries across the gates and occupy the yard once and for all than be put out in the road.

It is understood the Stalinists intend to propose to Marathon that two- and even three-shift working is adopted to avoid redundancies.

Marathon UK chief James Fox refused to comment yesterday, but the company said from the

outset they would not be able to burden their payroll with men for whom there would be no jobs for at least 18 months.

The men already on the payroll are being used for demolition work.

Reid is also near certain to plead with the liquidator to allow the carriers to be finished at Clydebank, but with work at Govan in short supply the prospects are dim.

This exposes the treachery of the Stalinists' policy, which split the UCS workforce by signing separate deals with Govan Shipbuilders and Marathon.

Many Govan workers believe the Clydebank stewards stole a march by obtaining £1 an hour from Marathon and signed their own death warrants by agreeing to accept redundancy pay.

They also feel that their own company may not see mid-decade and they expect a run-down at the two other UCS yards—Lint-house and Scotstoun.

The employers have sought to

further deepen this split by granting a general £3 wage increase, which under the single-rate clause of their agreement will mean £4 to some workers. They hope by this means to ensure that few men will be anxious to rock the Govan boat.

As Archibald Gilchrist, chief executive at Govan Shipbuilders Ltd, observed after Monday's mass meeting which accepted the wage deal:

'There is no doubt that a substantial amount of sympathy was shown by the workpeople in these yards with the difficulties the company will be facing with getting off the ground at a time when the market is so low.'

Reid and Airlie drummed these same arguments into their men from the beginning as a means of heading off any real fight against unemployment and bulldozing them into accepting derisory agreements with the two new companies.

Now, at Clydebank, the chickens are coming home to roost.