

ROUND ONE IN ANTI-TORY PAY FIGHT

LABOUR'S OPPOSITION COLLAPSES

MOSCOW AND THE SPANISH FASCISTS



FRANCO BREZHNEV

In January next year the Soviet Union and Franco's fascist state enter formal trade relations. The trade and cultural pact with Spain is signed and delivered in the blood of thousands of Spanish and international workers who fought against the fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War. Tomorrow we begin a vital series of six articles which trace the growth of links between the Moscow Stalinists and the fascists. Our special writer on Spanish affairs, JUAN GARCIA, has translated key documents in this accord and combed libraries and the embassies to present this series of articles exposing Stalinism. Be sure of your Workers Press each day. Telephone Circulation 01-622 7029.

Chapple at Palace... again

FRANK CHAPPLE, president and general secretary of the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union, yesterday paid his second visit to Buckingham Palace in a week. He was guest at a lunch attended by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne. Others present were the Most Rev. George Beck, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Dr. Megan Bull, medical officer at Holloway Prison, Mr. William Rycroft, Australian Olympic rider, and Harold Pinter, the playwright once associated with the 'Angry Young Men' of the 1950s. Chapple was also at the Palace a week ago for a visit by TUC leaders, the CBI and leaders of big business to discuss an industrial relations conference organized by the Industrial Society.

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

LABOUR OPPOSITION to the Tory dictatorship over wages collapsed yesterday as the government planned the second stage of its savage attack on the unions.

The Labour Party put forward a 'reasoned amendment' to the measures which outlaw all strikes on wages. But this was ignored by Tory leader Edward Heath, who called his cabinet together to work out details of the freeze 'stage two'.

The new laws will give the Tories power to keep wages below a fixed ceiling—probably the £2 already suggested by Heath in his talks with union leaders. They are likely to come into power after the total freeze ends and, like the current laws, will be backed up by unlimited fines against workers and unions who disobey.

It also became clear yesterday that the 90-day clampdown on wages may stretch to twice that period. The Bill, which got its first reading yesterday, may not become law for 30 days. But it is retrospective, meaning that increases during this period will still be legal.

On top of this the Tories have powers to extend the standstill for another 60 days.

In other words, they have laid the basis for a 12-month legal witch-hunt, involving criminal courts, big fines and possible imprisonment. The victims will be workers who fight for higher pay.

Meanwhile the Bill gave the green light to the price speculators. A significant section of household commodities are explicitly excluded from its provisions and even Tory Ministers admit that the chances of applying what little price control does exist are very remote.

Already the speculators have responded to the call.

Over the last two weeks there have been price increases on 500 household goods. This is double the normal rate. And yesterday Fine Fare, one of the biggest supermarket chains, admitted: 'A lot of things are going to go up by Christmas.'

This means while workers get their wages frozen by law, prices will rocket upwards. The 90-day standstill has started with a 5 per cent cost-of-living rise and this will get worse.

These measures are a blueprint for impoverishing the working class and beating the militancy out of the rank and file by force.

The Tories have virtually legally suspended the trade union movement. For if the state is to decide on pay, what is the purpose of trade unions?

The Industrial Relations Act outlaws a whole series of basic rights workers use to defend their living standards.

The Inflation Bill shuts off any remaining avenues of struggle.

To strike over pay is now illegal, to strike in sympathy with other workers is illegal, to strike to defend jobs is illegal, to black work is illegal, to picket is illegal.

In short brutal language all independent activities by the working class are against the law.

The trade union leaders are spluttering and fuming, but not one of them has yet proposed concrete action against the government.

This paralysis stretches from Victor Feather to the so-called left-wing leaders of the engineers. Yesterday they met but proposed no campaign at all to defend the

working class from this unprecedented attack.

The Communist Party and its paper, the 'Morning Star' is in this camp. It calls for the people to 'send the government packing'.

But this is a phoney call from the Stalinists.

The greatest example of this was at the TUC Congress, when not one of their many members challenged the economic resolution which kept the door open for further tripartite talks.

Last Friday the Political Committee of the Socialist Labour League warned in advance of the Tory measures:

'This is an emergency situation and emergency measures are demanded. The Labour Party conference and the TUC must both be recalled to discuss a plan for action to bring down the Tory government. Force a General Election now. There is no other choice.'

We put forward a programme to rally the working class in the fight to get the Tories out.

● Nationalization of all industry and banks under workers' control without compensation.

● The immediate repeal of the Industrial Relations Act and the Housing Finance Act.

● The freezing of all capital movements into the Common Market and the closing down of the Stock Exchange.

● An end to entry into the Common Market and a fight for a Socialist United States of Europe.

● Halting of defence spending, bringing back the troops from all foreign countries, and also Northern Ireland and the disbandment of the standing army.

● Reciprocal trade with all colonial and semi-colonial countries, the countries of eastern Europe and Russia and China.

● The building of Councils of Action in all areas of Britain to unite workers in a fight for these demands.

After Heath's anti-wage legislation, such a programme is more vital than ever.

All the historical conditions for the building of a revolutionary leadership have now matured.



It's the Industrial Society Show

SEE CENTRE PAGES AND PAGE 12

R. L. Wessel, OBE (left), John Garnett—Director of the Industrial Society (centre) and new Society member, E. O. Faulkner, chairman of Lloyds Bank, at yesterday's Press conference following the release of the Society's annual report.

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1972 ● No. 915 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

ROUND ONE IN ANTI- TORY PAY FIGHT

LABOUR'S OPPOSITION COLLAPSES

MOSCOW AND THE SPANISH FASCISTS



FRANCO BREZHNEV

In January next year the Soviet Union and Franco's fascist state enter formal trade relations. The trade and cultural pact with Spain is signed and delivered in the blood of thousands of Spanish and international workers who fought against the fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War. Tomorrow we begin a vital series of six articles which trace the growth of links between the Moscow Stalinists and the fascists. Our special writer on Spanish affairs, JUAN GARCIA, has translated key documents in this accord and combed libraries and the embassies to present this series of articles exposing Stalinism. Be sure of your Workers Press each day. Telephone Circulation 01-622 7029.

Chapple at Palace... again

FRANK CHAPPLE, president and general secretary of the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union, yesterday paid his second visit to Buckingham Palace in a week. He was guest at a lunch attended by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne. Others present were the Most Rev. George Beck, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Dr. Megan Bull, medical officer at Holloway Prison, Mr. William Rycroft, Australian Olympic rider, and Harold Pinter, the playwright once associated with the 'Angry Young Men' of the 1950s. Chapple was also at the Palace a week ago for a visit by TUC leaders, the CBI and leaders of big business to discuss an industrial relations conference organized by the Industrial Society.

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

LABOUR OPPOSITION to the Tory dictatorship over wages collapsed yesterday as the government planned the second stage of its savage attack on the unions.

The Labour Party put forward a 'reasoned amendment' to the measures which outlaw all strikes on wages. But this was ignored by Tory leader Edward Heath, who called his cabinet together to work out details of the freeze 'stage two'.

The new laws will give the Tories power to keep wages below a fixed ceiling—probably the £2 already suggested by Heath in his talks with union leaders. They are likely to come into power after the total freeze ends and, like the current laws, will be backed up by unlimited fines against workers and unions who disobey.

It also became clear yesterday that the 90-day clampdown on wages may stretch to twice that period. The Bill, which got its first reading yesterday, may not become law for 30 days. But it is retrospective, meaning that increases during this period will still be legal.

On top of this the Tories have powers to extend the standstill for another 60 days.

In other words, they have laid the basis for a 12-month legal witch-hunt, involving criminal courts, big fines and possible imprisonment. The victims will be workers who fight for higher pay.

Meanwhile the Bill gave the green light to the price speculators. A significant section of household commodities are explicitly excluded from its provisions and even Tory Ministers admit that the chances of applying what little price control does exist are very remote.

Already the speculators have responded to the call.

Over the last two weeks there have been price increases on 500 household goods. This is double the normal rate. And yesterday Fine Fare, one of the biggest supermarket chains, admitted: 'A lot of things are going to go up by Christmas.'

This means while workers get their wages frozen by law, prices will rocket upwards. The 90-day standstill has started with a 5 per cent cost-of-living rise and this will get worse.

These measures are a blueprint for impoverishing the working class and beating the militancy out of the rank and file by force.

The Tories have virtually legally suspended the trade union movement. For if the state is to decide on pay, what is the purpose of trade unions?

The Industrial Relations Act outlaws a whole series of basic rights workers use to defend their living standards.

The Inflation Bill shuts off any remaining avenues of struggle.

To strike over pay is now illegal, to strike in sympathy with other workers is illegal, to strike to defend jobs is illegal, to black work is illegal, to picket is illegal.

In short brutal language all independent activities by the working class are against the law.

The trade union leaders are spluttering and fuming, but not one of them has yet proposed concrete action against the government.

This paralysis stretches from Victor Feather to the so-called left-wing leaders of the engineers. Yesterday they met but proposed no campaign at all to defend the

working class from this unprecedented attack.

The Communist Party and its paper, the 'Morning Star' is in this camp. It calls for the people to 'send the government packing'.

But this is a phoney call from the Stalinists.

The greatest example of this was at the TUC Congress, when not one of their many members challenged the economic resolution which kept the door open for further tripartite talks.

Last Friday the Political Committee of the Socialist Labour League warned in advance of the Tory measures:

'This is an emergency situation and emergency measures are demanded. The Labour Party conference and the TUC must both be recalled to discuss a plan for action to bring down the Tory government. Force a General Election now. There is no other choice.'

We put forward a programme to rally the working class in the fight to get the Tories out.

● Nationalization of all industry and banks under workers' control without compensation.

● The immediate repeal of the Industrial Relations Act and the Housing Finance Act.

● The freezing of all capital movements into the Common Market and the closing down of the Stock Exchange.

● An end to entry into the Common Market and a fight for a Socialist United States of Europe.

● Halting of defence spending, bringing back the troops from all foreign countries, and also Northern Ireland and the disbandment of the standing army.

● Reciprocal trade with all colonial and semi-colonial countries, the countries of eastern Europe and Russia and China.

● The building of Councils of Action in all areas of Britain to unite workers in a fight for these demands.

After Heath's anti-wage legislation, such a programme is more vital than ever.

All the historical conditions for the building of a revolutionary leadership have now matured.



It's the Industrial Society Show

SEE CENTRE PAGES AND PAGE 12

R. L. Wessel, OBE (left), John Garnett—Director of the Industrial Society (centre) and new Society member, E. O. Faulkner, chairman of Lloyds Bank, at yesterday's Press conference following the release of the Society's annual report.

The
Industrial
Society

Britain's leading
training and
advisory body in
management
industrial relations

The big business election

POLLING began in the American presidential election yesterday with public opinion polls predicting a landslide victory for President Richard Nixon over Democratic challenger George McGovern.

The poll predictions reflect the break-up of the alliance between the Democrats and the organized labour movement which has withheld support from McGovern because of his anti-union record.

Nixon has viciously attacked basic rights of the American working class and is planning even more stringent anti-union laws if he wins another term. Millions of workers have recognized, however, that McGovern is no alternative to Nixon.

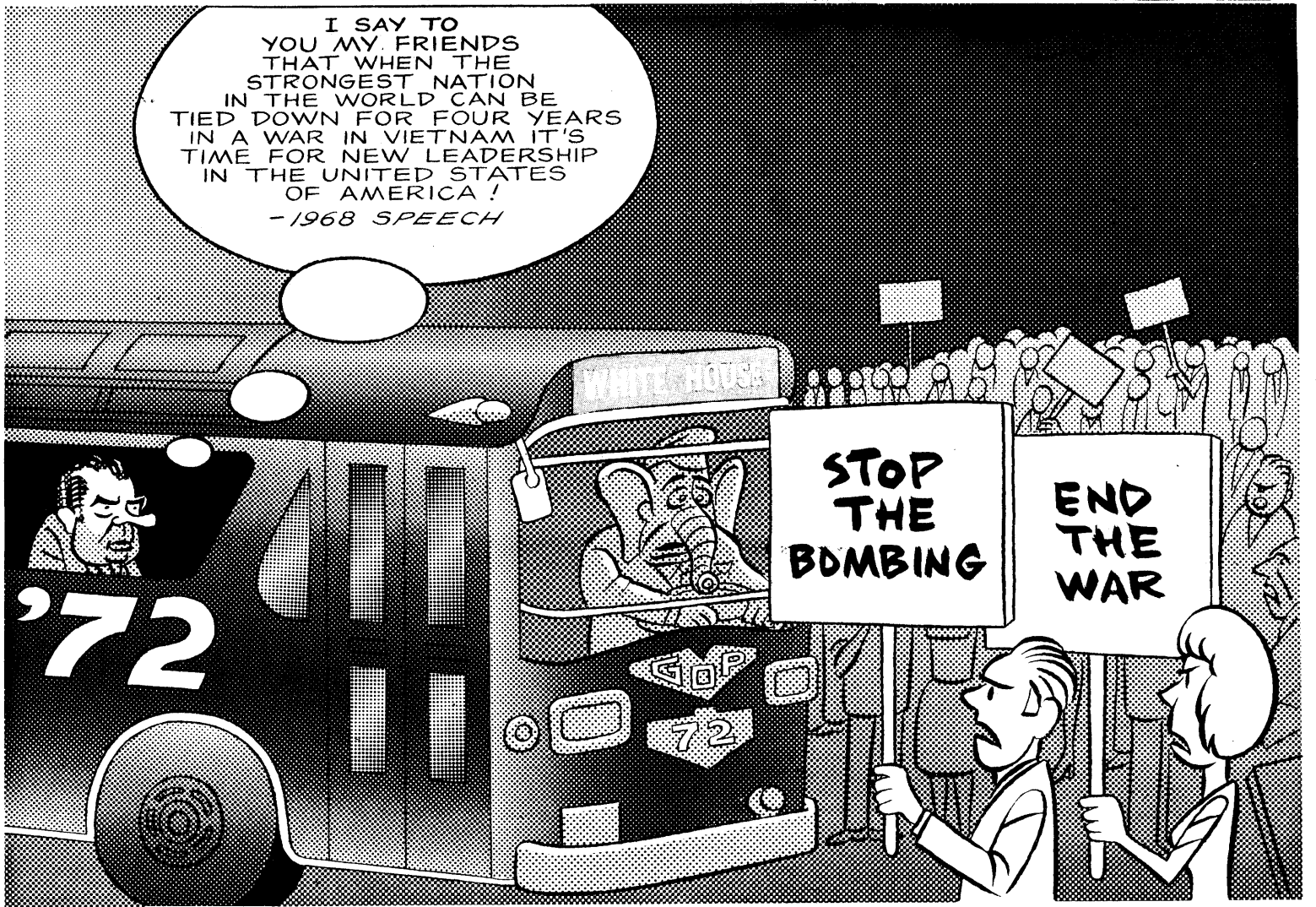
He has no programme for tackling the huge level of unemployment, which has been around the 5 million mark for many months. And he has consistently backed legislation against the closed shop.

Both candidates represent big business interests. But Nixon undoubtedly has the support of the biggest industrialists who have poured many millions of dollars into his low-key campaign.

With the aid of the Moscow and Peking Stalinists both of whom support his re-election, the President has raised hopes of a Vietnam deal without committing himself on paper.

Nixon has stood aside from the hustings during the campaign while the Press has pilloried McGovern's mistakes. The Republicans spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to sabotage and disrupt the Democrat's campaign. Nixon's closest aides have been implicated in this underground sabotage effort.

Barring a last-minute comeback by McGovern, which seems very unlikely, Nixon will be back in the White House tomorrow for another four-year term. This result will be a danger signal for the US working class and for the revolutionary struggle in Indo-China.



"EVERYBODY'S TALKIN' AT ME I DON'T HEAR A WORD THEY'RE SAYIN' ONLY THE ECHOES OF MY MIND..."
- 'EVERYBODY'S TALKING' (SUNG BY NILLXSON)

Marcos holds mayors

PRESIDENT Marcos of the Philippines has arrested 25 mayors and four provincial governors for disobeying a decree ordering the surrender of all arms to the authorities.

A total of 410,000 weapons were surrendered before the deadline of October 25 decreed by Marcos. The Philippine president took martial law powers at the end of September to establish his personal dictatorship.

Thousands of workers and intellectuals have been flung into prison and there have been punitive military expeditions to rebellious parts of the country.

At Marawi, some 500 miles from Manila, troops claim to have killed 100 'rebels' during one such foray on November 5.

The Marcos regime has relaxed the censorship of foreign correspondents' despatches, while simultaneously tightening controls over the local press. All newspapers, radio and television chains will now have to apply for a government licence, renewable every six months.

Marcos' official spokesman said this would mean the disappearance of 'many' newspapers and radio and TV stations—implying that papers which do not please the regime will simply not be licensed to continue publication.

Staggered strikes take heat off Italian govt

BY OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

OVER 1.5 million workers struck in Italy yesterday at the start of a national campaign to back negotiations for new wage contracts.

To avoid a showdown with the weak right-wing government of Giulio Andreotti the union leaders are confining these actions to staggered strikes and partial stoppages.

Yesterday 1.2 million metal workers struck for four hours, while 300,000 state employees and 40,000 pasta makers and millers struck for the whole day. Staggered strikes, varied according to regions and categories, were staged by 1.2 million building workers and 150,000 bank employees.

Today and Thursday some 700,000 of the country's school-teachers are due to walk out. All are demanding more pay, shorter hours and greater security of employment.

The wage contracts were last renewed in 1969 when the strikes broadened into a series of bloody confrontations which shook the government. This time, however, the Communist Party and social-democratic union chiefs are taking no chances of a repetition.

Their policy of partial stoppages hamstringing the united strength of the Italian workers

and enables the right wing to make political capital out of 'labour unrest' without striking any lasting blows against the employers.

Ugo La Malfa, leader of the Republican Party which supports the Andreotti coalition, said at the weekend that if action was not taken against strikes Italy could go into an irreversible decline which would increasingly isolate it from the west European system.

There has even been speculation in the British Press that Italy may be told to discipline the workers or leave the Common Market.

Chilean emergency lifted

THE CHILEAN government has now lifted the state of emergency following the return to normal working by the country's lorry owners.

Their leader, Leon Vilarin, warned that the strike would be resumed if every detail of the agreement which formed the basis of the return-to-work is not carried out.

'During the period of the resolution of outstanding points, we are calling on our members to keep themselves united and on the alert,' he said.

Leaders of right-wing parties have continued to praise 'Marxist' President Salvador Allende's new cabinet, dominated by three generals.

These representatives of business and land-owning interests are in agreement with the Chilean Communist Party which has welcomed Allende's 'normalization' of affairs.

Tito faces wage-cut strike

SEVERAL thousand workers at Elektronska Industrija, the biggest electronics factory in Yugoslavia, have been on strike since Saturday against wage-cuts.

One thousand of the workers marched through the streets of Nis, in eastern Serbia, to protest against the way in which the management was running the factory.

Debts have been run up and an agreed wage rise slashed in order to make up the deficit. The workers say the system of 'self-management' at the plant exists in form only.

Workers were not informed about the fac-

tory's financial problems and they expressed complete lack of confidence in the existing economic and political leadership of the plant.

So-called 'self-management' which supposedly gives workers control over the factory where they work, was introduced some years ago in Yugoslavia.

In practice, it has kept the working class politically atomized and allowed the bureaucracy in the various factories to free itself increasingly from central control.

Workers have had no real power over factory policy.

Many factories have

run into serious financial difficulties over the past 18 months as a result of very rapid inflation of the dinar.

In many cases managements have sought to recoup their debts by cutting wages, provoking a number of militant strikes.

The Nis factory is especially important because of its key position in the industry.

The Tito bureaucracy has been eager to encourage consumer industries to supply the Common Market and east European countries.

Meanwhile the purge designed to reassert the Tito leadership's auth-

ority is running into difficulties in Serbia.

At Belgrade University, academic staff have defied Tito to appoint two lecturers who are out of favour with the party for their left-wing views.

Their decision has been attacked officially with a warning from Belgrade Radio that 'the strength of the League of Communists is not exhausted'.

To remove them the party leadership has to win the support of more than half the academic staff in a secret ballot.

But it may well take the short cut of having the two men arrested.

Cut back shipbuilding plea to Japan

TWELVE maritime countries yesterday opened a three-day meeting in Tokyo to demand that Japan cuts back the expansion of its shipbuilding industry.

Shipbuilding employers in Europe have become very alarmed about the rapid growth of the industry in Japan which threatens to de-

stroy the economic basis for shipbuilding in Britain and on the continent.

Japanese yards produce more cheaply than their European competitors and have far more modern equipment. The European employers claim this is the result of government subsidies in breach of international agreements.

At the Tokyo conference they will be demanding the abolition of state subsidies and an upward

revision of the minimum interest rate fixed under a previous understanding of export credits.

The present understanding provides for a down payment of more than 20 per cent, repayment in eight years or less and interest of 7.5 per cent a year or more. No figure for the new interest rate has been mentioned.

The European manufacturers want to make it more difficult for the Japanese to sell abroad by imposing stricter 'hire-purchase' terms on foreign buyers.

The Tokyo conference is organized by the shipbuilding working party of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Yesterday a delegation representing the Association of West European Shipbuilders arrived in Kyoto for similar talks.

The AWES complained in an open letter earlier this year that Japan's share of the world shipping market would be 65 per cent by 1975 compared with 50 per cent at present.

Eccles to stand firm

ECCLES Labour council, near Manchester, has reversed a decision to reconsider its 'fair rents' policy and will definitely not implement the Tory Housing Finance Act.

The decision came on Monday night when a number of right-wing Labour councillors failed to turn up for the crucial meeting called by the Tory opposition.

Although the implementation motion was put, it was defeated by 12 votes to ten, with one Labourite joining with the Tories.

So Eccles now joins the five other Labour councils who are open to action by the Tory government. The council's one month's notice from the government expired the same night as the council meeting.

Housing committee chairman David Lancaster told Workers Press yesterday:

'We are very pleased with the result. The next move is up to the government. There are no more moves on our part.'

Preparations were already being made to greet the Tory-appointed Housing Commissioner when and if he arrives, he said.

'We have started campaigning on the housing estates and with the tenants' associations there has been a terrific response up to now. So even if the commissioner does come there will be tremendous resistance.'

Asked about the possibility of councillors being surcharged for the rent revenue by the Tories, Cllr Lancaster added:

'Every member knew the consequences when he voted. But in a matter of principle like this, in which you feel so strongly, the question of surcharges can't be helped. We haven't got too much money anyway.'

In Bedworth, Warwickshire, however, as expected the Labour council has come down for implementation of the 'fair rents' Act.

But the policy was only carried through on Monday night by nine Labour councillors who betrayed the fight and voted with the Tories in the meeting.

Workers boycott champagne lunch

FIVE HUNDRED workers at the Rank Xerox factory at Mitcheldean, Hampshire, yesterday boycotted a lavish champagne lunch thrown by the management.

The banquet followed a presentation of the Queen's award to industry to the firm by the Duke of Beaufort.

But the company's 2,000 manual workers went on strike on Monday in support of 45 warehousemen involved in a grading dispute.

So the 500 workers invited to the lunch sent back their invitations as 'a gesture of solidarity'.

Officials of Rank Xerox were meeting the caterers yesterday to decide what to do with 700 helpings of smoked ham, cold beef and fixed salad.

The food, with 50 bowls of fruit, may be given away to old people's homes and hospitals.

A spokesman at Mitcheldean said: 'The presentation was being made here in recognition of the employees' contribution to winning the award.'

'The food was already being prepared when the lunch was called off and now we are trying to avoid waste. The champagne has, of course, been rescued.'

Fighting the Tories' rent Act IS join witch-hunt of Workers Press

MEMBERS and supporters of the anti-communist International Socialism group have collaborated in the expulsion of the Workers Press from any further meetings of the Manchester tenants' action committee.

They joined once again with reformists and anarchists in a witch-hunt on supporters of the paper and the Socialist Labour League.

Ever since Workers Press took up the campaign among Manchester tenants for a principled, political fight against the Tories by the whole working class as the only way forward, the wretched IS group has joined in attacking the paper, its supporters and the SLL.

In fact their anger increased when it was seen that Workers Press reports had been appreciated by Manchester tenants, that sales were increasing and the no-politics line was being exposed daily.

In earlier alliances with the Communist Party they tried to force the resignation of Spath Lane tenants' secretary Mrs Connie Fahey because she recom-

mended the paper to tenants.

What the IS has done is to form a 'no-politics' alliance with anyone in an effort to hold the tenants back from a political fight and prevent any real unity with the rest of the working class in a campaign to force the Tories out.

At a poorly-attended meeting of the committee on Monday night, supporters of the Workers Press and SLL once again tried to raise the central political tasks facing the working class.

A resolution was put calling for the formation of a Council of Action of tenants, trade unionists, unemployed workers and all political tendencies to mobilize against the Tories and for the return of a Labour government.

The IS group and its supporters

combined with other tendencies to defeat it.

Instead the IS proposed a motion which simply condemned the 'fair rent' Act, without mentioning the Tories, and called for a token stoppage by workers in case of evictions.

An amendment calling for the full mobilization of the working class to get the Tories out was opposed by the IS and defeated.

Then, towards the end of the meeting, all tendencies launched a vicious and scurrilous attack on the Workers Press, SLL and Mrs Fahey.

A Mr D. Miller, of Moss Side tenants' association, describing himself as a 'left-wing member of the Labour Party', called for the expulsion of Workers Press supporters from the meeting.

Obviously frightened that the

truth would out about the unprincipled nature of the so-called leadership of the committee, he said Workers Press was 'a sinister organization trying to take over the tenants' action committee'.

The attack became hysterical: 'The Workers Press has split the tenants and used this association as a political platform.' Scandalous attacks had been made on individual members.

Immediately an IS member declared she supported the motion for expulsion. Her contribution exposed once more the anti-communist, non-political nature of this bunch of English radicals.

'In practice Workers Press has broken up tenants' meetings by boring or infuriating people. The most important thing is the tenants' action committee.'

'The Socialist Labour League use these meetings as a platform for their own meetings and are not sensitive to tenants' feelings. The committee must not be broken by them.'

Slightly embarrassed, other IS members quickly concocted an amendment. But this also called for the expulsion of Workers Press supporters 'unless they are prepared to contribute to the tenants' struggle as it is conceived, planned and organized by tenants'.

But the door had been opened and the IS, with their non-politics, in addition to supporting the original motion, had collaborated in this. The amendment was defeated and the resolution carried.

Talk of the 'tenants' feelings' cannot disguise the absolute hostility of the IS to any political struggle for leadership among tenants against the main enemy, the Tory government.

When the Workers Press and the Socialist Labour League make their principles and policies absolutely clear in an open and frank way, the IS are forced to join the witch-hunt.

The paper has many friends in Manchester — tenants' leader

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

'THE RESULT of the meeting only makes me more determined than ever to fight all the harder on the same level,' said Mrs. Connie Fahey, secretary of the Spath Lane tenants' association, after the meeting.

'Many tenants in Manchester have welcomed the Workers Press. At first people have only been interested in their own items in the paper. But since then many have taken up the rest of the paper and become politically informed.'

'This is what the International Socialists don't want,' she told Workers Press. 'They prefer to manipulate the tenants and count them as sheep.'

She said the stand taken by supporters of the Workers Press had won them many friends. Many people had stood up during the meeting and said Workers Press had the right to say what it wanted to.

'If the real tenants are staying away from the meetings, it is not because of the paper,' she added. 'None of the others make any attempt to bring tenants there.'

'I told them the only way to convince fellow workers is to educate them politically. But they want them as they are, which is political opportunism.'

'They want the tenants isolated in little groups and say we must not talk politics. But we shall continue the fight.'

A CHARGE of conspiracy to commit a public mischief was withdrawn by the prosecution in the Aldershot bomb trial at Winchester yesterday against two of the three defendants. Francis Finbar Kissane (34), building worker of Finsbury Park, north London, and Noel Thomas Jenkinson (42), of St James's Lane, Muswell Hill, London, have pleaded not guilty to murdering the seven people who died in the officer's mess bomb blast at the Parachute Brigade HQ.



Mrs. Connie Fahey

Writings of Leon Trotsky

1933-1934	£1.43
1934-1935	£1.43
1935-1936	£1.25
1937-1938	£1.25
1938-1939	£1.25
1939-1940	£1.05



These extremely vital writings by Leon Trotsky between the years 1929 and 1940—his third and final exile from the Soviet Union—are now available in Britain from the Paperbacks Centre (see advert below).

PAPERBACKS CENTRE

28 Charlotte St
London W1



BOOKS ● PERIODICALS ● NEWSPAPERS

NOW OPEN
Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs
9 a.m.—6 p.m.
Fri 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m.
Sat 9 a.m.—5 p.m.



THE TARGETS OF THE AIR WAR

BY JACK GALE

During all imperialist wars, each ruling class presents itself as honest, merciful and thoroughly principled and the enemy as a ruthless, cunning murderer intent on pointless mass destruction.

This was certainly the case in World War II, particularly where air raids were concerned.

The mass bombing of London, Liverpool, Hull and Coventry by the Nazis aroused justifiable hatred and anger among British workers.

But their own and the American ruling classes were doing the very same thing—and on a larger scale—against the workers of Germany and Japan.

The largest single air-raid of the war was launched against Tokyo on March 9-10, 1945.

An official history describes this raid as follows:

'The area attacked was a rectangle measuring approximately four by three miles. It was densely-populated, with an average of 102,000 inhabitants

to the square mile . . . The zone bordered the most important industrial section of Tokyo and included a few individually designated targets . . .

'Police records show that 267,171 buildings were destroyed—about one-fourth of the total in Tokyo—and that 1,008,005 persons were rendered homeless. The official role of casualties listed 83,793 dead and 40,918 wounded. It was 25 days before all the dead were removed from the ruins . . . no other air attack of the war, either in Japan or Europe, was so destructive of life and property.'

(W. F. Craven and J. L. Cate: 'The Army Air Forces in World War II', Vols 4-5, 1950.)

The Tokyo raid was followed by similar attacks on Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama and Kawasaki, the most important industrial cities. By August 14, 1945, 58 Japanese cities had been firebombed.

In Europe, too, mass destruction was the order of the day in the 'fight for freedom'. So effective was the bombing of cities in terms of the destruction and casualties

caused that it became rationalized as a policy by both sides.

The attitude of the British ruling class was simple:

'Lord Cherwell . . . produced a cabinet paper on the strategic bombing of Germany . . . It described in quantitative terms the effect on Germany of a British bombing offensive in the next 18 months (approximately March 1942-September 1943). The paper laid down a strategic policy.

'The bombing must be directed essentially against working-class houses, middle-class houses have too much space around them, and so are bound to waste bombs; factories and "military objectives" had long since been forgotten, except in official bulletins, since they were much too difficult to find and hit.' (My emphasis—J. G.) (C. P. Snow 'Science and Government, 1962', p. 47.)

Altogether the British bombed over 100 German cities. In 43 more than 50 per cent of the built-up area was destroyed.

The German ruling class, of course, had also launched terror-raids on the working-

class centres of this country. Some of the biggest raids were:

London October 15-16, 1940: 70 tons of incendiaries and 386 tons of high explosive dropped.

Coventry November 14-15, 1940: 30 tons incendiaries and 500 tons of high explosives.

London May 10-11, 1941: 98 tons incendiaries and 400 tons of high explosives.

In an unbroken series of raids on London between September 6 and 19, 1941, 690 tons of incendiary bombs and 5,817 tons of high explosives were dropped.

In the German raids on Britain 60,595 persons lost their lives and 86,182 were wounded.

In the British and American raids on Germany, estimates of the number of deaths range from 300,000 to 800,000. Despite this destruction, the raids achieved little of military value—their purpose was to demoralize the civil population.

The British Bombing Survey Unit itself admitted:

'Area attacks against German cities could not have been responsible for more than a very small part of the fall

which had actually occurred in the spring of 1945 . . . and in terms of bombing effort, they were also a very costly way of achieving the results which they did achieve.' (BBSU 'The Strategic Air War', p. 97.)

No more conclusive proof can be given that the air raids on both sides were designed to kill and terrorize the working class rather than to attain military ends than the atom-bombing of Hiroshima.

The US Strategic Bombing Survey report, 'Effects of Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki', declares:

'The bulk of the city's output came from large plants located on the outskirts of the city; one half of the industrial production came from only five firms. Of these larger companies, only one suffered more than superficial damage.

'Since electric power was available, and materials and working force were not destroyed, plants ordinarily responsible for three-fourths of Hiroshima's industrial production could have resumed normal operation within 30 days of the attack had the war continued.'

TURKISH POLITICAL CHARADE IS OVER

The resignation from the Turkish cabinet of the Republican People's Party could finally put an end to the parliamentary charade played out in Ankara since April 1971 and lead to the imposition of direct military rule.

The army overthrew the Justice Party government of Suleiman Demirel last year and has since pulled the strings behind a succession of unstable coalitions in parliament.

The 18 months since the coup have been punctuated by parliamentary crises. Nihat Erim, the Army's original nominee as premier, lasted just over a year before resigning his post as figurehead.

Ferit Melen, his successor, has proved equally incapable of holding together the 'above-party' government which the army has asked for. Like his predecessor, the only plank in his programme which has been efficiently carried out is the brutal repression of the left-wing parties.

The military coup was supposed to usher in 'wide-ranging' reforms. But these have not materialized. The plan for land reform is gathering dust on Ministry of Agriculture shelves and is unlikely to be implemented even in the most watered-down form.

The chronic weakness of the post-coup governments is summed up by the 'Financial Times' as 'the price the army commanders are having to pay for preserving the outward forms of democracy'. These 'outward forms' are all that remains.

The coup leaders preserved them in a not very subtle attempt to make their regime look more respectable. Their preservation of a parliamentary front is a transparent attempt to legitimize the coup and avoid any international repercussions.

Sooner or later, however, they will have to dispense with parliament and rule by decree. The latest parliamentary crisis brings this situation closer.

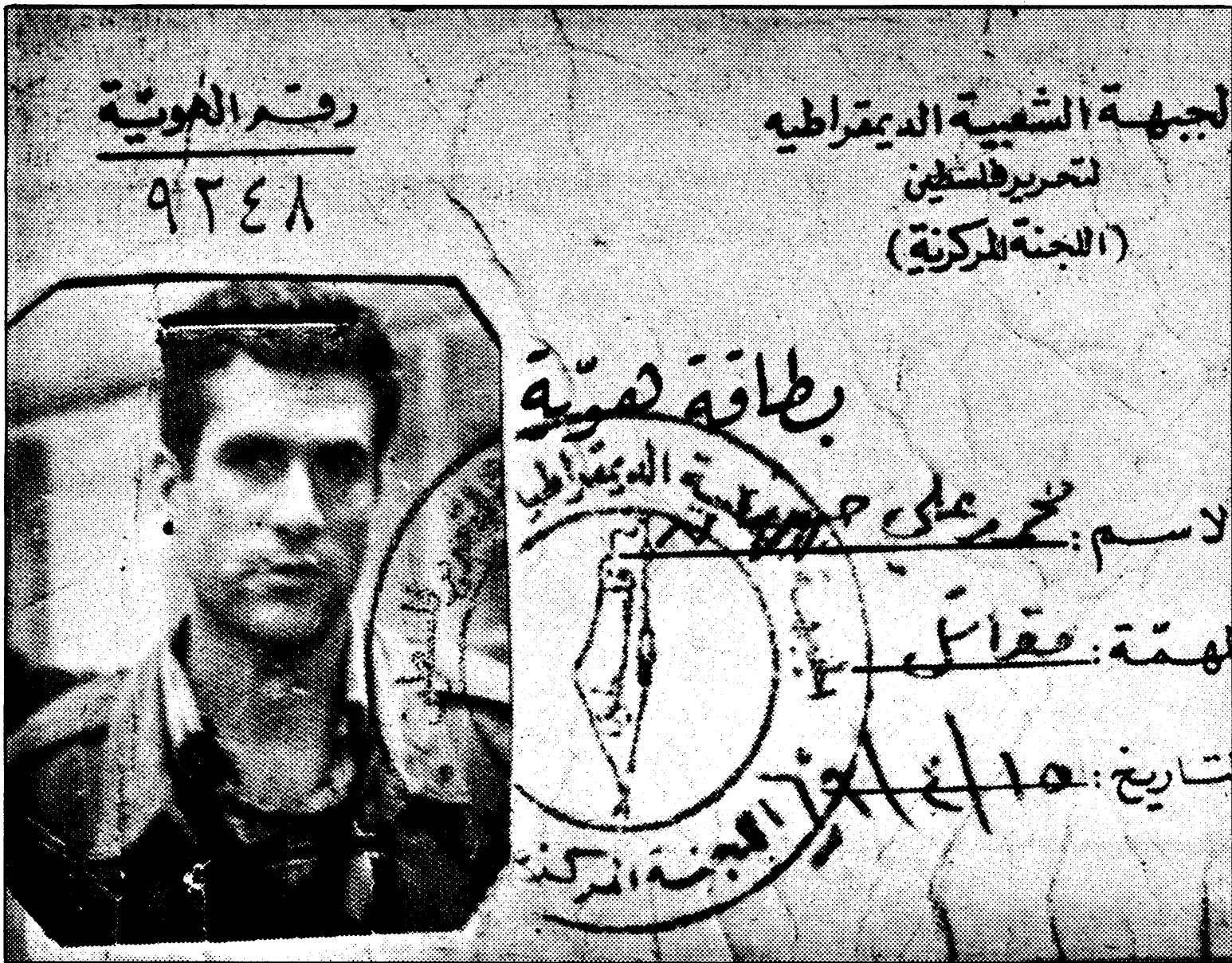
What has resulted from the coup is a concentrated assault on the workers' movement. Martial law has been in operation in 11 key provinces since 1971 and special tribunals have been working overtime handing out huge sentences for communism and subversion.

The trade unions have been driven underground to allow employer - financed 'yellow' organizations to get a tighter grip on the working class. Since the military take-over there has been a big revival of 'business confidence'.

There are plans for a major expansion of industry in Turkey based on a cheap, docile labour force and the regime even sets itself the target of getting full Turkish entry into the Common Market within the next 25 years.

Turkey has long been heavily dependent on foreign capital and most of its industry is dominated by American—and, increasingly, West German—investment. But the military rulers have grandiose plans for developing a local capitalism—financed mainly by punitive taxes on the workers and peasants.

Turkey has trading relations with the Stalinist-ruled Balkan states, particularly its neigh-



The identity pass of Deniz Gezmiş, a young oppositionist to the Turkish military regime who was hanged earlier this year.

bour Bulgaria. It also has economic ties with the military regimes of Iran and Saudi Arabia.

The Turkish army is one of the bastions of NATO and has more than 600,000 men under arms. Massive American aid has been poured in to maintain the country as a centre of counter-revolution—Turkey is studded with American and NATO bases directed at the USSR.



Former head of state Nihat Erim who received 'good luck' from the Soviet government.

Despite this, Turkey has good relations with the neighbouring Stalinist-ruled states of the Balkans, notably Bulgaria with which it shares a common frontier. The collaboration is not only economic—it extends to such spheres as the repatriation of fugitive left-wing opponents of each other's regimes.

'GOOD-LUCK'

When Erim was installed by the army, one of his first messages as prime minister was a 'good-luck' cable from the Soviet government, which is building factories in Turkey by

agreement with the regime.

Not surprisingly the Turkish government has displayed considerable interest in the Soviet proposal for a European Security Conference, particularly since the state visit paid by Soviet President Podgorny earlier this year.

According to the government, 860 people have been sentenced by military tribunals since the imposition of martial law and there are over 1,100 on trial. No figure is available for the number awaiting trial, but there have been reports that so far some 7,000 people have been arrested.

The Turkish intelligentsia has been particularly hard-hit by this wave of repression: students, teachers, trade unionists and journalists are prime targets for the military. There are detailed reports of torture from inside the military jails.

Young left wingers have been hung for so-called terrorism, while others are still in prison awaiting execution. Many have been condemned to long prison terms for trivial offences.

The leaders of the pro-Moscow Turkish Workers' Party are serving prison terms of from 12 to 15 years, despite the good relations existing between Moscow and Ankara.

Some of the trials are for acts committed legally before the coup and retroactively outlawed by the military regime. The journalists Cetin Altan, Ilhami Soysal and Ilhan Selcuk have appeared before tribunals charged with writing articles published well before April 1971.

When the court threw out the charges, the three men were simply rearrested and charged with writing other

articles. They are still in prison. Other prominent Turks in jail include novelist Fakir Baykurt, film-maker Yilmaz Guney and sociologist Ismail Besikci.

Besikci was recently given a very long prison sentence for his researches into the sociology of Anatolia. Another victim of the military courts is Mumtaz Soysal, Turkey's leading constitutional lawyer, currently under preventive detention.

He was sentenced to six years and eight months in jail for his book on the constitution of 1961, regarded as the basic student textbook on the subject, but denounced by the military as 'communist propaganda'. Soysal's sentence was quashed on appeal, but the regime appointed a five-man committee of rightists to examine his book again.

They decided it was indeed subversive and Soysal found himself back in prison. His wife lost her job on the Turkish broadcasting corporation and has since been jailed for ten months for allegedly insulting the army.

Not content with the present scope of repression, the government is now planning new and even more repressive press laws and is systematically purging the universities to eliminate the last vestiges of 'subversion'.

The main brunt of the martial law action has fallen on the Turkish working class. It is noticeable that the military rule is applied only in the centres of industry: the military are very much afraid of a repetition of the mass strikes of 1970.

In June that year the workers of Istanbul and its satellite industrial centre Izmir downed tools and marched through the

streets shouting 'Down with capitalism. Down with imperialism'.

Since that time the situation of the Turkish working class has been worsened by a 66-per-cent devaluation of the lira which drove up prices in Istanbul by an estimated 23 per cent between December 1970 and December 1972.

AGITATION

Mass unemployment among the Turkish workers is constantly replenished by migration into the towns from the impoverished rural areas. In 1971 unemployment was estimated at 1.83 million and this figure takes no account of the chronic unemployment outside the cities.

The level is at least 15 per cent of the industrial labour force and many hundreds of thousands of Turkish workers have had to leave their homeland to find work in Europe. About 300,000 Turkish workers are in West Germany and there are another 200,000 in other parts of western Europe.

The growth of recession in western Europe is reducing the number of available jobs and there is growing anti-immigrant agitation in Germany, Holland and France. Willy Brandt, West Germany's social - democrat chancellor, has spoken of imposing a ceiling on immigration and the cry has been eagerly taken up on the right in Germany.

Both at home and abroad the Turkish working class is under attack by imperialism. According to a recent survey in the 'Financial Times' the overall picture of the economy 'is both healthy and encouraging'.

WATCH OUT IT'S THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY SHOW!

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

A regular feature of every Industrial Correspondent's life is the Industrial Society, or rather the lavish festivities thrown by this nebulous body for union leaders, big bosses, Cabinet ministers and even the Royal Family.

At these sought-after banquets the journalist will meet John Garnett, the care-worn CBE who heads the outfit. Mr Garnett is a very pleasant man exuding the easy charm of Rugby, Trinity College and the Royal Navy. He is solicitous, paying equal attention to newsmen of all political persuasions. In fact a perfect democrat.

At Mr Garnett's lunches, which usually separate a day of discussion on industrial topics, men like Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' president Hugh Scanlon and Confederation of British Industry chief W. O. Campbell Adamson speak.

The journalist returns to his office full of good cheer (and good wine), but the more inquiring do feel a slight sense of unease.

Exactly what is the Industrial Society up to? they ask.

Direct inquiries are often unsatisfactory. The host of pukka young ladies and smart young men employed by the Society are friendly and approachable. But it's like dealing with a sponge. They bend and weave and agree. Eventually you get the impression that your own 'incisive' views are being absorbed and added to some conglomerate of 'fine' morality Society workers seem to carry in their heads.

But whatever its motive, the Industrial Society is going places . . . and fast.

Its annual report, published today, reveals an astonishing portfolio of activities that stretch from the denizens of British industry to the corners of the ex-Empire—in September four Society advisers went to Zambia and 'installed' briefing groups and advisory committees throughout the entire Zambian copper industry, covering 50,000 people.

On Tuesday it had a star-studded forum on the Industrial Relations Act and a week ago it penetrated the sanctum of Buckingham Palace, where its patron, the Duke of Edinburgh, summoned captains of industry and union leaders to a secret pow-wow on the crisis in British industry (secret save for the Workers Press who broke the story the day after—an act that spurred the Society into an untypical burst of anger!).

Over the past four years the Society's income from its company-training projects have increased five-fold. Income over the 12 months to June reached to near £1m—a record. No less than 27,000 staff at all levels in 532 companies went through the training schemes.

The net is cast wide and involves some of Britain's giants. Beaverbrook Newspapers, Esso, Fisons, Hawker Siddeley, Shell and Vosper Thornycroft were all involved in the Society's management-union relations schemes. The new idea is the 'briefing group'. The annual report explains:

'This communication system by the Society means getting employees at every level in small groups together with their boss on a regular basis to explain to them what is happening and why [we understand an explanation of profit

and where it comes from is not on the curricula]. More than 30 companies now operate this system and a separate department is being formed to pioneer this work.'

The Society also gets them young.

'This year 53 conferences were held in schools. They were attended by 8,270 sixth-formers and involved 820 group leaders from industry and commerce. The object of these conferences, which largely consist of discussions in small groups, is to get people still in school to understand the challenge that faces them in industry and commerce and in playing a part in improving industry and commerce in the future as managers, supervisors or through trade unions.

But perhaps the most amazing aspect of the Society's work is the depth to which it has penetrated into fields usually considered the preserve of the labour movement.

It proudly announces that 1,300 shop stewards were 'trained' by the Society last year. Sometimes this involved courses along with managers where the two sides engage in mock battles across the negotiating table.

What exactly is the object remains vague. The Society calls it 'constructive negotiation' technique. It seems to involve recognizing unnecessary conflict (they do admit some conflict is necessary), isolating the problem and eliminating it.

Anyway it seems to be doing very well and claims to be the biggest single body dealing with stewards.

One of the Society's greatest coups over the last 12 months was John Garnett's appointment to Wilberforce inquiry into the miners' strike. It gave them a semi-official aura. Garnett is an upper-class type who went to Rugby. He was 15 years with ICI, a firm noted for its paternalistic approach to its workers. He lives in Putney, south-west London and clubs at the Athenaeum and the Leander (Henley).

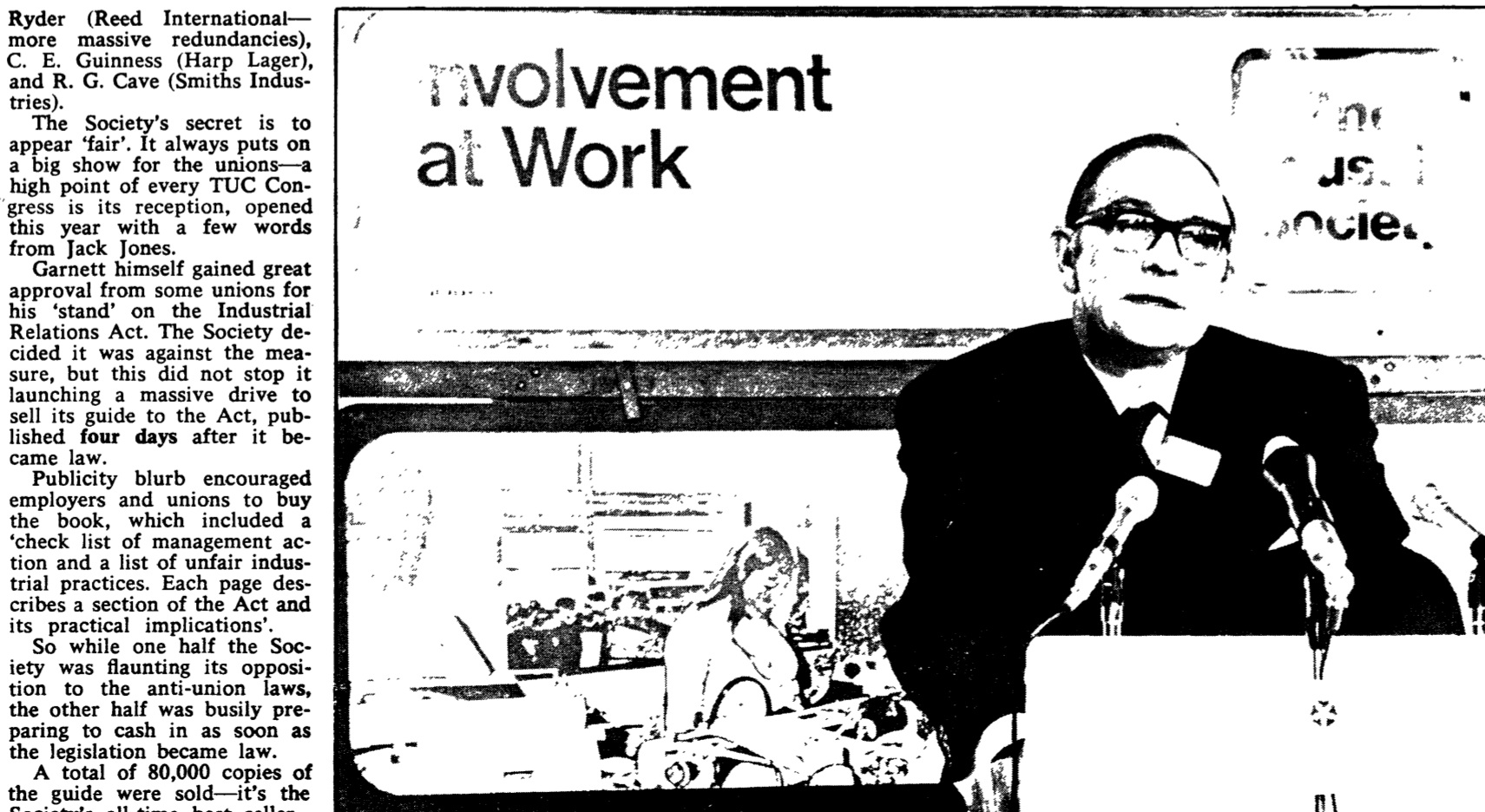
Last year the Society 'trained' stewards for Coalite Chemical Products, Courtauld's, GKN, Scottish Stampings and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company. And many unions send their members along for the same purpose.

The unions also pay formal recognition. All the big ones are affiliated to the Industrial Society. The latest to join are the printing union NATSOPA, the National Association of Schoolmasters and Jack Peel's Union of Dyers and Bleachers. Only the miners remain untouched by the new spirit, though Lawrence Daly, their general secretary, was elected to the Society's council recently.

There he joins Jack Jones of the transport union and Alf Allen (shopworkers), James Conway and Len Stubbs (engineers), Lord Cooper and Derek Gladwin (municipal workers), Jack Peel (dyers and bleachers) and Mark Young (electricians and plumbers).

These union worthies rub shoulders with some of the toughest monopolists in the country. The employers' representatives on the council include:

A. J. Nicol (Lucas—just closing their Fazakerley factory), H. Morley (British Steel—18,000 redundancies in Scotland on the way), Sir 'Don'



Top left: John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society. Top right: 'Left-winger' Scanlon speaks at a Society luncheon. Beside him is present Tory Home Secretary, Robert Carr. Above: Jack Jones, another union leader to take the stand.



Ryder (Reed International—more massive redundancies), C. E. Guinness (Harp Lager), and R. G. Cave (Smiths Industries).

The Society's secret is to appear 'fair'. It always puts on a big show for the unions—a high point of every TUC Congress is its reception, opened this year with a few words from Jack Jones.

Garnett himself gained great approval from some unions for his 'stand' on the Industrial Relations Act. The Society decided it was against the measure, but this did not stop it launching a massive drive to sell its guide to the Act, published four days after it became law.

Publicity blurb encouraged employers and unions to buy the book, which included a 'check list of management action and a list of unfair industrial practices. Each page describes a section of the Act and its practical implications.'

So while one half the Society was flaunting its opposition to the anti-union laws, the other half was busily preparing to cash in as soon as the legislation became law.

A total of 80,000 copies of the guide were sold—it's the Society's all-time best seller.

'The doubling of our income from publication of filmstrips,'

says the report, 'was largely due to our ability to react quickly and appropriately to the massive demand for information about the Industrial Relations Act and the Code of Practice.'

The Society's good fortune is reflected in its new premises. Carlton House, London. Over £120,000 has been raised to pay for modernizations. It will be called Peter Runge House after a protégé of the Society's founder, Robert Hyde.

Society opposition to the Act is at least curious. The Code of Practice is based, he boasts, on the Society's teaching and the report adds: 'Some 14,000 managers, supervisors and shop stewards received a day's training in ways in which the legislation could be of practical help in improving industrial relations.'

The emphasis is on the word help—not exactly in line with even the TUC's very feeble total opposition to the Act. The Act and the Court, it seems, have become a fact of life and the Society is busily absorbing it into its practice.

But what motivates these keen boy scouts of industry? Society chiefs earnestly explain

that they want to make things better for people in industry.

Their spokesman told me: 'We are neither pro nor anti private enterprise. We simply recognize that it is a fact. It is not our job to change things. Our aim is to get people treated better. If people get treated better, it's good for the firm and good for the employees.'

Basically these ideas are very old hat. The Industrial Society is corporatist and wants to erect a structure in industry to (a) resolve unnecessary conflict, (b) channel necessary conflict into constructive avenues.

In plainer language it aims to persuade workers not to be automatically hostile to bosses and get bosses to be nice to workers. The aim is to merge management, shop stewards and unions and smother them in some swamp of procedure—a process called 'constructive negotiation' or 'action centred leadership'.

One wily old trade union official passed a blunter verdict of the Industrial Society's objectives:

'Take a right-wing union leader and a so-called "progressive" employer. Both men basically agree with the system. The Society comes along

and wheels them out at a conference. In this way they try to paint a smile on the face of capitalism, fudge over its evils. That is their role. We go to listen, but we don't give them any money.'

His remark should be qualified. Some of the keenest supporters of the Society are not right-wingers but union leaders who boast a left-wing reputation. Both Jack Jones and Hugh Scanlon featured as speakers at Society conferences over the last year.

One of the latest innovations is the Society's 'conciliation service.' It's a modest affair, not comparable, they say with the grander CBI-TUC scheme. It began in September and John Garnett has already been involved as trouble-shooter for one small firm.

The philosophy of the Industrial Society is one thing, its growth and influence another.

One reason is to be found in the industrial training legislation passed in the early 1960s. Firms must pay training levies to their industry's board. They can claim the money back by sending their managers and tame shop stewards to courses,

seminars and lunches organized by the Society. In this way the legislation has been a boon to many groups in consultancy and industrial relations.

But this perk cannot entirely explain the Society's phenomenal growth, achieved at a time when all enterprises are trying to cut out extras.

Neither does it explain its extraordinary pull.

It's not easy to call Victor Feather, Jack Jones and Hugh Scanlon to meet Campbell Adamson (CBI), Lord Melchett (British Steel) and Lord Stokes (British-Leyland) together, especially in the midst of the crisis talks over inflation.

Add to that that the meeting was at Buckingham Palace with the Duke in the chair, that it was secret and that the event they were discussing was not supposed to take place until 1974, then you have a first-class mystery. It begins with the question—'Where does the Industrial Society get its influence from?'

Clearly the powerful backers who are very interested in its corporatist ideas.

Workers will undoubtedly see more of Mr Garnett and his band of industrial cavaliers.



HOW A GANGSTER BECOMES PRESIDENT

Brecht's 'The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui' BBC 2 last night. Director Jack Gold, producer Tony Garnett. With Nicol Williamson.

The production of this play for a wide television audience is welcome. Its transmission coincided with the start of polling in the American elections. Viewers caught between channels may have had difficulty distinguishing which was for real and which wasn't.

Brecht wrote it in 1941 in Finland while fleeing the advancing fascists. It was a black time indeed for wanted German émigrés like himself and he never saw the play staged.

Written under such pressing circumstances and less contrived than many of his other works, as a result it is stamped with a powerful impression of objective reality.

Brecht had long since politically capitulated to Stalinism. He watched in silence as his life-long friends — artistic as well as political — were murdered by the GPU as the bureaucracy imposed Stalinist 'orthodoxy' on the arts as well as politics.

Meanwhile Brecht, like many who succumbed knowing that it was wrong, tried to resolve his fears, doubts and agonized torments into the rationalization that one daren't attack the leadership of the Soviet Union when the fascist threat from Germany and Italy was so omnipotent, and that Stalin and his gang

wouldn't last for ever.

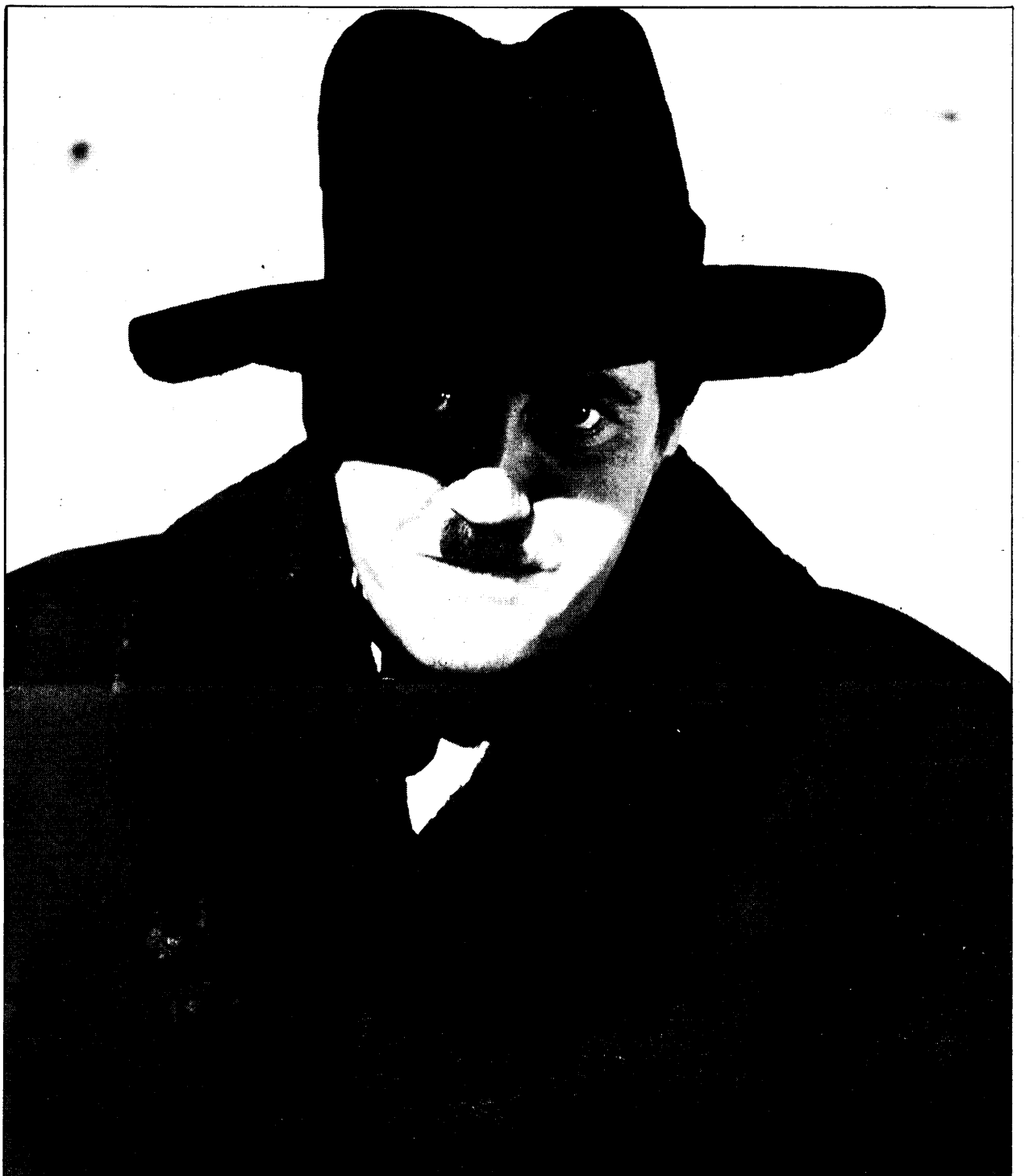
Yet each new acquiescence to each fresh Stalinist infamy served only to weaken the international working class and strengthened the very threat they feared.

Brecht clung to his artistic theories of 'epic theatre' which had been formulated in the pre-Hitler Germany among the most powerful section of the international working class and in alliance with the second largest CP in the world.

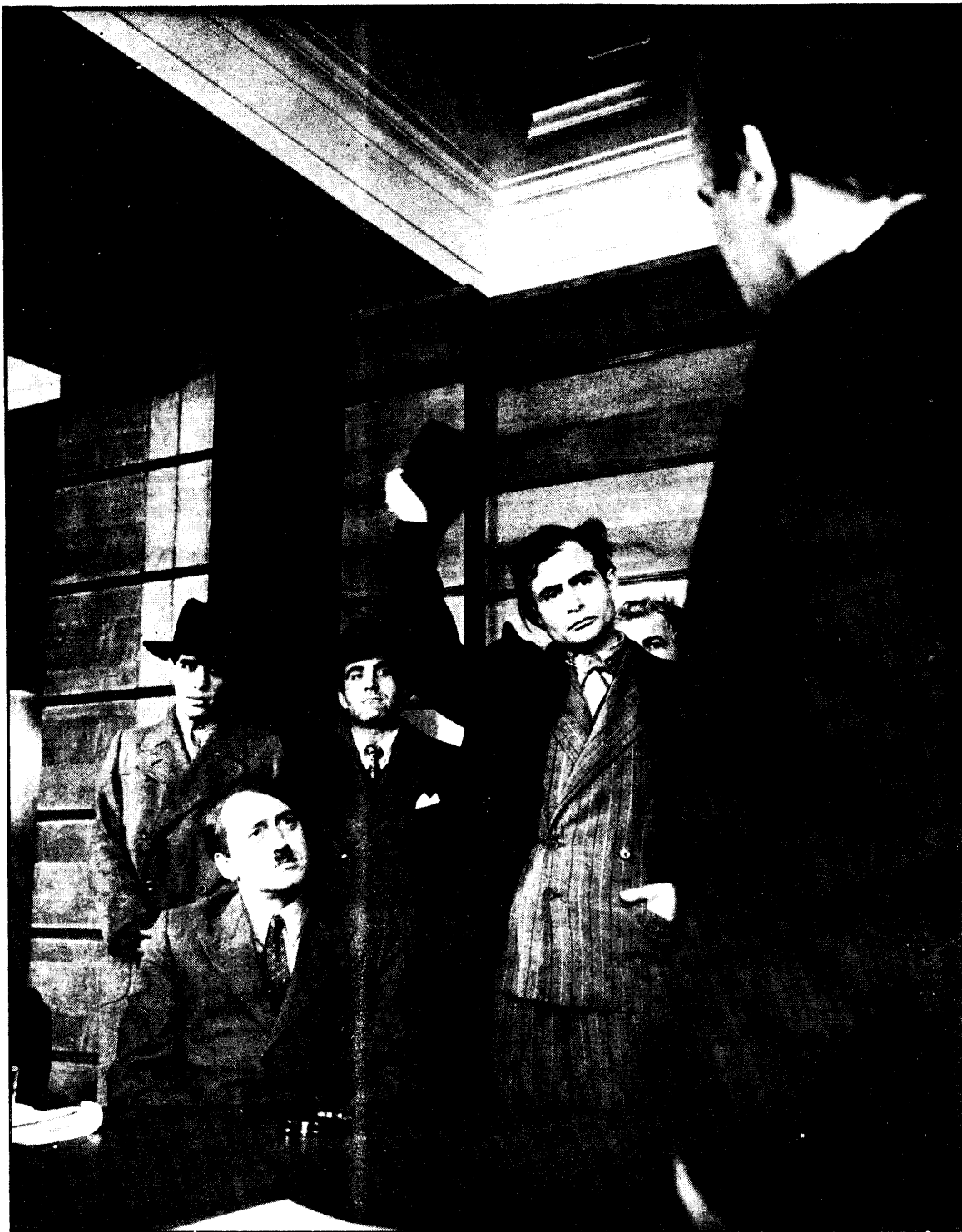
His theatre was one of several trying to destroy the audience's superficial, emotion reaction to events and people and to make them think about what they experienced as contradictory processes. They had varying degrees of success, but Stalin would have none of it and liquidated their contemporaries in the USSR and carried on an ideological campaign throughout the world against 'formalism' in favour of a theatre which romanticized and accepted what 'is' — especially the new Soviet regime.

Brecht never attacked these conceptions as such, but devoted himself to writing (after 1933) 'anti-fascist' works (apart from the major-plays, 'Mother Courage', etc. written between 1937-1939 which represented considerably more than this) which were in the old tradition, yet acceptable because of their topicality. Even here his political capitulation caught up with him in the gross underestimations of the nature of fascism embodied in some of them.

In this play Brecht adopted his best satirical style. He



Scenes from 'The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui'. Top left: Mark Russell as Young Inna with Weston Gavin as Ernesto Roma (the would be Rohm). Top right: Nicol Williamson as Arturo Ui (Hitler) and his gangsters. Above: Arturo Ui.



divorces the actual ruling clique of fascist Germany, Hitler, etc., from their mass-media trappings—Nuremberg rallies, monster reviews, the living demonology of the Nazi party itself—and transposes them to a Chicago background. He shows them (without changing their characters in the least) to be miserable petty crooks. In his 1948 programme notes, he wrote:

'The great political criminals must by all means be exposed and preferably to ridicule, for they are not so much great political criminals as the perpetrators of great political crimes, which is altogether different... What holds good in our small relationships ought to be good enough for our larger aspirations. The small-time bum who has been allowed by our rulers to become a big-time bum deserves no place of honour in the annals of bumming or of history. Generally speaking the old saying is still valid: Tragedy is more facetious about suffering of men than comedy.'

Brecht had been reduced by his own degeneration and objective reality to bitterly satirizing the prevailing demoralized middle-class values, which attempted to make heroes out of these nonentities:

'The exploiters themselves, a handful of people, have come into power largely by choosing their fathers wisely. As a group, they might evince a degree of shrewdness and brutality, but their lack of education, or even a bit of amiability in any one of them, does little or no damage to their business interests... They will always be served by vast hordes of intelligent people: for crisis and wars become trade-fairs exhibiting the intelligence of a whole country.'

Today that same scepticism is placed in a new context of an international working class which views the whole panoply

of 'great' people with contempt, and so the play is brought to life in a new and vital way.

The beginning of the programme effectively guys the semi-romantic nonsense about Al Capone and company as it shows Arturo Ui (Hitler) played by Nicol Williamson, and his side-men Giri (Goering), Givoli (Goebbels) and Roma (Rohm) conspiring to provide 'protection' for the Cauliflower Trust. They use their knowledge of a corrupt deal involving municipal loans that Major Dogsborough (Hindenberg) has been involved in.

The sudden rise of the gangsters to positions of respectability which they ardently profess while carrying on with their beatings and murders of anyone who objects or gets in the way, is both hilarious and horrifying.

As the production begins to transcend its initial rather 'camp' presentation and increasingly portrays the squalid, dirty manoeuvring of the gang (and thus Hitler) for what they are, the pace slackens and it becomes somewhat confused. Here probably the viewer needed to watch the play in a 'Brechtian' way—of critical detachment.

However it soon picks up and the scene in which Arturo Ui hires a broken-down Shakespearean actor (this is actual history) to teach him to speak, walk and stand is unbelievably incisive.

Equally well done was the growing contradiction between the language of the gangsters—as Brecht used Faust and Shakespeare ad lib—and the monstrousness of their deeds, especially where they take over the neighbouring Cauliflower Trust of Cicero (Austria) which is controlled by Dullfeet (Dollfuss).

The rather weak parodying of the Reichstag fire trial brings out the political limitations of Brecht which the production struggles to transcend.

Despite Dimitrov's courage in defying Goering in the Nazi court, that whole episode remained, on the Stalinist side, a carefully-staged propaganda piece (where two mass-media machines conflicted) which was designed to cover up the culpability of Stalinism in the rise of Hitler to power.

Hence we have to be Brechtian with Brecht, examining what he says sceptically and carefully. The concluding epilogue combines both a timely and prophetic warning with Brecht's limitation in indicating precisely how the rise of Arturo Ui was 'resistible':

'If we could learn to look instead of gawking

We'd see the horror in the heart of farce.

If only we would act instead of talking

We wouldn't always end up on our arse.

This was the thing that had us nearly mastered!

Don't yet rejoice in his defeat, you men.

For though the world stood up and stopped the bastard,

The Bitch that bore him is in heat again!

The producer, director and actors of this programme have handled this complex and sometimes devious play with considerable skill.

They have managed to extract the main theme of the threat these seemingly miserable irrelevances can pose, if the powers-that-be decide to invest in them.

Nevertheless they are contemptible creatures that a determined force can deal with. The ending—showing a concentration camp victim while voices read out the latest fluctuation on the international money markets—underlines that which is worthwhile in the original play.

Tom Kemp's review of Trotsky's writings, due to appear on Page 8 today, will now be published next week.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

2,700 HOMELESS

The long-awaited new scheme for a massive reconstruction of Edinburgh's road and transportation system is at last in the light of day.

It will cost about £104m and provide, if built, a major network of new highways. Private cars will be banned from the city centre.

As yet, however, there are no plans—nor money available—to rehouse the tenants of 2,700 houses which will be demolished if the scheme goes through.

SNOWGOOSE



Rumour has it that Dick Taverne, who will be fighting against the Labour candidate in the Lincoln by-election has just sold his boat.

Taverne—thrown out by his constituency party for voting with the Tories—apparently got £3,000 for his old catamaran.

In a bid, perhaps, to emulate sailor Heath, Taverne has now gone and bought a faster Snowgoose catamaran for a mere £10,000.

MESSAGE

The Liberals certainly didn't win the Rochdale by-election on the strength of their leadership's clear, dynamic policies. Quite the reverse. In any competition to find men capable of looking three ways on the same issue the Liberal top brass would be certain to win at least one prize.

One thing they are clear about, however, is their hostility to the working-class movement. And within a short period of the talks breakdown

at Downing Street last week it was pouring out in full flood.

Typical of the Liberal style was a weekend speech in Cornwall from party leader Jeremy Thorpe.

On the face of it he said nothing:

● A statement that there would be no industrial peace until the 'trench-warfare mentality of the 1930s' was replaced by industrial co-partnership was cancelled out by another one that the union leaders couldn't have got their members' support for a deal anyway.

● The breakdown of the talks, he said, 'is yet another lost opportunity for Britain'. But—here comes the turnaround—it was not unexpected. The government could hardly have started from a weaker position, since it had only turned to the talks when everything else had been tried and failed.

Having thus cooked up a suitably jumbled alphabet soup, Thorpe floated his real message.

'The chance of gaining support for any measure of restraint from those twin scorpions of the trade union movement, Mr Jack Jones and Mr Hugh Scanlon, was always remote,' he hissed.

Thorpe, of course, is as aware as anyone else of the conciliatory role of these two union leaders in the talks. The real aim of his venom is the working class. But that is a scorpion he is afraid to grasp.

One of these days Mr Thorpe will get stung...



BOOKS



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

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

All Trades Unions Alliance MEETINGS

SOUTHAMPTON: Wednesday November 8, 8 p.m. Bay Tree Inn, New Road.

PRESTON: Wednesday, November 8, 7.30 p.m. Oddfellows Arms, Mount Street.

LUTON: Wednesday November 8, 8 p.m. Recreation Centre, Old Beford Road.

LIVERPOOL: Wednesday, November 8 7.30 p.m. Mitre Hotel, Dale St (near the tunnel).

CROYDON: Thursday November 9, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road.

WILLESDEN: Thursday November 9, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, High Road, NW10. 'Common Market conspiracy'.

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday November 9, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road (opposite New Cross station). 'Stalinism and the fight to force the Tories to resign'.

MANCHESTER: Thursday November 9, 7.30 p.m. Milton Hall, Deansgate.

CLAPHAM: Thursday November 9, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St, SW4.

CASTLEFORD: Saturday, November 11, 6.30 p.m. The Ship, Aire Street.

WIGAN: Sunday November 12, 12 noon. 'Dog and Partridge', Wallgate.

TYNESIDE: Sunday November 12, 7.30 p.m. 'Robin Hood', Wallsend High Street, WALLSEND. 'The Crisis in Shipbuilding'. Speakers: Stephen Johns (Workers Press), P. Daley (secretary Swan Hunter's boilermakers shop stewards' committee), Les Jordan (boilermaker, Walker naval yard).
Chairman: Vincent Foy.

READING: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Club, Minster Street.

ACTON: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High Road, W3. 'Transform the SLL into revolutionary party.'

WATFORD: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. Trade Union Hall (upstairs). Woodford Road, opposite Watford Junction Station. 'Transform the SLL into revolutionary party.'

NORTH KENT: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. 'The Greyhound', Rochester Avenue, Rochester.

PAISLEY: Wednesday November 15, 7.30 p.m. Paisley Town Hall.

COVENTRY: Wednesday, November 15, 7.30 p.m. Elastic Inn, Cox Street (opposite Theatre One).

BASINGSTOKE: Sunday, November 19, 7 p.m. The Hop Leaf, Church Street.

BRACKNELL: Monday November 20, 8 p.m. Priestwood Community Centre.

TV

BBC 1

7.30 USA election special. 8.15 News and weather. 8.17 USA election special. 9.15 Schools. 12.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Mary, Mungo and Midge. 1.45 Made in Britain. 2.05 Schools. 2.55 A chance to meet. 3.30 Mastermind. 4.00 The mole. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Magic roundabout. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 The aeronauts. 5.20 Search. 5.45 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.
6.50 TOM AND JERRY. Triplet Trouble.
7.00 ANIMAL STARS. Dolphins.
7.25 MISSION IMPOSSIBLE. The Bunker.
8.10 SOFTLY, SOFTLY: TASK FORCE. New Broom.
9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS. Weather.
9.25 THE WORLD OF JIMMY SAVILE, OBE. Film about the disc jockey.
10.15 TALK BACK. Turning Points in Television.
10.45 MIDWEEK.
11.30 LATE NIGHT NEWS.
11.35 BELLAMY ON BOTANY. The Kingdom of Canute.
12.00 Weather.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 12.05 First report and US Presidential election special. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 Harriet's back in town. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Looks familiar. 3.30 Danger man. 4.25 Lift off with Ayshea. 4.50 Ace of wands. 5.20 University challenge. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.
6.35 CROSSROADS.
7.00 THE SMITH FAMILY. My Mother, the Star.
7.30 CORONATION STREET.
8.00 PATHFINDERS. One Man's Lancaster.
9.00 PUBLIC EYE. The Bankrupt.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 EUROPEAN FOOTBALL.
11.25 TRAPPED. Vacant Possession.
11.35 TALES OF EDGAR WALLACE. Playback.



A new series of 'Public Eye' with Alfred Burke starts tonight on independent channels.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school.

7.05 MAN AT WORK. You're Fired!

7.30 NEWSROOM. Weather.

8.00 TIMES REMEMBERED.

8.15 MUSIC ON 2. The Trout. Documentary about five of the world's most talented soloists including a performance of Schubert's Trout Quintet.

9.10 IN PRAISE OF WATER-COLOUR. Ways and Means.

9.25 MAN ALIVE. What Shall We Do With Granny? What happens to old people when they can't take care of themselves.

10.15 FILM: 'ASK A POLICEMAN'. Will Hay. British comedy.

11.30 NEWS ON 2. Weather.

11.30 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-11.55 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Open house. 3.00 London. 3.30 Saint. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 F troop. 6.35 London. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 11.55 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 London. 3.28 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.52 News. 11.55 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.35 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 11.55 What the papers say. 12.00 News. 12.20 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 3.25 Saint. 4.25 London. 5.20 Gustavus. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Jimmy Stewart. 7.00 On the buses. 7.30 London. 11.55 Cinema. 12.25 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 4.25 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 6.01-6.15 Y dydd.

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

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 3.30 Odd couple. 3.55 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 3.30 Saint. 4.25 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Who do you do. 7.30 London. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 11.55 Stories worth telling. 12.00 O'Hara US treasury. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00 London. 1.32 News. 1.34 Schools. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 3.25 Women today. 3.55 Harriet's back in town. 4.23 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Dick Van Dyke. 7.30 London. 8.00 Bearcats. 9.00 London. 11.55 World War I.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 3.30 Saint. 4.25 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 London. 8.00 Jason King. 9.00 London. 11.55 Blue light. 12.25 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 3.25 Ugliest girl in town. 3.50 Cartoon. 4.00 Crossroads. 4.25 London. 6.00 News. 6.30 Crown court. 7.00 On the buses. 7.30 London. 8.00 Nichols. 9.00 London. 11.55 What the papers say.

Tyne Tees: 9.30 London. 3.25 Saint. 4.25 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 8.00 Jason King. 9.00 London. 11.25 News. 11.40 Mod squad. 12.35 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 3.30 Saint. 4.25 London. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 Hogan's heroes. 7.30 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.45 Late call. 11.50 Love American style.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.52 News. 3.00 London. 3.25 Women today. 3.55 Harriet's back in town. 4.25 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Grampian week. 6.35 London. 7.00 Me and the chimp. 7.30 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 10.30 Hawaii five-o. 11.25 Trapped. 11.55 Meditation.

Subscribe!

workers press

The daily paper that leads the fight against the Tories.

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

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

Fill in the form below NOW and send to:

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

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

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

Or Full subscription (six days) for months.

Name

Address

Amount enclosed £

Socialist Labour League Lectures

OXFORD

Thursday November 9
Basic essentials of Marxism

Thursday November 16
A theory of knowledge

Thursday November 23
Opponents of Marxism

Thursday November 30
Marxism—the science of perspective

SOUTH OXFORD COMMUNITY CENTRE
Lake Street, 8 p.m.

Lectures given by
G. Healy
SLL national secretary

LIVERPOOL

Wednesday November 15
The Third International
1919-1924

ROOM 'A' MUNICIPAL ANNEXE
Dale Street, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday November 22
The Third International
1924-1929
Stalinism 1932-1938
Wednesday December 6
Trotskyism and the founding of
the Fourth International

COMMON HALL HACKINS HEY
off Dale Street, 7.30 p.m.

Lectures given by
Tom Kemp (SLL Central
Committee)

I would like information about

THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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

Name.....

Address.....

Etheridge policy allows MDW in at Longbridge

IN RETURN for an immediate increase of between £4.50 and £9.75, 10,000 Austin-Morris workers at Longbridge, Birmingham, have been handed over to Measured-Day Work.

Concluded a few hours before the state pay freeze, the deal sets a new £46 flat pay rate for 40 hours, rising to £46.50 next May and then £48 next November. It will run for 18 months from last Friday.

This is considerably less than the 27 shop stewards on the negotiating team had hoped to win in return for selling the factory's 50-year-old piece-work system.

There seems little doubt that the parent company British-Leyland was able to use the freeze threat to stampede the negotiators, who, in a bid to reach agreement, have been meeting the company daily and in secret at the luxurious Chateau Impney Hotel, Droitwich, for the last five weeks.

Certainly the 'Morning Star' yesterday was working hard at justifying the deal on this basis. 'Car-workers pip Heath at the post', crowed its headline for an article describing the terms.

But the 'Star' was also forced to report another and in the long term even more important concession made by the negotiators.

One of the biggest stumbling-blocks to an agreement, it points out, was 'mutuality' (prior manage-

I regard my job as to get the best possible deal, whatever the system

ment-union agreement before changes in existing practice). Leyland did agree to write in a mutuality clause covering manning and job performance as regards trial periods. But it refused on the vital issue of track speeds. But still the negotiators signed.

MDW under any circumstances opens up big dangers before the Longbridge workers. Under these conditions the dangers are particularly sharp.

The 'Star', of course, does not seek to explain the role of Longbridge stewards' leader Dick Etheridge—a CP member—in laying this trap.

Etheridge's attitude towards the principles involved in the fight against MDW was brought out in a revealing statement quoted by Paul Ferris in his recent book 'The New Militants':

'I don't regard the wages system as a principle. The Trots do, silly buggers.'

But you have to have some system. Communist countries use MDW come to that.

'I'd regard my job as to get the best possible deal, whatever the system. If you're asking what system is the best, I'd say piece-work, but if it comes to having a confrontation and smashing the whole thing up, I'd say no. But the Trots do. They're the ones who want to create the conditions that create chaos.'

This is the unprincipled, reformist philosophy that lies behind the signing of the Longbridge MDW deal.

The interests of the car-workers themselves, Etheridge's members, come a poor second to the danger of a 'confrontation' with Leyland over principles which vitally affect workers' ability to defend their standard of living, their working conditions and their trade union organization.

King of the informed

MOST MEMOIRS which come from bourgeois sources are heavily-edited, carefully-censored documents. They set out to obscure history, not to illuminate it.

But every now and then, some outspoken individual from the ruling class spills his guts. Such a man is Cecil Harmsworth King, the man who ran the 'Daily Mirror' and associated papers for a quarter of a century.

Some of the juicy items in King's diary are eye-openers to the working class. Take this excerpt from the section serialized in the 'Sunday Telegraph':

Friday, February 11, 1966:

Hugh Cudlipp had lunch with Wilson yesterday: Wilson very friendly and very confidential. The meeting lasted two hours and Wilson told all. The election is to be on March 24 or 31. The Cabinet has not yet been informed and an announcement will be made immediately on Wilson's return from Russia—I think on the 24th.

February 27, 1966:

It seems now to be agreed that the election is to be March 31. During the week, on Tuesday, I saw Heath at his flat—very friendly; he offered to come to me! I told him the election was to be 24th or 31st and urged him to lay off attacking the government either on its defence policy, in which it is moving, however timidly, in the right direction, or on Rhodesia, on which he is on weak ground. Why not stick to inflation, which is what will ultimately bring Wilson down?



Before we deal with the full implications of King's messenger boy role between the party leaders, it should be noted that throughout this period Constituency Labour Parties and Labour voters had no idea if or even when Wilson would call a General Election.

The whole labour and trade union movement was left completely in the dark while the newspaper barons were told precisely what was going on.

It can be seen from these small excerpts the role of the Kings, Cudlapps, Sir Max Aitkens, the Rothermeres and the Thomsons.

These Press barons share in the most intimate secrets of government policy.

(In another part of his diaries King reveals that he was told in advance of the balance of payments for 1966 and he rushed to inform Heath.)

Their function is not to 'Publish and Be Damned', which was the fatuous title of Cudlipp's biographical book on the 'Daily Mirror'.

These people work behind the scenes with governments of both parties to keep the working class uninformed.

From King's diaries it is clear that the best stories they get are not published for the benefit of their readers, but passed in private to the leader of the Opposition of the day.



Chrysler in and out

OVER 4,000 Chrysler car workers at the Stoke plant, Coventry, were still out on strike yesterday demanding the reinstatement of a deputy convenor.

They came out on Monday when deputy convenor John Worth was sacked for allegedly repeatedly refusing a request to meet management.

After the walk-out, the men said they would not meet again until next Monday.

Meanwhile at Chrysler's second Coventry plant at Ryton, over 100 body-shop men yesterday ended their five-day strike over manning levels.

The rest of the 4,500 workforce who walked out in sympathy went back last night.

Yarmouth work for 60

SIXTY WORKERS who have been 'sitting-in' at a textile factory for two months have won another 20 weeks of employment. The men, who occupied the Gainsborough Cornard plant in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, when it closed, have been offered jobs clearing the factory for new owners.

Carrington Viyella, who currently own the factory, are negotiating to sell and

have agreed to pay the men £37 a week until the plant is clear of equipment and fabrics.

The factory was said to have been losing several thousand pounds each week and when it closed more than 300 men and women were reported to have lost their jobs.

About 80 have been involved in the 'sit-in' and 60 of them are getting temporary work.

Young Socialists

Grand Xmas Bazaars

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25

East India Hall
East India Dock Road, E14
doors open 12 noon

SATURDAY DECEMBER 9

Corn Exchange
Leeds
doors open 12 noon

GIVE US ALL YOUR SUPPORT

Can you knit — sew — do woodwork — bake — make gifts
give jumble — donate tins and bottles

If you can help us make some gifts or assist in any way please write to:

Young Socialists
Grand Xmas Bazaar
186a Clapham High Street
London, SW4 7UG
or phone: 01-622 7029.

Be political businessmen told by CBI chief

BUSINESSMEN must involve themselves in politics, CBI director-general Mr W. O. Campbell Adamson said in Belfast yesterday.

He told a dinner at the Conway Hotel: 'This is a particularly important task for industrialists in Northern Ireland because of the very special difficulties and discord that exists here and in Great Britain following the breakdown of the tripartite talks.'

Adamson said there was urgent need to destroy the idea that Britain's was a sick and decaying economy.

He added that the media was not to blame for concentrating on violence and destruction in Ulster and strikes and bad industrial relations in Britain.

'Unless our concern and involvement is made clear to all, one can foresee only a continuing concentration on those that flout our law and destroy our businesses.'

He said industrialists had a particularly crucial role to play in Ulster, showing by their resolute determination to keep the economy going that it was business as usual in the province.

He said: 'We must discuss with our workforce the choice that faces the province between violence and prosperity.'

Campbell Adamson said the government was playing a growing part in managing both the affairs of Ulster and the British economy.

'Such intervention only makes it more urgent that business does not sit back, but redoubles its efforts to find agreement through consultation and to take initiatives to this end.'

Referring to the tripartite talks, he said: 'The CBI stands ready at the first opportune moment to join in the talks again and to make a further effort to reach the agreement which eluded us this time.'

'There is no doubt that on a number of issues the CBI has a viewpoint similar to the trade unions.'

'We shall be happy to have bilateral discussions with the trade unions on these issues if they should desire them and if this would help us to return more quickly together to Downing Street.'

'The opportunities for the future prosperity of the UK are too great to be thrown away by failure to agree at the first attempt of this kind. We must try again.'

Merthyr toy trouble

SEVEN HUNDRED Tri-ang workers at Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, are on strike in sympathy with a pay dispute by clerical staff.

The clerical staff, members of the Association of Professional, Executive and Computer Staffs (APEX),

want increases to bring their pay to £16.55. They walked out because they were 'exasperated' with protracted negotiations.

The Merthyr factory is owned by Barclay Securities, the firm built by assets-stripper John Bentley.

Workers Press MONTHLY APPEAL FUND

**We've reached
£173.42**

WE MUST have a huge effort now to bring our Fund right up. The decision by the Tories to legislate against all wage increases is the true face of the Tory government today. More and more control is in the hands of the state. Every right of the working class is being taken away.

But tens of thousands of workers everywhere facing continuous rent increases and cost-of-living rises must be thrown into huge struggles against the government and the state.

The role of revolutionary leadership is decisive. Only Workers Press can provide that lead to thousands of trade unionists in this political situation.

A great effort must be made therefore for our November Fund. Use every opportunity you can to collect as much as possible this month. Make sure we raise our £1,750 target in good time. Post every donation immediately to:

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

Ports report hits at Scheme

BY DAVID MAUDE

THE NATIONAL Ports Council's preliminary report on unregistered ports has been welcomed as 'a useful step forward' by Jack Jones, Transport and General Workers' Union secretary. As far as his docker members are concerned it is no such thing.

Published yesterday, the report contains a wealth of statistics about 140 undertakings which lie outside the National Dock Labour Scheme.

It finds that they control some 20 per cent of traffic as compared with 15 per cent in 1966. Of the total container and roll-on, roll-off traffic passing through Britain's ports, it says, the non-Scheme ports handle 37.5 per cent. Their share of

BRIEFLY ● BRIEFLY

BASQUE demonstrators stood outside the French tourist office in Piccadilly, London, yesterday protesting against the Pompidou government.

ETA is campaigning against French government complicity in the Spanish fascists' repression. There is close collaboration between the two police forces following a series of exchange visits.

OPTICIANS Clement Clarke yesterday announced an increased interim dividend—5½ per cent compared with 4½ per cent in 1971—shortly after the Stock Exchange opened. The company had decided 'a month or two back' to increase the dividend. 'We are hoping it would be allowed,' a director said.

A **SYSTEM** of fraud involving food supplies appeared to have been rife in the Royal Navy, it was suggested in Winchester yesterday. Patrick Back QC was speaking on behalf of a naval officer who had pleaded guilty at Winchester Crown Court to eight charges of conspiracy to defraud. 95 people have been charged.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

Heath uses our philosophy says Industrial Society

JOHN GARNETT, director of the Industrial Society, said yesterday the Society's philosophy was embodied in Heath's 'One Nation' policy.

Delivering this year's annual report, Garnett strongly hinted about the Society's influence with the Tory government. Three examples emerged:

- The code of practice of the Industrial Relations Act which is 'in many ways a distillation of the Society's teaching and some of our sug-

gested wording is to be found in the Code.'

- The initiative during the jailing of the five London dockers when the Society suggested the sparing use of the Industrial Relations Act.

- The policy of the government to adopt the propaganda line in not blaming the trade unions for the country's economic ills.

The Society believes that growth can best be achieved by summoning the silent majority into the service of the nation. This is the corporatist philosophy behind the wages plan.

Garnett announced that Derek Gladwin, a full-time official of the giant General and Municipal Workers' Union,

had become the first trade unionist to be elected to an important chairmanship in the Society.

Other new members elected to the Society's council are Lawrence Daly of the National Union of Mineworkers and Mr E. O. Faulkner, chairman of Lloyds Bank and chairman of the London Clearing Banks.

● For a full feature article on the Society see the centre pages of today's Workers Press.

Vanguard rejects Green Paper, but New Craig party to aid talks?

BY IAN YEATS

THE EXTREMIST Ulster Vanguard Movement, the last Protestant organization to comment on the Tory government's Green Paper for Northern Ireland, said yesterday it was designed to weaken the power of the Protestant majority.

The government's determination to get a settlement in Ulster—backed up by thinly-veiled threats to review the level of subsidies unless the Loyalists show some willingness to compromise—has put Vanguard in a difficult position.

A continued hard-line stance could lose them the support of moderate Protestants and the last week will have been occupied with exhaustive soul-searching throughout Vanguard's leadership in a bid to define the limits of compromise.

Although he repeated his claim, first made at a Monday Club meeting in London, that the Protestant population was adequately armed and willing to fight, reports say Vanguard leader William Craig stressed that guns would be used 'only as a last resort'.

In fact after his 'I am prepared to kill' bombshell, yesterday's statement was notable for its moderation.

Craig said the policies in the Green Paper 'appear to be more concerned with weakening the political power of the Loyalist majority and sapping their will to resist'.

Far from repeating his earlier 'We'll use the gun' remarks, Craig said they would impose 'industrial, social and economic pressures' if the loyalists' democratic rights were not restored at Stormont.

Vanguard is not a registered political party, which it would have to be in order to take part in any talks with Tory Ulster boss William Whitelaw about the country's future.

Many of its members are also in the Unionist Party, from which they would have to break if Vanguard was registered.

Nevertheless the decision has almost certainly been made to participate in such talks and

Craig said significantly that the Ulster Loyalist Council, of which he is also leader, was considering 'the formation of a new political party'.

Only 45 minutes after his Press conference, Craig announced that he had cancelled all public engagements for the rest of the week 'for health reasons'.

Confederation of British Industry chief Mr W. O. Campbell Adamson and William Whitelaw both gave news conferences in Belfast and Londonderry respectively yesterday in which they emphasized the capacity of the Ulster economy for growth (see p. 11).

Whitelaw said that the men of violence had not and would never wreck Ulster's economy. Since last week's publication of the Green Paper a calculated campaign has been mounted to further encourage moderate opinion in the north by highlighting the prospects for prosperity in the Six Counties if the bombers and the gunmen can be beaten and sectarian splits healed.

Confusion and fear is still widespread among Protestants and ex-Ulster Prime Minister Terence O'Neill warned yesterday that if the British army pulled out there would be immediate and bloody civil war in Northern Ireland.

Throughout the day yesterday there were isolated incidents by extremists on both sides.

An attempt was made to blow up a giant crane at Belfast shipyard with a 300lb charge and a Protestant was shot in the leg at the door of his home in the Shankill Road.

Catholics at the Lenadon estate defended themselves after two houses they had occupied and which previously belonged to Protestant families were petrol-bombed and a riot broke out involving about 120 youth.

At the southern town of Lifford, Co Donegal a crowd of about 200 rioted and stoned a police station after arms had been seized in the village. The Eire army was called in.

Union chief welcomes state freeze

BY PHILIP WADE

THE TORY pay legislation was welcomed yesterday by right-wing trade union leader Jack Peel of the bleachers' and dyers' union.

He described it as a 'shaky but necessary holding operation,' when he spoke in Bradford. 'We would be wise not to spend our time clobbering each other,' Peel added.

At the same time a spokesman for Fine Fare, the supermarket chain, warned of many price rises before Christmas. 'A lot of things are going up, in many cases tomatoes and apples. Our supplies will be from many thousands of miles away,' he said.

Craftsmen at the BP Refinery at Llandarcy, South Wales, yesterday decided to continue their fight for a pay increase.

The men, whose gross weekly pay is £36.50, are seeking parity with BP refinery craftsmen in Kent, who are on £40.90.

Since last week the 283 men have been running down the refinery and yesterday decided to return this morning to operate an overtime ban and work-to-rule.

At the mass meeting the men expressed their disgust at the outcome of recent talks with management where no offer was made and no reasons given for the refusal.

It was also agreed at the meeting that the company could no longer expect the co-operation enjoyed from the craftsmen in the past 52 years.

Handel Davies, secretary of the joint craftsmen shop stewards' committee told the men:

'The position of the management has been aided tremendously by the recent actions of the Tory government.'

'In all my years as a trade unionist, this is one of the most vicious Tory governments I have ever seen.'

At Rolls-Royce, Coventry, about 300 foremen and key workers are due to stop today because of management's refusal to discuss a pay claim.

At Massey-Ferguson 40 paint shop men at the Coventry plant are still continuing their pay strike which has led to 1,400 workers being laid off.

Over 12,000 shipyard workers employed by Vickers at Barrow have been given up to £6 a week pay increases to date from last Monday, it was revealed yesterday.

A **DELEGATE** conference yesterday overwhelmingly voted in favour of a pay deal for London's 23,000 busmen giving another £1 on basic rates and £1.50 on shift allowances as from November 4. Busmen with one year's satisfactory service will get an additional £50 lump sum payment from Christmas 1973. The acceptance of the agreement is conditional on changes in the schedules and rest-day arrangements.

Socialist Labour League
Greater London Rally

**CELEBRATE
3RD ANNIVERSARY
OF WORKERS
PRESS**

**BUILD THE
REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY**

**SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 19
7 p.m.**

**Porchester Hall
Queensway, W2**

PREMIERE

SHOWING OF A
NEW FILM

THREE

YEARS

OF

WORKERS

PRESS

Showing the
developments and
gains since the
first issue of
Workers Press
in 1969

Speakers:

G. HEALY
(SLL national secretary)
CONNIE FAHEY
(Wilmslow tenants' leader)
CORIN REDGRAVE
(Equity)
ROY BATTERSBY
(ACTT)
ALAN THORNETT
(Deputy senior steward
Morris Motors Assembly,
Cowley, Oxford)
GARY GURMEET
(Editor Keep Left)

Chairman:

MIKE BANDA
(SLL Central Committee)
(Union and tenant speakers
appear in a personal capacity)
Admission 15p