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By Royston Bull

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LUMP SUM

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Heath told the Conservative Women's conference last week:

'It is no part of our philosophy that, by one device or another, vast sums of money should pass hands at the heart of our financial system as personal rewards; sums out of all proportion to the rewards available for high distinction in other professions and walks of life.'

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at the heart of the capitalist system is exposed by Heath's own actions with regard to another great scandal, the Polwarth affair.

Lord Polwarth, appointed by Heath to look after the 'public interest' in North Sea oil development, has substantial shareholdings in investment companies which have a growing interest in the private exploitation of the very industry Polwarth is meant to be watching on our behalf.

He did not declare this interest when he took the job.

Even the 'Sunday Times' has had to comment on 'the curious belief of Lord Polwarth that neither the public nor the Prime Minister had any business even to know about his oil holdings. This belief the Prime Minister has now explicitly endorsed'.

The 'Sunday Times' regards this as an even more serious scandal than the Lambton-Jellicoe affair, or Lonrho.

This is wrong. There is no distinction between them. All are aspects of the capitalist system which is itself based on the private ownership for profit of the earth's riches and the exploitation of man by man.

But the biggest scandal of all is the hypocritical waging of the class war by the representatives of capitalism.

Heath's comment on the 'ugly and unacceptable face of capitalism' is a sop to

public opinion behind which new outrages are being prepared against the working class through wage-cutting, legal repression of trade unions and preparations for the corporate state.

Sandys typifies the hatred of the labour movement that goes hand in hand with capitalism's 'ugly face'.

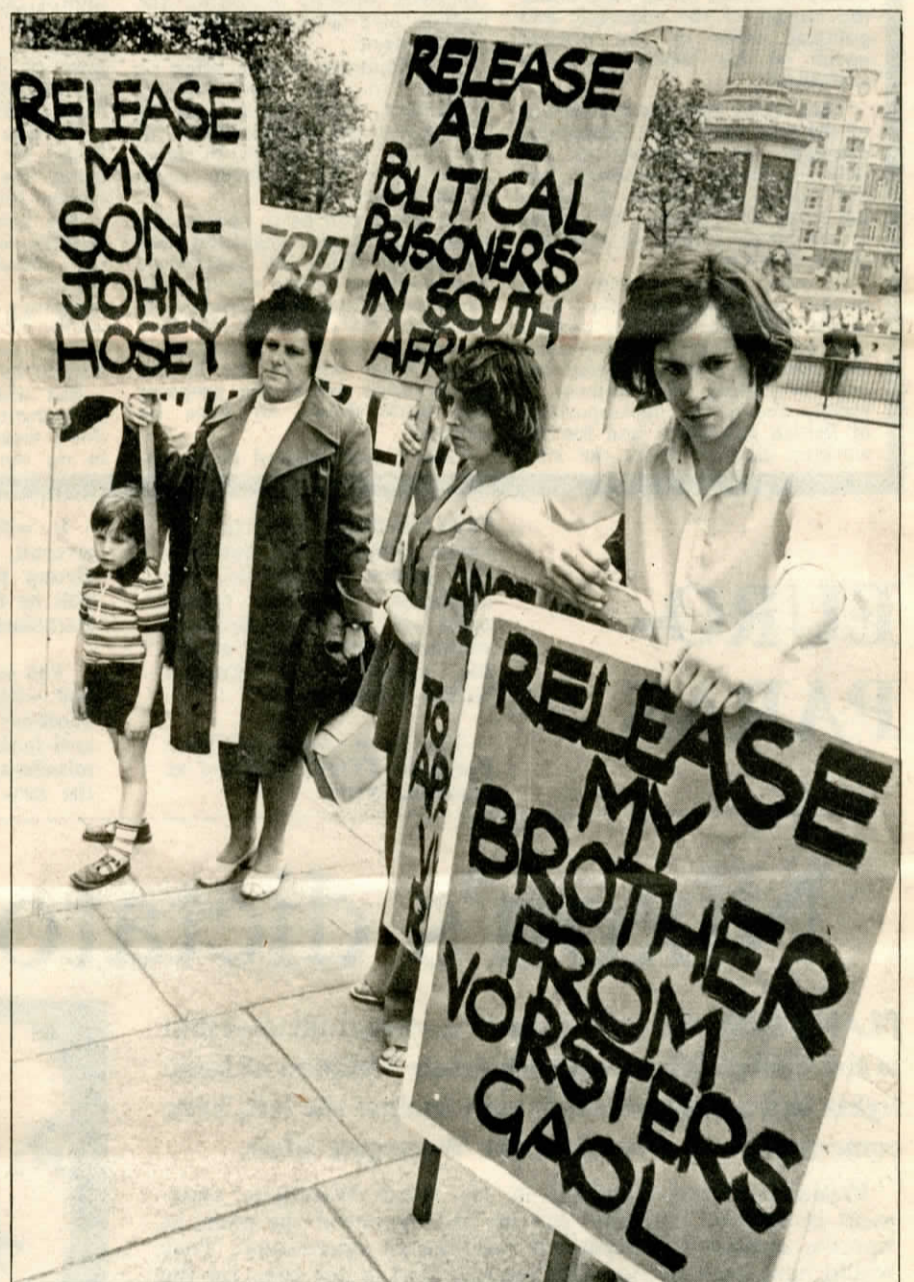
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HANG ON

The reactionary politics of the Tories are entirely directed against the labour and trade union movement to enable the ruling class to hang on to their privileged existence.

In this, they receive invaluable support from the Labour Party and TUC leaders who are the major obstacle standing in the way of the only policy which can now deal with the situation—an all-out campaign to force the Tory government to resign from office.

● WHO IS THE THIRD MAN? p. 12.



Pickets outside South Africa House, London, protest against the trial of the 'Pretoria Six' under the notorious Terrorism Act. Among the demonstrators were Mrs Kathleen Hosey, of Dublin, and four of her children: Maureen (22), Tom (17), Peter (13) and Christopher (4). John Hosey, her eldest son, is one of the accused.

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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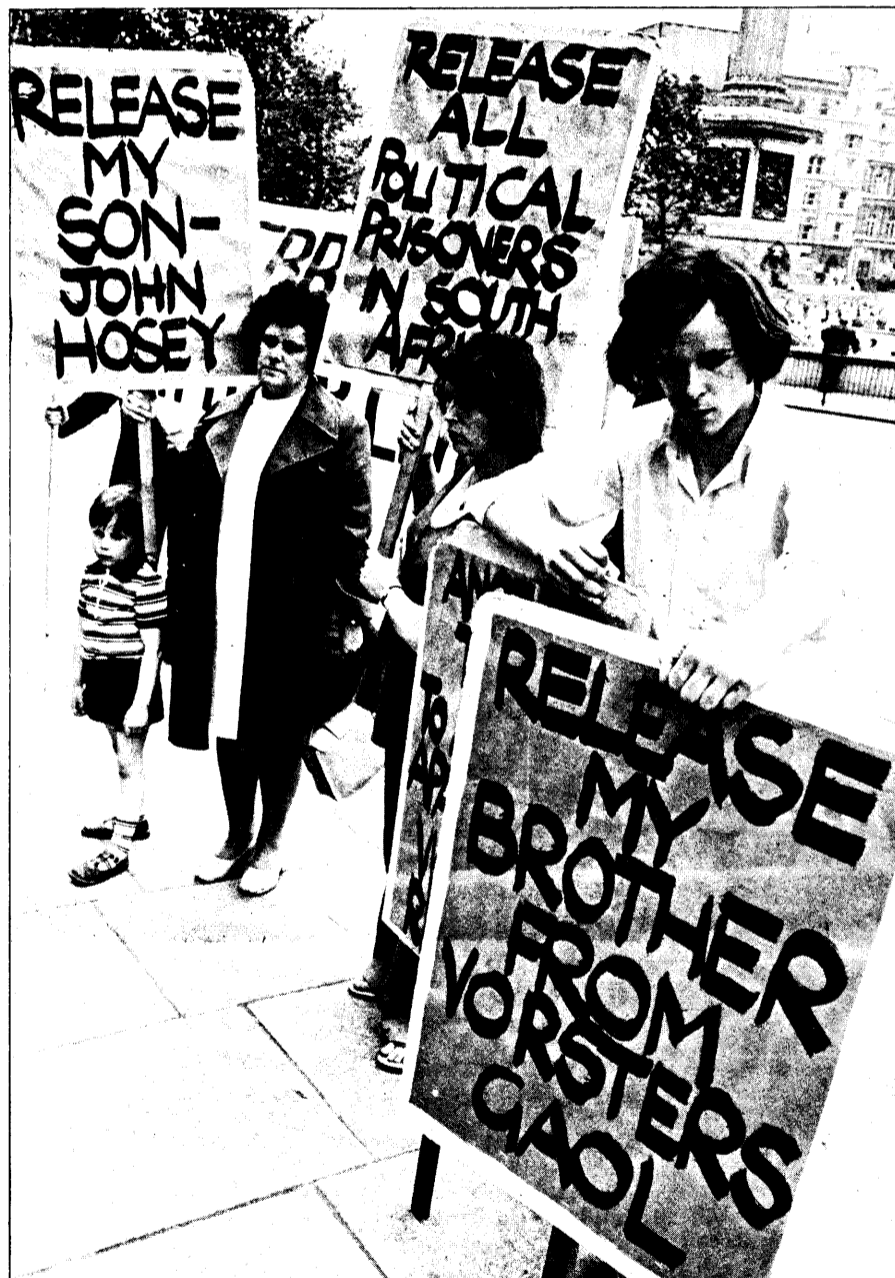
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**COMMENT
BY
ALEX
MITCHELL**

IF IT required only revelations of immorality and high-living to destroy it, capitalism would have perished a very long time ago.

Indeed, in its heyday—the Victorian and Edwardian periods—the most outrageous scandals took place as a matter of routine. In his old age Gladstone said that he had known 11 Prime Ministers and seven of them had been adulterers.

But these and other more exotic scandals scarcely caused a ripple of discord because the bourgeoisie was all-powerful and the 'excesses' could be hushed up.

Against this historical background, it is absolutely clear that today's crisis in the Tory government is not primarily about morals. If it was a moral issue, surely we would have heard from the Festival of Light brigade: Mrs Mary Whitehouse, Malcolm Muggeridge, Lord Longford or even Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the hysterical moralist who has been sharing a place in Heath's ministry along with the two departed noblemen—Lord Lambton and Earl Jellicoe?

These irrepressible headline hunters are profoundly silent because they know that the moral issue is secondary to the main question—the break-up of the authority of the ruling class under the impact of the economic and political crisis of the present epoch of the 'death agony of capitalism'.

They know that the revelations of the past week have irreparably damaged the authority of not only the Heath government, but the ruling class itself. It opens the eyes of millions of people to the sleazy foibles of their so-called 'betters'.

In other words, it helps breed further contempt for the Tory rulers and the parasitic system they seek to uphold. In this sense the Lambton-Jellicoe scandal has two overriding implications: it vividly shows the decomposition of British capitalism and for the working class it poses the vital

need for the social revolution and the taking of power.

Those sanctimonious creeps jumping onto the moral bandwagon with talk of 'moral decency' are creating a moralistic diversion away from the real issue of the death agony of capitalism and the historic necessity of the working class to take power.

Those who call for a policy to 'Clean up Britain' like the Stalinist 'Morning Star' are only a step away from being moral crusaders directly reflecting the feelings of a section of the bourgeoisie itself.

The Lambton-Jellicoe affair is crucial to the revolutionary movement only insofar as it illuminates the decomposition of the ruling class on the broadest scale—from the Cabinet room to the police courts.

Its effect will be to shatter the illusion of pomp, pageantry and puritanism which the bourgeoisie has sought to create about itself. This image has been assiduously cultivated among the middle class through whom the bourgeoisie rules. What will be the impact in suburbia when the emperor has been shown to have no clothes?

'The Times' showed deep con-

Behind the Lambton Jellicoe affair



the security of the capitalist class and its state is in dire danger from a powerful working class.

When they race so crudely and openly to cover up for the Tories it is the clearest reflection of the economic crisis: the reformists fear the revolutionary nature of the epoch in which the Tories, their masters, will be swept off the scene of history by the working class.

At the same time the Wilsons and the Feathers will also be put out of a job.

Hence we have the extraordinary spectacle of the Labourites being more sympathetic to the discredited peers than many members of the Tory Party itself!

The Lambton-Jellicoe affair, involving members of the Tory squirearchy, merges with the business scandals of the get-rich-quick Tories.

Both these groups of the ruling class are distinguished by the fact that they produce nothing for the good of society.

They are a glaring negation of the earlier, progressive period of capitalism which developed the means of production.

The scandals which are breaking over the heads of the ruling class—Lambton-Jellicoe, Lonrho, Poulson, Lord Polwarth and the North Sea oil bonanza—all go to emphasize in the most urgent way that the conditions are here for the social revolution.

In this situation it is the duty of all our comrades and sympathizers to work all-out to build the revolutionary party.

cern for this erosion of authority when it said in an editorial last Friday: 'The Protestant ethic is not crumbling by sectors: it is the whole line of cliffs that is being eroded by the sea.'

The illusion has been shattered because the economic foundations for it have been completely undermined.

When once the ruling class could have manoeuvred its way out of trouble, today it is caught redhanded.

The old levers of empirical improvisation, which little men marvelled at, can no longer be pulled to avert danger: the iron laws of economic and political disintegration, as described by Marx, take over.

Starting from this materialist basis, we can begin to understand the reformists and their craven role in parliament.

The Labourites have rushed to Heath's rescue by suggesting that the scandal is a question of 'national security'. They have obligingly offered to shift the whole issue to a secret enclave called the Security Commission headed by a peer, Lord Diplock.

But when the Labourites talk of 'security' being at stake, they don't mean the foreign enemy is in on the act. They mean that

It will have 37 Hercules aircraft, drawn from 46 Group RAF, and its troops will be from 16 Independent Parachute Brigade.

The soldiers will be equipped with Swingfire, Vigilant, Wombat and Carl Gustav anti-tank weapons, plus missile-armed helicopters and the new lightweight tracked

armoured vehicles Scorpion and Striker.

The entire force plus weapons could go into action anywhere in Europe within 72 hours. With any sort of advance warning this could be cut to 12-18 hours. It could be followed up by other reinforcements, such as the United Kingdom Mobile Force.

FOLLOWING reports of closer collaboration between the police forces of the Common Market, comes news of a new airborne military force capable of flying anywhere in Europe within a few hours.

The Joint Airborne Task Force (JATFOR) is based at Upavon, Wilts.

EURO-PARAS

Nixon's dictatorship plan

PLANS FOR the setting up of a virtual dictatorship in the United States, with wholesale violation of basic rights and a massive witch-hunt against the left, have come to light as a result of the Watergate affair.

President Nixon admitted in his latest Watergate statement issued last Tuesday that he had approved the plans as 'specific options for expanded intelligence operations'. They would have been carried into practice had it not been for the obstinate opposition of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI.

The latest issue of 'Newsweek' says the plans would have brought together the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) for a concerted drive against daft dodgers, deserters, activists such as Philip and Daniel Berrigan and left-wing groups including the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Black Panthers.

The plans would have included opening their mail and harassing them with tax audits as well as spying, wire-tapping and burglaries.

Washington sources say one of the main aims would have been

BY JOHN SPENCER

to find (or manufacture) evidence of foreign involvement in the anti-war movement and among left-wing groups.

Nixon and his aides were convinced that the anti-war movement and the left in the United States were being financed from abroad.

They refused to believe CIA and other reports that this was not the case. One intelligence official told the 'New York Times':

'Every time the kids went abroad there were those in the White House who were convinced that they were meeting



Jeb Magruder . . . Ready to tell all?

with communists and coming back with dope.

One of the main purposes of the huge investigation planned by Nixon—which was completely illegal—was to lay the basis for conspiracy trials to 'prove' this unfounded suspicion.

Once Congressional sources quoted by 'Newsweek' called the plan '... a totally far-right view. It frequently brings up the question of legality and concludes that the problem (i.e., domestic unrest) is too great to consider legal niceties.'

The magazine called the plan 'the most wide-ranging secret police operation ever authorized . . . in the peacetime United States.'

The witch-hunts of Senator Joseph McCarthy would have paled into insignificance compared with the scheme which Nixon and his aides planned to set in motion.

This plan was only one of three similar programmes of surveillance described by Nixon in his Watergate statement.

The two other plans were the series of wire-taps on newspaper reporters and the establishment of a special investigation unit in 1971 in connection with the Pentagon Papers case.

FORMER White House aide Jeb Stuart Magruder, a key witness to the Watergate burglary and the subsequent cover-up, has agreed to 'name names'.

His evidence is likely to implicate several officials whose names have not so far been linked to the scandal. A source close to the team of prosecutors preparing the cases was quoted as saying:

'You may think it can't get much worse, but things are even worse than they appear.'

Multi-million arms deal in Gulf

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

THE UNITED STATES plans to conclude a series of multi-million dollar arms sales in the Arab states of the Arabian Gulf.

Officials of the Defence Department in Washington said a Pentagon sales team was negotiating the sale of \$500m worth of ships and military communications equipment to Saudi Arabia.

They said teams were also visiting Qatar, Abu Dhabi and other Gulf states that used to rely on Britain for their defence arrangements.

They said the sales effort in Saudi Arabia would be coupled with military-training assistance.

Earlier last week, the State Department acknowledged negotiations with Kuwait, which also was said to be seeking about £500m worth of military aid.

The United States recently concluded a \$2,000m deal with Iran.

'Anything else would be much smaller,' one Pentagon source said.

The negotiations in Saudi Arabia are understood to include the sale of up to 19 old American warships, mostly destroyers and frigates.

Officials confirmed that the sales, if they develop, could reach more than \$1,000m.

The United States has said publicly there was a need to improve the defensive capabilities of the Gulf states following Britain's military withdrawal two years ago.

The sale of arms to the Gulf states has given rise to demands from Israel for still more weapons from the United States.

The daily paper 'Ma'arriv' said in an editorial that: 'Israel cannot prevent the growing courting of the oil-producing states by supplying them with unprecedented quantities of arms.'

'But Israel has the right to appeal for the United States not to alter the balance [of power] by its supply of arms to the oil states.'

In other words, the Zionists have no objection to arms being supplied to Saudi Arabia and the reactionary Gulf states so long as they can get their full share of the action as well.

SRI LANKA (Ceylon) is to appoint a Criminal Justice Commission to try 37 Tamil youths arrested some time ago on allegations of subversive activity.

They said the youths would face charges of the attempted murder of government politicians, attempts to destroy public property, including roads and railway bridges, and intimidation of government politicians and pro-government people in the predominantly Tamil-speaking northern and eastern provinces.

The sources alleged that the police had uncovered caches of arms and ammunition.

Guerrillas freed

SOME 500 political prisoners, among them left-wing urban guerrillas, were freed at the weekend under a sweeping pardon ordered by Peronist president Dr Hector Campora less than 12 hours after he took office as Argentina's President.

The pardon was issued as an estimated 50,000 demonstrators, who were among hundreds of thousands of Peronist sympathizers celebrating the end of the seven-year-old military regime, gathered outside the Villa Devoto jail in Buenos Aires to demand the prisoners' release.

Guards fired on demonstrators who stormed the prison on Saturday, killing two youths and wounding 20 others. The demonstration followed the release of 276 of the prisoners held at the jail, among them three people jailed for kidnapping and shooting Italian industrialist Oberdan Sallustro and two jailed in connection with the assassination of General Juan Carlos Sanchez.

THREATENED CLOSURE OF BARROW DOCKS

A six-point programme for keeping open Barrow docks has been put to local businessmen, the British Transport Docks Board, the town council and the government.

The docks, which the BTDB says it wants to close down at the end of the year, employ only 20 registered dockers.

But closure would have a serious economic and social effect on the area. And since there is no other employment for registered men within travelling distance, the dockers themselves may be forced out of the industry.

Protests have been made against the board's decision by the Transport and General Workers' Union, the district committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the Labour MP for Barrow, Albert Booth.

The six-point programme was approved at a town meeting called by the CSEU.

It calls for local businesses to reconsider their import-export policies with a view to increasing traffic through Barrow docks, for a speeding-up of current BTDB-Vickers negotiations and for Barrow Town Council to consider a rate subsidy.

The BTDB, it says, should postpone closure for 12 months, the Tory government should amalgamate all ports under the National Ports Council and, in view of the social effects, there should be a government subsidy.

No reprieve for the docks will be given, the British Transport Docks Board says, unless there is a dramatic development in trade by the time it reviews its closure decision in October.

But the Barrow dockers are not going to give up their livelihoods easily.

Martin Hogan, docks branch secretary for the T&GWU, says: 'None of us would be willing to leave the register under the ordinary severance pay scheme.'

It is thought that something like the special severance terms implemented from September until February, under the Jones-Aldington report, would be necessary.

This could give each man in the region of £4,000 and cost the National Dock Labour Board around £80,000.

Albert Booth MP is seeking discussions with the Department of the Environment, since he wants to take the matter out of its present dock board setting.

He has canvassed the support of the Tory MP for Morecambe and Lonsdale, Alfred Hall-Davis, and other local MPs.

Booth points out that the number of ships arriving at and departing from Barrow has not decreased.

He criticizes the way the BTDB have presented their accounts relating to the port.

The proposal for a rate subsidy, included in the six-point programme at the CSEU meeting, came from a Barrow Alderman, C. W. Ward.

Clearly, however, none of these reformist panaceas will in any way affect the board's closure decision.

Members of the board, including chairman Sir Humphrey Browne, who sat on the Jones-Aldington committee, have made no secret of their opposition to provisions of the Dock Labour Scheme.

On the eve of publication of the Jones-Aldington report last year, Browne spoke out against so-called irresponsible actions by registered dockers and called for control of labour in the board's ports to be given exclusively to the board.

BY ALEX MITCHELL

Astorism is a very special phenomena in British life. It deserves special consideration in examining what is published through its main mouthpiece, the 'Observer'.

It means, above all, enormous wealth. The Astors were a German immigrant family who went to the United States and made money. Lots of it.

It is said that you can stand in Times Square in the centre of New York and the property you see around you is all owned by the Astors.

A branch of the family became the 'English Astors' and they bought 'The Times' as mouthpiece for their 'intellectual' soundings. After they flogged 'the old thunderer' to Lord Thomson of Fleet ten years ago, they were left with one Sunday newspaper, the 'Observer'.

Apart from wealth, Astorism also spells a deep frugality. To the untrained this may seem a contradiction. And it is!

It can be observed in the demise of the late Lord Astor of Hever, head of the family. He died on a remote Mediterranean island because of the family's wish to avoid as much probate tax as possible. By spending his dying days away from England—which he loved dearly—he thus saved his multitudinous relatives who form the Astor Trust a great deal of money.



'Observer' editor, David Astor.

Another contradiction concerns the question of 'morality'. In public, in the columns of their newspaper, editor David Astor dispenses a regular diet of liberalism. There is scarcely an issue of the paper that doesn't have a half page dedicated to the works of Oxfam or Shelter or Christian Aid.

More recently this breast-beating has been refined by the hiring of Des Wilson, the all-purpose liberal who belts out a weekly column bleating the cause of the workless, the homeless, the misfits and the deprived. In these columns Mr Wilson has yet to raise a single question of politics

EPTU FINDS A 'BACKDOOR' AT THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

Electricians' union leaders were stopped four weeks ago from giving themselves a blank cheque on the Industrial Relations Act. Or so most delegates to the EPTU annual conference thought.

Conference delegates defeated by 291 votes to 205 an attempt by Frank Chapple, right-wing general secretary, to have all resolutions on the Act remitted to the leadership.

A resolution calling for a secret ballot on the Act in the

THE 'OBSERVER' AND WATERGATE



President Nixon with his 'outstandingly able' Dr Kissinger.

or to ask how these problems can be resolved under capitalism.

The private affairs of the Astor family are little known . . . except for two vivid incidents. I refer to the family's country home Cliveden in Buckinghamshire.

It was here that the Cliveden set sunbathed, played tennis and drank wine during the 1930s. The head of the clan at that time was Viscount Astor, a founder member of the British Empire Union, which was devoted to anti-communism. A historian of this period recalls that the Empire Union 'flirted with the British Union of Fascists', Sir Oswald Mosley's extreme right-wing party.

To these idyllic country surroundings the right-wing elite of the British ruling class would gather. On one occasion the distinguished guest was none other than Count Von Ribbentrop.

In 1963 Cliveden again came into the headlines. This time it was as a result of the infamous activities of one of Her Majesty's ministers, a certain Mr John Profumo. It was during a weekend at Cliveden as guest of Lord 'Bill' Astor that he had gone swimming with an 18-year-old Christine Keeler. She was a 'hostess' who moved in these Tory circles.

The publicly-known incidents at Cliveden are in direct contradiction to Astorism's liberal-

ism published every week in its Press.

This expressed itself in the most glaring way when the 'Observer' came to pontificate on the Watergate scandal which threatens to discredit Nixon out of office.

In a turgid litany the editorial moralizes about the sins of the accused: 'The stain in the White House is creeping nearer to the President.'

It really looked as if Astorism was at last going to finish a job—it was going to demand that Nixon, the twister, the man behind the bugging of Democratic Party headquarters, the man in the filthiest presidential race in years, was about to get his come-uppance from the liberals.

Not so. The editorial went on: 'The only possible choice is between keeping as President a somewhat discredited [sic] Nixon or having an inexperienced and clumsier Agnew. In considering whether or not to press for Mr Nixon's departure from office, the American public, his own party and his Democratic opponents face a genuinely difficult question.'

In world affairs Mr Nixon, with the help of the outstandingly able Dr Kissinger, has set in train remarkable developments . . . It must be admitted that the Nixon-Kissinger team has been more skilful and successful in international affairs than any recent

predecessors. It is impossible to believe that the less experienced and less talented Spiro Agnew could hope to continue their success if he became President.'

But the penultimate conclusion on Watergate shows the real face of Astorism: 'It is a harsh fact that there is no alternative for America' but to string along with Nixon.

The meaning is clear: the crook you know, is better than the crook you don't know.

This is the face of liberalism: when it comes to the position of the world's No 1 imperialist being caught red-handed in a massive scandal, their moral crusade disappears out of the window and they shift with astonishing speed to cover up for capitalism and its leaders. This is what Astorism means.



Profumo, quest at Cliveden.

union, and on the executive to work to improve its worst aspects, was defeated by 260 votes to 227.

Another motion, instructing the executive to urge the TUC to mobilize the whole trade union movement in defence of unions threatened under the Act, was carried by 268 votes to 235.

Against this background, union members may have been surprised to read last week of an EPTU national officer, Jack Britz, actually appearing in the National Industrial Relations Court to argue a case under the Act.

The case in question, involving a challenge to existing bargaining arrangements at Clark Smith Manufacturing, in Warrington, Lancashire, was brought by EPTU member Alan Frost.

Frost wanted the issue referred to the Commission on Industrial Relations. And he brought Britz along to argue his application that the NIRC

make such a reference.

Britz's explanation of his presence and his role was that he was a friend of the applicant.

But Sir Hugh Griffiths, chairman of the NIRC tribunal which heard the application, thought otherwise.

In dismissing the application, he told Britz, who is national recruitment officer of the EPTU, that if his union was registered 'you would not have to go through all this charade'.

A registered union could apply direct to the court for a CIR reference, he pointed out.

The 'Financial Times' ran the story last Tuesday, saying: 'Backdoor' use of the Industrial Relations Act by members of unregistered trade unions was highlighted yesterday in the National Industrial Relations Court in a case involving a member of the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union.'

The question EPTU mem-



EPTU chief, Chapple—no mandate to go to Court.

bers will be asking is, if this is a correct assessment of the reason Britz was in court last Monday, how does it square with the decisions of the union conference a month earlier?

TRANSFORMING THE SOC INTO A REVOLUTIONARY

THE DISCUSSION GOES ON

'The need for international working class revolution'

A Venezuelan who has joined the Socialist Labour League in Britain says that in his home country, which is dominated by the American oil monopolies, many young people have heard about the Trotskyist movement and read the works of Leon Trotsky as well as the other great Marxists.

But developing the practice of building a revolutionary movement in the traditions of Lenin and Trotsky is difficult. They are cut off from the world Trotskyist movement by imperialism. The Venezuelan's work with the League, therefore, has been decisive. It has shown him how the fight for a revolutionary party can be launched and has deepened his own understanding of the capitalist crisis and the historic tasks of the working class all over the world.

◀ We all had political experience in Venezuela in 1968-1969 when the student movement was encouraged by the struggle of the Vietnamese workers and the workers in France who rose up in May 1968 to make demonstrations and engage in political activity.

There was also the understanding that for the advance of humanity the capitalist system had to be banished from all over the world.

This affected us directly in Venezuela, which is a semi-colonial country, dominated by US oil interests.

But we had already rejected the concept of a bourgeois nationalist revolution, which simply transferred the power from the US capitalist to Venezuelan capitalist. We realized that the revolution had also to be a socialist one.

The events in Vietnam and the events in France helped us to put this in an international context—seeing the Venezuelan revolution as part of the international struggle against capitalism. We realized, for example, that it was not possible to achieve social liberation in an underdeveloped country like Venezuela outside the context of the international revolution.

In Britain I came into connection with the League. This has been a great experience. It helped me to understand the contradictions in an advanced industrialized nation and more clearly see the practice of the revolutionary movement among the working class.

In Venezuela this was difficult to see because we were dominated by US imperialism. This tended to cut you off from the working-class struggles elsewhere.

The depth of the economic crisis is now dictating the sharpness of the conflict, and through the practice of the League one realized the true nature of this crisis. You see the depth of the crisis, how it



Venezuela in 1968, a student is arrested by the police. Above: Workers and students on the streets of Paris in May 1968. 'We realized that the revolution (in Venezuela) had also to be a socialist one. The events in Vietnam and France (May 1968) helped us to put this in an international context.'

is expressed within both classes and which way it is going. This interaction we did not have in Venezuela.

Every day it is clear that the ruling class has only one choice—to attack the working class and the things they have struggled for over centuries. The issue is even more serious than this. It is clear that only two choices face the worker. They either realize the necessity of overthrowing capitalism and replacing it with socialism—and they will need a revolutionary leadership to do this—or there will be a further degeneration of capitalism into fascism and war.

Coming from South America this is less hard to realize than perhaps in Britain.

When I left Venezuela there was not really a Trotskyist

movement. There were elements there who had read Trotsky and agreed with his analysis of the international character of the socialist revolution.

But we did not understand the role of the Fourth International throughout the world. Where did we fit in this, we used to ask. We were facing the problem of the theory of Trotskyism and the practice of Trotskyism and the building of the Fourth International.

In Britain I found that there were other groups who talked about Trotskyism as well as the SLL—the International Marxist Group and the International Socialists, for example.

But they did not have a clear analysis. They had ideas of spontaneity, structural defects of capitalism etc.—

nothing was clear, they seemed to have no clear direction. It was rather like Venezuela.

The SLL was and is absolutely different. This movement has carried through a consistent analysis. It has based itself on the insoluble nature of the capitalist crisis and the belief—one should say understanding—that only the working class has the power to transform history and society.

I had the confidence that this was the movement that could transform the situation and build a revolutionary party among British workers. It meant what it said.

The SLL said we are going to get rid of capitalism—for this we need a practice and we have to struggle concretely for a practice. This is the correct way for Marxists to proceed.

Others say we will see what will happen at this demonstration and that demonstration, see if some new group or section comes out of the struggle that will give us some hope of challenging capitalism, students and so on. These are blind people groping. I didn't think much of it at all.

I have seen in Britain that the working class are the motor of revolution, despite their conservatism and often hostile attitude to political thought and action.

We have seen the ruling class respond very sharply because of the crisis and the growing militancy among the working class. Really the Tory government has been—as the SLL and the document for the Party says—one long preparation for fascism. The ruling class from this experience of struggle have begun to realize they need dictatorship to deal with the workers of this country.

Other examples of this are the repressions in Ireland, the police secret activities and the show trials like the 'Angry Brigade' episode.

All this has great importance for the left in Venezuela. First the struggle of the revolutionary forces anywhere in the world is an expression of the economic and political crisis of the capitalist system. Therefore the struggle in Venezuela is a part of the struggle British workers face in this country.

Secondly I do not think it is possible for the Latin American countries to establish socialism and build a workers' state outside the context of the international revolution.

I think those who talk about struggle in the third world as an exclusive thing are completely wrong. This is an expression of weakness in the face of the capitalist class. It is nonsense to suggest that the working class do not have the strength in the main industrial countries to overthrow capitalism. They lack the leadership not the strength.

This, of course, is not to say that you ignore the revolution in the third world. This is vital. Revolutionary parties to lead the working class must be built all over continents like Latin America. The struggle is a dialectical unity, there is no separation between the revolutionary forces in the third world and the working class in the main capitalist countries.

Here I have seen what the Fourth International really means. It bases itself on the historical need of the international working class to lead the revolution to transform society and save humanity. The only future at all lies in building this movement. ▶

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE TORY PARTY

'The Tories are taking away all these rights to stave off their own crisis'

Robin Campbell (29) is a London architect:

☞ The League is the only party in Britain equipped to deal with the international crisis in Marxist terms.

Over the last few days we've seen the dollar fall heavily and the price of gold go up to \$110 an ounce. In terms of the time it took the price of gold to rise from \$35 an ounce, a rise of 10 per cent in three days is enormous.

What we're seeing is the very swift collapse of the entire capitalist system.

Capitalism's total inability to solve its crisis is throwing more and more liberals and professionals, like architects and engineers, into the hysterical and profoundly dangerous alleyways of doom.

'Architecture and Design' this month proposes a city based on spiritual life subsidized by America and Europe.

These mystical mediators and individuals believe they have the answer, but their inability to understand the true nature of the world crisis is hastening the collapse of the capitalist world.

Liberals have been shocked at the demolition of Bath, but so great is the crisis, the engineers of capitalism are not only destroying their own cities but their own knowledge.

The League is the only political party with the capability to bring down this Tory government through the mobiliza-



Victor Feather, TUC chief.

tion of the working class and establish a Marxist state.

The Labour Party hasn't got the capacity because it is a capitalist party. The roots from which the TUC and the Labour Party spring have now been severed by the leadership who, like the Tories, are resorting to anti-democratic measures to stave off the crisis.

I say anti-democratic because the TUC leaders have been democratically elected by the rank and file, supposedly in order to give leadership to the working class, yet we see



A scene from the Pageant of Working Class History. 'It is amazing when you realize that men like Jobling died for the miners' union in Jarrow and now men like Feather are in charge.'

them having talks with the Tories over glasses of champagne.

It's only in this situation that the question of leadership becomes vital. All the basic rights of the working class are threatened, everything that's ever been won by the working class. Even the right to a living wage and the right to work.

The Tories are taking away all these rights to try to stave off their own crisis.

I've been through all the local environment groups and radical groups and it was through their complete misdirection and localized policies that I came to the League.

It is because these groups' analysis of dialectical materialism is false that they cannot hope to cope with the situation so they resort to pure militancy.

It was through my involvement with militant environmental groups that the question of an understanding of politics and economics was raised.

I think the time factor involved in transforming the League into a party is critical.

The party must be built in order to expose the bankruptcy and corruption of the existing leadership. A mass Marxist movement must be built which understands the economic decline of the whole capitalist system.

Workers Press is vital. It is the living day-to-day organ of objective analysis—the bankruptcy of leadership, the falling dollar and the need for a new leadership.

The Belle Vue conference in Manchester is also vital and all local branches should build up

trade union and tenants' association backing for the conference.

One doesn't really understand the difficulty of building the revolutionary party until you start working in practice, selling the Workers Press and getting new subscriptions. It's in this process that everything that Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky fought for is expressed.

The League's grasp of history is very important. That understanding of history is expressed in practice to me now.

The working class now is represented basically by the TUC and the Labour Party. The big struggle is going to be to break them from that. That's why the election of a Labour government pledged to socialist policies is going to expose them. ☞

'What made me grasp things were really changing was Phase One and Phase Two'

Alan Cox is a Coventry tool-room worker. He is relatively highly paid by British standards, but the Tory attack on trade union rights and the experience of the SLL's March 11 Pageant of Workers' History—which showed how those rights were won—has drawn him towards the revolutionary movement.

☞ I am not badly off compared with other people. I have a good job and I suppose I get a good wage. But what made me grasp things were really changing was Phase One and Phase Two. This showed clearly that the Tories were out to change these conditions.

The Pageant clinched it. This showed how the working class had to struggle for these rights.

Really I would rather be a sympathizer, from the outside looking in as it were. But once you see these things, you have to do something about it.

It often comes up at work because you talk about the situation to your mates. They say: 'Well what are you doing about it then?' This puts you on the spot. You have to have an answer.

I'm only starting really and I don't understand socialism fully at present. For example, I'm reading 'Anti-Duhring' by Engels at the moment, but I find it very heavy going.

I think we must find a way of teaching socialism simply. We should say to workers: 'This is what we would do if we were in' and have a proper programme to explain it. This I know might be a bit shallow, but it's the only way that I think we will put ourselves forward.

I think one of the biggest aims must be to remove the trade union leadership—especially the 'lefts', who are even worse because they use words to cover up all the time. It is amazing when you realize that men like Jobling died for the miners' union in Jarrow and now men like Feather are in charge.

The leadership is rotten both in the unions and the Labour Party.

Our party is going to be a third party and it will not confine itself to taking over through elections—you can't get rid of this system just through parliament.

But it is a hard struggle. You go to the Pageant and see 10,000 people. You think, this is a really big movement and then you get back to your area like Coventry and you realize how small the forces are. You realize the struggle depends on you. You have to go out and do it.

Without a doubt if you are making this decision, the SLL is the only one to join. ☞ But it's a hard decision. ☞

ULSTER'S GUNPOINT POLL

By a special correspondent
Ulster's first election battle since the troubles broke out in 1968 will reach a climax in two days. Voters will elect councillors for Northern Ireland's re-vamped local councils.

But even the most strenuous efforts by the Tory administration, led by William Whitelaw, and the parties in the electoral race, have been unable to disguise the true nature of this farce.

While the Communist Party, the Social Democratic Labour Party and others say—or at least imply—the election marks a softening of Tory attitudes, the army machine in Ulster grinds on and on.

The Diplock Commission provides the basis for army terror by incorporating some of the most hated aspects of the Special Powers Act into the Ulster constitution.

Trial by jury has been abolished and the tribunals which 'judge' so-called terrorists are little superior to the courts of Adolf Hitler, used to

liquidate opposition to fascism.

In the tin shacks inside the Long Kesh concentration camp the Diplock men go to work. The accused is assumed guilty in firearms cases. Evidence by unnamed and unseen informers is acceptable as a basis for conviction and often the victim is led out of court with his counsel while members of the notorious Special Branch or army intelligence give evidence.

And this only happens when men get the benefit of 'trial'. Many are still locked-up without having been charged.

The backdrop for the election is in fact military rule. The polls are essentially the icing on Whitelaw's crafty plan to formalize dictatorship of the most brutal kind all over the north and every faction of the Labour and Republican movement, bar the Provisional IRA and the Trotskyist movement, have scurried with indecent haste to contest.

Predictably the most devious of all the political tendencies has been the Communist Party in the north. Though small in number, the Ulster Stalinists have an important ideological impact on the reformist morass

around the SDLP and the Official Republican movement.

After expressing token opposition to the White Paper and the election, the Stalinists wormed their way towards Whitelaw and now finally and openly proclaim the possibility of 'democratizing' Tory Ulster.

The Stalinists began in fine form by declaring the two-stage election—the poll for the Assembly will take place in June—as an attempt to 'smother the voice of the working class by the creation of a centre'.

They added that a demand should be that no one should be imprisoned without trial—conceding the right of the Tory government to arrest Republicans fighting British imperialism.

The suggestion that the main aim of the election was to create a centre, of course, was the cue for the Stalinists. The task, they argued, was to make sure the 'progressive forces' challenged this Tory plot by standing candidates.

In fact power in Ulster is vested with Westminster and the Six Counties are managed by the British army and a repressive judiciary. Elections,

centres, right or left, make little difference to this fact. Their only purpose is to lend an air of respectability to Whitelaw's rule.

A little later the Stalinists warmed to the campaign. The extraordinary nature and circumstances of the election were now conveniently forgotten—the issue now was 'grass roots democracy'. The May 5 issue of their weekly paper, 'Unity', commented:

... the danger now is that many bodies, such as the Housing Executive, are being so far removed from the people that democracy is in danger at this level of public life despite assurances from the Whitelaw office that a second tier Housing Council will operate.

... one can imagine how difficult it will be to protest about injustices such as rents and fares to a local council which will be in a position to pass the buck to some resident authority miles removed from the people.

'Unity' urged people to vote for 'progressive candidates' and defend democracy.

One must add that this kind of statement—an abysmal capitulation to capitalist rule in the most ideal and peaceful circumstances—is made in a state under military rule where elections are the merest formality.

The Stalinist arguments have clearly had an impact on Official Republican circles. The Republican Clubs—sympathetic to the Official IRA—have responded to the decision on Whitelaw banning their activities by standing candidates in the main Catholic areas.

Their tortured explanation for this implicit recognition of the Tory White Paper has thrown many of the more principled elements in the Officials into confusion and near paralysis.

The Republican Clubs boldly state that Whitelaw's aim is to create dictatorship in the north.

'Therefore,' they ask, 'why contest?' They explained in the May edition of 'The United Irishman':

'In the main the decision was arrived at because the majority believe that here was an opportunity to present the Republican programme to the people, failure to do so was the very gain the British government wanted. Politics was to be the preserve of the middle class [shades of "Unity"] and if Republicans "abstained" Westminster and their toadies would have the field to themselves.

'Republican participation had even more significance for the decision once arrived at was qualified by certain conditions vital for the continuation of the civil disobedience campaign. No seats were to be taken as long as internment or detention and Special Powers continued in any form.'

The Republican Clubs want to establish some hopeless half-way house between the people of the Catholic areas and the council chamber. They will not take their seats, they say, but act as people's representatives in the areas.

There must also be considerable doubt over their boast that the election affords only the opportunity for them to present their programme.

Surely this can be done in the course of normal struggle. Under the umbrella of this stage-managed poll Republican participation only lends credence to Whitelaw's boast that 'democracy' is coming back to Ulster.

The Republican Clubs are further exposed when their programme for the election is examined. Demands are confined to local issues (apart from the nationalization of the building industry) and their candidates for Andersonstown talk very much like typical left-reformists.

One might ask how this behaviour is supposed to school the working class in the Marxist politics the Officials say they uphold.

Provisional IRA and Sinn Fein still reject elections. But they have still to make up their minds on whether to contest for Administrative Assembly positions in June.

A leading Provisional Sinn Fein officer, however, revealed that feeling in the movement was against standing candidates.

'Whitelaw might make a noose for us in the form of some concession that allows us to stand. But we will not put our necks in. At least I am completely against standing. I would resign from the movement over this issue.'

But the Provisionals' stand is a shaky one. Recently they addressed Whitelaw in these terms:

'If the British government were serious in securing a political solution then it would remove all restrictions forthwith on the Sinn Fein political organization.'

What does this mean—that the Provisional movement recognizes Tory rule in Ulster? If not, why ask Whitelaw for concessions?

In fact the Provisional movement has serious internal political difficulties. The army council still swears by the military offensive. But the 'politicals' want a new Provisional programme with a stronger socialist flavour. At present the leading Provisional Sinn Fein officers are touring the north attempting to set up a strong political network in the Six Counties.

Their views, however, lapse into rank opportunism. Many hope for strong local movements, led by Provisionals, on issues like rents, housing, amenities etc.

This sounds all very tame and—given the political and economic crisis in Ulster—quite Utopian. The greater dream of Irish unity is relegated to a more distant future by the more 'realistic' members of Provisional Sinn Fein.

The elections and the manoeuvres of the Tory government, therefore have proved the political bankruptcy of the Ulster Republican movement.

The result of the election is scarcely important.

Experts predict a big vote for the centre. This will suit Whitelaw. Movements like the Alliance party, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, will lend his dictatorship an air of moderation. But his greatest allies are the Stalinist and the Republican leaders who have failed to challenge this Tory manoeuvre.

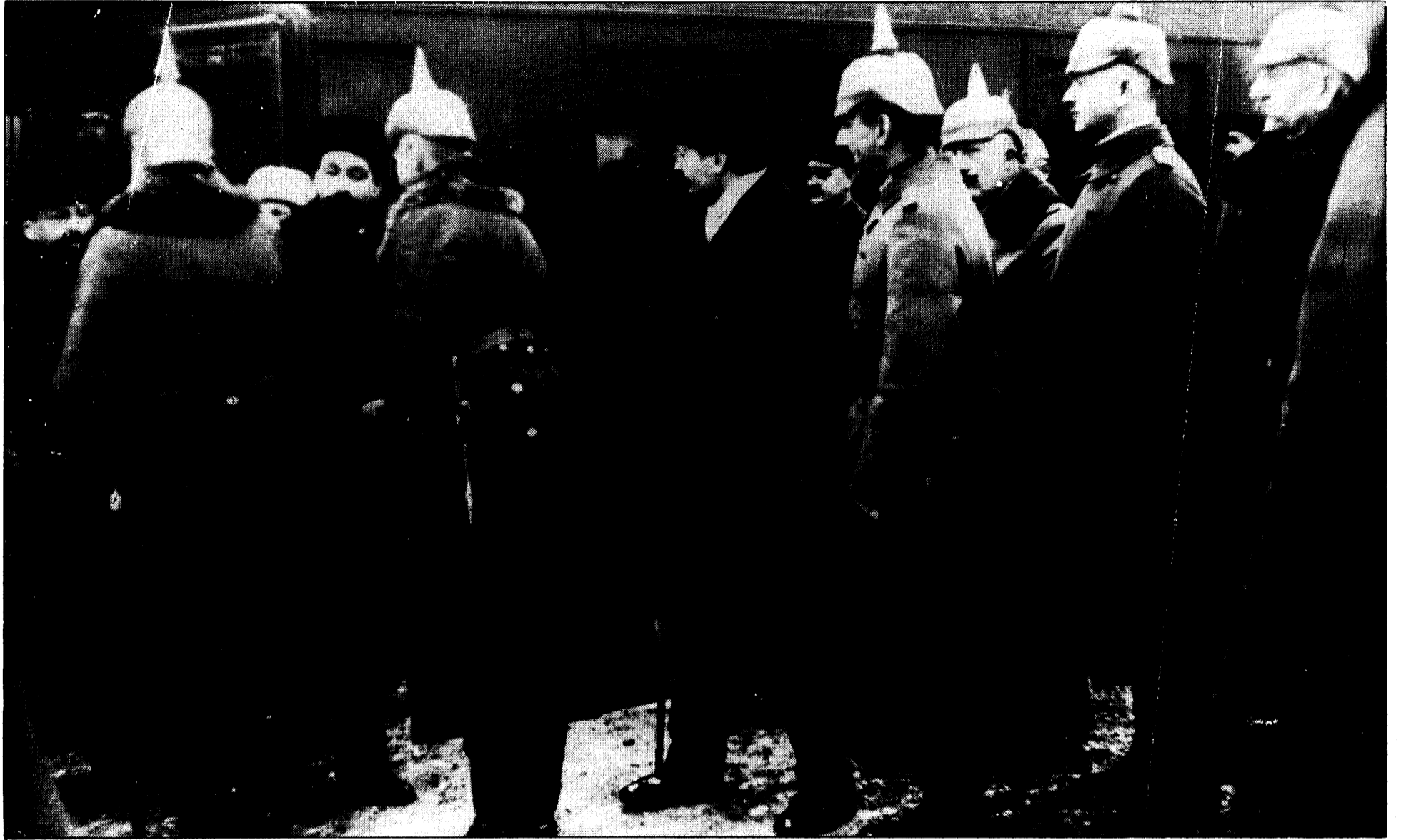


Left to right: Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)-men Ivan Cooper, Paddy Devlin and John Hume. They will lend Whitelaw's (above) dictatorship an air of moderation.



Brian Faulkner, Ulster premier before the Tories imposed direct rule last year. Above: William Craig (left), leader of the extreme right-wing Vanguard Party, pictured at Enniskillen.

TROTSKYISM AND STALINISM



Since May-June 1968, the Soviet Stalinists have been haunted by the spectre of revolution in western Europe and the growth of Trotskyism in the advanced countries in the west. Fearful of losing their parasitic privileges at home and their control of the labour movement abroad, the Soviet bureaucracy has begun a campaign to once again discredit and distort the principles and history of Trotsky's struggle for the regeneration of the USSR and the world-wide revolution of the working class. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1972 published 'Against Trotskyism', a compendium of documents, articles, extracts, speeches and resolutions aimed at discrediting Trotskyism and distorting completely the truth about the relations between Lenin and Trotsky. In this series of articles MICHAEL BANDA replies to this book.

PART SEVEN

All contemporary accounts link together the names of Lenin and Trotsky as the principal leaders of the workers' state. It was under Stalin that history was rewritten and even photographs doctored to erase Trotsky from the record and retrospectively 'justify' the ideology of bureaucracy.

The Brest-Litovsk controversy within the Bolshevik Party is no exception to this Stalinist rule.

The book 'Against Trotskyism' misrepresents and falsifies the attitude of Trotsky only in order to conceal the essential unity of perspective and method which enabled Trotsky and Lenin to stand together against the petty-bourgeois opposition in the final and decisive phase of the Brest-Litovsk crisis.

The first phase of the Brest-Litovsk drama lasted from December 2, when the provisional armistice was signed between the Bolsheviks and the Central Powers, to the beginning of January 1918, when the Germans uncovered their brutal terms for an imperialist 'peace'.

During this period Lenin was in full agreement with the stalling tactics of the Bolshevik delegation because he, together with Trotsky, hoped for the outbreak of a German revolution.

On January 5 the talks became deadlocked and the Bolsheviks were faced with two alternatives: prosecute a suicidal war or agree to outrageous peace terms. The German revolution was still maturing, but had not materialized.

This created a division of opinion within the Bolsheviks and at the January 8 and January 11 meetings of leading Bolsheviks, the leadership split three ways. Lenin was for an immediate peace and a breathing space until the German revolution materialized and

the peasants received the land in Russia.

Trotsky was for a position of 'neither peace nor war' which, he hoped, would provoke a breakdown in the negotiations and enable the Bolsheviks to blame the Germans for any subsequent peace treaty.

Bukharin and others were implacably opposed to peace and for a 'revolutionary war'.

Trotsky's attitude was influenced and mitigated by the fact that in January 1918 Germany was in the throes of a huge strike wave and soviets appeared for the first time in Vienna and Berlin. The revolution, however, was still 11 months away.

Lenin's defeat at this session did not embitter him against Trotsky. On the contrary, Lenin realized that, given the situation created by the German demands, the only way to defeat the 'immediate war' faction was to support or at least not obstruct Trotsky's formula.

At the January 11 CC, Lenin modified his position to 'drag out the signing of the peace in every way'. This was carried by 12 votes to one. Thus on January 12 the joint session of the Central Committee of the Bolsheviks and Left Social-Revolutionaries resolved, by a majority of votes, to propose Trotsky's formula to the Congress of Soviets.

Although the authors of 'Against Trotskyism' fail to mention it, the minutes of the succeeding Central Committee reveal that even Stalin had to defend Trotsky's formula (after the event, of course):

'Session of February 1 [January 19] 1918; Comrade Stalin:

... The way out of this difficult situation was provided by the middle point of view—the position of Trotsky.' ('Stalin' by Leon Trotsky, Panther History, Volume II, p. 22.)

The next stage of the Brest-Litovsk crisis lasted from January 18 to February 18 when the Germans and Austrians, exasperated by a month of talks, launched their offensive against Russia.

At the Central Committee meeting on January 17, Lenin proposed the immediate signing of the treaty regardless of material and territorial sacrifice. He was voted down—but by only one vote.

On January 18 the Central Committee met again. At the first session Lenin was once again voted down by one vote, but at the second session of the Central Committee meeting Trotsky—convinced equally by Lenin's realism and by the German entry into the Ukraine—rallied to Lenin's side and with his single vote gave Lenin the necessary majority to begin negotiations for peace. This concluded the dispute.

Trotsky's differences with Lenin were legitimate political differences arising out of different and conflicting estimations of the German events, which were based sometimes on incomplete and fragmentary information. This was what Brest-Litovsk proved in a very dramatic fashion.

These differences with Lenin, however, have been magnified beyond all proportion by Stalin's henchmen. Here is what they say in 'Against Trotskyism':

'Documents show that on the question of the Brest Peace

Trotsky and the Soviet delegation arriving for the Brest-Litovsk talks. In the early stages of the crisis even Stalin had to defend Trotsky's formula. The later differences between Trotsky and Lenin were shown to be legitimate political ones arising out of the different and conflicting estimation of the German events.

Treaty, Trotsky maintained an anti-Leninist stand, criminally exposing the newly emerged Soviet Republic to mortal danger.

'As head of the Soviet delegation to the peace talks, he ignored the instructions of the party Central Committee and the Soviet government.

'At a crucial moment of the talks he declared that the Soviet government was unilaterally withdrawing from the war, announced that the Russian Army was being demobilized, and left Brest-Litovsk.

'This gave the German Command the pretext it desired for ending the armistice. "We can only be saved in the true sense of the word, by a European revolution," he said. (Extraordinary Seventh Congress of the RCP(b), verbatim report, Russ. ed. Moscow, 1962, p. 65.)

'The German army mounted an offensive and occupied considerable territory. As a result much harsher peace terms were put forward by the German government.

'On account of Trotsky's adventurism, Lenin wrote, Soviet Russia signed "a much more humiliating peace, and the blame for this rests upon those who refused to accept the former peace"' ('Against Trotskyism' p. 13.)

On the times! Oh the morals!
CONTINUED TOMORROW



Left: The German Imperial Navy mutinied in October and by November 4, Kiel was in the hands of revolutionary sailors and dockworkers. Demonstrations such as this (left) took place on the quayside. Inset: Max Levien who helped to found the Munich branch of the Spartacus League.

Eisner became provisional head of the Bavarian Republic and a provisional workers', soldiers' and peasants' council was set up.

Immediately the provisional government and the workers' councils constituted the elements of dual power, with Eisner seeking to balance between the two.

While making 'left' speeches to the councils, his first act was to welcome into the government the far right Social Democrat Erhard Auer. (Auer was later to send flowers and best wishes to Eisner's assassin.)

Then Eisner handed over a majority of the cabinet places to the Social Democrats. They were given the key ministries of justice, finance, military affairs and education. The Independents took only three places and gave the remaining one to a non-party man.

This was matched by a retreat on politics. Although redistribution of the land had been prominent in every one of Eisner's pre-revolution speeches, once he was in power he took no steps towards it. He also explicitly ruled out the nationalization of industry.

He gave way to the pressure of the right to replace the councils with a constitutional assembly.

But the real left was also growing. In December, a Munich branch of the Spartacus League was set up, led by Max Levien, later to be founder of the Bavarian Communist Party.

There were also calls for the formation of a Bavarian Red Army, but when a group of its advocates burst into Auer's house and forced him to resign from the government, Eisner hastened to his rescue and reinstated him.

And when workers took over the right-wing Press, Eisner again intervened and supervised its return to its 'rightful' owners.

He also rejected demands to take action against the anti-Semitic Thule Society and the elitist Royal Life Guards who remained under the command of the reactionary Colonel Ritter von Epp.

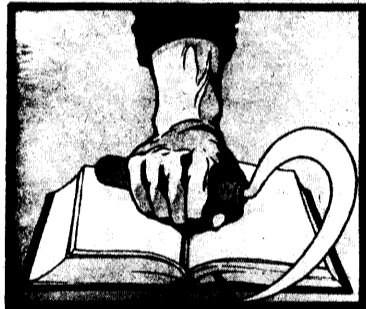
When workers produced evidence of Auer's involvement in a plot to arm extreme right-wing forces, Eisner again saved him.

Auer, meanwhile, spent Christmas of 1918 in the Turken barracks of the Life Guards, clinking glasses and drinking toasts with Colonel Ritter von Epp and one Count Arco von Valley. Arco von Valley was to be Eisner's assassin.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

THE MURDER OF A REVOLUTION

BOOK REVIEW



'Red Rising in Bavaria'. By Richard Grunberger. Arthur Barker Ltd. £2.75. 164 pages.

Lenin and the Bolsheviks based their hopes for the development of the workers' state in Russia on the spread of revolution to the west. They saw the Russian Revolution as the first step in the world revolution.

In Germany, Austria, Bavaria and Hungary the workers rose to take the power. Their revolutions were betrayed by their Social Democratic leaders. Then, as now, Social Democrats came to the rescue of capitalism in its extremity.

Richard Grunberger's valuable book shows precisely how this was done in Bavaria. Here events closely mirrored those in the main German Empire. Just as the Social Democrats Ebert and Sheidemann murdered the German revolution, so Eisner and Hoffman betrayed the workers of Bavaria.

When, in April 1917, the anti-war faction of the German Social Democratic party broke away to become the Independent Social Democrats (USPD), a similar split followed in Bavaria.

When in 1916, first Karl Liebknecht and then Rosa Luxemburg were jailed for opposing the war, Kurt Eisner was arrested in Bavaria.

And, also like Liebknecht

and Luxemburg, Eisner—the leader of the Bavarian Independents—was murdered, by an aristocratic army officer.

But, unlike Karl and Rosa, Eisner was no communist. In 1905 he had opposed strikes in Bavaria in support of the Russian Revolution. And in 1917 he publicly declared himself with Kerensky against Lenin.

He was, however, swept to power by events which he could not control. During World War 1, 750,000 people in the German Empire literally starved to death. In January 1918, 100,000 workers in Germany and Bavaria struck work against food shortages and against delays in signing a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

After these strikes, which were led by the 'revolutionary shop stewards', thousands of ringleaders were drafted into the army—though the High Command took care to send them all to the western and not the Russian front.

of many thousands of cattle. Domestic needs will have to be met by imports at tip-top prices.

The imports of cattle products will more than offset any benefit to the balance of payments from higher oil prices. The domestic economy faces collapse and the masses of the people go hungry while its riches are pumped out to the benefit of the oil monopolists.

Leaks

How top secret can you get? In the old days if a document in the White House was top secret, it was stamped 'Top Secret'. But when it was found that this security clearance wasn't powerful enough, newer ones were invented.

There are now no fewer than 45 different security classifications above 'Top Secret'. And still the stuff leaks out!

Mitsubishi

If you can't go through the front door, climb over the back fence. That appears to be the motto of the big business circles in Japan as they attempt to get into the Common Market countries.

For some time, Japan's plans to get into the EEC markets have been rebuffed. The synthetic fibre manufacturers have been repeatedly refused permission to make capital investments in France, West Germany and Italy.

Now they have gone to Portugal. Mitsubishi Rayon Company and the parent company, Mitsubishi Corporation, have gone into 40-60 partnership with Companhia Uniao Fabril of Libson. The fibre-making plant will initially produce 12,500 tons a year, but this will soar to 21,000 tons in the near future.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

Hungry masses

Oil is still gushing from Venezuelan wells and adding to the profits of the petroleum companies. Production will rise this year—and so will the price at which it will be sold.

Most of the benefit of the higher world prices will go to the foreign-owned companies. But while they are doing extremely well out of Venezuela's wasting asset, the rest of the economy is in the grip of crisis.

There is a shortage of meat and milk. This is blamed on parched pastures which resulted in the death or slaughter

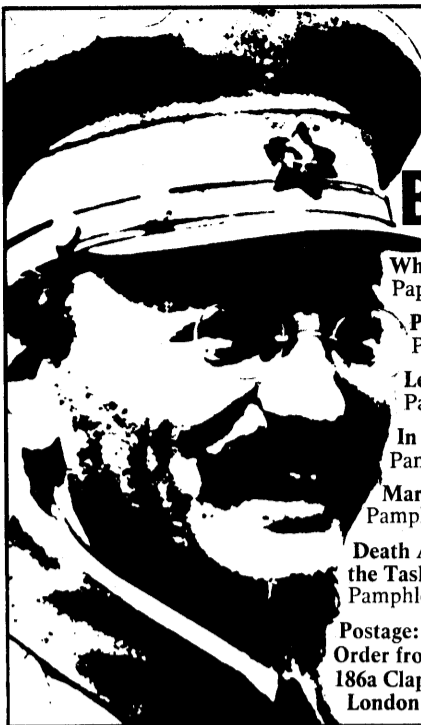
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LANCS LEYLAND WORKERS REPLY TO ATTACK WITH LIMITED STRIKES

Key workers at the Lancashire bus and truck factories of British-Leyland begin a series of token stoppages this week over tough new company pay proposals.

The proposals are Leyland Motors' reply to a claim from shop stewards for an increase of £2.49 across the board.

But workers say they are far more stringent than a previous proposed agreement for a new pay structure. The belief is gaining ground that the retreats of the Ford workers' and miners' leaders, among others, has toughened the company's stance.

After lengthy negotiations on new pay structure, during which Leyland attempted to undermine the piecework system at present existing in the five factories, the unions and the company recorded failure to agree.

The stewards then submitted their £2.49 claim, which they said was within the Tory pay norm of £1 plus 4 per cent. Failure to agree was again recorded, however, when the company's new proposals were brought forward.

These called for a 12-month freeze on earnings levels, with no drop in effort and intensive work-study for a new agreement to be introduced in May next year.

Leyland's obvious aim in these proposals is a fully-fledged Measured-Day Work set-up, such as that existing in most of its big car factories.

But since a six-week strike in the summer of 1969 the 8,500 Leyland Motors workers have won some considerable improvements in their then relatively poor wages and conditions. And they are determined not to give these up.

Leyland's proposals say that the company is operating in an increasingly competitive environment and that in order to attract the investment needed for future expansion 'a more stable industrial relations situation needs to be introduced'.

This calls, according to a document issued to union officials on May 11, for 'an extensive programme of reform in, for example, production control, financial control, systems and other management functions'.

Says the document: 'A major part of this programme of reform must be the shop-floor payment system, which needs to be brought up-to-date with the requirements of the business so that peaceful and constructive industrial relations can be maintained.'

It is here that the proposal for an earnings freeze comes in.

All 40-hour earnings levels, the company says, would be frozen at the personal average level over the previous 13 weeks prior to implementation of any agreement. These levels would remain constant 'for all attendance hours worked for a period of 12 months'.

The proposal for no drop in effort would be strictly enforced, the document makes clear.

'Employees', it says, 'will be required to continue giving a fair day's work at the same level of effort as applied before the freeze and any drop in efficiency will be investigated so that appropriate action can be taken.'

Had this been agreed by the unions, workers would themselves have been committed to co-operating in such an investigation.

Work-study activity towards the May 1974 agreement, the document says, would include use of synthetics, activity sampling, rating, method-study and other techniques familiar to workers who have found themselves out of a job through speed-up.

Following the failure to agree on these proposals, union officials made a peace move in a bid to break the deadlock with the company.

In return for a pay increase to be negotiated, they offered to guarantee that union members would sustain and improve their existing production efforts.

New piecework times would

be mutually agreed, they said, the factory average would be paid according to present agreement and no reviews of piecework times would be asked for except in areas of low achievement or low opportunity.

Aside from this all section claims would stand still for 12 months or the duration of Phase Two of the pay laws. No new management techniques would be introduced during this period either.

This was totally rejected by the management.

On Friday, May 18, a mass meeting overwhelmingly endorsed a recommendation from the joint shop stewards' committee to reject the management proposals.

Also endorsed was a recommendation of 'no co-operation' with the firm, commencing from Wednesday, May 30.

This will take the form of token stoppages in sections important to the day-to-day running of the company. Some work will also be blacked.

A levy of 25p will be placed on all union members in order to support those on strike.

Len Brindle, the factory's convenor, says that overtime will continue to be worked 'as a barometer of which section should be pulled out first'.

The work's committee did not feel, he said, that all 8,500 workers were prepared to undertake prolonged, all-out stoppage.

The danger of the form of action which has been adopted, however, is that management may lock out strikers, suspend the working-rule agreement and allow workers to clock on only if they accept the company's terms.

Even if this does not happen, a long-drawn-out series of skirmishes could sow confusion in the factories and dissipate feeling for a firm stand against Leyland's attack on rights.

The fight for an understanding of the situation of real crisis which drives Leyland forward against its Lancashire workers is now crucial.

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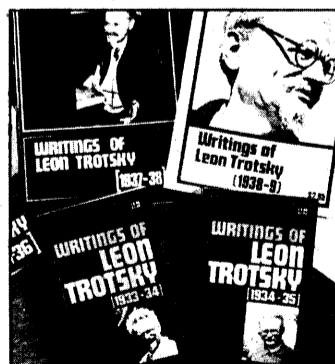
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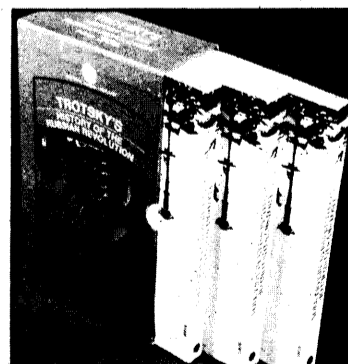
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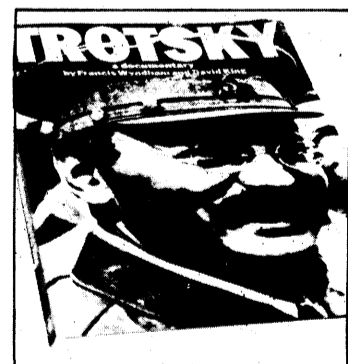
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TODAY'S TV

BBC 1

10.00 Joe. 10.15 Magic roundabout. 10.20 Banana splits. 10.50 Search. 11.15 Cartoon. 11.25 Blockheads. 12.15 Film: 'Arrow in the Dust'. Sterling Hayden, Coleen Gray, Keith Larsen, Tom Tully. Wagon train meets Indians. 1.30 Holiday grandstand. 1.35. 3.35 Motor racing. 1.50, 2.20, 2.50 Racing from Doncaster. 2.10, 2.35, 3.05, 4.10 Athletics. Inter-counties championships. 5.00 Tom and Jerry. 5.10 Ask the family. 5.30 News. 5.45 The Harlem Globetrotters. The clown princes of the basketball courts meet The New York Nationals. 6.20 **DISNEY TIME.** 7.10 **ELIZABETH IS QUEEN.** The story of Coronation Day—20 years ago this week. 8.00 **FILM: 'To Sir With Love'.** Sidney Poitier. A teacher from Guyana earns respect from his cynical pupils. 9.40 **NEWS.** Weather. 9.50 **THE RED CARPET.** The first visit by a western symphony orchestra to the People's Republic of China. 11.10 **EMLYN WILLIAMS REMEMBERS.** Conversation with Derek Hart. 12.00 Weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 4.05 Play school. 4.30 Scooby doo. 5.10 Film: 'The Citadel'. Robert Donat, Rosalind Russell. A young doctor struggles against squalor in a Welsh mining village. 7.00 **A VIEW OF THE ISLANDS.** Escape to Nature. Channel Islands. 7.30 **NEWS SUMMARY.** Weather. 7.35 **INSIDE MEDICINE.** A Chilly Reception. 8.00 **SOUNDS OF THE 70s.** Johnny Winter, Santana, It's a Beautiful Day at the Albert Hall. 8.30 **BEST OF BOTH WORLDS.** Skating and gymnastics. 9.15 **FACE THE MUSIC.** 9.50 **THE PHILPOTT FILE.** The Sporting Life. Part 3: The Golfer. 10.40 **NEWS SUMMARY.** Weather. 10.45 **FILM: 'The Phantom of the Opera'.** Claude Rains, Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Edgar Barrier. Classic horror story.

ITV

9.30 Cimarron strip. 10.45 Cartoon. 10.55 Up and down, in and out, roundabout man. 11.10 Rainbow. 11.30 Cricket. Lancashire v Yorkshire. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Afternoon out. 1.35 Emmerdale farm. 1.50 Cricket. 2.05 ITV seven. 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45 Racing from Kempton. 2.30, 3.05, 3.35 Racing from Redcar. 4.20 Clapperboard. 4.50 Film: 'The Thief of Baghdad'. Steve Reeves. 5.45 News. 6.00 **FILM continued.** 6.40 **DAVID NIXON SHOW.** Guests Max Wall, The Clem Vickery Vellum Stompers, Marvyn Roy. 7.30 **CORONATION STREET.** 8.00 **BLESS THIS HOUSE.** A Girl's Worst Friend is Her Father. 8.30 **FILM: 'The Sand Pebbles'.** Steve McQueen. 1926 in China. 10.00 **NEWS.** 10.15 **FILM continued.** 12.00 **SITTING IN JUDGEMENT.**



Steve McQueen helps American imperialism keep a grip on Chinese territory in 1926 in 'The Sand Pebbles', Independent's big film tonight.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 1.35 London. 4.50 Film: 'Carlton Browne of the FO'. 5.45 London. 5.57 News. 6.00 Film continued. 6.45 London. 11.55 Weather. **SOUTHERN:** 10.00 Thunderbirds. 10.55 London. 4.45 Tarzan. 5.45 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 Farming. 12.30 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 10.05 Woobinda. 10.30 Seaspray. 10.55 London. 4.50 Film: 'The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad'. 5.45 London. 6.00 News. 6.02 Film continued. 6.45 London. 12.00 Weather. **ANGLIA:** 9.30 Paulus. 9.40 Gilbert and Sullivan. 10.30 Joe 90. 10.55 London. 12.00 Epilogue. **ATV MIDLANDS:** 10.55 London. 4.50 Film: 'Carlton Browne of the FO'. 5.45 London. 6.00 Film continued. 6.45 London. 12.00 Epilogue. Weather.

ULSTER: 10.40 Romper room. 10.55 London. 1.33 News. 1.35 London. 4.50 Lidsville. 5.15 Anna and the king. 5.45 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.15 Please don't eat the daisies. 6.45 London. 12.00 Monday night. **YORKSHIRE:** 9.45 Ed Allen time. 10.05 Survival. 10.30 Woobinda. 1.55 London. 4.45 Cricket. 5.45 London. 6.00 Cartoon. 6.15 Loraz. 6.45 London. 12.00 Weather. **GRANADA:** 10.55 London. 4.50 Cricket. 5.45 London. 6.00 Cricket.

6.40 London. 12.00 Ugliest girl in town. **TYNE TEES:** 9.30 Storyteller. 9.40 Cowboy in Africa. 10.30 Lidsville. 10.55 London. 4.00 Cricket. 4.20 Merrie Melodies. 4.45 Film: 'Clarence the Cross-Eyed Lion'. 5.45 News. 6.00 Film continued. 6.45 London. 12.00 Dragnet. 12.30 Lectern. **SCOTTISH:** 10.05 UFO. 10.55 London. 4.20 Superman. 4.50 Bonanza. 5.45 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Cartoons. 6.45 London. 12.00 Late call.

AUSTRALIAN postal unions plan a total blackout on communication with France if the French announce that Pacific nuclear tests definitely will go ahead or if Australia's appeal to the World Court is unsuccessful. This was the prospect after a fourth Australian Postal Union decided to join in the protest ban on communications with France.

Rubber bullets 'too dangerous'—surgeons

Pregnant girl among 23 tortured by Spanish police

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

TWENTY-THREE people, including seven girls—one of them eight months pregnant—were tortured by Spanish police after being arrested in connection with the killing of a young police officer earlier this month. Friends of the detainees said some of the 23 were beaten with sticks and leather covered batons on the back and other parts of the body. A 50-year-old man was made to remain undressed for three days and nights and interrogators pulled out the hair of another detainee. According to the friends, one

of those taken in for questioning about the May 1 incident—in which a 20-year-old plain-clothes policeman was stabbed to death allegedly by a left-wing group staging an illegal demonstration in central Madrid—suffered from a heart ailment. But he was beaten throughout his six-hour overnight interrogation and bled from the mouth and collapsed, they said. Six young women were beaten about the body and sustained severe bruises to the back, buttocks and legs. Young male detainees were hit on the soles of their feet and on the testicles.

THE BRITISH army in Ulster has justified the use of rubber bullets which only last week killed a 21-year-old Derry youth.

Four Belfast surgeons claim that the bullets are so dangerous they should be withdrawn. The army replied: 'If people break the law, they must be dealt with by force and the minimum force is sometimes dangerous. You cannot shoot candy floss balls at rioters.' Doctors say the bullets have been responsible for three deaths and for causing severe and permanent disabilities, including blindness. The spate of mystery bombings and shootings in Ulster continued at the weekend. At Dungannon, Co Tyrone, shops and offices were damaged

after a 600lb car-bomb exploded. Earlier several people were injured when a bomb damaged a bar. Patrons of a crowded Belfast café had a narrow escape after police removed a bomb wrapped in paper from the premises. On Saturday night, three men, one armed with a sub-machine gun, hurled a bomb into **Murphy's Bar**, Great Patrick Street, Belfast. Minutes later, in the Catholic Unity Flats area of the city, a car-bomb exploded outside the Tavern Bar. The body of an unidentified man has been found outside Belfast at a beauty spot known as the Giant's Ring. And a man with gunshot wounds in his leg was found in the Newtonards Road, East Belfast on Saturday morning. A four-year-old boy hit in the head during an exchange of fire between troops and gunmen has died.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

BERMONDSEY: Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. 'Havelock Arms', Balaclava Street, off Southwark Park Road. 'Stalinism and the struggle to defend democratic rights'. **CAMDEN:** Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross. 'Betrayal at UCS—the struggle against Stalinism'. **PADDINGTON:** Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. 'Prince of Wales', Harrow Road, cnr Gt Western Road. 'The economic crisis and the trade unions'. **TOOTING:** Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. Tooting Baths, Tooting Broadway, SW17. 'Stalinism and the struggle to defend democratic rights'. **WANDSWORTH:** Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. 'The Foresters', All Farthing Lane. 'All out for Belle Vue conference'. **SLOUGH:** Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Farnham Road. 'The economic crisis and the rising cost of living'. **SOUTHALL:** Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Southall Library, Osterley Park Road. 'Marxism and the trade unions'

WALTHAMSTOW: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. 'Crooked Billet', North Circular Road, Walthamstow. 'Labour to power pledged to socialist policies'. **WEMBLEY:** Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Copland School, High Road. 'Forward to the ATUA conference'. **WOOLWICH:** Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. 'The Castle', Powis Street, SE18. 'Fight rising prices. Make the Tories resign'. **BASILDON:** Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. Barnstaple Community Centre. 'The trade unions and the Tory government'. **CROYDON:** Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road. 'Forward to the Belle Vue conference'. **FELTHAM:** Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. 'Three Horseshoes', High Street. 'The economic crisis and the rising cost of living'. **NOTTINGHAM:** Thursday May 31, 7.30 p.m. People's Hall, Heathcote Street. 'Build the revolutionary party'. **ACTON:** Monday June 4, 8 p.m. 'Six Bells', High Street, W.3. 'Stalinism and the fight to defend democratic rights'.

CRAWLEY: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. Council for Social Services, 19 Station Road. 'The trade unions and the Tory government'. **LEWISHAM:** Monday June 4, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road. 'The way forward—build the revolutionary party'. **BATTERSEA:** Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. 'Nag's Head', Wandsworth Road. 'Build the revolutionary party'. **BRADFORD (Engineers' meeting):** Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Talbot Hotel, Kirkgate. 'Engineers and the fight against the Tory government'. **BRIXTON:** Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Control Room, Brixton Training Centre. 'Build the revolutionary party'. **DAGENHAM:** Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue. 'Build the revolutionary party'. **HACKNEY:** Wednesday June 6, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Unite in action to defend basic rights'. **HEMEL HEMPSTEAD:** Monday June 11 (please note date change), 8 p.m. Adeyfield Hall, Queen's Square. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

Indian war measures

THE INDIAN government has invoked legislation normally applied only in wartime to ban strikes on India's railway system for the next six months. The Defence of India Rules, giving the government virtually unlimited power, were applied after a 'go-slow' by railwaymen paralysed railways in northern India. The government claims that the railway workers are disrupting movement of essential commodities, including wheat for central areas hit by famine. However, behind the use of the wartime measures is mounting fear of the workers' opposition to conditions created by the economic crisis. Famine in the central areas is accompanied by industrial stagnation, raging inflation and severe shortages of power. Foodstuffs and edible oils, water, petroleum products, cement, steel and coal, are all in short supply. Queues outside government ration shops lengthen daily. In the largest Indian state, Uttar Pradesh, more than 40 people were killed last week when the auxiliary police staged the most serious police mutiny since 1947. The mineuters made common cause with the students and refused a request of the Lucknow university authorities to supervise examinations.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Merthyr Tydfil
Given by Gerry Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League
Wednesday May 30
Role of the revolutionary party at St David's Church Hall, Church Street, Merthyr 7.30 p.m.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING

Salford
The Angel, Chapel Street
Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m.
'The Revolutionary Party and the Working Class'.

All Trades Unions Alliance Meeting
After Jones-Aldington
What next for dockers?
SOUTHAMPTON
Wednesday May 30, 7.30 p.m.
Conference Room Civic Centre
Speaker: M. Banda (SLL Central Committee)

All Trades Unions Alliance meetings
HOSPITAL WORKERS' MEETING
Hospital workers and the fight against the Tory government
Tuesday May 29, 7.30 p.m.
Norfolk Room Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, London SW1 (admission 10p)

BUILDING WORKERS' MEETING
TUC must break off talks with Tories!
Build revolutionary party!
Wednesday, May 30, 7.30 p.m.
Tudor Room Caxton Hall.
Caxton Street, London SW1 (admission 10p)
POSTAL WORKERS' MEETING
Break off secret talks with the Tories!
Force the Tories to resign!
Sunday, June 3, 10.30 a.m.
Conway Small Hall, Red Lion Square, Holborn (admission 10p)

NEWSDESK
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WHO IS THE THIRD MAN?

NEW MINISTER IN SCANDAL

WHO IS the third Minister in the scandal which is rocking the Heath government? Yesterday's Tory Press was almost unanimous in hinting that a third name still has to come out of the wash.

The 'News of the World' said: 'We reveal the story as Norma [Levy] told it to us—and her belief that a third government Minister was among her clients.'

The 'Sunday People' said: 'Norma Levy, the call-girl at the centre of the Lambton sex scandal, has named another Minister in Mr Heath's government as one of her clients.' But although the front-page headline said: 'Norma names

another Minister', the 'Sunday People' was too coy to publish his name.

This is the same story which appeared in 'The Times' last Thursday and in a number of other national dailies on Friday and Saturday.

Workers Press has been told that at least one of the 'heavy' Sunday papers had a story connecting the Cabinet Minister with the scandal. They did not publish, however, because of 'legal advice'.

In the background, the whole of

Whitehall and Fleet Street are gossiping about the man's identity.

Already, in fact, Heath's assurance to the House of Commons that no other Ministers are involved, is in tatters. If the name surfaces in the next few days, the position of Heath and his government will be even more desperate.

His position will be akin to Nixon's trying to hold back the Watergate.

The papers have also strongly hinted about the identity of several other people in the call-girl dossier which is with Heath and Home Secretary Robert Carr—a TV personality, a leading member of the aristocracy whose estates are in the Midlands, a judge and several senior policemen.

ASTMS blacking could close aero-engine plant

MEMBERS of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs will today start a blacking campaign which, their leaders claim, could quickly shut down Rolls-Royce aero-engine production.

The campaign is against a Hereford firm, Henry Wiggin Nickel Alloys Ltd, where 225 ASTMS members have been on strike for the last 14 weeks in defence of basic trade union rights.

A subsidiary of the US-financed company International Nickel, Wiggin's make parts for

Rolls, as well as for Lucas, British-Leyland and many other big combines.

Clive Jenkins, ASTMS general secretary, said that Rolls are extremely worried by the blacking action. 'They have told us it would close down their engine plants within 48 hours,' he added. ASTMS says that Wiggin's

want to tie it to a no-strike agreement.

Its rights, Wiggin's claim, include, 'but [are] not limited to, the right to determine by whom, when, where and how, work is to be performed'.

Manual unions are also moving towards a dispute on the same issues.

As shelled trawler limps home to Grimsby Fishing giants in a last-minute profits grab

FROM STEPHEN JOHNS

THE BRITISH trawler 'Everton' limped homewards low in the water yesterday after being hit by six shells fired by an Icelandic gunboat.

A spokesman said the 884-ton trawler was making way under her own steam—escorted by the ocean-going tug 'Statesman'—after being repaired by a team from the navy frigate HMS 'Jupiter'.

The incident, which is the most serious so far in the so-called cod war, took place when the 'Everton' sped away from the gunboat 'Aegir'.

After firing blanks and live ammunition over the Grimsby trawler's bows, the gunboat opened up with non-exploding shells.

Despite this the Royal Navy is still keeping a low profile in the area and is particularly concerned by the presence of the Soviet fleet off Murmansk, which guards the Baltic approaches to Russia.

The shelling will, however, increase demands from trawler owners and skippers for a more war-like stance by the Navy.

A helicopter from the Jupiter had 'contacted' the 'Aegir', the gunboat which fired the shots, and the frigate was keeping an eye on her movements.

A Nimrod aircraft from RAF Kinloss in Scotland swept over the area on a surveillance flight and took photographs.

Eight British trawlers were fishing off Iceland's north coast

with the support ship 'Miranda' and another seven were heading north escorted by the frigate HMS Cleopatra'.

Off the south-east coast there were 12 trawlers with the frigate HMS 'Plymouth', the support ship 'Othello' and the defence tug 'Englishman'.

The Icelandic water represents the last chance of profit for the firms who own Britain's ageing fleet of side trawlers.

In the next ten years this section of the trawling industry will become redundant, resulting in widespread unemployment of skippers and men. Already the bigger firms, like British United Trawlers, want to get skippers on contracts in preparation for later sacking.

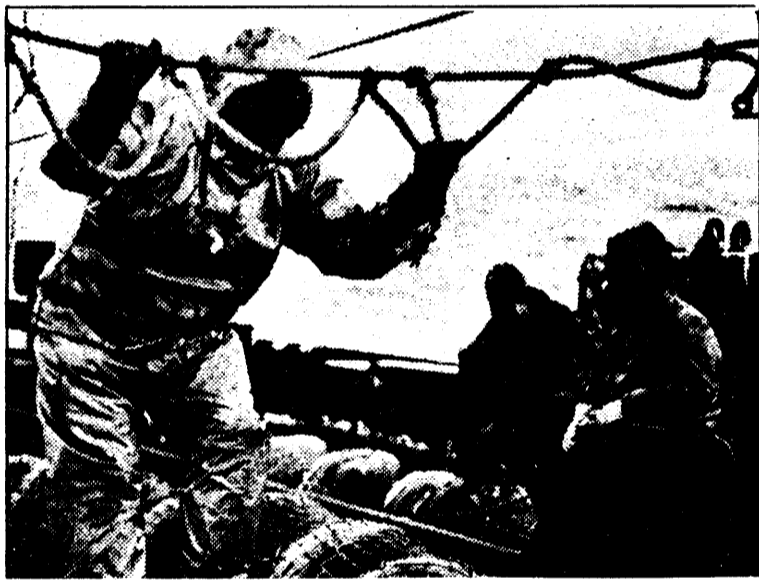
In the short term, however, they want to grab as much money as they can from the continental shelf around Iceland.

Hence the clamour to keep the seas open to the British trawling industry.

The owners, of course, fight the war from the dockside offices.

But skippers eagerly enter the fray because their livelihood and future as big earners depends entirely on their catches.

Two poor trips can mean that a skipper loses command of his vessel and joins the ranks of the unemployed or takes a job as a mate.



Trawlermen will work the present, ageing fleets for about another ten years. This will help the fishing employers make a quick profits-grab which can be used to set up 'factory' ship fleets. These need fewer men and skippers. Meanwhile some workers, misguided by their union and MPs, have been diverted from fighting for their jobs into making chauvinist demands.

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4 DAYS LEFT

IT IS going to be a tough last four days. We need to raise another £740.86 to complete our target as well as fighting to complete our £50,000 target for our Party Development Fund. Certainly a tall order, but we are confident that you, dear readers, will do everything you can to raise these amounts.

Never before has the political situation been so favourable for the building of a revolutionary party. As the Tory government is thoroughly discredited, workers everywhere must be mobilized to force them to resign.

The reformist and Stalinist trade union leaders do their best to cover up for the Tories and keep them in power.

Only Workers Press fights to build an alternative leadership. Help us, therefore, over these next four days to complete both our Funds in good order. We know you will. One last-minute burst and we are there. So raise all you can and rush it immediately to:

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

'Claudia's' arms beat navy

AN IRISH MP claimed yesterday that 70 tons of arms from the 'Claudia' had been landed and transhipped overland to Ulster two days before the navy intercepted the ship.

There was speculation at the time about why the 'Claudia' was carrying a mere five tons of arms when she was boarded by the Irish navy.

Cork deputy Mr Liam Aherne told a Dublin newspaper yesterday: 'The guns and ammunition were landed and taken in a fleet of lorries to the north.'

He said the 70-ton cargo had been landed at the fishing resort of Ballycotton two days before the arrest of the 'Claudia'.

He added: 'They were Russian-made of the very latest and most powerful type and included a sizeable quantity of .38 machine guns hitherto unknown in this country.'

Republican Justice Minister Mr Des O'Malley said earlier he believed other arms had been smuggled into Ireland.

● 'RUBBER BULLETS TOO DANGEROUS', p. 11.

MORE LAY-OFFS may follow the spring holiday at Chrysler's Coventry car-body factory.

Management has refused a claim for payment for one hour when 600 men were unable to work because of component shortages.

Last Friday, 1,000 workers were sent home when the 600 walked out.

Meanwhile at Halesowen, Worcestershire, 500 workers at the G. Clancy components factory have started a strike in support of five men seeking a £2 rise because of a change in conditions.

All production of valves and tappets for the motor industry has stopped.

British-Leyland's Allegro plans are held up

BY DAVID MAUDE

This means that the tooling-up of a second Allegro assembly line, with which Leyland hoped to push up production from 1,200 to 2,400 cars a week, will have to be put off until Thursday when the holiday ends.

Leyland threatened thousands of lay-offs among production workers if the craftsmen refused to work over the holiday. The company claimed any delay on the new line would disrupt sche-

dules not only for the Allegro, but for the Mini, 1100, 1300 and 1800 models as well.

Last Thursday's talks, which went on for more than seven hours, were between Hugh Scanlon, engineers' union president, Transport and General Workers' national organizer Moss Evans and Pat Lowry, British Leyland's industrial relations director.

All three men were closely associated with the introduction of MDW into factories in Leyland's Austin-Morris car division.

New proposals were said to

BRITISH-LEYLAND'S plans to double production of their latest model, the Allegro, at Longbridge, Birmingham, this week have been upset by 2,000 craftsmen.

The men—toolroom workers and maintenance engineers—say their wages are falling behind those of production workers under the Measured-Day Work system accepted by union leaders last year.

At present, they say, their wages of £45.50 a week are £1 below those on the line. And they threaten to fall even further behind.

They want the restoration of traditional differentials and have formed a craft committee aimed at securing separate negotiating rights.

Talks on Thursday between the company and union leaders failed to produce an acceptable solution and the craftsmen banned servicing during the spring holiday which began on Friday night.

have been thrashed out in the talks, aimed at persuading the craftsmen to work the holiday. But the 1,200 toolroom workers and 800 electricians and others in the central services department were apparently not impressed.

Leyland faces further MDW trouble when the three-year agreement at its Cofton Hackett engineer plant, Birmingham, ends shortly. Workers there were the first production section to accept a flat-rate pay system and are already campaigning for higher pay rates.