

# WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● SATURDAY APRIL 8, 1972 ● No 734 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

## YS MEET

SCARBOROUGH  
SATURDAY & SUNDAY  
APRIL 8 & 9

BY MICHAEL BANDA

**WORKERS PRESS** sends its warmest greetings to the Young Socialists' 12th Annual Conference in Scarborough this weekend.

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For the same reason they have also attracted the venom and proscription of the right-wing traitors and their Stalinist and revisionist allies in the trade unions and Labour Party.

But as the achievements of 12 years' principled struggle shows there is no force that can stop the inexorable progress of the YS.

The unique history of the YS is the most significant testimony to the correctness of the Marxist method and programme. It also confirms in the most vivid manner, the political genius and perspicacity of the founder of the Fourth International, Leon Trotsky, who fought to establish the revolutionary international on the new generation of workers.

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CAMPAIGNED on behalf of the old age pensioners in the period of the Labour government.

FOUGHT uncompromisingly against every attempt to stifle independent trade unionism.

ORGANIZED against the infamous Prices and Incomes Act while the Stalinists and centrists were asking workers to

wait for the second reading of the Bill.

CAMPAIGNED to establish solidarity with the seamen on strike in 1966, despite the diversions of the Stalinists and revisionists.

AND all through the period of the Labour government's betrayals the YS joined with the Socialist Labour League in the campaign to expose the right-wing leaders, make the 'left' MPs fight and lay the basis for an alternative leadership in the working class.

Because of this principled struggle and its refusal to compromise with the reformists, the YS was able to make a powerful contribution to the creation of the daily paper, the Workers Press, the building of the All Trades Unions Alliance and to strengthen and consolidate the Socialist Labour League.

The magnificent rally of 8,500 at Empire Pool, Wembley on March 12, which ended the Right-to-Work marches, has shown that the YS is well on the way to being a decisive political force in Britain.

No other movement has been



## IN CONFERENCE

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Today the progress of the YS is seen in the qualitative growth in membership and regional organization and the circulation of its monthly paper 'Keep Left'.

Above all, it is seen in the quality of its political and theoretical work and the training of a political cadre which will provide the leadership for the coming British revolution.

The highpoint of this struggle is expressed in the draft main resolution of this weekend's conference.

The resolution begins with the monetary crisis and the August 15, 1971, measures and shows the irreversible nature of the economic crisis and its immediate and historic implications for the working class. It says:

*The crisis within world capitalism drives the employers to attack all workers' rights and living standards and to move increasingly towards dictatorial and fascist forms of rule.*

*At the same time it must intensify the trend towards war—above all war to recapture the markets and territories lost to capitalism following the Russian and Chinese Revolutions.*

*The alternatives before the working class are very sharply posed in the world—either to go forward to socialism or to barbarism.*

To accept this analysis, however, is not enough. To concretize it, as the YS resolution shows, is to participate in the struggles of the working class, defeat and expose its reformist and revisionist misleaders and direct all the energies of the class towards:

The defeat and resignation of the Tory government and the election of Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

In the words of the resolution:

*No Young Socialist can sit back and accept Heath and his cronies be allowed to remain in power for their full term of office—a further three and a half years.*

The truth of these words is amply borne out by the manner in which the employers and the government are implementing the Industrial Relations Act against the unions.

It is the attitude to the Tory government and its replacement by a Labour government pledged to socialist policies that differentiates the revolutionaries from the reformists in the working class.

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*To build the Young Socialists into a mass revolutionary youth movement is to lay the foundations for the greatest transformation in human history. This task is impossible without the corresponding development in consciousness to the highest level yet achieved—in the Marxist method of dialectical materialism and its application to a scientific study of society.*

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**Monday:** John Spencer writes on The Battle of Dienbienphu.

**Tuesday:** Jack Gale investigates the birth of the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO), America's biggest industrial union.

**Wednesday:** Cliff Slaughter dissects the statements recently

made by Ernest Mandel, the arch-revisionist, in an interview with 'Der Spiegel'.

**Thursday:** Ian Yeats begins a four-part investigation of one of the most ruthless engineering battles in England. No engineer facing pay and jobs fights can afford to miss this completely-documented series.

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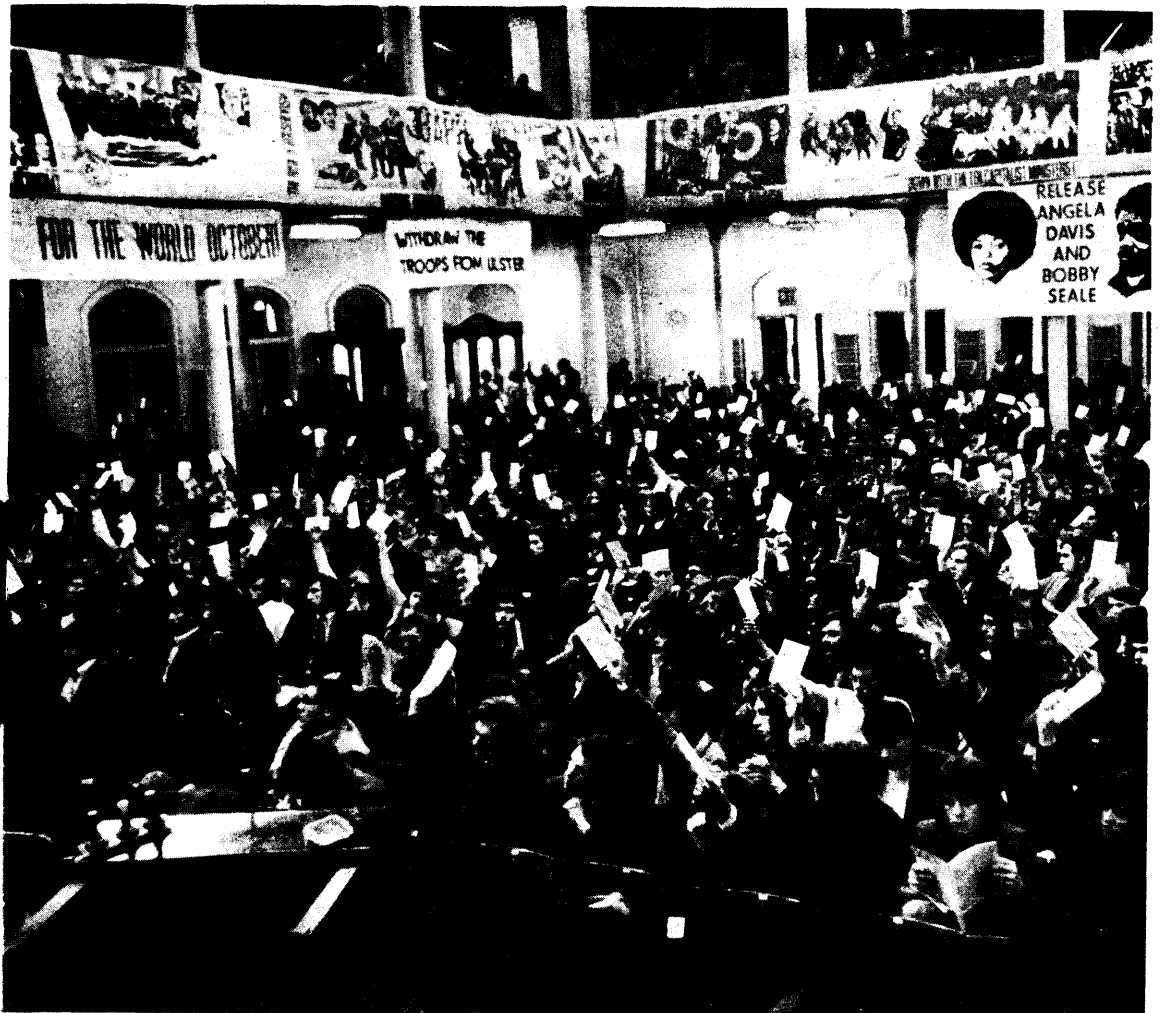
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## Allende ministers resign

THE TWO ministers from the Radical Party of the Left—the most right-wing members of President Salvador Allende's Chilean government — have resigned.

They oppose Allende's plan to block government reforms aimed at stopping his nationalization measures.

Congress is dominated by the opposition Christian Democrats and Nationalists.

Allende has said that he will submit the conflict to a constitutional council for arbitration, but the opposition is challenging him to hold a plebiscite.

The Radical ministers only entered the government in January when Allende's regime took a shift to the right.

CHILEAN workers have occupied the Peugeot assembly plant 70 miles NE of Santiago to back a pay claim.

## Extra curfew in Argentina

ARGENTINA'S army has imposed an extra four hours curfew on the riot-torn city of Mendoza which had been the scene of repeated clashes with demonstrators during the week.

Several people were injured when security forces opened fire on Thursday. After curfew the streets were patrolled by heavily-armed police and troops.

Argentina is being swept by a wave of discontent sparked off by soaring prices. Backed by the powerful Peronist movement, it threatens the unpopular Lanusse government.

## Soviet-Spanish aid for Iraq oil

SOVIET Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin attended a ceremony at Iraq's N Rumaila oilfield yesterday to mark the first crude oil flow through the pipeline to the Gulf port of Fao.

The field, which formerly was operated by the Iraq Petroleum Company owned by the big international oil companies, was nationalized in 1961.

Soviet assistance over the past three years has enabled the new field to be put into production. A fleet of tankers is being built in Spain, with the help of the Franco government.

After listening to a speech from the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Saddam Hussein Al-Takriti, which thanked the Soviet Union and the Spanish government for their assistance, Kosygin said:

'We profoundly believe in the successes of the Iraqi people and other progressive Arab countries in consolidating their economy, strengthening their sovereignty and achieving progressive social reforms.'

He then joined with Takriti in cutting the ribbon to inaugurate the next stage of the work at Rumaila.



## ANGELA DAVIS TRIAL

### WHAT WE THINK

# Law and the capitalist crisis

THE CLASS nature of the Angela Davis trial in the United States is clearly revealed in the murder of key defence witness James Carr. He was shot down in the streets of an exclusive white neighbourhood as he left his mother-in-law's house on Thursday night.

His death came less than a week after the prosecution brought forward one of his letters to Soledad Brother George Jackson, with whom he shared a cell in San Quentin, as evidence against Angela Davis. The shooting of this 38-year-old black militant, who himself served six years in San Quentin, could well be linked with his unwillingness to testify against Angela Davis.

The State of California has surrounded the trial with an unprecedented security screen, including dozens of armed guards, elaborate checks on spectators at the court, and heavy protection for judge and jury. This screen apparently does not protect inconvenient witnesses who can be casually silenced by gunmen.

The significance of the Carr shooting goes far beyond the borders of the US. It is a part of an international tendency in the law courts of capitalism. Legal rights and protections are being systematically stripped away as the courts emerge more and more openly as instruments of bourgeois rule over the working class in this epoch of insoluble economic crisis.

The Ceylon coalition government has just legislated for a system of secret tribunals to try political

offenders. The tribunals will accept any confession even if extracted under torture; government agents will not be liable to cross-examination and incriminating statements made by accomplices can be accepted as evidence. There is no appeal against their sentences, which can include life imprisonment.

Next month in Britain, the Criminal Law Revision Committee, chaired by Lord Justice Edmund Davies who sentenced the Great Train Robbers, will recommend sweeping changes in the law of evidence to favour the police and prosecution.

Their report calls for restoration of Star Chamber practices which have been outlawed in the British courts for more than 200 years. These include abolition of the police caution warning a suspect that he need not say anything; power to compel an accused person to enter the witness box and the general admissibility in evidence of previous convictions.

The Tory government is already planning a Bill which will be rushed through parliament to give effect to these far-reaching proposals.

The basic legal rights which the Committee and the government wants to abolish were won in the fight against the Star Chamber and the prerogative courts whose arbitrary character has become a legend. The attack on these vital rights, like the sinister shooting of James Carr in California and the formation of tribunals in Ceylon, is an act of class war making the growing trend towards dictatorship and repression.

# N Vietnamese swoop towards Saigon

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

A S VIETNAMESE armoured regiment panicked and ran from the rubber plantation town of Loc Ninh 60 miles from Saigon yesterday following a three-day assault by N Vietnamese forces.

Twenty of their tanks and armoured vehicles were destroyed and a further 35 captured on Thursday, the N Vietnam news agency reported.

Saigon government officials said the N Vietnamese were trying to fight its way through a ring of 5,000 N Vietnamese troops surrounding the town just below the Cambodian border.

Liberation Radio, voice of the National Liberation Front, said its forces had taken complete control of the town and government commanders had surrendered.

As N Vietnam announced the victory at Loc Ninh, its forces in the central Highlands moved into battle, opening a 'fourth front' against Saigon regime.

There was heavy fighting

around Dak To airfield not far from the important provincial capital of Kontum.

The central Highlands are close to the border where the frontiers of S Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia merge.

S of Saigon, in the Mekong Delta area, there has also been heavy fighting, with rocket and mortar attacks against S Vietnamese bases.

The original N Vietnamese offensive across the demilitarized zone has already eliminated all the Saigon strongpoints in the region, and a large number of government troops are hemmed in at the town of Quang Tri.

Despite continuous American bombing strikes, the N Vietnamese managed to cut the road from Hue to Quang Tri on Thursday and their troops are pouring southwards through gaps in the S Vietnamese lines.

The N Vietnamese are attempting to strike further demoralization into Saigon's battered battalions, issuing instructions to S Vietnamese soldiers on how to defect, and talking of a coalition government to tempt over sections of the Saigon regime.

The offensive in Vietnam is becoming a direct threat to President Nixon's electoral

chances. He had boasted that Vietnam would not be an election issue, but it is now clear that the Saigon regime cannot withstand the attacks without close US support.

In desperation, Nixon has resumed the bombing of the N, a move which is certain to arouse opposition at home. The programme of withdrawing US troops is a vital plank of the Republican election programme, yet Nixon's future is irrevocably tied to the security of the Saigon government through his 'Vietnamization' programme.

The whole fragile structure of American policy in Vietnam is now in question as the S Vietnamese army crumbles under the advance of the N.

### Three Basques arrested

THREE young Basque nationalists have been arrested in Bilbao and charged with illicit association. This follows fresh outbreaks of violence in the Spanish Basque region, including the burning of the car of San Sebastian's police chief.

The action was believed to be the work of the ETA (Basque Land and Liberty), which is also held responsible for a series of bomb attacks on civil war memorials.

## Stitched lips in prison protest

FIFTEEN labour camp inmates in the Soviet Union stitched up their lips in protest against bad conditions, reports the latest issue of the underground journal 'Chronicle of Current Events'.

Six of the prisoners were immediately transferred to psychiatric wards and the rest put in solitary confinement. Self-mutilation by prisoners has been reported before.

The 'Chronicle' also reports on a trial held last November in Sverdlovsk in which seven people received prison sentences for alleged anti-Soviet activity.

The Soviet trade union daily 'Trud' reprinted a slashing attack on the novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn which first appeared in a Polish Catholic paper.

It accused him of glorifying Prussian militarism in his latest novel 'August 1914', which has not been published in the Soviet Union.

This is a further attempt to discredit the writer whose bid to receive the Nobel prize recently awarded to him in Moscow has just been prevented by a refusal of a visa to Dr Karl Ragnar Gierow, who was to have made the presentation.

## Mrs G ready to see Bhutto

INDIA is ready for talks with Pakistan without pre-conditions. Foreign Minister Iftikhar Ali said Mrs Gandhi had written to President Bhutto through the countries' embassies in Switzerland.

Gandhi proposed talks at summit level after preparatory discussions. This is the first sign of a restoration of relations between the two countries since the war last December and the creation of Bangla Desh. She had previously insisted on prior recognition of the new state.

## Cash clash expected at UNCTAD

A CLASH between the United States and the underdeveloped countries is expected to dominate the sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which meets in Santiago next week.

The poor countries have been hardest hit by the Nixon measures of August 15 and by the subsequent devaluation of the dollar. This chopped \$500m off their reserves and increased their indebtedness by \$2,500m.

The US aid programme is in ruins and nothing has been done to give preferential treatment to

the exports of the less-developed countries. The US is expected to be bitterly criticized for failure to consult with them on last year's currency changes.

The critics of US policy are divided among themselves, while the so-called 'rich' countries are not likely to air their differences in such a forum. In fact, they have already got a worked-out

policy to resist pressures to interfere with currency and trade questions which they consider to be their preserve.

In its eight years of existence UNCTAD has done virtually nothing for the underdeveloped countries and the Santiago meeting is only expected to reveal its complete bankruptcy in the face of growing world poverty.

## Control tower holiday fears

AIR traffic control officers at Heathrow Airport plan to 'withdraw goodwill' towards their employers, the Department of Trade and Industry, from next week over a staff shortage dispute.

They are afraid that staff shortages could affect their summer leave.

The dispute — involving 56 Heathrow officers — could well spread to all of Britain's airports if the men do not get satisfaction.

Representatives yesterday met officials from the Institute of Professional Civil Servants to discuss the dispute.

## Nine-week Hull strike ends for job talks

WORKERS at Fenner's engineering works, Hull, have voted to return to work after a nine-week strike.

A 'basis for agreement' has been reached between management, J. H. Fenner & Co, and members of the technical and supervisory section (TASS) of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The men walked out over the alleged victimization of one of their colleagues who was declared redundant along with 28 others at the end of January.

Two weeks ago the supervisory staff were joined by 18 shop-floor workers and by AUEW members from the Hainsworth research centre.

A management statement on Thursday said that seven of the redundant workers have been found temporary alternative employment 'for a maximum period of two weeks while further discussions are held to review proposals union officials have made about redundancy'.

These redundancy proposals would include 'the possibility of some volunteers and early retirements', say management.

Fenner's say they have insisted that no guarantee can be given that the original number of redundancies can be reduced.

And they add:

'It has been accepted that agreement to continue discussions does not establish the recognition of negotiating rights by the union for other than a small group who have had this recognition for many years.'

# NW sit-ins now stand at 22

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

WORKERS in four more Manchester factories went on sit-in strike yesterday bringing the total in the district to 22. The number of lock-outs also increased to 23.

John Tocher, district organizer of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said yesterday that the total number of workers in dispute now exceeded 20,000.

'It is quite clear that the Manchester employers are now encouraging their membership to lock workers out in order to exert maximum pressure on their own leadership for talks at national level on hours and holidays within the next ten days.'

Manchester employers say that only a minority of their members are affected by the district-wide action for more money, shorter hours and longer holidays.

The unions dispute this claim and it is true that almost all of the big engineering plants in greater Manchester are now occupied, immobilized by a lock-out or experiencing a work-to-rule.

The latest to join in the action will be 1,000 workers at Simons Engineering, Stockport.

So far they have refused union instructions to begin a ban on piecework and awaited a management reply to a domestic claim.

This came two days ago when Simons offered £1.50 extra a week—an offer which is in line with the policy of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

The Simons workers will begin their piecework ban on Monday.



THE PAY battle in the greater Manchester area has Gilbertian aspects. Take the group of determined occupiers at Flexibox engineering, Wythenshawe, seen below. They are allowed to sit-in the plant by management each day. At night the bosses lock the doors as usual.

'We have taken them on their word so far,' said one worker, 'Whether the good relations continue as things get worse throughout the district remains to be seen.'

Two days ago management approached the men and asked them would they mind occupying half-an-hour later in the morning—it would give the staff who hold the keys that little bit extra in the morning.

## BP profits prospects 'discouraging'

'EXTREMELY discouraging' is how BP chairman Sir Eric Drake sees the profit prospect for 1972. Main reason is the growing trade depression, coming on top of a mild winter, which cut demand for heating fuel.

The oil giant hopes that further price increases will assist the position. Like other oil companies BP has excessive stocks of oil. Three tankers are being used solely for storage.

In view of stagnant and declining demand, capital expansion will be cut but costs of new development in the North Sea and Alaska continue to rise and many commitments will have to be maintained.

### FIRM

Mirrless (Hawker Siddeley)  
Rushton Paxton (GEC-AEI)  
~~Hawker Siddeley aviation~~  
James Mills Steelworks (GKN)  
AEI  
Archibald Edmeston  
Archibald Edmeston  
Lawrence Scott  
Francis Shaw  
British Steel Corporation  
Joseph Robinson  
Electro Hydraulics  
Redpath Pearson  
Redpath Pearson  
Davies and Metcalfe  
H.O. Serck  
Peart Engineering  
Flexibox (Burmah Oil)  
Metal Box Company  
Barlow and Chidlaw  
Linotype and Machinery Works  
John Plumpton

### DISTRICT/TOWN

Stockport 2,000  
Warrington 2,000  
Stockport 1,200  
Stockport 1,000  
Openshaw 800  
Openshaw 800  
Eccles 100  
Openshaw 800  
Openshaw 500  
Openshaw 500  
Salford 300  
Warrington  
Trafford Park  
Warrington  
Stockport 180  
Openshaw 130  
Hyde 100  
Wythenshawe 150  
Timperley, Cheshire 300  
Salford 120  
Broadheath 1,000  
Manchester Road

### NO. OF WORKERS

The list increases every day and sometimes firms that have declared a sit-in may lift it while negotiation with management continues. In addition to these occupations 3,500 men at AEI's giant works on the Trafford Park estate are locked out.

## Probe Slough sackings say engineers

AN executive investigation into redundancies at Omes Faulkners Ltd Colnbrook factory, Bucks, has been called for by Colnbrook and Poyle 280 CE branch of the engineers' union (AUEW).

Thursday's Slough District Committee of the AUEW, carried a motion deploring the inactivity of the district secretary in particular and the district committee in general in opposing the redundancies.

About seven of the 15 district committee members, including secretary G. Currell, are also Communist Party members.

The resolution proposed on Thursday by sacked miller R. Bakhshi said:

'The way our convenor [Frank Tomany] was interfered with by the district committee was absolutely disgusting.'

● See next Thursday's Workers Press for a series on the politics behind the sackings.

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# BUILDING THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Have you read the Draft Manifesto adopted by the All Trades Unions Alliance at the national conference at Birmingham last November? Have you expressed your views on the document in a letter to the Workers Press?

The Manifesto calls for the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party. This historic and vital task must be fully discussed and understood throughout the workers' movement: trade unionists, their families, students, the unemployed and people in the professions are invited to express their views on the Manifesto.

If you want a copy of the Draft Manifesto write to the Workers Press or contact your local ATUA branch. Today we present further correspondence in the Manifesto discussion.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE

National Conference

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DRAFT MANIFESTO

## CHARLIE ROLLA

A 24-year-old Liverpool busman and a recent recruit to the revolutionary movement. He was for 10 years an active, though critical member of the Young Communist League.

My own present development really started in 1968 with the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact countries. This caused a great deal of turmoil in the ranks of the YCL.

Of course the Party's formal position was to dismiss it as some kind of mistake. But this did not seem to be a Marxist way of looking at it—events of such importance are not just the policy mistakes of a few men.

A whole group of people my age began to question the reason for the invasion. This led us on to the questions of Party democracy and changing the Party.

One imagined for a time it could be changed from within. Then we began to read Issac Deutscher who gave a more sophisticated explanation for the rise and continued dominance of Stalinism. But of course his position was that the objective forces for socialism were so strong that there was no need for the revolutionary alternative party to continue the traditions of Bolshevism.

This is by way of bringing out the two most important things in the Manifesto and the Socialist Labour League.

There are two great differences to stress between the SLL and all the other tendencies in the labour movement.

One is the the SLL continually insists it is an independent revolutionary movement and the main call of the Manifesto is for such a movement to be built as the solution to the crisis of leadership facing the working class.

In this way the League and the ATUA mark themselves off from every other tendency in the labour movement. Other groups propose alliances, but all of them omit this clear call of the revolutionary party.

The second great difference is that the SLL places at the centre of its policy the resignation of the Tory government. More important, this is not a phoney demand, as the Manifesto, the Workers Press and the campaigns of the League show.

I would use the word phoney to describe the position of the Communist Party. Of course the CP has all sorts of phrases about getting a General Election and so on. But we see how they campaign in practice—that is to seek compromise at all costs with class enemy and fight against any attempt to raise the political question in a struggle. The most important example of them, which has been well covered in Workers Press, has been the fight at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

There is a part of the Manifesto I would like to see clarified



though. This is the section on the policy of driving out the Tories and replacing them with a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

We believe of course, the present Labour leadership incapable of building socialism. But many lads I chat to are confused about this. They want to know how a Labour government gets pledged to such policies.

Of course, one says that if the

working class can deal with the Tory government they can deal with the Labour traitors.

But I myself would like this clarified. What will be the relationship between the revolutionary party to the Labour Party and the trade unions?

The revolutionary party will be counted in thousands—quite small in number compared to the big existing institutions of the working class. What, in particu-

lar, will our relationship with the Labour Party at this time a class upheaval when the leadership in the Labour Party is under such tremendous pressure? Will we affiliate or what? It seems to me more is needed on these points.

We know, as the Manifesto says, with the crisis in world capitalism — acutely reflected in this country — the social democrats and reformists are them-

selves in chaos. They turn themselves into their opposites—from being the men who go to the ruling class with the begging bowl to a group that can engage in working-class oppression.

One recalls the Common Market vote and Wilson's role in Ireland on these points.

How is social democracy going to be removed is still a question that has not been completely answered for me.



## BOLIVIA'S DEADLY PACT WITH BRAZIL

Colonel Hugo Banzer, the Bolivian dictator, began talks in Brazil this week with the head of the Brazilian police state, General Emilio Medici.

Since the coup, Brazilian banks and building societies have been establishing branches in Bolivia and Brazilian investment has poured in.

Brazilian credit and Brazilian technical skill have been used to build a sugar-processing plant, an oil refinery and a cotton mill in Bolivia.

Petrosas, the Brazilian state oil company, has announced that it aims to make large investments in the exploitation of Bolivian petroleum resources.

These talks will establish the basis for further Brazilian economic expansion in Bolivia. On the agenda are an agreement for the purchase of Bolivian oil and another for the construction of a gas pipeline between Brazil and Bolivia.

This marks a continued pay-off for Brazilian support for Banzer's bloody coup against the working class. General Reque Teran, a former ally of Banzer, now exiled, recently revealed: 'I saw the arms that arrived in nine C-130 planes of the Brazilian air force. They landed in Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Oruro at the time of the coup. There were 1,500 rifles, 500 machine guns and ammunition.'

Already before the coup at the beginning of 1971, the then Brazilian ambassador Tola Paz, General Hugo Bethlem was arrested by the nationalist government of Torres for financing a right-wing coup and distribut-

ing over \$60,000 among civilians and army men.

The Medici regime in Brazil is a police state of the type US imperialism would like to become a model for the rest of the Latin American continent. On a recent visit to Rio de Janeiro, American General George Underwood made this explicit enough: 'There are no limits to the potential of Brazil and its armed forces.'

The reality for millions in this 'model' police state is a life of degradation and starvation. The most common cause of death or illness is malnutrition. According to the Pestalozzi Institute in Brazil there are more than 7 million mentally-retarded people whose condition has been caused by malnutrition in early childhood.

The World Health Organization has reported that malnutrition is the cause of 40 per cent of deaths of children under four years old in Sao Paulo. In the same coastal region, one out of every two people who die is a child under four years old.

Sao Paulo's living standards are the highest in the country, yet more than half of the city's babies are born at home because of the lack of beds in maternity hospitals. Less than 65 per cent of the population has drinking water and only a third has sewage since the system only extends to the city centre and the luxury suburbs.

The problem for WHO and Pestalozzi is that they hope to reform the health services in Brazil under Medici.

The absolute corruption of this regime of counter-revolution was

For Bolivian peasants (above) the reality of Banzer's role is degradation and starvation. Medici (right) has been holding talks with Banzer and sending aid to back his regime.

strikingly illustrated in a statement by the Brazilian Minister of Health banner headlined in Sao Paulo recently: 'If all the children who die in the first year of life were buried side by side, the graveyard would stretch for 50 miles within a year.' He should know. He has been responsible for drastically cutting down on expenditure on public health.

Between 1967 and 1970 the real value of federal spending on public health dropped by 30 per cent and health expenditure which once formed 3.03 per cent of the national budget now amounts to 1.11 per cent.

The murderous policies of the Medici regime are not limited to the cities and surrounding shantie-towns. Recently in the Mato Grosso, the Tapirapas Indians have been expelled from their lands by the Tapimaguia 'Settlement Company'. The company has claimed territorial rights over lands which the Indians have occupied for centuries near the merging of the Tapirape and Araguaui rivers.

With the full backing of the National Indian Foundation and local landlords the company has 'deported' the Indians to reservations on Bananal Island, where there tribe faces extinction.

Such is the 'potential' so favoured by Banzer and the generals of American imperialism—a potential for extermination.

## EXCUSE ME, MR PRESIDENT, THERE'S A TANK OUTSIDE

In the tiny central American state of El Salvador it isn't a good idea to win the election by too small a margin.

Gen Fidel Sanchez Hernandez found this out to his cost on Saturday, March 25, when he was summarily evicted from his presidential palace by a force of tanks.

He wasn't out for long though, and the man who tried to oust him, Napoleon Duarte, is now awaiting court martial in a prison near San Salvador, the country's capital.

On February 20, Sanchez's candidate beat Duarte in the presidential election by some 20,000 votes—about 3 per cent of the poll.

### PROTEST

Duarte protested that some of the Napoleonic votes had disappeared in the ballot boxes. He set out to rectify the injustice with the aid of a group of disaffected army officers.

Led by Col Benjamin Mejia, commander of the local garrison, the tanks poured into the capital to realize Duarte's frustrated political ambition and Mejia's dreams of a 'Peruvian' nationalist military regime.

Sanchez surrendered to the insurgents at 5 a.m. on Saturday. At the same time, Duarte announced the dissolution of parliament where his Christian Democrat supporters had only 17 seats against Sanchez's 35.

Duarte announced the formation of a triumvirate to rule the country. He had only taken power, he claimed, to 'rectify' the results of the ballot.

He didn't get the chance to organize a recount. By 5 p.m. the air force, still loyal to the old dictator, had bombed the presidential palace and driven out the 'Napoleonic' faction.

The episode cost about 100 lives and 1,000 people were wounded. Sanchez Hernandez is back in the saddle and looks set to stay dictator for some time to come.

He rules over one of the smallest central American republics

which has been governed by a succession of military dictatorships since it won independence in 1821. These regimes, dominated by the landed proprietors, have set their faces against even the slightest reforms.

Over the years they have sucked the country of all its wealth, driving the mass of peasants into unimaginable poverty. Half the cultivable land belongs to 1 per cent of the country's 3.5 million people. These are the '14 families' descended from Spanish aristocrats whose lands produce Salvador's staple crops of coffee, cotton and rubber.

Duarte, who at 46 has been elected three times as San Salvador's mayor, denounced during the election campaign the evils of illiteracy (50 per cent of Salvadoreans cannot read or write), agrarian injustice and unemployment.

He attacked the poverty which drives whole villages to emigrate across the border into Honduras, causing acute tension between the two countries which erupted into war nearly three years ago after El Salvador snatched a world cup football victory from Honduras.

### RIVAL

But Duarte's campaign got no publicity on the radio or in the papers, which instead devoted acres of space to the statements of Col. Arturo Armando Molina, Sanchez's secretary, and an almost unknown officer who was Duarte's rival in the February election.

Molina didn't have much to say, in fact. After his election victory he announced his programme in three crisp sentences: 'I shall carry the policies of Fidel Sanchez. There will be no communists in my government. I will not allow the Soviet Union to open an embassy here while I am president.'

This announcement no doubt gratified the '14 families'—others received it with indifference or hostility. Already, the peasants are looking towards the mountains in El Salvador's interior, where there are reports of renewed guerrilla activity.



# DISCUSSION ON INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

In preparation for the Fourth Congress of the International Committee of the Fourth International, the Central Committee of the Socialist Labour League are publishing the four main documents of the International Committee covering the split with the French Organisation Communiste Internationaliste.



## DOCUMENT 4

Statement by the International Committee of the Fourth International (Majority) March 1, 1972 CONTINUED  
The 1970 'Pre-Conference' of the IC

It was at this stage, when the immediate features of the objective situation seemed to have provided the basis for agreement, that the basic differences became more clearly exposed. At the pre-Conference of the IC in 1970 this contradiction was first clearly identifiable. As soon as the formal agreement was probed, to the method behind it, we were faced with disagreement on the basic question of dialectical materialism, as the theory of knowledge of Marxism.

Revisionists like Joseph Hansen think it clever to make the point: can the SLL explain how they stayed together with the OCI despite differences on such a fundamental matter. Of course, Hansen regards a 'correct' position on dialectical materialism and on questions of programme as something fixed for all time; the actual process is one of struggle for clarification as existing conceptions are tested against the objective developments.

The OCI document refers only briefly to this theoretical discussion at the pre-Conference, recalling that its delegates 'warned the comrades of the SLL against the serious political risks in any tendency to transform dialectical materialism into an ideology (philosophy), a system of ideas developing by itself, which is a complete break with the very essence of dialectical materialism: the unity of method, of form and content'.

Let us state what actually occurred in the discussion, because this was indeed the occasion on which there first came out clearly and openly the issues voted on at the Essen Conference. Delegates from the SLL showed from experience of building the revolutionary party in Britain that a thoroughgoing and difficult struggle against idealist ways of thinking was necessary which went much deeper than questions of agreement on programme and policy. The Trotskyist movement had

gone through a long period of isolation in which propagandism inevitably took a strong hold, so that it was difficult for comrades to be trained theoretically in an actual, developing relationship of revolutionary practice in the workers' movement. In these conditions, as was now being shown in the practice of trying to turn the movement to the working class and accept the responsibility of fighting for leadership, formal propaganda agreement, even to the extent of acknowledging verbally the basic theoretical premises of Marxism, actually served as a barrier to the real understanding of the unity of theory and practice. The same 'theory' which had rationalized a propaganda existence before, and which had never been called upon to guide a really revolutionary practice, now provided a screen of formal agreement to obstruct change, to obstruct understanding of the living movement of the class struggle.

Formal agreement with Marxist principles in fact co-existed with failure to have challenged the deep-going ways of thinking and feeling (i.e., bourgeois idealist philosophy) which tied members of the revolutionary party to fixed ways of life under capitalism. Activism, no less than propagandism and abstract 'pure' theorizing had its roots in 'English' bourgeois tradition.

When, therefore, the SLL delegates spoke at the pre-Conference about the need to fight for a deepening of the understanding of dialectical materialism as the theory of knowledge of Marxism, it was precisely to direct the movement towards the fundamental questions involved in the nature of consciousness, of what is meant by 'being' in consciousness, and of what this means for the stage reached by the Fourth International and its parties in the new stage of the epoch of proletarian revolution which has opened up.

When the OCI and Hungarian delegates dismissed this discussion as irrelevant and even dangerous, then the SLL and other delegations realized that their fears of fundamental differences concealed by formal agreements on programme were only too well founded. If this happened at the international level, then there was every danger that in the building of sections in



France or any other country, our sections would react to the international crisis and the radicalization of workers by tail-ending the movement (though of course continuing to state their adherence to revolutionary principles) instead of, by a more intense struggle, selecting and training the best of the new forces in a fight to develop Marxism.

The OCI delegates at the pre-Conference did not simply, as they now put it, 'warn us of a tendency to transform dialectical materialism into an ideology'. They told us that dialectical materialism was certainly not a theory of knowledge, and that Marxist theory did not exist except as concentrated and fought for in the form of the programme of the revolutionary party. They rested then, as now, on the remark of Marx and Engels in 'The German Ideology' that philosophy is surpassed by the extension of science, of revolutionary theory and practice, to the sphere of human activity.

On these grounds they dismissed the arguments of the SLL and other sections that a struggle on Marxist philosophy was the basic qualitative task confronting the revolutionary movement. This is a sophisticated distortion of Marx and Engels. The OCI remain indifferent to the fact that Lenin, in his work on philosophy in the early part of World War I, insisted that dialectics as the theory of knowledge of Marxism was not just a neglected 'aspect' of Marxism but

was the 'essence' of the question.\* As for Marx and Engels, they regarded philosophy as 'surpassed' only in so far as it was practised as a system standing above the sciences.

There is no question but that Lenin's work on these questions was crucial to his break with Social-Democracy and the building of a new, communist, International, and for the October Revolution itself.

His enriched understanding of the development of consciousness breaks through decisively in the April Theses and the discussion around them, against the 'Old Bolsheviks'. His work on 'State and Revolution', incomplete when the 1917 Revolution demanded his return to Russia, is directly and decisively influenced by the methodological advances he was able to make on the 'Philosophical Notebooks' for the 1914-1916 period. Those who reject the thesis that dialectics is the theory of knowledge of Marxism, and that this 'essence of the question' is decisive for the period of proletarian revolution, where revolutionary con-

\* 'Dialectics is the theory of knowledge of (Hegel and) Marxism. This is the "aspect" of the matter (it is not "an aspect" but the essence of the matter), to which Plekhanov, not to speak of other Marxists, paid no attention.' (Emphasis in original.) Lenin: 'On the Question of Dialectics', Collected Works Vol. 38, p. 362.

sciousness comes into its own, will soon find themselves questioning all the basic tenets of Leninism. And this is precisely what emerges from the OCI's document on the questions of the united front and on the question of revolutionary class-consciousness.

### Dialectical Materialism and the OCI

We are certainly not saying that the SLL has answered all the problems in this field; on the contrary, the first thing is to recognize that a long and continuous struggle is necessary in every section against the dominant bourgeois ideology, which inevitably takes a 'national' form. This was, of course, the meaning of Trotsky's deadly serious warning to the Socialist Workers' Party in the United States on the necessity of a conscious struggle against the dominant American philosophy, pragmatism.

The French Trotskyists have neglected to take up any fight against the school of 'Marxism' in France (actually a Stalinist compromise with 'national' traditions in the name of a revolutionary heritage from Jacobinism and the Enlightenment). This school is based, precisely, on playing down the decisive break from 18th century French materialism that was necessary for Marxism to be born. Unless this philosophical struggle is fought out and deepened in the course of a

battle against the way that bourgeois ideology today still strengthens the hold of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat, then 'Marxists' and 'Trotskyists' in France will continue to publish books, articles and resolutions which look like Marxism, which rehearse the 'programme' with great expertise and with the most impeccable Trotskyist phrases, but without making any development of Marxism in theory or practice.

Marxism—here we see it once again—is not seen from the standpoint of a theory of knowledge, of the contradictory development of consciousness in struggle, but as the ideological expression of the interests of the working class. This one-sided view of the relation between Marxism and the working class is in fact very little different in its basic conception from the theory of knowledge which the pre-Marxist French materialists held. These materialists, to the limited extent that they applied their theories to history explained ideology in terms of 'utility' in ensuring the interests or happiness of those who embraced the ideas.

If those who call themselves Marxists conceive of Marxism simply as the expression of the nature and struggle of the working class, they do not go beyond this. Roger Garaudy, for example, writing about the French materialists and Marxism, explained that the latter could be a more consistent materialism because

of the collectivist and non-exploitative character of the proletariat and its need for an outlook free of mystification: 'Materialism is the ideological expression of the action and struggles of the working class.' This has nothing to do with Marxism. Garaudy expands his explanation:

'Here we discover at its very origin the fundamental weakness of all our precursors: not one of them, before Marx, set out his socialist or communist doctrine founding it consistently on the positions of the working class. For them, materialism was never the ideological expression of the action and struggles of the working class. What essentially distinguishes them from Marx is that they wanted to deduce materialism from this or that stage of the progress of the sciences instead of seeing in it the necessary principle of the action and struggles of the working class. This attitude condemned them to leave idealism its share: it will always be the same if one tries to make of materialism a necessity arising from thought and not from action. To deduce materialism from an idea or system of ideas is to subordinate it to something not the same as it, to descend into metaphysics and finally into idealism.'

'Marx gave to the working class and to philosophy the method necessary to escape from these illusions. Henceforth we have a measure with which to

judge social doctrines and philosophical works: their value is a function of the weapons which they provide for escaping all mystification.\*\*

The purpose of this quotation, let us say before the screaming starts, is not to make an amalgam of Garaudy and Stéphane Just. They are, of course, politically different, opposed to each other, in their whole political course. But we are here talking about what Engels called 'the theoretical front' in one of its sectors, the vital sector of philosophy.

Garaudy manages to make of Marx a continuer of the materialists of the 18th century bourgeois enlightenment, but able to be consistent because he based himself on the specific interests of the working class. The French materialists of the 18th century prided themselves on tearing away the veils of illusion and unreason, particularly in their religious and political forms, but, according to Garaudy, only a philosophy based on the working class, which has no system of exploitation to introduce, can really provide the basis for destroying illusions.

Such explanations of class and ideology would not be out of place in the many books and magazines of 'sociology' from which 'Marxists' in France find it

impossible to break, and which neither the OCI nor anyone else has theoretically challenged.

Stéphane Just, writing for the OCI, in his own way speaks very similarly to Garaudy:

'Marxist method only exists through its content which integrates all the moments of the class struggle of the proletariat for its emancipation. It is in this sense that the programme of the socialist revolution concentrates Marxism and that the defence of Marxist theory can only be the defence of programme, i.e., the struggle to resolve the crisis of leadership.'

Certainly it is only in the struggle for the revolution that the fight for Marxism has any meaning, but this struggle demands a defence of Marxism in the realms of philosophy, sociology, etc. as well as at the level of politics as such. The youth in the AJS are being educated in the spirit of Just's distortions, and this is the meaning of the opposition to the Young Socialists' amendment at Essen. We have the representative of the AJS, discussing the Essen amendment at the subsequent meeting of the 'Liaison Committee' set up there, saying: 'There is no ideological battle in itself, no Marxist theory in itself, but a programme which is the expression, concentrated through the Marxist method, of the totality of the struggles of the proletariat, and upon which an organization fights.'

We are not saying, of course,

The youth in the AJS (shown above marching to commemorate the centenary of the Paris Commune last year) are being educated in the spirit of distortions of Marxism. Inset: Karl Marx. Lenin said that dialectics is the theory of knowledge of Marxism.

that there is such a thing as 'ideological battle in itself' or 'Marxist theory in itself', as we have explained in describing the differences at the pre-Conference. But we are certainly fighting against those who seem to understand the unity of theory and practice as meaning that theory no longer exists. We are certainly saying that dialectical materialism is the theory of knowledge of Marxism, of the path of struggle from error to truth—not to a 'final' truth, but continually making advances through contradictory struggle to real knowledge of the objective world as we fight to change it and change ourselves as part of it. Because this is rejected by the OCI leadership, insofar as they are represented in the document before us and in the writings of Stéphane Just, they leave out the conflict between the development of scientific consciousness in the revolutionary party and the spontaneous consciousness of the working class.

CONTINUED ON MONDAY



Belfast after the explosion of a bomb planted in a hearse parked in Church Lane

Dear Editor,  
Recently I note in your press that you appear to be anti-Provisional IRA. It is obvious that you are not aware that the Provisional IRA came into being, because of the lack of support from people whom they thought would be the first to help them, the people of the S of Ireland, who had sufficient weapons to defend them, and when they were being gunned down and burned by Protestant B-Specials, and armed gangs of Orange rabble, they had no choice but to defend their homes with guns and any other weapon at their disposal.

Why should they be interested in the welfare of Protestant workers whose unions are only another arm of the Orange Order. How many unions spoke out against the injustices to the minority in Ulster. (NONE.)

It is easy for Sarah Hannigan [London regional YS secretary] to belittle the Provisionals from her ivory tower because they won't fight for unity with Protestant workers. For one born in the Bogside, one would assume her loyalties would be with her people and their suffering. Then, of course, Ireland is not a super-nation of super people.

She is trying to set herself up as a Lady Arron; no doubt his Lordship could give her space in his evening press to give her some more anti-Provisional propaganda.

No doubt this letter will find a fast route to the waste paper basket as it does not agree with your policy. There is an old Irish proverb.

Stand up and be counted or lay down and be DEAD.

Mike Banda [SLL Central Committee] once said that it was stupid for Irish men to parade up and down Whitehall. Sarah Hannigan says it's stupid for the Provisional IRA to fight for their people.

What the hell were both doing on Sunday's march. Climbing on a bandwagon.

Padraig Uas O'Chaoim.  
Secretary Lambeth Division

# WHERE WE STAND ON THE IRA

We are well aware of the historical origins of the IRA—Official and Provisional. As you correctly state, the Irish workers in the Catholic ghettos had no option but to defend themselves against the armed gangs of Orangemen. The Provisionals were correct to defy the 'Officials' and keep their weapons despite assurances from the British Labour traitors and exhortations from Dublin Castle.

But the struggle against imperialism does not end with the armed self-defence of the Catholic ghetto. It only begins there.

If the IRA Provisionals were really dedicated to the idea of a united Ireland, in which Protestant and Catholic could live and work together without enmity and distrust, then they were duty bound to address themselves to Protestant workers and point out their common class interests which transcend the sectarian religious differences.

They could and should have explained to the Protestant workers that the fundamental precondition for defending their democratic rights, their jobs and

their living standards is the resignation of the Tory government and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of troops.

But Mr O'Chaoim retorts: 'Why should they be interested in the welfare of Protestant workers whose unions are only another arm of the Orange Order.'

Why not O'Chaoim? Why not apply the same criterion to British unions as well? How many British unions have called for withdrawal of troops or an end to direct rule?

Does this mean that we write off the British working class as a political ally of Irish labour, or do we fight with even greater tenacity for a genuine internationalist attitude to the Irish problem?

No, Mr O'Chaoim, there is nothing in the history of peoples or classes which indicates that religious, linguistic or even cultural differences are so irrevocable as to preclude their eventual dissolution and the emergence of unity.

The unregenerate logic of 'separatism' you will find only in the dustbin of history or—more topically—in the election manifestos of Senator George Wallace.

We see no reason why we should acquiesce—even reluctantly—to the present domination of Protestant workers by Orange separatists any more than we should allow the pro-Catholic nationalists to establish hegemony over the Catholic working class, N or S.

The Provisional IRA, by refusing to meet the challenge of the Vanguard Movement and by its policy of indiscriminate bombing, has proved—if proof is needed—that it acts as the spearhead of the Catholic bourgeoisie and not of the Irish working class.

It is for this reason that the Provisional IRA has not been able to defeat the British army decisively as the Vietminh were able to do with the French in 1953.

Behind the policy of individual terror and insensate attacks on civilian targets, there lies concealed an ineffable contempt for

the working class and a deep distrust of its revolutionary potential.

Provisional IRA policy is based on the belief that it is always possible for the Irish bourgeoisie to do a deal with the British rulers—vide 1922—but never with the Irish working class (1913 and 1916).

The present opposition of the Provisional IRA to direct rule is—despite the courage of the IRA men—completely unprincipled since it is contrary to the proclaimed policy of the Provisionals' leader—Mr Joe Cahill.

When Cahill was barred from entering the US in September 1971, he told the press that the purpose of the Provisionals' campaign was 'to bring about the downfall of Stormont, direct rule from Westminster and then a conference resulting in a final settlement of the Irish question'.

There was nothing then about the withdrawal of troops and, judging from the present priorities of IRA leaders, there will be precious little said about it once direct rule is established. Why then are the Provisionals complaining about direct rule?

It is little use Mr O'Chaoim slandering Sarah Hannigan or abusing Mike Banda. That will not cover up the political bankruptcy of the Provisionals. It will be more pertinent to the discussion if IRA Provisional supporters could explain—without mental contortions—how the same Cahill, who demanded direct rule in September, also welcomed, in December, the prospect of talks with Paisley only days after his fellow leader, David O'Connell invited Paisley to set up branches of his party in Catholic areas!

The Provisionals are prepared to write off the Protestant workers and their unions—but not their reactionary leaders! This is one reason why Workers Press, unlike the revisionists of 'Red Mole', have not called for 'Victory to the IRA!'

Our irate reader says: 'Stand up and be counted.' We accept

the challenge gladly by reprinting our opposition to Joe Cahill's reactionary utterance on direct rule:

'This is the dream of the Irish petty bourgeois Republicans since 1921, but it [a final settlement] will never materialize. So long as there is capitalism in Ireland and Toryism in Britain there can be no "final settlement" to the Irish question. . . . What is worse, it breeds illusions in Irish workers' minds that Toryism is compatible with Irish unity and freedom—and this at a time when the Tories are preparing to deprive British workers of their basic rights!' (Workers Press September 3, 1971.)

Contrary to what our Provisional critic says, neither Mike Banda nor any other SLL member said or implied that it was a waste of time to demonstrate in Whitehall.

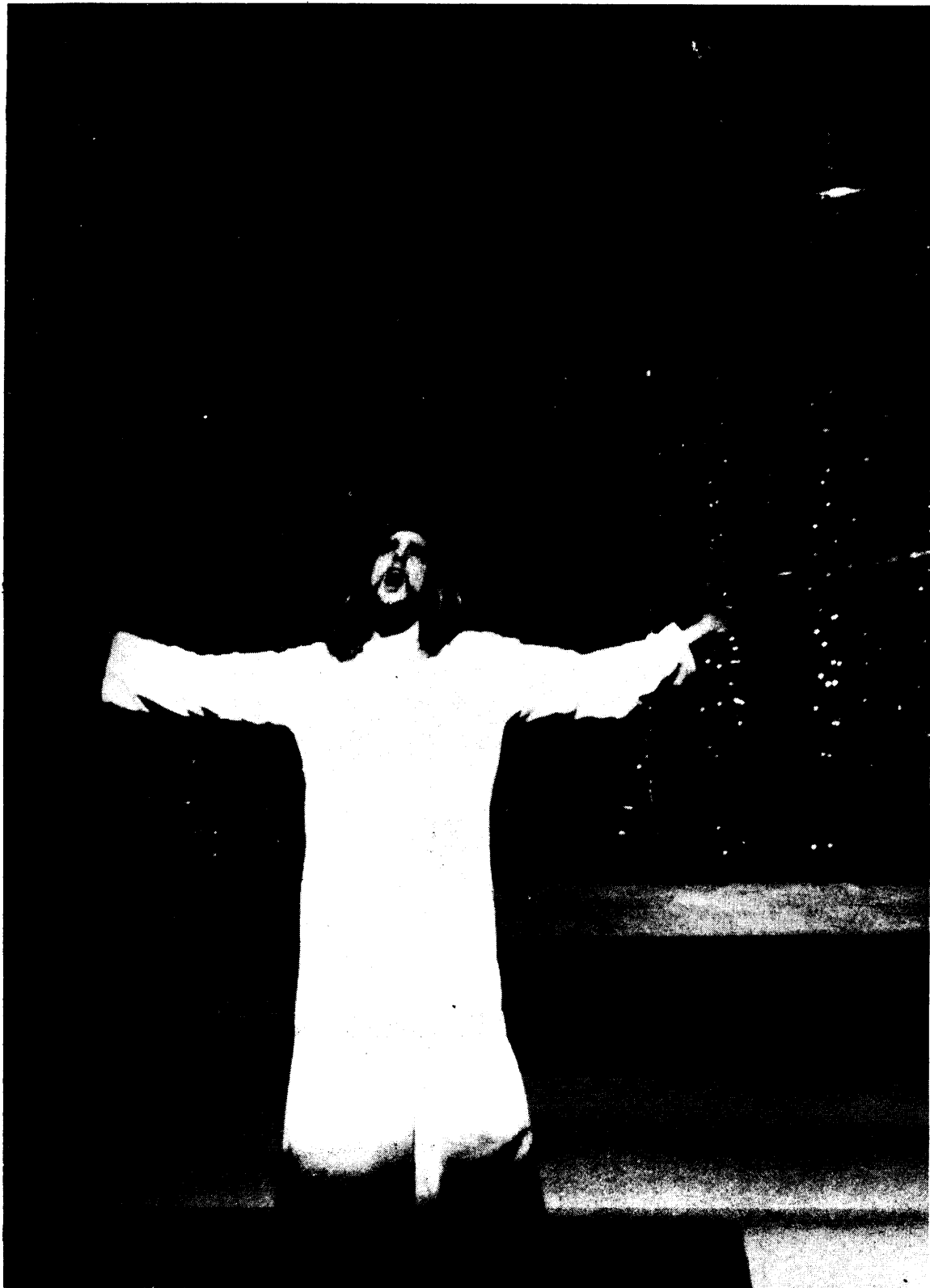
We marched on the 26th with the Anti-Internment League to demonstrate our opposition to the Tories' attempts to deprive workers of their basic rights and not because of any affinity with the AIL policy on Ireland or Britain. We made this perfectly clear in the meeting held in Whitehall Avenue.

We are opposed, however, to those demonstrations in Whitehall or anywhere else, which aim to 'persuade' the Tories by protest and try to confine mass opposition within a protest straitjacket.

We are convinced, by practical experience as much as by theoretical analysis, that Toryism cannot be reformed by protest, but must be overthrown by the construction of a revolutionary party which will lead the working class to victory and socialism.

In conclusion we would ask Mr O'Chaoim to ponder deeply on his insinuations about Lord Arran and Comrade Hannigan. Is it not a fact that the Provisional IRA and the Honourable Lord are both in favour of direct rule, while the Socialist Labour League is totally opposed to it and stands for a socialist republic in Ireland and Britain?





# JESUS CHRIST INC

TV Review by Anna Tate

The Father, Son and The Holy Ghost have had a very good innings over Easter. It is, of course, their wicket and they had the media batting for them too.

But it was not merely the conventional proselytizers who made their imprecatory appearance. For this old band of gospel-peddlers have, during the past years of inflationary hope, suffered a grave loss of popularity, a decline in divine circulation, a crisis of celestial conviction. Those days being over, their ranks are now being swelled by the rise of the youthful 'Jesus freaks'.

So the past week has seen not only the Pope's blessing delivered in diverse languages and of sanctimoniously diffuse content, but also Bishop Anthony Bloom of the Russian Orthodox Church with a message of hope based on the blooming of two cherry trees after the holocaust of Hiroshima.

A boom-bloom philosophy—what does it matter so long as there's a cherry blossom, for God works in mysterious ways through nuclear blasts and magic flowers.

Then there was Dora Bryan, ever ready and supremely capable in the art cliché, appearing to do her bit of celestial public relations on ITV.

Likewise David Frost, never one to miss a sacred opportunity—one foot in each camp and an extra one in heaven, just for luck—conducted his usual probe—this time into God. A sort of hands up, hands up for Jesus.

But the most disturbing, if predictable, sign of the religious times, has been the emergence, over the past year, of the hippie population from their 'drop out' of reality and 'freak in' to the Jesus scene.

And there's been a deal of capital investment and profit return in this move from the happy, hipped-out playgrounds of Haight Ashbury to the holy ground of commercial theatre success. From pot-head to God-head, from the LSD trip to the Jesus trip in one easy, evasatory move of the alienated, spontaneous, self-obsessed, middle-class young.

Excerpts from 'Godspell', the religious rock musical (which began its run at the Roundhouse, was acclaimed as 'Verily . . . a hit!' by the press, and is now playing in the West End) were shown by the BBC on Easter Sunday.

Based on the Gospel according to St Matthew, it has been described as anti-materialist, anti-pollution and anti-work, but could with greater accuracy have been described as anti-reality, anti-communist, antiseptic and distinctly anti-entertaining.

'Everyone's turning to Jesus—Hallelujah!', proclaims this month's 'Vogue' magazine, the glossy people's guide to a glossy world.

And with 'Jesus Christ, Superstar' about to open here after a smash-hit début in the USA, it looks as if the Son of God and his financial backers are on the upgrade. Even the reverend brothers of the Communist Party have been wondering how to stretch the well-worn elastic of their all-embracing containment in order to include the theological boom.

Both 'Vogue' and the 'Morning Star' are, however, deeply misguided in their interpretation. Not everyone is turning to Jesus by any means, and the Hallelujah brigade convey nothing if not the mystical optimism of politically bankrupt pessimists.

The hippie movement, largely composed of the children of white, middle America, emerged

Above: 'Jesus Christ, Superstar' in New York

from the violent crisis in which that society found itself in the 1960s. The wholesale aggression of a system enmeshed in its own contradictions—with a manic consumer drive at home and deadly militarism abroad—profoundly affected this situation of white, middle-class youth.

As blacks rioted against their oppression in violent, long, hot summers, white kids migrated under the impulse of 'new vibrations' towards their Mecca of Height Ashbury on the California coast.

The hippie exodus represented the height of introspection; a complete turn away from reality. In rejecting atrocity and war they searched not for a political dialectic, but for a personalized, narcissistic mirror-image on which to feed their damaged self-esteem.

Simplistic polarities sufficed. Johnson was 'ugly' and the hippies were 'the beautiful people'. The Marines carried guns, the hippies flowers. Living solely in the euphoria of an escapist present, it seemed to the beautiful people that 'flower power' would transcend banal and unpleasant realities.

Needless to say, flower power remained firmly in the hands of Interflora.

Moreover, it became cold in the parks, as it is wont to do, nature tending to weave a scientific rather than a transcendental meditation course, and reality lay, as ever, in the barrel of a National Guardsman's gun.

Having used drugs to sustain their fantasy vision, it was now inevitable that the movement would turn to that other opiate of the people—religion. In doing so, it has returned to the womb of middle-class values.

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## Giant rabbits

Peru's military government is expanding its ban on the sale of beef.

The previous two-days-a-week ban was thwarted by Peruvians simply buying more the day before the ban was enforced.

Starting last Saturday, beef is now only available in the second fortnight of each month. The government hopes to cut hard currency outlays for meat and increase consumption of fish.

The fishing department has just opened up a dock and a backing plant with a capacity for 2,000 tons. Fishing Minister General Talian Vanini has announced that 1,500 tons are already warehoused, sufficient for Lima's needs for a fortnight.

The Peruvian middle class is clinging tenaciously to its juicy steak and food speculators are moving in. The military government, unperturbed, has set up combat squads of women who will take part in a vast operational plan to prevent fish, fowl and pork hoarding. This includes vigilance over all greater Lima markets and control posts on the highways coming into the city.

One project which is really rocking the profiteers is a plan to increase consumption of the guy, a tiny Andes' rodent, and yet another to set up centres for the raising of giant rabbits.

The middle class is enraged about upsetting its diet and is not enthusiastic about the prospect of rabbit, fish *et al.*

Meanwhile, there are half a million who never see beef and live in the shanty towns, or 'barriadas', in Lima.

Seventy per cent of their children die before the age of two. They are even more unconvinced of the revolutionary nature of the military junta praised so highly by Cuba's Fidel Castro.

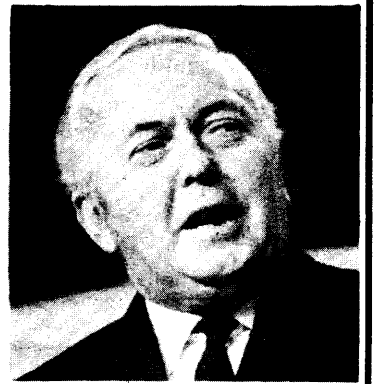
## Great future

It's called . . . the 'Working Together Campaign'. It's a new £1m campaign launched to promote harmony in industry—and it apparently has the tacit support of Labour's Opposition leader Harold Wilson.

Chairman is Sir Anthony Bowlby, a director of Guest, Keen and Nettlefold who are currently engaged in fighting a

sit-in by the 1,000 workers at their Bredbury steelworks in Stockport, Cheshire, in support of the full national engineers' pay claim.

Deputy chairman is Sir Joseph Kagan, chairman and managing director of 'Gannex'-Kagan Textiles Ltd. He is believed to have sought the approval of his close friend Wilson before joining.



Mr Wilson: famous support

It was Wilson, you will remember, who made the Gannex raincoat famous!

Campaign director is none other than Michael Ivens director of the right-wing Aims of Industry. His speciality is the production of leaflets containing information reproduced from left-wing newspapers warning about the dangers of the growth of left-wing organizations.

For this pursuit he receives donations from numerous companies.

Also in the campaign are Sir Trevor Lloyd Hughes, former press adviser to Harold Wilson, and Geoffrey Tucker, formerly of the Conservative Central Office.

So far industry has promised £400,000 to the campaign which is aimed over a three-year period. It will include advertising, poster campaigns and research projects 'in an attempt to mould the attitudes of workers and management towards greater co-operation'.

Says 'The Guardian': 'It hopes to persuade people that Britain has a great future if only everyone could work together.'

Workers in the following companies, like those in GKN, should watch out for signs of greater 'co-operation' shortly: Champion Sparking Plugs, Associated Portland Cement, Ranks Hovis, Powell Duffryn and Automotive Products. All have donated to 'Work Together'.

# BOOKS



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# Fighting the Tories' Rent Bill

## Return to Rachmanism

BESIDES council tenants, some 1½ million people living in unfurnished accommodation will find that as from next January their tenancies will be phased out of rent control.

Figures over the past few years show that the 'fair rent' for their flats and houses could mean an increase of over 250 per cent.

That has been the experience under Labour's 1965 Rent Act which first introduced the concept of 'fair rent'. Rent assessment committees have looked favourably on landlords making applications under the Act.

In S Acton, in W London, tenants have formed an association which covers both council and private tenants.

I spoke to their chairman, Tom Oram, who works at British-Leyland's Park Royal plant and is a Transport and General Workers' Union member.

'The aim of this Bill is simple. It is to get more money out of people's pockets for nothing. And what they forget to tell you about council houses is that rents have been soaring the last few years.'

Mr Oram, who lives in a tower block on one of Ealing council's new estates, pointed to his rent books. In 1968 he was paying £3 13s 2d. His rent now, including a recent rates increase, is £5.90.

'The idea of the rent rebates are farcical. If you pay another £2 you might get £1 back. According to the Bill, you get a needs allowance of £13.50 for a married couple. How is anyone supposed to live on that for a week?



### Council and private rents could more than double

S Acton chairman Tom Oram

BY PHILIP WADE

'About 60 to 70 per cent of all workers are on some sort of a bonus or piecework basis. Because their earnings change so much, they could find themselves continually having to apply for a means test.

'Another thing is people with grown-up sons and daughters living at home who go out to work could find themselves paying more rent because the assessment is made on the person with the highest income.

'This Bill is taking us back before World War I. It aims to make a profit out of rents. And any more money made won't buy one brick because most of it will go back to the Tory government.

'Just think of the tremendous amount of irreparable damage this government has done in such a short period of time. It will become impossible for future generations to get a place to live.

'There are 6,000 applicants on Ealing's housing list. If they double the rents, people will have to show they're earning about £35 a week. Will they get on the list? Will they get a flat? Of course not!

'The idea of housing as a social necessity has been eliminated. The Tories want to run housing on a dictatorial basis—telling councils

what they can do and what they can't do.

'Now private tenants will find their rents going up two and a half times. It's returning to the days of Rachmanism. Private landlords have been given all the rights under this Bill.

'They'll be turning round and saying get out to those who can't afford £10 a week. If you won't go they'll always find some excuse. Don't forget many of these tenants don't have a bona fide rent book.

'So they won't have a cat-in-hell's chance, especially if they don't know under what conditions they took the place.

'A few years ago, when the Tories ran Ealing council, they told me that the "fair rent" for my flat was about £12 a week. What more damage can the Tories do? Do they want another Ireland here?

'At some time there'll have to be a real people's party which will represent our interests which no one does at the moment.

'The working class will have to say what they want and demand their rights. And we've got to have a leadership which will support us. There's no doubt this rents issue is going to blow, and I'm waiting for it,' said Mr Oram.

The Tory government has introduced to parliament the Housing Finance Bill which will double council rents. The hated Bill will destroy the right to decent housing at reasonable rents for millions of working-class families. Like unemployment, the Industrial Relations Act and the rising food price bonanza, the Bill forms part of deliberate Tory policy to drive down the standard of living of the working class.

#### UNDER THE BILL:

● EVERY local authority and new town corporation has to charge a 'fair rent' for the first time. Rents will be geared to market value—what an estate agent thinks a property is worth.

● AVERAGE RENTS will double on government's own estimate. In London rents of £3.50 (plus rates) will rise to over £7 (plus rates).

● RENTS FIXED by committee of property men and lawyers. No appeal. They have the right to inspect council houses. Penalty for obstructing them: £50 fine.

● LOCAL AUTHORITIES are obliged to begin raising rents on October 1, with a compulsory increase of £1 this year and 75p next year.

● COUNCILS REFUSING to raise rents and operate the Act can be deprived of all housing powers. These will be assumed by government Housing Commission. Refusal by councillors to supply Commissioner with information could mean fines of up to £400.

● MEANS TESTS will be imposed on tenants wanting rent rebates. Assessment will be made on gross income of the highest earner in the family. Changes in earnings must be notified every six months.

● HOUSING REVENUE accounts will move into surplus and half of this will be taken by the government. In three or four years tenants will be paying an extra £500 million in rents.

● PRIVATE TENANTS—1.3 million of them—living in controlled properties: Decontrol begins from next January and their rents will be raised to 'fair' levels.

● DISCUSSION on the Bill was cut short by the Tories on March 29. It has now finished its committee stage in the House of Commons. Three more days are left for the report and third reading stages before it goes to the House of Lords.

## Poor families may be driven into council estate ghettos

THE TORY 'fair rent' proposals will lead to poor families being forced into ghettos on the worst council estates and the turning over of private accommodation to the middle class.

It is well known that many housing departments already allocate poor families their worst accommodation.

This is done because the family is thought to be 'unreliable' or would be unable to meet the rent of a newer dwelling.

The housing allocated is usually very old council housing, much of it pre-war and in a poor state of repair, or old properties the council has bought up prior to demolition.

If the Tories are able to carry their Housing Finance Bill into effect, this situation will get worse. With doubled rents, poor families could only choose to live in such housing if they received large rent rebates.

But local authorities will save themselves money if they can put these families

in their worst houses and flats where the rents are not so high.

Even if this was not the case, the poorest families would never be able to afford to live in the new blocks of flats.

One such block under construction in N London is likely to have a 'fair rent' of between £20 to £25 a week.

Taking into account the maximum rebate allowed under the Bill, the prospective tenant would still have to find £17 a week, exclusive of rates.

The 1½ million private tenants living in rent-controlled unfurnished premises will soon find themselves in a similar position to council tenants.

From next January decontrol begins and the 'fair rent' process is introduced. Under the Bill these

tenants are supposed to get rent allowance if they cannot afford the 'fair rents'.

But section 16 (2) of the Bill enables local authorities to savagely cut rent allowances in certain circumstances.

'Fair Deal for Housing', the White Paper forerunner of the Bill states:

'The allowance will be based on only a proportion of the fair rent if the dwelling is much larger than the tenant requires or is situated in an area of high property values where the tenant is living from choice rather than from necessity.'

This provision could work out in the following way. An elderly couple live in an area which has recently become fashionable and well sought after.

Property values in the area have jumped as a result.

'Fair-rent' levels cannot fail to reflect this new situation, with the result the rent of the elderly couple's flat soars above its former controlled level.

They would probably need the maximum rent allowance of £7. But the local authority could refuse to pay this amount on the grounds that the flat is in an area of high property values.

In this way such people could be forced out and their property turned over to the rich and trendy, as is happening in many parts of central London at the moment.



## Daytona men out a year for union recognition

STRIKE PICKETS were still out yesterday at Birmingham's Daytona Engineering factory after battling for more than a year for union recognition.

Not long ago they celebrated the first anniversary of their dispute which has the official backing of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers with a 'birthday cake'.

This month's edition of the 'AUEW Journal' carries a photograph of the event.

But the mood on the picket line is not usually so jocular. Although the

AUEW'S E Birmingham district committee periodically arranges a mass picket of the factory, strikers feel the union is not doing enough to help win their fight.

A recent trip to Scotland for support revealed that the custom-made butterfly valves still being turned out at the factory were in use at John Brown's Engineering factory at Clydebank.

The AUEW members at the Scots plant immediately imposed a 'black'. But much wider action of this sort is felt necessary by the pickets.

The birthday cake picture which appeared in the 'AUEW Journal' after the men had been on the picket line for a year.

## Science body hits at army bugging

ARMY use of electronic 'bugging' and other computer controlled devices has been condemned by the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

Its executive has written to Tory Defence Secretary Lord Carrington:

'The experience of the British Army in N Ireland has shown that political differences cannot be solved by the use of sophisticated technologies, whether for riot control or as interrogation techniques...'

The letter follows recent press reports that the US Defence Department invited the 14 NATO countries to see computer-controlled listening devices and other detectors in W Germany next month.

## IMF debt clash

A TOUGH stand by the US Treasury is making it difficult for Britain to repay a £320m debt to the International Monetary Fund.

Britain does not want to part with gold or paper gold (Special Drawing Rights) held as part of the currency reserves and other countries are reluctant to accept dollars.

Most countries would be prepared to see Britain pay one-third in actual and paper gold, one-third in dollars which the US would convert into curren-

cies acceptable to IMF.

The remaining third would be handled in the same way by the other rich countries.

The US Treasury wants Britain to provide two-thirds of the repayments in gold and SDRs. This is an effort to bolster the dollar and pass some of the strain on the international monetary system on to Britain.

A clash between the two countries is likely when the debt problem is discussed.

JUST OUT:  
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL  
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# TV

## SATURDAY

### BBC 1

11.55 Weather. 12.00 Double Deckers. 12.25 Pink Panther. 12.45 Grandstand: 3.15 Grand National; 1.20 Fight of the Week—John Stracey v Rick Porter; 3.45 Rugby League Cup Semi-Final—Halifax v Leeds; 4.45 Final Score. 5.05 We Want to Sing. 5.35 News, weather. 5.50 Dr. Who.

6.15 WONDROUS WORLD OF DISNEY.  
7.00 FILM: 'OUR MAN IN MARRAKESH'. Tony Randall, Senta Berger, Herbert Lom.  
8.30 TARBUCK'S LUCK. Variety.  
9.15 THE BEFRIENDERS. Next Patient Please.  
10.05 NEWS, Weather.  
10.20 MATCH OF THE DAY SPECIAL. Two-match action from Division 1 and The Grand National.  
11.35 BRADEN'S WEEK.

### BBC 2

9.05 Open University. 3.00 Film: 'Tonight We Sing'. 4.50 Tutankhamun's Egypt. 5.10 Animal People. 5.35 Television Doctor. 5.50 Man Alive. 6.40 Look Stranger.

7.00 NEWS, Sport, Weather.  
7.10 PEOPLE PLUS LEISURE EQUALS. An equation that proves we must plan our future recreation.  
7.40 HERMANN HESSE. The German novelist and writer.

### ITV

11.15 Sesame Street. 12.15 The Jackson Five. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Beverley; 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Kelso; 3.10 East African Safari Rally; 3.40 Wrestling from Walthamstow; 4.50 Results Service. 5.10 Sale of the Century. 5.40 News. 5.45 Ken Dodd.

6.15 FILM: 'TARAS BULBA'. Tony Curtis, Yul Brynner in saga of Polish-Turkish battle for the Ukraine.  
8.30 SATURDAY VARIETY.  
9.30 HAWAII FIVE-O. R and R and R.  
10.30 NEWS.  
10.40 AQUARIUS. Homage to Stravinsky.  
12.20 EARTH ISLAND LTD.

8.30 RUGBY SPECIAL.  
9.15 SOUNDS FOR SATURDAY. James Last and his Orchestra.  
10.05 THE CRAFTSMEN. Bob Godfrey—film animator.  
10.20 SUNSET SONG. Part 3: Drilling.  
11.05 NEWS, weather.  
11.10 FILM NIGHT.  
11.35 MIDNIGHT MOVIE: 'ROXIE HART'. Ginger Rogers, Adolphe Menjou. Murder trial in Chicago, 1927.

### REGIONAL TV

All regions as BBC 1 except:

Wales: 6.15 Top of the Form. 6.35 Disc a dawn. 10.20 Match of the day. 12.12 Weather.  
Scotland: 4.55 Sportsreel part 1. 5.45 Sportsreel part 2. 10.20 Sportsreel. 11.00 International Curling. 12.12 News, weather.  
N Ireland: 5.45 Sports results, news. 12.12 News, weather.  
England: 12.12 Weather.

don. 5.10 Sale of the century. 5.40 London. 6.15 Film: 'A Guy Named Joe'. 8.30 London. 9.30 Avengers. 10.30 London. 12.20 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 5.10 Sion a Sian.

ANGLIA: 11.20 Yesterdays. 11.50 Cowboy in Africa. 12.45 London. 5.10 Flintstones. 5.40 News. 5.45 Sale. 6.15 Ken Dodd. 6.45 Film: 'Until They Sail'. 8.30 London. 9.30 I spy. 10.30 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 12.10 Stars. 12.15 Captain Scarlet. 12.45 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'Crack In the World'. 8.30 London. 12.20 Who knows?

ULSTER: 12.30 Enchanted house. 12.45 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 News. 5.45 Sportscast. 6.15 Ken Dodd. 6.45 Film: 'Forbidden Planet'. 8.30 London. 9.30 O'Hara. 10.30 London.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00 Yesterdays. 11.25 Make a wish. 11.50 Skippy. 12.15 Lidsville. 12.45 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 News. 5.45 Ken Dodd. 6.15 Film: 'The Seventh

Dawn'. 8.30 London. 9.30 Saint. 10.30 London. 12.20 Weather.

TYNE TEES: 11.00 Yesterdays. 11.25 Forest Rangers. 11.50 Arthur. 12.15 Lidsville. 12.45 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 London. 6.15 Film: 'They Were Expendable'. 8.30 London. 9.30 FBI. 10.30 London. 12.20 Alfred Hitchcock presents. 12.45 Songs.

GRANADA: 11.50 Play the game. 12.15 Secret service. 12.45 London. 5.10 On the buses. 5.40 London. 6.15 Bugs Bunny. 6.20 Film: 'Four for Texas'. 8.25 London. 9.30 Jason King. 10.30 London.

SCOTTISH: 11.35 Beagan Gaidhlig. 11.50 Bush Boy. 12.15 Tom Grattan. 12.45 London. 5.10 Roadrunner. 5.40 News. 5.45 Ken Dodd. 6.15 Film: 'Hotel'. 8.30 London. 9.30 Randall and Hopkirk. 10.30 News. 10.40 Sport. 11.10 Late Call. 11.15 Seaway.

GRAMPIAN: 12.15 Batman. 12.45 London. 5.10 His and hers. 5.40 London. 6.15 Film: 'North By Northwest'. 8.30 London. 9.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.30 London.

### BBC 1

9.00 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 9.30 Wie bitte? 10.00 Zarabanda. 10 Seeing and Believing. 11.30 Boomph with Becker. 11.45 Mistress of Hardwick. 12.10 Bellamy on Botany. 12.35 Profit by Control. 1.25 Farming. 1.55 Hammer it Home. 2.20 Made in Britain. 2.30 Going for a Song. 3.00 Laurel and Hardy. 3.20 The Shari Lewis Show. 3.30 Film: 'Holiday for Lovers'. 5.10 The British Empire. 6.05 News, weather.

6.15 HOW CAN YOU BE SURE?  
6.45 SONGS OF PRAISE.  
7.25 JULIE AND CAROL. Variety.  
8.15 FILM: 'SEVEN THIEVES'. Edward G. Robinson, Rod Steiger, Joan Collins. Ageing criminal makes bid to break the bank at Monte Carlo.  
9.55 NEWS, Weather.  
10.05 OMNIBUS. Actor, I said by Don Taylor.  
11.05 THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE SCHARNHORST. Documentary on most successful warship in German Navy.

### BBC 2

9.35 Open University. 7.00 News Review.  
7.25 MUSIC ON 2. Pianist Andor Foldes.  
8.15 THE WORLD ABOUT US. Sounds of Silence—Dartmoor.  
9.00 UP COUNTRY FESTIVAL. International Festival of Country Music.  
9.45 TUTANKHAMUN'S EGYPT. The Land.

### ITV

10.35 Out of Town. 11.00 Morning Service. 12.05 Farmhouse Kitchen. 12.30 Something to Sing About. 1.00 Cartoons. 1.15 Stingray. 1.45 University Challenge. 2.15 Big Match. 3.15 Jason King. 4.10 Shirley's World. 4.40 Golden Shot. 5.35 Pretenders. 6.05 News.

6.15 HUSH, HUSH, WHISPER WHO DARES.  
6.30 ADAM SMITH.  
7.00 APPEAL.  
7.05 STARS ON SUNDAY.  
7.25 DOCTOR IN CHARGE. The Devil You Know.  
7.55 FILM: 'DROP DEAD DARLING'. Tony Curtis, Rosanna Schiaffino, Lionel Jeffries. Black comedy about confidence trickster who marries and murders for money.  
9.50 POLICE FIVE.  
10.00 NEWS.  
10.15 THE LAST JOURNEY. Last days of Leo Tolstoy.  
11.45 A GAME OF ISLANDS. Sir Compton Mackenzie looks back on his eventful life.  
12.15 CHURCH AND STATE IN CYPRUS.

10.05 MONTREUX 72. BBC Entry for the Golden Rose. The Goodies.  
10.35 DANIEL DERONDA. 5: Revelations.  
11.20 NEWS, Weather.  
11.25 UP SUNDAY. Line-Up takes a last look at the week with James Cameron, Kenny Everett, Clive James, William Rushton.

### SUNDAY



Earwigo again—A new Dr Who adventure and a new monster start on Saturday on BBC 1. The one on the right is the monster—he's one of 'The Mutants'.

All regions as BBC 1 except:

Wales: 1.25 Farming. 3.00 Spy Trap. 3.50 Rugby Union. 4.40 Canu'r Bobol. 6.45 Dechrau Canmol. 11.57 Weather.  
Scotland: 1.25 Farm forum. 6.15 Religious education. 6.55 Songs of praise. 11.57 News, weather.  
N Ireland: 11.57 News, weather.  
England: 11.57 Weather.

CHANNEL: 11.00-12.30 London. 1.58 Weather. 2.00 Big match. 3.00 Film: 'Lorna Doone'. 4.30 Date with Danton. 4.40 London. 7.25 Doctor in charge. 7.55 Film: 'Flame in the Street'. 9.30 Cinema. 10.00 London. 11.40 Epilogue. Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.00 London. 12.00 Weather. 12.05 Music. 12.30 London. 12.55 Farm progress. 1.25 Cartoon. 1.30 Stingray. 2.00 Football. 3.00 Film: 'Snorkel'. 4.35 News. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'Fate Is the Hunter'. 9.50 Cartoon. 10.00 London. 11.45 Weather. Inheritors.

HTV: 11.00 London. 12.05 Music. 12.30 Something to sing about. 12.55 Kitchen. 1.45 London. 3.15 Film: 'Two and Two Make Six'. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'The House That Wouldn't Die'. 9.30 Mr and Mrs. 10.00 London. 11.45 Survival. 12.15 Weather.

HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/

Wales as above except: 12.05 Dan Sylw. 12.40 O'r Wasg. 12.55 Utgyrn Seion.

ANGLIA: 11.00 London. 12.05 Music. 12.30 London. 12.55 Kitchen. 1.20 Challenge. 1.50 Weather. 1.55 Farming. 2.30 UFO. 3.25 Dick Van Dyke. 3.55 Football. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'War Lover'. 10.00 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00 London. 12.05 Music. 12.30 London. 12.55 Farmhouse. 1.40 Stars. 1.45 Yesterdays. 2.15 Soccer. 3.15 Film: 'The Cool Mikado'. 4.40 London. 5.35 Forest Rangers. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Forever My Love'. 10.00 London. 11.45 Danger Man.

ULSTER: 12.05 Music. 12.30 Something to sing about. 12.55 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.45 London. 3.15 Film: 'Perfect Strangers'. 4.40 London. 6.30 Stars. 6.50 Appeal. 6.55 Adam Smith. 7.25 Doctor in charge. 7.54 Results. 7.55 Film: 'The Great Sloux Massacre'. 9.30 Jimmy Stewart. 10.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 10.45 Talking hands. 11.00 London. 12.30 Camping. 12.55 Kitchen. 1.25 Farming. 1.55 Calendar. 2.20 Soccer. 3.15 Soccer. 3.15 Department S. 4.15 Arthur. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'Suddenly Last Summer'. 10.00 London. 11.45 Division 4.

TYNE TEES: 10.15 Farming. 10.45 Talking hands. 11.00 London. 12.05 Music. 12.30 Camping. 12.55 Kitchen. 1.25 Farming. 1.55 Out of town. 2.15 Where the jobs are. 2.50 Soccer. 3.15 Champions. 4.15 Charlie Brown. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'This Property Is Condemned'. 10.00 London. 12.15 Poems.

GRANADA: 11.00 London. 12.05 Music. 12.30 London. 12.55 Kitchen. 1.25 Yesterdays. 1.55 Football. 2.50 Great stars. 4.40 London. 6.30 Stars on Sunday. 6.45 Appeal. 6.50 Adam Smith. 7.25 London. 7.55 Film: 'Dial M for Murder'. 9.50 Cartoon. 10.00 London.

GRAMPIAN: 12.05 Music. 12.30 Something to sing about. 12.55 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.25 Yesterdays. 1.55 Farm progress. 2.25 Prisoner. 3.20 Film: 'Street of Shadows'. 4.40 London. 7.00 News. 7.05 Stars. 7.25 Doctor in charge. 7.55 Film: 'Night People'. 9.30 Odd couple. 10.00 London.

SCOTTISH: 12.05 Music. 12.30 Zingalong. 1.45 Yesterdays. 2.15 Film: 'Ziegfeld Girl'. 4.40 London. 6.15 Another way. 6.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'Weekend at Dunkirk'. 10.00 London. 11.45 Late call. 11.50 Baron.

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## Engineers; Six month reprieve for jobs

WOLVERHAMPTON: From DAVID MAUDE

A SIX-MONTH reprieve from redundancy has been won by workers at the Willenhall Car Radiator Company, near Wolverhampton.

Yesterday a mass meeting at the factory voted overwhelmingly to return to work on Monday after hearing the terms of an agreement negotiated by shop stewards and local union officials.

The factory has been in dispute since February 14.

The agreement means a full resumption of work by all 875 workers at the factory, including 79 whose jobs had previously been threatened.

If after three months management still claim they have surplus labour, they can approach the unions involved — the vehicle builders and the sheet metal workers—for negotiations.

Short-time working would be implemented for a further three-month period while these talks took place.

Arthur Tudor, the works' convenor, told Workers Press after yesterday's meeting that he was, broadly speaking, happy with the agreement.

'It's a tribute to the solidarity of the strike and the way our members picketed the factory,' he said.

'What I like particularly is that it gives us the chance to negotiate a security of employment agreement with the company, although obviously we've got a lot of building to do there.'

But the terms of the return, although sweetened by holiday pay and for the two Bank holiday days the works were out, do not banish the redundancy threat permanently.

The management simply hopes that any redundancy which may prove necessary could be dealt with by voluntary means.

There is also dissatisfaction on the shop floor with a £1.50 pay rise the workers are due to receive backdated to April 1.

It is now being unfavourably compared with a £3 rise given to staff.

# Two Clyde ships released



## Yet another betrayal by UCS Stalinists

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

A MASS meeting of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders' workers in Glasgow yesterday decided to release two newly-completed ships.

This latest capitulation—totally against the declared aims of the 'work-in'—was put to the 7,000 men by James Reid, chairman of the co-ordinating committee and member of the Communist Party's national executive.

Reid said: 'If we take a decision to hold these vessels and if a decision about Marathon is in the pipeline, those on the extreme right will be in full cry and our action can be used by our enemies to sabotage a settlement in Clydebank that would give us, eventually, complete victory in our fight.'

Reid's recommendation means that two ships, the bulk carrier 'Tacoma City' and the cargo ship, 'Samjohn Governor', will be allowed to leave the Clyde.

They will be released at a time when absolutely nothing has been settled on the Clyde.

The Tory government has given no assurances about the future of Clydebank (where 'Samjohn Governor' was built) and thousands of jobs are at stake there.

Reid's cringing speech yesterday is vastly different from the Communist Party's line only a few months ago.

On November 5 last the Party's 'Morning Star' carried this front page story:

'NO GUARANTEE—NO SHIPS! This was the fighting ultimatum to the Tory government given today by some 8,500 UCS workers meeting in the Clydebank yard.

'Spelled out it means that unless the government starts moves before the end of the year for the retention of all four yards and every job, the three vessels to be launched in the next ten days will be the last to leave until such guarantees are given. It is the mightiest UCS-government confrontation since the historical work-in began five months ago.'

The report went on: 'Mr Jimmy Reid was enthusiastically greeted when he said: "We make it abundantly clear to the government that they had better get things moving before the end of this year—or nothing leaves these yards. We will not allow them to drag the situation out until we are in a relatively weak position".'

But Reid and the CP have deliberately weakened the struggle at all stages: they've refused to raise political demands for forcing the Tory government to resign, they've broken the 'four-yards-or-nothing' pledge by opening discussions with the Tory rump company, Govan Shipbuilders, and they've unofficially given assurances to the government about no-strikes and back-breaking work practices.

# Rail delays due: Pay talks drag on

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

**RAIL DELAYS** on London's Underground and the S Region will start on Monday, despite a union appeal to keep traffic moving normally.

The drivers' union, ASLEF, decided yesterday to call on members not to disrupt traffic until after Tuesday's meeting with the British Rail Board.

ASLEF and the other rail unions, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport and Salaried Staffs' Association, are locked in a pay struggle which has been dragging on for months.

The unions are demanding 16 per cent increases, but the Board, backed by the Tory government, has only offered 9 per cent increases on basic rates. When talks broke down on Thursday, Board chairman Richard March said he would consult his

colleagues on Monday to seek a fresh offer.

If next Tuesday's resumed meeting fails to produce a satisfactory settlement, the pay row will almost certainly be referred to arbitration.

NUR chief Sir Sidney Greene said the other day that he regarded March as 'our guardian angel'.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the United States rose to 5.9 per cent in March after dipping to 5.7 per cent in February. This brings it back to the January level.

# Internees: Token release

SEVENTY-EIGHT of Ulster's internees were released from the concentration camps yesterday. But there are still 842 men behind the wire.

The token gesture by the

Tory government has been welcomed by many of the Labourite and reformist leaders.

On hearing William Whitelaw's announcement, John Hume, MP, said: 'Thank God things are moving at last.'

Gerry Fitt, MP said the releases marked 'an important step in the right direction'.

The Provisional IRA is insisting that the 'war goes on' until

three demands are met.

● Stormont is abolished (the Tories have already obliged).

● All political prisoners are freed.

● Troops are removed from the streets and a statement of intention is made about the evacuation of troops.

Yesterday the chairman of the tribunal which looked into the 1969 riots, Mr Justice Scarman said: 'I love Ireland.'

BRITAIN is expected to contact the Soviet Union soon to discuss the Vietnam crisis.

There has been no indication here whether Britain will make any specific proposals to the Soviet Union or will simply examine possible courses of action.

Britain, as co-chairman with the Soviet Union of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, has been in touch with the United States both in Washington and in London about the crisis.

## LATE NEWS

NEWS DESK  
01-720 2000  
CIRCULATION  
01-622 7029

EIGHT HUNDRED workers at Davy Manufacturing, Darnall, Sheffield, part of the Davy United group, yesterday decided to occupy their plant to back their demand for higher pay.

A mass meeting rejected a company offer of up to £1.92 for skilled engineers. A ban on taking finished goods out of the factory has already built up a backlog of production worth more than £1.5m.

ENGLAND except the NW and S Wales will have sunny periods and scattered showers. N Wales, NW England, Ireland and SW Scotland will have showers, heavy at times and some sunny periods.

Scotland, except the E, the Glasgow area, and the SW will have showers or longer periods of rain with snow on hills. Remaining parts of Scotland will have scattered showers and sunny periods. Temperatures will be a little below normal, but it will be rather cold.

# Carr takes Whitelaw's 'Leader' job

ELEVEN Tory MPs have been promoted to ministerial office and five ministers are dropped in changes announced yesterday by Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Robert Carr, author of the Industrial Relations Act, becomes Leader of the House in succession to William Whitelaw and the new Secretary for Employment is Maurice Macmillan, son of Harold Macmillan.

Those ministers who have 'resigned' are Frederick Corfield (Aerospace), Nicholas Ridley and David Price (Trade and Industry), Paul Bryan (Employment) and Richard Sharpley (Home Office).

# Dockers on blackmail charges

THREE Liverpool dockyard workers appeared in Bootle magistrates' court yesterday on blackmail charges.

The charges were laid under Section 21 of the Theft Act and relate to 'unwarranted demands with menaces', said to have taken place on March 15 at Pootle.

The men are: Anthony John Rafferty (34), Brackendale Avenue; Harold Verinder (52), of Malden Road; and Peter McKeown (32), Wealy Street, all of Liverpool.

They were remanded without bail until April 26. The court appearances lasted only a few minutes and the men were not asked to plead.

**£1,250 APRIL FUND NOW £175.23**

WE ARE now well on our way for the April Fund. This weekend, as the Young Socialists decide policies at their Scarborough conference to fight the Tory government, all our support goes behind them.

Workers Press will do everything possible to build a mass Young Socialist movement. A new revolutionary leadership must be built with the youth in the forefront.

We are sure that all our readers give their fullest support. Help us therefore over this weekend to push our Fund figure right up. Go all out and collect as much as you can. Add something extra yourself if you can. Post every donation immediately to:

Workers Press April Appeal Fund  
186a Clapham High St  
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