

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● MONDAY APRIL 10, 1972 ● No. 735 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

The fight against the Tory government

A CALL TO THE WORKING CLASS

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The resolution warns that behind the screen of apparent concession to reflation in the budget and the removal of Stormont in Ulster, the real face of the Tory government is revealed in:

● The £5,000 fine on the Transport and General Workers' Union.

● Changes in police and judicial powers in the proposed amendments to the Criminal Justice Act.

● Internment and troops in Ireland, and the recent raids on members of left-wing groups in Britain.

The resolution calls for the stepping up of the fight to make the Tory government resign and pledges full support for the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party in the autumn of 1972.

Support for the resolution was unanimous at the conference, which was the largest in the history of the YS. One thousand seven hundred delegates and visitors filled the floor of the hall to capacity and much of the upstairs gallery.

For a report on the conference proceedings, see page 12. This is the text of yesterday's emergency motion:

1 This YS conference warns the youth and the working-class movement that the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class in Britain has reached a very tense and dangerous stake. Behind the scenes and dominating everything, the world capitalist economic crisis is plunging into deep recession, all-out trade war and mass unemployment.

2 The capitalist class can answer this crisis only by preparing counter-revolution and reaction against the working class. Entry into the Common Market is to join hands with the reactionary and neo-fascist representatives of the big monopolies of western Europe. The Tory budget was part of these plans. Its measures for temporary reflation were a fraud, to assist the reformist trade union and Labour leaders in their betrayals.

3 The Tory attack takes two main forms, and it is being stepped up every day. Unemployment, already over 1 million, will increase at a rapid rate as the flight of big capital into Europe gets under way in the Common Market.

Repressive strengthening of the state machine against the



John Simmance, YS national secretary, addresses the 1,700-strong Scarborough conference

working class, particularly in the courts, is the other weapon. Changes in the Criminal Justice Act strengthen the hand of the police and abolish basic rights of accused persons. Raids on the homes of members of the 'International Socialism' and other groups are made without charge and without Cabinet statements.

In Ulster, hundreds are interned without charge and without trial, many of them subjected to torture.

Finally, and most important of all, the Industrial Court is implementing the Industrial Relations Act, beginning with the £5,000 fine on the T&GWU. This is the real face of the Tory government. The YS must lead the struggle against every one of these repressions.

4 The miners' strike was a defeat for the government's wages policy, but because of the treachery of the trade union leaders it became only a temporary setback and the Tories remain in power to prepare the next attack.

The reformists, Stalinists and revisionists have completely opposed the campaign of the YS and the Socialist Labour League to create the conditions for forcing the Tory government to resign. Their treachery is to oppose the bringing down of the Tory government by the working class' own actions, thus leaving the door open for the Tories to prepare a snap election when they consider the situation favourable. . . .

5 Conference warns that in this very tense political situation there will be no compromise, and no settlement without the victory of one class or the other. . . .

6 Conference calls on youth and workers everywhere to redouble the fight to create the conditions for forcing the Tory government to resign. In this context, we salute the advance of the NLF in Vietnam.

Every blow we strike here against the Tory government is a blow against the main ally of US imperialism. In the same context of struggle to bring down the Tory government, we call for the end of internment and with-

drawal of all troops from Ulster. **7** Conference calls upon all trade unionists to answer the soaring cost of living by fighting for wage increases, recognizing that the wages fight cannot be separated from the struggle to make the government resign. . . .

Conference pledges to redouble the efforts of the YS in the fight for the right to work, around the central aim of forcing the Tory government to resign and returning a Labour government

which will be forced to nationalize without compensation and with workers' control. This is the programme of the hour, and on this programme we will fight in order to launch the revolutionary party which will lead the working class in its struggle for power.

Conference pledges itself, therefore, to work for the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party in the autumn of 1972.

CLASH OVER UNION LAW LOOMS ON THE DOCKS

FROM STEPHEN JOHNS

A MAJOR confrontation between one of Britain's most militant groups of workers and the Industrial Relations Act may be only days away.

The flash-point is the docks, where shop stewards in leading ports are threatening a national strike if dockers who are 'blacking' a road-haulage firm are faced with court action.

Such a strike is the most likely outcome following a meeting of port leaders in Liverpool on Saturday. And yesterday Merseyside dockers became the first to endorse the stewards' decisions at a mass meeting in the city's boxing stadium.

It is on Merseyside that any trouble is likely to break out first.

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AROUND THE WORLD

Saigon troops falling back on all fronts

PRESIDENT Nixon has thrown 30 Marine Corps jets into the Vietnam battle, raising American air strength to its highest level since 1970 in a desperate bid to stem the North Vietnamese advance.

The jets bring the number of US planes involved to 530, not counting the 50 B52 bombers out of Thailand and the fleet of converted helicopter gunships.

With all this air power at their disposal the South Vietnamese have been beaten in battle after battle of the nine-day North Vietnamese offensive.

The North Vietnamese have succeeded in bringing their surface-to-air missiles south of DMZ, bringing down at least ten planes over the weekend.

President Thieu has ordered his palace guard into the fighting North of Saigon as the situation for the defending army grows more critical.

At An Loc, the provincial capital 56 miles north of Saigon, heavy fighting was in progress as an estimated 2,000 North Vietnamese troops closed in on the town.

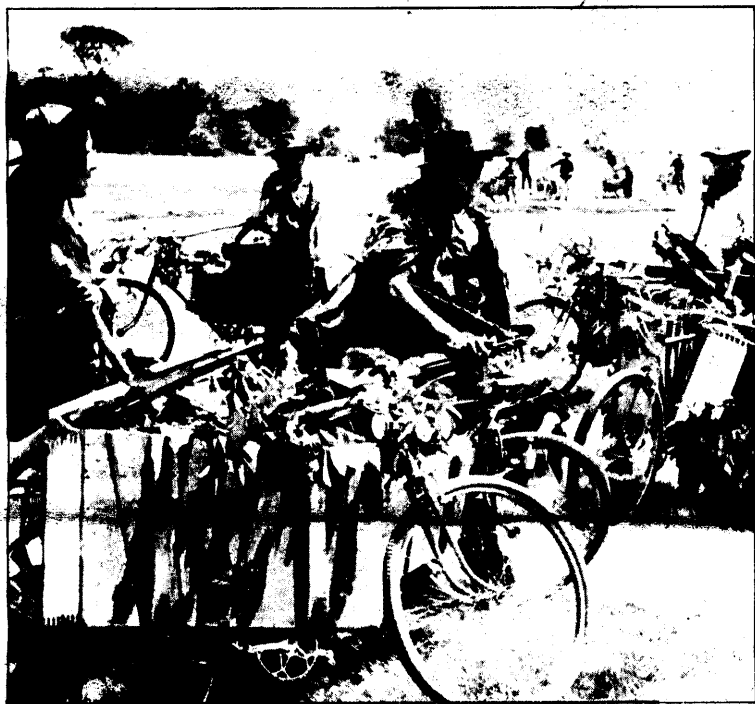
Tank battle

The North Vietnamese have cut the road between An Loc and Saigon and are also laying siege to the town of Chon Thanh, 20 miles nearer Saigon.

In the extreme North, close to the demilitarized zone, South Vietnamese units fought a rearguard tank battle just outside the strategic city of Quang Tri, where several Saigon units and their US advisors are bottled up.

North Vietnamese units have swept far to the south of the beleaguered town, and are reported in the countryside fringing the city of Hue, the traditional Vietnamese capital.

The North Vietnamese offensive has put both Nixon and



Vietnam freedom fighters like these are now pushing towards Saigon

the puppet regime in jeopardy. The South Vietnamese army cannot fight even a limited war, let alone an all-out struggle.

Its men are deserting in their thousands and towns like Hue are full of demoralized remnants of the original units defending the DMZ.

If Nixon intervenes on a sufficient scale to save Thieu's government, his chances of winning the presidency in November look slim. But he could face a right-wing backlash if South Vietnam collapses under his presidency.

Assassins shot

SECURITY forces yesterday killed two fleeing assassins of Zanzibar ruler Sheikh Abeid Karume and a third killer is alleged to have shot himself when he was captured.

RADICALS JOIN CHILE CABINET

TWO more radical Ministers have been nominated to replace those who resigned from President Allende of Chile's government last week.

A general takes over as Mining Minister. He was a member of the managing committee of the state-owned Chuquicamata copper mine.

Allende has vetoed a constitutional amendment which would have prevented his government from nationalizing more private firms without the approval of Congress.

The Senate, prompted by the opposition Christian Democrats, have called for an investigation by the Supreme Court into government charges of a plot against Allende's life.

Against this background of

KOSYGIN ALLIANCE WITH IRAQI ANTI-COMMUNISTS

SOVIET premier Alexei Kosygin has expressed his satisfaction at relations between the Iraqi government and the local Communist Party, Baghdad Radio reported yesterday.

Kosygin, who arrived in Baghdad on Thursday for an official five-day visit to celebrate the opening of the northern Rumaylah oilfield, made the statement during a meeting with Iraqi CP officials.

The radio said he had welcomed the level of 'national co-operation' in Iraq, and stressed the importance of good relations between the CP and the ruling Ba'ath Party.

The Ba'ath Party came to power in 1963 after assassinating president Kassem and immediately undertook a murderous purge of his supporters.

The already-decimated CP was again purged after a coup in 1968, and its remaining leaders thrown into prison.

Under Soviet pressure its leaders have now agreed to collaborate with the Ba'ath regime, though many of their former comrades are still in prison.

Last November, the ruling party proposed a national pact with the CP and the Kurdish Democratic Party, representing the persecuted northern national minority.

The November pact ties the Communist Party hand and foot to the Ba'athist regime, which is liable at any time to undertake further repressions against the remaining CP members.

Kosygin, who is negotiating a 'strategic alliance formula' with the government of president Ahmed Hassan Bakr, is laying the foundations for another Sudan in the Middle East.

SECRETS LAW AS JAPAN RE-ARMS

THE Japanese government is taking another step towards remilitarization with a proposal for an Official Secrets Act.

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato told the National Assembly at the weekend that a new law was necessary to protect the secrecy of classified documents following the 'leakage' of information on a secret deal with the US.

A woman secretary at the Foreign Ministry and a popular newspaper journalist were arrested on Tuesday for leaking three secret documents about next month's hand-over of the island of Okinawa by the Americans.

At present Japan has no official secrets legislation, just as—constitutionally—it has no army.

Sato's government, however, is frantically rearming the so-called Self Defence Force and plans stiff new secrets laws to protect the army from prying eyes.

US arms Ceylon

THE Ceylon government has received a gift of four Bell Jet-Ranger helicopters from the United States under a \$3m counter-insurgency programme.

The helicopters were handed over at a ceremony at Katunayake airport, 20 miles north of Colombo, at the weekend. The US also gave 60 VHF radio sets to the country's armed forces.

The latest gift brings Ceylon's helicopter strength to 11—nine US Bell Jet-Rangers and two Soviet-built KA 26s.

Soviet and US aid were rushed to the island last year to help suppress an abortive rising by the young guerrillas of the Peoples' Liberation Front (JVP).

More than a year after the revolt, 14,000 JVP supporters are still in prison awaiting trial before special tribunals with extraordinary powers.

Results of Ceylon's latest census, published at the weekend, show the grinding poverty in which many of the islanders live.

More than nine million of the country's 12.7 million people earn no income at all, according to the survey, while only 175,000 earn more than 400 rupees (£25) a month.

600,000 people are unemployed, most of them in the 15-24 age-group from which the JVP drew much of its support.

Basque socialists arrested

THREE leading members of the youth wing of the outlawed Spanish Socialist Party—including two girls—have been arrested and charged with illicit association in the Basque town of Bilbao.

They are Justiniano Barranda (26), the wing's secretary; Alicia Ayala (25), treasurer; and Blanca Pera (20), a party militant.

The arrests are said to have followed a tip-off by informers who attended a recent meeting of the Socialist Party in Toulouse, France, where the party holds regular meetings.

Five other people, believed to be members of the Basque Nationalist movement ETA, are also being held by police following a series of strikes in the Basque country.

Trade crisis hits the starving

BY TOM KEMP

THE so-called 'Marxist' President Allende of Chile will be host to some 3,000 politicians and economists gathering in Santiago next Thursday for a marathon discussion of the problems of the underdeveloped countries.

This will be the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and for the first time representatives of China will be present.

They will meet in an expensive new conference centre and, although one of their main subjects will be the poverty and malnutrition which afflicts two-thirds of the world's population, Santiago's luxury hotels, bars and restaurants are expecting to do a roaring trade.

In a 96-page report prepared for the conference, the secretary-general of UNCTAD, the Venezuelan Manuel Perez Gerrero, points up the complete failure to face up to what he calls 'the central issue of our times'.

The gap between the 'rich' and 'poor' countries continues to widen and the problem has been aggravated by Nixon's August 15

measures and the currency realignments which followed.

Representatives of the 'poor' countries are resentful of the fact that they had no voice in the financial measures which have increased the burden of their debts and worsened their trade position. Their share in world trade continues to decline.

The promise made as far back as 1961 that the advanced countries would devote at least 1 per cent of their national income to development aid has not been fulfilled.

Average expectation of life of someone born in Asia is only 35 years, in Africa 40. In the advanced countries of Europe, the USA and the Soviet Union it is 70.

Imperialism

In many of the underdeveloped countries the average annual income is less than £50 and in Latin America it is only £150.

Birth rates remain at a much higher level than in the advanced countries.

What the report does not say is that this state of affairs is the product of imperialism, which plunders the resources of the less-developed countries and exploits their people.

There is no solution, or even any prospect of an improvement, as long as they remain dependent parts of the capitalist world market. Their underdevelopment is the obverse side of the development which has taken place in the advanced countries which exploit their raw materials.

Political independence has done nothing to improve the situation as far as the masses of peasants and workers in the colonies and semi-colonies are concerned.

The national bourgeoisie which will be represented at Santiago is tied to imperialism and only seeks a greater share of the surplus value extracted from their own people. They cannot fight imperialism but only seek to bargain for better terms.

The governments of the underdeveloped countries have banded together in what is called the 'Group of 77' for this purpose.

A programme was worked out in Lima, Peru, last October and November to present to the advanced countries asking for more aid, an end to discriminatory trade practices and preferential treatment for their exports.

With the capitalist world in the grip of a trade depression the actual trend is just the reverse of this.

Trade barriers are increasing and hard-pressed producers of products like textiles and plastics are demanding further restrictions.

Equally Utopian is the idea that the advanced countries should donate to the 'poor' countries a substantial proportion of the savings resulting from progressive measures towards general and complete disarmament.

Self-interest

In fact, of course, the governments of the advanced countries are fully behind the giant corporations which make vast profits out of their activities in the underdeveloped countries.

Philanthropic gestures which do not conceal some self-interested design—such as buying off local politicians, or preventing mass unrest—are out of the question for them.

There are, however, some hopeful members of delegations from the underdeveloped countries who hope that the presence of the Chinese will strengthen their hand.

This will no doubt prove to be one more illusion, but it will be interesting to see what role the Chinese will play now that they are respectable members of the UN.

SCANLON: WORDS BUT WHERE ARE THE DEEDS?

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' president Hugh Scanlon will rise to his feet in just seven days' time at about 10 a.m. and address the union's national committee.

What he says to the committee—the union's key policy-making body—will set the tone for what will possibly be their most important debate yet.

For what the 52 delegates decide will shape, if not determine, the pay fight of almost 3 million engineering workers. And these workers are under their fiercest-ever attack.

Last week in Workers Press, we published a three-part investi-

gation of how the AUEW national committee came to abandon the fight at national level for the pay claim it drew up exactly 12 months ago.

We did so in the context of struggle for alternative, revolutionary leadership in the working-class movement. And because it is vital that the forthcoming national committee reverse its January 10 decision.

At that time we had not seen the full text of Hugh Scanlon's speech to the January meeting. We have now. And as a post-script to our series—written in the same spirit—we must com-



AUEW president Hugh Scanlon

Three alternatives for the pay struggle were placed before engineers' union policymakers on January 10.

In his usual keynote speech, union president Hugh Scanlon condemned the 'totally unrealistic' reply union negotiators had received to their £5-£6 claim the previous month.

Something had to be done, he said, about the 'completely abortive negotiations' with the Engineering Employers' Federation—'this so-called "organization", which, in my view, is comprised of some of the hardest-faced, unrelenting individuals that ever masqueraded under the name of an organization'.

His alternatives were:

- 1 Accept the offer with the proviso that local claims could be pursued.
- 2 Call national strike action.
- 3 Abandon the claim at national level and go for plant bargaining.

The previous night, Scanlon had brusquely slapped down left-wing opponents at a private faction meeting.

At the national committee itself he was more verbose. By the end of his 12,000-word exposition of the alternatives no one was in any doubt where he stood.

Acceptance, he said, would mean a basic skilled rate of only £20.50 coming into operation from July and remaining in force for at least 12 months. This was 'not even worthy of consideration'.

National action was a more serious proposition, which a good two-thirds of this section was devoted to attacking.

'I must remind you', Scanlon told the 52 delegates, 'of what you did when most of you were "wearing your other hat"—that was on the question of the union's rules and their relationship to the Industrial Relations Act.'

'You will recall that executive council was mandated to "preserve the fabric of the union". Irrespective of whatever provocation we have had from governments who feel that the economic boot is now on their foot, and despite provocations from them and the employers, it was our job to preserve the fabric of the union and, therefore, we were instructed to set up funds of a protected and unprotected nature.'

Then he came to the crux of his argument: money and the Industrial Relations Act.

The unprotected fund available for strike pay amounted to £1½m. Once that was used up it could only be supplemented from future contributions.

TYPICAL

His discussion of the Act's implications was a typical piece of Scanlonism. First look at it in full. Then think about what it means.

'I am talking of a national strike, with or without the Industrial Relations Act. And let me say, in case people get the wrong impression, executive council's view is that which was expressed following our three-day amalgamated executive meeting last week: we must know and understand the Act, but, knowing and understanding it, we then



Engineers at Metal Box Co. Ltd., Timperley, Manchester began a sit-in of their factory on Friday in support of their pay claim.

proceed to ignore it and continue to operate as we have done previously, so that, in that connection, our thinking has not been motivated by the Industrial Relations Act, it has been motivated by the decisions made at rules revision and by the best possible way, in our view, of achieving some type of understanding, bearing those things in mind.

'However, whatever the circumstances, if we enter into struggle, we shall be in financial difficulties . . .

'We are fully mindful of the fact that what the postmen had to do last year, and what the miners are having to do now, may well be the position of engineers.'

'If we take industrial action, it will be in the knowledge that this union cannot finance it. Now, that is a point you must take into consideration when making your decisions today, but it is a point that we are clear in our minds will come; it will come whether you take national action or any other form of strike action!'

'Whether it will come with the rapidity that it will with a national strike, is a matter for your judgement. In executive council's view it will come rapidly enough as to make it almost inevitable that, from the start, we would have to advise our members that the likelihood of paying dispute benefit was, from practical purposes, not possible, apart from the first £1½m and, thereafter, when we could again finance a strike would be very much in jeopardy. When I say "strike", I do not mean a national one, I mean the day-to-day battles that will go on in any case.'

Several points arise immediately.

The AUEW president was clear about the essentials of the situation facing the union. He pointed out that the employers it confronted were hard-faced employers and a hard-faced government. He drew attention to the fact the miners were on strike.

He was also well aware what rank-and-file union members would think of his arguments; that they meant retreat in front of the Tories' union legislation.

You can't accuse me of being motivated by the Act, he was

telling the committee. We've decided to ignore it. All I'm doing is pointing out the implications of what you decided at our rules revision conference last year.

OMISSION

Of course there is one vital omission here; that rules-revision conference took place in the wake of a specific warning from Scanlon that by the time the pay struggle took place the Act would be law.

But this opportunist logic-chopping continued throughout Scanlon's January 10 address.

There were also complete red herrings like the possible outcome of a ballot. Ignoring the urgency of going to the miners' aid, Scanlon insisted that the rule only allowed national committee to call a strike without balloting the membership if there was not time to do so. Of course the executive were not generally in favour of ballots.

'If we did have a ballot vote of the members in the present political and industrial atmosphere, and with a million unemployed, what would be the attitude of our members in such a ballot?' he asked. 'What would be our position if the answer was "No"?'

'Executive council feel that an adverse decision in a national ballot could only mean that we accept what he has been offered.'

And even if AUEW members voted for strike action, would the other engineering unions follow them?

The real flavour of Scanlon's reformist, pessimistic, defeated perspectives did not fully come across until the last section of his speech; that dealing with the arguments for plant-bargaining.

The AUEW president admitted that the executive's thinking here was backed up 'not necessarily by any working-class logic, or by any particular philosophy, but by the present circumstances'.

And this admission was followed by a series of perhaps even more startling statements.

The EEF, he said, were 'spoiling for a fight'. The executive could be accused of passing

the buck with its plant-bargaining strategy, but 'no such thought has ever passed through our minds' (in that case, how did it get into the speech?). A national strike would be 'easier' than plant-bargaining.

A national strike would even be 'far more emblazoning and far more in accordance with present-day circumstances when the miners are doing it and the likelihood is that the railwaymen will'.

Why then, not call one? Here came the real stab in the back for the miners—a stab which was, remember, accepted by the whole of the Communist Party faction on the national committee:

'These circumstances', Scanlon concluded, 'are generating some sort of general political battle against the government and its wages policy; in fact, its whole approach to industrial legislation. Whether or not that is realistic thinking is, in executive Council's view, very much open to debate. . . .

'I earnestly commend to you that the third alternative of fighting the issue in the localities is the one which should be adopted by this national committee.'

Nothing could be clearer than that.

What Scanlon has subsequently admitted 'may have been a miscalculation' was from the outset a conscious, deliberate and unashamed retreat before the Tory government.

Yet did Les Dixon, the CP executive member from Yorkshire, rise to dissociate himself angrily from this approach? Did the Maoist Reg Birch, or the Labour 'left' Bob Wright?

They did not. And neither did Arthur Gibbard, leader of the CP faction on the national committee, or any other CP member denounce it in these terms. They won't do so in public now, either.

Time is short, much shorter than it was on January 10.

The April 17 national committee must repudiate not just its January decision, but the political method by which it was made. National action aimed at forcing the resignation of the Tory government is now the only realistic way forward for engineers.

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

DRAFT MANIFESTO



ALF GOODLIFFE

A 46-year-old lorry driver, he is also chairman of the Stockwell Community Association covering about 1,000 tenants in two central London housing estates. The so-called 'fair rents' scheme is going to cause a lot of ill feeling among tenants.

How are they going to say what is a 'fair rent'? If a person has looked after his home and spent money on decorating it, a government inspector is going to come round and say 'this is nice' and put up the rent.

It will pay tenants not to look after their homes. We will all be going back to slums.

It seems to me that the Tories want to take as much as they can from the working class.

I've got to that stage now where my three children have grown up and I am working and my wife's working and we can afford some of the things we've always wanted. But the Tories want to take it all back.

They want to drag us down to what it was like 20 or 30 years ago. The people on this estate

who are comfortable now want to stay comfortable. If the Tories go on taking things away, the people who are poor will get poorer.

The Tories have not done anything for the working class—school milk went out, dental charges went up enormously and my wife says all the prices have gone up.

A fifth of the tenants on this estate will need rebates after the 'fair rents' plan starts working. The Tories will have everyone on social security before long.

Why should anyone have to go and submit to a means test? It is like having to beg.

Most working men are putting in 50 hours a week. So why shouldn't they be entitled to a bit of the cream?

Nothing the Tories are doing was in their election manifesto. Look at the Common Market. They should have had a poll on that. The other day I read in one of the papers that 78 per cent of the people were against it.

I think it is just to get a

united Europe so that they can get all their soldiers together and create a third power between Russia and America.

I want to really emphasize that it is not me I care about so much as the young. Youngsters trying to bring up a future generation have no chance at all.

My daughter has just got married and I have had to tell her wait five years before you have children and get some money behind you, but I should not have to do that.

A youngster today earning about £20 a week can pay £10 of that in rent and then he is left with nothing. There is a young wife in these flats and when she has worked out how much she has spent on shopping she cries.

Working men have worked hard all their lives for what they have got and now they have got to fight to hang on to it. We have got to return a Labour government.

We should not have to go on struggling like this generation after generation.

WILLIAM HUGHES

A 38-year-old railway worker born in the S Wales coalfield with the bitter fruits of class war easy to see on every side. He spoke to us at his Wimbledon, London, home.

I would join the head hunters if it was Tory heads they were hunting.

Some people are worried about the SLL's credentials because the Labour Party has proscribed it, but they should be more worried about the people in the Labour Party.

There is a real need for a revolutionary party, but I think people are a bit pessimistic about its chances of taking over. The need is to convince them. They don't know their own strength.

There is a great urgency to bring about a change in view of the crisis of capitalism. It is class war now and no holds barred as this Tory government has amply demonstrated. Governments everywhere are hardening their attitudes.

The Labour Party has betrayed us a bit too much recently and we must have a new leadership.

I think the Labour Party is full of traitors. It needs a good purge, but I cannot see any credible alternative at the moment. We have got to get them into government and then start working on them.

Roy Jenkins and the others who voted with the Tories on the Common Market are contemptuous of the electorate. They are not socialists at all.

I am not quite sure what to think of the Common Market. It is something by the financiers for the financiers. I suppose they want to strengthen their hold over the working class by the free movement of workers and transferring capital from one country to another.

Whatever it is about, I think it will affect ordinary folk adversely.

A lot of Labour Party people don't particularly want to get into power, but I think if they do the left wing in the party will be strengthened because of the pressure they will be under from the electorate. If they don't act, they will have to get out.

The Tories are nibbling at everything from school milk to phone rentals. They are running true to form like all Tories.

They have taken off the kid gloves now and the depressing thing is that they are getting away with it.

The National Union of Railwaymen are teaching us now how to function within the framework of the Industrial Relations Act, but any union worth its salt would reject it completely.

I like the Workers Press because it has got the guts to print what other people only think. A lot of workers think the same things as are printed in the paper.

I think the SLL is honest and after being 'cut off from the Labour Party, they have got a lot of guts.

The Manifesto is concise and to the point. It is what we need and it has got to be achieved.





ZIONISTS KICKED OUT OF UGANDA

When the Zionists were casting about for a homeland about 50 years, the suggestion was made that they should try Africa.

In fact it was generally agreed that the most agreeable spot was Uganda. It is ironic, therefore, that last week several hundred Israelis should be unceremoniously kicked out of the country that was almost their own.

The decision to heave them out of Kampala was taken by the military leader, General Idi Amin. The decision has 'shocked' the editorial writers in London and 'The Times' pompously admonished Amin for being 'prone to impulsive action'.

But there is nothing impulsive about Amin's action. It is based on a lethal cunning and the particularly ruthless requirements of his military dictatorship.

Israel's days were numbered in Uganda from the moment Sudan's ruler General Jafaar Numeiry began his negotiations with the Sudanese rebels who live along the border with Uganda. The rebels were armed and trained by Israeli intelligence who wanted to maximize the amount of unrest within the Arab world.

On the face of it, Numeiry has achieved some sort of deal with the Anyanya rebel movement.

Immediately this dubious agreement was reached Numeiry and Amin decided to end their border tension. To do this, the Israeli influence in Uganda had

to be ended. It should not be surprising that the two leaders got together so quickly. They share many common characteristics.

They are both self-appointed generals, they operate viciously anti-communist regimes and they share the Moslem faith. Amin was particularly pleased with Numeiry's settlement with the African rebels because he in fact belongs to one of the border tribes.

The sudden ending of Israeli influence in Uganda will have enormous repercussions throughout the other African 'independent' states where the Israelis are operating.

The Israeli diplomatic offensive in Africa began over ten years ago. Considering its own limited resources and the small amount spent, the Israelis won a number of important diplomatic allies in Africa.

They did not lavish the countries with dollars and promises, which is characteristic of the US aid programmes. They chose specific projects in which they had expertise and which would bring pretty immediate results.

The project workers tended to drive jeeps—and not Cadillacs—and lived with the local inhabitants—and not in air-conditioned bungalows. During this hard-slogging period the Israelis built up a stock of goodwill in countries like Zambia, Uganda and Tanzania.

Their aid appeared 'non-aligned', and their policies were

generally considered to belong to the arena of the Third World. The aftermath of the Six-Day War in 1967 demonstrated, however, that Zionism was bent on the subjugation of territory of the neighbouring peoples.

And it was not until the last year or so that it became public knowledge that the Tel Aviv government enjoys excellent trade



Top: General Idi Amin. Above: Sudan's ruler General Jafaar Numeiry.

and military connections with Vorster's regime in S Africa.

For a while Israel has been able to rely on the votes of friendly African states in the United Nations.

With the expulsion of most of their diplomatic staff from Uganda, the Israelis' era of opportunism in Africa is coming to an end.

JAPANESE TRADE BID IN LATIN AMERICA

Abandoned by US President Nixon, Japanese businessmen have launched a determined bid to crash into the markets of S America.

Regimes there are eager for Japanese capital and technique with an eye to lessening their dependence on the US.

Plunged into crisis by Nixon's August 15 economic measures and the American volte face on China, Japan wants to diversify its markets and raw material sources.

But the US is hostile to Japanese investment in those countries whose governments have nationalized US firms without 'fair' compensation.

Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda has turned down US requests not to do business with these countries. He told a Chilean delegation recently: 'The Pacific Ocean is the largest public highway in the world and must serve to create a new situation in the relations between our two countries.'

Mexican President Luis Echeverria was the first Latin American visitor to Tokyo. During a six-day visit at the beginning of March, Japanese premier Eisaku Sato offered full co-operation for the economic development of Mexico.

CREDITS

Echeverria asked for help in the development of docking facilities on Mexico's Pacific coast and for the floating of yen credits. The Japanese Import-Export Bank granted credits for buying equipment to modernize the port of Manzanillo and promised long-term, low interest credits. Some of this may also go into constructing a steel plant at Las Truchas with a capacity for 250,000 tons production every year.

Inostroza, head of the central bank of Chile, and the Presidents of the state copper corporation and the nationalized Chuquicamata mining firm, were the next Latin American dignitaries to pay

a visit to the centre of Japanese capital. This delegation was offered full economic co-operation which will be shortly worked out by another delegation of Chilean banking and economic experts.

Currently in Tokyo is Carlos Brignone, President of the Argentine Central Bank. Brignone is having talks with Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, and Tadashi Ishida Sasaki, president of the Export-Import Bank.

INFLUENTIAL

Brignone has asked for credits to the tune of \$30m from Japanese commercial banks. Indications are that credit will be available. Earlier this month, the influential, 'Nihon Keizai Shinbun', spokesman for business circles, disclosed the signing of an agreement between Japanese companies and the Argentine state railroads for the modernization of their facilities.

A group of ten companies will provide \$170m worth of goods and technicians, rolling stock and signal equipment. Japanese capital is determined to challenge US imperialism in Latin America as the trade war intensifies.



Above: Japanese premier Eisaku Sato; full co-operation. Below: Luis Echeverria, the first Latin American visitor to Tokyo.



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.

workers' state and of the Bolshevik Party, but so-called 'subjective' conditions which lie at the origin of these so-called 'objective' conditions. Even though the use of the adjective 'so-called' reflects extraordinary confusion (as we shall see, just obliterates the opposition of subjective and objective), this quotation is quite correct about the origins of the degeneration of the workers' state. At this point, since the OCI promises another document on the disputed questions, we will make one specific request: let them say categorically, is dialectics the theory of knowledge of Marxism or not? And if it is not, what were the consequences in Lenin's theory and practice, of his mistaken conceptions on this score. We do not expect this request to be favourably considered, and yet the author of the OCI document has in fact already embraced a formulation by Stephane Just which, without referring to Lenin as such, directly challenges his basic idea.

Stephane Just corrects Lenin

The OCI document tells us: "As S. Just recalls in his 'Defence of Trotskyism': Considered as a historical and organic process, the formation of the class-consciousness of the proletariat depends on the analysis of the development of the class struggle and ends the metaphysical discussions on whether class-consciousness is brought in from the outside or not, and on whether the vanguard is self-appointed or not." Here we have arrived at the crucial link between the philosophical and methodological errors of the OCI, on the one hand, and their centrist political tendency on the other. Stressing the unity of the opposites, Marxist theory and exploited working class, they ignore the struggle of these opposites in which the unity consists. Just's 'organic' conception serves very well to help recognize any emerging 'allies' as more or less legitimate expressions of this organically developing consciousness. An extended quotation on this question from Just's book shows how, by a series of rationalistic formulae to 'integrate' all the different aspects of the class struggle, the actual dialectic of how consciousness is achieved is abolished.

But it is abstraction to consider the struggles and organization of the proletariat outside the totality of the social, political and ideological relations in society. They are born and develop as one of the components of the whole history of humanity. They are fed on all this history whose mainpart they become. The struggle of the proletariat against exploitation, the forms of organization which it adopts, concretize the basic contradiction in bourgeois society, but this is expressed in many forms within all classes and social layers in bourgeois society, through contradictions which derive from the production relations of that society.

The struggle of the proletariat and its organization feed in their turn the social, political and ideological contradictions and antagonisms within bourgeois society. The proletariat maintains complex relations with all the other classes in bourgeois society, their struggles, their antagonisms, their political and ideological relations. There is nothing more stupid than these symmetrical views: Class-consciousness brought into the proletariat from outside its struggles by "good prophets", bourgeois intellectuals, or the class-consciousness of the proletariat monopolized by horny-handed workers who produce surplus value, with the "good" petty bourgeois or bourgeois having to put themselves humbly at the disposal of these workers and to imitate them. Basically, these systematic points of view reveal the contempt of the petty-bourgeois for the proletariat: they make the working class a present of their consciousness and the others imagine a mythical working class made up of workers who are incapable of going beyond the narrow horizon of their immediate exploitations. Fighting against exploitation, trying to break the social relations based on their exploitation, in search of ways and means of organizing, the proletariat builds and develops its consciousness in an organic historical process fed by all its previous history and the relations it maintains with all the other social classes, their contradictions, their antagonisms, the political, social and ideological struggles developed there. Thus petty-bourgeois and bourgeois intellectuals can break with their class, join the proletariat, participate in the formation and development of its class-consciousness, by bringing the acquired knowledge of other classes and social layers. But the latter are radically transformed when they are integrated into the struggle of the proletariat which they enrich. The struggles of the proletariat give them a new content and a new historical dimension.

Because the proletariat's role is related to everything else that happens in bourgeois society, and because its existing consciousness is dependent on the end-result of all the interconnections, just forbids any study of the living struggle whereby the contradiction between the working class as object and the working class as subject is overcome! No wonder then that he dismisses the central idea of Lenin's 'What is to be Done?' as a 'metaphysical discussion'.

It was precisely against the type of 'organic' theory of consciousness put forward by Just that Lenin insisted very firmly on the fact that Marxism as a science was developed on the basis of a conscious theoretical effort by bourgeois intellectuals to grasp reality at the level of the relations between all the classes, and not at the level of the experience or existing consciousness of the working class. If Just's 'organic' point of view were correct, why would Lenin want to insist that left to itself the proletariat can achieve only trade union consciousness, and that this is bourgeois consciousness? Because, although

from some god's eye view, or from the point of view of pure reason which has gathered into itself all the determinations (or 'moments' as Just has it), the beautiful whole can be seen as integrated, nonetheless from the standpoint of revolutionary practice the task is precisely the struggle for political or socialist consciousness against the ideology imposed by the bourgeoisie and its agencies.

In their anxiety to oppose this insistence on the fight for Marxist theory, for dialectical materialism, and to make themselves acceptable to others who dismiss the basic importance of this question, the OCI are forced back on to the use of quotations from Marx in a way which deliberately counterposes general statements of the principles of historical materialism against the specific developments of this theory by Lenin. The document quotes 'The German Ideology', attempting to show by this that it is nonsense to talk about fighting for socialist class-consciousness because only the revolution itself can produce such consciousness. ('A massive transformation of the mass is necessary for the mass creation of this communist consciousness... such a transformation can only be wrought through a practical movement, through a revolution...') This is another sophism.

The fight to build the revolutionary party on the basis of Marxist theory is the struggle for conscious leadership of the

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The fight to build the revolutionary party on the basis of Marxist theory is the struggle for conscious leadership of the



Above: Lenin. Stephane Just dismisses the central idea of Lenin's 'What is to be Done?' as a 'metaphysical discussion'.

practical movement' of the proletarian revolution. Nor did our original formulation suggest that the fight for consciousness was some abstract one taking place entirely separately from the class struggle. That is a distortion. What we said was 'What was most essential in the preparations of the sections was to develop dialectical materialism in a struggle to understand and to transform the consciousness of the working class in the changing objective conditions.' (emphasis added). What a shameless distortion to quote this and then make jokes about people who want to 'develop' dialectical materialism on the model of exercising the muscles!

These thoroughly anti-Marxist views on the character of dialectical materialism and on the nature of the relation between theory and class-consciousness cannot but be associated with a revision of the Marxist positions on the revolutionary party and the relation to the working class. Lenin's argument on the question of theory being 'brought from the outside' was directed to laying the foundations of the revolutionary party in Russia. Just's revision of this as 'metaphysics' is directed towards the liquidation of the positions of the International Committee, which have been fought for against revisionism in the Fourth International.

In 1967 the SLL warned the OCI on the political implications of failure to build on the gains of the 1966 Conference. The OCI

has now reaped the political harvest. Already by 1967 the OCI presented once again the formula 'the FI was destroyed under the pressure of hostile social forces.' (15.5.67) The SLL Central Committee replied (19.6.67):

'The OCI delegates voted [at the 1966 Conference] for the SLL's amendment that the FI was not destroyed. It is not possible to go forward and build revolutionary parties except on this basis. Those who left the Conference on this issue joined the attack on the SLL by those who have gone over to the camp of bourgeois pacifism and they will never return. We tell the OCI: You cannot separate the return to this formula, together with your attacks on centralized organization and the supposed 'ultimatum' of the Socialist Labour League from the line-up of revisionist forces on exactly these questions.

In the preparation for the Fourth Conference of the International Committee, as our SLL 9th Conference resolution makes clear, we will fight to reaffirm the decisions and gains of the April 1966 Conference. Having insisted there on the continuity of the Fourth International, rejecting the formula 'The Fourth International is dead' as a middle-class, pessimistic rejection of the revolutionary role of the working class and of revolution, we went on to formulate in the Commission on the tasks of the International Committee, the central principles

of the type of Party we build, a Bolshevik party. We stressed that all trade union work, youth work, etc. was subordinated to this task. We specifically rejected all "spontaneity" and syndicalist theories of the "organic" or "natural" emergence of revolutionary parties through struggle.

Further, we drew the attention of the OCI to the implications of these differences for the developing situation in France itself. It is necessary to quote this section in full, because it shows the continuity in the positions the SLL has taken on the political questions involved, in contrast to the OCI's caricature of the SLL position as one of abstract theorizing on philosophy:

'Now the radicalization of the workers in W Europe is proceeding rapidly, particularly in France. The election results there, the threat of a return to the political instability of the ruling class in the Fourth Republic, the mounting strike struggles, the taking of emergency powers—all these place a premium on revolutionary preparation. There is always a danger at such a stage of development that a revolutionary party responds to the situation in the working class not in a revolutionary way, but by adaptation to the level of struggle to which the workers are restricted by their own experience under the old leaderships, i.e., to the inevitable initial confusion. Such revisions of the fight for the independent party and the Transitional Programme are

usually dressed up in the disguise of getting closer to the working class, unity with all those in struggle, not posing ultimatums, abandoning dogmatism, etc.' The indications here for the policy of the OCI in the May-June events, only 12 months later, discussed in our statement of October 24 last are obvious.

The 'working-class united front'

The OCI's turning its back very deliberately on the theoretical foundations of the building of the revolutionary party, particularly in respect of the youth, is the necessary companion of its distortion of the Leninist policy of united front. The capitulation to spontaneity is the link between these two aspects. Whereas Just wipes out the distinction between spontaneity and revolutionary consciousness, calling it 'metaphysical', Lenin very deliberately insists on this distinction:

'The working class spontaneously develops consciousness inside as well as outside the Marxist party) is dropped, then the party's cadres, above all its youth, are raised entirely in a spirit of adaptation to existing centrist and opportunist forces, no matter how much this is hidden behind a screen called 'working-class united front'.

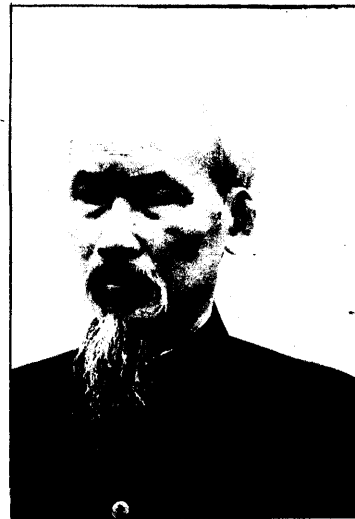
In the last four years, the OCI has staked all its policy on this 'working-class united front'. In the name of moving forward from abstract proclamations on the united front towards taking into account the actual development of the working class, they have in fact subordinated the building of the independent revolutionary party to the general truth that the working class in struggle first tests out its traditional mass organization. Taken one-sidedly, without concentration on the independent role of the revolutionary party, this can only result in becoming a hand-aid of the existing leadership of the working class.

Continued tomorrow

Assembled delegates for the tenth congress of the Bolshevik Party, 1921. Lenin's argument on the question of theory being 'brought from the outside' laid the basis of the building of the revolutionary party in Russia. (Lenin: 'What is to be Done?')

Continued tomorrow

Continued tomorrow



Top: Ho Chi Minh. Above: General Giap. Left: The fall of Dienbienphu, 10,000 French prisoners. Below: John Foster Dulles.



WHAT HAPPENED AT DIENBIENPHU

BY JOHN SPENCER

As S Vietnam's forces reel back under the sledgehammer blows of the invading N Vietnamese army, Workers Press recalls the greatest victory of the long struggle against imperialism in Vietnam: the battle of Dienbienphu.

Dienbienphu was the culmination of eight years' bitter warfare against the French colonial power, reimposed with British and American aid at the end of World War II.

It began as a demonstration of the French commanders' contempt for their revolutionary adversaries; it ended in the most crushing and humiliating defeat a colonial power has ever known.

Dienbienphu is a fertile valley among the jungle-covered mountains of N Vietnam. It lies on the border with Laos, and to the French command it seemed, in 1953, an ideal place for a fortified encampment to straddle the route from Vietnam to Laos.

Isolated it might be, but the French had absolute mastery of the air, and the Vietminh would surely not be able to storm a camp of 10,000 heavily-armed men. So the French command reasoned as the crack paratroop brigades and Legion battalions dropped from the sky into the Dienbienphu basin on November 20, 1953.

They reckoned without the revolutionary determination of the Vietminh and the military genius of their commander—General Vo Nguyen Giap. When he learned of the French parachute drop, Giap began to prepare the war's decisive battle.

His troops were concentrated in the Red River Delta area, N of Hanoi. They had to transport their weapons and supplies through the almost impassable jungle up to the Laotian border.

His peasant soldiers, ill-equipped, ill-fed and relentlessly disciplined by a burning hatred of colonial power, were to be pitted against the flower of the Legion, hardened veterans of the SS and World War II.

French author Jules Roy gives this vivid picture of the Vietminh troops marching towards Dienbienphu, 50 miles by night or 20 by day: "Each soldier carried his weapon, sometimes a non-recoil gun or a mortar tripod, a bag, a 30lb bundle of rice slung over one shoulder, his individual shovel, water-bottle and a little salt in a bamboo tube.

He marched from dawn to sunset and vice versa, with ten minutes' rest every hour. At night the distance covered was exhausting. On arrival, he dug trenches in which to take shelter or sleep after washing his feet in a bowl of hot salt water.

"Not all the soldiers had footwear; many of them, like the porters, had only sandals cut

out of tyres, which sometimes hurt them."

The porters with even smaller rations, performed the hardest task of all. In endless columns, they pushed adapted bicycles, carrying up to 12 times a man's weight, over the rough country roads, up hills and over ravines, constantly harassed from the air by the French planes.

Huge teams of Vietnamese peasants built roads in the mountains around the camp, set up hospitals, dug emplacements and made meticulous preparations to take the fortress.

Inside the perimeter of Dienbienphu, the French waited complacently, hardly even bothering to patrol the surrounding area. Their aircraft spotted few signs of the feverish activity in the surrounding jungle as the Vietminh prepared for battle.

Their planes failed completely to discover the 24 105mm guns which had been hauled up from the Delta region, manhandled across the mountains and set up in concealed emplacements overlooking the camp. The French gunners were so breezily confident they left their own guns in the open.

When Giap's 105s began to bark from their hidden emplacements, the French guns were wrecked in a matter of days. The artillery commander at Dienbienphu crept into his dug-out and blew himself up. His colleagues might as well have done the same.

The battle itself began on March 12, 1954. Before it started, the political commissars among the Vietminh units read out Giap's order of the day: "Officers and troops, the battle of Dienbienphu is about to begin . . . it will be an honour to have taken part in this historic battle.

"Determined to destroy the adversary, keep in mind the motto: "Always attack, always advance". Master fear and pain, overcome obstacles, unite your efforts, fight to the very end, annihilate the enemy at Dienbienphu, win a great victory!"

Carefully planned and executed, the Vietminh began systematically steamrolling the French defences. The outlying posts were the first to fall. The planes on the runway were destroyed and the camp virtually cut off from the air.

Surrounded, outgunned and completely demoralized, the French could only sit in their dugouts and watch their 'allies', the Vietnamese and the Thais, melt away to join the Vietminh. The Algerian and Moroccan soldiers refused to fight. One by one the French strong points fell.

In Paris, among the government circles of the Third Republic, the mounting debacle was watched with horror. France's big brother, the United States, which had put up much of the money for the Indo-China war, discussed dropping atomic bombs into the surrounding

jungles to annihilate the communist troops.

But John Foster Dulles, author of this barbaric plan, was overruled. On May 7, 1954, the Vietminh broke through the final French perimeter and overran the French command post, capturing 10,000 prisoners and winning an annihilating victory.

In the event, it was not the atomic bomb but Stalinism which enabled the imperialists to salvage a position from the ruins of the Dienbienphu debacle.

While the Vietminh fighters were tightening their steel noose round the fortress, the Chinese and Soviet diplomats were getting around the table in Geneva with Britain, France and the US.

The result was the Geneva agreement of 1954 which partitioned Vietnam between the N, where the Vietminh were able to form a government, and the S, dominated by US imperialism.

Geneva betrayed the victory of Dienbienphu and laid the foundation for another 18 years of bitter warfare.

The current offensive of the N Vietnamese is conditioned by the legacy of Geneva. In 1954, the Chinese leaders, together with the Soviet Stalinists, connived at the division of Vietnam. Eighteen years later, Nixon was invited to Peking, raising fresh fears of a new Vietnam sell-out.

Today, as in 1954, the counter-revolutionary politics of Stalinism poses the main danger to the Vietnamese revolution.

SOVIET CONCERN FOR CAPITAL

World capitalism's desperate search for a way out of its monetary and economic crisis is being followed with touching solicitude by the Soviet Stalinist bureaucracy.

They want to help in every way they can to restore capitalism's vanished post-war 'stability' and 'solve' the monetary crisis.

Their attitude to the monetary crisis is an integral part of the counter-revolutionary bureaucratic policy of 'peaceful co-existence' with imperialism.

The Soviet bureaucracy depends on the continued division of the world between imperialism and the workers' states. The revolutionary implications of the economic crisis—leading to an unprecedented intensification of the class struggle and posing the question of power before the workers of the main capitalist countries—have not been lost on the Kremlin.

The communist parties of the W studiously ignore the implications of the monetary crisis. They come forward, as in Britain, with the claim that what is needed is 'reflation'—a high-wage, high-productivity economy; capitalist of course.

At the same time their Kremlin masters try to rescue the capitalist economic system with their own schemes for 'solving' the crisis.

This explains the statements made to the Cuban press agency Prensa Latina by Sergey Shevchenko, a leading functionary in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

He was outlining the proposals which the Soviet government plans to put before the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, due to be held in Havana, the Cuban capital, later this week.

He said 'the present serious monetary problem' would have to be solved at a truly international meeting on the basis of a return to gold.

Shevchenko added that the Soviet Union felt one currency or even several currencies from several countries could not be the basis for international trade. World trade must rest on a more solid foundation, he said, and that foundation could only be gold.

'For the present we see no other possibility. The question is how to bring it about. One way or another, we shall have to achieve this, for we are convinced that gold should be the basis of everything.'

The monetary crisis since the US suspended the dollar's convertibility with gold had hit the 'developing' countries worst, Shevchenko said, though they were least responsible for the current state of the dollar.

In the current situation, one country—the USA—or, if you like, the ten richest capitalist countries, discussed and made decisions on the dollar problem and that did not satisfy the rest of the world. The USSR's view is that all countries should participate in solving monetary problems,' he said.

Shevchenko's 'solution' to capitalism's monetary crisis is Utopian and reactionary to the core.

In order to restore gold as the basis of international trade, the employers would first have to restore value to paper currency. The only way this can be done is by forcing the working class to work harder and eat less.

It cannot be achieved without the most ruthless counter-revolutionary struggles, which is precisely why the present crisis poses revolutionary tasks in front of the international workers' movement.

Stalinism, on the other hand, rests its hopes on the reform of imperialism, overcoming the anarchy of capitalism by a series of 'genuinely international' monetary conferences.

Shevchenko's remarks are simply 'peaceful co-existence' transposed from the political to the monetary sphere. His economic plan is equally as treacherous as its political counterpart.



STALINIST CRISIS



Hungarian Premier Kadar: shortage of raw materials and fuel.

HUNGARY TIED TO SOVIET FUEL NEEDS

The Hungarian economy is facing serious difficulties due to a shortage of fuel and raw materials.

Both Premier Janos Kadar and Prime Minister Janos Fock have paid visits to Moscow in the last few weeks. Fock commented on his return last Tuesday:

'I tried to call the attention of our Soviet partners to the fact that—being a country with a shortage of raw materials—we cannot make plans without being provided with the most important fuels.'

Hungarian industry has been built on a narrow raw material base. To realize the ambitious plans upon which the bureaucracy has staked, its future supplies of energy and raw materials from the Soviet Union will be indispensable.

But Fock gave no details of

Soviet steps to deal with Hungary's fuel problems.

The Soviet Union is faced with its own fuel problem as some oilfields face exhaustion and consumption rises. There is a need to open up new sources of supply, which involve heavy investment.

In fact the E European countries have been told that the Soviet Union cannot guarantee to meet their growing oil requirements over the next 20 years until the new Siberian oilfields are developed.

Soviet officials have been discussing with Japanese businessmen for some time the joint development of the Siberian oilfields with Japanese capital.

Bureaucratic planning, based on the Stalinist conception of 'socialism in one country', leads the countries of E Europe into an impasse.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

WHEEL

You could say Tory MP Sir Gerald Nabarro has reached a turning point in his career.

Not so long ago there was the case of Sir Gerald's Daimler going the wrong way round a roundabout, for which he was fined and disqualified from driving.



NAB 1

Now his 21-year-old daughter, Sarah Penelope, is in trouble with her driving.

She was fined £4 at a W London court for driving a white mini car, NAB 7, into a W Kensington side street against a 'no right turn' sign.

SMUG

In the light of the £5,000 contempt fine on the Transport and General Workers' Union, a piece in last month's issue of the TUC broadsheet 'Labour' begins to look rather sick.

Smug, complacent and leaving union members totally unprepared for what was to come, it noted that February 28—the date when the crucial clauses of the Industrial Relations Act came into force—had 'passed without comment from the TUC'.

The writer burred on: 'There was no need. In line with the TUC's boycott policy, the bulk of Britain's trade unionists are already off the government's official register of trade unions . . .

'In industry, employers are quietly pinning up the "Business as usual" notices—agreeing to clauses denying legal liability in agreements, making alternative arrange-

ments for the closed shop, turning a blind eye to the Act's opportunities for taking workers to court for "unfair industrial practices".'

Oh, were they? Presumably Samuel Heaton, the road-haulier from St Helens who took the T&GWU to the National Industrial Relations Court, isn't exactly a regular reader of 'Labour', so he didn't know what he was supposed to do.

The rest of the piece is even more nauseating:

'More and more managers are coming to realize that the Act will not last beyond the return of a Labour government. They are acting accordingly.'

SHANTIES

Black Rhodesians are not being kept waiting to find out what life will be like after the Tories' 'fair-play-for-all' settlement.

About 5,000 Africans, including women and small children, watched while council officials tore down their shanty homes made of plastic and cardboard on mission land outside Salisbury.

The land is to be given to a handful of white farmers and the Africans have been told they pose a health and social problem and should therefore return to their reserves.

Many families were able to retrieve their possessions only after their shanty homes had been pulled down.

One African who stood by while his hut was torn down said he would just build another shanty somewhere else.

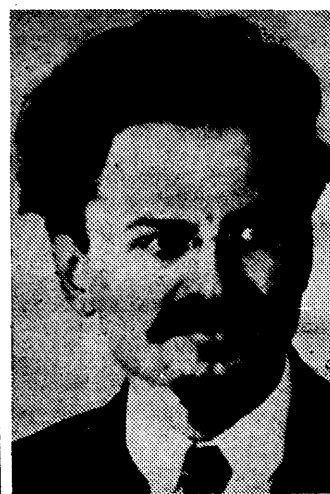
'I've got to live somewhere. How can I find a job if I've nowhere to stay in Salisbury? There are no jobs in my reserve,' he said.

Another man, Michael Mutesa, said he had had his name down on the council's housing list for more than a year.

'I want a house to live in, but if I can't get one I will continue to build shanties as close as possible to my work,' he said.

The Salisbury city council has a waiting list of 17,000 for married African accommodation in Salisbury and the list is continuing to grow.

BOOKS



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Papadopoulos, Greek military dictator, with Makarios who fears the masses more than the Greek junta

CRUCIAL STAGE FOR CYPRIOT WORKERS

Statement of the International Committee of the Fourth International. Hands off the democratic rights and the right for self determination of the Cypriot people!

World imperialism, and particularly American imperialism, with the Greek dictatorship as its executive instrument, is stamping on the right of the Cypriot people to self determination and is turning Cyprus into a NATO base policed by Greek and Turkish troops.

Military base

The imperialists intend to transform this Mediterranean island into a military base against the USSR, the Balkan countries and the Arab peoples.

This is why the colonels' junta in Athens has sent to Cyprus General Grivas, an old Nazi collaborator and hangman of the Greek working people. He is gathering all the island's reactionary forces for the military overthrow of President Makarios' government.

By abolishing the working masses' democratic rights and by extending the Papadopoulos dictatorship into Cyprus, the imperialists intend to impose application of the old 'Acheson plan' whose aim is the dismemberment of the island between the Greek and Turkish bourgeoisie, and the transformation of the island into a logistic base for US Sixth Fleet.

The International Committee is the only organization that has, from the beginning, revealed the plans for a coup d'etat by the Athens dictators; the only organization that had denounced—contrary to the Stalinists—Makarios' long and disastrous collaboration with the Greek junta, which resulted in control of the Cypriot National Guard by Greek officers.

The International Committee is the only organization that has fought and is fighting for a socialist solution to the Cypriot problem, i.e. for a workers' and peasants' government in Cyprus. This is the only government capable of solving the problem of national minorities and of uniting Greek and Turkish working people against the Cypriot bourgeoisie and imperialism, and for the defence of democratic rights and for self determination.

The Cypriot people's struggle has now reached the most crucial turning point in its history as the attack of the Athens military junta reaches its climax.

Archbishop Makarios, defending the interests of the Cypriot clergy and the Cypriot bourgeoisie, opposes the junta and defends in his own way the independence of the island. But the only force that can prevent the prevalence of the military junta is the workers and peasants.

Makarios, however, cannot summon the masses to a struggle. He fears the masses more than the junta.

No confidence

The IC warns the Cypriot working people to place no confidence whatsoever in Makarios. He is ready to become the Papandreou of Cyprus and to compromise with the junta.

Makarios has imported arms from Czechoslovakia in order to defend himself. But because he gave in to the ultimatum from Athens, he did not give arms to the people, but to the UN forces, imperialism's Trojan horse. He has taken no measures whatsoever for disbanding Grivas' armed gangs.

Now Makarios is ready to resign, giving in to the junta's demand stated only through the three Cypriot bishops.

Leading the struggle of the working masses in defence of

their rights is the obligation of the Cypriot Communist Party (AKEL). But its Stalinist leaders stand behind Makarios and refuse to take the initiative and organize independently of the bourgeoisie.

The AKEL falsely reassures the people till the last moment that Makarios will fight on the ramparts and that he is going to defeat the imperialist conspiracy.

This Stalinist policy, which does not take into account either the bourgeois nature of the Makarios government or the recent Greek experience, bears the most deadly threat for the Cypriot working masses. It is disarming them politically before the enemy. It is paving the way for dictatorship and dismemberment.

Under these conditions, the perspective of a victorious defence against the Athens junta and its imperialist patrons, can only be realized in the struggle for the building of an alternative revolutionary leadership in the working class—in the struggle for the building of the Cypriot section of the IC of the Fourth International.

This can be done only through a struggle against the rotten AKEL leadership, whose central slogan must be a call to its members to demand that their leadership break from Makarios and that they defend the democratic rights of the masses.

Hands off the democratic rights of the Cypriot people and their right for self determination!

Down with the Athens military junta. Disband the armed gangs in Cyprus.

No confidence whatsoever in Makarios and the other leaders of the bourgeoisie.

Arms to the people not to the United Nations!

Forward to a socialist government in Cyprus!

Unity of Greek and Turkish workers against imperialism and the Athens-Ankara conspiracy!

Clear out the British bases! Revoke the 1960 Geneva Agreement!

LIFT PRESS BAN IN CEYLON



Voting on the main resolution at the RCL's second conference

The International Committee of the Fourth International demands immediate suspension of the Bandaranaike government's ban on 'Kamkaru Puvath', paper of the Revolutionary Communist League (RCL), Ceylon section of the International Committee.

The banning of left-wing papers, the introduction of photo identity cards, continued censorship and imprisonment without trial of 14,000 rural youth following the JVP uprising constitutes a monstrous violation of the Ceylonese people's basic democratic rights.

These actions, together with the brutal terror unleashed against the peasantry by the state's repressive forces, in alliance with world imperialism and the Stalinist bureaucracies of Peking and Moscow, mark the initial steps towards a one-party police dictatorship in Ceylon.

By acquiescing to these measures the Stalinists and the renegade Trotskyists in the Sri Lanka Freedom Party-Lanka

Sama Samaja Party (SLFP-LSSP) coalition are opening the door to a colossal betrayal of the working class and the smashing of the trade unions by an even more reactionary regime than the present coalition—in the not too distant future.

Without the support of these reformist traitors, neither the bourgeois SLFP nor British imperialism can exploit the Ceylonese working class and peasantry.

Neither the ultra-left adventures, like the uprising of the JVP, nor the fake trade-union leftism of the revisionist forces, led by P. B. Tampoe of the LSSP (R); can defeat the coalition and restore working-class rights.

The International Committee of the Fourth International calls on all dissident workers and youth in the left-wing coalition parties to support the campaign of the RCL for democratic rights and to demand of their leaders that they break from the SLFP immediately.

Release the political prisoners now! Lift the ban on left-wing papers! Halt the repression!

BOOKS



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No Labour rents fight in South

BY PHILIP WADE

TENANTS fighting the Tory 'fair rents' Bill got no lead from the southern regional council of the Labour Party at its annual meeting on Saturday.

Housing dominated the meeting as far as the agenda was concerned. There were no less than 13 resolutions on the subject, most on the Tory Bill.

But the spineless policy finally adopted didn't reflect in any way the movement of the working class against the government's attack on the right to housing.

The composite motion asked Labour councillors not to oppose the rent increases due in April and October.

'However, we do not instruct them to do so since this final decision should be made by the local council themselves in the light of local circumstances,' said mover Mrs Jean Crow, from Abingdon Labour Party.

Truly fair

The national executive of the Labour Party was told to formulate 'radical' policies in the housing field. These included the devising of 'a truly fair policy for rents' and the setting up by each local authority of a register of all accommodation for rent or sale in the area.

Apart from a call for public ownership of land, there was no other reference to nationalization.

Indeed Mrs Crow, prospective parliamentary candidate for Guildford, opposed nationalization of the building industry on the grounds that it was 'inefficient'.

The Bill is not yet law, despite the assumptions of the Labour leaders. Tenants must demand that they lead a fight to force the Tories to resign instead of adopting empty resolutions.

Weinstock formula hits Staffordshire... again

BY DAVID MAUDE

IF the GEC electrics combine swings its jobs axe unhindered at Kidsgrove, N Staffs, there will be one more unemployed worker chasing each available vacancy in the area.

Already there are six jobless to each unfilled job. Without an effective fight against the threat of 555 redundancies at the GEC-Elliott computer factory there will be seven.

Last Thursday as company officials announced the phasing-out of these jobs over the next few months, GEC chairman Sir Arnold Weinstock was basking in the sensuous cadences of Wagner at a music festival in Salzburg.

Not for him the worry of where to find work after the announcement.

Profit figures for the financial year which ended Good Friday are expected to be close to £80m before tax. Last year they were £63m.

Meanwhile shop stewards and local union officials at Kidsgrove are still in a state of shock.

'It's less than six months since the last redundancy at Kidsgrove', Tom Slater, district secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, told Workers Press at the weekend.

'Then it was 230 white-collar jobs. We thought that would be the last.'

Don Groves, regional officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, which organizes many of the plant's white-collar workers, described the decision as 'a disaster'.

He pointed out that many GEC plants had been subjected to workforce reductions in recent months. The decision to cut back at Kidsgrove could put the whole future of the plant in jeopardy.

'We will fight this in any way we can,' he said.

Lack of orders, a fall in invest-



While Weinstock basks in Salzburg, these Kidsgrove GEC workers face the dole

ment and a serious work shortage are blamed by the company for its decision.

But in the past 12 months, GEC has announced redundancies involving over 5,000 employees. A block on recruitment has reduced the company's labour force still further.

In the year up until May 1971, GEC cut its workforce back by about 11,000.

Since the GEC-AEI merger four years ago a total of 35,000 jobs have been cut throughout the combine, most of them in the name of 'rationalization' and 'corporate restructuring'.

Staffordshire has been hit particularly hard. Over the last three years more than 5,000 jobs have been destroyed in Kidsgrove, Stafford and other parts of the area.

Unemployment in Kidsgrove itself—a bleak industrial town a few miles to the N of Stoke-on-

Trent—has followed the national trend.

Where 389 workers were registered as without jobs at the local exchange 12 months ago, there are now 492.

In the N Staffs area of which the town forms a part the jobless percentage is 4.1. If the GEC redundancies go through, the figure will be something like 4.3 per cent even disregarding any other factors.

This, then, is what is at stake in a series of meetings convened by Ted Johnson and shop stewards representing all five unions involved have started with management.

Three activities will be affected by the cut-back:

- Process automation activities at Kidsgrove employing 375 people, will be totally phased out within the next six months.

- The electrical projects unit, providing work for another 80 people, will be closed down.

- A further 100 employees engaged on industrial controls work will have their jobs phased out.

As a sweetener from the company, there are 'hopes' to transfer a major part of its control-components activities from Rugby to Kidsgrove, creating about 200 new jobs at the Kidsgrove plant.

But on Friday a spokesman at GEC-Elliott's Borehamwood headquarters was emphasizing that any moves in this direction are strictly in the long term.

A mass meeting of all 1,500 workers at the Kidsgrove factory has been called to discuss ways of combating the redundancies. Several workers leaving the plant on Friday night expected the idea of a sit-in to be discussed there.

Local councillors have also demanded a meeting with the company, but no date will be fixed until the discussions with the stewards are complete.

TV

BBC 1

9.45 Trumpton. 10.00 Champion the Wonder Horse. 10.25 Adventures of Parsley. 10.30 Canoe. 10.55 Magic Roundabout. 1.00 How Can You Be So Sure? 1.30 Fingerbobs. 1.45 News, weather. 2.00 Good Sailing. 2.30 Sights and Sounds of Britain. 3.00 Royal Palaces of Britain. 4.00 Boomph with Becker. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 The Aeronauts. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 MAGAZINE. News and views in your area to-night.

6.20 THE MARY TYLER MOORE SHOW.

6.45 A QUESTION OF SPORT. Henry Cooper and Cliff Morgan captain two teams of sporting celebrities.

7.10 Z CARS. Quilley.

8.00 PANORAMA.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 THE REGIMENT. A Gentleman's War.

10.10 TALES FROM THE LAZY ACRE. The Pick-Pocket.

10.40 24 HOURS.

11.15 CANOE. 1. Basic padding.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 5.35 Open University. 7.05 Children Growing Up.

7.30 NEWSROOM, weather.

8.00 FILM: 'THE STAND AT APACHE RIVER'. Stephen McNally, Julia Adams. Western.

ITV

11.50 It Couldn't Be Done. 12.45 Lone Ranger. 1.10 Night Flight to Berlin. 2.00 Motor Racing. 2.30 Good Afternoon. 3.00 Film: 'Honeymoon Hotel'. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 Lassie. 5.20 Pardon My Genie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.

6.20 CROSSROADS.

6.40 OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS.

7.30 CORONATION STREET.

9.20 HORIZON. Mind Over Body.

10.10 FACE THE MUSIC. Game of musical wits.

10.40 THIRTY-MINUTE THEATRE.

11.10 NEWS, weather.

11.15 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

8.00 WORLD IN ACTION.

8.30 BLESS THIS HOUSE.

9.00 SIX DAYS OF JUSTICE. Cross-Fire. New series of stories about cases in magistrates' courts.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 McMILLAN AND WIFE. Murder by the Barrel. New crime series.

11.55 THE LAW IS YOURS.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 3.30 Tale of a Tower. 4.05 Once upon a time. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Yoga. 4.50 Rovers. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. What's on where. 6.15 Pursuers. 6.45 London. 10.30 Weather. 10.32 Towards the year 2000. 11.00 Cartoon. 11.17 University challenge. 11.45 News, weather. WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.05 Farm and country news. 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 6.20 Sport. 10.30 Format. 11.13 News. 11.47 Faith for life. SOUTHERN: 2.05 Katie Stewart cooks. 2.30 Good afternoon. 2.55 Yoga. 3.20 Out of town. 3.40 Lucy. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Cat trouble. 4.25 Junkin. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.20 Pardon my genie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 London. 10.30 Southern scene. 11.00 Marcus Welby. 11.55 News. 12.05 Weather. Tower hill. HTV: 1.55 Phoenix. 2.20 Daddy kiss it better. 3.15 Sara and Hoppity. 3.30 Enchanted house.

3.45 Women only. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Superman. 4.50 Tom Grattan. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.45 London. 10.30 Name of the game. 12.00 Weather. HTV West as above except: 6.22 This is the West this week. HTV Wales as above except: 4.15 Cantamil. 6.01 Y Dydd. 10.30 Other half. 11.15 Edgar Wallace. 12.10 Weather. HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 8.00 Yr Wythnos. ANGLIA: 2.15 Houseparty. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Bioscope bygone. 3.15 Jokers wild. 3.45 Yoga. 4.10 News. 4.15 Cartoons. 4.25 Romper room. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.20 Pardon my genie. 5.50 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.40 London. 10.30 Marcus Welby MD. ATV MIDLANDS: 2.35 Golf tips. 2.45 Mr Piper. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Stars. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Nanny. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55

Skippy. 5.20 My genie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today. 6.45 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Randall and Hopkirk. YORKSHIRE: 1.00 Arthur. 1.25 It's fun to be fooled. 1.30 Grasshopper island. 1.40 Delta. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Yoga. 3.25 Matinee. 4.35 Calendar. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 HR Puffin. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.25 Calendar special. 6.45 London. 10.30 Name of the game. 11.55 Yesterdays. 12.25 Weather. GRANADA: 2.30 Calling Dr Gannon. 3.30 Yoga. 3.55 Camera. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. 6.25 This is your right. 6.40 London. 10.30 Film: 'Journey Into Fear'. ULSTER: 4.00 Yoga. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.20 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.15 Funny face. 6.40 London. 10.30 Monday night. 10.35 Film: 'The Earth Dies Screaming'. TYNE TEES: 12.55 Pied piper. 1.00 Mr Piper. 1.30 Time to remember. 2.00 Bird's eye view. 2.30 Cook book. 3.00 Film: 'A Boy, a Girl and a Bike'. 4.35 News. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 Rainbow country. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.25 R100. 6.45 London. 10.30 Times four. 11.00 Snooker. 12.00 News. 12.15 Epilogue. SCOTTISH: 3.15 Another Way. 3.30 Origami. 3.45 Dr Simon Locke. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 Arthur. 5.20 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.15 Smith family. 6.40 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Aquarius. GRAMPIAN: 3.38 News. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Junkin. 4.00 Rupert Bear. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.05 Country focus. 6.35 Cartoon. 6.45 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Mannix. 11.55 Epilogue.

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Young Socialists plan autumn anti-Tory action

IT WAS of the utmost importance that young people realized the urgent necessity of building the revolutionary party, Young Socialists national secretary John Simmance told their 12th annual conference at Scarborough.

He said the YS would be in the forefront of the struggle to transform the Socialist Labour League into the revolutionary party in November this year and to extend the readership of the readership of Workers Press and 'Keep Left'.

Over the past year the activity of the YS had been higher than any other year in their history—culminating in five nationwide Right-to-Work marches and an 8,500-strong rally at Wembley Pool.

But, said comrade Simmance, this was only the start.

'Our aim is to begin immediately preparations for regional marches and rallies throughout the summer months. These should be a prelude to a major national action in the autumn'.

Comrade Simmance said: 'This 12th annual conference is the proudest weekend in the history of the YS because none of our opponents could have done any-

thing comparable to what we have achieved'.

He said it was becoming clearer every day to thousands of young people what separated the YS from their reformist, revisionist and Stalinist opponents.

'They confine their action to protest, we call for the mobilization of the working class industrially and politically to make this government resign.

'We see the problems of releasing internees and withdrawing the troops from Ulster, fighting against the Industrial Relations Act, unemployment and entry into the Common market as inseparable from the struggle to force this government out of office.

'We have continuously endeavoured to prepare the working class and the youth to face the serious implications of the economic crisis of world capitalism.

'The growth of inflation has led to the beginnings of an international trade recession, which in turn has precipitated a trade war chiefly between European capitalists and those of the US.'

Comrade Simmance said that the rapid growth of unemployment had hit youth hardest of all and he warned that worse was to come.

The Tories had done everything possible to encourage employers to shed labour, he added. 'Speed-up and rationalization on the present scale must lead to world slump and the dangers of a third world war.'

The creation of unemployment has gone hand in hand with attacks on the trade unions.

'This, of course, was assisted by the cowardly retreats by the TUC and the leadership of the trade unions as a whole', comrade Simmance explained.

'The more they retreated from the struggle to make the Tory government resign the more arrogant this government has become. If given an inch, they will take a mile.'

Reformism was bankrupt, he said.

'The working class is left with no choice but to embark on the road of struggle against the capitalist system as a whole'.

Opening the conference, chairman Harry Lamb extended a warm welcome to all the delegates, visitors and trade unionists in attendance. But he had a special greeting for the Right-to-Work marchers.

A YS national-committee member from Birmingham, comrade Lamb said that every decision taken at the conference would help drive nails into the coffin of the Tory government.

Speaking on a composite resolution defending the right to work, Clive Norris, national secretary of the YS Right-to-Work campaign, pointed out that since coming to power 20 months ago the Tories had increased unemployment by 500,000.

'It is the intention of the Tory government to push the working class into poverty and starvation', he said.

'They are hoping to drive the working class back to the conditions of the 1930s. They want the working class to pay for the solution to their own crisis.'

He said the five marches had transformed a number of youth—new to politics—into a well-disciplined, self-sacrificing group.

He added: 'We must all make a commitment to go forward from this conference to become fighters like the marchers. We must strike capitalism from the face of Britain.'

The composite, which was passed unanimously, reads:

'We must transform the YS

Big response to return of UCS £100

CHEERING broke out at the Young Socialists' Scarborough conference when John Barrie, leader of the Scottish Right-to-Work march, announced that £100 donated by the shop stewards' co-ordinating committee at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders had been returned last Friday.

Advertisements placed by the committee in both the 'Morning Star' and 'Tribune' subsequent to the donation had told 'blatant lies', comrade Barrie said. They had implied the YS 'conned' the money from the shop stewards.

He went on: 'It gives me great pleasure to announce that we have given back the £100. We have given back the dirty money. This was a decision taken by all the marchers at the Wembley rally.'

John's voice was then drowned by a chorus of cheers and clapping.

Stab in back

Explained comrade Barrie: 'By putting these advertisements in the press, the Stalinist-dominated co-ordinating committee stabbed in the back the Right-to-Work marchers and the fight for jobs by the unemployed youth. They lined up with the enemies of the working class.'

David Barclay, delegate from Glasgow YS, said the UCS Stalinists had consistently tried to sabotage the struggle for jobs on the Clyde.

'They have flown on planes chartered by the "Daily Express" to have tea and biscuits with Scottish millionaires. They have split the unity of the four yards. They have continually retreated before John Davies, Edward Heath and the liquidator.'

'Is this the way to fight unemployment? We say "No, this is not the way." The right to work can only be fought for by staging a real occupa-



JOHN BARRIE

tion of the yards and a campaign to mobilize the working class in action to bring down the Tory government.

'Everyone knows that the co-ordinating committee wasn't conned into donating £100 to our fund.'

'The real con has been that carried out by the Stalinists who have been given thousands of pounds by the working class. Workers expected a fight which the Communist Party had no intention of carrying out.'

'It's no coincidence that on the day the Right-to-Work marchers gave them back their £100, all of the speakers at the mass meeting—except the CPers James Reid and James Airlie—spoke out against the release of ships from the yards and against further concessions to the Tories.'

In launching a conference collection, Sarah Hannigan, London YS regional secretary, called on the delegates and visitors to raise the £100 'to show the Stalinists that they can keep their money'.

A big collection, she said, would demonstrate that the working class completely disowned the Stalinist stab in the back.

After only a few minutes, the total rose over the £100-mark. The final figure was £306.18.



ALAN STANLEY



CHRISTINE SMITH

NEWS DESK
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WEATHER

A DEEP depression off N Scotland will maintain a strong to gale force, NW airstream over the British Isles.

SE England will be cloudy at first with occasional rain, but all other districts will have showers with clear or sunny intervals.

The showers will become heavy at times, often prolonged in the W and N, with snow over the mountains of Scotland.

Temperatures will be near normal in most parts of England, Wales and N Ireland, but it will be rather cold in Scotland.

Outlook for Tuesday and Wednesday: Blustery showers with sunny intervals followed by longer periods of rain with strong to gale force winds at times. Temperatures mostly near normal, but rather cold at times in the N.

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No talks with IRA

—Whitelaw

BY IAN YEATS

ULSTER'S Tory supremo William Whitelaw said yesterday he would not negotiate with gunmen.

Discussion was the only way forward, he said in an interview on the BBC's 'World This Weekend'. If more people spoke out against the terrorists they could be isolated and beaten.

And Social Democratic and Labour Party MP Mr John Hume said in the same programme that he thought the majority of his Creggan and Bogside constituents wanted to see the Tory proposals given a chance.

In Catholic churches throughout Ulster yesterday priests appealed to the IRA to end its terror campaign.

Identical prepared statements read from every pulpit said: 'Those who want Irish unity should be working hard to persuade the Protestant people that in any future arrangement they will enjoy their full rights.'

'Those assurances will never be conveyed by killing and destruction. Such measures only divide Protestant from Catholic, they lead to division between Catholics themselves.'

Meanwhile a Dublin conference of delegates from the 32 counties of Ireland summoned by Provisional Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Provisional IRA, to test Catholic republican opinion, called for 'the people's resistance to British rule to go on'.

Following last week's 'fight on' pledge by the Provisional IRA the Derry command has said it will hold a 'general election' in Free Derry to obtain a mandate for its policies.

Right-wing Protestant leader Mr William Craig has said it is the duty of loyalists to overthrow the Whitelaw administration and restore Stormont.

Engineers call for district pay action

THE policy-making body of Britain's main engineering union will face a demand to extend the Manchester pay battle to other areas when it meets next week.

The two Greater Manchester delegates to the policy-making National Committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers are expected to call for district-wide action over the engineers' pay claim throughout the union's divisions.

They will not, however, be asking the National Committee to instruct the executive of the union to initiate national strike action over the claim abandoned at national level last year.

Tomorrow we will publish an interview with one of the Manchester delegates, Bill Anten, convenor at Hawker Siddeley's Woodford plant which was occupied by its 1,000 employees last week.

Mr Anten explains in his interview why the Manchester delegation is likely to adopt this strategy.

APRIL FUND REACHES £197.23

GREAT success of the Young Socialists conference at Scarborough indicates the growing feeling amongst the mass of working-class youth for the fight against the Tories.

Help us reach out to new layers of young workers everywhere. Extend the sales of Workers Press. Make a special effort for our April Fund. Post every donation immediately to:

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