

# WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● MONDAY APRIL 24, 1972 ● No 747 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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The Tories and the monopoly capitalists, headed by Partridge of the CBI, are very clear about what they want. The NIRC injunction against the railway unions and the T&GWU, like the Taff Vale judgement of 1901, is a 'judicial coup d'état' conceived in order to create an atmosphere of shock and surprise.

This is aimed at intimidating the TUC reformists. Indeed, visions of TUC luminaries being dragged off to Brixton jail have already been conjured up by the Tory mass media to intensify the air of panic which the court's findings were deliberately designed to create.

But every trade unionist in his or her right senses knows that there has never, at any time, been the slightest possibility of any TUC leader going to jail. These are faithful men, or, as the 'Daily Telegraph' would put it, 'decent men', tied hand and foot to the establishment.

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'It takes courage for a TUC general secretary to speak up in public against the intransigent attitude of his most powerful superiors in the union establishment. Mr Feather showed last

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class with a court judgement alone. History supplies the proof on this score.

As a backlash to the Taff Vale judgement, affiliations to the Labour Representation Committee jumped to 100,000.

Between 1902 and 1903 the figures escalated to approximately 850,000. This trend continued to the General Council of 1906 when, for the first time in history, out of a total of 50 Labour candidates, 29 were elected to parliament.

The Tories realize that the working class will fight back with enormous strength against the Act. If they can coerce the TUC General Council to join

them in the functioning of their court, then they will have acquired an important strategic advantage to face the coming storm.

The Industrial Relations Act was designed to destroy trade unionism. In practice this amounts to nothing less than the destruction of all basic democratic workers' rights.

If the TUC General Council agrees to participate in the Tory court then the working class have only one remaining democratic right. We must force the immediate convocation of the Trades Union Congress which decided not to co-operate with the Act, reaffirm this decision and expel those General Council members who have violated it.

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The meeting was summoned by a group of 400 actors and actresses who signed a petition deploring the decision of Equity's council to register under the Act.

The decision to register was taken without the consent of the membership; it was also

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## Southern railmen reluctant to resume normal working

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

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But they declared that if no satisfactory settlement was reached during the 14-day cooling-off period, a national strike should be called.

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# S VIETNAM GARRISONS FALLING FAST

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

AMERICAN imperialism and its puppet armies are on the brink of a crushing defeat in the fighting N of Saigon, capital of S Vietnam.

The town of An Loc, besieged for the last 17 days by the liberation forces, was under attack from all four sides yesterday in the third attempt to take it by storm.

A S Vietnamese helicopter pilot who landed briefly in An Loc at the weekend described liberation forces with tanks in the city lounging outside shops sipping soft drinks.

There is no word of what has happened to the 5,000-strong S Vietnamese garrison, who must by now be reduced to a handful of effective defenders.

To the S of An Loc, the much-vaunted relief force, composed mainly of the S Vietnamese 21st Division, is itself in danger and was yesterday reported falling back down the road to Saigon. Liberation forces have cut the

road at several points between the Division and its bases.

The towns of Chon Thanh and Dau Tieng, both within 40 miles of the S Vietnamese capital, were both the scene of heavy fighting at the weekend and Radio Hanoi reported that liberation forces had taken Dau Tieng and killed many puppet troops.

There were also reports that the two-battalion S Vietnamese garrison in the town had pulled

back from their positions around the town.

The Saigon government's strategy is in total ruins. They have failed to inflict a single major defeat on the liberation troops in almost a month of fighting, and their policy of relying on air strikes has proved a total failure.

On the ground, their tactics of massing troops on the vulnerable highways—a policy dictated

by the National Liberation Front's control of the countryside — is bankrupt.

The liberation forces have proved time and again their superior ability to manoeuvre, despite the continuous air attacks. And their forces have consistently maintained the element of surprise.

Further N, in the central Highlands area, liberation forces are winning a series of victories

in an offensive apparently designed to cut S Vietnam in two. Two artillery bases in the area near the borders of Cambodia, Laos and S Vietnam have already been overrun.

NLF troops who took the town of Hoai An in the coastal province of Binh Dinh last week are reported moving E to attack the Hoai Nhon area. The liberation forces have already blocked the main highway from the coast to the central Highlands.

In an attempt to smash this offensive, US B52 bombers have been flying mission after mission to drop blockbuster bombs on the advancing liberation forces.

The intensity of the air war is a measure of the Americans' desperation as they watch their cherished Vietnamization policy crumble into dust under the liberation forces' attacks.

It is clear from the statements of US 'advisers' quoted in dispatches that the Americans grossly underestimated the stamina and strength of the liberation forces' offensive.

They are now predicting the current offensive will last several more weeks, by which time the S Vietnamese government could well have been completely destroyed and its army crushed.

## Death-cell Turks won't eat

THREE members of the left-wing Turkish Peoples' Liberation Army, sentenced to death by a martial law court, have been on hunger strike for six days.

The military prison authorities have refused to allow the men, Deniz Gezmiş (24), Yusuf Aslan (25), and Huseyin Inan (21), to publicize reasons for their strike, their lawyers said.

President Cevdet Sunay has already ratified the death sen-

tences, but parliament is due to discuss the issue again following a successful appeal to the constitutional court over procedural aspects of their trial.

The three men were sentenced for allegedly attempting to overthrow the constitution by force and for the kidnapping of five US airmen who were later released unharmed.

Turkey is still without a government following premier Nihat Ermin's resignation last week.

Talks between the president and the National Security Council at the weekend failed to resolve the crisis, which was sparked by Sunay's demand that parliament suspend political activity and allow rule by decree.

Acting premier at present is former Defence Minister Ferit Melen. If Sunay is unable to resolve the political situation in talks with party leaders next week, he is likely to proclaim a military dictatorship in Turkey.

## REFORMIST DANGER TO CANADIAN STRIKERS

QUEBEC'S provincial government yesterday passed emergency legislation ordering 200,000 striking public service workers back to work, but union leaders recommended that their members ignore it.

Leaders of the three main labour federations backing the strike called for the legislation to be defied, but said it must remain an individual decision because of the severe penalties involved.

By leaving the fight against the Bill on an individual basis, the union chiefs open

the road for the break-up of the strike despite their attitude of defiance.

The Bill, introduced by premier Robert Bourassa, ordered the employees to return to work at midnight last night and removed their right to strike for two years.

Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labour and spokesman for the common front of public-service unions, described the Quebec Liberal government and its legislation to end the strike as worthy of fascism.

He said the penalties of £20 to £100 a day for persons defying the law made the decision to continue the walk-out extremely difficult for union members. But he said the current situation will be 'the rejuvenation of the union movement in Quebec'.

## Chemical war say guerrillas

PORTUGAL is using chemical defoliants to try to starve guerrilla-held areas in Angola, African nationalists told the United Nations Committee on Decolonization now visiting Lusaka.

They also alleged that indiscriminate bombing was being carried out both in Angola and in Mozambique. The Committee, which is headed by Salim A. Salim of Tanzania, called on Portugal's NATO partners to stop providing weapons for use in suppressing colonial movements.

## UNCTAD gas

DEMONSTRATORS chanted anti-American slogans and burned the Stars-and-Stripes in streets around the ultra-modern building in Santiago, Chile, where the meetings of the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development is taking place.

'Left' President Salvador Allende's police went into action with tear gas and water cannon and forced delegates leaving the conference hall to run for cover when they came out for lunch.

The demonstration was organized by the leftist MIR (Revolutionary Movement of the Left) which is critical of the Allende regime, though it gives it conditional support. It opposes the presence at the conference of 'imperialists' and 'revisionists'.

## Japan's ports strike-bound

JAPANESE dockers started a 72-hour strike on Saturday for higher wages and improved working conditions. 30,000 men are involved in all the major ports. Over 300 vessels are already affected by a partial strike of seamen which has been going on for ten days. This follows their union's rejection of a management offer for a government labour commission to conciliate in wage disputes.

## Revisionist threat to Spanish May 1

SPANISH police broke up an anti-Vietnam war demonstration in Barcelona organized at the weekend by the Workers' Commissions, the Catalan Communist Party and the Pabloite Revolutionary Communist League (LCR).

It was the third demonstration against US bombing of Vietnam and was a preparation for the week of action from today until May Day called by the illegal Workers' Commissions.

A series of walk-outs, sit-ins and lighting stoppages are planned on buildings around Madrid, with picketing of factories around the town, culminating in a General Strike in the capital next Friday.

The government is already planning to try and crack down on the demonstrations and strikes and leaders of the underground have warned that their supporters will be prepared against such attacks.

On Saturday's demonstration, several marchers threw petrol bombs into the street in order to disrupt the traffic.

Petrol bombs and individual terrorism are advocated by the Pabloite LCR, whose history of opportunism and hostility to the working class is worth recording.

During the mass demonstrations against the Burgos trials at the end of 1970, the forerunners of the LCR, the Comunismo group, preached a policy of non-participation since the demonstrations were called by the Workers' Commissions and the Communist Party and were therefore 'reformist and class-collaborationist'.

Turning their back on this important working-class movement the Pabloites organized commando raids to break windows and goods in the shops and wealthy quarters of Barcelona.

However, their programme of solidarity actions, factory meetings, self-defence committees and 'generalized national struggles' is no different from the Stalinists' except in the omission of the call for a General Strike. CP general secretary Santiago Carrillo has welcomed their participation.

## GEC women in pay picket



THE 200 women and 25 men locked out by management at GEC Osram, Erith, in Kent, say nothing will get them back to work now except more money.

The company locked them out last Tuesday after they began to work-to-rule in support of a pay claim which would give men £6 a week extra and women £3.

On average the women who are AEUW and G&MWU members earn £12 for a 40-hour week assembling street lights.

There are piecework bonuses.

Said G&MWU member Mrs Joyce Cookson: 'We will stick it out until the management gives in. So far they have not offered us a penny.'

'We don't think much of this firm now. We worked all through the black-outs with no heat or light and this is the thanks we get.'

The workers are picketing the factory and there will be a mass meeting tomorrow to review the situation.

## Powell for Craig rally

RIGHT-WING anti-immigration Tory MP Enoch Powell is expected to address a rally of the Ulster Vanguard Movement in London's Hyde Park next Saturday, April 29.

Vanguard leader William Craig has promised to bring 1,000 supporters from N Ireland for the demonstration and rally.

Large contingents are also expected to travel to London from Liverpool and various parts of Scotland.

Craig has announced that Vanguard will seize power by force in N Ireland and proclaim an independent 'British Ulster' rather than allow a united Ireland.

In a recent interview with United Press International, Craig announced that there are organizations connected with Vanguard which have the men and weapons to carry out such an armed takeover at 'very short notice'.

## BP picket

A MASS meeting of 60 men sacked from the BP Chemicals' refinery at Llandarcy, S Wales, three months ago for holding a union meeting on site to discuss redundancies decided on Friday to continue picketing. This has effectively prevented management from filling their jobs.

## Next editor?

A NEW editor for the 'New Statesman' will be announced this week. Those on the short list interviewed last Friday are:

John Morgan, one of the inaugural directors of Harlech Television; Karl Miller, editor of 'The Listener'; Bruce Page, executive editor of the 'Sunday Times'; Francis Hope, literary editor, and Anthony Howard, deputy editor, both of the 'New Statesman'.

## Tackled

ANTI-APARTHEID demonstrators yesterday interrupted a training session of the England rugby team which is to tour S Africa next month.

Shortly after the session began at Teddington, two men and a woman marched on to the pitch carrying a banner stating 'Don't play with apartheid'. As police dragged them away, about 30 people, mostly in their twenties, climbed over a fence and sat down among the players.

## 'Stop Tories'

COVENTRY Trades Council has passed a resolution calling for the ending of the Heath government. The resolution says:

'This trades council pledges full support to the railwaymen. It calls on the TUC to use the full industrial strength of the trade union movement to bring about the downfall of this Tory government and to secure the return of a Labour government pledged to socialist policies and the immediate repeal of the Industrial Relations Act.'

# How to prosper the Jesus way

God has been a fantastic money-spinner for years. Centuries, if you please. His earthly brethren have selflessly collected billions of pounds, dollars, rupees, francs and marks. Not to mention art treasures, gold, silver, precious stones and property—square miles of it.

The money, you understand, is to bankroll God's mission. This mission can mean anything from slaughtering people in holy wars to exploiting colonial peasants and workers to blessing GIs in Vietnam before they napalm villages and torture Vietnamese teenagers, called 'Dinks', who are suspected of being 'Cong'. An American evangelical organization, the Osborn Foundation, has now launched a new concept in Godsell in Britain. As they relieve the faithful of their loose pound notes the Osborn organizers deliver this message: 'Do it the Jesus way—and prosper'. The Rev Tommy Lee Osborn lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He's been in the evangelical business for about 25 years.

His worldwide Osborn Foundation, with offices in America, Britain, Germany, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and, inevitably, Switzerland, operates a profitable line called 'Pact of Plenty'.

The 'Pact of Plenty' is a pretty straightforward concept. From the British headquarters in Birmingham you may shortly receive through the post an item which looks like a colourful-looking cheque book.

Inside there are 12 'cheques'. You simply fill in the form with your name and address and mail off £2 to 41 Tenby St, Birmingham. The front of the form says: 'Honour the Lord with thy first fruits: so shall thy barns be filled with plenty.' In smaller type across the foot of the coupon: 'Mail this near the first of the month when world mission needs are most URGENT.'

At this point you might well ask—what do you get in return for your two quid? On the reverse side of the form you fill in your 'prayer request'. That is to say, you tell the Rev Tommy Lee Osborn what you most want in the world and he'll get down on his knees in Tulsa and prays for its fulfilment.

A signed circular from the Rev says: 'You would be amazed at the letters we get from friends expressing needs and problems. We lay each before God in earnest prayer. You'd hardly imagine the stream of miracles that result. Sinners get saved; sick people are healed; people get better jobs, salary increases, new homes and cars, inheritances, business benefits; properties are bought and sold; farmers find God healing diseases in their crops and livestock and sending rain in time of drought.'

But what happens to the £2 you mail off each month to Tenby St, you might ask?

That sacred money, sir, goes to spreading God's mission throughout the world. Osborn and his wife, Daisy, are at this very moment in Thailand giving the locals a touch of his hot gospelling.

It would be interesting to be at one of Osborn's outdoor meetings with the exploited peasants of Thailand as he tells them:

'Many say: "I'd rather be humble and poor." We should say: Let us prosper for God's glory so we can identify with him in big action. We'll regard money as a sacred tool for soul-winning. The Lord hath pleasure in the prosperity of his servant. God created wealth on earth for YOUR prosperity. Your act of faith (putting £2 in the post to Oklahoma) puts God's finance policy into full force.'

How many people in Britain have had sufficient 'faith' to join the 'Pact of Plenty'?

Accounts filed at Companies House in London show that income for 1970 was £109,000. Current assets for the same period stood at £31,402 and there was a general surplus of £65,032.

These figures show that at least 50,000 'soulwinners' are on the books. Which means some intense praying must be going on in Tulsa if Osborn is fulfilling his obligations to his customers.

What immediately comes out of this little operation is the basic similarities with the conventional church organizations, Roman Catholicism, Anglicanism and Judaism. They all send round the plate on one pretext or another. It's not many years ago that in Ulster the names of those who had not coughed up regularly were read out at church services, which meant they were ostracized in the community until they mended their ways.

The only difference between the Osborn Foundation and the Catholic Church is that the Oklahoma operation is a little cruder and little less plausible.

Below: Wesley Warriker, Osborn's man in Birmingham



Plessey occupation 1971: defiant political slogans once festooned the iron railings

## STATE OF PLAY AT PLESSEY

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

The Plessey flagpole at Alexandria, Dunbartonshire, once supported the flag of occupation. Now it flies the Union Jack.

In place of the defiant political slogans that festooned the factory's iron railings stands a large advertisement for Lyons, the Scottish industrial developers who are attempting to sell the site and employ the remaining 70 men—the remnants of a famous occupation which began on September 3 last year.

The first batch got jobs when Wire Products, a small engineering firm, moved onto the site and began trading last Monday. The rest remain inside the empty factory grounds, the employees of Lyons at 75p an hour.

### Satisfied

Originally 300 men took over the plant—when their occupation was lifted the 70 remained. Most say their struggle was neither victory or defeat—they are satisfied to be guaranteed employment.

But the real winners are Plesseys. They bought the factory from the Labour government and opened up in January 1970. They promised the hard-pressed town of Alexandria 2,000 jobs, but eventually there was a 15-per cent male unemployment rate.

From the moment the company started operations, a plan to systematically run down the factory appears to have been put into operation. After protests and marches the workers occupied the day the factory plant—once the Royal Navy Torpedo Works—was officially closed on September 3, 1971.

Plessey bought the factory, machinery and stocks for £650,000—they sold the building and land to Lyons for £350,000. But the electronics giant has retained the machinery—though as a concession to their ex-employees they have promised not to move it for two years.

The greatest asset of all from the deal, however, is the Mark 24 Naval torpedo multi-million pound contract. Originally the old RNTF factory had this contract—its closure was caused by a 'technical hitch' in torpedo development.

Shop stewards now see the

Plessey move as a shrewd manoeuvre to get all the Mark 24 contract. Purchase of Alexandria eliminated a possible rival.

### Hitch

According to a recent government statement, the 'hitch' has been overcome and the programme of development is steaming ahead. The first Mark 24 should be operative by next year and Plessey stand to make a lot of money.

Meanwhile men wait for work. Lyons are wary of confirming rumours about prospective purchasers, but there is one firm offering 600 jobs nibbling at the bait.

Once they get re-employed the men say they will begin building their trade union organization all over again. They are eager, for example, to take up the engineering industry claim for more money, shorter hours and longer holidays.

But at Alexandria—which has one thing in common with the rest of the W of Scotland; lengthening dole queues—this kind of struggle seems far away.



## MARKET TRAIN

The Confederation of British Industry is stepping up its campaign to promote British entry into the Common Market.

Financed by the big monopolies, the CBI will introduce this week a 'Europe Train'. From April 28 until June 16 the train will travel around Britain manned by high-powered propagandists for the Market.

The train has been fitted out with special 'classrooms' which include video-teaching aids and closed-circuit television.

For the luxury of the businessmen who will pile aboard there will be a restaurant car, bar and club room.

The train will make one-day calls at various main centres throughout the country.

## BOOKS



Moscow Trials Anthology  
Paperback, 62½p

MAX SHACHTMAN:  
Behind The Moscow Trial  
Paperback 75p

ROBERT BLACK:  
Stalinism in Britain  
Paperback £1.12½—cloth £2

LEON TROTSKY:  
Death Agony of Capitalism  
(The Transitional Programme)  
Pamphlet 5p

Class Nature of the Soviet State  
Pamphlet 20p

In Defence of the October  
Revolution Pamphlet 15p

The Theory and Practice of  
Revisionism Pamphlet 15p

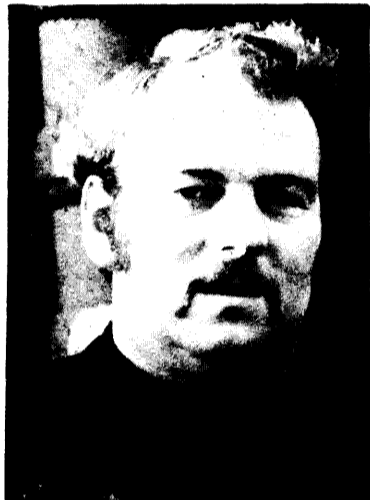
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186a Clapham High Street,  
London SW4 7UG.

# 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.



**IAIN HAMPSON**

From Cumnock, Ayrshire. Worked in the mines for six years.

I joined the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work march at Cumnock en route from Glasgow to Carlisle.

When the marchers heard about the UCS Co-ordinating Committee's statement in the 'Morning Star' they were really upset about it. One minute they were giving us £100 for the campaign funds and the next minute they were turning round and making excuses about it.

When we gave the £100 back, it was great, because it showed that we don't depend on their money. The marchers all voted unanimously to give the money back when they heard about the dirty trick the UCS leadership had played.

They all wanted to line up outside the gates of UCS together to hand the money back. The leaflet that was given out to all the UCS workers explaining why we gave the money back was great. It really went to work on the Stalinists on the UCS Co-ordinating Committee.

I think myself that the workers in Clydeside will feel it most that their top men are doing this to the youth of today.

The workers on the Clydebank know how they have suffered under the Tory government today and they should also know how the youth have suffered.

It's up to the men on the Clydeside to stand up and fight their leaders to see that this doesn't happen again to the youth, because it is this sort of thing that will lead to their defeat if they don't.

If their leaders can do this to the youth of today, they can do it with them too. If they are turning their backs on the unemployed youth, then they will sell them also as quick as look at them. That was the feeling of all the marchers.

It's taught us to stand up and fight this sort of leadership even more determinedly. When I first came on the march I knew very little about this fight, but as we



**'It's up to the men on the Clydeside to stand up and fight their leaders.'**

came down through the country our experiences taught me a lot more about it.

The working class must stand up and fight this leadership with us. We must fight together politically on revolutionary policies to get rid of the Tories and return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

If the Labour government doesn't carry out these policies, then the working class is strong and organized and can deal with these people.

Already under this Tory government we are well on the way to a return to the conditions of the 1930s and if this government is not fought, then that is what will happen.

We have to show them all over the country that they are not

going to get away with it any longer—that we are going to stand up and fight them. That is the only way we will succeed.

**J. KYDD**

**AUEW member, Dundee.**

I was one of five workers victimized in the Timex auto-shop dispute last year and I'm still without a job. I am an ex-Communist Party member.

I have read John Barrie's letter regarding the return of the £100 donation to the UCS shop stewards' committee, following the allegation in advertisements in the 'Morning Star' and I was one of five workers 'Tribune' that it had been received through deceit and fraud. The return of this donation was the correct and principled

**7. Charter of Basic Rights**

**1. The right of every worker to a job**

FULL EMPLOYMENT is not a privilege, but a basic necessity of life, an elementary right. Unemployment is being deliberately created to divide the working class and weaken them.

We are not against new technology—we want to eliminate dangerous and unnecessary jobs. But every worker's right to comparable and continuous employment must be protected.

In the fight for higher wages we fight for the basic right to a living wage, for the right to improve our living standards. Only this consistent struggle establishes the right of the worker to the fruits of his labour.

Every wage settlement linked to a produc-

tivity deal means loss of jobs. We must demand:

- No Measured-Day Work, no intensification of working conditions.
- Full support for any group of workers engaged in wages struggles.
- No sackings; any firm which cannot give security to its workers must be nationalized without compensation and under workers' control.
- Women must have equal pay as a right.
- We oppose racialism. Every worker has the right to live and work in the country of his choice.

**2. The democratic right to strike and organize**

THE STANDARD of living and everything the working class has is based on the right to strike and organize.

No employer ever gave anything away, he sets out only to make the maximum profit. Without the right to force out of him what they are entitled to the working class have nothing.

The Tory anti-union Bill aims to destroy the unions and leave the working class defenceless. It threatens the independent

trade union and political activity of the working class which is basic in their struggle.

The working class must never give up these rights, they must not allow the Tories to take the road of Hitler and Mussolini.

We must force the trade union leaders and the TUC General Council to mobilize the whole movement to defeat the anti-union laws. An Emergency Conference of the TUC must be called immediately, to organize a General Strike to defeat the laws.

**3. The right of the working class to retain the gains they have made**

THE TORIES are hell bent on taking away the gains of the past and the improved standard of living that the working class has won in struggle.

The working class has an absolute right to maintain these gains.

The power of the working class and

modern industry have the capacity of providing continuously rising standards of living.

We cannot accept that living standards can be driven down simply because the system of private ownership—capitalism—is breaking up in deep crisis and cannot harness the forces of production for the benefit of mankind. Only a socialist society can solve the crisis.

**4. The right to a higher standard of living**

WE CANNOT stand aside while prices, rents and fares are allowed to rocket in order to maintain luxury living for a selected few.

The trade unions were formed to win a greater share of the wealth produced in capitalist society for the working class. It is through this struggle that the living standards of all working people can be raised, including those of pensioners, the chronic sick and the poorly organized.

Wage agreements which accept the status quo or include productivity deals are a betrayal of this principle and lead to greater exploitation and worsened conditions for the whole working class.

We call for trade unions to confront the employers and government in their attack against our living standards with straight wage demands, without the acceptance of any restrictive strings and conditions.

Agreements must also contain clauses which increase wages automatically in line with rising prices, in order that gains once achieved are not eroded by price increases.

Trade unions must campaign for an immediate 50-per-cent increase in all pensions, and also for pensions to increase in line with any increase in the cost of living.

thing to do under the circumstances.

It is to be regretted that the UCS shop stewards' committee adopted this hostile, biased point of view regarding the Right-to-Work marches organized by the Young Socialists. This form of struggle was theirs in the demand for their 'Right to Work' and should have been supported by all progressives in the broad labour movement.

The UCS shop stewards' committee's point of view is impossible to accept or understand in the light of the tremendous support given by the working class to finance their campaign and form of struggle for the UCS workers' Right to Work.

Their support, moral and financial, was given in good faith

irrespective of political differences by all sections of the working class.

With that political understanding there was no reason at all to attempt in the most infantile manner to hinder, restrict, or devalue the principle of this march—the Right to Work and the defeat of this Tory government.

As communists and socialists, we need to respond to the new forces that have come into action. Of great importance is the movement of the youth, their challenge to the establishment and quest for a revolutionary way forward. Marxism is not a series of set formulas and this march deserved the UCS workers' and shop stewards' committee support.

# CHINA-JAPAN DISPUTE OVER ISLANDS

The Japanese government's attempts to annexe the Senkaku islands, NW of Formosa, have sparked a dispute with China over the islands' sovereignty.

Both Peking and the Nationalist government on Formosa claim the islands as part of China and sharp words have been exchanged over their future.

The islands are thought to lie over oil-bearing geological strata.

The conservative Tokyo government, led by Eisaku Sato, is working out measures to install a token force on the Senkaku chain after May 15, when the US is due to hand over Okinawa—mid-way between Japan and Formosa—to Japan.

The Japanese government claims it is entitled to occupy the islands under the reversion treaty. According to Japan, they come under the 'areas of reversion' included in the treaty.

Early last month Sato's Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda claimed in the lower house of parliament that the islands 'belong to Japan'.



Prime Minister Sato

His Ministry tried to prove this assertion by stating that a survey made in 1885 had shown that the Senkaku islands had never been ruled by China's Ching dynasty.

Fukuda pointed out that Imperial Japan had annexed the islands back in 1895, which only served to inflame the Chinese even more.

They described it as 'precisely a confession of the criminal act of the old Japanese militarists in annexing China's territory'.

Sato's land-grab in the Senkakus is backed by the Japanese Communist Party. At the end of last month, the Party issued a statement officially supporting the government over the islands. 'There is no historical evidence,' the Party said, 'that Chinese have ever lived on the islands.'

## MORE MONEY FOR TURKISH POLICE

The Turkish military dictatorship has allocated £20m for 'modernization' of its police force, already one of the best-equipped in the Middle East.

According to Ferit Kubat, the Minister of the Interior, £7m is being spent on the riot police and £13m on traffic, training and planning.

The riot police will get 1,000 extra sten guns—500 each for Ankara and Istanbul—and are also being provided with bullet-proof vests and tear-gas grenades.



# POLICE BRUTALITY ON POMPIDOU TOUR

Young people who demonstrated against French President Pompidou's visit to the depressed Lorraine province last weekend were brutally beaten by police in the full view of pressmen.

## Democratic

While they were being beaten up a few yards from the presidential rostrum, Pompidou was extolling the democratic character of the referendum on British entry to the Common Market, which took place yesterday.

Andre Passeron, reporter for 'Le Monde' described how five or six young people were picked out of the crowd at Pompidou's rally in Remiremont and taken to police headquarters close to the site of the rally.

There police made them run the gauntlet for several minutes, punching them in the face with such violence that one victim was knocked to the floor and

others bled copiously. A carload of journalists watching from a parked car through an open door into the police station were treated to 'an edifying demonstration of how law and order are maintained,' Passeron wrote.

Much the same happened in other towns on the President's whistle-stop tour. At Epinal, where Pompidou walked down the main street, demonstrators hardly had time to open their mouths before police chased them into alleyways and beat them up.

At Thionville, the police chief was censured by his superiors for having failed to stop people distributing leaflets calling for abstention in yesterday's vote.

At Saint-Die, where the mayor himself is a Socialist Party member, seven trade unionists and Socialist Party members who turned with placards against the referendum were shut in the police station for two hours.

Their organization complained that the slogans they were carrying were 'not injurious, either to the President or to the police'.

They also complained that 700 members of the para-military CRS and numerous plain-clothes policemen were drafted into the town during the presidential visit.

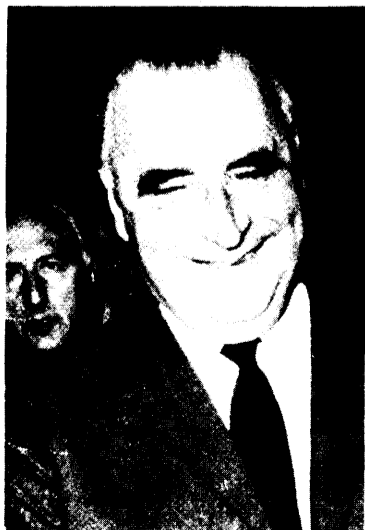
These incidents would hardly have been noticed if Pompidou had not devoted so much breath to proclaiming the 'freedom' of opposition in France. During his tour, at Gerardmer, he declared: 'In our country, thank heavens, there are many opinions and parties.'

## Opinions

At Remiremont he said: 'Underneath the diversity of opinions, we must see what is essential.' At Epinal, he assured his listeners: 'We can have different political opinions, and we must have them because it would be very serious if this were not the case.' He even added: 'Today, everyone can say what he thinks.'

Passeron quotes the cynical

aphorism: 'All opinions are allowed, on condition they are not expressed.' This is certainly how Pompidou's Bonapartist electoral exercise is shaping up.



President Pompidou: 'there are many opinions and parties'

# MANIFESTO FROM THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

## Part 2

In this period of unprecedented crisis for European capitalism the European Common Market takes on a new meaning. Its extension to include Britain and those countries grouped with her in the European Free Trade Area emphasizes its character as a counter-revolutionary coalition aimed at the working class and intended to create conditions in which European capitalism can find a basis for survival in conflict with the United States and Japan.

The Heath government in Britain, supported by a section of the Labour Party, has hastened to join the Common Market in preparation for civil war and in the hope that ailing British capitalism will be given an injection of strength. Competition and rivalry between the European capitalist states will not disappear with the entry of Britain but will only reach a new pitch of intensity, driving each government to strike even more decisively against the working class.

In Britain, the Industrial Relations Act, the strengthening of police forces and changes in the law affecting legal rights are part of this preparation. At the same time, British finance capital prepares to take advantage of the new opportunities for profit which it hopes to find within the Common Market. Whole sections of industry in Britain which can no longer be competitive when tariff barriers come down will either be closed down or production will be shifted to the continent. Speculators and financiers are eagerly looking for fresh pickings, regardless of the long-term consequences. In the Common Market, as in the whole market, it is capitalist anarchy which prevails.

In its own way, through the Common Market, capitalism tries to overcome the contradiction between the productive forces and the constricting limits of the historic national states within which bourgeois rule expresses itself. But the Common Market does not in fact transcend these limits of result in any merging of interests of the European ruling classes. It opens up a more bitter struggle for hegemony inside the so-called European Community in which the weakest will go to the wall.

The revolutionary movement opposes and fights in every way the sinister 'new order' represented by the European Common Market, which constitutes the main counter-revolutionary strategy of European capital against the working class, aiming to destroy its conquests. Brezhnev's declaration that the Soviet bureaucracy will modify its attitude to the EEC is a declaration of willingness to collaborate in this counter-revolutionary strategy.

Against the capitalist Common Market, the Fourth International calls for the taking of power by the working class in the perspective of the United Socialist States of Europe. That is the only answer which accords with the historic interests of the working class.

The upsurge of the workers' movement in the advanced capitalist countries now joins with the revolutionary struggles of workers and peasants in the colonial countries. In Vietnam, US imperialism is fought to a standstill, despite the international betrayal of the Vietnamese revolution; and in Bangladesh the masses herald an entirely new stage of the revolution in South-East Asia, despite

the blows struck against them by the Stalinist bureaucracy in Peking.

Mao Tse-tung's approach to Nixon is the desperate response of imperialism and the bureaucracy to these revolutionary struggles.

The IC of the Fourth International affirms its solidarity with the national liberation struggles of the Arab people against world imperialism and its agents in the Middle East—the state of Israel. It warns, at the same time, against the perfidious policy of the Soviet bureaucracy which is using the situation to bring about a deal with imperialism to crush the revolution.

These are the transformed conditions in which Trotskyism fights for revolutionary leadership. The starting point for every Fourth International section can now only be this: after August 1971 we work in qualitatively transformed conditions which hold out the highest possibilities, and at the same time the greatest dangers, the most intense struggle; conditions in which the political decisions of revolutionaries involve the whole future of the working class.

## WINNING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE WORKING CLASS

The nature of the crisis in the relationship between the classes means that the task now before the revolutionary movement becomes that of winning the leadership of the working class and taking it to power. The International Committee has fought a tenacious and thorough-going theoretical struggle against all conceptions that the political consciousness of the working class can be developed spontaneously out of the experience of the class itself, or out of the struggle only for its immediate demands.

In every country, the capitalist state aims to destroy the trade unions. It is possible to defend the unions only by fighting for revolutionary leadership of the unions, based on a struggle for Marxist theory against trade-union consciousness.

The urgency of the preparations now required could not be understood just from bringing together the struggles and experience of the working class itself. It is necessary to make a Marxist analysis of the developing crisis of the capitalist economy and its penetration into the objective relations between the classes at the level of state power and politics, as well as economically, and in the relations within the ruling class itself.

Such an analysis is inseparable from a struggle for Marxist theory, of dialectical materialism, against all conceptions of revolutionary consciousness, against all propaganda conceptions of simply



## TRAINING YOUTH IN THE STRUGGLE FOR MARXISM

At the Essen conference in the spring of 1971, the youth organization, the AJS, voted down an amendment, put forward by the majority of the International Committee. This amendment stated that the struggle against bourgeois ideology among the youth was central to the construction of the international Trotskyist youth movement. This struggle required a study of the Marxist theory of knowledge and the actual training of the youth cadres in the struggle for this understanding. Following this action the OCI openly supported Lora's POR which contributed to the defeat of the Bolivian revolution, by forming a broad front with Stalinism and the bourgeois nationalist regime of Torres and refusing to call upon the working class independently to arm itself against counter-revolution. Lora has since entered a popular front formation with Torres, the Stalinists and the Pabloites while the OCI remains silent.

This political course, which duplicated the Ceylonese events, is the direct result of the refusal of the OCI to take up the struggle to educate its members in the Marxist method and in this way to be able to develop a real orientation towards the working class in France and Fourth International.

There is only one revolutionary tendency in the world and that is the International Committee of the Fourth International, fighting for independent revolutionary parties in every country. What Trotsky said of the Fourth International in 1938 has even greater force today: The Fourth International exists; it has neither to be proclaimed, nor created, nor reconstructed.

What must now be done in each country is to develop the cadres of the movement through a serious struggle for dialectical materialism as in each country the Trotskyist movement takes up the fight for the political independence of the working class, its preparation for taking the power.

It is in this way that revolutionary parties will be built and the world socialist revolution prepared. The Fourth Conference of the International Committee of the Fourth International calls upon working-class revolutionaries everywhere to accept the challenge of the crisis opened up since August 15, 1971, to rally to the banner of the Fourth International in every country, and build the revolutionary parties which will lead the working class to the conquest of power.

Adopted unanimously by the Fourth Congress of the International Committee of the Fourth International. April 14, 1972.



Top: Czechoslovakia in August 1968. Stalinism showed its fear and hatred of the working class fighting against bureaucratic privilege and dictatorship. Above: Brezhnev, Podgorny, Kosygin—a doubly reactionary role.

fighting on a programme of demands. In every country, the sections of the Fourth International fight above all to develop the political independence of the working class, to intervene in every partial struggle in order to bring the class face to face with this question of its own power, which involves a complete break with the Stalinists and reformists, and the building of mass revolutionary parties.

### SECTION II

The Fourth International exists only through a continuous and uncompromising struggle against every misleadership of the working class and, in particular, the Stalinist bureaucracy and its agencies throughout the world.

Stalinism as always plays a doubly reactionary role. It holds back the harmonious development of the productive forces in the workers' states through its greed, corruption and parasitism. At the same time it disarms the working class in the capitalist countries and facilitates betrayal by its reactionary branchchild of 'peaceful co-existence' and 'peaceful transition' to socialism.

Stalinism is counter-revolutionary through and through. By its brutal intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and suppression of the Gdansk uprising in December 1970, Stalinism demonstrates its mortal fear and hatred of the working class fighting against bureaucratic privilege and dictatorship. The continued harassment, exile and torture of Soviet intellectuals, scientists and writers is a grim reminder of the fact that the Stalinist bureaucracy, to preserve its usurpatory regime, must repress every expression of artistic and literary dissidence. In doing so it stimulates new expressions of anti-bureaucratic revolt in the youth and the working class.

The International Committee of the Fourth International fights for the unconditional release of these dissidents as an integral

part of the fight to construct a Trotskyist party which alone can carry out the political expropriation of the bureaucracy and restore proletarian democracy and intellectual freedom in the USSR.

At the same time the International Committee of the Fourth International will fight to combat Stalinism's treachery — Peking and Moscow alike — which has condemned entire communist parties and hundreds and thousands of workers in Indonesia, Sudan, Iran and other countries to extinction.

The collapse of the French General Strike of May-June 1968 constitutes the most decisive test to date of the correctness of the Trotskyist characterization of Stalinism as counter-revolutionary. Initially opposing the students' struggle, the CP leaders suddenly switched their line in order to more effectively control the General Strike and — in the absence of a revolutionary leadership — steered the movement back to 'normality and order'.

The Fifth Republic and French capitalism were saved, not because of any intrinsic strength of the regime, but because of the Stalinist collaboration. Refusal of the revisionists of the OCI and the Ligue Communiste to raise political demands and post the question of power before the Stalinist bureaucracy contributed powerfully to the subsequent betrayal of the Stalinists and the retreat of the masses. As in the Belgian General Strike of 1961, revisionism played an important role in preserving the grip of Stalinism on the European working class.

The reformist counter-revolutionary policies of international Stalinism not only help perpetuate imperialism, but by the same token accentuate the isolation of the USSR and China and intensify the social contradictions within them.

Stalinism cannot be reformed. It must be smashed, overthrown

through the mobilization of the working class under the leadership of parties of the International Committee of the Fourth International.

But this struggle requires patience, tactical resourcefulness and a clear dialectical understanding of the present crisis and the nature and origins of Stalinism.

No successful struggle can be carried out against the Stalinist leadership outside the USSR, Eastern Europe and China by groups or individuals who base themselves on a one-sided analysis and preconceived ideas.

Stalinism is the political expression of the interests of a bureaucracy transmitting the pressures of world imperialism on the working class. But the interests of the working class which supports the Stalinist parties, thrown into ever more violent struggle by the crisis of imperialism, demands that these parties go forward for power.

In the epoch of the intensified crisis of imperialism these conflicting interests and mutually exclusive aspirations of the working class and the bureaucracy come into conflict and precipitate crisis after crisis in the Stalinist movement.

The Stalinist-imperialist collaboration after World War II was part and parcel of the monetary arrangements which permitted inflationary policies to be pursued by the capitalist powers; now however the termination of the Bretton Woods agreement disrupts completely this relationship. This provides the Trotskyist movement with unparalleled opportunities to recruit from the Stalinist parties and destroy the political credibility of their leaders.

To ignore these opportunities is to condemn the working class to defeats greater than those of the 1930s. The International Committee of the Fourth International urges all its sections to

engage in this task with revolutionary optimism and audacity. Every blow struck against Stalinism intensifies the death agony of the imperialist system.

The policies of the Stalinist bureaucracy, by turning the working class away from its revolutionary tasks and exposing it to the imperialist drive towards counter-revolutionary dictatorships, constitute the gravest danger to the conquests of the October Revolution itself. As the crisis deepens, imperialism is inexorably driven to seek ways of reconquering the areas lost in the Russian Revolution and after World War II.

The danger of a third world war threatens the working class more menacingly with every step towards reaction by the imperialists. The only answer to the threat of war is the united struggle of the working class for its own power, achieved through the building of revolutionary parties.

The International Committee stands for the unconditional defence of the USSR and the other workers' states in a war against imperialism. Preparation for the proletarian revolution in every capitalist country is the only effective road to such defence.

The crisis of imperialism affects every section of society and, in particular, compounds the agitation and insecurity of the petty bourgeoisie in the developed and colonial countries alike. Unable to express their hatred of capitalism in a really revolutionary way, these social groups express their despair and political impotency by individual terror as well as by pacifist non-violence.

The International Committee of the Fourth International warns the working class against the dangers of petty-bourgeois adventurism which leads to the blind alley of terrorism and the diversion of the working class from its historic goal — the

seizure of state power and the replacing of private property by social property. None of these aims can be achieved by the methods of the 'urban guerrilla' — revisionist or anarchist — or the rural 'foco' of the Guevarists and Maoists.

The Pabloite revisionists, by encouraging this trend as well as by their adventurist attacks on the traditional parties of the working class, display, in the most criminal way, their contempt and hatred for the working class and Marxism. The International Committee of the Fourth International will continue its irreconcilable struggle against this reactionary tendency.

## MOBILIZATION OF THE WORKING MASSES

Only the mobilization of the working masses, in independent actions, under the leadership of parties of the Fourth International based on Marxist theory, can win workers' power. This has been the consistent stand of the International Committee against all revisionism in the Fourth International.

The struggle to found the Fourth International against Stalinism and its betrayals was at the same time the struggle to construct new revolutionary parties on the basis of Marxism. Since 1953, the International Committee has constantly fought the tendency, originally led by Michel Pablo, which declared that the working class was no longer capable of independent struggle, and that therefore the construction of Marxist parties must be abandoned in favour of pressurizing Stalinism.

This adaptation to Stalinism

was the result of abandonment of the Marxist method and thus capitulation to the pressures of the capitalist class. In 1963, the US Socialist Workers' Party, which originally supported the formation of the International Committee, broke from the International Committee to support a reunification with the Pabloites, forming what is known as the Unified Secretariat.

This reunification took place without any discussion or assessment of the fundamental questions involved in the original 1953 split. Instead the Castro regime was uncritically supported as the new way to make revolutions without constructing Marxist parties, the opportunist Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) of Ceylon was held up as a model Trotskyist organization, and the programme of political revolution was completely thrown out for China.

The SWP, having always refused to take up a struggle for the Marxist method, ended up supporting what it broke from in 1953. The Unified Secretariat stands today in complete opposition to everything Trotskyist stood for.

The fruits of the reunification of these revisionists was soon expressed in Ceylon, where a party calling itself Trotskyist, the LSSP, actually entered a bourgeois coalition government, accepting cabinet posts. The unprincipled nature of the reunification was the political preparation for this betrayal in Ceylon. In 1971, the LSSP again entered the government, this time to participate in a bloody campaign against rebellious youth, ending up jailing Trotskyists and banning the press of the Trotskyist Revolutionary Communist League, Ceylon Section of the International Committee. This is the real expression of the role of revisionism in this period of the sharp capitalist crisis.

The Unified Secretariat today

# HOW THE BRITISH CAUSED THE CIVIL WAR



1917: De Valera, in Irish volunteer officer's uniform, hears of his election as a Sinn Fein member of the Dail

In December 1920, Lloyd George's 'Home Rule' Bill for Ireland was passed. It contained provisions for the establishment of two parliaments and governments in Ireland, each having very limited powers. It also laid down a subsequent amalgamation of both in one parliament and one government for the whole of Ireland.

This was different from the Ulster Unionists who wanted Ulster to be governed as it had been since the Act of Union of 1800—i.e. all nine counties to be part of the United Kingdom.

Lloyd George offered the Unionists a subordinate parliament of Six Counties as the only alternative to Dublin rule.

Home Rule, of course, had been promised to the Irish in return for conscription during World War I, but this was certainly not the reason for the Bill.

Lloyd George would have had no scruples at all about breaking a solemn pledge, but he was, in fact, under considerable pressure from the United States. In addition the Easter Rising of 1916 had been a warning of things to come and this was underlined by the Irish results in the 'Khaki election' of 1918.

Redmond's moderate Nationalist Party was virtually wiped out and almost every Irish constituency returned a Sinn Fein member pledged not to sit at Westminster.

Indeed, the Sinn Feiners pronounced themselves the first Dail Eireann (Parliament of Ireland) in January, 1919, and issued the 'Democratic Programme of the First Dail'.

This proclaimed 'the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland . . . and to all its material possessions'.

The Dail elected as President Eamon de Valera, who had commanded one of the insurgent units in 1916. From the first proclamation of the Dail there was intensified guerrilla warfare against British military rule.

This was inevitable, since the Government of Ireland Act was a settlement imposed against the wishes of every party in Ireland—including the Unionists. And most of the elected members of the Dail were either in prison or being hunted by the British authorities.

The new Dublin parliament, in fact, was to have fewer powers than those granted under the abortive Home Rule Bill of 1914. It had no control over peace or war, national defence, external relations or external trade. And the police and Post Office were also under the authority of Westminster.

In the N. the Unionists were ready to sacrifice the counties of Monaghan, Cavan and Donegal once direct rule from Westminster ceased, because there were considerable nationalist majorities in those three counties.



Arthur Griffith who succeeded De Valera as President of the Dail

Two other counties—Tyrone and Fermanagh—also had nationalist majorities, but the Unionists were confident they could swamp these majorities with the large Unionist populations in the other four counties.

It is important to stress, however, that the British government deliberately gave the impression—in indeed, wrote it into the Act—that partition was to be temporary.

The Act which established the parliament for the Six Counties in the NE and the parliament for the remaining 26 counties of Ireland, also provided for a Council of Ireland which was to unite representatives of both parliaments for the declared purpose of 'terminating partition'. In practice, the parliament of the 26 counties never came into existence and the Council of Ireland was therefore never formed.

In the S, guerrilla warfare was intensified. British troops could not move without powerful escorts and railway transport had to be almost abandoned and replaced by armed convoys travelling by road.

Communications between Dublin and SW Ireland became almost impossible. Moreover, the Royal Irish Constabulary was practically liquidated by wholesale resignations resulting from boycotts and ambushes.

Eventually, the British appointed Sir Hamar Greenwood as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Greenwood recruited a new Auxiliary Police Force, mainly from recently demobilized army officers and a series of 'reprisals' began. This included burning down houses, villages, towns and even—on one occasion—the centre of the city of Cork.

The Sinn Feiners refused to collaborate in the 'S Ireland' parliament which met only once—attended by the four members elected from Dublin university, and no-one else.

In these circumstances, Lloyd George informed the old Unionist

leader Carson that 'the game was up' and the British would have to go some way to meet the Sinn Fein demands because 'the government could not get the troops to go on in Ireland'.<sup>1</sup>

Lloyd George's record in relation to Ireland had been devious in the extreme—even for him. In 1912 he had been one of the principal authors and advocates of the Home Rule Bill, which he sponsored as a Bill establishing one national parliament for all Ireland.

In 1914 he was already responsible for the attempted compromise which would have enabled four Ulster counties to obtain exclusion from Home Rule for six years if they voted for exclusion.

In 1916 he had proposed an immediate operation of the Home Rule Act, with exclusion for Six Counties as a unit; and he had persuaded the nationalists that the exclusion would be temporary and the Ulster Unionists that it would be permanent.

In 1917 he had promised that the Irish Convention as a constituent assembly should frame a new settlement by agreement for all Ireland. In 1918 he insisted, in order to placate America, that Ulster must acquiesce in any agreed settlement that the Convention proposed.

His temporary triumph at the 'Khaki Election' following the armistice enabled him to disregard the Irish problem for a time. He then sought to crush the national agitation by outright military coercion. When that failed, he carried the government of Ireland Act, discussed above.

That Act had hardly come into operation in 1921 when he entered into negotiations for a totally different scheme to establish Dominion status for all Ireland.

This involved attempting to come to terms with de Valera who, having escaped from Lincoln jail, was theoretically open to recapture. Intermediaries involved in these negotiations included Archbishop Clune of Perth, General Smuts of S Africa and a British representative (Sir James Craig) who travelled in a sealed car to meet de Valera.

De Valera was at that time regarded as a hero by many Irishmen, but he did not, in fact, see the Irish people, least of all the Irish working class, as the means of achieving Ireland's salvation.

Throughout this period, de Valera pinned all his hopes on the Paris Peace Conference and on intervention by President Wilson of the United States.<sup>2</sup>

Even de Valera, however,

would not swallow the Anglo-Irish Treaty which Lloyd George foisted onto Ireland in December 1921 by a mixture of lies and threats. The Irish delegation to the Treaty negotiations signed the Agreement in the face of Lloyd George's threat of 'immediate and terrible war' if they refused.<sup>3</sup>

On signing the Treaty, which they did on December 6, 1921, the Irish leaders were given to understand that a boundary commission would be set up to draw the dividing line between 'N Ireland' and the so-called Irish Free State.

Lloyd George convinced some of the Irish leaders—particularly Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins that this would enable the areas in the NE with a nationalist majority to join the Free State.

This was, indeed, specifically promised—though with a discreet qualifying clause—in the terms of the Treaty which stated:

'A commission . . . shall determine in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographical considerations, the boundaries between N Ireland and the rest of Ireland.'

In fact, the boundary commission fell through before it really got started and the Six Counties remained in 'Ulster'. The nationalist section of the population—which included many Protestants—was never given the choice of joining the Irish Free State.

The Anglo Irish Treaty led directly to civil war in Ireland. The Irish delegation which signed it did so without authority from Dublin and the storm over this was intensified when it was discovered that the Treaty required all members of the Irish Provisional Government to take an oath of loyalty to the English king—i.e., to recognize the ultimate sovereignty of Britain over the 'Free' State.

After stormy scenes which tore Sinn Fein apart, the treaty was endorsed in the Dail by 64 votes to 57.

De Valera resigned as President of the Dail (to be succeeded by the pro-Treaty Arthur Griffith) and formed a new Republican organization—Cumann na Poblachta. He held giant anti-Treaty rallies all over Ireland, expressing the fear that the Provisional Government (set up to 'take over from the British') would replace the Dail.

By March 1922, armed clashes were occurring between supporters and opponents of the Treaty. Civil war, however, could

have been prevented, even at this stage.

It was the deliberate action of the British government which made civil war in Ireland inevitable.

On May 20, 1922, the Collins-de Valera pact was concluded in an attempt to avert civil war. This involved a pledge by Collins that a government would be set up consisting of a national coalition panel drawn from both parties.

But the British position was spelt out at Westminster by Winston Churchill.

Churchill declared that ratification of the Treaty would be withheld by Britain if the Irish drew up a constitution which was 'unsatisfactory' or if the Irish government included ministers who had not taken the oath of allegiance to the British crown.

Collins then repudiated his agreement with de Valera not to include the oath in the Irish constitution. In the ensuing Irish election 58 solidly pro-Treaty members were returned plus a further 35 who were committed to the Treaty in some degree. Thirty-five anti-Treaty members were ranged against them.

After the election de Valera waited for Collins to honour his coalition pledge. Whether he would have done so will never be known.

Because, before any steps to form an Irish government could be taken, Sir Henry Wilson, a leading supporter of the Orange Order was assassinated—not in Ireland but in London. No connection of any Irish faction with this murder was ever established and the murderer was never caught. It was, without any doubt, a most convenient occurrence for the British government.

Lloyd George declared that the murder was 'proof' that a Republican campaign of terror against Britain and the Six Counties had started. And increasing British pressure was put upon Collins and Griffiths.

On June 28, 1922, forces of the Irish provisional government, using artillery borrowed from the British army, opened fire on the headquarters of the Irish Volunteers, who opposed the Treaty.

The Irish civil war had begun.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

<sup>1</sup> Denis Gwynn: 'The History of Partition', p. 195.

<sup>2</sup> The Earl of Longford and T. P. O'Neill: 'Eamon de Valera', p. 88f.

<sup>3</sup> Gwynn op. cit., p. 222.



# LOOKING FOR FRIENDS IN THE WEST

Just back from his 'goodwill' trip to the Sudan, Rumania's president Nicolae Ceausescu is embarking on a new flirtation with W European capitalism, despite opposition from Moscow.

By playing Moscow against Peking, Ceausescu has been able to achieve a limited degree of independence from both major bureaucracies in the Stalinist world. He uses this position to cement closer relations with imperialism.

His government has now officially approached Franco Malfatti, president of the Common Market commission, to request preferential customs treatment. The Common Market grants such treatment to a total of 67 countries described as 'in the course of development'.

In this way it brings them within the orbit of the big German and French monopolies in exchange for more favourable treatment for their exports to EEC countries.

The usual arrangement is for the Common Market countries to agree to import manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the country involved free of duty or with very low tariffs.

An upper limit is usually imposed on the quota which can be imported in this way—usually 5 per cent above the amount of their previous exports to the EEC.

Already involved in this scheme are most of the Latin American countries, the former colonies of Common Market states in Africa and other parts of the world and such countries as Ceylon and Afghanistan.

The only two Stalinist countries involved to date are Albania, China's European satellite, and Yugoslavia. The rest of E Europe is organized in the Comecon bloc, oriented economically towards Moscow.

Despite signs that the Soviet leaders may be changing their position on the Common Market (notably Leonid Brezhnev's recent speech to Soviet trade unions) Moscow has yet to recognize the Common Market.

At present the Comecon nations deal with EEC members individually, as if the Common Market did not exist. Some commentators have linked Rumania's application for special status with President Nixon's recent visit to Peking.

They say the rapprochement between Peking and Washington has strengthened China's position and made it easier for Rumania to follow a more independent line.

The French government, which had close traditional links with the pre-war capitalists of Rumania, is showing a particularly keen interest in Ceausescu's new turn.

They are certain to support the application when it comes up for decision at the EEC Council of Ministers. There is likely to be some argument over whether Rumania can be classed as an 'underdeveloped' country.

Some members of the European commission argue that Rumania is too highly-developed industrially as a result of the overthrow of capitalism there to be classed as a genuine pauper state.

But the majority will almost certainly calculate that the advantages of including Rumania in their system far outweigh the



## STALINIST CRISIS



Nicolae Ceausescu: preferential customs treatment

disadvantages. It gives the W European monopolists another opportunity to chip away at the monopoly of foreign trade within the workers' states.

Yugoslavia, which has gone much further than Rumania along the road of economic collaboration with the W, has now been extensively opened up

to the penetration of foreign capital.

However, the commission could still be divided over the Rumanian application. W Germany's premier Willy Brandt, is eager to cement his ties with the Soviet Union and Poland and is opposed to anything that may cut across his 'Ostpolitik'.

## PRESS GANG

Yugoslavia's 'self-managing' enterprises have been accused of manipulating the press to favour their own interests.

The accusation was made in a speech last week by Ivan Rican, an executive member of the Croat League of Communists to a meeting of radio and regional newspaper editors.

Rican began by trying to refute rumours spread after the recent session of the Yugoslav Communist Party presidium that 'a period of censorship is awaiting us'. He claimed the YLC favoured the independence but also full responsibility of the media.

There is no record of whether his audience were convinced by

this assurance, but Rican went on to say that those who provided the press with means also demanded 'appropriate behaviour' from journalists.

This statement was amplified from the floor by the editor of the Sisak paper 'Jedinstvo' who observed: 'It is seldom possible to criticize anyone who buys pages of a newspaper or time on the radio.'

Another editor, from Vinkovci, confirmed the point. He was forced to sell space in his paper, he said, because the republican bodies supplied his paper with only a fifth of the amount of money needed to keep going.

So, it would seem, money can buy its way into the press even in 'socialist' Yugoslavia.

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## RENTS

Continuing the saga of the London Borough of Camden, thought by some to be the most progressive in the GLC.

Readers of the Workers Press will remember that we recently revealed a reactionary recommendation from a leading member of the Social Service Department to send homeless families back to where they came from.

Now comes their proposals for countering the Tory government's Housing Finance ('fair rents') Bill which will mean large rent increases for both council and private tenants.

Thousands of leaflets have been distributed throughout the Borough, published by the council, outlining how the new Bill will affect tenants. After giving full details, the leaflet lists a number of objections which the council have to the Bill:

'Camden condemns the introduction of the Bill because rent increases will raise the cost of living.

'The Bill fails to recognize that housing is a social service.

'Camden deplores the extension of the "fair rents" system; deplores the whole idea of placing local authority housing rents in London at market value; and objects to the proposed ways of assessing and fixing "fair rents" with no

right of appeal for tenants or the council against the decisions of a rent scrutiny board.

'Camden objects to the penalty of up to £50 against a tenant who stops a scrutiny board member entering his home to inspect it.

'Camden objects to the gradual ending of controlled tenancies.

'Camden objects to rent allowances being paid only in part to private tenants who are living from choice in bigger homes than they need or in well-to-do neighbourhoods.

'The "fair rents" Bill should include rent allowances for tenants in unfurnished rooms.'

Fair enough. Does that mean then that Camden is going to join other London Labour Boroughs who have agreed not to implement the Act?

Not a bit of it.

Camden 'wants the government to discuss the Bill properly with local authorities and then to rewrite it in a way that (they) could regard as more fair, more just and more realistic'.

But in the meantime: 'The Bill may become law more or less as it stands' and 'Camden council will, by law, have to put up its rents every year until the new "fair rents" level is reached.'

It was nice of them to go to all this trouble and expense to let us know. I wonder why they bothered.

Tenants lobbying Parliament to protest against the 'fair rents' Bill



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# THE LAW AND THE 'LANCASTER NINE'

BY CHARLES PARKINS

The case of nine Lancaster students likely to be charged for 'sitting-in' could prove to be of considerable political significance at the present moment, not only for students but for the trade union movement and all those fighting the Tories and employers.

The events which led to the conflict in the university should have a familiar ring to trade unionists—alleged victimization of left-wing elements in a department; attempts to negotiate; growing dissatisfaction and the feeling that official channels have been exhausted; strike action spreading from one 'shop' throughout the site, until nearly everyone is 'out'; then moves to sack an employee alleged to be inciting the strike (or, as the bosses call it, 'disruption'); followed by more militant action.

The militant action taken is an occupation, or sit-in. And the authorities have replied by calling in the police.

The nine students—including the leader of the students' union, Mike Murray—have not yet been charged, but they are already being visited by detectives. They have been told that the charge most likely to be brought against them is one of 'conspiracy to commit a trespass'.

'Conspiracy' has become a handy legal tool. By adding it on to a charge it is made more serious. The defendants in the 'OZ' trial could have been prosecuted under the Obscene Publications Act and probably fined. But they were accused of 'conspiracy to corrupt public morals' and given prison sentences.

The Cambridge students involved in a demonstration against

the Greek junta were accused of 'conspiracy to riot' and received jail sentences.

The formula 'conspiracy to commit a trespass' transforms civil action—trespass—into a matter for criminal charges.

The legal precedents for such a case are interesting.

In 1946 there was a large-scale squatters' movement in Britain as homeless families moved into disused army camps, empty hotels and blocks of luxury flats.

(These had been requisitioned during the war as officers' quarters, etc. and were now being repaired and decorated by the Ministry of Works and restored to private owners.)

## ARRESTS

The Attlee government became seriously concerned about this challenge by working-class families to bourgeois property.

On September 16, 1946, Special Branch detectives from Scotland Yard arrested five people in London, all Communist Party members. One of them, Edward Bramley, was London district secretary of the CP. The others were Morris Rosen, a Stepney councillor; Gabriel Carrit and Joyce Alergant, Westminster city councillors; and Ernest Henderson, secretary of the squatters' committee at Duchess of Bedford House, Kensington, which had been occupied since July.

The arrested five were taken to Bow St where they were charged with 'conspiring together with other persons to incite persons to trespass on property; and to aid and abet such trespass against the peace'.

On October 4, when the de-

fendants appeared at Bow St magistrates' court, their defending counsel submitted that there was no offence known to the law of 'conspiring to incite trespass' or even of 'conspiracy to trespass'.

He said that the 'incitement' had not been from the accused but from the abominable conditions in which the squatters had lived and the fact that the flats had stood unoccupied for months.

He went on to say that in all the hundreds of years of recorded cases of conspiracy, the only one reported of conspiracy to trespass was that of 'The King v. Turner' (Russel on Crime, 9th Edition, p. 1464) and that it had been thrown out.

On the authority of 'The King v. Rowlands' (170B, p. 11) the mere offence of civil trespass could not be turned into a criminal offence because two or more persons agreed to commit it.

Nevertheless, the defendants were duly remanded to appear at the Central Criminal Court.

On October 30, they each pleaded not guilty. Defending counsel now was Sir Walter Monkton, KC.

The eventual outcome was that they were found guilty of the charge of 'conspiring together and with other persons unknown to incite people to trespass upon real property in London'.

They were bound over in the sum of £5 each to be of good behaviour.

Mr Justice Sable said that he would not have hesitated to send them to prison had he thought that what they did had been for purposes of 'self-advertisement' or to advance their party, but he was satisfied that their motive was genuine concern at the plight of the homeless.



Vice Chancellor of Lancaster University, Professor Charles Carter who has suspended English lecturer David Craig for 'disruption'. Now nine students at the university face conspiracy charges for organizing a sit-in against the suspension. Below: arrests at the 'Oz' conspiracy trial.

It must be borne in mind that at the time of this case, the Labour government wanted to bring a halt to the squatters' movement. But it was also sensitive to the support which the squatters had in the working class. This was a period when the government was turning to the trade unions for support for increased productivity and voluntary wage restriction. The case avoided provoking a militant response by harsh sentences, but at the same time succeeded in establishing the legal precedent for the charge of conspiracy to commit a trespass.

## POLITICAL

The important point is that cases of this sort are entirely political and can only be viewed in their political context. The courts will function as a wing of the state.

The context is that of an extremely reactionary Tory government which has shown that it wants to take on and defeat anyone, workers or students, who oppose it and its friends. The Lancaster nine could face jail sentences.

If a 'conspiracy' charge is successful against the Lancaster occupation, then the implications are obvious for all trade unionists now involved in or contemplating factory occupations.

This consideration is bound to have occurred to the Tories and their academic and legal friends. The working class should be equally alert.

The students are already discussing now what sort of actions to take at the beginning of the next term and will probably take it beyond the campus.

They have already won trade union support for their actions against the attempted sacking of a left-wing lecturer.



# BAC marchers' wide support

BRITISH Aircraft Corporation strikers from Preston have demonstrated their determination to remain solid and fight management over their 12½ per-cent cost-of-living wage demand.

They have been out now for over 11 weeks and all that management has offered is a few per cent, plus Measured-Day Work schemes.

Over 3,500 marchers, including wives and children, marched through Preston last Friday completely blocking the main streets. They carried banners reading: 'We want a living wage', 'Strings are for puppets', 'Get the Tories out' and 'Prices up, wages up'.

According to reports, traffic was held up for over eight miles. Support came from Leyland Motors, Brannon's, Goss Engineers and students from the Harris college.

As the marchers went past English Electric they called the men out. They were clapped and cheered enthusiastically by the men who downed tools in solidarity.

Today the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions meeting at Cross St AUEW will consist of shop stewards from an area stretching up to Lancaster and down to Southport.

A recommendation has been sent out for all firms in the area to support a May Day General Strike.

# TUC asked to act on Kodak union

FIVE UNIONS organizing inside Kodak want the TUC to fight the registration of two 'boss-prop unions' under the Industrial Relations Act.

They want its organization committee to lodge a protest against the registrations with the Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan.

And they want the TUC to arrange a meeting with the company to press their claims for recognition.

Unions involved in the recognition bid are the cinema and television technicians, technical and managerial staffs, engineers, paperworkers and printers.

But as sole bargaining agent for 2,100 senior staff, Kodak has recognized the Kodak Senior Staff Association. With the Union of Kodak Workers the KSSA is on the provisional register established under the Act.

'If they get on the permanent register, life is not going to be easy gaining members,' Brian Shemmings, national officer of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, told me.

He admitted, however, that the unions were on thin ice with the TUC policy of no co-operation with the Act in challenging the registrations. 'That's why we're not suggesting unions go direct to the registrar themselves.'

A press statement issued by the five unions reiterates their 'complete support for the TUC policy decision of non-co-operation with the industrial relations legislation, and would point out that the Act has now made it possible for employer encouraged

and dominated unions to obtain official recognition and bargaining rights.

'This factor alone,' it says, 'makes it imperative for the legislation to be totally repealed at the earliest opportunity.'

The TUC organization committee will meet to further discuss the issues involved on May 9, four days after the Transport and General Workers' Union must either pay the National Industrial Relations Court £55,000, or have its £22m assets seized.

On May 17 a representative of the recognized CGT union at France's Kodak-Pathé plant will address a meeting at Kodak's Harrow plant.

## 'General Strike to end Tories': TASS discussion

CALLS FOR industrial and political action to bring down the Tory government will be made in two key debates next week at the technicians' conference of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (TASS).

A TUC-led General Strike to bring down the Tory government was made policy of the AUEW technical and supervisory section—formerly the draughtsmen's association DATA—last year.

But it was abandoned by section delegates to the full AUEW conference a few weeks later.

This year the demand is back, with Coventry Central branch calling on the executive to 'campaign for a General Strike to bring down the Tory government'.

The branch continues: 'Although it will be necessary to return a Labour government, to demonstrate to the working class at large that they serve the same masters as the Tories, the problem can only be resolved by a fundamental change in the system of society.'

Unless removed from the agenda by manoeuvres inside the standing orders committee, Coventry's call will come during a debate on unemployment.

In a second debate on future government policies, the same branch will also call on the executive to 'associate itself with all sections of the broad labour movement who are working industrially and politically to bring down the Tory government'.

London City branch wants the conference to 'instruct all members to institute a political pressure programme, the aim being to bring down the Tory government'.

Still locked in struggle with the engineering employers at plant level for a £5.75-£8.25 pay claim, the section will be asked to bump up its targets for minimum-rate increases by £4.25 by the executive and up to £9.75 by branches.

## Haulage costs up at least 5p. c.

THE Road Haulage Association is advising its members to seek charge increases of up to 5 per cent. This is in spite of average cost increases of 12½ per cent during 1971.

RHA chairman William McMillan, in a recent letter to the Association's 17,000 members, points out that they have agreed to the Confederation of British Industry's voluntary price restraint 'with certain reservations'.

In a letter, McMillan—a director of James Hamphill Ltd, Glasgow, and a member of the P&O group—states:

'The past year has seen a considerable recession in trade generally and the effect on the haulage industry has been very severe.'

The report on the industry, published earlier this month, showed that the haulage industry as a whole faced increases in costs, fuel, taxes, maintenance and repairs, wages, insurance and in replacing equipment.

It also showed that the haulage industry's return on capital was lower than the other industries. In some sectors where rates have not been increased since 1969, charges now needed to be increased by 42 per cent for the companies to remain viable, the report stated.

### ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

**SW LONDON :** Tuesday April 25, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4. Tory 'fair rents' Bill.

**N KENT :** Tuesday April 25, 8 p.m. SOGAT House, Essex Rd, Dartford. The Industrial Relations Act.

**DAGENHAM :** Tuesday April 25, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue, Barking. The engineers' wage claim.

**LEEDS :** Tuesday, April 25, 7.30 p.m. Quarry Hill Flats Community Centre. Trade unions and the Revolutionary Party.

**BRADFORD :** Tuesday April 25, 8 p.m. Rawson Hotel, Bradford. Tory offensive against trade unions.

**Speakers:** Trevor Houldsworth, Bradford AUEW district committee (in a personal capacity), Jack Gale (SLL).

**SOUTHALL :** Wednesday April 26, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Bridge Rd. Fight Tory rents policy.

**ACTON :** Wednesday April 26, 8 p.m. Tenants' Hall, Hanbury Rd, S Acton Estate. Tory rents policy.

**LUTON :** Thursday April 27, 8 p.m. St John Ambulance Brigade Hall, Lea Rd. YS May Day rally.

**N LONDON :** Thursday April 27, 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers Arms', Tottenham High Rd (nr White Hart Lane). The engineers' wage claim.

**SE LONDON :** Thursday April 27, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Rd (opp New Cross stn). Tory 'fair rents' Bill.

**LIVERPOOL :** Thursday April 27, 8 p.m. 'Swan Hotel', London Rd. Building an alternative revolutionary leadership.

**CASTLEFORD :** Friday, April 28, 6.30 p.m. 'The Magnet', Airedale. The Industrial Relations Act.

**GRANADA :** 12.55 Fish farming. 1.35 X-rays. 2.15 Cartoon time. 2.30 Dr Gannon. 3.30 Yoga. 3.55 Camera in action. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.15 London. 6.00 Newsway. 6.25 This is your right. 6.40 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Beast with Five Fingers'.

**HTV :** 1.15 Captain Scarlet. 1.40 Arthur. 2.00 Out of town. 2.20 Aren't we all? 3.10 Sara and Hoppity. 3.25 Enchanted house. 3.40 Women. 4.10 Theory into practice. 4.35 Tinkertainment. 4.50 Tom Grattan. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report. 6.22 Report. 6.45 London. 10.30 Film: 'Witchcraft'. 11.55 Weather. HTV Wales as above except: 4.35 Cantamil. 6.01 Y Dydd. 10.30 The other half. 11.15 Edgar Wallace. 12.10 Weather. HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 8.00 Yr Wythnos. HTV West as above except: 6.22 This is the west this week.

**SCOTTISH :** 3.30 Nuts and bones. 3.45 Simon Locke. 4.10 Dateline: early. 4.55 Arthur. 5.20 London. 6.00 Dateline: Monday. 6.15 Dick Van Dyke. 6.40 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Marty Feldman.

**SOUTHERN :** 2.05 Katie Stewart. 2.30 Good afternoon. 2.55 Yoga. 3.20 Out of town. 3.40 Lucy. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.25 Junkin. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.30 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 London. 10.30 Man of the south. 11.00 Marcus Welby. 11.55 South news. 12.05 Weather. Jesus revolution?

**ULSTER :** 4.00 Yoga. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.20 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.15 Funny face. 6.45 London. 10.30 Monday night. 10.35 Film: 'Mrs Miniver'.

**YORKSHIRE :** 1.00 Arthur. 1.25 Pied Piper. 1.30 Sean. 1.40 Delta. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Matinee. 4.35 Calendar news. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 HR Puffnstuf. 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.

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### BBC 1

9.20 Trumpton. 9.38 Schools. 1.00 How Can You Be So Sure? 1.30 Fingerbobs. 1.45 News, weather. 2.05 Schools. 4.00 Boomph with Becker. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Astronauts. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 News, weather.

- 6.00 LONDON THIS WEEK.
- 6.20 THE MARY TYLER MOORE SHOW.
- 6.45 A QUESTION OF SPORT.
- 7.10 Z CARS. Keep to Yourself.
- 8.00 PANORAMA.
- 9.00 NEWS, Weather.
- 9.20 THE REGIMENT. Wine and Retribution.
- 10.10 TALES FROM THE LAZY ACRE. Milo O'Shea with David Kelly.
- 10.40 24 HOURS.
- 11.15 CANOE.
- 11.40 Weather.

# TV

### BBC 2

- 11.00 Play School. 5.35 Open University. 7.05 Children Growing Up.
- 7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.
- 8.00 FILM: 'WAR ARROW'. Maureen O'Hara, Jeff Chandler. Western.
- 9.20 HORIZON. Nuclear Warfare.
- 10.10 FACE THE MUSIC. Quiz.
- 10.40 THIRTY-MINUTE THEATRE. Happy Days Are Here Again. Joe Melia, Hilda Braid and Neil Wilson.
- 11.10 NEWS, Weather.
- 11.15 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

### ITV

12.05 Out in Front. 12.25 South Seas. 12.50 Lone Ranger. 1.15 Look at Australia. 2.00 Matinee. 2.30 Good Afternoon. 3.00 House-party. 3.15 Film: 'Talk of a Million'. 4.40 Enchanted House. 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.
- 8.00 WORLD IN ACTION.
- 8.30 BLESS THIS HOUSE.
- 9.00 SIX DAYS OF JUSTICE. A Private Nuisance.
- 10.00 NEWS.
- 10.30 MCMILLAN AND WIFE. Death is a Seven Point. Favourite.
- 11.55 THE BISHOPS.

### REGIONAL TV

- All regions as BBC 1 except:
- Wales: 1.30 Ar Lin Mam. 6.00 Today. 6.20 Gwlad a Thref. 6.45 Heddiw. 10.10 Troublespot. 11.42 News.
- Scotland: 1.00 Christianity Grounded. 6.00 Reporting. 6.20 Se Ur Beatha. 11.15 Scope. 11.45 Canoe. 12.10 News, weather.
- N Ireland: 6.00 Scene around six. Weather. 11.42 News, weather.
- England: 6.00 Look North. Midlands, Look East, Points West, South, Spotlight South West. Weather. 11.42 News, weather.
- ANGLIA: 2.30 London. 3.15 Jokers Wild. 3.45 Yoga. 4.10 Newsroom. 4.15 Cartoons. 4.25 Romper room. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.20 London. 6.00 Anglia. 6.45 London. 10.30 Aquarius. 11.30 Theatre of Stars.
- ATV MIDLANDS: 2.15 Golf. 2.45 Mr Piper. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Nanny. 4.40 Nuts and Bones. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.40 London. 10.30 Challenge. 11.00 Randall and Hopkirk.
- CHANNEL: 3.20 Something I've Got to Do. 4.05 Once Upon a

time. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Yoga. 4.50 Rovers. 5.20 London. 6.00 Channel News, weather, What's on where. 6.15 Pursuers. 6.45 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.03 Marcus Welby. 11.55 News, weather.

**WESTWARD.** As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 6.20 Sport. 10.59 News, weather. 11.55 Faith for Life.

**TYNE TEES:** 12.55 Pied Piper. 1.00 Forest rangers. 1.30 Corwin. 2.30 Cook Book. 3.00 Film: 'The Feminine Touch'. 4.35 Newsroom. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Rain-bow country. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today at Six. 6.25 Peter Lorimer. 6.45 London. 10.30 Times Four. 11.00 The Saint. 11.55 News. 12.10 God in Good Season.

**GRAMPIAN:** 3.38 News. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Junkin. 4.40 Pippi. 4.55 Clapperboard. 5.20 London. 6.00 Grampian News, weather. 6.05 Country Focus. 6.35 Cartoon Time. 6.45 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Mannix. 11.55 Epilogue.

## 'Dutch' cleared

EX-IRA man Anthony 'Dutch' Doherty (22), has been acquitted by a Central Criminal Court in Eire of having guns under his control during a border incident in January this year.

The jury after a 45-minute absence also found Doherty not guilty of possessing the weapons.

In his summing up the defence lawyer said there was a great, indeed an overwhelming suspicion that Doherty was one of those engaged in the gun battle on January 27.

But, he added, suspicion was not enough for a conviction in a criminal or even a civil case—there had to be proof. He submitted that there was no proof against his client.

# MERSEY TENSION

FROM PHILIP WADE

**A WALK-OUT by some of Liverpool's 8,500 dockers could not be ruled out this morning although stewards claim that press speculation about a complete strike at this stage was exaggerated.**

The atmosphere remains tense following the £50,000 fine imposed on the Transport and General Workers' Union last Thursday for contempt of the National Industrial Relations Court.

On Friday there was a near walk-out by men at the Gladstone dock. They were insisting that the 'black' on the three container firms be maintained despite the fine and warnings from union officials.

Said shop steward chairman, Jimmy Symes:

'I have never felt such an atmosphere on the docks. The men told us that if any one of us attempted to lift the black we would be asked to hand back our shop stewards' cards.'

Later the same day, the 12-man joint committee of dockers and transport drivers met and reaffirmed the blacking policy, rejecting a plea to lift it by regional officials.

Although Symes warned of a dock strike because of the tense

**ELLESMERE Port No 4 branch 6/760 T&GWU has passed the following resolution: 'This branch supports the Liverpool dockers in their stand and urges that the executive council recommend non-payment of the fine imposed on our union.'**

situation, he told me yesterday: 'I was surprised to see it front page in all the newspapers. Although anything could happen I don't see a strike starting on Monday.'

Another steward said although there probably wouldn't be a strike, anything could provoke a walk-out at Gladstone.

'The whole port would then stop and it would lead to a national strike,' he told me.

Heatons, the St Helens transport firm who began the NIRC action, is expected to send another container lorry to Liverpool docks either today or tomorrow.

Jack Jones, T&GWU general secretary has now publicly called on Liverpool dockers 'not to indulge in blacking activities'.

At the same time it is reported that Jones is willing to submit to the sequestration of the union's assets rather than voluntarily pay the £55,000 fines.

Stewards feel that union leaders are now moving to disown the Liverpool men and say this could leave the road open for action against stewards by the NIRC.

● **JACK JONES**, Transport and General Workers' Union secretary, said yesterday that 'at the moment' the union did not intend to appear at the NIRC.

Interviewed on BBC radio's 'World This Weekend' programme, however, he again pleaded with his Liverpool dock members to call off the black which has led to fines totalling £55,000.

And he hoped that a negotiated solution could be found 'without strikes in the picture'.

The situation at Liverpool following the NIRC fines was 'very sensitive indeed', he said. 'It's most difficult to persuade the men to drop the blacking and work normally, but we hope they will.'

Jones added: 'We want to see a negotiated solution of the problem.'

'I'm quite sure that any further intervention by the courts will create greater trouble for those of us who are trying to find a civilized, sensible solution to a great problem.'

## Cobham of the Garter

THE QUEEN has appointed Lord Cobham new Chancellor to the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Cobham who belongs to the cricketing family is a director of various banking and insurance houses. In taking on the job Cobham will be required to purchase an extremely expensive royal robe from Ede and Ravenscroft, robe makers to royalty, situated in Chancery Lane, near the Industrial Relations Court.

## Lancaster: Students meet on next move

LANCASTER University students will hold a mass meeting today to decide on the next stage of their battle with the administration over academic freedom and student rights.

In a bid to lower the temperature on the campus vice-Chancellor Charles Carter has withdrawn a regulation asking all students

to sign a 'loyalty oath' to get their grants.

Significantly, however, the regulation has only been suspended until tomorrow—a day after the student meeting.

Students who returned at the end of last week refused to sign the oath or struck out clauses on the circular.

Bill Taylor, vice-chairman of the Students' Representative Council told Workers Press the university was now attempting to establish another legal precedent in proposing to stop grants of those students who, when signing the good behaviour pledge, wrote that they had done so under pressure.

Last term students boycotted classes in protest over dismissal threats to English lecturer, Dr David Craig, a Communist Party member, and three other members of the English department.

The Student Representative Council has already asked its solicitor to look into the possibility of applying to the courts for an injunction preventing university authorities from withholding grants of students who refuse to sign.

● SEE P. 10 For implications of Lancaster.

## Rubber killer

A BELFAST man claimed yesterday that the death of his 11-year-old son was caused by a fractured skull he received after a rubber bullet had been fired at him.

Frances Rowntree, of Clonard St, Belfast, was admitted to hospital last Thursday during trouble near the Divis St Flats. He died last night.

Paddy Devlin, Social Democrat and Labour Party MP has said he will demand a full inquiry.

## APRIL FUND

£605.24

## SEVEN MORE DAYS TO GO

WE ARE still a long way from raising our target. This month the challenge is even greater. We are trying to raise an extra £500 to cover us for the difficulties we met during the rail work-to-rule.

We are sure that you, our readers, will never let us down. But the Tories are trying to take away every basic right we ever had. All our strength must be mobilized to make this government resign. Workers Press is absolutely vital to this fight.

We urge you therefore to make a special effort for our April Fund. We have only seven more days to raise our target of £1,750. Go all out. Collect as much as you can and post all donations immediately to:

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

## LATE NEWS WEATHER

NEWS DESK  
01-720 2000

CIRCULATION  
01-622 7029

ENGLAND will be rather cloudy with bright or perhaps sunny periods, but all other areas, apart from N Scotland, will have good spells of sunshine.

It will be rather cold over SE England otherwise all other areas will have normal or a little above normal temperatures.

Outlook for Tuesday and Wednesday: Continuing mainly dry with near normal temperatures.

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## SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MAY 1 PUBLIC MEETINGS

**Mobilize against the Tories  
Hands off the trade unions  
Defend the right to work  
Force the Tory government to resign**

### LONDON

Poplar Civil Hall, Bow Rd. 7.30 p.m.  
G. Healy (SLL National Secretary).  
Sarah Hannigan (YS, London regional secretary).

### LIVERPOOL

Royal Institute, Colquitt St. 7.30 p.m.  
Mike Banda (SLL Central Committee).  
Christine Smith (YS).

### LEEDS

Art Gallery, Headrow, Leeds 1. 7.30 p.m.  
Jack Gale (SLL).  
Ken Pearce (OTO in personal capacity).  
Joan Burrows (YS National Committee).

### SHEFFIELD

Montgomery Hall, Surrey St, opp. Town Hall. 7.30 p.m.  
Cliff Slaughter (SLL Central Committee).  
Frank McCabe (NUM in personal capacity).  
Ray Jackson (YSNC).

### BIRMINGHAM

Lecture Room 1, Digbeth Hall. 7.30 p.m.  
Mair Davies (SLL Central Committee).  
Alex Mitchell (Workers Press).  
William Aitken (YSNC).

### NOTTINGHAM

Co-op Education Hall, Heathcote St. 7.30 p.m.  
John Spencer (Workers Press).  
Harry Finch (SLL).  
Steve Martin (YSNC).

### SWINDON

Locomotive Hotel, Fleet St. 7.30 p.m.  
Ray Howells (AUEW personal capacity).  
Clive Norris (YSNC).

### READING

Trades and Labour Hall, Minster St. 7.30 p.m.  
Dany Sylveire (SLL).  
Trade speaker.

### SOUTHAMPTON

Langley Hall, next to St Peter's Church, Commercial Rd. 7.30 p.m.  
Frank Willis (AUEW in personal capacity).  
P. O'Regan (SLL).

## Socialist Labour League and Young Socialists

## MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

Sunday May 7

**We demand the Right to Work!**

**No retreat from the fight against the Industrial Relations Act!**

**Hands off the trade unions! Defend democratic rights!**

**Withdraw troops from Ulster! Release all internees!**

**Victory to the Vietnamese workers and peasants**

**For the military defeat of US imperialism!**

**MAKE THE TORY GOVERNMENT RESIGN!**

ASSEMBLE: 1.30 p.m. The Embankment, Charing Cross

MARCH: via Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Oxford Street, Tottenham Court Road, Euston Road

MEETING: 4 p.m. St Pancras Town Hall.

G. Healy (Socialist Labour League National Secretary)

J. Simmance (Young Socialists National Secretary)

M. Banda (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

(In a personal capacity)

Frank McCabe (NUM)

Roy Battersby

A. Thornett (Deputy Senior Steward Morris Motors)

CHAIRMAN

C. Slaughter (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

I would like to come to the May Day Demonstration

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Please send me details of transport arrangements. Complete form and send to J. Simmance, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.