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BY DAVID MAUDE

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Jones and national docks secretary, Tim O'Leary, were summoned to the Department of Employment yesterday and told in advance of the emergency proclamation. A spokesman for Mr Maurice MacMillan said the 30-minute meeting was 'to inform them that the state of emergency would be declared today and the reasons for it'.

The state of emergency declared by the Heath government is the fourth since it took office in June 1970, and the second as a result of a docks strike. A government spokesman indicated yesterday that all three services—army, navy and air force—would be mobilized in the fight against the dockers.

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the proclamation, Carr said: 'Messages from the Queen signed by Her Majesty's own hand.'

He then handed it to Selwyn Lloyd who read it to the hushed House: 'If it appears to Her Majesty events occur or are about to occur of such a nature calculated to interfere with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel or the means of locomotion to deprive the community or a substantial proportion of the community of the essentials of life, the Queen may by proclamation declare a state of emergency. The Queen has deemed it proper by proclamation . . . to declare a state of emergency exists.'

A debate on the Queen's message will be held next Tuesday, the day before parliament goes into its long, summer recess. During the lengthy adjournment the Tories will govern by decree through the Privy Council.

The Queen signed the proclamation in the presence of four Tory Privy Counsellors aboard the royal yacht 'Britannia' lying off the Isle of Islay on the West of Scotland.

The final decision was reached at a meeting of ministers at No. 10 Downing Street on Wednesday night—while Jones was with his co-chairman Lord Aldington and Victor Feather of the TUC was counter-signing a document on phoney arbitration procedures with the head of big business, Mr W. O. Campbell Adamson of the CBI.

Those present at the emergency Cabinet were Home Secretary and author of the Industrial Relations Act, Robert Carr, Paymaster General Lord Eccles, Housing Minister Julian Amery and Overseas Development Minister Richard Wood.

Whitehall officials yesterday dropped the pretence that the emergency is solely a precautionary measure. The solidarity of the strike has bitten hard and quickly not only on imports, but also on exports which British industrialists are desperate to fulfil if they are to retain any competitiveness in the trade war.

But behind the declaration is a blatant attempt to intimidate docks delegates to end the strike. The Tories are now applying a vicious pincer action on the dockers' leaders—the olive branch is a treacherous rephrasing of the discredited Jones-Aldington report, the mailed fist is the



Dockers began cheering and dancing outside Transport House on July 27 on hearing that the docks delegates had thrown out the Jones-Aldington report and called for a national strike. By rephrasing the report and threatening the use of troops under a state of emergency, the Tories are hoping to get the strike called off.

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The aim of the interim report—rightly rejected by last week's docks delegate conference—was to slash the 41,000-strong register of dockers by means of improved severance-pay terms.

No trade unionist can assist this policy in a situation where 900,000 workers are already out of work nationally.

Vic Turner, chairman of the London docks stewards, says that the promises in the report must be turned into 'copper-bottomed guarantees'.

But the nature of the committee was amply demonstrated when the demand of the national stewards' committee for representation on it was turned down. To imply that it can come anywhere near the dockers' demands is to give it

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That is why the urgent recall of the T&GWU biennial delegate conference to plan the defeat of the Tories is so vital.

- Recall the T&GWU biennial conference.
- Recall the TUC.
- Forward to the General Strike.
- Force the Tories out.
- Return a Labour government pledged to repealing the Industrial Relations Act and nationalizing the docks, road transport, banks and basic industry under workers' control and without compensation.

workers press

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Visions of troop-picket clashes by 'City Press'

Strike-breaking 1926 style?

THE LEADING newspaper of the City of London, 'City Press', yesterday warned that troops and armoured vehicles may have to stand by to break the national dock strike by next week.

In its front-page leading article the paper says: 'In the 1926 General Strike the armoured cars were able to force a way through cordons of picketing dockers to enable army food convoys to remove vital food supplies from London docks.'

'Fighting between dockers and troops might break out if the army operate food convoys out of the docks next week and the operation could escalate into something approaching civil war.'

The paper says that the troops will be specifically used on the docks to unload meat, flour and vital foodstuffs.

'There are sufficient troops in London for this,' it adds. 'The Royal Engineers have the necessary skilled men to operate forklift cranes and other dock machinery. The Royal Corps of Transport and the Royal Army Ordnance Corps would provide the transport for food convoys.'

'Armoured cars would have to open a way for the military food convoys from the London docks through hordes of picketing dockers and militant youth.'

These panic-stricken images show the depth of agitation in the ruling class. They indicate the detailed plans and intentions of the ruling class in this present situation.

Just as in Ulster, the Tories resort to the military to smash the defiance of the working class, so in the rest of Britain the army will be brought into the front lines to defend the privilege and property of the bourgeoisie.

The military theme is also taken up by the editor of 'City Press', Richard Lamb, in a centre page article entitled 'Nation must be united.'

Lamb says: 'The dock dispute and the Industrial Relations Act have divided the trade union movement from the rest of the nation more deeply than at any time since the General Strike of 1926.'

'If the dispute escalates, we face near revolution. In the 1926 General Strike convoys of flour had to be unloaded from the London docks by the troops and then escorted through pickets of strikers by armoured cars. This may have to be done again now, and the mind boggles at the resulting risk of violence.'

Lamb's article is a plea to Heath to change his tactics with the working class.

'Somehow Mr Heath must pour oil on the troubled waters as Stanley Baldwin did after the 1926 General Strike collapsed. Otherwise we face industrial anarchy. Baldwin's brilliant handling of the aftermath of the General Strike contributed enormously to his winning millions of working class votes in the extraordinary 1931 General Election.'

In particular, there must be 'big changes' in the Industrial Relations Act, Lamb says.

He cites the fact that the government has not intervened in the docks dispute with a cooling-off period as an example of how the Act has been rendered unworkable in situations which are too explosive.

The greatest understatement in the paper is this:

'With the grim prospect of a prolonged dock strike and the fears of clashes between troops and dockers, this week's rise on the Stock Exchange is misplaced.' (!)



The horror of the 'black wards'

ANOTHER report has revealed the horror story of 'black wards' in mental hospitals where people are often shut up just because they are old. In his annual report for the Hospital Advisory Service, Dr A. A. Baker writes:

'It is possible to find wards in mental hospitals where patients sleep, eat, excrete, live and die in one large room.'

'As would be expected under such conditions the wards will be quite sordid with foul smells, and all kinds of personal activities and distress publicly exposed.'

'Sometimes the nurses concerned seem to become so hardened to the sight, sounds and smells of this type of accommodation that they seem unable to realize the impact on the first visitors and indeed new admissions.'

Dr Baker finds these appalling conditions have a destructive affect on the nursing staff.

'It has been distressing to see good nurses on wards of this kind with 40 or more patients, who are obviously under great stress, sometimes in

tears, and well aware that they cannot give the standard of care they would like.'

'In such conditions, student and pupil nurses do not get adequate instruction, the qualified staff not sparing the time to teach so that the quality of training is below standard. As a result, nurses become discontented and leave before training is completed.'

The report also gives more evidence of people being sent into mental wards merely because of their age. Often they were admitted without having seen a doctor.

Dr Baker says that undoubtedly some should have been admitted to general hospitals and not mental hospitals and some did not need hospital admission at all.

'I am sorry to say that some of these old people are admitted into very bad conditions indeed,' he concludes.

The failure to spend

'Elderly patients sleep, eat, excrete, live and die in one sordid, foul-smelling room'

money on psychiatric and geriatric services has led to gross overcrowding. Dr Baker cites two wards each housing 80 or more patients in one hospital with only two nurses on duty in each ward.

'Staff appeared to be overwhelmed by the work load and the total inadequacy of facilities,' he says.

'The patients were mainly elderly. They were largely unsupervised for meals, and those temporarily sick in bed could not be properly attended to.'

'Patients were retiring to bed from 5.15 p.m. onwards and clearly even this exercise was a mammoth task for the very limited staff. The bathroom was a separate building and it was a large bare room with absence of seating and no storage facilities for clothing.'

'The floors were of concrete and some attempt had been made to protect patients' feet by spreading bed sheets

on the floor. In winter-time conditions in this bathroom must border on the arctic.'

'Two nurses bath 40 patients each morning, during which time the other patients have to be left to fend for themselves. Some of the patients are destructive and given to scratching each other, in these working and living conditions tensions must inevitably arise both among staff and patients.'

The report says that more attention is being paid to the 'black wards' by regional hospital boards and management committees, but it will be a year or two at least before any significant sums of money are spent on improvements.

Sir Keith Joseph, Tory Secretary of State for Social Services, said the report did not refer to the many measures already taken to improve hospital and local authority services for the elderly and mentally disordered.

NUR leaders abandon fight against job-cuts

THE LEADERSHIP of the National Union of Railwaymen has abandoned its fight against the planned massive redundancies in the industry.

Despite earlier war-like cries of industrial action the union has signed a pact with British Rail which offers increased redundancy money to get men to leave the service voluntarily.

Sidney Weighall, senior assistant general secretary of the NUR, said he hoped these increased payments would persuade older men to leave the service to make room for younger workers who had lost their jobs.

Though the union is still formally opposed to compulsory redundancy, this conciliatory attitude is a dramatic change from statements made at the last TUC Congress in September.

Then Weighall called a total halt to redundancies and

threatened industrial action.

Under the new proposals a man on the £20 minimum with 45 years' service would qualify for £1,300 redundancy—roughly equal to 13 months' wages.

This is in comparison with the £660 he could have got before the deal.

An engine driver with 45 years' service can qualify for £2,072 payment instead of £1,115, plus a special £500 payment in certain circumstances.

A man who is prepared to move to keep his job gets £300 immediately and a further £275 if he moves within a month.

The aim of British Rail, headed by ex-Labour Minister Richard Marsh, is to get rid of 20,000 workers in the next 4½ years. On Tuesday Marsh said: 'Within the next ten years the railway system as it exists today could be gone for good.'

The Board is working towards a denuded rail network with only the main inter-city routes open, plus commuter services around big industrial centres.



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RAIL CRISIS MEANS WAR ON JOBS

Tory Transport Minister Mr John Peyton above has rubber stamped plans for the axing of between 4,500 and 6,500 jobs on the railways.

The decision coincides with the news that British Rail expects a £40m deficit this year and as a result will raise passenger fares by an average of 7½ per cent and freight charges by 2½ per cent.

Since 1969 the Board has slashed 30,000 jobs and in the past two years 482 locomotives, 115,000 wagons and 1,100 passenger coaches have been taken permanently out of service in a bid to cut costs.

An official said the Board would be in serious difficulties without further government financial aid.

He said: 'No other railway in the world is undertaken with such a low level of government support.'

But railways are only one of Britain's ailing industries and, because of the recession, successive governments and particularly the Tories have been called upon to pour millions of pounds into 'lame ducks'.

The Tories have made it plain that they cannot go on doing this except in circumstances where special political criteria apply—as in the cases of Belfast's Harland & Wolff, Rolls-Royce and Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

Their hands are tied. The Exchequer is not a bottomless well and unemployment and inflation are steadily eroding its solvency.

This leaves the nationalized industries to be run in accordance with the most ruthless canons of capitalist business practice—in the case of the railways it has led to the near dismantling of the network.

However, even after a decade of formidable pruning,

the Board's books have once again lurched into the red and while inflation rages on the situation can only get worse.

By inflicting heavy fares increases on rail passengers the Board, like the government, is merely recognizing the reality of its position.

Neither wants to consciously encourage inflation, but there is no choice.

The eventual consequences of unfettered inflation hold enormous dangers for the working class and the labour movement against whom it will be used mercilessly.

That point has not yet been reached. For the moment British Rail's losses stress once more the utter impossibility of maintaining industries under state ownership with all the benefits that nationalization should confer without bringing them under workers' control in a fully socialized economy.

TOOLS SLUMP HITS MANCHESTER

The closure of Churchill Machine Tools at Altrincham, near Manchester, is proceeding apace. By the end of the year 1,000 Churchill employees will have joined the dole queue.

Altrincham employment exchange is setting up special facilities to cope with the increase of jobless men. But its manager, Mr William Bailey, said:

'Finding work is going to be a very difficult task indeed. Many of the workers may find it necessary to move out of the area.'

'There are 300 fitters about to lose their jobs at Churchill's and in the Manchester area 500 unemployed fitters are already chasing ten vacancies.'

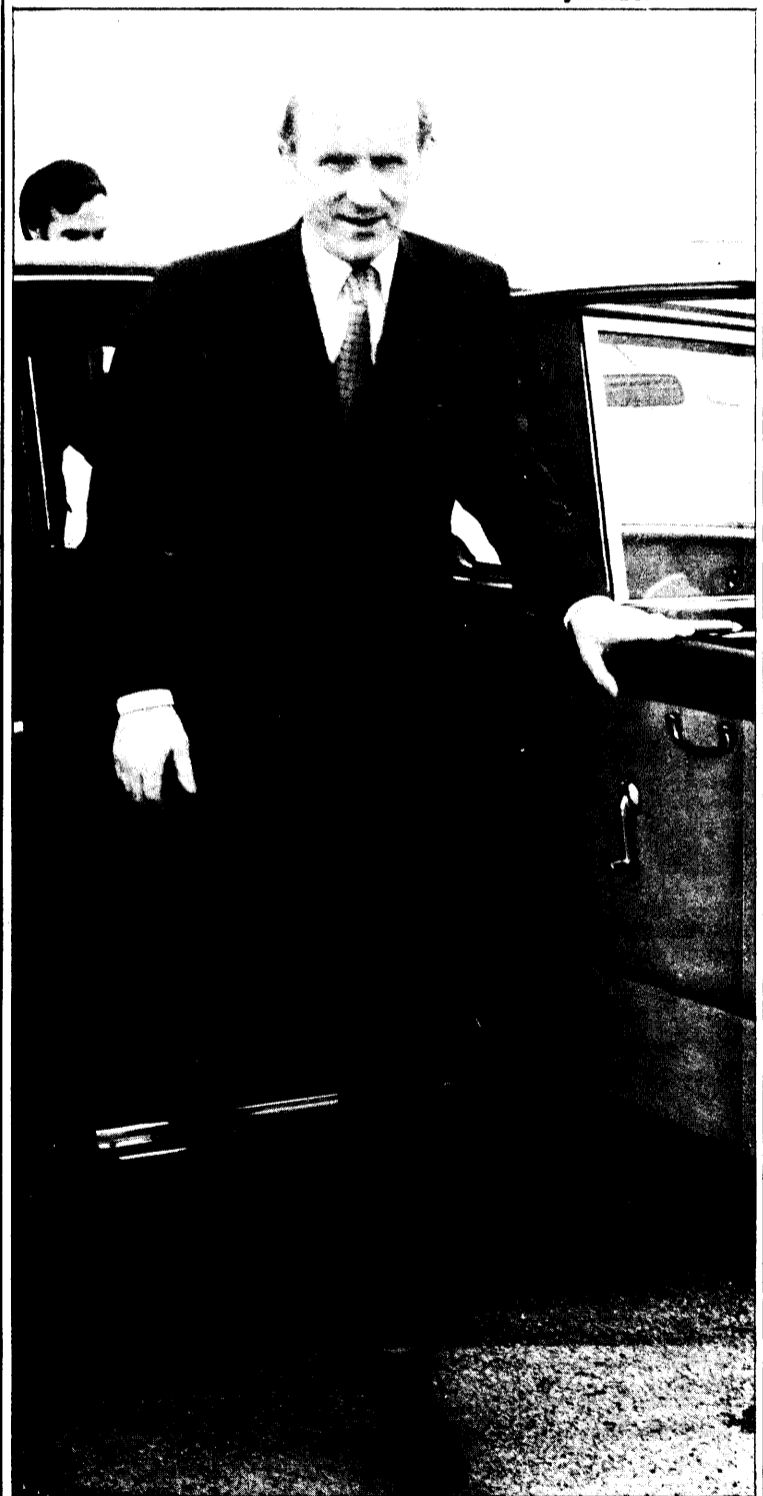
The situation is the same for electricians. Special hardship will fall on Churchill's 120 apprentices who have next to no chance of resuming their trade.

Churchill's is closing its Altrincham plant and moving the facilities to its Coventry headquarters. It is one of a number of machine-tool firms which has been hit by the huge slump in orders.

By the end of next week 50 Churchill employees will have started work in Coventry with the Alfred Herbert parent company.

There were plans to stage an occupation of the factory, but little has been heard of this recently. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber visited the factory late last year his limousine was attacked by angry engineers.

Below: Anthony Barber



RADIO BAN

Journalists in Ireland have been advised by their union not to accept any further contract employment with Radio Telefis Eireann, the state television network, without first consulting the union.

The advice was issued at the weekend by the Irish area council of the National Union of Journalists.

The statement added: 'The NUJ completely opposes

RTE's proposals that journalists be given temporary employment on contract to the news division, eroding the traditional principle of permanent, pensionable employment in that area.

'The Irish Council is accordingly informing RTE that recruitment on such contracts is unacceptable to the union and is advising all its members not to accept contract employment in RTE without consulting the union.'

'The Council is also instructing its members not to work with non-journalists who might be employed by RTE to do journalistic work'.

FAURE: SINISTER 'LIBERAL' OF FRENCH POLITICS

BY ALEX MITCHELL

Edgar Faure is back in the French cabinet, serving under Pierre Messmer. That in itself is almost a programme.

In July 1968 Faure was selected by General de Gaulle to carry out a special task of great delicacy. He had to restore order to the French universities after the student revolt of May, outwit and isolate the leadership of that revolt and carry through a reform of the antiquated educational system to meet the needs of modern capitalism.

There was no doubt about his astuteness in carrying through the first part of that task. He completed the work of the CRS (para-military police) and revealed the political bankruptcy of the student leadership of May. Before the reforms had been carried through, however, he was replaced in the government reshuffle which followed the election of Pompidou.

Now the old troubleshooter, miscalled a liberal, is back on the job. This time it is the toughest one of his career: he has to find a way of opposing the demands of the working class while appearing to make a few (inexpensive) concessions.

Edgar Faure has had a strange and tortuous political career. A brief survey of its highlights may shed some light on his role in the Messmer government of class war.

His background and contacts span a wide spectrum of French politics. He has friends on the extreme right while he likes to pass for a 'left'. He was actually Prime Minister at what, for France, was the early age of 41—if only for three weeks.

A POLITICAL CAREER

Before 1939 Faure was mainly concerned with building up a prosperous legal practice. One of his best friends was the extreme right-winger and Petain-supporter, Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancourt, also a lawyer, and later to be a candidate for the presidency. He now gives conditional support to Pompidou.

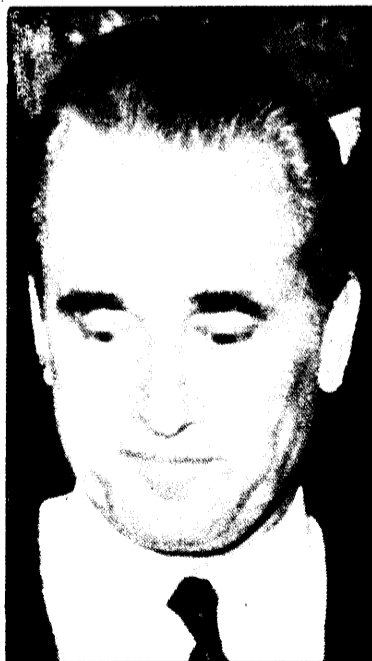
During the war Faure fled to Tunisia (then a colony) and after the arrival of the Anglo-American forces joined de Gaulle. He was one of the French prosecuting team at the Nuremberg Trial of Nazi leaders. With the peace he decided to embark on a political career.

After a flirtation with the Catholic MRP, he joined the Radicals, the traditional anticlerical party. His colleagues included Michel Debré and Jacques Chaban-Delmas—both later to become Gaullist Prime Ministers.

In 1946 he became a deputy for the first time. His first post as a junior minister came in the right-wing Queuille government in 1949. At this time French politics was like a game of musical chairs. By 1952 the up-and-coming Edgar Faure became Prime Minister. Unhappily for him the music started up again after only three weeks in that office.

About this time he began to seek a reputation as a liberal. His father, an ex-army doctor, had flirted with the Communist Party. His wife, who writes detective stories, is described as 'progressive'.

After a spell as Minister of



Top: Faure in 1968 as Minister of Education. Above left and right: his friends, de Gaulle and Chaban Delmas

Finance in the right-wing conservative government of Laniel in 1953, he moved on to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the 'left' government of Pierre Mendès-France. Protection of the franc was one of his main concerns—after the advance-

ment of his personal career. Besides being a successful politician of the Fourth Republic Faure had also made a comfortable fortune. There were ugly rumours in 1955 that he had secured a reduction in the tax on the sale of

race-horses for personal reasons. He and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber almost fought a duel over this question—with pistols. An apology came in time for it to be called off, though not before J-J-S-S had posed for the cameras doing some practice shots.

COMPROMISING PERSONALITY

Not long after this lurid incident Faure was back as Prime Minister, this time for a few months. At the end of 1956 the so-called Republican Front of Mendès-France and Guy Mollet won the elections. Faure was out. Not long afterwards he was pushed out of the Radical Party as well. He was too compromising a personality and a hint of scandal floated about his name.

May 1958, in the crisis provoked by the settler uprising in Algeria, found him in the last, short-lived government of the Fourth Republic. De Gaulle took power two weeks later. At this time Faure was not a Gaullist; in fact he criticized 'the personal power' in company with the Communist Party.

But Faure was making his

way back to political life. In 1961 he was re-admitted to the Radical Party. He learned that Gaullism was likely to last for some time, so he became a confidant of de Gaulle's. By 1963 he was the General's informal envoy to Mao Tse-tung, preceding Nixon by nine years. His book on China helped to give him a 'left' image. Enjoying the confidence of the ageing General he built himself a clientele among young and 'progressive' technocrats.

In 1966-1967 he was Minister of Agriculture in a Gaullist cabinet with the special task of dealing with the restive peasantry whose position was being undermined by the Common Market price policy and the advance of big capital.

So it was not surprising that the wily lawyer was brought into the cabinet to handle the students in 1968—nor that Chaban-Delmas considered him a dangerous rival.

Faure is not aiming to remain a minister or even to become Prime Minister for the third time. It is clear that he aims still higher, his eyes on the 1976 presidential elections. But he is not the only candidate for Pompidou's succession and there are many things which can happen before then.

THE THIRD INDO-CHINA WAR

BY JOHN SPENCER

The Pentagon has at last admitted to bombing the dams and dykes of North Vietnam — though it claims that the bombardment is incidental to attacks on 'military' targets

Until last week United States officials had always denied any damage to the dykes, which are vital to control flooding during the current monsoon season.

Then, on Thursday, July 27, President Nixon coolly admitted that dykes had been hit by his planes. He had the Central Intelligence Agency release carefully selected aerial photographs to carefully-selected reporters along with an eight-page report.

The photographs showed dykes hit by bombs during two raids on July 10 and 11. According to the Pentagon ten of the 12 damaged dykes were close to 'military' targets.

This supposedly proves that the North Vietnamese allegations are worthless lies, and everyone should go back to the comfortable fable that the US planes are only over Indo-China to hit military targets.

In fact, Nixon's clumsy attempt to justify the bombing of the dykes has only rebounded in his face as the Hanoi radio service was quick to point out.

It has once again brought into prominence the grim reality of the US air war in Indo-China—a war described by some of its opponents as the 'Third Indo-China War'.

The war is being waged full-scale by 50,000 US airmen and 500 strike aircraft ranging from the huge B52s to the killer gunships. The planes operate from a dozen mammoth airbases and aircraft carriers.

This continuous air war is the Nixon administration's substitute for the use of American ground soldiers. Most of these have now been withdrawn, but US air power is stronger than ever.

Bombing is now the heart

of American policy, unlike previous wars, where the planes took a secondary role.

The ground troops are now the demoralized and mutinous South Vietnamese conscripts who have no interest in fighting and have repeatedly suffered defeats at the hands of the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front troops.

The daily air strikes against North Vietnam are only a small part of the war. Vast regions outside the control of the United States—including two-thirds of Laos, three-quarters of Cambodia, all of North Vietnam and much of South Vietnam are virtually 'free-fire' zones where anything that moves is a 'legitimate' target.

This policy has a strategic purpose—to drive the peasant inhabitants of the countryside into the cities where they can be herded together and kept under surveillance by the Americans and their puppets.

To wage this war against the population of entire countries demands enormous technological resources and vast supplies of armaments.

From 1965 to 1971 the US dropped 6.3 million tons of bombs on Indo-China — this represents 250 pounds for every inhabitant of Indo-China, or 22 tons for every square mile.

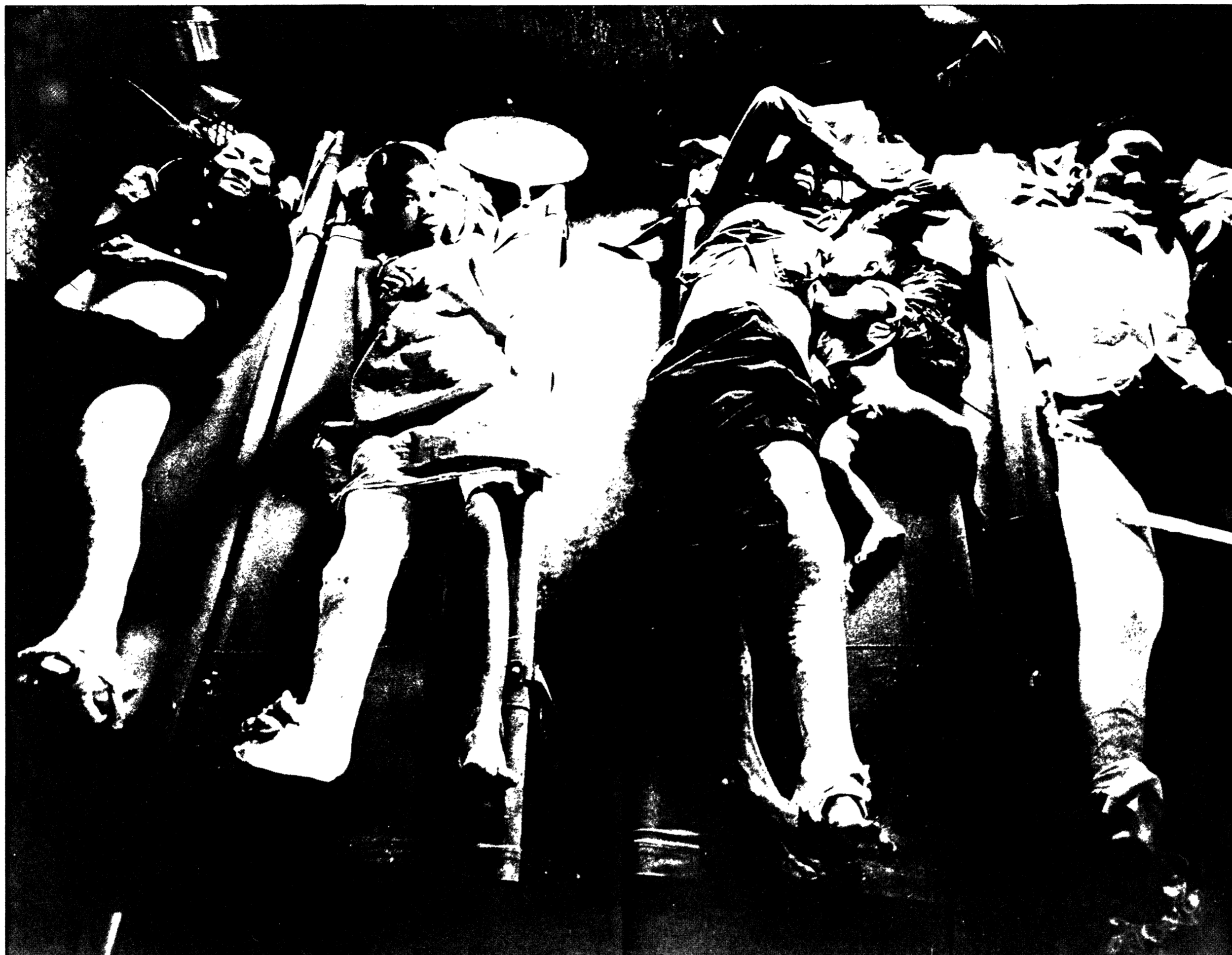
The figure is more than twice the total amount dropped during World War II and the Korean war combined.

Far from cutting back the level of the air intervention, Nixon has radically stepped it up since the current heavy fighting began in the south.

More B52s have been sent, particularly to Thailand, where the main US air effort is concentrated. And the carrier fleet on 'Yankee stations' sailing in a predetermined pattern off the coast of North Vietnam has been reinforced by two more ships.

The aircraft involved in the air war are highly specialized and sophisticated for the task of killing—each in its own specific way.

There are at least five



different types of fighter-bomber, some operating from Thailand and others from the carriers.

There are attack aircraft, subsonic and designed specifically to hit targets on the ground. They carry more bombs and can deliver them with greater accuracy than the fighter-bombers.

Observation aircraft, giving a ringside seat to the forward air controllers and heavily protected by electronic gadgetry, carry a fast-firing machine gun to strafe targets on the ground.

There are also electronic warfare aircraft which receive messages from automatic sensors on the ground. They are also equipped with anti-radar devices to confuse gunners on the ground.

SINISTER

Reconnaissance aircraft use the latest techniques of infrared photography to detect human or animal life on the ground. They also record the effects of the bombing raids.

A more sinister role is played by the gunships. These are flying gun platforms equipped with machine guns capable of firing 6,000 rounds

a minute against fleeing peasants.

Most sinister and destructive of all are the high-flying B52s. Their pilots bomb entirely on electronic instructions with huge ordnance ranging up to the 'commando vault' bomb of 15,000 pounds.

The planes cover the skies at all times of the day and night. Gen William Westmoreland, the former American commander in chief in Indo-China, boasted:

'In Vietnam, where artillery and tactical air forces inflict over two-thirds of the enemy casualties, firepower is responsive as never before.

'It can rain destruction anywhere on the battlefield within minutes... whether friendly troops are present or not.

'On the battlefield of the future, enemy forces will be located, tracked and targeted almost instantaneously through the use of data links, computer-assisted intelligence evaluation and automated fire control.'

Westmoreland's gruesome vision is now the rule in Vietnam—and not just on the 'battlefield'. The entire war in the air is synchronized and controlled by remote computer-operators sitting in Udorn, Thailand, or on carriers out at sea.

Whole areas have been seeded with air-dropped

devices that can detect vibrations or people. They can listen to sounds; they may be sensitive to metallic objects, to heat radiation or to chemical emanations from human beings.

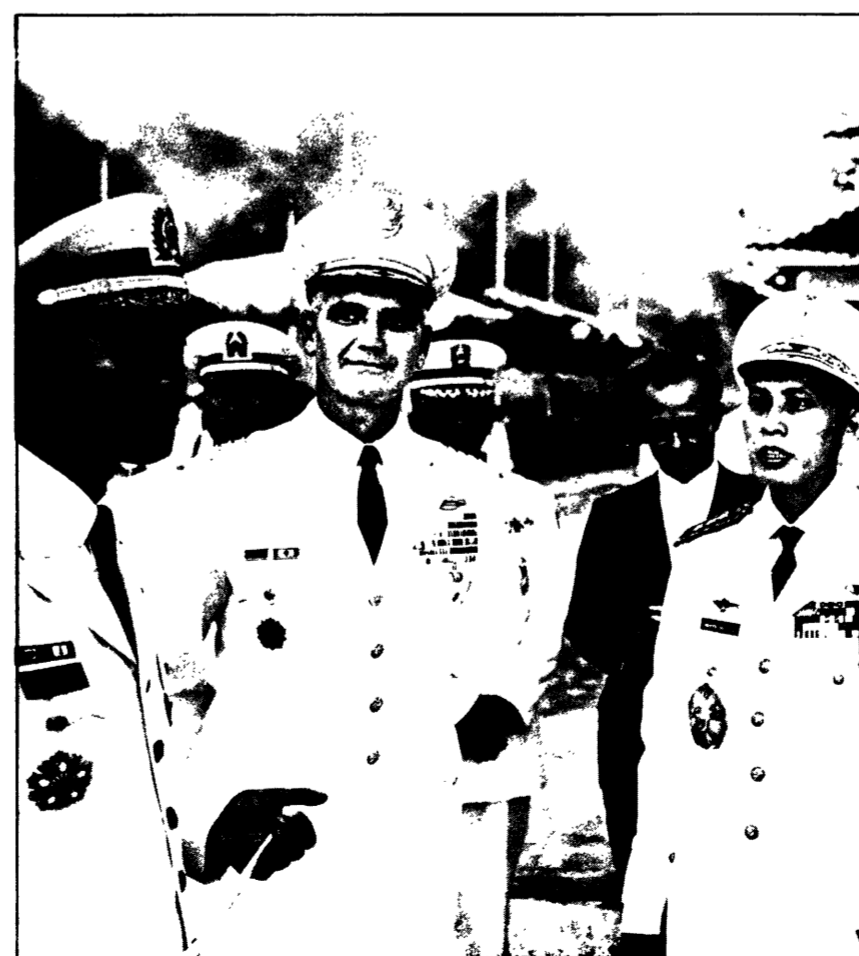
Even the planes are increasingly automated. A new system called Pavé Phantom merely requires the pilot to punch data on to the desired target position onto his computer's keyboard, together with information about his chosen weapon.

The computer steers the aircraft over the target and releases the weapon. This is often another piece of advanced electronic gadgetry, the tele-guided or laser-guided 'smart' bomb which homes on its target to pin-point accuracy.

The weapons themselves show better than anything else the real character of the counter-revolutionary war Nixon is waging.

They are directed specifically towards destroying people and the very land on which they depend to live. From the skies over some parts of Vietnam, says 'Newsweek', the damage seems staggering.

High explosive bombs—ranging in size from 250-pounders to the giant 15,000-pound blockbusters—have carved out a total of 21 million bomb craters averaging 30 feet across and five feet deep



Westmoreland, centre: 'It can rain destruction anywhere on the battlefield

over the past ten years.

The craters cover a total of 345,000 acres and have displaced more than 3,000 million cubic yards of earth.

They form a vast breeding ground for mosquitoes, spreading virulent forms of malaria throughout the peninsula.

High explosive, however, is not very effective against people who have learnt to dig themselves well underground to escape its effects.

VICIOUS

At least 50 per cent of all bombs dropped over Indo-China are designed to kill or maim people and animals with sharp flying shrapnel.

They include the pineapple bomblets which can be dropped a thousand at a time by a single plane.

When these vicious weapons are near landing they spew 250,000 tiny steel pellets in a horizontal pattern to shred any flesh in the vicinity.

A similar weapon is the guava bomblet, which can be set to explode in the air, on the ground or with time delay. Each contains 50 grams of explosive and about 300 tiny ball-bearings.

This bomb can inflict

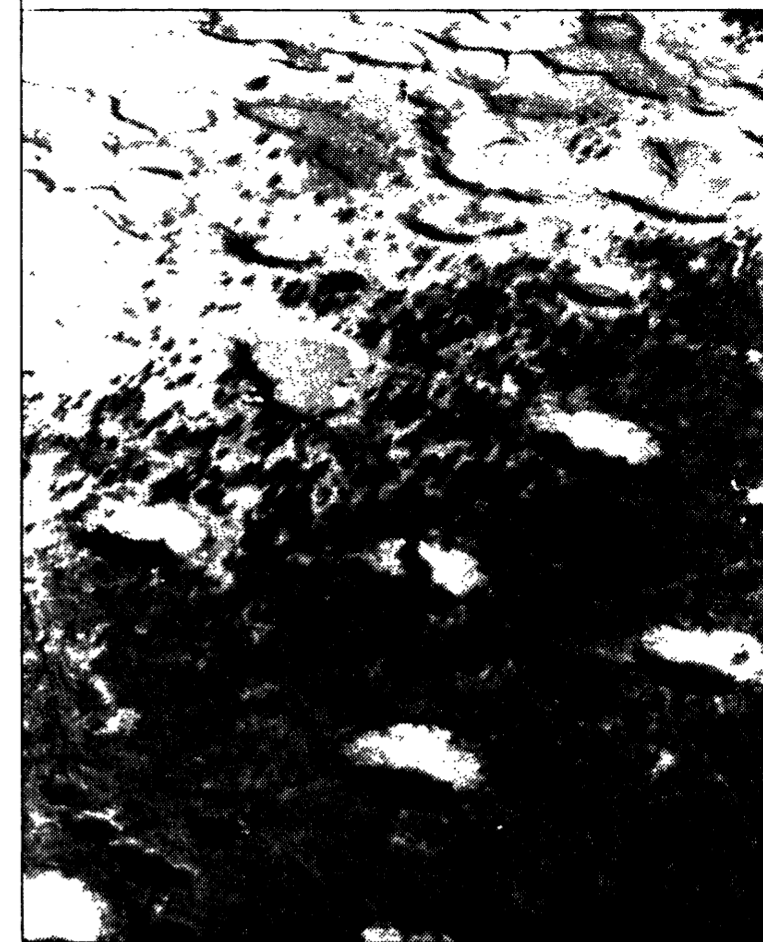
casualties in bunker or cave entrances because of its spray pattern. These weapons are completely indiscriminate. Their pellets are hard to remove by surgery. In addition, they have rendered thousands of acres of prime timber useless by filling the tree trunks with shrapnel.

Incendiary bombs are the third widely-employed form of weaponry in the air war. They include napalm (and various forms of 'souped-up' napalm), thermite, magnesium, white phosphorus and mixtures of all four.

Napalm covers its target in a sheet of flame which can extend for hundreds of yards. Phosphorus continues to burn despite determined efforts to put it out. And the mixture combines the deadly effects of its components.

Then there are the so-called area-denial weapons, like the dragontooth mine and the spider mine. These are designed to explode when stepped on, killing or maiming the unfortunate victim. They are dropped indiscriminately over whole areas to 'deny' them to any form of life.

An additional sadistic refinement of these last weapons is the use of plastic pellets and shrapnel. This is cheaper to make and the pellets do not show up on X-ray plates,



Above left: Casualties. Top right: A few of the 20 million bomb craters in Indo-China. Centre: Shipment of high explosive bombs being dropped. Above: Examples of Pineapples and Guava bomblets

thereby prolonging the victim's agony and necessitating exploratory surgery to remove them.

Conservative estimates of the cost of this war effort put it at \$2,000m to \$4,000m a year, almost equal to the US's expected balance of trade deficit. The sensor programme alone cost \$1,600m according to the Department of Defence. One B52 bomber costs \$8m to produce.

The figure does not include the vast research and development effort which goes into the air war.

The most striking thing about the air war in Indo-China is its ineffectiveness. The workers and peasants of Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia continue to win victories against the US and its puppets despite the enormous weight of armour and technology ranged against them.

Nixon is discovering what all his predecessors found out: against a determined revolutionary movement and a people's war, no amount of weaponry can compensate for the lack of fighting spirit in the puppet armies.

LET HISTORY JUDGE STALINISM

The book by Roy Medvedev translated as 'Let History Judge: the Origins and Consequences of Stalinism' (Macmillan £5.75) is the first independent attempt in the Soviet Union to understand the Stalin era which has come out of that country. It is a damning indictment of Stalin and Stalinism which confirms everything which Trotsky wrote about the bureaucratic degeneration of the first workers' state. From the great tension under which it is written, its passion drawn from the sufferings of millions of people, is also a testimony to the fact that the conquests of the October 1917 Revolution have not been destroyed. Medvedev writes as a communist intellectual, an oppositionist who is harassed and persecuted for his struggle to tell the truth as he sees it. His book has great merits and deserves a careful study both for what it provides in the way of corroboration for the Trotskyist analysis and what it leaves out. On some crucial questions the book is fundamentally wrong. This series of articles submit Medvedev's book to detailed scrutiny with the aim of pursuing the struggle against Stalinism to the end. It will deal in particular with his errors and omissions and point the way for a more rounded analysis which must begin with the works of Trotsky which are cited in the footnotes.

BY TOM KEMP PART 7

STALIN AND WORLD WAR II

The foreign policy corollary to 'socialism in one country' was 'peaceful co-existence' with capitalism on the basis of an acceptance of the existing division of the world.

Contrary to some assumptions, 'peaceful co-existence' had nothing in common with Leninism, nor was it an invention of the Khrushchev era; it was a necessary part of Stalinism and took definite form after 1934.

The fact that a new imperialist war was being prepared at that time posed difficult problems for the practitioners of 'peaceful co-existence': which gang of robbers should they co-exist with? There was no objection in principle to co-existing, which meant co-operating, with either.

The rise of fascism made no difference. Stalin could co-operate as well with Hitler, indeed better, than with a 'democratic' government more liable to alter its policy.

The policy of 'collective security', or alliance with the capitalist 'democracies', which went alongside the policy of the Popular Front, gained Stalin many friends and supporters on the non-communist left and among those capitalist politicians disturbed by the growing threat to the other imperialist countries from Nazi Germany.

They were prepared to stomach the Moscow Trials, and even defend them, turn a blind eye to the purges and praise Stalin's statesmanship.

It was a different story in August 1939 when Stalin changed course and sought security in a pact with the Third Reich. The cries of 'betrayal' were as deafening as they were hypocritical. Many good 'democrats' were hoping that the Red Army would, to use Stalin's phrase, pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

The wave of Stalinophobia which followed found its expression in the Trotskyist movement, leading a section of the American Socialist Workers' Party to abandon the slogan of defence of the Soviet Union and question its class nature. But, in complete contrast with the Stalinists, the Fourth International remained

loyal to the Leninist policy of revolutionary defeatism.

The communist parties were thrown into acute disarray by Stalin's *volte-face*. Prepared for many years to adopt a defenceist position behind their own ruling class in the coming war under the banner of anti-fascism, they now had to adopt an entirely different policy in which the warmongers were the governments of Britain and France.

Their embarrassments increased as Stalin carried out his undertakings to Hitler fully and enthusiastically even after the Nazis had made themselves masters of western Europe and had begun to turn their attention and their forces towards the East.

When the Nazis launched their attack on the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, Stalin was taken completely by surprise. He had refused to credit the many reports of war preparations and the warnings which were received both from foreign governments and from Soviet intelligence agents who were risking their lives in order to obtain such information.

Nothing had been done, in the period of the Pact, to prepare for the German attack. The Red Army was still staggering under the blows inflicted by Stalin himself on its high command and its officer corps. To the last, under Stalin's instructions, the Soviet press issued statements claiming that Germany was strictly observing the terms of the Pact and that there was no truth in the rumours that an attack was being prepared.

Stalin's culpability for the defencelessness of the Soviet Union in the face of the Nazi attack and criticism of his conduct of the war were obviously not raised during his lifetime in the Soviet Union. It was the 20th Congress which first revealed such facts to the general public and gave the all clear for historians and publicists to investigate his role in the events leading to the war and in the war itself and to demolish the myth of the great war leader.

Medvedev brings together the case against Stalin and argues persuasively against those who, in the past few years, had begun to rehabilitate Stalin.

Medvedev turns a blind eye to the degeneration of the bureaucratic regime which enabled Stalin to wreak the havoc which nearly brought the Soviet Union to disaster and blames everything onto 'the system of one-man rule combined with one man's limitations'. However, given this limitation, he undoubtedly



Top: Stalin and Ribbentrop shake hands after the Nazi-Soviet pact. Above: General Zhukov (right) with Sokolovsky (left) and Bulganin in command headquarters near Moscow. In the early stages of the war, Stalin overrode the advice of his Generals with regard to the advancing German troops, which resulted in huge Russian losses and in October 1941 he panicked and left Moscow

makes clear Stalin's responsibilities. As he insists, against those who now try to resurrect Stalin the great war leader, the facts cited by Khrushchev in 1956 have been been disproved. His judgement in this respect is worth quoting:

'Stalin was in fact a mediocre commander. He did make correct decisions, gave his subordinates correct orders, and accepted from them—often after arguments and resistance—much good advice. But his personal qualities—his nastiness and narrow-mindedness, his contempt for

people and boundless love of power, his suspiciousness and his bureaucratic style of leadership—were bound to affect his behaviour as a commander. The result was something much worse than the mistakes that cannot be avoided in any war. Most of Stalin's wrong decisions were so extravagantly and senselessly costly that they cannot be condoned.'

When the German attack began, Stalin had difficulty in believing it. The first orders given to the Red Army left open the possibility that there

had been a mistake and Stalin ordered Molotov to see the German ambassador and get in touch with Berlin. Only when Molotov returned to confirm that Germany had declared war did Stalin believe it. For a period, from June 24 to July 2, 1941, Stalin withdrew from public life, apparently believing that all was lost.

What he was doing in those days no one knows for sure. In private Khrushchev once said that he was drinking. At any rate, as Medvedev points out, the system of command



Needless offensives exhausted the troops. Russian prisoners in late 1941 transported by the train load.

was so highly centralized that Stalin's temporary defection had a paralysing effect and helped to account for the rapid penetration of Soviet territory by the invaders in the early days of the war.

Once Stalin had come to his senses, he imposed his own views on strategy on the military command, namely to avoid retreat until the last moment. This made defence in depth impossible and on a number of occasions left large bodies of troops in exposed positions where they could be encircled. Huge losses resulted from fruitless offensives and troops were needlessly exhausted in premature attacks when a strategic withdrawal was called for.

An atmosphere was created which stifled initiative

In the early stages of the war Stalin overrode the advice of Generals Koniev and Zhukov and then on October 16, 1941, again he panicked and left Moscow.

Early in the winter of 1942, when the German troops had been brought to a halt by the resistance of the Red Army and were facing the rigours of a Russian winter—for which they were ill-prepared—Stalin again insisted on a large-scale offensive.

The offensive was, in any case, continued too long and during the spring and summer the Wehrmacht was again able to go over to the attack and score victories. Stalin had a good deal of responsibility for the heavy losses suffered during the offensive around Kharkov and in the Crimea.

During the war, of course, the Red Army suffered incalculably from the purge of 1937-1938. Not only had the most brilliant commanders been killed, but an atmosphere had been created which stifled initiative and, in particular, made it difficult for anyone to stand up to Stalin, however foolhardy or illiterate his proposals.

It was the heroism of the Red Army and the re-awakened power of the October Revolution which enabled the invaders to be defeated despite the costly mistakes of Stalin.

The evidence which Medvedev brings together about Stalin's record as a war leader is damning indeed. His conclusion is worth quoting at length:

'In short, Stalin was in several respects a poor commander, with a weakness for abstract schematizing, for underestimating the enemy and overestimating his own forces. He was shortsighted and cruel, careless of losses, unwilling or unable to fight with little loss of blood, little interested in the fate of soldiers or the common people. He had much more to do with the reverses at the beginning of the war than with the victories at the end. Those military historians are wrong who accept the simple syllogism: since the war ended in victory, and Stalin was the Supreme Commander in Chief, he was a very good commander. A careful examination of the record supports a very different view. With other leadership the army could have defeated the Nazi aggressor not at Stalingrad and Kursk, but much further

west and much sooner. Hundreds of towns and tens of thousands of villages would not have been destroyed. Victory would not have cost 20 million lives.'

Moreover, during the war Stalin continued to carry out arbitrary arrests and ordered the execution of many military commanders and reprisals against their families. In most cases they were made scapegoats for his own blunders.

Medvedev claims that by refusing to sign the Hague convention on war prisoners, which deprived Soviet prisoners in German hands of help from the International Red Cross, he opened the way for many to join Vlassov's army which fought on the German side. They did so, he says, 'to save themselves from starvation, hoping at a suitable moment to cross over to the Soviet army or the partisans'.

After the war the promise that returned Soviet prisoners would not be prosecuted was not kept. Returned prisoners were treated like traitors even when they were war heroes. Most of them were sent to remote labour camps, there to die or to languish for years.

The conditions under which they lived have been described many times, most vividly, perhaps, in the works of Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

¹ In France many deputies, senators and other elected representatives left the Communist Party, which was made illegal in September, 1939. The effect in Britain was hardly less devastating 'Stalinism in Britain'. R. Black. New Park Publications.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

PAYING TO STAND UP

One of the joys of working at the National Theatre consists of the understudies having to pay to stand to watch the show they are meant to be understudying.

Due to administration 'difficulties' it can take up to two days to get a free pass for one of the company to watch the show he or she is understudying.

Rather than go through the hassle of telephoning about ten secretaries to explain who he is and why he wants to see the show, the actor in desperation and frustration ends up by buying a standing place.

This can cost anything up to £2. And again, because of the heavy administrative machinery at the National, most understudies don't bother to try and claim the money back.

No wonder some of the actors are listening a little cynically to the claims of internal democracy heard at the theatre.

CHEERS

Listen to this correspondent in the Tory-controlled 'Yorkshire Post'.

'Sir,—As one of the silent majority, who are weary of the constant industrial strife initiated by the tiny militant minority, I would like to ask, through your columns, if there are any influential and capable leaders who could form an organization to call upon voluntary labour from the ranks of this silent majority—such labour to be used to take the place of strikers wherever such a step is possible.

'I, for one, would willingly give up my evenings to work, for example on the docks.'

The authority of this amazing burst is none other than well known supporter of the working class Frank Ogden Waddington, Cheers, Wodders, old man! Why not put up your suggestion at the next meeting down at the Royal Group of docks.

HOUSE TRAINED SHEEP

Further notes of Lord Aldington. He was a junior minister at the Board of Trade with Edward Heath during the late 1950s. He resigned and left politics because he said he could no longer afford to live on a junior minister's salary. He and Lady Aldington share an eccentric hobby. They keep house-trained sheep whose wool is used by Lady Aldington to knit mittens and pull-overs for the family.

Below: Heath and Aldington



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Rebel unions allowed to attend TUC

A TOTAL of 34 unions have now been suspended from the TUC for remaining on the Tory register established by the Industrial Relations Act.

But they may be allowed to send delegates to and speak at the Brighton Congress early next month.

And it may not be until the

1973 Congress that any of them will face expulsion for continued defiance of official policy.

Victor Feather, TUC general secretary, says that 102 unions with 9 million members are already following policy and that he expects representatives of another 500,000 will be doing so by this year's Congress next month.

In letters sent out yesterday to all affiliated organizations he says that several unions are taking steps through their internal procedures to come into line.

The letter continues: 'The General Council will be giving further consideration to the precise nature of suspension under Rule 13 and of the procedure to be adopted at Congress.'

'In the meantime all affiliated unions are expected to observe strictly the requirements of the Bridlington and Croydon principles and procedures.'

In fact Feather expects that the General Council's recommendation in September will be that unions are given a final deadline for coming into line of December 31.

They would not then be automatically expelled, but their suspension continued until the September 1973 Congress. This, Feather explained to reporters, was because only a full Congress could take a decision to expel a union.

The General Council will be deciding its recommendation at its pre-Congress meeting on August 23.

Until then, it will not be decided whether suspended unions can attend the Congress, move motions or submit nominations for the General Council.

It would be unprecedented if they were allowed to do so. But Feather's argument is that there is 'no other case where a suspended union was in company with 33 others'. The General Council is not afraid of creating precedents, he says.

Three of the suspended unions are having special conferences in an attempt to deregister.

They are the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and the Civil Service Union.

The National Graphical Association is holding a ballot.

Post Office doubles its profits

THE POST Office made a £36m profit last year—nearly double the trading surplus of the previous 12 months.

On the telecommunications side—which includes telephones and telex—the corporation made a £58m surplus. But the postal, giro, remittance and data-processing services lost nearly £22m.

The government had set a £100m plus profit target for the Post Office in the period 1971-1972.

In the annual report out yesterday, chairman Bill Ryland warns Post Office workers about excessive wage claims.

'The Post Office is very vulnerable to inflation. On present trends this will make the financial results for 1972-1973 much worse than those for 1971-1972,' he says.

If increases in wages and in the prices paid for goods destroyed the 'benefits of growth', and improved productivity, he added, there would be a financial gap to be filled, especially on the postal side.

The postal service itself lost £12.6m, a much smaller loss than in the previous year, but fell £23.2m short of the set target.

Ryland said an important contribution towards price restraint in the Post Office would be the writing-off of past losses in the postal service. By the end of 1972-1973, the losses are expected to have mounted to £180m.

Camden won't implement Rent Act

Let Tories do own dirty work

THE DECISION by Labour-controlled Camden, London, council not to implement the Housing Finance 'fair rents' Act leaves them open to surcharges and disqualification. A £1 rent increase for the council's tenants due this October will not be passed on. Instead, the government's Housing Commissioner will be invited to come in and try and do the job.

Camden's decision was made in the face of a split in the Labour group. At least 15 Labour councillors voted with the Tory opposition and the final vote against implementation was 30 to 20.

After the meeting on Wednesday night, Mrs Millie Miller, leader of the council, said:

'We have asked that the Housing Commissioner be appointed to take over the affairs of the borough as soon as possible. This is inevitable now and we feel it may minimize the seriousness of the surcharge.'

'We cannot stop the government on this, but we are not bringing in extra rents. They will have to bring in a Commissioner to do their own dirty work,' she added.

The Tory government's attack on housing and the social services has meant that Labour

The Housing Finance Act and its equivalent the Housing (Financial Provisions) Scotland Act both received the Royal Assent on July 27.

councils have had to make up their minds. Were they to be the instruments of Tory policies?

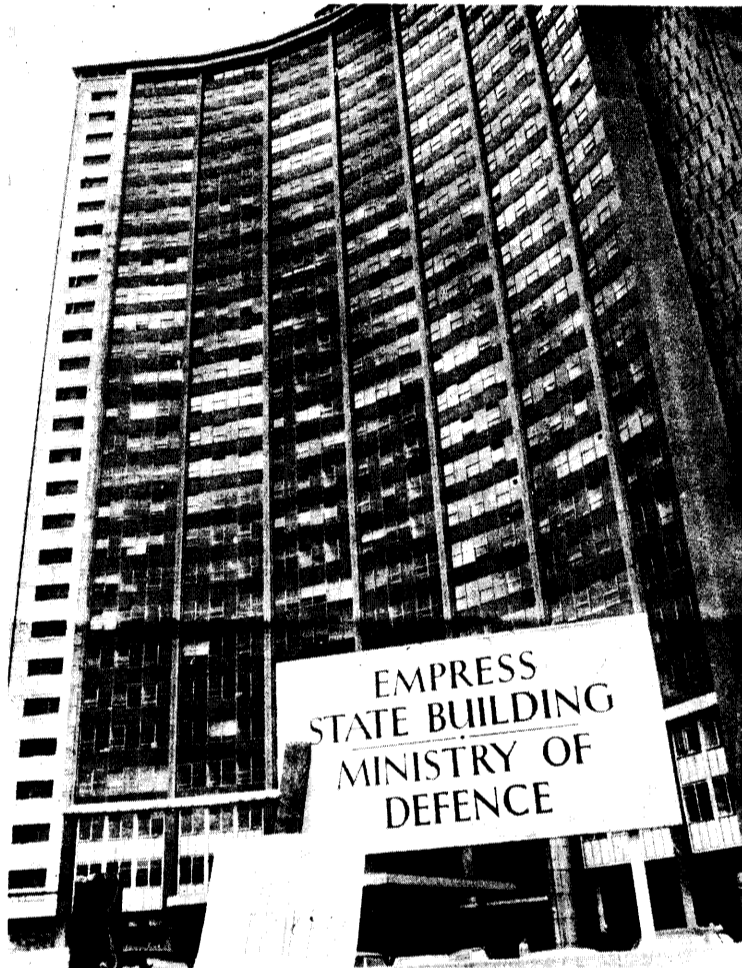
Mrs Miller and the Labour majority on Camden find their predecessors on Poplar council in East London. In 1921 the council, led by George Lansbury, refused to hand over local rates to the London County Council.

To hand the money over would have meant cutting the relief given to the unemployed through the Board of Guardians.

By September 1921, 30 members of the council had been sent to prison for contempt of the High Court. Demonstrations took place outside the prisons and the dockers threatened a strike.

The government rushed a Bill through parliament easing the rates burden and the councillors were released. And they never purged their contempt.

Chars' 24-hr picket



A 24-HOUR picket is being maintained by women cleaners outside Cleanagents Limited in Fulham over a recognition dispute.

The Civil Service Union has just given official backing to the women's struggle.

The picket line will be strengthened in the next few days by other trade unionists, including building workers.

The firm employs 300 women in London who work at four government ministries and private buildings.

A mass meeting at Earls Court is planned for Monday. The Department of Employment fears that the strike will now spread to other buildings, many of them where highly-secret government work is carried out.

Airport builders stop work on extension

WORK on Manchester Airport's £8m redevelopment plan has been stopped by more than 100 building and construction men who downed tools in support of a claim for a guaranteed £30 for a 35-hour week.

They are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Union of Construction and Allied Trades Technicians. UCATT regional organizer John Brooms, said:

'Until the men get a satisfactory wage agreement negotiated or an order from national level to go back to work, they are staying out.'

Work on a new Jumbo Jet pier, multi-story car park complex and the airport south front is halted, and pickets say they will stop any lorries carrying material entering the site.

Magazines may stop over pay dispute

THE NATIONAL Union of Journalists has served notice of strike action on the magazine and book companies of the International Publishing Corporation.

The move followed the rejection by a vote of 631 to 224 at a mass meeting of members of a pay offer of £300 to last 18 months against a claim for £495 for 12 months as part of a new house agreement (pay and conditions agreement for a particular group or office).

Said a spokesman: 'The companies have also refused to concede an additional week's holiday, to agree higher minimum rates for long-service employees, to introduce paid maternity leave or to provide creche facilities for working mothers.'

'Our members are particularly angered that the money offer

represents less than half of what the newspaper division of the corporation agreed last week to concede to NUJ chapels in London, Manchester and Glasgow.

'If the companies make no better offer and the strike takes effect, most of this country's leading women's journals, comics, general and specialized magazines, and trade and technical journals will disappear from the bookstalls.'

The spokesman added that strike notice was due to expire in about a month's time and that 1,800 employees were affected.

If the management wanted to meet the union 'they can make a new proposal'.

OFFICE STAFF at Crescent Shipping, Rochester, Kent, are staging a 'go slow' in dealing with pay and tax refunds for 100 striking dockers.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

PUBLIC MEETING

**CONWAY HALL, RED LION SQUARE
LONDON, WC1.**

Thursday August 10, 7.30 p.m.

END THE TUC TALKS WITH HEATH

VICTORY TO THE DOCKERS

NATIONALIZE DOCKS AND TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES

MAKE THE TORIES RESIGN

Speakers:

**Larry Cavanagh, dock worker
G. Healy, SLL national secretary**

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

Name

Address

TV

BBC 1

9.45 Camberwick Green. 10.00 Casey Jones. 10.25 Attenborough and Animals. 10.50 Tin Tin. 10.55 Magic Roundabout. 12.55 Eu Tyb A'u Tebyg. 1.30 Fingerbobs. 1.45 News, weather. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Monkees. 5.20 Ask Aspel. 5.44 Sir Prancelot. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 LONDON THIS WEEK.
6.20 TOM AND JERRY.
6.30 THE VIRGINIAN.
7.45 IT'S A KNOCK-OUT Second international heat.
9.00 NEWS, weather.
9.25 THE MAN OUTSIDE. Mandala.
10.15 DAVE ALLEN AT LARGE.
11.00 NEWS.
11.05 SUMMER TALK.
11.50 Weather.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 6.05 Open University.
7.30 NEWSROOM, weather.
8.00 THE ENTERTAINERS. Two Players in the Music Market.
8.50 THE BEETHOVEN SYMPHONIES. New Philharmonia Orchestra conducted by Otto Klemperer.
10.15 SPORT TWO. Dennis Lillie—Fast Bowler.
10.45 GARDENERS' WORLD. With Percy Thrower.
11.05 NEWS, Weather.
11.10 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

11.20 The Lords. 12.25 Women today. 12.50 Freud on food. 1.15 Bellbird. 1.30 Dan. 1.40 Bush boy. 2.05 Castle haven. 2.30 Racing from Redcar. 3.45 Delta. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 News.

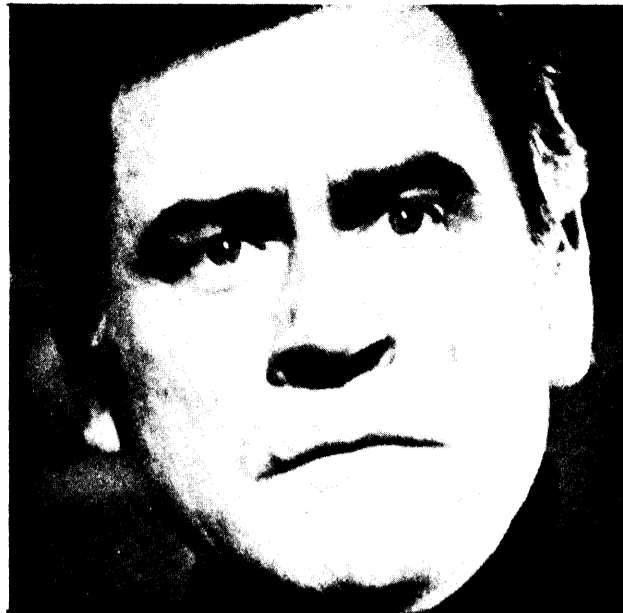
6.00 MIDSUMMER MONTY. Monty Modlyn.
6.30 THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW. The Telethon.
7.00 THE BEST OF PLEASE SIR.
7.30 THE FBI. The Quarry.
8.30 THE COMEDIANS.
9.00 MAN FROM HAVEN. Episode 3.
10.00 NEWS.
10.30 THE FRIGHTENERS. The Disappearing Man.
11.00 WICKED WOMEN. Christina Edmunds. First in series of plays based on true crime.
12.00 SCALES OF JUSTICE.
12.30 THE BISHOPS.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 1.45 Racing. 4.05 Happy house. 4.20 Puffin. 4.22 Jimmy Stewart. 4.50 Pebbles and Bamm Bamm. 5.20 Primus. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 Cartoons. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30 FBI. 8.30 In for a penny. 9.00 London. 10.35 Film: 'The Tangler'. 12.00 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 10.32 News. 12.00 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 12.55 News. 1.00 Beloved enemy. 1.25 Hillbillies. 1.50 Cook book. 2.15 Racing. 3.45 Cartoon. 3.55 Weekend. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Paulus. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Voyage. 5.50 News. 6.00 Day by day. Scene south east. 6.30 Who do you do? 7.00 In for a penny. 7.30 Weekend. 7.35 Sale. 8.05 FBI. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Look Back In Anger'. 12.20 News. 12.30



George Baker (left) believes he's committed a crime in BBC 1's 'The Man Outside' at 9.25, while on ITV London, Victor Maddern (right) believes he's 'The Disappearing Man' at 10.30.



Weather. Guideline.

HTV: 2.15 Racing. 3.45 Women. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Woobinda. 5.20 Flaxton boys. 5.50 News. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Jimmy Stewart. 7.00 In for a penny. 7.30 Comedians. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 11.00 Film: 'Account Rendered'. 12.10 Scales of justice. 12.40 Weather. HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.15 Cantamil. 6.01 Y Dydd. HTV West as above except: 6.15 Report West.

ANGLIA: 1.35 World War I. 2.00 Mad movies. 2.25 Racing. 3.45 Yoga. 4.10 News. 4.15 Cartoons. 4.25 Romper room. 4.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Glamour 72. 7.35 Comedians. 8.00 Combat. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Victim'.

ATV MIDLANDS: 1.45 Racing. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women.

4.10 Julia. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 In for a penny. 7.30 Persuaders. 8.25 London. 10.30 Film: 'Black Bart'.

ULSTER: 1.45 Racing. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Cowboy in Africa. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 Viewfinder. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sale. 7.30 In for a penny. 8.00 Jason King. 9.00 London. 10.30 Comedians. 11.00 Film: 'Night Slaves'.

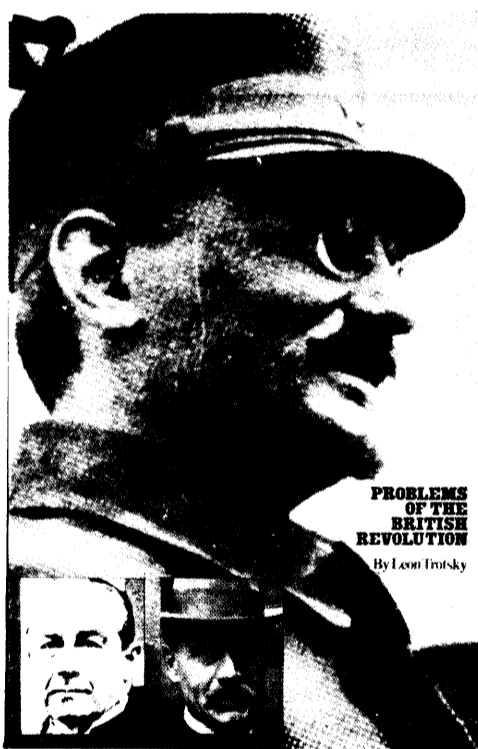
YORKSHIRE: 1.45 Racing. 3.40 Eisteddfod. 4.10 Calendar. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 Flintstones. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.05 Randall and Hopkirk. 7.00 Film: 'Seven in Darkness'. 8.30 In for a penny. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Peeping Tom'. 12.30 Weather.

GRANADA: 1.45 Racing. 3.40 University challenge. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Happy house.

4.50 Skippy. 5.15 Funky phantom. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 OK. 6.30 Riptide. 7.30 In for a penny. 8.00 Protectors. 8.25 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Snorkel'.

SCOTTISH: 1.45 Racing. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Animaland. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.50 Happy house. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 Cartoons. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Love, American style. 6.30 Helen McArthur. 7.00 Please sir. 7.30 Saint. 8.30 London. 10.30 In camera. 11.00 At odds. 11.45 Late call. 11.50 Theatre of stars.

GRAMPIAN: 1.45 Racing. 3.37 News. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Rumble Jumble. 5.20 Bush boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Mr and Mrs. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30 Cartoon. 7.35 Jesse James. 8.05 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 10.30 Hogan's heroes. 11.00 Job look. 11.05 Film: 'Paranoia'. Road report.



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