

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER • SATURDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1972 • No. 918 • 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE



Top: Henry Goad, the man who took the AUEW to court. Above: Union president, Hugh Scanlon.

WE WON'T PAY £5,000

ENGINEERS' LEADERS DEFY THE COURT FINE

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

BRITAIN'S largest engineering union has decided to defy the Industrial Relations Court over a £5,000 fine for contempt.

This decision, which could lay the basis for future clashes with the anti-union laws, was taken yesterday by the leaders of the 1.5 million strong Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The combined executive of the union's four sections was unanimous in upholding existing policy, which is not to co-operate with the Industrial Relations Act or any institutions set up under it.

President of the engineers, Hugh Scanlon, commented after the decision: 'Our interpretation of our national conference policy is that it prevents our paying the fine voluntarily.'

The next move is up to the Industrial Relations Court.

Commissioners could be appointed to collect the fine. These will have absolute powers to carry out a partial sequestration of the union's property to realize the £5,000.

Whatever course is adopted it will cause great anger among the union's rank and file—among the most militant workers in the country.

Scanlon said yesterday that the possibilities of complete sequestration had been discussed, but there was little information on this question.

But the union's troubles do not end here.

The original fine was imposed for the union's contempt arising out of the case of James Goad, a Sudbury, Suffolk, engineering worker.

Goad got an order from the court instructing the union to allow him to attend branch meetings—his local branch had banned him after he worked during a strike.

Yesterday Scanlon said that no instruction or contact had been made with the branch and presumably the policy with regard to Goad—an evangelist and keen supporter of the anti-union laws—still stands.

If Goad took another action in the court the union could suffer even more severe penalties.

The AUEW's attitude is in contrast to the Transport and

General Workers' Union executive, led by Jack Jones. After fines totalling £55,000, they bowed down to the court and began instructing their dock shop stewards to lift blacking action which the court had ruled illegal.

One of the last remaining cases came into the Industrial Relations Court yesterday when court president Sir John Donaldson paid tribute to the T&GWU leadership for co-operating.

The court did not levy any more fines on the union after an 11th-hour decision to lift the black by Liverpool docks shop stewards of Howitt's Transport lorries.

Sir John said that the union had made ever increasing efforts to get the blacking lifted and this had culminated in a personal intervention by Jack Jones.

'This case illustrates that it is in the interests of all parties, and, indeed, of justice generally, that in cases of this kind all parties should attend and put all the facts before the court.'

'The T&GWU has at all stages kept us fully informed of what has been going on, and we are very much obliged to them for having done so.'

The engineers have so far held to the original TUC policy—reversed at Brighton this year—of non-co-operation with the court.

There was no indication that the AUEW would take further action. Scanlon said the TUC had not been involved and they had not tried to involve the TUC.

MOSCOW AND THE SPANISH FASCISTS



FRANCO BREZHNEV

In January next year the Soviet Union and Franco's fascist state enter formal trade relations. The trade and cultural pact with Spain is signed and delivered in the blood of thousands of Spanish and international workers who fought against the fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War. Today on p.8 we continue our six articles which trace the growth of links between the Moscow Stalinists and the fascists. Our special writer on Spanish affairs, JUAN GARCIA, has translated key documents in this accord and combed libraries and the embassies to present this series of articles exposing Stalinism. Be sure of your Workers Press each day. Telephone Circulation 01-622 7029.

Chrysler steward still out

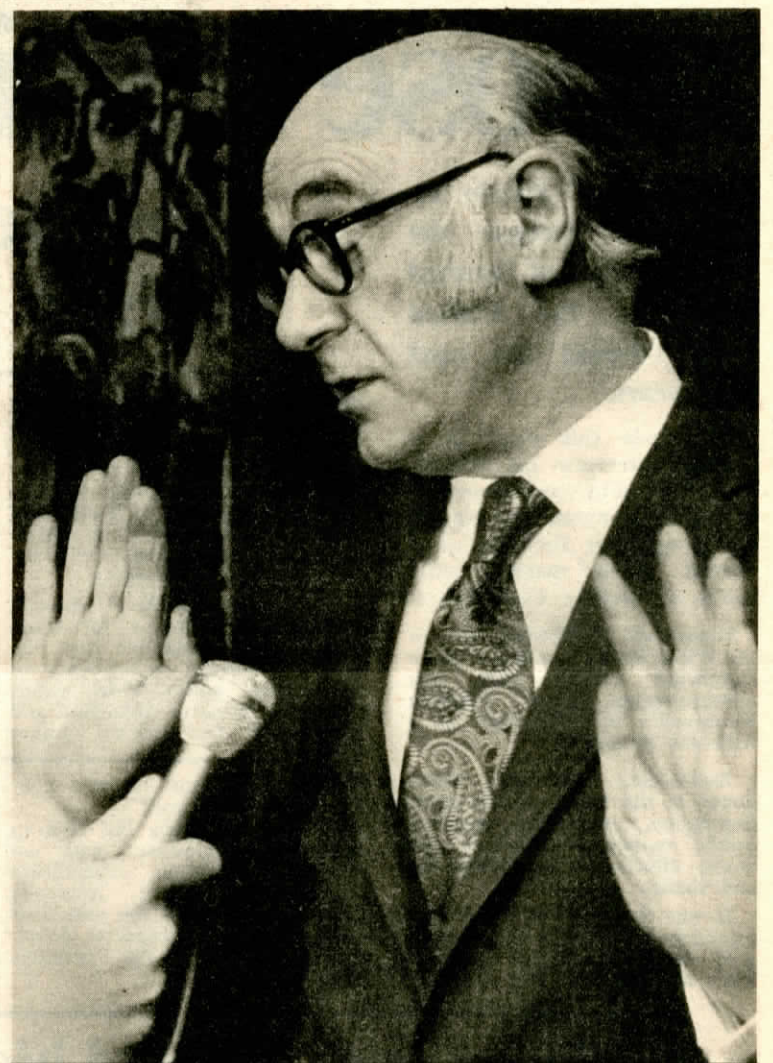
ONE THOUSAND Chrysler engine and transmission workers from the company's Stoke plant in Coventry agreed at a mass meeting yesterday by a large majority to end their week-old strike for the reinstatement of AUEW deputy-convenor Johnny Worth.

He was sacked last Monday because management said he continually refused to attend meetings between the company and the union.

Yesterday's mass meeting accepted a recommendation from the shop stewards' committee that they should return to work on Monday to allow negotiations to take place on Tuesday between management and union officials. Meanwhile, Mr Worth is suspended on full pay.

A number of workers who voted against the return expressed disappointment at the situation. An engine assembly worker told Workers Press: 'It's obvious they're trying to get his steward's card off him.'

A transport driver said: 'This decision leaves Worth in a precarious position. This is obviously an attack on a militant shop steward. We should not have gone back without him.'



Courtauld's chairman Lord Kearton (above) yesterday met union officials representing the 1,000 workers at the company's Skelmersdale, Lancashire, plant whose jobs are in danger. ● See story page 12.

Union-Courtauld plan to save Skelmersdale plant

workers press

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● SATURDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1972 ● No. 918 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE



Top: Henry Goad, the man who took the AUEW to court. Above: Union president, Hugh Scanlon.

WE WON'T PAY £5,000

ENGINEERS' LEADERS DEFY THE COURT FINE

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

BRITAIN'S largest engineering union has decided to defy the Industrial Relations Court over a £5,000 fine for contempt.

This decision, which could lay the basis for future clashes with the anti-union laws, was taken yesterday by the leaders of the 1.5 million strong Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The combined executive of the union's four sections was unanimous in upholding existing policy, which is not to co-operate with the Industrial Relations Act or any institutions set up under it.

President of the engineers, Hugh Scanlon, commented after the decision: 'Our interpretation of our national conference policy is that it prevents our paying the fine voluntarily.'

The next move is up to the Industrial Relations Court.

Commissioners could be appointed to collect the fine. These will have absolute powers to carry out a partial sequestration of the union's property to realize the £5,000.

Whatever course is adopted it will cause great anger among the union's rank and file—among the most militant workers in the country.

Scanlon said yesterday that the possibilities of complete sequestration had been discussed, but there was little information on this question.

But the union's troubles do not end here.

The original fine was imposed for the union's contempt arising out of the case of James Goad, a Sudbury, Suffolk, engineering worker.

Goad got an order from the court instructing the union to allow him to attend branch meetings—his local branch had banned him after he worked during a strike.

Yesterday Scanlon said that no instruction or contact had been made with the branch and presumably the policy with regard to Goad—an evangelist and keen supporter of the anti-union laws—still stands.

If Goad took another action in the court the union could suffer even more severe penalties.

The AUEW's attitude is in contrast to the Transport and

General Workers' Union executive, led by Jack Jones. After fines totalling £55,000, they bowed down to the court and began instructing their dock shop stewards to lift blacking action which the court had ruled illegal.

One of the last remaining cases came into the Industrial Relations Court yesterday when court president Sir John Donaldson paid tribute to the T&GWU leadership for co-operating.

The court did not levy any more fines on the union after an 11th-hour decision to lift the black by Liverpool docks shop stewards of Howitt's Transport lorries.

Sir John said that the union had made ever increasing efforts to get the blacking lifted and this had culminated in a personal intervention by Jack Jones.

'This case illustrates that it is in the interests of all parties, and, indeed, of justice generally, that in cases of this kind all parties should attend and put all the facts before the court.'

'The T&GWU has at all stages kept us fully informed of what has been going on, and we are very much obliged to them for having done so.'

The engineers have so far held to the original TUC policy—reversed at Brighton this year—of non-co-operation with the court.

There was no indication that the AUEW would take further action. Scanlon said the TUC had not been involved and they had not tried to involve the TUC.

MOSCOW AND THE SPANISH FASCISTS



FRANCO BREZHNEV

In January next year the Soviet Union and Franco's fascist state enter formal trade relations. The trade and cultural pact with Spain is signed and delivered in the blood of thousands of Spanish and international workers who fought against the fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War. Today on p.8 we continue our six articles which trace the growth of links between the Moscow Stalinists and the fascists. Our special writer on Spanish affairs, JUAN GARCIA, has translated key documents in this accord and combed libraries and the embassies to present this series of articles exposing Stalinism. Be sure of your Workers Press each day. Telephone Circulation 01-622 7029.

Chrysler steward still out

ONE THOUSAND Chrysler engine and transmission workers from the company's Stoke plant in Coventry agreed at a mass meeting yesterday by a large majority to end their week-old strike for the reinstatement of AUEW deputy-convenor Johnny Worth.

He was sacked last Monday because management said he continually refused to attend meetings between the company and the union.

Yesterday's mass meeting accepted a recommendation from the shop stewards' committee that they should return to work on Monday to allow negotiations to take place on Tuesday between management and union officials. Meanwhile, Mr Worth is suspended on full pay.

A number of workers who voted against the return expressed disappointment at the situation. An engine assembly worker told Workers Press: 'It's obvious they're trying to get his steward's card off him.'

A transport driver said: 'This decision leaves Worth in a precarious position. This is obviously an attack on a militant shop steward. We should not have gone back without him.'



Courtauld's chairman Lord Kearton (above) yesterday met union officials representing the 1,000 workers at the company's Skelmersdale, Lancashire, plant whose jobs are in danger. ● See story page 12.

Union-Courtauld plan to save Skelmersdale plant

Alex Mitchell looks at ...

THE TORIES' Bill to legislate a state pay plan provides for criminal action in the courts against unions or sections of workers who press their wage claims.

The introduction of criminal law into the arena of wage-bargaining is an unprecedented step. Along with the introduction of the Industrial Relations Act and the National Industrial Relations Court it must be seen as a further stage in Heath's corporatist-style of government.

The Tory Press has deliberately obscured the cutting edge of the new legislation—the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Bill—which is to be railroaded through parliament. Have trade unionists been told, for example, that if they fight for wage increases during the 90-day 'freeze', they could face unlimited fines in the criminal courts?

The deception is not confined to the capitalist Press. The big trade unions have asked their legal advisers to scrutinize the Bill and make recommendations. Without exception the lawyers have concluded that the Bill gives the state sweeping powers to smash wages struggles.

The Parliamentary Labour Party, led by Harold Wilson, is also very conscious of the savage legal teeth in the Bill. But the Labour MPs remain silent too.

Instead, there has been a Tory-fostered diversion—prices. The Department of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture have concocted 'prices units' to receive complaints about prices. The Press is filled with angry complaints from shoppers about prices and whenever the Tory Cabinet mentions the legislation it is the sections on prices and dividends which are accentuated.

The phone-in service is a complete fraud; in a capitalist economy it is impossible to regulate prices. The big food wholesalers and retailers are putting up prices while Common Market entry in seven weeks' time will mean a further round of increases, particularly meat and all imported food. This will be followed on April 1 by the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT), causing another 10 per cent increase in the price of consumer goods.

The Bill creates a smokescreen of 'concern' about holding down prices and dividends, while its main intention is, of course, cutting wages. Section 5 dealing with offences makes the position abso-

The Tories

Wages Bill

lutely clear. It states:

'If an organization of workers or organization of employers, or any other organization or person takes, or threatens to take, any action with a view to compel, induce or influence a person to contravene any of the provisions of section 2 of this Act (which deals with holding down wages), he shall be liable:

(a) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400, and
(b) on conviction on indictment to a fine.'

The penalty described as (b) must be noted. It means the prospect of unlimited fines in a criminal court.

This is not our opinion only. It is the view expressed by Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan when he talked over the terms of the Bill with his departmental advisers earlier this week.

To explain how a trade union or a newspaper or a rank-and-file organization of workers could be brought before a judge, it is best to take a hypothetical example.

If the Ford workers press ahead with their pay claim early in the New Year, the company's management could apply to the Tory Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, stating that they were under pressure to give into the workers' demands.



Unlimited fines: Macmillan's view too

Having considered the company's evidence (privately), the Attorney-General is then empowered to take prosecutions against those parties which he considered to be responsible for breaking the terms of the Act.

This could be either of the main unions involved in the claim, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers,

or a rank-and-file committee organizing the wages fight, or any organization advocating an all-out fight for the claim.

Another section in the Bill specifically shows how such a prosecution would be launched. 'Where an offence is alleged to have been committed under this Act by an organization of workers or an organization of employers, or by any other organization, being an unincorporated body—

(a) proceedings for the offence shall be brought in the name of that body (and not in that of any of its members).

(b) for the purpose of such proceedings any rules of court relating to the service of documents shall have effect as if that body were a corporation, and,

(c) any fine imposed on conviction shall be payable out of the funds of that body.'

The meaning of this section is clear. When the Tories talk about 'an organization of workers' they mean trade unions. And when they refer to 'any other organization', they mean rank-and-file groups of militants' organizations. Under the Bill, therefore, prosecutions can be taken against any of the organizations of the working class.

Workers Press has contacted the headquarters of various unions to seek comments on this unprecedented legal onslaught on the independent and free bargaining structure. No one wanted to be quoted. The legal eagles are keeping quiet about the real implications of the legislation.

They believe, however, that the Bill is too loosely worded to be workable. They say that it can be made 'inoperable'. This is the same wretched reasoning which

preceded the introduction of the Industrial Relations Act and the Housing Finance Act. The trade unions and the Labourites all said that these Acts could be 'obstructed' and made 'unworkable'.

In both cases, the working class has had to pay for this treachery. Dockers were carted off to jail by the NIRC, railwaymen were forced to 'cool-off' their wages struggle, the T&GWU was fined £55,000 and now the AUEW faces a £5,000 penalty. At the same time the 'fair rents' Act has been implemented all over the country and the initial £1 increase in council rents was levied.

The draft Bill which the Tories intend to legislate by the end of this month has introduced criminal law into wages struggles.

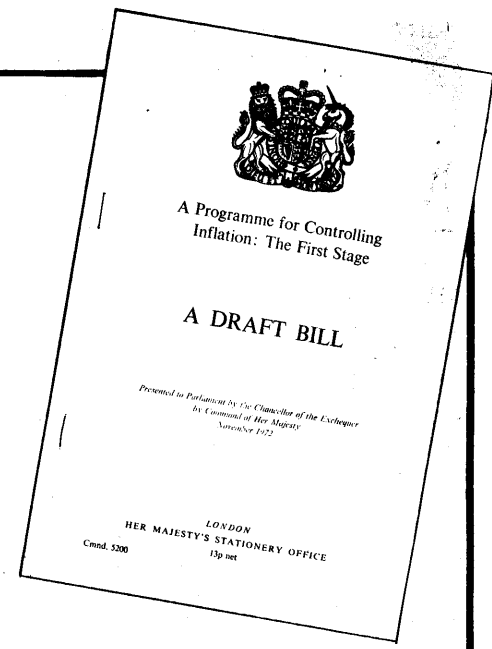
It must also be remembered that this is only 'Phase One' of Heath's state pay plan. When the 90 days run out, he has further plans for legislating against wages and thus the standard of living of millions of working-class families.

There is only one way to stop Heath's attacks on the working class and its organizations. His government must be removed from office. This can only be achieved by the united action of the working class against the common enemy—the Tory government.

In the place of the Tories, the next Labour government must be pledged to implement socialist policies:

- Repeal of the Industrial Relations Act.
- Repeal of the Housing Finance Act.
- Repeal of the state pay plan.

The alternative to forcing the Tories out is Heath's road towards the corporate state.



Roosevelt in reverse

PRESIDENT Nixon intends to reverse the whole course of internal policy in the United States during the next four years.

He made this clear in a lengthy interview on Sunday with the lobby correspondent of the 'Washington Star-News'. His programme includes as a central plank massive cut-backs on welfare expenditure.

Nixon said his second term in the White House would see 'more significant reform than any administration since Franklin Roosevelt's in 1932—but in a different direction'.

Roosevelt's New Deal, introduced at the height of the great depression, involving spending public money to alleviate the worst effects of unemployment and slump.

It was Roosevelt in 1934 who established the dollar at par with gold—fixing the gold price at \$35 an ounce. Last August

Massive cuts in welfare spending

INTERNATIONALLY, Nixon's aides are buckling down to the next stage of trade war against their major capitalist rivals. At the Geneva meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade yesterday William Eberle made a sharp attack on Common Market farm policy.

Eberle, who is the President's special representative for trade negotiations, demanded that 'the various national instruments of agricultural policy which result in major forms of distortion and disruption' be brought under

Nixon ended the dollar's convertibility with gold.

Nixon now plans big cuts in welfare expenditure and an attack on public expenditure across the board. Ironically Nixon's budgets in the past four years have been deeper in deficit than those of any previous administration.

international discipline.

He accused the Common Market of negotiating special arrangements on a discriminatory basis with other countries, contrary to the spirit of GATT. Eberle is due to undertake a major series of trade talks with the EEC next year.

He will be demanding that the Market dismantle its barriers against farm imports to open the lucrative European market to US produce. This is now a priority demand of the US to undermine its rivals overseas.

He told the 'Star-News' interviewer that he intends to 'shuck off' and 'trim down' social programmes set up in the 1960s. He considers these programmes major failures because they just 'throw money at the problems'.

These cuts will particularly affect the 20 million Americans living below the poverty line and

especially the 5½ million unemployed. If Nixon has his way, many will be unable to rely on welfare benefits.

Nixon claimed that too much welfare had made the nation 'pampered and indulged, leaving its character weakened'. This is the signal for an all-round attack on workers' living standards.

Wages are currently under tight state control through the Wages Board established last August. Opposition within the unions to the Nixon controls is building up rapidly and his administration could face a confrontation with large sections of workers when contracts come up for renewal in auto, engineering and other industries.

Since 1968, Nixon has made no secret of his hostility to the trade unions and he has plans for even more stringent anti-strike laws in key sectors of the economy. He told the interviewer that he also planned to appoint more conservative judges to the courts.

This means that the whittling away of constitutional rights already carried out over the past four years will continue at an even more rapid pace under Nixon's second term.

Thieu puts forward his own 'peace' conditions

PRESIDENT Nguyen Van Thieu has put forward a series of demands to Nixon's envoy General Alexander Haig as a condition for peace in Vietnam.

The Saigon daily 'Tin Song' states them as follows:

- Total withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops.
 - Bilateral talks with the NLF on the political future of South Vietnam.
 - The re-establishment of the demilitarized zone at the 17th parallel.
- The last condition means that

North Vietnam would have to pull back its troops from northern Quang Tri province where heavy fighting has been going on in recent months.

While Thieu remains firm on these items, the Americans are sending unprecedented quantities of war material to shore

up his tottering regime. Supplies and equipment are pouring into South Vietnam by sea and air.

US bombers carried out their heaviest raids for some time over North Vietnam. Big B52s were used against North Vietnamese troop concentrations.

No reprisals against lorry owners-Chile General

CHILE'S new Interior Minister, General Prats, has rejected Socialist Party demands that there should be reprisals against the recent lorry-owner strikers.

Prats made a very firm radio pledge on Thursday that he would not break his promises made to the right-wing strikers.

It is difficult to see why he should, since their strike put him in control.

As army commander-in-chief and Interior Minister, he is now recognized by most political observers as the real head of state.

The left-wing centrist group, Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), has protested against the presence of military chiefs in the new cabinet. They say that they still support 'Marxist' President Salvador Allende, but feel he is not going fast enough in his transformation of Chile into a 'socialist state'.

URUGUAYAN Confederation of Trade Unions (CNT) brought industry to a halt on Thursday in a General Strike backing a nine-day old strike by teachers and university lecturers against a bill placing education under government control. But this series of one-day protest strikes can only strengthen President Bordaberry's dictatorial measures.

Fighting the Tories' rent Act

Merthyr stands out against rent act

MERTHYR TYDFIL Borough Council in South Wales is to stand by its decision not to implement the Tory Housing Finance Act. A special meeting of the housing committee decided this week by 20 votes to three to defy the Act.

But the neighbouring council of Vaynor and Penderyn has backed down and will introduce the increases. Two of the three councillors who voted against this move—Gwilym Bevan and Morgan Chambers—walked out of the meeting and said they would resign.

Bedwas and Machen Urban Council and

BY OUR REPORTERS

Merthyr are now the only authorities in Wales holding out against the Act.

The month deadline imposed by the Welsh Office has now expired. This means the government could appoint a rent commissioner to enforce the legislation. Council members could also face a surcharge when the council's accounts are audited in March.

In Scotland, Glasgow Corporation's auditor is to examine the spending of £8,500 on a corporation leaflet on the rent Act.

The Labour-controlled council has also authorized the expenditure of a further £10,000 on a second leaflet explaining the

effect of the Act on council and private tenants.

Glasgow Tories have accused the Labour group of distributing their own leaflets instead of those sent to them by the Scottish Development Department.

Labour leader Richard Dymes said: 'We are not government agencies for their legislation. Still less am I an agent for a publicity campaign by the Tory government.'

● In Lambeth, south London, 23 of the council's social workers have urged it to join those authorities which have refused to implement the Act, which puts up Lambeth rents by 55p a week. They have also declared their support for tenants who refuse to pay the increase.

Plenty of solidarity for CAV sit-in

ALL 350 workers at the Lucas combine's Rotax aerospace factory on Merseyside struck yesterday in support of the five-week-old occupation of CAV, Fazakerley.

Shop stewards at the occupied plant yesterday addressed a meeting of Lucas workers from most of the combine's factories in the area on the next steps in their campaign to stop the factory closing. They attacked the refusal of union leaders to back the call for a one-day strike throughout the multi-million pound combine on Merseyside.

The stewards insisted that this would not affect their determination to defend the jobs of the 1,000 CAV workers.

Next week the Fazakerley stewards will make a fresh approach to the Lucas headquarters factories in Birmingham in a bid to tighten the blacking campaign which they have called for on a nationwide basis.

The Liverpool Trades Council is to be asked by its executive next week to organize a demonstration in support of the CAV workers later this month.

Plans for a stoppage of workers throughout industry in the area may also be discussed.

The mood of the workers at the occupied plant has been strengthened by news of the shock closure at the Courtauld's weaving mill at Skelmersdale, a few miles to the north.

Said one occupation leader: 'When we started this action there were 60,900 out of work on Merseyside. Some people accused us of moving too fast. Now there's another 1,000 threatened. How slowly can we afford to move in this sort of situation?'

STUDENT pickets were out at Stirling university yesterday as part of a protest over disciplinary action taken against 24 students after incidents during the Queen's visit last month. About 100 students formed picket lines at entrances to all buildings on the campus and prevented lectures from being fully attended.

Reinstate stewards says trades council

TRADES COUNCIL officials in Liverpool have agreed to press union leaders to fight for the reinstatement of two sacked shop stewards at the Robinsons and Willey gas-fire factory.

On Monday 120 workers at the factory will begin their fourth week of strike.

Leaders of the action said yesterday that they are standing firm for their two demands—reinstatement of the stewards and recognition of the Transport and General Workers' Union by management.

The company has offered to recognize the union, but insists on its decision to sack the two men who organized the factory.

Pickets yesterday were bitterly critical of the role played by their union officials.

On Tuesday, the strike leaders have a meeting with T&GWU regional officer, Doug Farrar, who is expected to argue the case for arbitration in the dispute.

Local official Glyn Llewellyn has already been rebuffed by the strikers for putting this line.

Transport drivers began crossing the picket line after the company handed them letters signed by Llewellyn making clear that the dispute is unofficial.

A MAN was badly injured yesterday when a letter bomb exploded in a City of London diamond firm above Hambros Bank. A second unexploded bomb was later found in the same building in Charterhouse Street. The blast occurred in the offices of Hennig and Company. A man described as 'a director' was taken to St Bartholomew's hospital for treatment.

Stalinist teachers avoid fight with govt



COMMUNIST PARTY teachers' leaders avoided a fight on the London allowance claim by rail-roading a futile protest gesture through Thursday's meeting of 1,300 teachers.

The meeting decided to hold a half-day strike on Thursday, November 23 in support of their claim for an increase of £182 per year in the London weighting allowance. Education Minister Margaret Thatcher has authorized an offer of £15.

Stalinist chairman Joe Finch refused to accept any amendments to the half-day strike call and allowed only four speakers in discussion.

The main platform speaker, Max Morris—also a leading Communist Party member—sought to avoid a clash with the government by pleading that London teachers were 'a special case'.

A speaker from the floor said teachers were faced with state

control over wages and that united trade union action was needed to force the Tory government to resign.

Chairman Finch replied that the purpose of the meeting was not to discuss bringing down the government.

Swindon: Vickers' jobs in jeopardy

ALMOST 400 workers are threatened with the sack at Vickers' South Marston works, Swindon, and the remaining 1,200 jobs are in danger.

A management statement says that since aircraft production began to run down, new products have been tried but have not resulted in profitable business.

The only 'significant' products now are hydraulics, nuclear engineering and the activities of the design and procurement divisions. But even these have been hit by the recession.

The management says that following the closure of the Robert Boby manufacturing facilities at Bury St Edmunds, they avoided closing their 'Number 5' shop by arranging for matting facilities (brewing kilns, etc.) to be made in that area.

But now a major customer's expansion plans have been postponed and further orders curtailed.

Under immediate redundancies and a major reorganization plan

1,200 workers will be needed instead of the present 1,580. This follows redundancies of 300 to 400 over the previous two years.

Vickers' plan to vacate some buildings on the site and seek tenants to turn the area into a trading estate.

But the recession will also affect would-be investors.

Since the remaining 1,200 jobs depend largely on the success of the trading estate venture, they can hardly be regarded as secure.

Management admits: 'We are facing a critical period for the future of Marston and all its employees.'

Shop stewards claim that the management has threatened to close the entire plant immediately if there is any resistance to the first wave of sackings. They say that talk of keeping something going on the basis of a possible trading site is simply to weaken resistance to this first stage.

A factory meeting has passed a resolution to resist all redundancies at the plant.

Writings of Leon Trotsky

- 1933-1934 £1.43
- 1934-1935 £1.43
- 1935-1936 £1.25
- 1937-1938 £1.25
- 1938-1939 £1.25
- 1939-1940 £1.05



These extremely vital writings by Leon Trotsky between the years 1929 and 1940—his third and final exile from the Soviet Union—are now available in Britain from the Paperbacks Centre (see advert below).

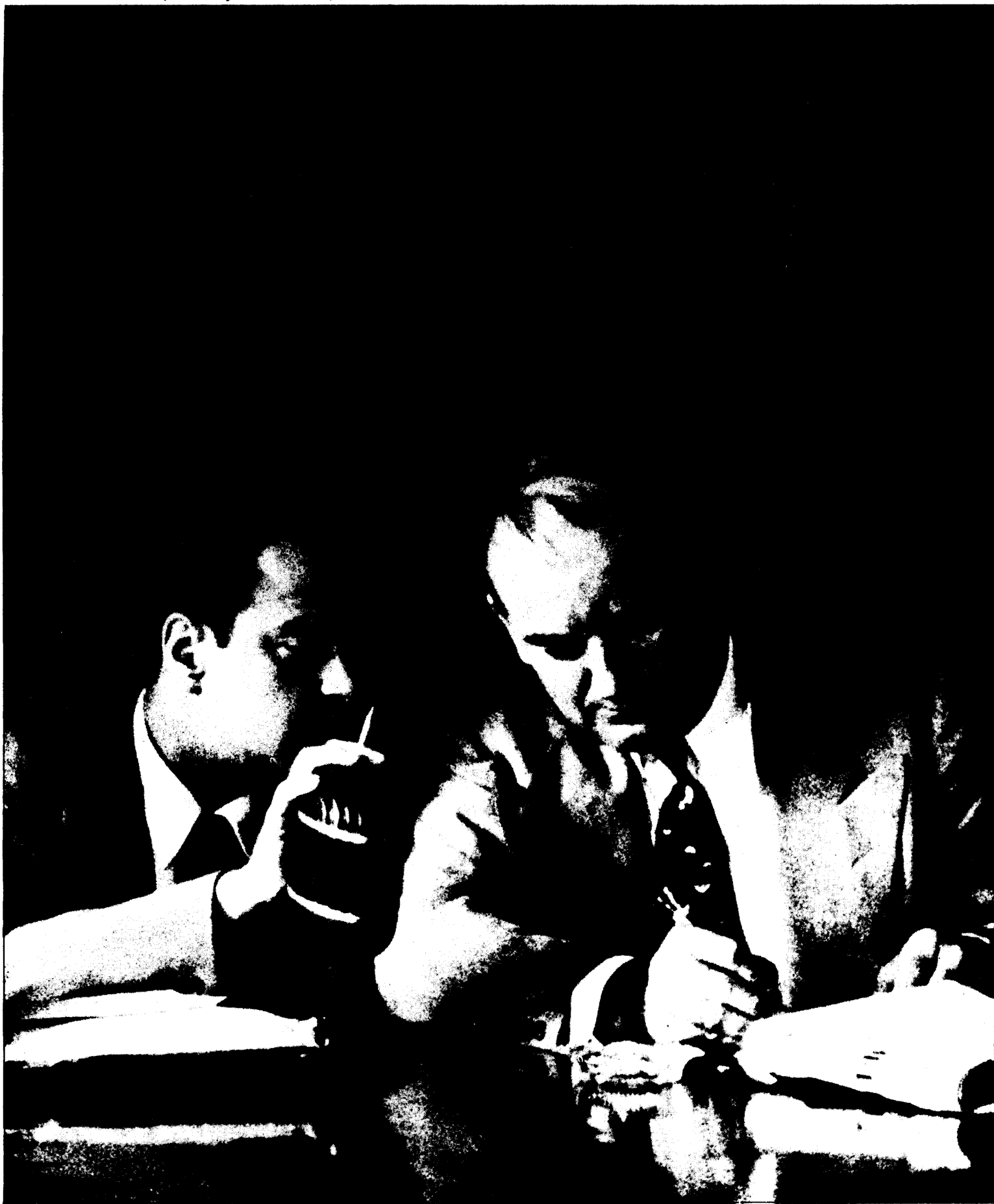
PAPERBACKS CENTRE

28 Charlotte St
London W1



NOW OPEN
Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs
9 a.m.—6 p.m.
Fri 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m.
Sat 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

BOOKS ● PERIODICALS ● NEWSPAPERS



The Rise of Richard Nixon. By Jack Gale. Part Three WITH JOSEPH McCARTHY

Richard Nixon first met Senator McCarthy in 1947 at a party for newly-elected Republican congressmen. They began to get to know each other well during the campaign of 1950.

It was on February 9 of that year that McCarthy launched his anti-communist campaign. In a speech at Wheeling, West Virginia, he declared:

'While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as active members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205, a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who, nevertheless, are still working and shaping policy in the State Department.'

After a Senate committee was instructed to investigate McCarthy's charges, Nixon lent him his files, claiming that his allegations were grave enough to merit a vigorous inquiry by an 'impartial, non-

political commission'.

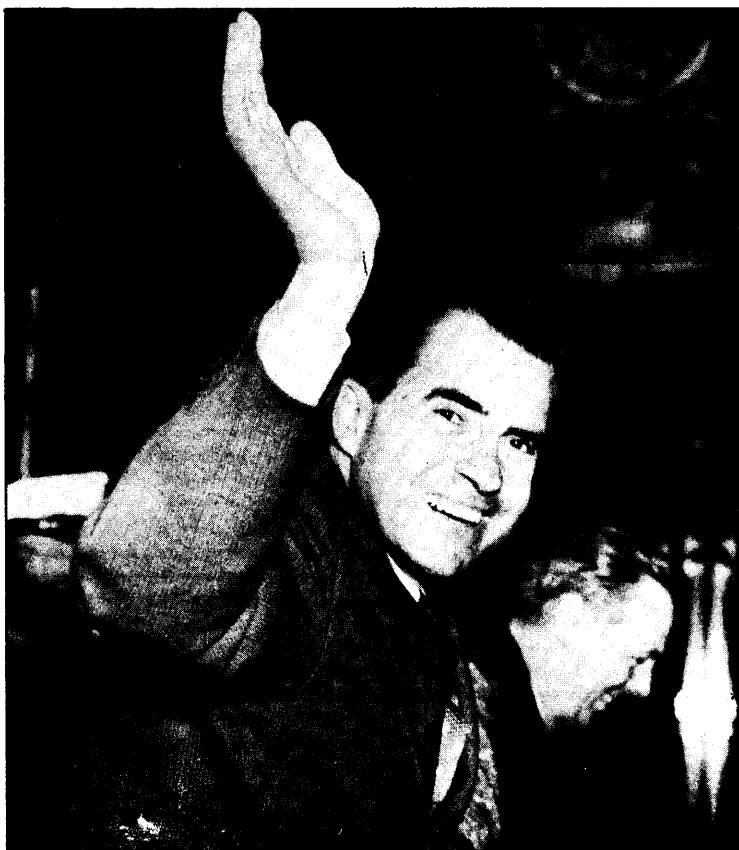
In January, 1951, McCarthy, as senior Republican on the Senate Government Operations Committee, made room for Nixon on its investigations sub-committee.

From the start Nixon was favourable to the McCarthyite witch-hunts. As for McCarthy, he declared during the Nixon Fund row (see previous article): 'The left-wing crowd hates Nixon because of his conviction of Alger Hiss, the man for whom Adlai Stevenson testified.'

After Eisenhower was elected, McCarthy's intensified campaigns—for a boycott of China, against relations with any 'communist' country and on 'communists' in every walk of American life—were considered embarrassing to the President. Nixon was the unofficial mediator between the Eisenhower administration and McCarthy.

Nixon's only criticism of McCarthy was that he was over-enthusiastic. When Adlai Stevenson charged that the Republican Party was 'Half Eisenhower-Half McCarthy, Nixon was put up to reply. He said:

'I agree they [communists]



Richard Nixon, the presidential campaigner. Above: anti-communist McCarthy (right), with assistant Roy Cohn.

are a bunch of rats. But just remember this, when you go out to shoot rats, you have to shoot straight because when you shoot wildly it not only means that the rats may get away more easily, you might hit someone else who is trying to shoot rats, too.'

Some time later, Nixon declared: 'My feeling is that the McCarthy thing was a tragedy. I think he was really a casualty in the great struggle of our time . . . The reason McCarthy became a casualty was because in dealing with this conspiracy it takes not only almost infinite skill, but also patience, judgement, coolness—it takes all this plus dedication, courage and hard work.'

'He had the last three in abundance. But in other respects he was erratic. To an extent, he destroyed himself.'

Nixon himself, of course, campaigned as energetically on the anti-communist witch-hunt as ever McCarthy had done—but with more expertise. In the 1954 campaign, he claimed that 'thousands of communists, fellow-travellers and security risks have been thrown out of government jobs'.

He alleged that, if the Democrats won, their 'left-wing' would take over. ('The Democrats' left-wing clique has been blind to the communist conspiracy and has tolerated it in the United States.')

He called on Democratic voters to switch to the Republicans because 'we recognize the communist menace and this administration is determined to crush that menace'.

Three weeks before the election, Nixon got the Civil Service Commission to announce that 6,926 federal workers had been dismissed or forced to resign, mainly for 'subversive activities, subversive associations or memberships in subversive organizations'.

Nixon, of course, had been on the anti-communist bandwagon quite independently of McCarthy. He had been the leading persecutor of Alger Hiss (see article one).

And his first Senatorial campaign had been a model of anti-red slandering. Standing against a liberal Democrat, Mrs Helen Gahagan Douglas, he declared from the off that it was 'a choice between freedom and state socialism'.

Nixon's chief adviser in this campaign—and for some time afterwards — was Murray Chotiner. In fact, Chotiner was a close associate of Nixon's until 1956, when he featured in a congressional investigation and he was shown to be associated with a Philadelphia racketeer and a clothing manufacturer accused of cheating the armed forces.

During the campaign Nixon demanded that Mrs Douglas 'disclose the truth about her soft attitude to communism' and alleged: 'If she had had her way, the communist conspiracy in the United States would never have been exposed.'

He accused her of voting against measures 'that are for the security of this country'. These measures were aid to Greece, Turkey and South Korea.

On the eve of the election, Nixon published 500,000 leaflets showing the joint voting record of Mrs Douglas and Vito Marcantonio, a radical senator who had once expressed sympathy with the Communist Party.

Then, on election day, and the day before, the Nixon organization pulled a master stroke.

It offered 'prizes galore' to individuals who answered with the words 'Vote Nixon' if the candidate's headquarters telephoned. Nixon's assistants placed telephone calls at random throughout the State, inspiring thousands of people to plug Nixon's candidacy whenever their telephones rang.

Nixon won by 680,000 votes. The future President was on his way.



Georges Séguy—left words cover up real collaboration with the EEC

FRENCH STALINISTS ACCEPT THE COMMON MARKET

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

The struggle against multi-national companies is to be the 'left' policy which European Stalinists will use to cover up acceptance of the 'economic reality' of the Common Market.

This was the message from the General Council of the World Federation of Trades Unions held in Bucharest from November 1 to 3 and attended by such Communist Party stalwarts as Georges Séguy of the French CGT.

The Council began by adopting a resolution from the Chilean trade union federation calling for a world-wide trade union conference on the fight against multi-nationals.

This gave Séguy's henchman in the CGT, Livio Mascarello, the opportunity to talk about common fronts in Dunlop-Pirelli and the persistent campaigns of the committee of the French CGT and the Italian CGIL.

STALINISTS FAVOUR COMMON MARKET

However, they did not call for a common front to fight for socialist policies, but a pressure group which recognizes 'the absence of real social policy at the level of the Common Market'.

'In fact', declared, the CGT secretary, 'it depends on the trade union organizations of the 'Nine' to agree on a certain number of common points and act together even in the institutions of the Community for social policies to be carried out.'

So the Stalinists are in favour of the Common Market, provided it has a social policy—whatever that might mean! Like the phrase 'regional development', which is ever on the lips of European capitalists, from Pompidou to Heath, it is supposed to give a human face to monopolist rationalization.

The Stalinists are leading

the way for capital in Europe. Just take André Duromea, for example.

He is the Communist Party deputy-mayor of that up-and-coming port, Le Havre. It is the second French port and dealt with over 60 million tons of goods in 1971.

Under the 6th Plan of the French Republic, more expansion is on the way. A brochure, 'Le Havre: town and port', published by the town council, the chamber of commerce and the port authority, reveals what is in store.

'The construction of a huge wharf to deal with 250,000 tonners, another to handle super-petrol tankers, the development of the petro-chemical and engineering industries, plans to make it an international business centre.' The boom is to be reborn in Le Havre.

Duromea is fully behind these expansion ideas, provided there is a library, a house of culture and a few new schools. As he described it in the pompous language of a Stalinist town-councillor: 'Industrialization and urbanization must be conjugated together.'

'LEFT' WORDS ARE A COVER UP

He is more explicit on the question of the monopolies:

'More than ever we shall take or support all initiative to attract the greatest possible number of enterprises employing a large proportion of skilled labour and create the indispensable jobs for women.'

Here in Le Havre is expressed the essence of the policies of French Stalinism, the kind of government they envisage along with the Socialist Party: bring your investment to France and we will make sure the workers work!

'Left' words against the multi-nationals from Séguy and company in the CGT are a cover-up for real collaboration with the Common Market conspiracy.



'FINE OFFICER MATERIAL'

General Idi Amin, the dictator of Uganda, was recommended for his first commission by Lt-Col Colin Mitchell, now Tory MP for west Aberdeenshire.

Now better known as 'Mad Mitch' for his suppression of the workers of Aden's Crater district, Mitchell was then a brigade major in the King's African Rifles.

In 1961, as Uganda moved towards independence, the British began grooming reliable pro-imperialist African NCOs to form the officer corps of the future Ugandan army.

Mitchell's choice fell on Amin, one of the two senior effendis (warrant officers) of the 4th Battalion KAR. One officer described him as 'the best torturer in the battalion'.

Amin was trained as an officer at the British Army's School of Infantry in Wiltshire and shortly after independence in October 1963 he took over command of the 1st Battalion.

Within three years the former NCO was in command of the Uganda army and in a position to begin plotting the overthrow of President Milton Obote. Mitchell revealed his key role in Amin's career at the Women's Advisory Committee of Harrow west Tory Association.

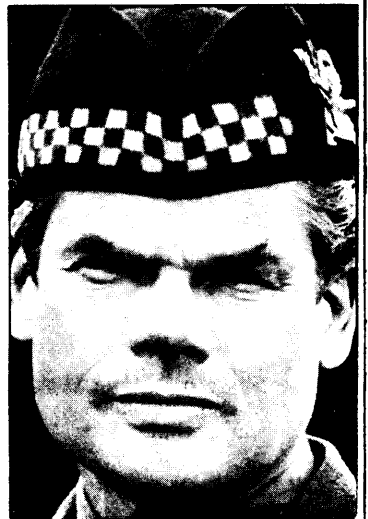
'You find your decisions catch up with you in time,' he said. 'They say that Amin is heading for a nervous breakdown, but I think he has gone back on the bottle.' Amin recently went into hospital and some people said he was suffering from 'hypermania'.

Mitchell is just back from a visit to Canada studying the Atlantic salmon. He said: 'Sitting in Canada my heart went out to Amin. But if you look at the world we are living in, our government is absolutely right in its policy.'

Speaking about Edward Heath, he said: 'I believe we have got someone in the chair who is a political strategist, someone who has not wavered in going forward on any issue—industrial relations, the Common Market.'

This view is shared by the Uganda dictator himself. In a recent speech in Kampala, Amin paid tribute to Heath, saying he merited comparison with Winston Churchill and added that if he lived in Britain he would vote for the Tory leader.

He praised the bold way Heath had dealt with the dock strike, inflation, the Common Market, the weakness of sterling, Rhodesia, the Labour Party leader Harold Wilson, 'who is giving him trouble from time to time', and the British Asians.



'Mad' Mitch

'Mr. Heath is a politically high standard leader and I respect him completely,' Amin said. His statement was played down by the British Press, which has been pillorying Amin as a 'madman' for months.

Lt.-Col. Mitchell summed up Amin's pogrom spirit for the Tory ladies of Harrow:

'Knowing Amin as I do, if the Asians were left and Amin worked up the Kampala mob, they would go out and murder the lot.'

Which speaks volumes for Mitchell's selection of Idi Amin as prime officer material!



FRENCH POLICE HELP FRANCO

BY JOHN SPENCER

Following President Georges Pompidou's announcement that he supports the entry of fascist Spain into the Common Market, collaboration between French and Spanish police forces is developing at speed.

Top officials of both governments have exchanged visits to organize the details

of joint action against General Franco's political opponents. A particular target is the Basque nationalist movement, ETA.

Over the past few months, ETA members living in exile in France have been subjected to constant harassment, persecution and surveillance by the French Ministry of the Interior, headed by Raymond Marcellin.

The border between France and Spain has been closed and refugees fleeing from the Spanish police have been forced back into Spain on the pre-

text that their papers were not in order.

On at least one occasion a refugee driven back over the border into Spain has been shot on sight by the Spanish police. In April, Goikoetxea, a 23-year-old ETA member, crossed into France and was refused permission to stay.

Spanish police shot him dead when he crossed back into Spain. Basque refugees of longer standing, who have been registered by the French authorities, are being driven out of the border areas and in some cases forced to leave

France altogether.

In September Eustakio Mendizabal, who was living in the French Basque country close to the border with Spain, was handed a prefectorial decree directing him to move immediately to Poitiers, more than 200 miles to the north.

The order was followed early in October with a spate of similar decrees against ETA militants living in France. Seven ETA leaders—Xavier Zumalde, Manuel Garmendia, José-Miguel Lujua, Tomas Perez-Revilla, Juan-José Echave, Txomin Iturbe and Manuel Pagoaga—were ordered to move immediately to towns in the north-east corner of France.

There they were to stay under police surveillance until they could find other countries willing to give them asylum. Then they will be expelled. Only a fortnight after these measures were announced, Marcellin struck at another group of Basque nationalists.

Three refugees from Spain—Juan Maria Blasko (24), Jose Muruaga (27) and Xavier Palancios (21) were banned from

12 provinces of southern France. They were given 15 days to leave the area and their papers confiscated by the police.

Altogether since October 6, 16 Spanish Basque refugees have been either expelled or ordered to leave the frontier area. And these are not the first expulsions of ETA militants from France.

The ETA leader Julen de Madariaga was put on a plane to Chile without his wife and family being informed. When he returned to France he was imprisoned for ten months and is now on hunger strike in a French prison hospital.

Answering local protests, Marcellin wrote a letter to the Gaullist deputy for the border region. He claimed that the refugees affected by the orders had deliberately broken their obligation not to take part in politics while on French soil.

He accused them of 'openly taking part in the internal affairs of the state which has agreed to receive them'. This accusation is hotly denied by ETA, which points to the recent top-level meetings between French and Spanish

police chiefs where the whole question of political refugees was discussed.

Marcellin also claimed that Basque refugees enjoy all the rights and advantages accorded to political refugees by the Geneva convention of 1951 which France signed in 1954. However this is far from the truth.

There are currently about 120,000 political refugees in France who have been allowed asylum by successive governments. Applications for political asylum are rigorously scrutinized by a special official commission—the Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA).

Eight out of every ten applications are turned down. The applicant must satisfy stringent conditions before being allowed a certificate, which must be renewed after three years. Before he can actually take up residence, his application must also be approved by the local prefect on behalf of the Interior Ministry.

Until one or two years ago permission was almost invariably granted, but the

Minister of the Interior now exerts considerable control over the final verdict. The liberal French daily 'Le Monde' comments that OFPRA independence is in jeopardy.

'Exposed to pressure from ambassadors and governments, which intervene via the Foreign Ministry to prevent particular refugees being given asylum, the Office also has the Ministry of the Interior breathing down its neck...'

Sometimes the Ministry simply refuses asylum. In other cases it has allowed the refugees to fall into the hands of their enemies. At least one Spanish refugee was snatched back into Spain after crossing the frontier under the noses of the French police.

The Geneva Convention, to which Marcellin claims to adhere, specifically forbids any signatory state to expel or drive back any refugee over the border of a state where his life or liberty will be in danger.

Marcellin's actions against the Basques are a return to the police collaboration with

Franco Spain which existed before and during the war. Following the fall of the Spanish Republic, hundreds of thousands of anti-fascists streamed over the border into France.

Many were put on trains and driven straight back across the border. There were terrible scenes at border stations as men and women threw themselves out of the windows of speeding trains rather than fall into Franco's clutches.

Others were herded into concentration camps at Argeles, Barceares, Bram, Gurs, Saint Cyprien and Vernet d'Arriege. When France entered World War II in 1939 there were 250,000 Spanish refugees in these camps.

Eventually the right of asylum was established and given to all Spanish anti-fascists who were in France. But the Vichy regime which followed the Nazi occupation and collaborated with Hitler treated this right with contempt.

The Vichy head of state, Marshal Petain, had been French ambassador to Madrid in the pre-war period and

made no secret of his admiration for his friend General Franco. Hundreds of Spaniards were forcibly repatriated to face Franco's firing squads.

Among the victims of this murderous arrangement were Luis Companys, the former president of the Catalan Generalidad, and Juan Peiro, Minister of Labour in the 1936-1937 Republican cabinet. Companys was shot at Barcelona and Peiro in Valencia.

After the war the surviving Spanish refugees were subjected to periodic harassment by the French police, who made use of captured Gestapo files to keep track of political militants.

Several émigré journals published in France were declared illegal, among them the paper of the anarcho-syndicalist union CNT. Some prominent enemies of Franco, including the guerrilla leader El Campesino, were ordered to live far from the frontier.

Compared with the present arrangements, however, these were mere pin-pricks. Today there is again systematic persecution of refugees, especially the Basques, who are among

the most active fighters against the fascist dictatorship.

The current wave of persecution has been met with protest hunger-strikes by other Basque exiles. But the powerful French trade union organizations, including the Communist Party-dominated CGT, have done nothing to mobilize their members against this direct threat to basic rights.

The only move from the front-formed Communist Party leader François Mitterand.

The common programme of the two organizations contains lofty guarantees about extending the right of asylum and ending the practice of administrative expulsion.

There is only one thing missing—the mobilization of the working class to defend political refugees against the attacks of the Gaullist state.

Left: concentration camp at Argeles. Top: family of refugees leaving Barcelona for France in 1939. Today there are 120,000 refugees in France. Left: Pompidou. Right: Franco.

In January next year the Soviet Union and Franco's fascist state enter formal trade relations. The trade and cultural pact with Spain is signed and delivered in the blood of thousands of Spanish and international workers who fought against the fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War. Today we continue a vital series of six articles tracing the growth of links between the Moscow Stalinists and the fascists. Our special writer on Spanish affairs, Juan Garcia, has translated key documents in this accord and combed libraries and the embassies to present this series of articles exposing Stalinism. The British Communist Party and the 'Morning Star' remain absolutely silent on this counter-revolutionary pact between the Kremlin and Franco.

MOSCOW AND THE SPANISH FASCISTS

PART 3 WELCOME TO THE SOVIET UNION

On July 3, 1971, Spanish-Soviet trade was consolidated by the signing in Barcelona of the agreement constituting the first joint Spanish-Soviet firm, 'SOVHIS-PAN', to deal with supplying and repairing Soviet fishing boats which dock in the Canary Island ports.

The Russian signatory was a representative of the Commercial Corporation, Sovrybflot.

The diary continues:

July 1971: A new round of exploratory trade talks, this time in Paris. They were resumed in September.

September 13, 1971: Communist Party member Pedro Patino was killed by Civil Guards as he gave out leaflets in support of a building workers' strike to workers on a site in Getafe, near Madrid.

November 3, 1971: Antonio Ruiz Alba, a carworker in the Seat factory in Barcelona was shot and wounded by police during police clashes with strikers. Two weeks later he died in hospital.

December 1971: The Spanish under-Secretary of Trade, Fernandez Cuesta in a statement in Bilbao, said that a trade agreement with Moscow was under discussion. 'We cannot ignore the size of the market, nor the potential of the Soviet Union', he said.

March 11, 1972: A delegation of Soviet officials toured Spanish shipyards placing orders for the Russian merchant fleet. The delegation was led by Koustov, head of the Soviet commercial office in Paris, and Morosov, chief engineer of Sudoimport of Moscow.

As they toured the shipyards, fascist police shot two strikers in the Bazán shipyards in El Ferrol.

At Sestao near Bilbao, 3000 shipyard workers demonstrated with placards saying: 'We ask for bread and they give us bullets.'

May 12, 1972: In Moscow, on the 20th anniversary of Mashinoexport, the firm organizing much of Soviet foreign trade, its president, Vsevolod Vorontzov, made the following revelation:

'Spain is one of our clients and recently acquired industrial machinery for making steel for construction. This year Spain will put on an exhibition of our mining equipment.'

June 26 1972: Marcelino Camacho was arrested by police in Pozuelo at a meeting of the Workers' Commissions. He had been released in March after a five-year stint in the infamous Madrid prison of Carabanchel.

On June 28, a special tribunal ratified their imprisonment. The judge described Camacho and the other arrested workers as 'habitual subversive agitators' who had 'stood out for a long time



Franco's representative, Basabé y Manso de Zuñiga, opens Moscow exhibition. Above: Pedro Patino, Spanish CP building-worker, killed by Franco's police for distributing strike leaflets.

through intense activity as agitators, which represents more than a threat, a concrete reality against peaceful social harmony'.

July 1972: An industrial engineer, Manuel de Aranegui, for many years a head of local government in Alava, left for Moscow at the special invitation of the Supreme Soviet 'to visit Moscow and have exchanges with leading Soviet citizens'.

Before his departure, he told the Spanish Press: 'I have always had good relations with that sector. When the Foreign Minister knew I was going with this invitation, he encouraged me to go. I shall use my fortnight there to improve relations.'

September 15, 1972: In Paris, the trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Spain was signed.

September 30, 1972: A Soviet commercial delegation, led by two specialists, Titop and Kolbasnikop, arrived in Madrid. They spent three weeks visiting engineering and steel plants in Asturias and the Basque provinces.

October 1, 1972: At a conference organized by the European Economic Commission of the United Nations

in Alcalá de Henares, near Madrid, the Soviet delegate offered technical aid to Spain's nuclear energy programme. He said it was in line with the Paris agreement.

October 15, 1972: Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Soviet of Moscow, together with art-critics of 'Pravda', 'Izvestia', Tass and 'Novosti' attended the opening ceremony of an exhibition of Spanish handicraft. It was a good turn-out for the first full-scale fascist exhibition in the Soviet Union.

The head of the department of International Relations of the Moscow Chamber of Trade, Gueorgui Oganisian, greeted effusively Don Juan Basabé y Manso de Zuñiga, head of Spanish Foreign Trade:

'It is a great satisfaction for all of us to be able to admire here in the USSR for the first time Spanish handicrafts and also to have you here amongst us.'

On the same day, the new Rector of Madrid University, Falangist Muñoz Alonso, banned a meeting of teaching staff in the Law Faculty which was to discuss staff-resignations and the barring of 27 students from the faculty this year.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

BLUNDER

The Labour Party in Wales has revived the memory of the heroic Chartist uprising in Newport only to besmirch it.

In 1839 the South Wales workers rose up in response to the Chartist call for insurrection.

The strongest force marched down the valleys to Newport and commandeered the Westgate Hotel. Their leader was John Frost, a remarkable early working-class leader. The troops surrounded the hotel and after fierce fighting the insurrection was put down—the bullet holes from the guns can be seen at the Westgate to this day.

For decades the memory of the Chartists has been ignored along the valleys. But recently a ceremony was held to mark the anniversary of the uprising at the Westgate.

But to pile insult upon insult on the memory of the early pioneers, the guest of honour at the banquet was that anathema to revolutionary socialism—Harold Wilson.



What Wilson had to say about the real tradition of the working-class movement, represented by Chartism and hated by reformists like himself, is not recorded.

There was an added blunder. The brochure menu was supposed to carry a picture of Frost. In fact the politician portrayed was identified by one less ignorant organizer as Charles James Fox—the Whig politician who died decades before the Chartist struggles!

It is no coincidence that the Welsh Labour Party bureaucrats have taken over 100 years to pay tribute to the Chartists. Their tradition runs completely counter to the middle-class Fabianism that

has dominated the Party leadership since its formation.

Trotsky, in 'Where is Britain Going?', identified the Chartists as the true revolutionary thread which ran through the history of the British working class and its struggles.

He wrote:

'If one may resort to a risky comparison, one may say that the Chartist movement is like a prelude which gives, in an underdeveloped form, the musical theme of the whole opera. In this sense the British proletariat may and must see Chartism not only in its past, but in its future. As the Chartists threw overboard the sentimental preachers of "moral action", rallying the masses under the standard of revolution, so the British proletariat will be confronted with the task of thrusting from its midst the reformists, democrats and pacifists, and of mobilizing under the standard of revolutionary change.'

Perhaps the 'safe' celebration at Newport was not so safe after all for Mr Wilson and his bureaucracy.

MAKING A LIVING

The man fast building himself a reputation—and a large amount of money—in the field of industrial relations is Mr Jack Lee, former industrial relations adviser at Shell International.

Lee, who is president of the Institute of Personnel Management, has recently quit the big corporations to become a freelance industrial sharpshooter.

His clients include Tate and Lyle, Spillers, Yorkshire Imperial Metals, Dowson and Borfos Engineering and the oil industry.

Just so you know what you're buying, one publicity pamphlet described him as an expert in the following subjects: industrial relations, collective-bargaining, manpower-planning and utilization, industrial legislation, the Industrial Relations Act and the code of practice, industrial relations training, supervisory training, communications and information disclosure, selection methods and procedure, international labour affairs, personnel management and the EEC.

Thus Mr Lee makes his living.

CONFUSION SUPREME

TV Review by Anne Blakeman

'Looking In'—Tuesday's Documentary, a Personal Look by Robert Vas on BBC 1 and 'The Folk Singer' by Dominic Behan on Independent channels on Tuesday.

Malcolm Muggeridge: Didn't it ever worry you that the future of the BBC was to be that of a monopoly?

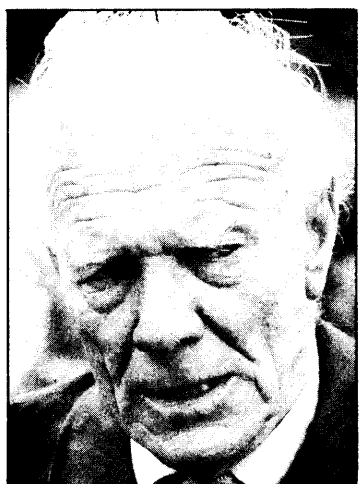
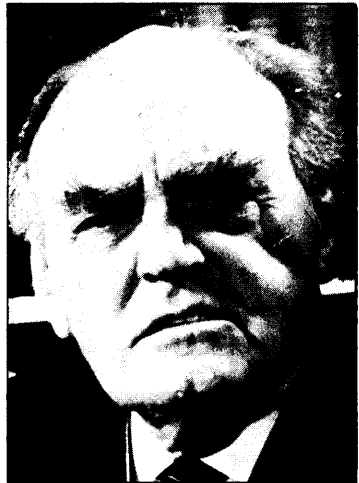
Lord Reith: No. I would have been worried if it had been otherwise.

Muggeridge: What form of government do you most favour?

Lord Reith: Despotism tempered by assassination.

Muggeridge: Is that what you had at the BBC?

Lord Reith: No, no—I had a most excellent and appreciated form of paternalism at the BBC. I believe profoundly in paternalism, if it is properly conducted.

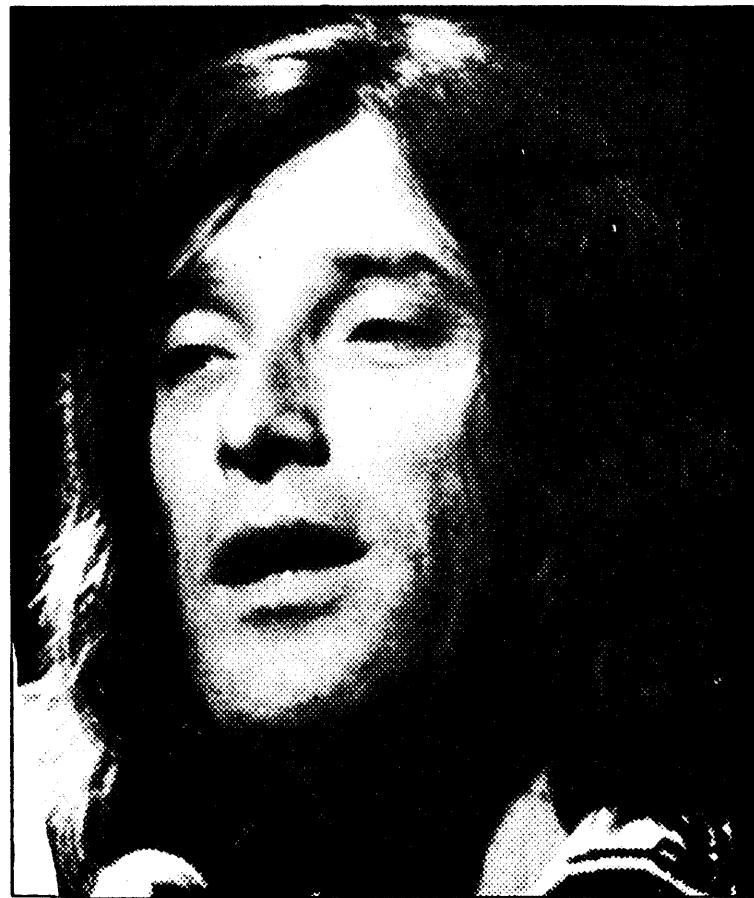


Malcolm Muggeridge. Above: Lord Reith.

On the foundation of such inflexible and calculated philosophies, BBC television has flourished over the past 30 odd years: growing ever more technically sophisticated and politically adroit and clutching the banner of its mythical autonomy.

From 270,000 cans of film and 24,000 boxes of videotape, Robert Vas and his associate Tom Scott-Robson, together with an accomplished team, put together (some elegant editing) an ingenious selection of memorable moments, trickily (sometimes a bit too trickily) juxtaposed, and backed by an army of seen and unseen voices and opinions from pundits and public, ('it's a window on the world' says the old lady; 'it's a gift from God' says the clergyman).

Avoiding the trap of wading through another historical tirade, the producers took more ambitious risks and, despite some ineffectual repetition and some saggy moments, a lot of compulsive viewing turned up, plenty of humour (Hancock, Morecambe and



Tom Bell in 'The Folk Singer'. Dominic Behan's play

Wise, Alf Garnett, 'That Was the Week'—a memento of more liberal days) and some relatively sharp implications were made which came close to defining some of the vital questions as to what television is about and why; as to who meddles with that contradictory and stupefying screen and why.

The BBC is, after all, as the programme showed, a standing monument to the definition of class structure in this country: and a very conscious purveyor of political values and assumptions. The Guinness factory workers in their canteen on 'Late Night Line Up' ('...and how many interviews of this nature have you ever seen on TV before?'), the faces clustering about the comment 'it has built little men into damn near dictators' (Muggeridge, Betjeman, Kenneth Clark, Wheldon, Whicker and the like), John Berger with his elegant paradox, '...you receive images which are arranged...I hope you will consider what I arrange, but be sceptical of it', and the simple facts like '...the working class make up 80 per cent of this country—what kind of representation do they get?' were all points cleverly made to this end.

More important, and which the programme could only suggest in true 'balanced' form, is the very real power which lies in the hands of the Reiths, Lord Hills and the other faceless men in their velvet nests on high in Television Centre and at Westminster.

We cannot afford for a moment to underestimate its power as an arm, an instrument, a tool of the ruling classes. They, being no fools, are well aware of its potential and can and will use it with considerable skill. Heavy pressures are already being brought to bear and there are stops to be pulled out in the coming period—Vas's astute and attractive programme reminds us of the possibilities for distortion, selective bias,

out and out capitalist propaganda but compared to what will come this is all in its infancy. Let us remark the potential and never miss its abuse; let us never be deceived by the celebrated cloak of 'impartiality'.

The spirit of this same 'impartiality' was embodied in Dominic Behan's play 'The Folk Singer'. Danny Blake, a successful folk singer (played with gusto and charm by Tom Bell, who unlike most, looked relatively at ease with it all) finds himself shut in an hotel in the middle of bomb-damaged, riot-torn Ulster along with his cynical cockney manager and his fluffy secretary (played with a sort of frantic enthusiasm by Celia Bannerman) and a motley crew of some American psychiatrists, a Jesus Freak, some Irish workmen and other predictable characters.

There's a lot of lively chat and some sharp references to religious and political factions in a fairly casual vein, while Tom Bell bursts into protest songs on all possible and impossible occasions.

Whatever minimally serious content might have existed in the script, the confusion was made to reign supreme by the sloppy jocularity of the direction by Piers Haggard who seemed bent on turning it all into a party as far removed from the political kind as possible. At the end of the play a bunch of Race Relations officers turn up disguised as paratroopers to cart Tom Bell away for disturbing everyone with his liberal sympathies; but even that satisfaction was denied us and it was all love and merriment in the end.

The BBC must have found it admirably suited current purposes—back to square one with the Irish and confusion at large for everyone else. That someone as obviously well informed as Behan is on Ulster, should be turning out tasteless and trivial distortion of this kind at this time is little short of criminal.

BOOKS



LEON TROTSKY:
Germany 1931/1932
Paperback £1.25—cloth £1.87½
Where Is Britain Going?
Paperback 37½p
Revolution Betrayed
Paperback 62½p—cloth £1.05
Problems of the Chinese Revolution
Paperback £1.12½—cloth £1.87½
Permanent Revolution:
Results and Prospects
Paperback 75p
In Defence of Marxism
Paperback 75p
Lessons of October
Paperback 60p

Postage 10p per book, 3p per pamphlet. Order from:
NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS
186a Clapham High Street,
London SW4 7UG.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.10 Merrie melodies. 11.35 Puffin. 11.40 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 5.10 On the buses. 5.40 London. 7.00 Film: 'Young Guns of Texas'. 8.30 London. 9.30 Upstairs, downstairs. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 All our yesterdays. 11.55 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 10.45 Woobinda. 11.35 Gus Honeybun. 11.55 Faith for life. 12.00 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Wildlife theatre. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Man from Uncle. 12.00 Merrie melodies. 12.27 Weather. 12.30 London. 5.10 Persuaders. 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Chief Crazy Horse'. 8.30 London. 10.40 News. 10.50 Film: 'Straitjacket'. 12.30 Weather: Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.00 London. 9.50 Bugs Bunny. 10.00 Tomfoolery. 10.30 Sesame street. 11.30 Follyfoot. 12.00 Farming diary. 12.30 London. 5.10 UFO. 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Heat of Anger'. 8.30 London. 9.30 Upstairs, downstairs. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Name of the game. 12.45 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 5.10 Bugs Bunny. 5.40-6.10 Sion a sian.

ANGLIA: 9.00 London. 10.00 Sean the leprechaun. 10.15 Rovers. 10.40 Film: 'Knock on Wood'. 12.30 London. 5.10 Riptide. 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'In Broad Daylight'. 8.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Film: 'The Earth Dies Screaming'.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Lord Mountbatten. 11.00 Cartoon. 11.05 Tomfoolery show. 11.30 Osmonds. 12.00 Elephant boy. 12.30 London. 5.10 It takes a thief. 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Way to the Gold'. 8.30 London. 9.30 Upstairs, downstairs. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Film: 'The Young Savages'.

SATURDAY

TV

BBC 2

ULSTER: 11.00 Thunderbirds. 12.00 Woobinda. 12.30 London. 5.15 Flintstones. 5.40 Sport. 6.10 London. 7.10 McCloud. 8.30 London. 9.30 Upstairs, downstairs. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.35 Journey to the unknown.

YORKSHIRE: 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Tomfoolery show. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 UFO. 12.00 Skilful rugby. 12.30 London. 5.10 Riptide. 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Three Guns for Texas'. 8.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Mannix. 12.30 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.05 Craftsmen. 10.40 Sesame street. 11.40 Arthur. 12.05 Clapperboard. 12.30 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 Sky's the limit. 6.10 London. 7.00 Mr Magoo. 7.05 Film: 'Dead Men Tell No Tales'. 8.25 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Film: 'Night Monster'.

TYNE TEES: 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Tomfoolery. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Film: 'Tarzan's Magic Fountain'. 12.30 London. 5.10 Riptide. 6.10 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Edgar Wallace. 12.30 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Tomfoolery. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Sounds great. 11.30 Osmonds. 12.00 Cavalcade. 12.30 London. 5.10 Bonanza. 6.10 London. 6.15 Film: 'The League of Gentlemen'. 8.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 Spyforce.

GRAMPIAN: 11.15 Beagan gaidhlig. 11.30 Tomfoolery show. 12.00 Rumble jumble. 12.30 London. 5.10 Batman. 5.40 Protectors. 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Seven Angry Men'. 8.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Shirley's world.

12.30-1.00 Open University. 3.00 Film: 'Gallant Bess'. Marshall Thompson. A boy and his horse are steadfast companions. 4.35 Play away. 5.00 Heritage. 5.25 The Burke special. 5.55 Man alive.

6.45 **TELEVISION DOCTOR.** 7.00 **WESTMINSTER.** 7.20 **NEWS, SPORT.** Weather. 7.30 **RUGBY LEAGUE.** London Counties v The All Blacks.

8.15 **WAR AND PEACE.** New Beginnings. 9.00 **FULL HOUSE.** Introduced by Joe Melia. 9.15 Julian Bream and John Williams. The Ballet Rambert. 9.50 After Liverpool. A dialogue by James Saunders. 10.25 Wanderlust. Writings of Negley Farson, journalist. 11.05 After Liverpool.

11.25 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather. 11.30 **FILM: 'SORRY, WRONG NUMBER.'** Barbara Stanwyck. Burt Lancaster, Wendell Corey. A bedridden woman overhears a murder plot and realizes she is the victim.

BBC 1

9.15 Mr Benn. 9.30 Mod 72. 10.00 Repondez s'il vous plait. 10.30 Avventura. 10.55 Weather. 11.00 Harlem globetrotters. 11.20 Barrier reef. 11.45 Lord Mayor's show. 12.30 Grandstand. 12.40, 1.10, 1.40, 2.15 Racing from Cheltenham. 12.50 Football preview. 2.00, 3.15 Rugby league world cup final. 2.35 International cross country. 4.00 Lancer. 4.50 Final Score. 5.05 Mary Tyler Moore show. 5.30 News and weather. 5.45 Bruce Forsyth and the generation game.

6.35 **DIXON OF DOCK GREEN.** Mrs. Raven.

7.25 **FILM: 'THE SHEEPMAN.'** Glenn Ford, Shirley MacLaine. Western about the conflict between cattlemen and sheep farmers.

8.50 **NEWS.** Weather.

9.00 **ROYAL BRITISH LEGION FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE.**

10.30 **MATCH OF THE DAY.**

11.30 **PARKINSON.** Michael Parkinson talks to Raquel Welch, Ernie Wise and Eric Morecambe.

12.30 **Weather.**

ITV

9.00 You and your golf. 9.30 Collecting on a shoestring. 9.55 Return to Peyton Place. 10.20 Sesame street. 11.20 Merrie melodies. 11.30 Osmonds. 11.50 Junior police five. 12.00 Partridge family. 12.30 News. 12.35 World of sport. 12.40 On the ball. 1.05 International sports special. 1.20 ITV seven. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Windsor. 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Catterick. 3.10 International sports special. Rallycross and scrambling. 3.50 Results, scores, news. 4.00 Wrestling. 4.50 Results service. 5.10 Black beauty. 5.40 Sale of the century.

6.10 **NEWS.** 6.15 **THE ROLF HARRIS SHOW.** With Dahlia Lavi.

7.00 **FILM: 'THE GREEN MAN.'** Alastair Sim, George Cole, Terry-Thomas. A semi-retired assassin is brought out of retirement when Sir Gregory Upshoot starts meddling in Middle East affairs.

8.30 **NEW SCOTLAND YARD.** Prove it.

9.30 **THE JULIE ANDREWS HOUR.** Guests Steve Lawrence, Rich Little. Alice Ghostley.

10.30 **NEWS.** 10.40 **RUSSELL HARTY PLUS.** 11.40 **ROAD TO DAMASCUS.** 11.45 **COLUMBO.** Death Lends at Hand.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 10.15-12.25 London. 2.13 Weather. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'The Crooked Web'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 8.00 Film: 'Beau Geste'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Avengers. 12.05 Epilogue. Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.25 Angling today. 12.25 Collecting on a shoestring. 1.20 Smith family. 1.45 Gus Honeybun. 1.55 Farm and country news. 12.05 Faith for life. 12.10 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 Talking hands. 9.45 Farm progress. 10.12 Weather. 10.15 London. 12.30 Bush boy. 1.00 Superman. 1.20 How. 1.50 Hogan's heroes. 2.15 Cartoon. 2.20 Soccer. 3.10 Fenn street gang. 3.45 Golden shot. 4.40 Aquarius. 5.30 News. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.30 On the buses. 8.00 Film: 'A High Wind in Jamaica'. 9.55 Cartoon. 10.00 London. 11.15 Jason King. 12.10 Frighteners. 12.35 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 10.15 London. 12.30 Art for all. 1.00 University challenge. 1.25 Love, American style. 2.15 Soccer. 3.15 Film: 'Blueprint for Robbery'. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 8.00 Film: 'The Purple Mask'. 9.30 Mr and Mrs. 10.00 London. 11.15 Avengers. 12.15 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 6.40-7.00 Llusern.

ANGLIA: 10.15 London. 12.30 Dr Simon Locke. 12.55 Randall and Hopkirk. 1.50 Weather. 1.55 Farming diary. 2.30 Name of the game. 3.55 Match of the week. 4.55 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 8.00 Film: 'The Double Man'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Department S.

ATV MIDLANDS: 10.15 London. 12.30 Citizen's rights. 1.00 Champions. 2.00 Star soccer. 3.00 Film: 'A Yank in the RAF'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Funeral in Berlin'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Spyforce. 12.15 Stories worth telling. Weather.

ULSTER: 10.15 London. 12.30 You and your golf. 1.00 Collecting on a shoestring. 1.30 HR

SUNDAY

Pufnstuf. 1.55 Women only. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'Bitter Springs'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.58 Sports results. 8.00 Film: 'Sex and the Single Girl'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Department S.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 Chess masterpieces. 9.45 Let them live. 10.15 London. 12.30 On the buses. 1.00 Farming outlook. 1.25 Calendar. 1.55 Soccer. 2.50 Film: 'Who was that Lady?'. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 8.00 Film: 'The Naked Runner'. 9.50 Cartoon. 10.00 London. 11.15 It takes a thief. 12.10 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.45 Time to remember. 10.15 London. 12.25 Merrie melodies. 1.00 Saint. 1.50 Survival. 2.20 Football. 3.20 Film: 'The Frozen Limits'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 8.00 Film: 'The Whispers'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Scotland Yard casebook.

TYNE TEES: 9.35 Chess masterpieces. 9.45 Let them live. 10.15 London. 12.30 On the buses. 1.00 Farming outlook. 1.25 World War I. 1.50 Where the jobs are. 2.50 Film: 'Count Your Blessings'. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 8.00 Film: 'The House on Greenapple Road'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Challenge. 12.05 Remembrance day.

SCOTTISH: 10.15 London. 12.30 On the buses. 1.00 Randall and Hopkirk. 2.00 Scotsport. 3.25 Film: 'The Beautiful Blonde from Bashful Bend'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Elephant boy. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Quiller Memorandum'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Late call. 11.20 Rolf Harris show.

GRAMPIAN: 10.15 London. 12.30 You and your golf. 1.00 Collecting on a shoestring. 1.30 Farm progress. 2.00 Scotsport. 3.25 Film: 'Back Room Boy'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 8.00 Film: 'Major Dundee'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Faroese choir.



Paul Scofield plays Othello for the first time—but you won't see him. He is seen (above centre) in Radio 3's stereo studio with Rosalind Shanks (Desdemona) and producer John Tydeman recording this BBC 50th anniversary production to be heard tomorrow night between 5.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.

TV

BBC 2

4.05 Man at work. 4.30 Money at work. 5.30 Horizon.

6.15 **NEWS REVIEW.**

6.50 **NEWS.** Weather.

6.55 **REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY.**

7.25 **AMERICA.** The First Impact. The first of 13 films about the United States written and narrated by Alistair Cooke.

8.15 **MANTOVANI** and his concert orchestra.

9.00 **SCOP.**

9.30 **DEAD OF NIGHT.** Return Flight.

10.20 **UP SUNDAY.**

10.45 **FILM: 'RIO GRANDE.'** John Wayne's western about a cavalry soldier conducting a lonely campaign against marauding Indians. With John Wayne, Maureen O'Hara.

12.25 **NEWS HEADLINES.** Weather.

BBC 1

9.00 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 9.30 Repondez s'il vous plait. 10.00 Avventura. 10.30 Remembrance Sunday. 11.35 A job worth doing? 12.00 Design by design. 12.25 Edwardian affair. 12.50 Farm forum. 1.15 Made in Britain. 1.30 Jimmy Young asks. 1.55 News and weather. 2.00 Chigley. 2.15 Shari Lewis show. 2.25 Where there's brass. 2.50 Cough, and you'll deafen thousands. 3.45 Film: 'In Which We Serve'. Noel Coward, John Mills, Celia Johnson. Noel Coward's tribute to the Royal Navy. 5.40 The hole in the wall.

6.05 **NEWS.** Weather. 6.15 **A CHANCE TO MEET.** Group Captain Leonard Cheshire VC, DSO, DFC and Sue Ryder OBE.

6.50 **JOHN LE MESURIER** appeals on behalf of the Simon Community Trust.

6.55 **SONGS OF PRAISE.** 7.25 **THE ONEDIN LINE.** Frisco Bound.

8.15 **FILM: 'GENEVIEVE.'** Kenneth More, Kay Kendall. Hilarious adventures of two young couples in the Brighton Veteran Car Rally.

9.40 **NEWS.** Weather. 9.55 **OMNIBUS.** Artists in War-time.

10.45 **THANK YOU, BBC.** A birthday tribute from Europe presented by Peter Ustinov. 11.45 **Weather.**

ITV

9.30 Forest rangers. 10.00 Merrie melodies. 10.15 Remembrance day service. 11.15 Weekend world. 12.30 Return to Peyton Place. 1.00 Thunderbirds. 1.50 Beloved enemy. 2.15 Big match. 3.15 Persuaders. 4.20 Golden shot. 5.15 Aquarius.

6.05 **NEWS.**

6.15 **ADAM SMITH.**

6.40 **THE GOOD LIFE.**

7.00 **APPEAL.**

7.05 **STARS ON SUNDAY FOR REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY.**

7.30 **THE FENN STREET GANG.** The Sort of Girl.

8.00 **FILM: 'THE WHISPERERS.'** Edith Evans, Eric Portman. Nanette Newman. An old woman whose husband walked out on her two years ago hears voices.

10.00 **NEWS.**

10.15 **PLAY: 'GOD SEND SUNDAY.'** Evin Crowley, Veronica Duffy, Colette Protor.

11.15 **THE FBI.** Crisis Ground.

12.15 **ROAD TO DAMASCUS.**

12.20 **HIS AND HERS.**

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

CASTLEFORD: Saturday, November 11, 6.30 p.m. The Ship, Aire Street.

CENTRAL LONDON (Press and Entertainments Branch): Sunday November 12, 7.30 p.m. London Film School, Entrance in Langley Street, London WC2. Speaker: Corin Redgrave.

WIGAN: Sunday November 12, 12 noon. 'Dog and Partridge', Wallgate.

TYNESIDE: Sunday November 12, 7.30 p.m. 'Robin Hood', Wallsend High Street, WALLSEND. 'The Crisis in Shipbuilding'. Speakers: Stephen Johns (Workers Press), P. Daley (secretary Swan Hunter's boilermakers shop stewards' committee), Les Jordan (boilermaker, Walker naval yard). Chairman: Vincent Foy.

READING: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Club, Minster Street.

ACTON: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High Road, W3. 'Transform the SLL into revolutionary party.'

WATFORD: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. Trade Union Hall (upstairs), Woodford Road, opposite Watford Junction Station. 'Transform the SLL into revolutionary party.'

NORTH KENT: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. 'The Greyhound', Rochester Avenue, Rochester.

HULL: Monday November 13, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Kingston Square.

COVENTRY: Wednesday, November 15, 7.30 p.m. Elastic Inn, Cox Street (opposite Theatre One).

WEALDSTONE: Tuesday, November 14, 8 p.m. Labour Hall, Station Road.

PAISLEY: Wednesday November 15, 7.30 p.m. Paisley Town Hall.

BASINGSTOKE: Sunday, November 19, 7 p.m. The Hop Leaf, Church Street.

BRACKNELL: Monday November 20, 8 p.m. Priestwood Community Centre.

Socialist Labour League LECTURES

OXFORD

Thursday November 16
A theory of knowledge
Thursday November 23
Opponents of Marxism
Thursday November 30
Marxism—the science of perspective

SOUTH OXFORD COMMUNITY CENTRE
Lake Street, 8 p.m.

Lectures given by G. Healy
SLL national secretary

LIVERPOOL

Wednesday November 15
The Third International
1919-1924

ROOM 'A' MUNICIPAL ANNEXE
Dale Street, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday November 22
The Third International
1924-1929
Wednesday November 29
Stalinism 1932-1938
Wednesday December 6
Trotskyism and the founding of the Fourth International

COMMON HALL HACKINS HEY
off Dale Street, 7.30 p.m.
Lectures given by Tom Kemp (SLL Central Committee)

Fascists celebrate Russian Revolution!

SPANISH fascists this week celebrated the anniversary of the Russian Revolution for the first time since the 1936-1938 Civil War.

Official authorization was given to the ceremony in Madrid. It was attended by members of the Soviet shipping delegation in the capital and various representatives of the East European bureaucracies.

Whilst the Stalinists enjoyed their cocktails, a students' meeting in

the Philosophy Faculty in Madrid University was broken up after the faculty's vice-Dean threatened to bring in the police.

Students then met in the cloak-room while the armed police and members of the Social Investigation Brigade surrounded the building. The students finally left without clashing with the police.

The students were

meeting in defence of their teachers who are now on their fifth day of strike demanding job security.

Contracts of 13 were not renewed because of their opposition to the Franco regime in the student strike last year.

On Wednesday, police arrested two students who have been expelled from the Economics Faculty and clashed with others who staged

a protest meeting on the campus.

Students in the General Economics section of the Economics Faculty have been on strike for over a week.

In Barcelona, the Public Order Tribunal has started hearings against 14 workers and students accused of belonging to a communist organization. Sentences of up to ten years are being demanded for their 'radical and open struggle against the existing organization of the Spanish state'.

Treaty prelude to security conference

Stalinists abandon W German workers

THE PUBLICATION of the treaty between the Federal German Republic and the German Democratic Republic shows that the long-standing issue of re-unification has been shelved indefinitely.

The preamble of the treaty begins with existing realities and calls for recognition of existing frontiers on the basis of respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states.

By accepting this treaty the Soviet bureaucracy and its German satellites recognize the occupation rights of the US, Britain and France in the Federal Republic. This point was made by Bonn's chief negotiator, Egon Bahr.

In return, of course, the Russians retain their rights in East Berlin and the German Democratic Republic. Michael Kohl, for the GDR, has made it clear that the treaty is a preparation for the European Security Conference at which the Soviet bureaucracy hopes to do a deal with the capitalist states for the acceptance of the existing division of Europe.

The bureaucracy is chiefly concerned with getting their protégé admitted to the United Nations and recognized by other states. They want to do business with capitalism in the Federal Republic, while having a free hand in their own sphere of influence.

The struggle for socialism in a united Germany is no part of the

aims of the Stalinists either in Moscow or in Berlin. The existing division of Germany is accepted. 'Peaceful co-existence' means surrendering the German working class to capitalist rule.

The ruling class in the Federal Republic would dearly like to absorb the German Democratic Republic as well as the other territory lost as a result of World War II.

If the terms were right the bureaucracy might be prepared to see the GDR re-absorbed into a new unified Reich, sacrificing the gains made by the establishment after the war of a nationalized planned economy.

The public position of West German statesmen has not squared with their real opinions. Kohl said, after the initialling of the new treaty:

'I am sure that I am not giving away any secrets, seeing that quite a few years have elapsed, when I disclose that on the part of the CDU governments under Adenauer and Erhard, and even under Kiesinger, there were a whole series of private, interesting offers to the GDR which were, however, never officially acknowledged by these parties.'

He gave no details of these 'private, interesting offers' made on behalf of German monopoly capitalism to the GDR rulers.

Poland opens up to US cash

POLAND has signed a series of agreements with the US which Commerce Secretary Peter Peterson said could triple trade between them in the next few years.

The secretary told a Press conference in Warsaw that the agreements indicated 'a new era of expanded and broadened commercial relationships'.

It was the second session of the Polish-American Trade Commission, set up during President Nixon's visit to Poland in May.

Trade at present totals only about £80m a year—about 6 per cent of all Polish trade with the west. But Peterson claimed this figure could soon reach £240m.

RUMOURS are current in Italy that the lira will be devalued next month, although this has been denied by the Treasury minister and the governor of the Bank of Italy.

A devaluation of between 15 and 20 per cent is being spoken of, to take place during the holiday period at the end of the year.

After a spurt of rapid growth in the 1960s the Italian economy has been ailing for some years and devaluation has only been narrowly averted on a number of occasions.

Supporters of devaluation are

The way is now open for large US investment in Poland, which is eager to acquire heavy machinery and food-processing equipment.

Poland will provide expanded facilities for private US businessmen and American banks will raise commercial credits to finance the trade between the two countries.

The deal follows closely on the Moscow-Washington trade agreement which opened up the Soviet Union to US investment on a scale not seen since the October revolution.

hoping that it will help Italian exporters in their efforts to maintain a toehold in the world market against ever-stiffer competition from Japan and other European countries.

The Christian Democratic government has been hesitating to carry through devaluation because it means a heavy attack on the working class which has been in an offensive spirit since the 'hot autumn' of 1969.

It may be counting on the support which it hopes to get from other governments after the enlargement of the Common Market at the end of the year.

Turmoil after Yugoslav sackings

STRIKE action which forced the wholesale sacking of management at Yugoslavia's biggest electronics factory has thrown the local Communist Party and other bureaucratic organizations into turmoil.

Several thousand workers at the plant, Elektronska Industrija at Nis in Serbia, struck a week ago forcing the resignation of 18 managers and directors. They took action against plans to cut wages to make up for heavy deficits on the factory's accounts.

The Nis Municipal Assembly is now urgently examining the financial situation of other firms to prevent the outbreak of further strikes. They are also examining the 'political, moral and possibly criminal responsibility' of the Elektronska directory.

The state government itself is being criticized for its role in the affair. It appears that Elektronska Industrija was owed 20 million dinars by the Belgrade Railway Transport Enterprise. The railway could not pay Elektronska because it was waiting for government finance which had been promised, but paid only in part.

Now the government is being urged to set Elektronska free from its 120 million dinar debt to the government. At present the company is paying the workers' wages out of a 49-million dinar credit advanced by the Serbian National Bank.

The case of Elektronska Industrija indicates the big problems facing Yugoslavia's 'self-management' system, which is breaking apart under the pressure of the world market.

Self-management was supposed to give each factory a large degree of autonomy under the control of the workers. In practice the factories have become dominated by management bureaucracy and the workers have no real control over anything.

Japanese car contracts in Eire

JAPAN'S big two car manufacturers, Toyota and Nissan, are to start assembling passenger-cars in the Irish Republic. Toyota said Irish businessman Stephen O'Flaherty had formed a company in Dublin to build 200 Toyota cars a month by December.

Nissan has signed a contract with an Irish firm called Briton Ltd for assembly of up to 150 cars a month from January.

The agreement will bring both Japanese giants under the Common Market tariff net just in time for the enlargement of the EEC.

Official British estimates anticipate that by 1980 the Japanese will be supplying some 800,000 cars a year to the European market alone.

Young Socialists

Grand Xmas Bazaars

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25

East India Hall
East India Dock Road, E14

SATURDAY DECEMBER 9

Corn Exchange
Leeds

doors open 12 noon

GIVE US ALL YOUR SUPPORT

Can you knit — sew — do woodwork — bake — make gifts

give jumble — donate tins and bottles

If you can help us make some gifts or assist in any way please write to:

Young Socialists

Grand Xmas Bazaar

186a Clapham High Street

London, SW4 7UG

or phone: 01-622 7029.

Workers Press MONTHLY APPEAL FUND

IT IS going up but not yet fast enough. Our target is £1,750 to raise by the end of November and we have £382.15. We know that with a huge effort we can more than raise it. Let's therefore go into action this weekend and push our figure right up.

Thousands more workers are taking up the fight to defend their wages and living stand-

ards. Prices continue to rocket. Whatever the laws introduced to stop wages going up, trade unionists everywhere must be driven to challenge this government. No one will allow the Tories to turn back the clock to the days of mass unemployment, poverty and misery.

Workers Press will provide the political leadership for this fight. Our paper is more vital

than ever today. Let us therefore use the opportunity of this coming weekend for a great drive for our fund. Raise extra amounts wherever you can. Post all donations immediately to:

Workers Press
November Appeal Fund
186a Clapham High Street
London, SW4 7UG.

Pilkington stewards in jobs action body

FOUR HUNDRED glassworkers in the south east have formed an action committee to fight the Pilkington glass monopoly's threat to their jobs.

The workers are employed at Pilkington's sheet glass plant at Queensborough on the Isle of Sheppey. The firm says it will close the factory in six months' time because the market can be supplied from the Pontypool (South Wales) and St Helens (Lancs) factory.

The unions claim that the monopoly has a 'moral and ethical' duty to keep the plant open. They have accused a Pilkington director of making the misleading statement that the workers were willing to accept the closure.

The bulk of the action committee consists of officials and shop stewards from the General and Municipal Workers Union. It will call on the local MP and the council to join in the campaign.

Case against T&GWU dropped

Sir John in conciliatory mood

FROM IAN YEATS

NATIONAL Industrial Relations Court President Sir John Donaldson hinted at an important new interpretation of the Tory anti-union law yesterday in an undisguised bid to win the goodwill of trade union leaders.

In dismissing an application for a contempt order against the Transport and General Workers' Union by Howitt Bros of Liverpool, Donaldson said the extent of union liability for the actions of their members raised difficult points of law.

An interim order was made on October 17 restraining dockers from blacking Howitt's transport in retaliation for the company's alleged victimization of a driver who claimed he had been sacked for refusing to cross dockers' picket lines during the recent national strike.

Despite the order the blacking was not called off until November 8 after top-level union intervention and the threat of contempt proceedings.

Earlier Mr. A. Blyghton, the T&GWU's national legal secretary, had told the court that the union, including general secretary Jack Jones, had 'done their level best' to see that the court's order was obeyed.

Mr. Blyghton claimed that if there was disobedience of the order it was by rank-and-file members of the union over whom they had been able to exercise only limited control.

Dismissing the case Donaldson said: 'This raises difficult points of law. It raises the point of just how far the union is responsible for its members down to and including the grass roots.'

He said the union had conducted its case with 'great skill and at the risk of being offensive he would like to thank them for their co-operation. The union, he said, had behaved throughout with complete propriety vis a vis top management and the court.'

In future, he said, to avoid unjustly penalizing unions who had done everything possible to end a breach of the law, it might be necessary to suspend interim orders for a declared period to give them time to reach a solution and to prevent contempt applications against them being made in the meantime.

Replying to Blyghton's plea that the union had in fact done everything possible to get the blacking lifted Donaldson said the court did not expect anyone affected by its orders to achieve the impossible.

That Donaldson was telling the unions he understood their difficulties and was prepared to help them if they co-operated with the court was made clear in his closing remarks.

'This case illustrates that it is in the interests of all parties and of justice generally that all parties should attend the court in order that we can reach a decision appropriate to the circumstances as they exist.'

As added proof of good faith, Donaldson refused to award costs against the union and, after the company had been warned it would have to prove union officials down to shop steward level were involved in the blacking, they agreed to waive them.

THE VESTEY empire will go back to the National Industrial Relations Court in a week's time if lorries are not allowed in and out of the Midland Cold Storage depot in Hackney.

A two-hour meeting of management decided yesterday to postpone a decision to seek immediate injunctions against the Transport and General Workers' Union to call off the five-month picketing and blacking.

A company spokesman said the decision to delay this process for a week was due to 'strong rumours' that lorry drivers were now prepared to get lorries through.

But if the picketing remains effective, 'we will go back to the court', he said.

Previous court action taken by the Vestey group resulted in the jailing of five London dockers.

GEC men stay out

WORKERS at Witton James Ltd, a GEC subsidiary on the combine's industrial estate at north Wembley, Middlesex, have now been on strike 13 weeks for better conditions and job security.

The 60 Witton James men have remained out after a last-minute pay settlement earlier this week ended strikes at three other GEC subsidiaries on the site—British Domestic Appliances, GEC Medical and Radio and TV.

All 300 men had been on strike since August 9 in support of a demand for a £4-a-week all-round increase.

This week's settlement gave skilled workers a £3.50 rise and £3.10 for semi-skilled.

The Witton James workers, however, are worried about employment conditions and particularly about job security.

They are refusing to return to work until management have given them some guarantees.

They say they will not be put on four-day-a-week working like they were for six months last year.

Negotiations are taking place between the AUEW and the management.

Pickets outside the plant yesterday.



Union-Courtauld plan to save Skelmersdale plant

BY PHILIP WADE

UNION leaders will co-operate with Courtauld's management to try and keep open the company's Skelmersdale, Lancashire, plant which is threatened with total closure.

Courtauld's announced the closure of the mill this week. The £7m plant employs 1,000 men and was built in 1968 with £2m-£3m government aid. The company says the plant has been making heavy losses.

Union officials and shop stewards yesterday travelled to London for a three-hour meeting with Courtauld's chairman Lord Kearton.

'Co-operation is what we're aiming at,' said Bill Maunders, local secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, which represents 800 workers at the mill, after the meeting.

'I am very hopeful. We are trying hard this week to reverse this situation along with the co-operation of the management,' he added.

More talks between Courtauld and union officials will be held in London next week. The union side agreed yesterday to bring back a proposal to keep the plant going.

Closure of the mill would lift Skelmersdale's male unemployment rate to around 18 per cent—one of the highest levels in Britain.

Courtauld's are Britain's tenth largest company and employ 160,000 workers. Last year's profits before tax amounted to £45m.

Stewards in negotiations at the factory

BY DAVID MAUDE

SHOP stewards at the factory itself were locked in 'serious negotiations' with management yesterday over the closure.

Although Courtauld's said on

Thursday closure was 'inevitable', a stewards' spokesman told Workers Press yesterday: 'We feel progress is being made towards a solution to the problem.'

Last night the factory's joint shop stewards committee met to assess the outcome of talks both at Skelmersdale and in London.

Socialist Labour League
Greater London Rally

CELEBRATE
3RD ANNIVERSARY
OF WORKERS
PRESS

BUILD THE
REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY

SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 19
7 p.m.

Porchester Hall
Queensway, W2

PREMIERE

SHOWING OF A
NEW FILM

THREE
YEARS
OF
WORKERS
PRESS

Join the
hundreds of
people who
will be at
the premiere

Speakers:

G. HEALY
(SLL national secretary)
CONNIE FAHEY
(Wilmslow tenants' leader)
CORIN REDGRAVE
(Equity)

ROY BATTERSBY
(ACTT)

ALAN THORNETT
(Deputy senior steward
Morris Motors Assembly,
Cowley, Oxford)

GARY GURMEET
(Editor Keep Left)

Chairman:
MIKE BANDA
(SLL Central Committee)
(Union and tenant speakers
appear in a personal capacity)
Admission 15p

LIVERPOOL: Sunday December 3, 7 p.m.
Everyman Theatre, Liverpool

NEWCASTLE: Sunday December 10, 7 p.m.
County Hotel, Newcastle

SCOTLAND: Sunday December 17, 7 p.m.
Woodside Halls, St Georges Cross

BIRMINGHAM: Sunday December 17, 7 p.m.
Assembly Hall, Digbeth Civic Hall

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.