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That is why one of the immediate tasks of the Pay Board is to draw up Phase Three, which is likely to halve the present state pay award.

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These objective economic conditions will force the government into an unavoidable showdown with the working class on wages. No amount of betrayal by union leaders—e.g. the gasmen's claim, the Ford dispute, the postmen—can remove this confrontation from the agenda.

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The paper specifically dealt with the point Workers Press raised in Monday's paper that it is one thing to pass state pay laws . . . and another thing to enforce them:

'The enforcement of a law which curbs wage increases depends on a formidable display of nerve and will by those who introduced it. But governments are made up of fallible mortals buffeted by the popular pressures of the hour.

'Over a long term, the law will not, therefore, disinterestedly be enforced. The particular law (Phase Two) will then be held in contempt and other laws too.'

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BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

'arrangement' ('a statutory control over prices and incomes, buttressed by a concordat with the unions') will not get the Tories out of the woods.

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It concludes by saying that the primary objective must be 'a curbing of the unions' monopolistic power'.

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to fight providing it is with a leadership that won't compromise, that won't sell out.

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But one by one they are coming to accept this greatest ever attack on basic democratic rights.

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But despite this the big battles lie ahead.

It is impossible to deprive the working class of all its rights and reduce it to the unorganized rabble it was before the era of

trade unions with a decisive class showdown. The Tories know this and they are preparing.

The diplomatic start of the Pay Board is deliberate—a transparent disguise for the real preparations for class war.

If there is one lesson to be drawn from this first round with the Tory government it is that the reformist and Stalinist leadership is utterly incapable of leading the working class to anything but defeat.

In the immediate days and weeks in front no time must be lost in constructing an alternative revolutionary leadership in the working class.

This can only be done through joining us in the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party.

SLL LAUNCHES £100,000 PARTY BUILDING FUND

IT HAS been an outstanding year for the Socialist Labour League. March 12, 1972, chalked up the 'Right to Work' rally at the Empire Pool, Wembley, when an audience of 8,500 greeted the hundreds of Young Socialists who successfully completed the five national marches.

March 11, 1973, an enthusiastic audience of 10,000 watched four major episodes of English working-class history, also at the Empire Pool, and went away determined to continue the fight to prevent the Tory government from taking away democratic rights won in over two centuries of struggle.

Between these two major events we had the national conference of the All Trades Unions Alliance in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on October 22, 1972, when an audience of 2,200 unanimously pledged to transform the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party.

Following that was an overflow rally in London greeting the three years of the Workers Press. Early in January 1973 there was the Young Socialists' 20th Annual Meeting of 'Keep Left', which was also packed out.

We could go on and on. Every campaign and public function of the Socialist Labour League, the Young Socialists, the ATUA and Workers Press was an unqualified success. But this is only part of the story.

In every field of work the Socialist Labour League goes ahead in the same way, among youth, in the trade unions, the professions and particularly in those layers of the working class in struggle.

We are now in the decisive stage of the campaign to transform the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party. Discussions are going on in all parts of the country around the two main draft resolutions on perspectives and amendments are starting to come in for the preliminary National Conference, which will be held towards the end of May.

Every reader of the Workers Press is warmly invited to take part.

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Now we need major extensions to our printing presses, because of the growing circulation of Workers Press—at least 20,000 square feet of office space, an increase in the number of full-time workers, a list of technical equipment for propaganda and agitation purposes which is too large to enumerate here, etc. etc.

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Not a penny is needed to pay off debts. We have no financial crisis in our day-to-day running, apart from keeping a hard eye on the inflation and price rises of essential goods.

Thanks to the unswerving devotion of the readers of Workers Press we have so far kept the wolf at bay. But it is a never-ending struggle.

We need the full £100,000 to prepare the groundwork for the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party. We feel it can be raised in two parts—£50,000 by the end of May and £50,000 by the end of October.

We know you are going to give generously. Could we now have a substantial donation to start the ball rolling. Who will be first?

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workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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WHAT WE THINK**Liaison Committee for the
Defence of Trade Unions
Stooge of
Stalinism**

THE LIAISON Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions is not a genuine rank-and-file movement. It is a stooge organization of the Communist Party whose sole purpose is to head off the development of opposition to the present trade union bureaucracy.

The Stalinists are determined to keep workers tied hand and foot behind Scanlon, Jones, Jackson and company in order that their struggles may be isolated, weakened and defeated.

The British Communist Party does not act in the interests of the working class, but of the counter-revolutionary Stalinist bureaucracy in the Soviet Union.

This bureaucracy, acting on the Stalinist theories of peaceful co-existence and parliamentary roads to socialism in order to defend its own privileges, is bitterly opposed to revolution anywhere in the world.

That is why the British Stalinists faithfully support the reformist trade union leaders at every turn—as they are doing, for example, over Hugh Scanlon's acceptance of the Industrial Relations Act, state pay control and the Common Market.

Yesterday's 'Morning Star' spelled this out when explaining why the conference of the Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions rejected a move by members of the International Socialists group to put forward resolutions and amendments.

'The conference voted overwhelmingly against a thinly-disguised move to transform the Liaison Committee into an alternative to the official trade union movement . . .

'It took the form of demanding that resolutions should be moved at the conference and voted on. But most delegations realized that a decision to have resolutions would strain relations with official trade union bodies, whose rules and regulations do not allow them to commit themselves in resolution form at unofficial trade union gatherings.' (Emphasis added.)

In other words, the purpose of the Liaison Committee conference, dominated by ageing Stalinist hacks, was to let off steam by means of 'left' talk while mounting no challenge whatever to the official trade union leadership.

It is this leadership which has sold out the gas workers, isolated the hospital workers and miners, and continually trailed to Downing Street to collaborate with Heath, while wasting the energies of the working class in one-day protests. The revisionist International Socialists and International Marxist Group, despite their shouting at the Friends' House gathering, collaborate with the Stalinists by persistently presenting the Liaison Committee as a genuine workers' movement which simply needs a few organizational improvements.

An 'Open Letter to delegates to the Liaison Committee' in the current 'Socialist Worker'—the IS weekly paper—claims that the one-day protest strikes organized against the Industrial Relations Act were 'a creditable record'.

But the Stalinists and the union leaders organized these protests as an alternative to a real fight for an indefinite General Strike to bring the Tory government down.

The 'letter' goes on to say that 'The vitally necessary structure of local liaison committees had not been built'. The LCDTU, say the revisionists, 'must give the lead in creating genuine local committees throughout the country'.

And 'Socialist Worker' concludes: 'If the lessons of the last year have not been learned, the LCDTU will inevitably and justly be condemned to irrelevance.'

For the revisionists it is simply a matter of 'learning the lessons' that the organization has been inadequate in 'giving a lead' and building local committees.

And who is to do all this? Why, the Stalinists of course! Acting upon the wise advice of the International Socialists group.

Nowhere do these anti-communist revisionists analyse the role of Stalinism in the trade unions. Nowhere do they expose and fight its counter-revolutionary nature.

Despite the clash and fist-fights at the Liaison Committee conference, the real political call of the IS group was that 'the Liaison Committee must take the initiative'.

This persistent refusal to discuss the political nature of Stalinism goes hand in hand with the rejection by the IS of all the enormous economic and social gains of the Russian Revolution. They are not impressed by the strength of the Soviet Union, but by the bureaucracy.

They reject the workers' state, but prostrate themselves before the representatives of the counter-revolutionary caste in the Kremlin.

Stalinism can and must be defeated. But this can only be done by the International Committee of the Fourth International which, basing itself on the enormous strength and gains of the working class, is determined to resolve the crisis of leadership in the working class.

That involves an unceasing struggle against reformism, Stalinism and revisionism.

**VAT is spring cleaning
your pockets**

BY IAN YEATS

THE GREAT VAT price hike began on Britain's high streets yesterday.

In London suburbs, trading was quiet and many shops were closed for the day while owners and managers sorted out new charges.

For the time being some shops, such as tailor's out-fitters, are trying to absorb price rises, but many shopkeepers warned that tags might have to be changed when new stocks arrive.

Eating houses, from restaurants down to the corner

cafes, were putting up the prices of everything from cups of tea to four-course meals.

When housewives go to laundries and dry cleaners they will be asked to pay VAT at the full 10-per-cent rate.

Anyone who takes a taxi home will have to pay a 3p surcharge. If it is engaged by phone at what used to be off-peak periods there will no longer be any cheap rates for the call.

Those looking towards the spring for an opportunity to do up their homes now face price increases on everything from wallpaper and paint to scraping knives.

The manager of Home Charm, Brixton, South London told me: 'I feel really sorry for people. Majority of the prices are going to go up.'

At Times Furnishing the prices of some electrical

goods have temporarily gone down.

But all major items of home furnishings, from three piece suites to carpets, were being marked up by between 3 and 5 per cent.

Hairdressing charges, garage costs, cinema and theatre tickets, football admission fees will all be affected by the new tax.

Shopkeepers said yesterday that it would be some time before the full impact of VAT was felt.

Nixon will not be swayed by protest**Stalinists join meat
boycott fraud**

HOUSEWIVES across the United States yesterday began a week's boycott of meat purchases in protest against the escalation of food prices.

The protest, backed uncritically by the liberals and the Communist Party Stalinists, demonstrates the depth of hostility across the country to the price increases.

President Nixon, whose recent show of freezing raw meat prices is a patent fraud, is not going to be swayed by this week's protest.

In fact, his Secretary for Agriculture, Earl Butz, is on record as saying that the American people have been eating too cheaply in the past.

Butz and the big food monopolies are out to rectify this situation once and for all. The latest government figures show that retail food prices are rising at an annual 30 per cent rate.

The biggest increase of all has been in the price of beef, a major constituent of many workers' diets in the United States. The price rose 6.7 per cent in February—an annual rate of 80 per cent.

Beef steaks which retailed two years ago at \$1.29 a pound are now being sold at \$1.89 (about 79p a pound). Even the cheapest cuts are over \$1 a pound.

These rises are taking place at a time when the Nixon Pay Board is rigorously keeping wages to a maximum 5.5-per-cent a year increase.

The Democratic Party, which is supported by the majority of union leaders and by the Stalinists, is calling for even stricter controls.

MARKED RISE

Since wage controls began in August 1971 the price of beef has gone up 17 per cent, eggs are up 30 per cent, veal is up 58 per cent. Prices of houses, fuel and many other commodities have also risen markedly.

Dollar devaluation has raised the price of all imported items. This attack on workers' living standards cannot be answered by protest boycotts and other diversions.

A boycott of meat products can only turn attention away from the struggle for higher wages against the Nixon pay controls and the collaboration of the union bureaucracy in their operation.



For many US families boycotting meat is not a voluntary action.

Feeding Saigon's 'dollar addicts'

PRESIDENT Nguyen Van Thieu is in the United States for urgent talks with President Nixon and US officials on averting catastrophe for the South Vietnamese economy.

Apart from the danger that his forces might be defeated on the battlefield, American withdrawal poses other dangers for President Thieu.

His puppet regime is completely dependent for its survival on US financial handouts.

Even limited restrictions on these funds could cause uncontrollable slump.

Not only does Washington supply military aid on a scale which even now is over \$1,000m a year, it also provides foreign exchange to South Vietnam's ruling class on a scale far in excess of what the country could earn from its exports.

These sums in foreign currency are supplied through 'counterpart funds' which enable certain nominated businessmen to change their Vietnamese piastres (which are worthless outside South Vietnam) into US dollars at a very favourable rate.

These funds are a potent source of graft and corruption.

Cambodian leader Prince Sihanouk has described how

local officials and businessmen are induced to become 'dollar addicts' totally dependent on the US and ready for any infamous activity.

US aid has been falling since 1971, partly because the dollar has been devalued, also because of reduced local purchasing and cuts in Congressional appropriations.

These causes have brought the aid figures for South Vietnam down by as much as 40 per cent.

There is now great concern in Saigon that further cuts in the amount of dollars flowing into South Vietnam would make it necessary to slash imports and possibly impose import restrictions.

This would prick what is left of the wartime consumer boom in the cities and destroy the regime's remaining narrow political base.

Thieu's neighbour Lon Nol of Cambodia, another pensioner of Washington, is facing even more severe problems.

His capital, Phnom Penh, is surrounded by partisans of the exiled Prince Sihanouk and repeated bombing strikes by US B52s have failed to break the siege.

The Phnom Penh regime recently turned down an offer from the liberation forces to negotiate a peace deal which would exclude Lon Nol from the government.

Bank and boardroom men clamp your pay

THE MEN who will adjudicate the wages — and therefore the standard of living — of millions of workers began their duties yesterday from Neville House in Westminster.

BY ALEX MITCHELL

The Tory - appointed members of the Pay Board include a Treasury mandarin, senior executives from ICI, Courtauld's and GEC, a leading banker and a former official of Labour's Prices and Incomes Board.

These men — all getting extravagant salaries — have two main powers invested by the state pay laws:

- Prohibit the whole or part of an intended pay increase from being paid.

- Reduce to a permissible level a pay increase that is already being paid.

Their powers are backed by the might of the judiciary.

Anyone not complying with an order or notice issued by the Pay Board may be prosecuted.

The first offence may be a fine of up to £400, but on indictment the fines can be unlimited and could result in jail sentences.

'CAREFUL'

Opening the board for business yesterday the chairman, Sir Frank Figgures, said:

'In dealing with pay increases and making sure that they comply with the code, we intend to be careful — but quick.'

The men wielding this enormous power are drawn straight from the ruling class, not to say the Tory Party itself!

SIR FRANK FIGGURES, KCB, CMG, is the chairman. He was educated at Oxford and Yale. After the war he became director of trade and finance to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation from 1948 to 1951.

After a spell at the Treasury he became secretary general of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), formed after Britain and six other countries, including Portugal, were refused membership of the Common Market.

The EFTA countries decided to take away all tariffs



among themselves but that each country would have its own, separate tariff wall to the outside world.

In 1965 he returned to the Treasury as third secretary and became second secretary in 1968.

Last year premier Edward Heath promoted him to director-general of the National Economic Development Council.

Figgures was responsible for launching the first 'informal' talks with the TUC's Victor Feather last year which led to the tripartite talks and the state pay laws.

KENNETH JOHNSON, another Oxford graduate, has served with the Colonial Administrative Service in Nigeria. On returning to the UK in 1961 he joined the CBI, the 'bosses' trade union', in the economic department.

The Wilson government awarded him the OBE in 1966 for his work at the CBI on economic planning and a prices and incomes policy.

In 1967 he became the CBI's director of industrial relations, the department which was active in drafting and promoting laws against the unions.

In 1970 he joined Courtauld's and is currently

chairman and managing director of one of the textile giant's subsidiaries, Cook and Watts Limited.

In the past few weeks Courtauld's has been named as one of the British companies paying slave wages to its workers in South Africa.

DEREK ROBINSON was educated at Oxford on a TUC scholarship. In 1961 he became senior research officer at the Oxford University Institute of Economics and Statistics.

From 1965 to 1967 he was an economic adviser to the ill-fated Prices and Incomes Board.

Since 1969 he has been a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

represented a determined struggle to smash DATA militancy in engineering works.

The union's newspaper said the secret letter 'shows clearly the concerted effort being made to undermine and dismantle genuine staff unionism and to destroy DATA (now TASS)'.

When Workers Press asked Bett to comment he said:

'We've prepared ourselves for guerrilla warfare. We've had to. The gloves are off.'

Since leaving the EEF, Bett (38) has been personnel director of Sir Arnold Weinstock's General Electric Company, where tens of thousands of jobs have been lost over the past few years.

Some of the Pay Board members in their office (left to right), Mr Ken Johnson, executive deputy chairman, Mr Ian Hudson, secretary to the Board, Mr Derek Robinson, deputy chairman, and Sir Frank Figgures, chairman.

RELUCTANCE

GEOFFREY GILBERTSON was educated at the Sorbonne in Paris and Cambridge. For many years he has been personnel manager at Imperial Chemical Industries, whose deputy chairman is Michael Clapham, the president of the CBI.

Since last year Gilbertson has been general manager (personnel) for the company.

ICI has shown a bitter reluctance to allow ASTMS, the white-collar union, to enjoy bargaining rights inside the firm.

An ICI Staff Association was set up with the assistance of the company and this body was one of the first to register under the Industrial Relations Act.

MICHAEL BETT is known to members of TASS (formerly DATA), the technical and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. From 1970 to 1972 he was director of industrial relations with the Engineering Employers' Federation.

On October 2, 1970, the EEF sent a confidential circular to its members which

JAMES BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME, OBE, went to King's College, Cambridge. He was chief personnel officer at BOAC from 1947 to 1955 and director general of staff at the National Coal Board from 1955 to 1957.

Since 1968 he has been a powerful figure in the banking world — chairman of the National and Commercial Banking Group Limited since 1968 and chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland since 1971.

'JUSTICE'

IT IS from this corporatist board and from these six men that the working class is supposed to receive 'wage justice' and have 'anomalies' rectified.

The board is a conspiracy of ruling-class interests to slash wages and impoverish the working class.

The board and its laws can only be ended by a fight to remove the Tory government from office.

An incoming Labour government must be mandated by the trade unions and the working class to dismantle this corporatist body.

Leyland distributor refuse to recognize union

OVER 20 maintenance workers at Lancaster's, Kingston, London, the main British-Leyland distributors, came out on strike yesterday after management refused to recognize or negotiate with the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. The strikers have appealed to the district organizer of the union, Andy Wilson, for official backing.

Lancaster Labourites join the rent rout

COUNCIL tenants in Lancaster have now all received notice of a 50p-a-week rent increase to bring them into line with the Tory government's 'fair rents' Act.

Notification of the increases was given at the weekend, following last week's council meeting, which finally decided to implement the Act.

The decision to increase the rents was taken by the city's Labour councillors voting together with the Tories.

Only three councillors in the Labour group refused to support the increase — Mike Lewthwaite, Bill Corr, and Gordon Houlding.

The others merely 'registered their disgust' while voting for the increase.

One tenant commented afterwards:

'It's a good job our ancestors did a bit more than "register their disgust" at the Tories — or we wouldn't have any labour movement today, and we wouldn't even be free to stand here talking about it!'

This is the second increase in rents in Lancaster under the Act.

A previous 50p rise was brought in by the Tories before they lost control of the council to Labour.

The Labour Party promised to oppose the Act when it took over and Lancaster Trades Council urged the council to stick by its pledge.

But even those councillors who did vote against the increases had said that, with the lack of leadership from the Labour Party nationally, they thought it unlikely that Lancaster would put up a fight.

● A fuller report on Lancaster rents fight will appear in Saturday's Workers Press.

'Tyranny' in Leics jail - inmate claims

CONDITIONS at Gartree Prison, Leicestershire, are back to normal after last November's riots, the Prison Officers' Association has said.

They added that after the disturbances extra police were drafted in and prisoners were kept locked up for long periods while the jail was repaired.

But an inmate at the top-security prison has smuggled out a letter to relatives claiming that far from being back to normal a 'barbaric tyranny' has been established at Gartree.

SECURITY

The POA claims that Gartree was not built for top-security prisoners and that riot damage made the long detention of inmates inevitable while security was restored.

During the riots security doors were ripped out, cell walls torn down and the outer wall of the prison breached.

The POA also says that prisoners were forced to eat in their cells while the canteen

was being put back into working order.

But in his letter (see article page 4) the prisoner alleges that inmates are being subjected to a reign of terror; that they continue to eat in their cells; that they are not allowed to wash properly and that they are unlocked only one hour in 24.

LETTER

Harborough's Conservative MP Mr John Farr, who has taken up the case, assures me that the letter was written at least three months after the riot.

And he added that it came into his hands within a week of being written.

The Home Secretary has not commented on the allegations and a Home Office spokesman would only say that the matter was being investigated.

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'REIGN OF TERROR' CLAIM IN TOP SECURITY PRISONS

BY IAN YEATS

'B' wing at the notorious top - security Gartree prison in Leicestershire is being used to subject inmates to a reign of terror, a prisoner has claimed.

The man prefers not to reveal his identity for fear of reprisals from the prison authorities.

He alleges that for 23 hours a day prisoners are locked in solitary confinement in cells only seven feet square.

Since the riot last November the walls of cells in 'B' wing have been strengthened with wire mesh and the beds have been cemented into the floor.

There are no curtains on the windows and there is no escape from the powerful arc lamps which flood the cells with perpetual light and make sleep difficult.

A table has also been cemented into the wall and the prisoner says that for all but one hour a day men in 'B' wing have a space no bigger than the floor area of two telephone boxes to move about in.

For one hour they are allowed to walk in a circle affording them the only exercise they would otherwise get.

But the special character of 'B' wing does not end with the environment. Prisoners there are apparently given 'special treatment' as well.

The letter smuggled past the prison's rigid censorship system is now with Tory Home Secretary Mr Robert Carr after finding its way into the hands of Leicestershire MP Mr John Farr.

No luxuries

It alleges that warders punch and slap prisoners, that food is of the minimum and served up within four yards of an open lavatory and that there is a 'barbaric' punitive regime.

Extra food and clothing and personal plates and cups are taken away from all those sent to the isolation wings. Prisoners with savings are not allowed to buy such small luxuries as jam or syrup. Our informant claims there are no education classes, no films, no library



Tory Home Secretary, Robert Carr who has the letter and has so far refused to hold an inquiry into the conditions it described.

and, worst of all, no association.

Even though there are wash-basins available, he claims they are forced to wash in a plastic jug and so cannot keep clean.

He says that although the Home Office says bread and water punishment is no longer used in British jails, several prisoners' are in fact on such a diet.

In addition to all of this, there are a host of 'restrictive petty rules' which inmates can be punished for disobeying.

Uniform

They can be punished for failing to wear a tie when asking for a letter, failing to wear the grey uniform when called to the office and failing to put on shoes on a visit to the toilet.

Our informant alleges that during last year's riot, extra officers were called in from borstals, detention centres and jails. Three months later, he says, they are all still there.

He claims they are used in large numbers to intimidate prisoners.

For the first time he discloses that the November riot was first sparked off by poor food.

But, more important, he claims prisoners' tempers broke when they saw foiled escapees 'surrounded by scores of prison officers' hit with batons and then one of their number struck by an officer over the head with a claw hammer.

The letter says 'As the inmate fell down unconscious the officer was seen to strike him again and again with the hammer. The watching inmates thought the man had been killed.'

'All the prisoners had been on low morale because of the food and to them this was the last straw. The prison blew up.'

But the letter claims that those who took part in the riot have been punished 'crushingly' long ago.

The writer insists that his letter to the outside world is not a plea to help them and he goes on:

'It is an urgent plea to help the non-rioters, many of whom are undergoing severe punishments, yet who have never been charged with any breach of the rules.'

Committee

He alleges that under rule 43 of the prison rules no evidence or charge is needed for men to be incarcerated in the feared 'B' wing. He accuses the prison authorities of 'grossly abusing' this rule.

More serious still, he claims that many of the 40 currently in 'isolation' are ex-members of the inmates' food committee disbanded by the prison authorities before the riot.

The committee was axed after the Home Office upheld its complaints about prison food brought to the light of day as a result of requests from within the prison to Mr John Farr for help.

The letter says that they have been put into the wing 'without true justification' and on 'trumped-up excuses'.

'This is our last hope,' the letter ends. 'I beg you on behalf of the other inmates and myself to insist on a free inquiry here.'

Mr Farr has asked the Home Secretary for an inquiry. So far without success.

There has already been an investigation into the riot, but despite repeated requests, Mr Farr has been told he cannot see the report.

MONDAY CLUB CAMPAIGN

The Monday Club, the right-wing Tory group, has set up a special executive to co-ordinate its 'Halt Immigration Now Campaign'.

The director of this operation is Mr Ronald Bell, QC, the Tory MP for Buckinghamshire South, who is notorious for his anti-immigrant views.

The man responsible for running the campaign on a day-to-day basis is Tony Van der Elst, an actor.

The idea of setting up a special co-ordinating body first became clear two months ago when 'Monday News' advertised for 'A full national member of the club to fill an honorary position (reasonable expenses would be paid) to undertake a task of a highly important nature. In the first instance applicants for the post should write to the director, giving an outline of their political experience.'

No one is quite sure about Mr Van der Elst's previous

'political experience', but he started the job this month.

The campaign has three main objectives:

- A halt to immigration.
- A realistic repatriation scheme.
- The repeal of the 1968 Race Relations Act.

The campaign was launched at a mass public rally at Central Hall, Westminster, on September 16 last at which members of the National Front acted as stewards.

At a march following the meeting the NF—with banners—were prominent on the walk to No 10 Downing Street to present a protest letter against the arrival of Ugandan Asians expelled by General Idi Amin.

Max Hanna, a former Monday Club member, says in this month's issue of 'Race Today' that there was an ugly side to this 'patriotic rally'. During the singing of 'Land of Hope and Glory' and 'Jerusalem' there were shouts of 'Wogs Out' and similar remarks.

POLITICAL PROFILES

By LEON TROTSKY
Paperback. £1.00 Illustrated



Now available from New Park Publications
186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG

Sharp pen-portraits of leading figures of the Second International in Russia and Europe, for the first time published in an English edition. The translations were first commissioned by the Young Socialists' paper 'Keep Left' Their enormous success has led to the completion of the translation of the whole book, which is the first part of Volume 8 of Leon Trotsky's 'Works' published in the Soviet Union in 1926. It provides the most vivid picture available of the historic figures of the Second International, their strengths and weaknesses, written by an observer who was also a participant in the daily struggle of the European and Russian working class.

HARRY'S PAY CUT

Property tycoon Harry Hyams, owner of the empty but profitable Centre Point building in St Giles' Circus, London, has taken a pay cut—from £15,315 to £15,293 a year.

And Hyams' exemplary contribution to the Tories' 'counter-inflation' measures does not end with this magnificent gesture, which will cost him almost 50p a week. He is also foregoing a dividend payment on his 20,527,210 shares in the company of which he is chairman, Oldham Estates.

But let's look again. Since Hyams pays the top income tax rate of 75p in the pound, his actual spending power will be cut by something in the region of only 10p a week—while, because he is not drawing a dividend, his already massive shareholding will actually increase in size.

Nice work if you can get it.



Corporatism in Spain by Juan Garcia. — Part two

FRANCO'S WEAPON: THE FASCIST UNION

The Bonapartist dictatorship of Primo de Rivera in the mid-1920s established corporatist organizations in Spain for dealing with labour problems.

It was a system of joint committees whose members were elected by employers and unions, though appointment was subject to approval by the Ministry of Labour.

The Spanish Social Democrats collaborated fully in the joint committees, and used their leadership of the UGT (General Workers' Union) to break down the strike movements which developed in the Asturias.

The Second Republic consolidated de Rivera's corporatist legislation with the Joint Councils Act of 1931.

These joint councils took over the role of the joint committees.

Before a strike or lock-out was declared, details had to be submitted to the council. If talks broke down, five to eight days' notice had to be given of strikes in transport or food supply.

No notice meant the arrest of strike leaders. On October 21, 1931, an Act was passed banning political strikes against the Republic.

The Constitution of the same year called for the 'participation of workers in the direction and administration of undertakings and sharings of profits'.

Despite these laws and the collaboration with the government of both the anarchist and social-democratic leaderships of the working class, the October insurrection took place in 1934 in the Asturias, and in May-July, 1936, there were at least 113 General Strikes and 228 strikes of a political or solidarity character.

The anarchist unions played lip-service to being for the destruction of the bourgeois state, but were content to lead militant struggles for wage increases, leaving the Republican government to establish its framework for repression.

The workers' combativity was not defeated by this legislation, but their leadership turned the Spanish Revolution into the defence of the bourgeois Republic.

Fifty years of organization was broken up, thousands perished in concentration camps and a socialist revolution was crushed by Stalin's peaceful coexistence with private property in the form of the Republican Party.

Under the Labour Charter of March 9, 1938, the Organizacion Sindical of Garcia Ramal was established under the control of the Falange, the one party in Franco's one-party state.

Section 5 of the Charter states that the union is an instrument in the service of the state and its principle instrument in economic policy.

The aim of the 'trade unions' is to unite workers and employers. There are two sections, the economic and the social, representing employers and workers respectively: **the social section has to have an employer as chairman.**

The Charter has been modified over the last 15 years to give the corporatist union the appearance of having the function of the trade unions in bourgeois-democratic states.

In 1958, the so-called Collective Agreements Act was passed through the puppet parliament, the Cortes, in Madrid. The Act's main provision is for the establishment of joint committees for the introduction of job-evaluation.

It refined the corporatist union for the specific benefit of modernizing industry in

Honor	FRANCO
Heroismo	FRANCO
Fe	FRANCO
Autoridad	FRANCO
Justicia	FRANCO
Eficacia	FRANCO
Inteligencia	FRANCO
Voluntad	FRANCO
Austeridad	FRANCO



Left: Street poster exalting the virtues of Franco after his appointment as head of the new corporate state. Right: A train for the battle-front carrying trade-union members of the reformist UGT and anarchist CNT: their trade unions were destroyed by the fascists. Top: Franco discusses with Hitler in the Fuehrer's carriage at Hendaya on 25th October, 1940.

Spain and, as the fascist union was able to declare proudly:

'Collective bargaining at the level of the individual undertaking has made it possible to adapt the structure of many factories in the engineering, chemical, building and other industries resulting in **sensational improvements in productivity indices.**

'Unfortunately, as a result in the increase in retail prices passed into family budgets, it has not been possible to talk of improvements in terms of workers' standards of living . . .'

Under a 1962 Act, workers can participate in management. The 'representatives' of workers are elected by a secret ballot, but the names of the elected must go before the management who have the right to veto!

In May 1968 the Spanish TUC 'revised' the regulations of the Organizacion Sindical, replacing the fascist terminology of the 1938 Charter with liberal phrases, while retaining

the essentials.

So the 1938 clause stating: 'The national trade union organization of the state shall be based on the principle of unity, totality, and graduated authority,' now reads:

'The Spanish trade union movement shall have as its essential task . . . a transformation and development of social and economic structures based on the fullest possible expression of human freedom and dignity and of social progress, in accordance with the requirements of social justice.'

These sweet words may ring true to the Central Intelligence Agency men and reformist bureaucrats in the International Labour Organization in Geneva, to which the Organizacion Sindical belongs.

They may be for the Spanish Communist Party an indication of the so-called 'evolutionist, progressive' wing of the Franco regime.

But Spanish workers know that the fascist union represents a vicious instrument of

repression and they fight to build their independent organizations in the illegal workers' commissions.

Andrade, a CP member, who was one of the leaders of the strike movement in the port of Vigo in September and October last year, has recorded his experiences of Franco's social justice:

'I was arrested at 3 a.m. on Monday September 25. They searched me and found a book by Dolores Ibaruri, a newspaper of the workers' commissions and notes that I had written on the extension of the commissions, the commissions in Barreras, the "Pact of Freedom".'

'They left me alone till 11 p.m. Then three Civil Guards dragged me upstairs and began to beat me until 4 a.m. I was almost unconscious when they dragged me along the floor by my hair and made me stretch out, resting on my feet and hands. Every time I fell, they kicked me . . .'

CONTINUED TOMORROW



FINE TUBES: UNIONS MUST ACT

The card on which Fine Tubes strikers have pinned their hopes may be lost unless drastic new measures are taken. Already there are dangers that a meeting of Rolls-Royce convenors in Birmingham today may lift the blacking of supplies from the Plymouth plant.

In six weeks' time the dispute at the American firm's factory will be three years old. Strike committee chairman Mr Hermann Welch told me: 'We realized we had to make something crucial happen if we wanted to win.'

After Christmas the 26 men and six women remaining of the 172 original strikers wrote to convenors at one of Fine Tubes most important customers—Rolls-Royce.

They asked to be allowed to put their case to mass meetings of the men.

Instead, on January 30, strike leaders were invited to a regular monthly meeting of the convenors at Birmingham. Agreement was reached to black all Fine Tubes products from the combine's plants.

But Rolls-Royce, Derby, which did not take part in the convenors' meeting, defied the black and continued to use fine tubes in the RB 211. Further talks were held at a second combine meeting on February 20.

Now all work coming from or going to the Derby plant was also to be blacked. The men and women living on £13-a-week strike pay and Social Security believed that at last they had a trump card in their hands.

When their pay strike began on June 15, 1970, any interference with supplies from Fine Tubes could have brought

Rolls-Royce to a standstill.

The specialist high precision tubes made at the Plymouth factory were going into the RB 211, the Olympus, Concorde and the making of Westland Helicopters.

Said Mr Welch: 'If the resolutions passed by the convenors are carried out to the full, it could stop the whole aircraft industry.'

But the industry has not been stopped and there is little sign that it will be. A Rolls-Royce spokesman told me: 'The blacking has had virtually no significant effect on the company's operations.'

He claimed plants at Coventry and Glasgow were 'working normally', although there was slight disruption at Bristol and the small special engine plant at Leavesden, near Watford. He added: 'The blacking does not seem to have been implemented with any great enthusiasm.'

'Fine Tubes materials arrive

at factories and we are told there is a black, but then they get moved mysteriously into the workshops.'

He said: 'We have also considerably reduced the amount of Fine Tubes products we use. We have got it down to a few thousand pounds a year.'

Allowing due exaggeration to the company's claims, it is nevertheless true that all Rolls-Royce factories are working more or less normally. This has not gone unnoticed by the strike committee and, said Mr Welch: 'If Rolls-Royce factories were not using Fine Tubes materials, there would be a halt right away.'

'I don't believe they are blacking it. They are still working on Concorde at Bristol.'

He added: 'The blacking is very much a last resort. You go to meetings and they build your hopes up. You think something is going to come of it. But then you suddenly

find they are not doing anything at all.'

It looks as if Mr Welch's doubts are true. I understand that today's combine meeting of convenors in Birmingham may be asked to end the blacking.

Mr John Blackley, convenor at Bristol—where the blacking is claimed to be most effective—told me: 'The combine has stopped 90 per cent of the Rolls-Royce order book going to Fine Tubes. But it is still not enough to make it critical. It won't bring Rolls-Royce to their knees.'

The crucial hurdle stuck immovably in the path of the strikers is the availability of alternative supplies.

Rolls-Royce has been able to obtain a high proportion of the tubes they need from Accles and Pollock of Birmingham. And the critical fine section tubing for the RB 211 which is only made at Fine Tubes escapes the

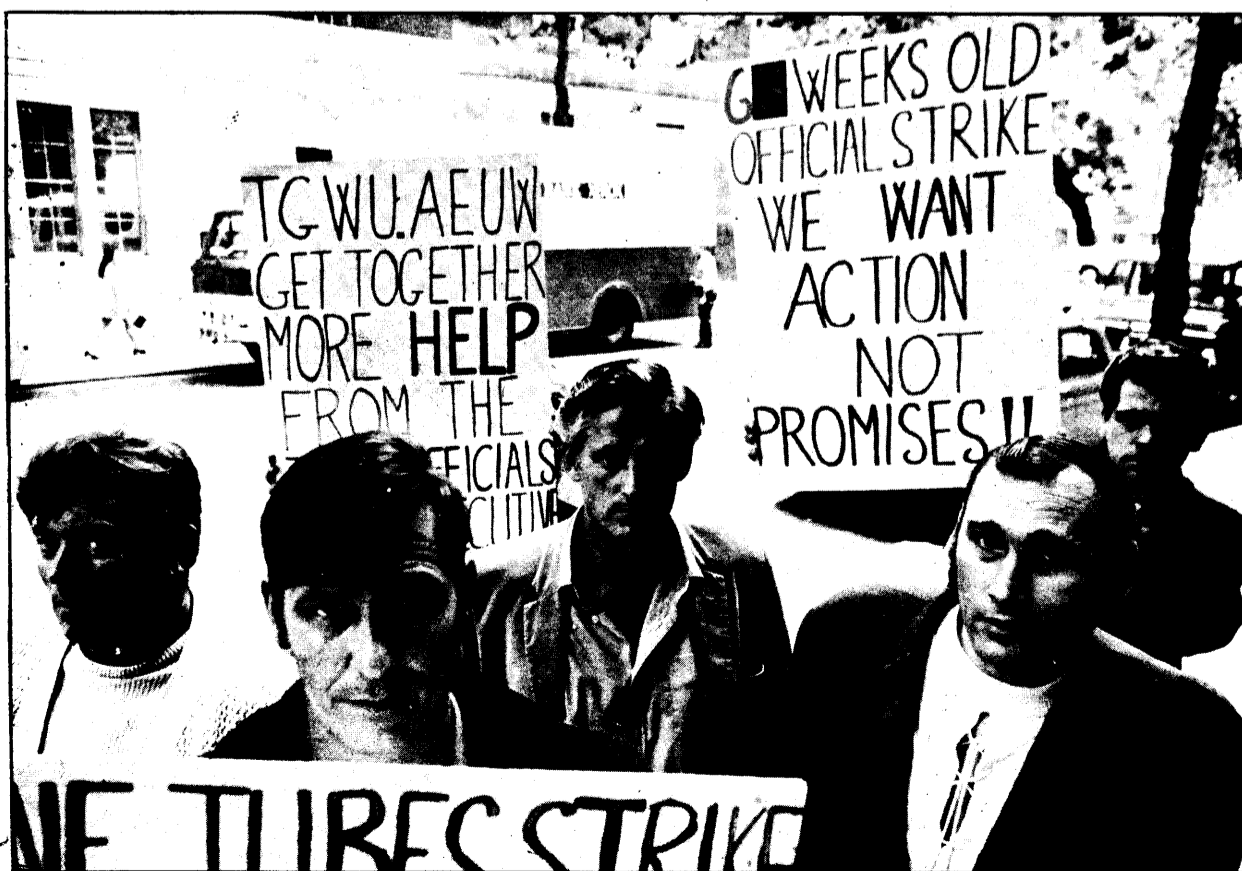




ALL OUT
FOR
SATISFACTION

YOUR
STRENGTH
IS
OUR
PROBLEM

196



Fine Tubes workers lobby Transport House in August, 1971. Above left: A picket demanding support for the strikers, again at Transport House in June, 1972. Above right: Herman Welch, strike committee chairman.

black because the Derby shop stewards refuse to take part.

The second leg of the hurdle is the refusal of union leaders in factories owned by Fine Tubes' other major customers—like the Atomic Energy Authority—to impose a black.

This refusal has meant that apart from the axeing of one shift the jobs of all 172 strikers have been filled by alternate labour and business goes on very much as usual.

The new non-union workforce was enticed into the factory with pay rates 13 per cent higher than the strikers. Strikers claim other employers have given Fine Tubes management every assistance in evading blackings that have been imposed.

Almost from the start, the dispute turned quickly from a pay fight into a battle for union recognition. Said Mr Welch: 'If we allow the firm to win, trade unionism is ended in Plymouth.'

Over a dozen American firms have set up in the town employing labour forces of between 300 and 500 and with little or no union organization.

'They are all watching Fine Tubes', said Mr Welch, 'to

see if we are beaten.'

Although the strike has the official backing of both the T&GWU and the AUEW, the men say they feel they are fighting alone.

Despite long years of union membership, despite a bitter three-year battle for trade union rights, the men claim that at no time have their union leaders backed them by mobilizing the membership nationally.

Said Mr Welch: 'There are 10,000 union members in the dockyard alone. If they had been pulled out, it would have been a help. If there was pressure put on by the trade unions throughout the country, we could win.'

The strikers are now in desperate need of financial support and say their fight is at the mercy of the trade union movement.

'If we don't get some money soon, we will have to wrap it up,' Mr Welch told me.

Another mass picket has been planned for May 1, but if the union chiefs persist in limiting their support for their beleaguered Plymouth members this crucial struggle for basic trade union rights will be lost.



The Greek regime. Jack Gale investigates the tortures and the police state. Part 1.

'A CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATION'

On April 21, 1967, the Greek government of Panayotis Kanellopoulos was overthrown by a military coup and a National government headed by Constantine Kollias assumed power.

Kollias proclaimed: 'We have long been witnessing a crime committed against our people and our nation.'

'Unscrupulous and base party compromises, shameful recklessness of a great part of the Press, methodical attack on and undermining of all institutions, complete debasement of parliament, all-round slander, paralysis of the state machinery, complete lack of understanding of the burning problems of our youth, moral decline, secret and open collaboration with subversives, and finally constant inflammatory slogans of unscrupulous demagogues, have destroyed the country's peace, created an

atmosphere of anarchy, chaos, hatred and discord, and led us to the brink of national catastrophe.'

'No other way of salvation remained except the army's intervention.'

'Such intervention is, of course, a constitutional deviation, but such a deviation was imperative for the country's salvation which is the supreme law. . . .

'We belong to no political party. We are inspired purely by patriotic motives. We aim at removing from the country's organism the decomposition which threatened it; at averting discord and massacre towards which bad Greeks were leading us.'

'We preach brotherliness. From this moment there is no right, centre or left. There are only Greeks, believing in Greece and in one noble, lofty and complete ideal of true democracy—not in the democracy of the pavement, mob, and anarchy.'

'Of course there are some

traitors, demagogues, unscrupulous and professional anarchists. We shall isolate these few instigators. . . .

'To avert discord and impending civil strife, the government has proclaimed martial law throughout the country. . . .

'The government is bound to warn most categorically that any reaction against its national task from any quarter will be stamped out immediately with every means at its disposal.'

At the same time the National government issued a statement of policy reaffirming its full support for its obligations under NATO.

It immediately arrested 5,000 'dangerous communists'.

On April 29 it banned the EDA (Democratic Left) Party, which was the successor to the illegal Communist Party and had 22 seats in parliament.

On May 4 all youth organizations sponsored by political parties were banned, as were

some 260 trade union, sport and cultural organizations. The junta, however, organized its own Hitler-style youth movement—the Alkimos.

Mayoral elections and elections to municipal councils were suspended and those said to have been elected 'with communist support' were removed from office.

'Bearded, foreign, long-haired beatniks' were banned from the country, mini-skirts were outlawed as was long hair for youths. School principals were instructed to see that all their pupils attended church on Sundays and holy days—and joined the Alkimos.

A 'state of siege' was proclaimed throughout the country and the government empowered to introduce decrees-laws.

Kollias was later replaced by Col George Papadopoulos, and the regime of mass arrests, purges, martial law, censorship and torture was intensified.

Beatings and torture are

Left: Papadopoulos, present ruler of the Greek military government. He was successor to Kollias and continuator of the regime of mass arrests, torture and martial law.

standard practice at every police station, but there are special centres where intensified torture takes place. This is usually, but not exclusively, carried out at the headquarters of the Security Police (the Asphalias).

The location of the more important of these torture centres are as follows:

In the Athens area:

1. The Asphalia, Bouboulinas Street, where the commandant is the notorious Chief Inspector Basil Lambrou.
2. The Military Hospital 401, Vasilissis Sofias Avenue, Athens 25. The director-general here is Dr Karagounakis.
3. The Dionysos Military Camp, headquarters of the 505 Battalion. In charge here is Col Costas Papadopoulos, brother of the dictator.
4. Aghia Paraskevi, in the charge of KYP (State Intelligence Service) officer Zourelis.
5. The Kessariani, situated at the Damari stone quarry. The above-mentioned Lambrou is also in charge here.

In the Piraeus area:

1. The Asphalia at 37 King Constantine Street, headed by director Yiannakopoulos.
2. The laid-up warship 'Elli' at the Scaramanga naval base. Lieut-Comdr Thrasylvoulos Karmarinas commands the 'Elli'.

In the Salonika area:

1. The Asphalia in Vardariou Square commanded by Maj Stamatopoulos.
2. The headquarters of the Third Army Corps under its Comdr Karamitsos.
3. Headquarters of the KYP at Kalamaria under its chief officer Kourkoulakos.
4. The military airport, headquarters of 561 Battalion.
5. The Karabournaki military camp.
6. The KYP headquarters at Emvolon.
7. The centre at Lake Basil.
8. The headquarters of KESA (the Greek military police section) under its commandant Lieut-Col Nicolaos Kavotzimas.
9. The Vassilika centre under Hrissanthos Foumas.

There is also the centre at Patras, under the directorship of A. Syfantos; the Asphalia at Agrinion, commanded by Sub-Lieut Loukopoulos; and the Corinth military camp. In Crete there are two Asphalias—one at Heraklion (director: Insp Koletis) and one at Chania (director: Kapellou).

In addition to these torture centres the main prisons and camps for political prisoners are:

The Lakki and Partheni concentration camps, both on Leros Island; Alikarnassos prison camp; the Averof prison for men and the Averof prison for women; Korydallos prison; and the military prison at Boyati.

There is also the notorious Section K (the 'Death Section') at Kerkyra prison and the Eptapyrgion prison in Salonika. Relatives of prisoners incarcerated there write of the 'medieval regime' under the chief torturers and head guards Prokos and Christodouloupoulos.

Not least important is the prison at Thermo Trichonida which houses more than 500 soldiers and members of the gendarmerie who failed to prove 'amenable' to the military regime.

The main organizations responsible for inflicting torture are the civil police force, the armed forces, the military police (ESA), the army intelligence (A-2), the marines, the 'Battalion of Mountain Commandos (LOK), the navy police (ENA), the State Intelligence Service (KYP) and the security police (Asphalia), a section of which is attached to the civilian police in every area.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



ROAD TO THE GHETTO

BY DUSTY HUGHES

The large subsidized companies and sponsored festivals are shutting the door on any kind of politically conscious theatre.

That much at least is clear after seeing the show Peter Daubeny has chosen to represent Germany in the tenth World Theatre Season at the Aldwych — 'Little Man . . . What Now?' presented by the Bochum Schauspielhaus Company.

The play, set in the early 1930s, is predictably enough, presented as a decadent musical revue, 'Cabaret'-style.

Pinneberg, a decent young clerk, and his working-class wife Lämmchen, start their married life with high hopes. But Pinneberg loses his job at a fertilizer warehouse and the couple move to Berlin in

search of work. He takes a job as a shop assistant in a smart clothing store.

We see the couple slowly decline into poverty and misery, and the store gradually denuded of its expensive suitings. Eventually Pinneberg loses that job too.

Franz Schluter a film star famous for playing the oppressed 'little man', visits the store merely to try on a few suits. Pinneberg begs this bloated and rich image of himself to buy a suit and help him reach his monthly sales quota which will save him from being made redundant.

But the film star, insulted by the request gets Pinneberg the sack sooner than he expected. At the end of the play the couple, now abject and in the ghetto, reject the idea of stealing wood to keep warm.

But the road to the ghetto is presented as a chain of

events; bad luck, mistakes, exploitation by unscrupulous people, as if these things were eternal and static. We never see Nazism in action and there is no attempt to explain how it feeds on the demoralization of the lower classes.

Only the united strength of the working class with the proletarianized petty-bourgeoisie, like Pinneberg, behind it could have defended Germany against the Nazi party.

But the demoralized petty-bourgeoisie went over to the Nazis because that unity was never achieved. In the elections of 1930 the Communists who increased their vote from 3,300,000 to 4,600,000 were happy that this was the sign of a favourable trend.

But the fascist vote leapt up from 800,000 to 6,000,000 and the Social Democrats, although in considerable decline still secured the votes of 8,600,000 workers.

It was here that the policy of the Comintern, dictated by Stalin, was crucial. It divided the working class by throwing amongst them an enormous

smoke bomb in the form of social fascism.

Though the weakness of the Social Democrats had opened the door to Hitler they were still in the eyes of millions of workers, the traditional representatives. Now the social democrats were being called social fascists, and the ruthlessly well organized Nazis could be seen by the stranded lower middle class in bitter contrast to the hopelessly confused relationship of the workers' parties.

'The success of the Communist Party', said Stalin, 'should not make us dizzy'.

The world crisis which created the situation becomes in this play, an intangible oppression like the forms of fate in Greek tragedy. Out of the teeth of history, in fact, marches a dazzling chorus line of slightly wobbly Marlene Dietrichs who sing that even if the skies are grey you must keep on smiling because things will be all right in the end.

The gloriously unoriginal line is to contrast poverty and desperation with the decadence

Driven by the desperation of decline into poverty, workers at a German unemployment bureau in the 1930s demand jobs.

and dreams of German low-life. The play also denies the existence of any escape for Pinneberg but Nazism, though earlier he had seen the 'impotent starved proletarian beast' as his natural ally. There is no explanation of his change of heart.

Even in this reactionary 'Oh What A Lovely Slump' there are powerful visual images that could have been put to better use and linger on long after the action has faded. The couple stand before a vast household accounts book that fills the whole stage and contains the pathetic jottings of their day to day hardship. Pinneberg stands below the desk of his employer which stands 12 feet high and stretches away into perspective, and behind it the boss sits like a wizened demigod with a huge pencil like a magic wand.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

'FREEDOM'

The 20-year sentence on a 16-year-old Birmingham boy for mugging has been widely criticized by members of the legal profession. It has only struck a warm note in the right-wing Press and, of course, in the Tory Party.

One of the freedoms wanted by the silent majority in Britain was to be able to move about without any risk of 'mugging' or other forms

of violence, Anthony Grant, under-secretary for Industrial Development said in Coventry the other day.

He told a meeting of 500 women Conservatives from the West Midlands: 'I personally welcome the new-found determination of the courts to clamp down on these cruel and cowardly acts.'

'There will be the usual squawks from various people and organizations, but we really must see this as the only way to secure the return of freedom which everyone wants.'

'CRYSTAL BALLS'

Look out, you're on Candid Camera.

This slogan from a long-dead TV programme should have been prominently displayed in the editorial offices of a new magazine put out by

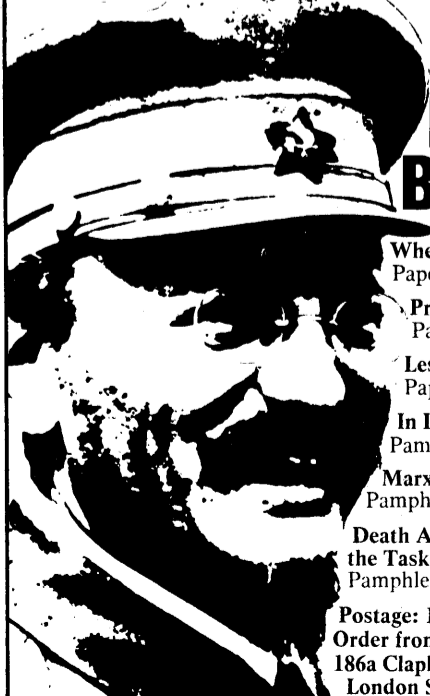
the London region of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

If it had been, regional secretary Harry Robertson need not have been quite so open to ribald ribbing as he is at the moment.

In a desperate bid to popularize the stuffy, right-wing image of the G&MWU, the editors of 'Candid', for that's what the magazine is called, devised a snappy layout for Robertson's statement in the inaugural issue.

Nothing wrong with the lay-out. But for a headline they picked on his phrase that the trade union movement would not need a crystal ball to tell that Phase Three of the pay laws would be biased against it.

Screamed the head, right alongside a mugshot of Robertson himself: 'No Need For Crystal Balls!'



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12.30 Croeso 'n ol. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Fingerbobs. 1.45 Ask the family. 2.05 Gregynog. 2.30 Schools. 2.50 Animal design. 3.15 Gardeners world. 3.40 French chef. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Jackanory. 4.50 Animal magic. 5.20 Lizzie Dripping. 5.40 Sir Prancelot. 5.45 News. Weather.

6.00 **NATIONWIDE.**

6.45 **FILM: 'Wake of the Red Witch'.** John Wayne. Tale of a tough sea captain.

8.30 **WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE LIKELY LADS?** End of an Era.

9.00 **NEWS.** Weather.

9.25 **DOCUMENTARY: 'Hussein of Jordan'.** The King of Jordan talks to Lord Chalfont about his life and times.

10.15 **FILM 73.** 10.45 **MIDWEEK.**

11.30 **NEWS.** 11.35 **MEDITATION.**

11.50 **Weather.** 11.52 **MEDICINE TODAY.** Electrocardiograms.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.50 Open University.

6.40 **LOOKING TO EUROPE.** Prepare for the Worst.

7.05 **OPEN UNIVERSITY.**

7.30 **NEWS SUMMARY.** Weather.

7.35 **WHEELBASE.**

8.10 **INTERNATIONAL GOLF**

ITV

9.30 This week. 10.00 Wild life theatre. 10.25 Riptide. 11.15 Galloping gourmet. 11.40 Cartoon. 12.05 Hickory house. 12.25 Hatty town. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Lunchtime with Wogan. 1.30 Emmerdale farm. 2.00 Harriet's back in town. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 About Britain. 3.25 Kate. 4.25 Junior showtime. 4.50 Magpie. 5.20 I dream of Jeannie. 5.50 News.

6.00 **TODAY.** 6.40 **CROSSROADS.**

7.05 **IT'S TARBUCK.** Jimmy Tarbuck. Guest Olivia Newton-John.

7.35 **FILM: 'A Tattered Web'.** Lloyd Bridges. Broderick Crawford. A policeman accidentally kills a woman.

9.00 **PLAYHOUSE.** 'The Professional'. With Michael Bryant, Dinsdale Lenden.

10.00 **NEWS AT TEN.**

10.30 **DOCUMENTARY: 'Children of Eskdale'.** Life on a farm on a Yorkshire dale.

11.30 **PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING.**

12.15 **THE EXILED.** Hugh Macpherson talks to two people from Belfast.

CHALLENGE. Tony Jacklin v Gary Player v Tom Weiskopf.

9.00 **POT BLACK.** John Pulman v Rex Williams.

9.25 **PLAY: 'Go For Gold'.** By Roy Minton. With Ken Jones, Sheila Steafel.

10.40 **OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST.**

11.15 **NEWS EXTRA.** Weather.

TODAY'S TV

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 4.20 Lottery. 4.25 London. 5.20 Partridge family. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Tarbuck. 7.30 Curtain raiser. 7.35 McMillan and wife. 9.00 London. 12.15 News, weather.

WESTWARD: As Channel except: 10.10 A drop in the ocean. 10.40 Let them live. 11.05 Canada's waterways west. 11.35 Dr. Simon Locke. 12.05 London. 12.20 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 12.57 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 12.12 News. 12.15 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 10.00 Twizzle. 10.15 Yoga. 10.40 Scene the South. 11.05 Gilbert and Sullivan. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 Tarbuck. 7.15 McCloud. 9.00 London. 10.30 The tractor will have to wait. 11.30 London. 12.15 News. 12.25 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 10.00 Sesame street. 11.00 Sara and Hoppity. 11.15 North country. 11.35 Ryland Davies with John Morgan. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Try for ten. 7.05 Tarbuck. 7.35 McMillan and wife. 9.00 London. 12.15 Craftsmen. 12.45 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.25 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30 Corau meibion. 11.15-11.30 O'r wasg. 12.15-12.45 World in action.

HTV West as above except: 6.18-6.35 Report West.

ANGLIA: 9.40 North country. 10.00 Paulus. 10.10 Edgar Wallace. 11.05 Galloping gourmet. 11.35 Ryland Davies. 12.04 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 5.20 Smith family. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Tarbuck. 7.30 McMillan and wife. 9.00 London. 12.15 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.05 Bridge for beginners. 11.30 Survival. 12.00 Guide. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 5.20 Osmonds. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Tarbuck. 7.30 Cartoon. 7.35 McMillan and wife. 9.00 London. 12.15 Ian Phelps reports. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.35 Ryland Davies. 12.05 London. 1.30 News. 1.32 Yoga. 2.00 London. 2.30 Cartoon. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 4.23 News. 4.25 London. 5.20 Emmerdale farm. 5.50 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Tarbuck. 7.30 Cool million. 8.50 Cartoon. 9.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 10.00 Ed Allen time. 10.25 Chess masterpieces. 10.35 North country. 10.50 Out of the shadow, into the sun. 11.40 Rainbow country. 12.05 London. 12.25 Hammy hamster. 12.40 London. 2.30 Farmhouse kitchen. 3.00 London. 5.20 Lucy. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Tarbuck. 7.30 Cartoon. 7.35 Film: 'Dr. Cooke's Garden'. 9.00 London. 12.15 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 Enchanted house. 9.40 Towards the year 2000. 10.05 Film: 'My Friend Irma'. 11.45 Chess



Ken Jones plays the tragi-comic Ronald Lawton in the first of a season of BBC 2 plays about a 40-year-old sports fiend who decides he must do something about Britain's poor Olympic record.

masterpieces. 11.50 Hammy Hamster. 12.05 London. 2.30 Collecting on a shoestring. 3.00 London. 5.15 Nature's window. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. Police file. 6.40 Film: 'The Bravos'. 8.30 Tarbuck. 9.00 London. 10.30 The tractor will have to wait. 11.30 London.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 Larger than life. 9.40 Grasshopper island. 9.55 Elephant boy. 10.20 Dick Van Dyke. 10.45 Birth of the bomb. 11.30 Country girl. 12.05 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 Farmhouse kitchen. 3.00 London. 5.20 Jackson five. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Tarbuck. 7.30 Cartoon. 7.35 Film: 'Dead Men Tell No Tales'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Morlands. 11.30 London. 12.15 News. 12.30 Lactern.

SCOTTISH: 10.00 Buckets and spades and hand grenades. 10.45 Skyhawks. 11.10 North country. 11.35 Ryland Davies. 12.05 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Protectors. 7.00 Tarbuck. 7.30 Madigan. 9.00 London. 12.15 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 11.30 Jackson five. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 12.25 Hammy hamster. 12.40 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 5.20 Emmerdale farm. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Doris Day. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Tarbuck. 7.30 Cartoon. 7.35 Film: 'Dr Cooke's Garden'. 9.00 London. 12.10 Meditation.

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Big military build-up for imperialism's watchdog

IRAN must have sufficient forces to keep the Persian Gulf as a 'free waterway', according to the Shah's prime minister, Abbas Hoveida.

Hoveida's remarks, made in an interview with the French weekly 'L'Express', are further confirmation of the purpose of Iran's military build-up.

Under the slogan of keeping the Gulf open, the Iranian forces will be used to suppress all anti-imperialist movements in the Gulf area.

The Shah already maintains forces in the Arab emirates on the Saudi-Arabian bank of the Gulf and his troops are fighting alongside British mercenaries against the Dhofari liberation movement.

Iran is spending some \$2,000m on arms purchases over the next period, chiefly from Britain, the United States and West Germany.

Hoveida told the magazine that the question of free access to the Gulf was of as much importance to the Arabs as to Iran.

A total of 720,000 tons of Iranian oil and almost 2 million

tons of Arab oil leave the gulf every day, he said.

'As far as we are concerned, this way of access towards Iran must remain free. For that reason we must have sufficient forces which can, in every way and in any conceivable situation, keep our side of the Gulf open to navigation.'

According to a recent report in the 'Washington Post', Iran has asked Oman to join it in checking all ships passing between the two states into the Gulf. The main aim would be to prevent arms shipments to dissidents in the Gulf States, the 'Post' said.

Troops break Zulu strike

STRIKING Zulu workers began to return to work yesterday at the giant Alusaf aluminium smelter in Richard's Bay, South Africa, where they have been on strike for a week demanding higher pay.

The company claimed that 100 of the strikers who were dismissed en masse last week when they rejected the company's reply to their wage demand had returned to work over the weekend.

Some were signed on again yesterday morning.

The strike was broken with the aid of the central government

which sent 100 white national servicemen to man the Alusaf smelter. They were still working yesterday.

About 700 Zulu workers walked out of the plant, which is controlled by the state-owned Industrial Development Corporation, on March 25 after the management refused to meet demands for a wage of one rand (57p) an hour.

Instead the company offered to raise the minimum hourly wage from the equivalent of 10.2p to 12.5p an hour.

They threatened to fire those workers who did not return. Hundreds of strikers collected their pay and set off for their homes in nearby Kwazulu 'home-land'.

The Alusaf management says it will give its former workers a chance to sign on again before seeking new men to take their places. But Kwazulu leaders have threatened to organize a boycott of the plant.

IN JOHANNESBURG about 1,000 African workers yesterday walked out of the city's oldest and largest clothing factory, H. J. Henochsberg, after a wage dispute. No details of the dispute were immediately available.

In Alberton, a few miles south of Johannesburg, about 250 Africans refused to start work at an iron casting factory. These workers said they earned the equivalent of between £5 and £6.30 a week and wanted at least £10.35 a week.

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Massey's answer claim with MDW

A CLAIM by 4,800 hourly-paid workers at the giant Massey Ferguson tractor plant in Coventry, has been answered by management plans to abolish piecework altogether.

In its place the company wants to impose Measured Day Work which will enormously increase the pace of labour and productivity in the factory.

The men's original claim was for a substantial wage increase, adjustment in shift payments, higher retirement pensions and the relating of fixed bonus employees to movements in piecework earnings.

As a first step to MDW the firm is demanding that 182 workers leave the assembly and paint shops by means of 'voluntary redundancy' and voluntary retirement throughout the plant.

The firm attacks piecework stating that it is a 'major liability against assets'. As 'proof' of this management claims numerous stoppages over the past year and a quarter—they claim the plant had only 27 weeks of full production and that most of the disputes related to piecework.

The firm brushes away the fifth point in the union claim which was 'the resolving of outstanding claims and anomalies noted during the 1972 agreement.'

As far as Massey is concerned it is the piecework system which caused 'a wide disparity of earnings'.

'This caused resentment and discontent and produced conflict and interruptions in production. . .'

But workers claim many of the disputes have been as a result of 'deliberate provocation'.

'Strings' allowed by national officials over the past four years have been rigorously enforced.

Mutually-agreed mobility of labour, which the trade union movement allowed in the past to avoid redundancy, has been used by the firm to transfer men as and when it thinks fit—often at lower earnings. It was actions like these that led to stoppages in the assembly shop causing lay-offs in the 15 months that the firm talks about.

MOBILITY

In the firm's statement it insists on complete mobility of labour and the 'voluntary' redundancy of 182 assembly workers. And if 182 do not volunteer—what then?

As a steward from Massey Ferguson told Workers Press: 'The firm is at present tooling up to produce over 70,000 tractors a year but production sales in the current financial year are expected to be only 49,000 units.'

The leadership of the Joint Shop Stewards' Committee was unprepared for these sharp attacks by the firm. Used as it was to the compromise of the old boom days, it took no account of the deep world crisis

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

Massey Ferguson factory banner on a demonstration in Coventry's precinct.



Shop stewards to fight tractor plant speed-up proposals

of the capitalist system and the enormous trade war where Massey Ferguson is fighting powerful rivals like the Ford Motor Company in the tractor field.

The committee didn't take a decision until February to give full support to any section defending pay and conditions of work, following an investigation by a sub-committee.

The firm's attack on workers' rights continue even as they meet union officials today.

A strike at an outside component firm, Rubery Owen, which produces the fuel tanks for the tractors, has led to a lay-off of Massey Ferguson assembly workers.

Inside Massey Ferguson some sections are restricting overtime or banning overtime as a result of the firm refusing to settle claims or carry out agreements.

The management has announced that although the assembly workers are laid off due

to an outside component firm's strike, none of them will get guaranteed lay-off pay unless the sections within Massey lift their overtime restrictions.

The proposal in the firm's MDW plan lays down six grades of workers with wages ranging down from £54.11 to £34.04. The maximum increase allowed any worker will be £4.81 and those already on £54.11 or over will get nothing. 'Full work-measurement in all areas, fixed breaks and acceptance of full mobility of labour' is central to the scheme.

REJECTED

The attack by Massey's must be taken in conjunction with the statement from CBI chief Michael Clapham openly declaring that workers must produce more.

The shop stewards' committee at Massey has completely re-

jected the firm's MDW plans and is insisting that at today's talks union officials must not discuss Measured-Day Work but press the claim that the workers have put in.

The scene is now set for a major confrontation. Of course it will be one that does not only involve Massey management. The call to reject MDW and press forward for a substantial wage rise is now illegal under the Phase Two regulations that came into force yesterday. If they do fight, therefore, the Massey workers will be up against the Tory government and all its legislation.

Such a fight will require more than the usual militancy, but a political leadership capable of mobilizing the working class inside and outside Massey's in General Strike action to force the Tories to resign and elect a Labour government that will repeal all its anti-working-class laws.

Students' grants: Jacks still has illusions in Tories

DIGBY JACKS, National Union of Students' president and Communist Party member has returned to his claim that students' grants increases could be won from the Tory government.

Opening the NUS conference in Exeter last night, he told delegates that Tory Education Minister Mr Norman St John Stevas' last public utterance on grants seemed to show 'that the issue is still open'.

He went on: 'However, one thing is quite clear: the government cares little for the well-being of the student body, only for its own political future'.

'INTRANSIGENCE'

The argument over student grants, he said, 'is about the intransigence of a reactionary Tory government and its willingness to see prices rise and the standard of living of the majority of the population which includes us, eroded.'

'We have secured substantial support from the trade union movement at every level. We have given support to the hospital workers and to the teachers. However, working-class struggles have not to date generalized to a sufficient degree seriously to threaten the government's vicious prices and incomes policy.'

Jacks went on:

'This will begin to happen on May 1—for we must give all our energy and support to the fight of the trade union movement. . . . This conference at the very least must pledge its support and solidarity for May 1.'

Such talk is doubly treacherous since it is Jacks' own party, the CP, which has done its utmost over the last two-and-a-half years to head off every struggle against the Tory government.

On every occasion the Stalinists have covered up for the retreats and betrayals of the TUC leaders. When engineers' leader Hugh Scanlon last week proposed a deal with the Tories, it was the CP's 'Morning Star' which defended his position.

Jacks is suggesting that May 1 will be the point when working-class struggles would begin to seriously threaten the Tories' pay laws.

The half-hearted action by the TUC could never hope to do this. Only by mobilizing all sections of workers for a General Strike to force the Tory government to resign can the pay laws be defeated.

ON THE dispute at Stirling University, Jacks claimed that the NUS had 'waged one of the most successful struggles in the recent history of the British student movement.'

'GOOD TACTICS'

'What this dispute shows for us,' he went on, 'is that mass action combined with local action, negotiation and external support of solidarity wins in the end—if it is combined with good tactics and timing.'

Yet a resolution on the present conference agenda 'notes the lack of support given by the larger COs [constituent organizations] and the NUS executive' and censures the executive for only sending one representative to a picket on February 6, 1973.

THE OTHER main topic for discussion is the White Paper on Education.

Here again Jacks, while correctly pointing out that the proposals mean huge cutbacks in further education, offers no really concrete policy for students, particularly those in colleges of further education.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MEETING

Merthyr Tydfil

Build the revolutionary party
Join the Socialist Labour League
Defend basic democratic rights
Make the Tories resign

TUESDAY APRIL 10 7.30 p.m.

Caedraw School Caedraw Merthyr Tydfil

Speaker: G. Healy (SLL national secretary)

SLL LECTURE SERIES

The revolutionary party and the history of the British working class

Merthyr Tydfil

Caedraw School Merthyr Tydfil 7 p.m.

Sundays April 8 and 22

Lectures given by Peter Jeffries

The Unions and the working class in Britain.

The Revolutionary Past of the British working class—and its future.

The Transformation of the SLL into a Revolutionary Party.

SLL LECTURE SERIES

The Socialist Revolution in Britain

Middleton (nr Manchester)

Langley Community Centre Middleton 4 p.m.

Sunday April 8

Lectures given by Cliff Slaughter (SLL Central Committee)

The Socialist Revolution in Britain:

3. The state and revolution. Reformism and revolution in Britain. The fight for democratic rights today means preparing for working-class power.

Basic reading: Perspectives for transforming the SLL into a revolutionary party.

Marxist Analysis of the Crisis. Problems of the British Revolution (Trotsky).

Death Agony of Capitalism and the Tasks of the Fourth International, Communist Manifesto.

All Trades Unions Alliance MEETINGS

DAGENHAM: Tuesday April 3, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue, Barking. 'Victory to the Hospital Workers. Make the Tories Resign'.

PADDINGTON: Tuesday April 3, 8 p.m. 'Prince of Wales', cnr. Harrow Road/Gt Western Road, W9. 'Victory to the Hospital Workers. Make the Tories Resign'.

TOTTENHAM: Tuesday April 3, 8 p.m. Bricklayers Arms, Tottenham High Road, nr. White Hart Lane. 'TUC must call a General Strike to make the Tories resign'.

EBBW VALE

Wednesday April 4, 7.30 p.m. 'Stop the closures—make the Tories resign'

Tabernacle Congregational Church, Armoury Street, Ebbw Vale.

Speakers: Michael Banda and a Shotton steelworker.

WEMBLEY: Wednesday April 4, 8 p.m. Copland School, High Street. 'Tory "Law and Order"—Preparation for dictatorship'.

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Ports at a standstill

Dockers face pay law clash

BY DAVID MAUDE

LONDON DOCKERS joined the fight against the Tory pay laws yesterday. Work came to a standstill as thousands of men throughout the enclosed docks walked out in protest against a £2.60 pay deal.

By mid-afternoon most of the docks' 7,500 men were on strike against the deal, which conforms exactly with Phase Two of the pay laws. Ships and cranes were idle from Tilbury, through the Royal group to West India and Millwall docks.

Some work had started during the morning in areas not directly involved in the pay dispute, but was soon stopped by shop stewards.

Several of London's riverside wharfs, which recently accepted a Phase Two pay deal, also came out in sympathy.

Following a meeting of the enclosed dockers' 18-man committee, which lasted most of the morning, it was announced that a mass meeting is to be held on Friday.

Early yesterday most dockers going to work on the 7 a.m.-2 p.m. shift were under the impression that the policy to be followed was withdrawal from co-operation with flexible manning arrangements.

Refusal to co-operate with flexible manning was the tactic chosen by the dockers' 18-man committee to express dissatisfaction with the employers' offer—£2.60 plus 4 per cent on differentials.

This tactic was endorsed by a mass meeting last month, for implementation from April 1.

So from soon after 7 a.m. yesterday dockers in most areas of the enclosed docks demanded increased gang strengths and made clear that they would work no more than one job per shift.

The employers had already agreed that they would withdraw their £2.60 pay offer—and send men home without pay—if this was done.

Port of London Authority dockers at the Royals were told yesterday morning that there was no work for them on this basis. Shop stewards then declared that all dockers should strike.

At first it had appeared that gangs at Scruttons Maltby, a big meat-trade employer in the Royals, would be made up to the size demanded under the 18-man committee policy.

But Scruttons' dockers

soon walked out, along with men working for Furness Withy.

Riverside wharfs on strike included Purfleet Deep Wharf and Victoria Deep Water.

IN HULL, where dockers recently accepted a Phase Two pay award, a mass meeting has been called for this evening on the issue of unregistered wharfs and ports.

The Hull dockers—bitterly critical of the recent National Ports Council report on this problem—have demanded the recall of the Transport and General Workers' Union's national docks delegate conference on this issue.

It was this body which voted to end last year's national docks strike after being promised the NPC report.

In the event the report makes no concessions to the dockers' fear that the unregistered wharfs are taking their work.

AT LIVERPOOL, however, the port is losing trade because of a labour shortage arising from the Jones-Aldington severance scheme accepted by that same delegate conference.

Liverpool dockers, leaders settled for a £2.70 pay award within Phase Two. But they are said to have offered aid to the London men if they need it.

In five days' time, if the London pay dispute is not settled, the employers' offer must be referred to the Tories' new Pay Board.

The board could take some time to consider the case, but might quickly issue notice of an intention to make an order.

This could immediately open the way for an attempt to prosecute the dockers' leaders under the pay laws.

HOSPITAL workers' leaders believe their strike action will not be declared illegal under the latest Tory pay laws, which came into effect yesterday.

Bernard Dix, research officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said that government action against hospital workers would only provoke further reactions in the trade union movement.

For this reason, the government approach would be cautious.

On Thursday a one-day strike of London's 200 hospitals is to be staged as a protest against the pay laws.

The Pay Board, which began work yesterday, need only issue notice of an order banning this action for it to be illegal.

The initiative could come from the Pay Board itself or the hospital employers.

Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union



Alan Fisher . . . Waiting

of Public Employees, said that it was up to the government to take action.

'We shall wait and see what the government does,' he said.

'We shall continue with our campaign. The initiative is with them and not with us.'

'We have been exhorted by the government to go to the Pay Board.'

'But we have been reluctant to use it because so far as we understand it there is very little effective

things they can do until the end of the year.'

Union officials interpreted Fisher's use of the word 'reluctant' yesterday as an indication that if the government made it clear the Pay Board could award settlements above the £1 plus 4 per cent norm before Phase Three in September, they might reconsider their action and join the postal workers in submitting their claim.

Outside London, however, there were increasing signs of concern over the deliberate isolation of the strike by the TUC General Council and union leaders.

One Swansea hospital workers' leader said:

'A decision by the miners not to take industrial action over their pay demand would weaken our position.'

Commenting on this remark, Bernard Dix said the union would have to see how the struggle developed.

'We have been out five weeks. That's a long time, even before any order is put out against us,' he said.

'Double figures' jail threat to Soares

AN OLD BAILEY judge yesterday ordered Tony Soares, a member of the Black Liberation Front, to do 200 hours community service for allegedly inciting readers of 'Grass Roots' to make bombs.

For attempting to incite readers to commit arson, he was bound over in the sum of £25 for seven years.

The judge warned Soares that if he appeared before the court again within seven years he would go to prison for a period of years which could be counted in double figures.

Soares (30), who denied the charges, was found guilty on March 21, but his sentence was postponed pending medical reports.

Judge Alan King-Hamilton said the reports showed Soares was physically and mentally fit. He was impressed by the fact that there was no evidence that anyone had, in fact, been incited by the newspaper, 'Grass Roots', which had now ceased publication.

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A confrontation with the pay laws is therefore unavoidable.

It is now urgent that a leadership is built in each port which will bring together the struggle against Jones-Aldington and the threat from the unregistered ports with the fight against the pay laws.

This can only be done behind the demand for effective action—a General Strike—to force the Tories to resign and replace them with a Labour government, committed to socialist policies, including nationalization of the docks under workers' control.

Leyland hit twice

STRIKE ACTION hit two sections of the British-Leyland car combine yesterday. At Oxford workers stopped over the company's breach of a lay-off agreement, while in Liverpool the dispute was over manning.

Two thousand day-shift production workers at Leyland's Austin-Morris body plant returned to work yesterday morning to allow negotiations to take place.

But a mass meeting at 11 a.m. voted to strike again, and not to meet until next Monday.

At Leyland's Triumph car plants in Speke, Liverpool, management claimed lay-offs were inevitable when 100 men walked out from the paint, trim and assembly shop over manning.

**13th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF
YOUNG SOCIALISTS
BLACKPOOL APRIL 14/15 1973**

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, APRIL 14 & 15, WINTER GARDENS, BLACKPOOL

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