

WORKERS PRESS

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

SLL SECRETARY CALLS FOR

UNITED CAMPAIGN



TO DEFEND

BASIC RIGHTS

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Yesterday, G. Healy, national secretary of the Socialist Labour League, wrote to John Gollan, general secretary of the Communist Party, as follows:

THE refusal of the Communist Party to associate itself with the Socialist Labour League and International Socialists in a joint statement defending the democratic rights of the working class should, in the opinion of the SLL, be reconsidered by your party.

Surely you will agree that the defence of such rights cannot be confined to those who agree with the policy of the Communist Party, or to the selected few who may be considered politically sympathetic to the Party.

The defence of democratic rights against the Tory government does not just apply to the Communist Party, the International Socialists and the Socialist Labour League. It applies to every organization of the working class, whether their political coloration is right, left or centre.

It seems to us that the decisive test for any organization within the working class is to be able to stand up and fight for the democratic rights of another organization irrespective of the political differences between them.

Despite the serious political differences between the Socialist Labour League and the Communist Party, we consider that it is our duty to defend the CP from any infringement of its democratic rights by the Tory government.

Would your Party be prepared to defend the democratic rights of the International Socialists and the Socialist Labour League if they were attacked by the government or its agencies?

Your letter states:

'Precisely because of what is at stake we believe that only the involvement of the organized trade union and Labour movement can be successful in reversing this authoritarian trend.'

The SLL agrees wholeheartedly with you here. But is it not a fact that it is within the trade union movement that the sharpest differences exist? If, in the unlikely event, the Tory government were to attack the electricians and plumbers trade union and put Frank Chapple in jail, what would be your attitude then?

We say unhesitatingly that we would have to defend Chapple, not because we agree with him, but because he represents part of the trade union movement. Would not the same approach apply to Victor Feather or Sir

Sidney Greene, Danny McGarvey or Joe Gormley?

Your conclusion that:

'The disruptive policy and actions within the organized labour movement which you have pursued will, in our opinion, make your proposal counter-productive in what must be the aim—the involvement of the labour movement.' is simply an evasion.

It is the right of the Communist Party to disagree politically with both the IS and the SLL, but if we are not prepared to

stand together and defend each others' democratic rights then we may well find ourselves without any rights at all in the coming period, if this government has its way.

Who is more 'disruptive' within the trade union movement today than that group of right and so-called 'left' wing leaders of the Trades Union Congress who have collaborated with and who now acquiesce in the Tory government's infamous Phase Two policy?

How can you be 'involved' in the trade unions unless you

are prepared to defend the democratic rights of these 'leaders'?

Was it not the policy of denouncing such leaders as social fascists by yourself and your party which opened the door to Hitler fascism coming to power in 1933 on the basis of a divided German working class?

It is not the Socialist Labour League and the International Socialists who are the 'disrupters', as every serious trade unionist and member of the labour movement knows. It is



Workers at the Lucas combine's CAV factory in Acton, West London, yesterday voted (above) to take part in next Tuesday's May 1 strike against the Tory pay laws. Although shop stewards had been divided on the issue, the strike vote at yesterday morning's mass meeting was overwhelming. Convenors read official calls to strike from the engineers' and transport workers' unions.

£100,000 PARTY BUILDING FUND

WE'RE almost at a standstill again. Socialist Labour League branches Swindon £2; east London £5; Dagenham £1. Total to date £9,685.77. We need to reach £50,000 by May 31.

It is certainly going to be a hard fight. Lose no time.

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SHOPS

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TODAY on page 3 he examines attitudes to the Tory attack on steel jobs.

PRICES

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SEE PAGE 2

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Finally your Party calls for the ending of all bans and proscriptions. Do you mean that this applies only to the people who agree with you politically? Are you prepared to fight to lift all bans and proscriptions from the IS and SLL?

Your reply will be awaited with interest.

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Agricultural Ministers meet in Brussels

EEC wrangle means higher food prices

ANOTHER HEFTY increase in food prices within the Common Market is certain to result from the meeting of Agricultural Ministers which opens in Brussels today.

President Pompidou has instructed his representative, Jacques Chirac, to take the toughest possible line at the talks and demand bigger increases in meat prices and over 8 per cent more on milk.

The Common Market Commission has proposed smaller but still hefty increases in the price of these items. West Germany wants a large increase in the price of grain.

The first round of talks, held before Easter, broke down without agreement after a marathon wrangle which pitted Chirac against the Tory Joseph Godber.

Today's meeting promises to be equally acrimonious: none of the outstanding issues has been resolved and the French government's attitude has hardened considerably.

After Thursday's cabinet meeting chaired by Pompidou, premier Pierre Messmer described the farm price dispute as 'one of the most serious crises the Common Market has known'.

BY JOHN SPENCER

Chirac was in Bavaria yesterday for a meeting with his West German counterpart, Joseph Ertl. They were making a last-minute attempt to reach agreement and present a united front against Godber at today's meeting.

The level of farm support prices has a vital effect on the shopping basket of every housewife in the EEC. The Tory government joined the Market on condition that Britain implemented the full farm policy by 1977.

This means total abandonment of the traditional cheap food policy of British capitalism and the payment of hefty levies to



Agmin's Godber

maintain the high prices paid to inefficient French and German farmers.

The prices under discussion today are the first phased step in bringing Britain into the full Common Market policy. If the French terms are agreed, it will mean huge rises in the already inflated cost of basic food items.

Godber is trying to pose as the protector of the housewife against the wicket French peasantry. In fact his position at the talks faithfully mirrors the interests of British big business,

for whom higher food prices spell increased future labour costs.

The working out of farm support prices has led to a ministerial wrangle almost every year. But this year's is far more serious than before.

The French government is determined to load as much as possible of the burden of the farm price policy onto the British working class.

Whatever price is decided is due to come into effect on Monday, when the 1972 price support scheme expires. The outgoing scheme has been mangled by successive currency crises and the French are demanding compensation for losses these have caused.

The Tories are in no position to resist, having solemnly signed away the traditional policy in favour of the common agricultural scheme.

Godber will try and put the best face he can on it, but there is not the slightest doubt that today's meeting will eventually result in further big increases in living costs and give a further boost to roaring inflation.

Chaos in Japan strike

CHAOS struck Japan yesterday as the effects of the worst general strike in its history made themselves felt.

The strike shut down most public transport, leading to massive traffic jams. It was joined by dockers, postal workers, local government and hospital employees and many teachers.

Government efforts to mediate in the dispute brought slight success as far as privately-owned railways were concerned. There was no sign of compromise in other sectors.

Shelest criticized

LEONID BREZHNEV gave a major foreign policy review to a closed plenum meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party on Thursday.

He is thought to have reported on how far the main aims of Soviet foreign policy, particularly the calling of a European Security Conference, had been achieved.

The plenum came at the same time as further criticisms of the once powerful Ukrainian party chief Pyotr Shelest, who is still a Politburo member. He is said to be an opponent of the policy of rapprochement with the United States which followed President Nixon's visit to Moscow last year.

Shelest's book, 'Our Soviet Ukraine', published in 1970, has been attacked in the latest issue of 'Kommunist Ukrainy', organ of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party for its 'low ideological, theoretical and professional level'.

Who will whitewash the White House?

PRESIDENT NIXON is desperately trying to find a respected public figure willing to take on the White House cleansing operation made necessary by the Watergate scandal.

The reluctance first of Secretary of State William Rogers and then of former Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird to take on the job is a measure of their waning confidence in Nixon himself.

Whether Nixon knew about the bugging of the Democratic Party campaign headquarters in advance or not, he has clearly been a party to the covering up for members of his staff which has gone on ever since it was discovered.

Jeb Magruder, who is reported to have implicated former Attorney-General Mitchell in the affair, has resigned from his post in the Commerce Department. During the presidential election, he was deputy director of the campaign committee.

Nixon's chief of staff, Bob Haldeman, no longer pre-



Jeb Magruder . . . resigned

sides over daily meetings of Nixon's top advisers. The dismissal of another aide, John Ehrlichman, is expected soon.

The Justice Department is now investigating 15 officials having past or present ties with the White House and has presented evidence on some of them to the Grand

White House?

Nixon desperate for someone . . . anyone

Jury investigating the affair behind closed doors.

Pressure has been put on the government prosecutor before the Grand Jury, Earl Silbert, to hand over testimony to the head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, Henry Petersen. If Petersen makes this available to the White House, those under investigation will be able to make sure that they tell the same story to the Jury.

In view of such conflicts of interest the New York Bar Association—to which Nixon once belonged—has appealed to him to name an independent prosecutor. Otherwise Petersen is investigating employees of his employer—President Nixon.

Republicans in Congress are demanding that the President should make a clean sweep of his White House staff. The old guard of the party is now turning on the arrogant young men of 'the Nixon gang' whose presence they always resented.

Haldeman is the target for their special hatred. He led the palace guard that got Nixon into trouble. He and his whole staff should be cleaned out to help recover from this,' said one old-line Republican Senator.

He added that 'his subordinates must also go, or they'll knife his replacement in the back.' Speaking of Nixon's aides, another Senator said: 'Who do those young punks think they are?'

Husak regime attacks 'Morning Star'

CZECH radio has attacked the Communist Party's daily, the 'Morning Star', for its report on a statement made by Mrs Marion Sling, whose husband was a victim of the 1950s frame-up trials.

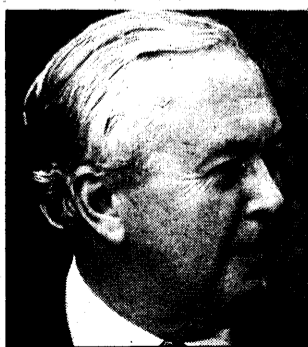
In a commentary on Press reactions to Harold Wilson's recent visit to Prague, it accuses the paper of opening its columns to anti-communist propaganda.

What the 'Morning Star' did was to report a statement by Mrs Sling, who is secretary of the Committee to Defend Czechoslovak Socialists. In it she said: 'Before Mr Wilson's departure to Czechoslovakia

we made available to him details of the imprisonment and harassment of Czech Communists and socialists and their families by the regime installed after the Soviet intervention of 1968.

'That Mr Wilson should publicly voice his unconcern at this wholesale persecution suggests that he has chosen to be the cynical exponent of capitalist realpolitik and not the representative of the socialist traditions in the labour movement.'

This was reported in the 'Star' without comment. Prague radio says: 'What is strange is the fact that the organ of the British Communist Party, the "Morning Star", should



Wilson . . . ignored appeal

place its columns at the disposal of these people.'

The 'Morning Star' has not reacted to this criticism, one of the harshest made

publicly of the British Communist Party in eastern Europe.

In the interests of 'realism' Wilson did not, of course, raise the cases of many communists still imprisoned or victimized by the Husak regime.

He met only the hand-picked Kremlin stooges, not the hundreds of thousands of honest Party members who have been expelled since 1968.

Such stooges live in mortal fear of the wrath of the working class.

One of them, Vasil Bilak, told party functionaries in Bratislava recently: 'If the supporters of Dubcek come back, we shall all be hanging from lamp posts.'

Watergate files burned acting FBI chief claims

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE ACTING head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Patrick Gray, is ready to tell the Grand Jury that he burned politically sensitive files belonging to White House consultant Howard Hunt, one of those found guilty of the Watergate bugging.

They were apparently handed to him two weeks after the break-in by Nixon counsel, John Dean, and he burned them without examining their contents after being told that they did not concern the Watergate affair. Dean said the files were 'political dynamite' and were 'highly sensitive, classified' national security documents.

Hunt and another of the men involved in the Watergate bugging, Gordon Liddy, were each paid £1,200 a month by the Nixon election committee to 'keep quiet' before they were even charged, the Grand Jury has been told. This was revealed by former FBI man, James McCord.

Funds for financing shady operations like the Watergate bugging came from 'hot money' which Nixon's younger brother, Edward, obtained from Robert Vesco, the Grand Jury has been told.

Vesco took over control of IOS after the downfall of its founder, Bernie Cornfeld, and he and his associates mulcted it of £100m cash and securities, according to the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

Edward Nixon obtained £80,000 from Vesco for Republican campaign funds while the Securities and Exchange Commission's probe was going on. He went to Vesco's office and received the money in \$100 bills handed over in an attaché case.

It was later placed in the safe of Maurice Stans, Nixon's former Secretary of Commerce. It then found its way to Gordon Liddy who headed the gang which broke into the Democratic Party campaign headquarters to plant the bugging devices. He used it to pay off his fellow conspirators.

Only national strike action will work

A NATIONAL strike throughout the steel industry was called for yesterday by Shotton action committee member Mr Barry Evans.

Mr Evans, a T&GWU shop steward, said: 'Either we withdraw labour or we accept the Tory plan.'

He said: 'Melchett has said

open hearth is finished. It would not matter how many tons of steel we produced to impress management. Now its either the whole hog or nothing.'

There is widespread scepticism among Shotton's 13,000 steelmen that marches and one-day strikes will do anything to stop the government sacking 6,500 men.

Said Mr Evans: 'I'm against

one-day strikes and I'm against works going it alone in isolation. There has got to be a national strike.'

Mr Evans said the policies of the steel unions and the unofficial national action committee would be put to a once-and-for-all test when Newport tube works closes on July 7.

He said: 'Newport tubes will

be the crunch. If there is not an indefinite strike then, until alternative work is provided, we may as well wrap up and go home.'

The majority of the major steel unions and the national action committee have approved resolutions pledging full support for workers faced with the sack.

Mr Evans said: 'Leaders of the official movement are all saying

they will do something about closures. We have not put resolutions through our branches for nothing. Newport Tubes will show what the unions' response is.'

In case that turns out to be less than satisfactory, Mr Evans said he hoped the national action committee would agree to strike in support of the Newport men when it met on May 15.

SHOTTON STEEL

'Dee Day' a crucial stage in jobs fight



THE FIGHT to save 6,500 jobs in the steelmaking section of Shotton works, North Wales, has entered a crucial stage. Today over 10,000 steelworkers, their families and their supporters are expected to stage the biggest demonstration ever seen in Deeside.

Marchers will assemble at three points before converging, chaperoned by 300 marshals, for a monster rally at Wepre Park.

'We think it will be a great success,' action committee secretary Mr Ken Monti told me on the eve of 'Dee Day'.

But however successful today's march, the feeling is already abroad in the minds of thousands of steelworkers that no amount of protest marches will stop the Tory axe falling on Shotton.

Mr Monti himself told me: 'Maybe it won't have a great effect at this moment. But at least the British Steel Corporation will know that the whole community is behind the action committee.'

The steelmen will march today. But there will not be a man among them who is not sceptical about what has been achieved. As hundreds of Shotton's 13,000 steelworkers streamed home yesterday, we asked them what they thought.

'I don't think protests will keep the heavy end going,—R. Profet, finishing trades.

'Saturday's demonstration will have no effect at all. It's a waste of time,—William McCulloch, finishing trades.

'It'll show we're not going to give up without a fight, but marching is a waste of time,—E. Buckland, labourer.

But while the men themselves, after only a few short protest-filled weeks, are sceptical about the present campaign, the reformist bureaucrats on Shotton Action Committee continue to serve up the diet as before.

Worse, there is so much illusion about what the next Labour government will do and so much cynicism about the value of protest that with last week's withdrawal of Ebbw Vale, even the so-called National Action Committee is falling apart.

Disillusioned by their own efforts and consciously shunning the political fight for the right to work against this government and against capitalism's servants in the labour movement, the entire unofficial leadership has been forced to go cap-in-hand to the steel unions, whose inactivity spurred them on in the first place.

That they have, in fact, settled for a mess of pottage is clear from the resolution carried at the first ever Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ex-BISAKTA) conference which we print in full on this page.

One reformist went to London to plead



Steelworkers (l to r) R. Profet, William McCulloch, Albert Griffin, E. Buckland and R. Worrall. Top: Demonstrators are told by an official to 'cool it' during their demonstration outside parliament earlier this year.

with another and all that come out of it were such mutually comforting phrases as 'concern', 'investigate' and 'full support'.

No amount of investigations will persuade the BSC or the Tories to reprieve a single open-hearth works. That Shotton is a profitable plant makes no difference. If the men work until they drop and never take a day off for a strike, it will make no difference.

It cannot be overemphasized or over-repeated that the Tories have brought in industry-wide change, revolutionizing basic production processes, to drive down BSC's costs as a whole. They are not worried about whether individual plants

make or don't make profit.

Nor can it be overstressed that if they need to increase output from the five heritage sites, they can do so simply by adding one or two new basic oxygen converters employing few, if any, extra men.

Increased production will not save obsolete open-hearth plants.

Neither the Tories nor the old steel barons are philanthropists. They will not keep plants open just to give men work. All they are interested in is costs and profits.

The failure of the reformists, backed by members of the Communist Party, to tell

workers the truth about what is happening in the steel industry is leading to deep and widespread confusion.

Said Mr McCulloch: 'This plant made money when it was owned by John Summers. As soon as they nationalized it, it started losing money.'

'I think it would be better if it went back to private hands.' — Mr Arthur Griffin, whose job is threatened.

'If it was in private hands, there would be no question of it closing.'—Mr R. Worrall.

Workers must be crystal clear about private ownership. All the old steel-owners put together (the Summers family are still in management at Shotton) could not scrape up enough cash to build even one giant multi-million BOS plant.

And if they kept open the old works today, they would be forced to close them down tomorrow because they could not compete in world steel markets.

They must be clear too about nationalization. It is not nationalization which has betrayed them.

What has betrayed them is the cowardly refusal of even the most militant Labour reformists to go the whole hog with nationalization, expropriate the capitalists without compensation and overturn all the old profit-seeking imperatives of the capitalist economy.

All the nationalized industries are burdened with huge payments to the old owners and all are forced to operate on the same profit and loss basis as ordinary capitalist enterprise.

Nationalization, without compensation and under workers' control is still the way—and the only way—to halt unemployment and develop new industrial techniques free from the social hardships which occur under capitalism.

On the eve of today's demonstration many Shotton steelman told me nothing can be done to stop the closure under this government.

On the contrary! What can be done is to get rid of this government. Resolutions should be passed in every branch and district to force the leaders of the steel unions to help create the conditions in which the Tories can be made to resign by means of a General Strike.

And if that happens, nobody should be under any illusion that a Labour government will save the 50,000 jobs to go in the steel industry. They will simply try to make their loss less painful.

A new alternative Marxist revolutionary leadership must be built in the trade union and the labour movement based on the All Trades Unions Alliance and the Socialist Labour League.

- Halt unemployment!
- Force the Tory government to resign!
- Elect a Labour government pledged to carry out genuine socialist policies!
- Nationalize steel, without compensation and under workers' control!
- Build the All Trades Unions Alliance and the Socialist Labour League!
- Forward to the revolutionary Marxist party!

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

THE FOLLOWING resolution was passed at the first ever conference of the British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association at Congress House, London last week:

‘This Conference of delegates of the British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association, whilst recognizing the need to develop a modern and competitive steel industry in the interests of the industry's prosperity and that of its workpeople and in the interests of the national economy, is deeply concerned at the grave effect on employment of the prospective plant closures outlined in the White Paper (Cmd. 5226) ‘British Steel Corporation: Ten Year Development Strategy.’

This conference is not convinced that the projected increase in output to 33-35 millions tonnes of liquid steel by the late 1970s and to 36-38 million tonnes during the first half of the 1980s, will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the rapid increase in economic growth envisaged by the government and of important developments which are taking place, such as those in the fields of petrochemicals, oil and gas. Nor will such a limited increase in output enable the steel industry to take full advantage of the opportunities arising from our accession to the European Coal and Steel Community.

This conference requests the government not to prevent the British Steel Corporation from extending its activities into other appropriate production areas and

from entering into joint ventures with other enterprises. It should be required to create job opportunities among its own employees (and at the same time reduce certain of its external costs) by full-scale entry into such areas as stockholding, transport and handling and by using its own labour force for work now performed by outside contractors.

This conference, therefore, demands that before any final decision on plant closures is taken, each prospective closure shall be investigated in depth by a committee composed of representatives of the British Steel Corporation and of the trade unions of which the employees concerned are members.

These investigations shall include close consideration of the economic and social consequences arising and no plant shall be closed until a searching examination of all possible means of preventing or delaying the closure has revealed that there is no alternative. Should these investigations conclude that a plant closure is inevitable such closure shall not take place until satisfactory job opportunities have been made available in the locality for all those who will be made redundant, and in this connection special attention is drawn to the major responsibility which the government bears.

Further, this conference pledges the full resources of the British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association in support of these demands.



TROUBLED WATERS FOR ABERDEEN FISHING

The imminent possibility of a major crisis in the Aberdeen fishing industry is foreshadowed in a recent article in 'Aberdeen's Own' — a magazine primarily devoted to toothy wedding photographs and other cosy items of civic pride.

The author is Robert Allan, chief executive and secretary of the Scottish Trawlers' Federation. He warns of the need for a major, government-

financed fleet replacement programme.

Without this, he says, 'it is difficult to make realistic predictions about the future' of the trawling industry, despite the relative prosperity of the last year or two.

The bulk of the 100 or so vessels in the crucial middle water fleet are 12 to 14 years old and the cost of replacement is beyond the means of most Aberdeen owners.

Allan is also worried about the possibility of a 50-mile Icelandic fishing limit diverting other fleets to waters normally fished by Aberdeen trawlers; about the effects of

competition in the Common Market; and about congestion and pollution resulting from the increasing numbers of oil-rigs.

Aberdeen is Britain's third largest fishing port, and the fishing industry, in one way or another, employs about 25 per cent of the working population. This is the measure of the crisis facing young workers, most of whom already work for miserable wages and in dangerous and insanitary conditions.

The crisis of capitalism today penetrates into every sector of industry and into the lives of all sections of workers. Yet the reformists and the Stalinists of the Communist Party continue cynically to advise the Tory government how to change their policies in the interests of the working class.

In the north of Scotland the North Sea Oil Action Committee is now the focus of their attention. It is devoted to fostering—on an increasingly nationalist basis—the illusion that a properly admin-

istered North Sea oil industry can solve the problems of Scottish economy.

The committee has recently recruited ex-Tory peer, Lord Boothby.

Other honorary committee members are journalist Michael Barratt, rector of Aberdeen University, and Viscount Thurso.

It is not surprising therefore that the chief tactics so far have been to lavish praise on Tory Ministers for their reasonableness, to protest about the workings of the capitalist system by which the race goes to the most competitive and not to local firms, and to reveal some details of the vicious conditions prevailing on the rigs themselves.

As the oil industry increasingly comes up against its own contradictions — with major firms drawing a blank in fields on which they had invested millions of pounds, the basic crisis in the main productive industries in the area is very thinly concealed by the various temporary activities which accompany the 'oil boom'.

Above: Fishing boats tied up in Aberdeen harbour. Most vessels are 12 to 14 years old and the cost of replacement is beyond most owners. Inset: Mr Robert Allan, secretary of Scottish Trawlers' Federation.

This was reflected in a recent set of youth employment figures issued by Aberdeen Corporation. These showed that, despite the favourable overall employment position in the area, more school leavers were unable to find immediate employment last summer than for many years past.

It is to the realities indicated by these figures and by statements like Robert Allan's — the desperation of which is very apparent, even in the blandly optimistic environment of the magazine in which he wrote it — that the youth of Aberdeen must look in order to prepare for the real fight which now lies immediately ahead of the whole working class.

Allan's plea to the government belongs to the era of the post-war boom. He is about to find out that it is over.

FOOD UP 40% SINCE 1970

Figures released by the government show that a shopping basket of the 21 most important items of food increased £1.33 or almost 40 per cent in the first 30 months of Tory rule.

The foods include all the major items, meats, fish, fruit, vegetables and processed foods. The increases which cover a period from July 1970 to February of this year—range from a massive 61.2 per cent on steak and 96.7 per cent on tomatoes to 3.8 per cent for tea. Not one of the items decreased in price.

Over the same period average earnings increased by 30 per cent and basic rates even less than this. The figures are proof that the real standard of living of the working class has in fact declined under the Tory government and that the decline is now steeper than ever before because of the government's pay laws, VAT and the Common Market.

The figures came out in the House of Commons when Robert Hughes, Labour MP for Aberdeen, asked the Minister of Agriculture for statistics of food prices.

FOOD PRICE INCREASE JULY 21, 1970 TO FEBRUARY 20, 1973

Item	Increase in price	
	per cent	money value*
sirloin (without bone)	61.2	22.5
pork sausages	29.6	5.6
cod fillets	76.2	16.0
3lb frozen chicken (broiler)	25.6	4.2
tomatoes	96.7	11.8
cabbage	39.5	1.5
½lb mushrooms	15.9	1.0
cooking apples	52.0	3.9
oranges	24.3	1.7
bread (white loaf)	22.9	1.4
flour (self raising 3lb)	23.5	2.3
streaky bacon	48.4	10.6
tinned salmon	26.6	7.2
milk (one pint)	19.6	0.9
butter (New Zealand)	28.9	5.0
margarine (½lb)	18.2	0.8
Cheddar cheese	73.5	13.6
eggs per dozen	17.2	3.8
instant coffee per 4 oz	20.9	5.3
sugar 2lb	16.0	1.2
tea ½lb	3.8	0.7
	40 per cent	£1.33

* price pence per lb unless stated.

A new English edition of the 'First Five Years of the Communist International' incorporating hitherto unpublished material from Volume XIII of Trotsky's 'Works'



NEW EDITION

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NIXON PREPARES TO SELL AMERICAN METALS STOCKPILE

Latin American countries are up in arms against President Nixon's plan to throw 85 per cent of the United States non-ferrous metals stockpile onto the market.

A Bill to this effect was sent to Congress on April 16 and will enable the sale of reserves to the value of \$6,000m to take place. Nixon claims that US technology is now so advanced that it is possible to find 'substitutes for scarce materials during possible large-scale conflicts without throwing an excessive burden on the economy through the dependency on vast reserves'.

The metals to be sold will be aluminium, copper, lead, tin, zinc, manganese and tungsten, but rubber stocks will also be sold off. The sale will flood the market and push down prices.

Countries whose economies depend on the revenue from sales of one or two of these materials will face a big loss in income. The Latin American countries most affected will be Chile, Bolivia, Peru and, to a lesser extent, Mexico and Guyana.

Nixon's decision is an outcome of the trade war declared on August 15, 1971. It will push part of the US balance-of-payments deficit burden onto underdeveloped countries least able to bear it with serious social and political consequences.

LESSONS OF UCS

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE
The Story of UCS



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West German Chancellor Willy Brandt was given a great welcome when he visited President Tito last week.

No wonder, since he has said publicly that he thinks Tito is one of the outstanding personalities of modern times and a factor for peace in South-East Europe.

That part of the world has traditionally been seen by German capitalism as a sphere of influence which it could dominate by its superior industrial strength. Yugoslavia was overrun by the Nazis in 1941, but the workers and peasants fought back and the country was liberated in 1944 largely as a result of the partisan forces' struggles under the leadership of Josef Broz Tito.

In the course of the war the Germans killed about 950,000 people and inflicted considerable material damage on the country.

German units wreaked terrible vengeance for partisan attacks, wiping out whole villages and in the case of the town of Kragujevac massacring the entire male population.

Germany has never paid reparations to Yugoslavia, challenging the number of casualties and claiming that the total damage was less than the Yugoslavs claimed. Until 1968 West Germany did not have diplomatic relations with Belgrade, but since Brandt became Chancellor relations between the two countries have improved considerably.

German capital prompted Brandt's Ostpolitik in order to open up new markets in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In any case there are now hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs working in the industrial centres of West Germany because they are unable to earn a decent living at home.

The economic failures of the rightward-drifting Tito regime have made it increasingly dependent upon capitalism; relations with Germany have become particularly close since 1968.

Germany is now Yugoslavia's leading trading partner, with double the trade of five years ago. Yugoslavia has a big trade deficit with Germany which amounted in 1972 to almost £140m but this is more than outweighed by the expenditure of German tourists and remittances from Yugoslav workers in Germany. Germans make up about 40 per cent of the foreign tourists visiting the country.

It is, however, a lamentable reflection on the Tito regime that it depends upon the remittances made out of the wages of Yugoslav workers exploited in foreign capitalist countries such as Germany.

These economic questions were the main ones which were discussed between Brandt and Tito, together with Yugoslav Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic and government officials from both sides.

The agreement reached on reparations envisages long-term economic co-operation which will open up the Yugoslav economy still wider to German monopoly capital, the nature of which remains to be worked out in future talks.

In addition Brandt has undertaken to influence German businessmen to open branch plants in Yugoslavia to take advantage of the abundant supply of cheap labour rather than Yugoslav workers having to go to Germany to find work. For their part, the Yugoslavs have promised to give more privileges to foreign capitalists to encourage them to invest in the country.

In other words, the Tito regime has become a party to peaceful penetration of the Yugoslav system by German big business. The partisans died in vain and Yugoslavia is rapidly on the way to becoming an economic colony of

WILLY BRANDT IS FETED IN YUGOSLAVIA



Above: Workers hovels in Yugoslavia. Right: Brandt and Tito.

western, and particularly German, capital.

The Yugoslav visit has been a triumph for Brandt's Ostpolitik and a blueprint of what German capital hopes to achieve in other parts of eastern Europe.

While Yugoslav workers sweated it out in the steelmills of the Ruhr, Tito, Brandt and their suites engaged in lavish wining and dining in Belgrade and on Tito's private island of Brioni in a succession of parties and gala dinners. Brandt and his family rounded off the visit with a five-day holiday which ended on April 24.

A return visit will be made to Germany by President Tito and Prime Minister Bijedic at a date to be arranged. In the meantime the tourists and businessmen will flock to Yugoslavia in still greater numbers while the return flow of impoverished Yugoslav workers will continue.





EXPLOITATION OF THE IMMIGRANT WORKER

BY JOHN SPENCER

There are nearly ten million immigrant workers in the Common Market and the authorities even patronizingly describe them as a 'tenth member-state'.

If they do form such a state, it is a submerged tenth, for immigrant labour is used throughout Europe for the dirtiest, most badly paid and most menial jobs.

The Common Market authorities prefer the immigrants to come as what are euphemistically referred to as 'migrant workers' rather than as 'settlement immigrants'—that way they don't bring their families and they are no charge on the social services.

In other words, immigrant labour, according to the neat theories of the Brussels bureaucrats, will form an internal colony of docile workers working long hours for low wages and costing next to nothing to the capitalist state.

This ideal has been avidly pursued by the EEC employers for years. From the industrial

centres of West Germany, the monopolists send recruiters to the remote mountain villages of Turkish Anatolia, to the colonels' Greece and to the impoverished peasant populations of fascist Spain.

Their recruits are frequently induced to sign contracts committing them to work for a particular employer for a period of say, a year or even more, at a specified (low) wage. Even if they have no legal force, such contracts are a potent means of terrorizing workers who often do not speak the language of the country they are working in and have no idea of what rights they have.

● Germany attracts by far the biggest immigration of all the EEC countries. Over 500,000 workers from Turkey, 470,000 Yugoslavs, 270,000 Greeks, nearly 200,000 Spaniards, have been driven by poverty, unemployment and economic necessity to leave their homelands and move to Germany for work.

These workers have no rights to speak of. Frequently they cannot speak German, are housed in special barracks,

often under conditions which are extremely poor, and they have no right to organize. Foreign workers are allowed—though definitely not encouraged—to join unions. But they cannot hold office in them.

Subjected to constant surveillance by a special department of the West German police force, the foreign workers (called 'guestworkers' by the German Press) can be hustled out of the country at a moment's notice without any right of appeal.

At the time of the Munich shoot-out, when Chancellor Willy Brandt's government wanted to curry favour with Israeli premier Mrs Golda Meir, Arab and Palestinian workers in Germany were systematically harassed, political activists were arrested and deported without formality and many were held by the police for questioning without even being allowed access to lawyers.

● In France, another country which has a large intake of foreign labour—more than 1.2 million workers are immigrants, compared with Germany's total of over 2.3

million—the majority of foreign workers are equally without rights. The recent strike of immigrant workers at the key Renault plant in Paris demonstrated the dependence of French industry on immigrant labour.

But it also showed that, as in Germany, the official leaders of the workers' movement want as little as possible to do with these workers' problems. The Stalinist union leaders, who for years have tolerated rampant non-unionism among immigrants, began belatedly to talk about dealing with the situation facing them.

But their concern did not extend to fighting for the demands put forward by the workers at Renault, whose demands were not satisfied by the compromise eventually forced down their throats by the union chiefs. The strike—one of a number recently involving workers from outside France—lifted a corner of the hellish conditions under which these men live and work.

Many of them are forced into bidonvilles (shanty towns) which fester on the outskirts

of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and other industrial towns. They are herded into the worst housing at high rents, hounded by the police and subject to racist attacks.

In these shanty towns live workers from the former French colonies and those with the one-way special relationship which makes them the object of licensed plunder and gives their workers the 'right' to come to work for the west European monopolists.

And even this so-called right—which in practice conveys an almost total deprivation of other rights—is not automatic. There are horrible stories of the desperate stratagems used to bring men illegally from former French Africa, Mali, Senegal and the Arab countries of the Mediterranean, into the metropolis.

Earlier this month the French Press reported on three black Africans whose bodies were found in the snows of the Pyrenees: they died of exposure after their guide had abandoned them on the mountain route of illegal entry into France. Others were found last year packed like sardines into the false bottom of a truck.

There is a similar traffic in immigrants to Britain who are barred from legal entry by the Tory government's racist immigration laws. Once they have entered the country, these immigrants are caught in a trap. They must avoid contact with the authorities at all costs.

If they are detected they can





be deported immediately—a law which is a godsend for blackmailers, rackrenting landlords and unscrupulous employers who batten on the immigrants. These workers can never know security and a normal life.

There is no equality even among immigrants as far as the Common Market bureaucracy is concerned. The pro-Market makers make much of the so-called 'free movement of labour' within the Common Market, but forget to mention that it applies only to nationals of the nine member-countries.

According to the EEC propagandists, every citizen of a member-country can work anywhere in the Common Market on the same terms as the workers of the country concerned. Some enthusiasts even go so far as to describe this set-up as 'community citizenship'.

This is part of the monopolists' dream of economic integration, Europe one vast market in which British, German and French wages can be driven down towards the level of those in Sicily, Ireland and the 'associated states'. It is a blatant fraud.

The articles of the Treaty of Rome provide for the abolition of work permit requirements among member-states, and allow member-state citizens to bring their families to join them if they go to work elsewhere in the community. They also allow migrants from other member-countries to collect social benefits, including

dole and family allowances.

These rights can be suspended at any time in case of danger to public security or public order, which means that if there is a major strike involving the new 'community citizens', they can all be packed off 'home' again. Even this evidently very restricted form of 'citizenship' is not extended to everyone.

The EEC embodies quite blatant racial discrimination to prevent the free movement of black workers between the member-states. France has over 500,000 workers of Algerian, Moroccan, Tunisian and black African origin, but only those from the small overseas departments of Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion are allowed 'community citizenship'.

This could scarcely be denied them because they are supposedly French citizens and their countries juridically part of France. But the inhabitants of the remaining French colonies (overseas territories) are not so fortunate. Nationals of these countries, including Somalia, the Comores, French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Pierre-et-Miquelon Island are not entitled to travel freely in the EEC.

Citizens of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Mali, Senegal Chad and Congo Brazzaville are also barred from this 'privilege'. The same goes for the entire 285,000 labour force in Holland from Indonesia, Surinam and the Dutch Antilles.

● In Britain, the Tory government has introduced—to placate its racist partners in the EEC as well as the right-wing Tories—stringent legislation restricting British citizenship to so-called patrials excluding about three-quarters of the immigrant workers in Britain from the possibility of moving to work elsewhere in the EEC.

Patrials are defined by the Tory lawyers as citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies who were born, adopted, naturalized or registered as UK citizens or have been settled in the UK for a continuous period of five years or more or who have one parent or grandparent born, adopted, etc. as a UK citizen. Commonwealth citizens qualify for patrial status if they have one parent who was born a UK citizen or if they are the wife of a patrial.

The racist character of this legislation is obvious—it is clearly aimed at retaining the right to British citizenship for as many white Commonwealth citizens as possible while at the same time depriving the majority of black Commonwealth citizens of any chance of gaining citizenship in Britain.

A side-effect of this change in the law, of evident benefit to any employer who wants to import cheap labour, is that for the first time it completely divorces immigration from citizenship rights. A new caste of workers without rights is created as in EEC countries.

Workers who now come to Britain from non-EEC countries to work will have no right to stay indefinitely. Already British companies are turning away from the traditional sources of immigrant labour in the former colonies to the countries of the Far East where there is a huge level of poverty.

In the four years from 1969 to 1972, the number of work permits issued to Filipinos, for example, rose from 252 to 2,677. In the textile towns of the north of England, Filipino women are employed as sewing-machine operators at very low rates of pay and the situation of Filipino domestic workers brought to Britain under contract is frequently far worse.

The scourge of contract labour enables employers to bring in workers at pay rates fixed in advance even to areas where there is already high unemployment. In Rochdale, for example, 100 Filipino women were imported to work as machinists in a town where unemployment is over 4 per cent. Spanish and Portuguese workers are employed in hotels and hospitals in parts of Northern Ireland where unemployment is over 20 per cent.

This system is tailor-made for the use of immigrant labour to depress wages, break strikes and destroy trade union organization. The racists and the Tories shout loudly about restricting immigration: in fact what they want is immigration under their terms.

Engineers (left) and Hospital workers (above) during their recent strike. For immigrant workers such as these the Tories are trying to create a 'second class citizenship', to make them a docile labour force deprived of all rights.

They want immigrants—but not as workers with rights equal to those of every other worker. They want a docile force of immigrants who can be kept in line by police harassment and deprived of all basic rights by law. And this, under present law, they are already beginning to introduce.

The racist demand of the Tories—echoed by the Labour leaders—for restrictions on immigration involves a direct attack on the basic rights and conditions of all workers. They have succeeded in creating second-class citizenship for thousands of workers in Britain.

The struggle must be for the repeal of all anti-immigrant legislation, for the immediate and unconditional restoration of full democratic rights for all immigrant workers, and an end to all police harassment and discrimination.

This is the only way in which the working-class movement can protect jobs and conditions against the employers' plans: immigrant workers must be accorded the same rights as the workers already in the country.

It is only on this principled basis that the spectre of undercutting and imported cheap labour raised by the new Tory laws can be beaten back.

EXONERATING STALIN

In an autobiography by noted aircraft designer Alexei Yakovlev, Stalin is exonerated from responsibility for the unpreparedness of Soviet defences when the Nazis struck in June 1941.

Yakovlev criticized a statement by Ilya Ehrenburg that 'Stalin failed to use the two years' respite to build up our defences'. (This was the period which immediately followed the notorious Nazi-Soviet pact of August, 1939.)

Yakovlev claims that the Party Central Committee and Stalin were actively engaged in strengthening the Red Army and supplying it with modern weapons. He admits, however, that these weapons only began to reach the front in large quantities from mid-1942.

His own account of the situation in which the armed forces found themselves at the time of the Nazi attack hardly constitutes a convincing apology for Stalin's policy. He does not mention the bloody purges which deprived the forces of their best and most-skilled commanders. He does not explain how the weapons available, including aircraft, were so woefully inadequate in 1941.

He admits that as late as 1939 the power of the Soviet Air Force rested upon obsolete bombers and fighters which were no match for German machines—as had already been shown during the Spanish civil war.

Modern planes, such as those designed by Yakovlev himself, did not begin to come off the production lines in quantity until 1941. At that time the main aircraft factories were located in European Russia where they were vulnerable to enemy attack.

In the summer of 1941 he records that discussions were still taking place about whether planes should be camouflaged or not. Stalin's role here was confined to asking what foreign air forces were doing and chiding officials of the aircraft industry for being slow off the mark.

Until 1941 even airfields were not camouflaged and 'military camps in the frontier areas looked very much like parade grounds, what with their white tents ranged in rows, readily spotted from the air'.

When the Nazi attack came, the frontier airfields had not been properly prepared and the lack of an operable airfield network helped account for the heavy losses inflicted by the Luftwaffe in the first hours of the war. It destroyed 900 planes on the ground and



Soviet anti-Nazi poster produced after 1941. Above: Molotov signing the pact between Russia and Nazi Germany.

300 in combat before noon on June 22, 1941.

Obsolete planes, wrongly located, and inefficient airfields, vulnerable to enemy attack, meant that little effective air cover could be provided for Red Army units. The

civilian population was exposed to merciless enemy bombing and machine-gunning. The Nazi war machine drove deep into Soviet territory.

This was no accident. The responsibility for this criminal negligence lay at the door of both the bureaucracy and Stalin who was its absolute master. Stalin thought he could buy off Hitler with the Pact and dalled with preparations to meet a Nazi attack. Nothing which Yakovlev says disproves that, rather the contrary.

In the period of the Pact, Yakovlev was sent to Germany as a member of a trade delegation where he spoke with Nazi officers, was shown military aircraft and taken round the main factories. Of course he

makes out that he knew all the time that sooner or later it would come to war with Germany and he tries to excuse the Pact as providing a much-needed delay to enable the Soviet Union to build its defences.

But here were Russians out to do business with the Nazis, strengthening the Third Reich by supplying it with raw materials and other war needs and completely cynical about the fate of the German working class, the Communist Party and the Jews.

Of course, Yakovlev did notice on his jaunts that there was anti-Semitism in Germany and that Jews were made to wear a yellow band with a black letter J on their sleeves.

'This sort of paradox was practised all over Germany',

he says. 'Here was a paradox: a wealthy and cultured land—and Jewish pogroms. It was more than we could understand, but there it was. It was the hallmark of fascism.'

Yakovlev thus poses as some kind of political innocent who saw Germany as 'a wealthy and cultured land' rather than as a capitalist country racked by crisis which had produced Nazism, the persecution of the Jews and the drive to war. A talented designer, he was, nonetheless, a pampered favourite of the bureaucracy who did as he was told and accepted the official line.

His autobiography is now being brought out to show that Stalin was not so bad after all by concealing his crimes and covering up his costly military and diplomatic errors.

NO TEARS FOR DUBCEK

During his visit to Prague last week Labour Party leader Harold Wilson hob-nobbed with the Czechoslovak bureaucracy, installed in power after the August, 1968 intervention by Warsaw Pact armies.

In 1968 the Labour Party shed great crocodile tears on behalf of Alexander Dubcek and his supporters.

Parliament was recalled so that this could be done with due ceremony and in full public view.

That Wilson should now go backslapping in Prague will cause no surprise. Hundreds of Dubcek's supporters are in jail, unemployed or doing odd jobs after having been dismissed from their posts. As far as is known Wilson did not even inquire about their health.

In an interview with Prague radio he said that his three-day visit had been 'a most rewarding and exciting experience. It has been some time

since a leading politician in Britain has visited your country and I was anxious to come'.

To millions of Czech workers bitterly opposed to the bureaucracy Wilson's words could only be taken as an endorsement of Husak's regime.

Wilson said that his talks with Husak had been 'very friendly, very constructive on both sides'. He went on to give a strong plug for the European Security Conference, the early convening of which is a main aim of Soviet diplomacy.

'I am extremely satisfied with everything I have heard, that has been said,' he went on. In his statement to reporters he said: 'Time has moved on now, and I told them here that it was time to turn our backs on 1968.'

But millions of workers in Czechoslovakia and in eastern Europe will not forget 1968. Wilson's remarks should be a lesson to any of them who had illusions in social democracy as an alternative to the rule of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

Wilson's visit to Prague, followed by that of Willy Brandt, shows that the reformist bureaucracy also stands for the *status quo* and the existing division of Europe.



Alexandr Dubcek, the man for whom the Labour Party shed crocodile tears in 1968



Robert Carr, the Home Secretary, who has responsibility for maintaining law and order. He has direct control over the police. Now the responsibility for broadcasting matters in the House of Commons has been transferred to his department. Above left: Sir John Eden, Telecommunications Minister.

TORY CONSPIRACY TO TIGHTEN THEIR CONTROL ON TV

The Tory attempts to dominate broadcasting even more effectively than the ruling class at present controls radio and television is to continue via a 'non-departmental study group' being set up by Sir John Eden, Telecommunications Minister.

The group, which will be a Tory-dominated ad-hoc committee of 'public-spirited' citizens, will look into different aspects of broadcasting policy and make recommendations.

Its report is likely to promote a two-pronged attack to place further restrictions on TV coverage.

The first reactionary idea is for a broadcasting council, a permanent 'public-spirited' body which would pass lofty judgements on matters of 'questionable taste' and political 'controversy' referred to it. Such a council would inevitably be always in favour of 'moderation' and 'restraint'.

The other proposal is to consider allowing a permanent customer watchdog committee to meddle in television affairs. This is a sop to Mary Whitehouse and the ultra-reactionary Festival of Light law-and-order brigade.

Despite the universal rejection of the antics of Whitehouse, McWhirter, Muggeridge and Longford, the Tories are happy to oblige them with recognition because of the important role such people could play in whipping up middle-class opinion in support of the establishment in any political

crisis, such as during a General Strike.

The study group will consult 'consumers' of broadcasting in preparing its report.

These moves are further developments in the long-standing Tory plan thoroughly to tame any vestiges of liberalism in television news, current affairs, documentaries and drama.

The massive use of censorship, especially in the coverage of Northern Ireland affairs, has been a feature of the Tory government. The Tories also abandoned the long-promised re-examination of the television set-up in Britain due to coincide with the review of the BBC Charter in 1976.

Because of the clear signs that workers in the industry were preparing to make deep criticisms of the role of the BBC and the state monopoly control of broadcasting in Britain, the Tories decided to put off such an inquiry until 1981.

Although many Tories had been unhappy about some of the liberal sentiments that still get expressed on the air, they felt they had much more to fear from a public analysis of the role of the state machine working through the BBC.

They are now happy to let the monopolist-controlled ITV and commercial radio, when it comes, give the appearance of some 'freedom of choice' and 'competition' and work on the traces of liberalism within the BBC by other methods.

The very setting-up of this study group enables them on the one hand to pretend to be doing something about the enormous dissatisfaction about

the state of the radio and TV industry, both among the public and the people who work in it, and at the same time to fire yet another warning shot across the bows of the BBC governors and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

It will be enough for these bodies to know that they are under surveillance to make them clamp down on almost anything 'controversial' over the next 12 to 18 months.

By 'controversial' is meant anything too critical of the political and economic situation in Britain.

This means that the censor-

ship of the first 'World in Action' programme about John Poulson, the banning of many programmes about Ireland and other gross acts of news management, will become more and more prevalent.

But possibly one of the most sinister moves of all in these new developments is the apparent transfer of overall responsibility for broadcasting matters in the House of Commons from the Lord President of the Council's office (formerly William Whitelaw) to the Home Secretary, Robert Carr.

The Home Secretary is the

principal minister responsible for maintaining law and order during times of civil strife. He has direct control over the police force.

Why should such a law-and-order minister be placed in control of television and broadcasting when there is a perfectly suitable Minister for Posts and Telecommunications at work in the House?

The Tories may have decided that the BBC and ITV are in fact 'safe' enough to be left alone until 1981, apart from a few minor tinkering. But it is clear they are still going to take no chances.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

PREACHER

NUT president Mr Harry Allison has been replaced by Communist Party member Max Morris.

Mr Allison was the man who chaired the riotous Central Halls, Westminster, meeting recently at which the executive was forced to abandon the platform.

All but about 30 of those present at the meeting wanted to vote on a resolution drawn up by Wandsworth Association calling for strike



Max Morris—president

action in support of teachers' special London allowance to be stepped up.

Mr Allison, whose term as president is said to have been characterized by 'firmness and authority', refused to allow any resolution to be put other than the executive's.

Now he has announced that on retiring from the presidency he intends to become... an Anglican priest.

NEAT DEALS


Where does inflation come from? A clue from Edinburgh recently when a four-acre site in the city came up for sale.

Newcastle Breweries sold the land occupied by an old malting to the aptly named High Life Investment Development Company of Glasgow for £137,500. The next day the site was sold to a Mr Young for £200,000 and the same afternoon it was sold again to Christian Salvesen for £220,000.

The site was not improved or altered in any way.

The result of this neat transaction will be to add to inflation and push up the price of land so that it will be impossible to build on it.

A recent report revealed that 1,000 Edinburgh council homes were empty because people could not afford the rent after the latest Tory increases.



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SATURDAY TV

BBC 1

10.00-1.30 Repondez s'il vous plait.
 11.25 Weather. 11.30 Camberwick green. 11.45 Motor mouse. 12.05 Gold on crow mountain. 12.30 Grandstand.
 1.05, 2.10 Cricket. Worcester v New Zealand. 1.25, 2.35 Snooker. 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.25 Racing from Leicester. 3.10, 3.45 Rugby league. 4.35 Final score. 5.05 We want to sing.
 5.35 News. Weather. 5.50 Dr Who.
 6.15 **WONDERFUL WORLD OF DISNEY.** The Truth About Mother Goose.
 7.00 **FILM: 'The Ride to Hangman's Tree.'** Jack Lord. Adventures of a trio of bank robbers.
 8.40 **DICK EMERY SHOW.**
 9.10 **MAN CALLED IRONSIDE.** Find a Victim.
 10.00 **NEWS.** Weather.
 10.15 **MATCH OF THE DAY.**
 11.15 **PRESENTING LENA MARTELL.** Guests Tony Christie and Paul Melba.
 11.45 **SERGEANT BILKO.** Bilko the Marriage Broker.
 12.10 **Weather.**

ITV

9.00 Time off. Farmhouse kitchen. The exploring mind. 9.55 Sesame street. 10.55 Cartoon. 11.05 Tomfoolery. 11.30 Flaxto boys. 12.00 Partridge family. 12.30 News. 12.35 World of sport. 12.40 On the ball.
 1.05 International sports special. 1973 East African safari rally. 1.20 ITV six.
 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 Racing from Kempton.
 1.45, 2.15, 2.55 Racing from Newcastle. 3.05 International sports special. Darts championship. 3.50 Results, scores, news. 4.00 Wrestling.
 4.50 Results service. 5.10 News. 5.15 Doctor in charge. 5.50 Comedians.
 6.15 **FILM: 'Tarzan and the Great River.'** Mike Henry.
 8.00 **BRUCE FORSYTH SHOW.** Guest Lena Horne.
 9.00 **THRILLER.** 'Someone at the Top of the Stairs'. With Donna Mills, Judy Carne.
 10.15 **NEWS.**
 10.30 **UPSTAIRS, DOWNSTAIRS.** I Die for Love.
 11.25 **AQUARIUS.**
 12.10 **CHURCHES ARE FOR PEOPLE.**
 12.15 **JIMMY STEWART SHOW.** The Price of Plumbing is Numbing.

BBC 2

8.55-1.30 Open University. 3.00-4.40 **FILM: 'Centennial Summer.'** Jeanne Crain, Linda Darnell. Adventures of a family at Philadelphia's Centennial Exposition in 1876.
 7.30 **NEWS AND SPORTS.** Weather.
 7.45 **RUGBY SPECIAL.** RFU club competition final.
 8.40 **PASSWORD.**
 9.10 **CHERI.** By Colette. Part 2.
 10.00 **THEM AND US.** The Netherlands. Second of a series about the arts in other Common Market countries.
 11.40 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather.
 11.45 **FILM: 'Day of the Outlaw.'** Robert Ryan, Burl Ives, Tina Louise. A small Western town is taken over by gold robbers.

REGIONAL

CHANNEL: 11.40 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 **FILM: 'The Treasure of the Golden Condor.'** 8.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Spyforce. 12.05 Weather.
WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.55 Take better photographs. 10.20 Exploring mind. 10.45 Survival. 11.10 Cartoon. 11.35 Gus Honeybun. 12.05 Faith for life. 12.10 Weather.
SOUTHERN: 9.15 Exploring minds. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.10 At your service. 10.35 Wildlife theatre. 11.05 Stingray. 11.35 Cowboy in Africa. 12.25 Weather. 12.30 London. 5.15 Elephant boy. 6.45 On the buses. 6.15 **FILM: 'Tarzan and the Great River.'** 8.00 London. 11.25 News. 11.30 Man in a suitcase. 12.25 Weather. Guideline.
HARLECH: 9.00 London. 9.55 Hammy hamster. 10.10 Sesame street. 11.10 Osmonds. 11.35 Tarzan. 12.30 London. 5.20 It take a thief. 6.15 **FILM: 'Private's Progress.'** 8.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.30 Weather.
HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 5.20 Merrie melodies. 5.45 6.15 Sion a sian.
ANGLIA: 9.00 London. 9.55 Hammy Hamster. 10.05 Skippy. 10.30 **FILM: 'Pardners.'** 12.00 Flintstones. 12.30 London. 5.20 Tarzan. 6.15 Who do



Sunday's Omnibus on BBC 1 (10.25) shows the preparations for the new West End musical 'Two Gentlemen of Verona', which stars Brenda Arnau (above).

you do? 6.45 **FILM: 'Gun That Won the West.'** 8.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Streets of San Francisco. 12.10 At the end of the day.
ATV MIDLANDS: 9.15 Exploring minds. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.10 Skippy. 11.00 **FILM: 'Who's Minding the Store.'** 12.30 London. 5.20 Bonanza. 6.20 **FILM: 'The Spy in the Green Hat.'** 8.00 London. 10.30 Scientists. 11.15 Name of the game. 12.10 Epilogue. Weather.
ULSTER: 10.40 Look up. 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Survival. 12.30 London. 5.15 Sport. 5.45 Who do you do? 6.15 **FILM: 'Climb an Angry Mountain.'** 8.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 White line. 11.35 Branded.
YORKSHIRE: 9.15 Take better photographs. 9.40 Foreign flavour. 10.10 Partners. 10.35 Elephant boy. 11.05 **FILM: 'The Remarkable Mr Penny-**

packer'. 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 **FILM: 'Demetrius and the Gladiators.'** 8.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Weather.
GRANADA: 9.15 Exploring mind. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.05 Play the game. 10.35 Sesame street. 11.35 Follyfoot. 12.00 Huckleberry Finn. 12.30 London. 5.15 Protectors. 5.50 Who do you do? 6.20 **FILM: 'Destry.'** 8.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 **FILM: 'Charlie Chan on Treasure Island.'** 12.30 Seaway.
TYNE TEES: 9.15 Wild Life theatre. 9.40 Foreign flavour. 10.10 Tomfoolery. 10.35 Joe 90. 11.05 **FILM: 'Go Man Go.'** 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 **FILM: 'Blackbeard the Pirate.'** 8.00 London. 10.25 Scientists. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Lectern.

SUNDAY TV

BBC 1

9.00 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 9.30-10.00 Repondez s'il vous plait. 11.00-11.30 Seeing and believing. 11.35 Don't just sit there... 12.00 Training for work. 12.25 Picture making. 12.50 Farming. 1.15 Made in Britain. 1.30 Parents and children. 1.55 News headlines. Weather. 2.00 Along the seashore. 2.15 Shari Lewis show. 2.25 Animal game. 2.55 **FILM: 'The Diary of Anne Frank.'** Millie Perkins, Joseph Schildkraut, Shelley Winters, Richard Beymer. Diary of a 13-year-old Amsterdam girl hidden in an attic during the German occupation. 5.20 The New road.
 6.05 **NEWS.** Weather.
 6.15 **LIVING WITH ICONS.**
 6.45 **SONGS OF PRAISE.**
 7.25 **OWEN MD.** The Witch of Addington.
 8.15 **FILM: 'Now, Voyager.'** Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. A dowdy and repressed girl emerges from psychiatric treatment a confident and attractive woman.
 10.15 **NEWS.** Weather.
 10.25 **MAKING OF A MUSICAL.** Two Gentlemen of Verona.
 11.15 **KENNETH HARRIS INTERVIEWS.** Joseph Luns, Secretary-General of NATO.
 12.00 **Weather.**

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.30-1.00 London. 2.13 Weather. 2.15 London. 3.15 **FILM: 'Drive a Crooked Road.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **FILM: 'Highway 301.'** 9.30 London. 11.15 Dangerman. 12.10 Epilogue. Weather.
WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.30 London. 10.30 Sesame street. 1.00 Talking hands. 1.15 Pacemakers. 1.25 At your service. 1.55 Acres for profit. 12.10 Faith for life. 12.15 Weather.
SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 10.30 Farm progress. 10.55 Weather. 11.00 World War I. 11.30 London. 1.00 Grasshopper island. 1.20 Survival. 1.50 Jimmy Stewart. 2.15 Soccer. 3.10 University challenge. 3.40 Cartoons. 3.50 Golden shot. 4.45 Scientists. 5.30 News. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.25 Who do you do? 7.55 **FILM: 'Night Creatures.'** 9.30 London. 12.00 Weather. Guideline.
HARLECH: 9.30 London. 10.35 Farming. 11.00 Gardening today. 11.30 London. 1.00 University challenge. 1.30 In tune. 2.00 Bugs Bunny. 2.15 London. 3.15 **FILM: 'Sally's Irish Rogue.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **FILM: 'The Third Day.'** 10.00 London. 12.00 Weather.
HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 6.15-6.35 About Religion. 6.35-6.55 Llusern. 11.15 Linehams of Fosdyke.
ANGLIA: 9.30 London 10.30 Circus. 10.55 Doris Day. 11.20 Cartoons. 11.30 London. 1.00 Champions. 1.50 Weather. 1.55 Farming. 2.30 **FILM: 'Farmer Takes a Wife.'** 3.55 Soccer. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **FILM: 'Danger Route.'** 9.30 London. 11.15 Department S. 12.10 Bible.



Joyce Redman, Denholm Elliott and Edith Evans are in Terence Rattigan's behind-the-scenes comedy 'Harlequinade' on Independent channels on Sunday at 10.15.

BBC 2

8.55-1.30 Open University. 4.30 Money at work. 5.30 Horizon.
 6.15 **NEWS REVIEW.**
 6.50 **NEWS SUMMARY.** Weather.
 6.55 **THE FOXES HAVE HOLES.**
 7.25 **THE WORLD ABOUT US.** Waddenzee.
 8.15 **SEVEN OF ONE.** Ronnie Barker.
 8.45 **THE EXPLORER.** A film in praise of Roberto Gerhard and his music.
 9.45 **AWAY FROM IT ALL.** 'Such A Small World'. By Terence Brady and Charlotte Bingham. With George Cole and Avril Elgar.
 10.35 **JOHN DENVER SHOW.** Guest David Essex.
 11.20 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather.
 11.25 **UP SUNDAY.**

ITV

9.30 Morning service. 10.30 UFO. 11.30 Weekend world. 1.00 Thunderbirds. 1.50 Training the family dog. 2.15 Big match. 3.15 O'Hara US Treasury. 4.15 Junior police five. 4.25 Golden shot. 5.20 Scientists.
 6.05 **NEWS.** 6.15 **ARGUMENT.** 6.55 **APPEAL.** 7.00 **STARS ON SUNDAY.**
 7.25 **ON THE BUSES.** Friends in High Places.
 7.55 **FILM: 'Susan Slade.'** Troy Donahue, Connie Stevens, Dorothy McGuire, Lloyd Nolan, Brian Aherne. A mountaineer gets killed leaving his girlfriend pregnant.
 9.30 **OUR KID.** No Women After Ten.
 10.00 **NEWS.**
 10.15 **PLAY.** 'Harlequinade'. By Terence Rattigan. With Denholm Elliott, Joyce Redman, John Castle, Edith Evans.
 11.15 **FOREIGN EYE.**
 12.05 **CHURCHES ARE FOR PEOPLE.**
 12.10 **THE ODD COUPLE.** Oscar, the Model.
 London. 7.55 **FILM: 'Crime of Passion.'** 9.30 London. 12.00 Shirley's world. 12.30 Weather.
GRANADA: 9.30 London. 10.35 Farmhouse kitchen. 11.00 Adams family. 11.30 London. 12.55 Saint. 1.55 Please don't eat the daisies. 2.25 Football. 3.20 **FILM: 'The Magnet.'** 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Cartoon. 8.00 **FILM: 'The Longest Night.'** 9.30 London.
TYNE TEES: 9.20 Chess. 9.30 London. 10.30 Jobs around the house. 11.00 Sandy Duncan. 11.30 London. 1.00 Farming. 1.25 World War I. 1.50 Where the jobs are. 1.55 Big match. 2.55 **FILM: 'Take Her She's Mine.'** 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 **FILM: 'The Trygon Factor.'** 9.30 London. 11.15 Edith Evans. 12.10 Dr Simon Locke. 12.40 Lectern.

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Rents rebellion revived on Clydeside

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

COUNCIL house tenants are planning to start the rebellion against Tory rent increases in Scotland.

The action is centred on Clydebank, which was the last of the Scottish councils to implement the Tory housing plan after the Labour Party-Communist Party controlled council caved in under a threat of huge fines for defying the order.

The third 75p increase is due to be paid by council tenants in June. The tenants' action committee at Paisley are asking them not to pay the increase.

This is to be followed by a call from Clydebank council to other Labour authorities in Scotland to stand together and refuse to

implement the next increase of 50p in October.

There are few signs, however, that leaders have learned the lessons of the last collapse of resistance.

Originally 30 councils in Scotland refused to implement. But they all eventually gave in to the Tory law.

The trade union leaders in the area also refused to back up verbal support with any form

of industrial action to back the councils.

Clydebank was the last to give up the struggle after a £5,000 fine was levied by an Edinburgh court.

The Communist Party argued that the council had no choice but to implement because people would not have backed them if they had resisted and invited the bankruptcy of the town.

The new campaign appears to

be taking an uncritical attitude towards the council. Nessie Lindsay, chairwoman of the Paisley action committee, told me:

'We hope to put the situation to the board of tenants at a meeting on May 29 that they should make a stand and not pay if they hope to defeat this Act.'

'We also want them to recognize the stand taken by Clydebank council. If there is no success, the council hopes to resurrect the defiance of other Labour councils towards the increase in October.'

Rents in Scotland will have doubled by October next year and trebled by October 1978 under the Housing Finance Act.

● NEXT WEEK the Rents Struggle at Clydebank—A Case History.

Second Perkins' threat to pay

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

MAY DAY strikers at Perkins diesel engine factories, Peterborough, could lose three days' pay, they have been warned by management.

The factory will be left open for both day and night shifts next Tuesday, May 1, in line with the policy of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

But because of the proposed stoppage and a four-week overtime ban against a government-controlled pay offer, management says, normal working will not be possible either on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

'Employees who are affected on these days will be informed by their supervisors whether or not they should report for work,' a statement said.

The statement was issued only hours after shop stewards had accused Perkins—now part of the Massey Ferguson group—of being deliberately provocative in threatening to withhold Easter holiday pay because of the overtime ban.

Assembly workers are currently seeking legal advice on this threat.

A stewards' spokesman said of the threat that the question was being asked in the factory whether management was trying to provoke an all-out stoppage by the 5,700-strong labour force.

Now Perkins have produced a more tense situation.

The management statement said that because of the factory's decision to participate in the May Day action it was inevitable that even some workers who wanted to go in on Tuesday would be sent home.

The Perkins workers are demanding firm steps towards pay parity with Massey Ferguson tractor workers in Coventry, some of whom earn up to £20 a week more.

Officials meet Rubery Owen—Workers strike on

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE 1,400 Rubery Owen workers at Darlaston, Staffs, yesterday voted unanimously to continue their four-week-old strike. They will meet again next Friday.

Fred Griffiths, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) Wolverhampton district secretary told the meeting that local officials had met the company twice in the past week.

The local officials had 'moved their ground considerably to try and get a settlement', Griffiths said, and they had agreed on various wage rates for different sections. But the management had demanded a substantial move to the high base rate structure and 'we had to say that that move was not for sale'.

'So there's nothing you can do' he told the meeting, 'but continue your dispute. With the present company attitude, they want to continue the dispute. So we have to fight to win, there's no question about that.'

National union officials were meeting Rubery Owen manage-

ment late yesterday afternoon and the strikers agreed to call a further mass meeting if the officials recommended acceptance of 'a suitable offer'.

A Transport and General Workers' Union (T&GWU) shop steward told Workers Press he didn't think yesterday after-

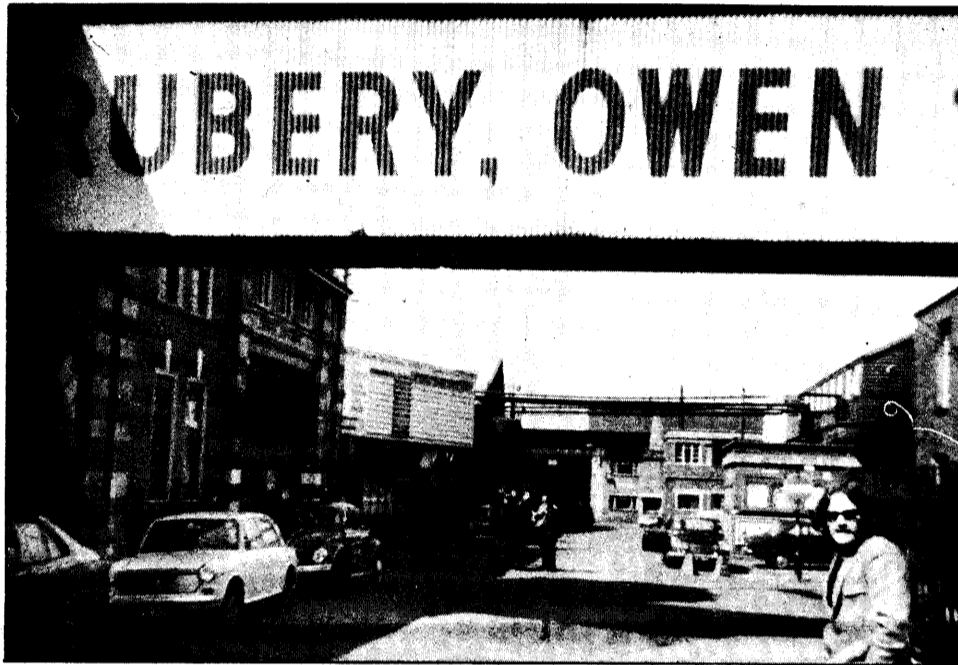
noon's meeting would come to much because it was the first time the national officials had been brought in.

He didn't think Rubery Owen would give in at this stage.

He thought the only thing that would make the firm give in

was pressure from the big car companies who were having to cut back production.

What worried him was if officials kept negotiating to find common ground, it could result in some sections getting a settlement and the most militant sections being left isolated.



Pickets outside the Rubery Owen gates

Car bomb explodes inside army barracks

A CAR BOMB yesterday blasted the Gough army barracks at Armagh—the headquarters of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

Five civilian cars were destroyed and 20 military vehicles damaged. The bomb had been planted in a car owned by a mechanic who is a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment.

Six shootings were reported in Ulster in the 24 hours up to

5 a.m. yesterday. Five were in Belfast and the other in Strabane. A bomb went off on a road near Armagh and another destroyed a sweet shop in Newry.

In Dundrum, Dublin, bricklayer Hugh McGearty, a 30-year-old refugee from Belfast's Ballymurphy Estate, was shot by two men who called at his home.

Angry Unionist officials have challenged Mr Stratton Mills, rebel Unionist MP for North Belfast, who has applied to join

the Alliance Party, to resign his Westminster seat and fight a by-election.

Mr Robin Baillie, former Stormont Commerce Minister, has also applied to join Alliance. Two other ex-Unionist Cabinet Ministers—Mr Phelim O'Neill and Sir Robert Porter—crossed over last year.

The Provisional IRA in Belfast has accused Pope Paul of being 'misinformed' on the situation in Northern Ireland.

'We regret that the Pontiff

could be so misinformed as to believe that the British White Paper provides a basis for a permanent solution to the age-old conflict between Britain and Ireland,' their statement says.

Since the British army had built massive military posts in the Catholic areas and submitted the people to every degradation of an occupying army, the Provisionals demanded:

'In the face of such oppression can His Holiness deny us the right to resist?'

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MEETINGS

Make Scanlon retract!
No collaboration with the Industrial Relations Act!

No acceptance of Phase Two!

Force the Tories to resign!

Build the revolutionary party!

East London

SUNDAY APRIL 29
7.30 p.m.

Abbey Hall, Axe Street
(Behind Barking town hall)

Sheffield

WEDNESDAY MAY 2
7.30 p.m.

'Grapes Inn'
Trippett Lane

Speaker: Cliff Slaughter
(SLL Central Committee)

CENTRAL LONDON: Sunday May 6 7.30 p.m. Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street. Speaker Gerry Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League.

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All Trades Unions Alliance meetings

GLASGOW (Engineers' and Shipyard Workers' meeting): Saturday April 28, 10 a.m. Room 1, Partick Burgh Hall. 'Make Scanlon retract'.

BIRKENHEAD: Sunday April 29, 3 p.m. 'Chester Arms', Hamilton Street (near tunnel entrance).

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD: Monday April 30, 8 p.m. Room 2, Adeyfield Hall, Queens Square. 'Defend Basic Democratic Rights'.

EAST LONDON: Monday April 30, 8 p.m. Bromley Public Hall, Bow Road, E.3. All out May 1! Force the TUC to call a General Strike!

WANDSWORTH: Monday April 30, 8 p.m. 'Kings Arms', High Street, S.W.18. 'Trotskyism and Stalinism'.

NORTHAMPTON: Monday, April 30, 8 p.m. 'The Green Man.' 'All Out May Day. Force the TUC to call a General Strike.'

SOUTHALL: Wednesday May 2, 8 p.m. Southall Library, Osterley Park Road. 'Report back from May Day'.

WALTHAMSTOW: Wednesday May 2, 8 p.m. 'The Bell', Hoe Street. 'Report back from May Day'.

WEMBLEY: Wednesday May 2, 8 p.m. Copland School, High Road. 'Report Back from May Day'.

WOOLWICH: Wednesday May 2, 8 p.m. 'The Castle', Powis Street, S.E.18. 'Report back from May Day'.

FELTHAM: Thursday May 3, 8 p.m. 'Three Horse Shoes', Feltham High Street, Feltham, Middlesex. 'The Fight against the Tories after May Day.'

BRIXTON: Monday May 7, 8 p.m. Control Room, Brixton Training Centre 'Report back from May Day'.

LEWISHAM: Monday May 7, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club, opp. New Cross Station. 'The role of the TUC in the fight against the Tories'.

BATTERSEA: Tuesday May 8, 8 p.m. 'Nags Head', cnr. Wandsworth Road and North Street. 'Report back from May Day'.

All Trades Unions Alliance Public Meetings

What next after the miners' ballot? The fight against the Tory government

DONCASTER Monday April 30, 8 p.m. White Bear Hotel, Hallgate.

Speaker: Mike Banda (SLL Central Committee).

KNOTTINGLEY: Thursday May 3, 7.30 p.m. Railway Hotel, Hilltop.

Speaker: G. Healy (National Secretary SLL).

OLLERTON: Monday May 7, 8 p.m. Blue Tit.

Speaker: Mike Banda (SLL Central Committee).

BARNSELEY: Thursday May 10, 8 p.m. Masons Arms.

Speaker: Cliff Slaughter (SLL Central Committee).

CASTLEFORD: Thursday May 17, 8 p.m. Sagar St Rooms.

Speaker: G. Healy (National Secretary SLL).

Niesewand



jailed for reports

RHODESIAN journalist Peter Niesewand was jailed earlier this month because he sent out three reports last November dealing with 'terrorist' and Rhodesian security forces operations, it was disclosed in Salisbury yesterday.

According to an edited version of the judgement issued by regional court magistrate J. E. T. Hamilton on April 6 after the journalist's secret trial, the sentence of two years' imprisonment—one of which was suspended—was imposed because 'it is the clear duty of this court to make certain that nothing is done which will ever prejudice the safety of [Rhodesian] forces operating in the field'.

The edited version of the judgement was published on the orders of the Rhodesian appeal court, which sat yesterday to hear Mr Niesewand's appeal against his conviction and sentence.

The 28-year-old Rhodesian journalist, who represented several major international news organizations, was convicted in the Salisbury regional court earlier this month after a secret trial.

Magistrate Hamilton sentenced him to two years' hard labour, one year of which was suspended. Bail was granted but Mr Niesewand, already a detainee under the country's emergency powers regulations, was sent back to jail to await the outcome of his appeal.

All the proceedings of his trial were held behind closed doors and no details of the charges were made public. The trial and sentence caused a storm of protest abroad at a time when the Rhodesian government was attempting to renew efforts to reach a settlement of its constitutional dispute with Britain.

POLICE battled students in the streets of Santiago for six hours on Thursday after a clash between opponents and supporters of Chile's President, Salvador Allende. A petrol bomb was hurled at the presidential palace and windows broken by demonstrators against Allende's proposal to establish a unified national school system.

TILBURY dockers were told at a mass meeting yesterday by the docks division of the Transport and General Workers' Union to come out on May 1.

Chairman George Hughes said: 'May Day is to protest about three things: pay, prices and pensions.'

Coventry toolmakers defy Pay Board

TOOLMAKERS at GEC's Coventry plant voted yesterday to defy a Pay Board ruling setting aside a £2.88 a week wage settlement and to continue their strike, now in its fifth week.

In a letter from the Board, read out to a mass meeting of the 211 men involved, the increase, due to be paid in monthly increments over the next year, was declared to be in violation of a clause in the government's Phase Two legislation.

But the toolmakers decided that the settlement is not illegal

as far as they are concerned, and after hearing that meetings of toolroom stewards in other Coventry factories had voted for a weekly levy to be raised by the AUEW district committee, they voted to stay on strike until the wage rise is paid.

During their meeting, one striker called for a return to work on the grounds that their action was now illegal.

The overwhelming majority of the men, however, were satisfied that the dispute was official, that other Coventry engineers were supporting them, and that the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is calling out all its members in a protest strike on May 1 against the Tory pay laws.

The new development in the dispute has brought a useful experience to the workers and their stewards about the political realities of any pay struggle in

this period of the state control of wages.

Workers Press has repeatedly warned of the illusions that are created when unions try to work within the pay laws and try to negotiate settlements with the government and the Pay Board.

The Department of Employment and the Pay Board are the chosen instruments of the Tories' plans to drive down the standard of living of the working class by corporatist control of workers' wages. Trying to do deals with these bodies only creates confusion among workers.

The only way to fight in wages in the present circumstances is through a political struggle against the Tory government.

Any strike, however effective, which does not have this as its perspective, is in danger of being eventually worn down by the openly declared intransigence of this government, as was seen with the hospital workers.

McGarvey bid to end yard dispute

DAN MCGARVEY, president of the Boilermakers' Society, is flying to Belfast on Monday in an attempt to end the 11-week work-to-rule by his members at the Harland and Wolff shipyard.

The boilermakers are in dispute with the management over a bonus for increases in productivity.

McGarvey said yesterday he intended to hold a mass meeting at the yard to persuade the men to resume normal working, in accordance with the unanimous decision of the Society's executive council.

The men will be urged to continue discussions in line with decisions taken at a meeting in London between Society officials and the yard management a fortnight ago, he said.

The management has already laid off 1,000 of the 2,500 boilermaker members and given notice to the others. Now the jobs of all 10,000 shipyard workers are affected.

McGarvey will be accompanied on his visit to Belfast by the Society's vice-president, Mr John Dennett.

ASLEF accepts Phase Two pay offer

THE LOCOMEN'S union, ASLEF, yesterday formally accepted a government-controlled pay deal for 170,000 railwaymen.

A letter sent to the Railways Board by Ray Buckton, ASLEF general secretary, leaves the way open for increases to be paid next week, with the other two rail unions having already accepted.

Pay Board clearance is a formality since the £18.36m deal comes within the government's Phase Two formula.

From May 1 the deal increases the lowest basic rate of £20 a week to £21.80. The minimum earnings guarantee of £20.50 is increased by the same amount to £22.30. Drivers, now on £30.75, will receive a £2.25 increase.

THE STAFF side of the National Whitley Council yesterday approved proposals for reaching a pay settlement on behalf of 450,000 civil servants under Phase Two of the government's state pay laws, giving a minimum increase of £2.15 a week from April 1.

Docker David Marks told Workers Press that the TUC should have called for stronger action months ago in support of the hospital workers, gasmen and civil servants. But, he said: 'If we don't oppose this now, the Tories will bury us with Phase Three.'

YOUNG SOCIALISTS AND SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

MAY DAY

DEMONSTRATE TUES. MAY 1ST



DEFEND BASIC DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS
BUILD THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

LONDON: Assemble: 6 p.m. Speakers Corner, Marble Arch. Meeting: 8 p.m. St Pancras Assembly Rooms. Speakers: G. HEALY (SLL Nat Sec), MAUREEN BAMBRICK (YS Nat Sec). Premiere showing of Pageant film.

SCOTLAND: Assemble: 10 a.m. Blythwood Square, Glasgow. Meeting: 7.30 p.m. Woodside Halls, St George's Cross. Speakers: MIKE BANDA (SLL Central Committee) GORDON BAILEY (YS Nat Committee). Premiere showing of Pageant film.

NORTH EAST: Assemble: 12.30 p.m. Hebburn Civic Centre. Meeting: 7.30 p.m. Civic Centre, Jarrow. Speakers: CLIFF SLAUGHTER (SLL Central Committee), GARY GURMEET (Editor Keep Left). Premiere showing of Pageant film.

WALES: Assemble: 5.30 p.m. Caedraw School, Merthyr. Meeting: 7.30 p.m. Caedraw School, Merthyr. Speakers: ROY BATTERSBY, KIKI OBERMER (Young Socialists).

NORTH WEST: Assemble 10 a.m. Islington, Liverpool. Meeting: 7.30 p.m. Central Hall, Liverpool. Speakers: CORIN REDGRAVE, SARAH HANNIGAN (Keep Left editorial board). Premiere showing of Pageant film.

YORKSHIRE: Assemble: 12 noon Garden Square, near Leeds Town Hall. Meeting: 7.30 p.m. Guildford Hotel, Headrow. Speakers: ROY BULL (Workers Press editorial board), DAVE BIRD (YS National Committee).

MIDLANDS: Assemble 11 a.m. Digbeth, Civic Hall, Birmingham. Meeting: 7.30 p.m. Assembly Hall, Digbeth. Speakers: STEPHEN JOHNS (Workers Press editorial board), JOHN SIMMANCE (Young Socialists).

SWINDON: Meeting 7.30 p.m. Co-op Hall, Henry Street, Swindon. Speaker: Roger Smith (ACTT in a personal capacity).

APRIL FUND REACHES £1,203.54 ONLY THREE DAYS TO GO

THIS is our last weekend and our last chance to complete the April fund. Every moment counts as we still have £546.46 to raise to reach our £1,750 total. We must do it.

Workers Press is the only daily paper to give a clear lead in the fight against this Tory government. The Stalinists and reformist trade union leaders completely avoid any confrontation with the government. They openly collaborate with the corporate measures of the Tories and therefore betray thousands of workers who want to fight back and defend their rights.

Our paper is in the forefront of the fight to build this altern-

ative leadership. Only a principled struggle today can show the way forward and force this government out of office.

We have a big job to do and we need all the support of you, our dear readers, behind us. This weekend is the last opportunity to complete our fund for April.

We need everything you can muster. So raise all you can. Extra amounts are needed. Rush every donation immediately to:

Workers Press
April Appeal Fund
186a Clapham High Street
London SW4 7UG