

## Company threat backfires

# CHRYSLER MEN FIRM

BY DAVID MAUDE

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Mr Walton, who was named in the National Industrial Relations Court during non-unionist Joseph Langston's unsuccessful bid to break the closed shop at Ryton, linked Chrysler's provocative attitude with a general drive against the shop floor by employers in the Coventry area.

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'Just look at it. At GEC, tool-makers have been out for 11 weeks. Then there's Massey-Ferguson—that's on the boil and likely to blow soon. BSA workers are facing redundancies, and at GEC Rugby, there are allegations that the company are using young girls to break a strike.'

At Ryton, the strike started after 600 body-in-white workers

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Workers believe that they were recalled only because the company did not want to pay them their guaranteed week's earnings, which it would have been obliged to do had the layoff continued.

They say there was not a sufficient supply of good-quality panels to keep production going, and that substandard panels were used. One picket yesterday claimed he had handled a panel actually marked 'Rejected'.

Under the Measured-Day Work system operating in the factory

FROM yesterday's post we received £44.10, which brought our total to £48,545.69.

East London £1.60; Southwark £3; Hull £4; Paddington £2; Tooting £6; Crawley £20; Tottenham £2.50; Workers' Press Staff £4; Swansea £1.

We need £1,454.31 by first post next Monday June 11, to complete the first £50,000. It means action, action all the way.

Send all donations to:

Party Building Fund  
186a Clapham High Street  
London SW4 7UG

## Perkin's closure threat condemned

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'We are deeply shocked', said engineers' union convenor Reg Briars, who late yesterday afternoon had still not been able to pin the company down to meet him to explain the announcement.

'They've been doing this kind of thing throughout our present pay dispute,' he said.

For the last ten weeks, the 5,700 Perkins manual workers have been refusing to do overtime in support of their demand for firm steps towards pay parity with Massey-Ferguson workers at Coventry.

Perkins is part of the Canadian-owned £404m Massey-Ferguson group. At Coventry the group pays between £37 and £54 a week, while in Peterborough earnings range from £26 to £32. The company's offer to the Peterborough men is just £2.

Yesterday's announcement, posted on notice-boards at all five factories in the town, claimed: 'This is the most serious situation we have ever had to face in the history of the company, but we had no alternative but to shut down until further notice.'

It accused the engineers' union of 'pressurizing the company to accept what no other union has got from any other employer'.

But Reg Briars pointed out that the notice was 'very confused in places'. Before commenting in detail the stewards would have to have clarification from the management, he said.

● Marcelino Comacho, the Spanish trade unionist now facing 20 years in Franco's fascist jails, was arrested for his attempts to organize in Perkins' Spanish subsidiary.

# workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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Under the Measured-Day Work system operating in the factory

there is no possibility of line workers, who have to meet production targets to earn their pay, arguing with management over quality.

But after claiming that the level of acceptable bodies had fallen to as low as one-third of scheduled production, the plant management shut down the track and tried to blame the Ryton workers. It was on these grounds that payment for the 90 minutes was refused.

When the body-in-white workers stopped work over the management's attitude the rest of the labour force walked out, showing the same solidarity as they did against Langston's challenge to union organization some months ago.

TURN TO BACK PAGE

# Wilson paves the way for the Tories

ACCORDING to a public opinion poll conducted by 'The Times' and Independent Television News, the Tories lead Labour for the first time in two years.

During the period dominated by Lambton, Jellicoe, Lonrho, Poulson and a Tory Minister's oil shares, a Labour lead of 7 per cent was converted into a Conservative lead of 2 per cent, says the poll.

As the economic crisis becomes daily more acute, a polarization of classes takes place. Workers are forced into struggles to defend their basic rights and living conditions.

But Labour's failure to mount an offensive aimed at forcing the Heath government out of office dampens Labour support and drives the middle class into the Tory camp or even further to the right.

Their hatred of the unions is fed by Tory propaganda and the union leaders' cringing before the Tory government.

It is this which is reflected in the Times-ITN poll.

With state pay laws and soaring prices cutting the value of real wages, while speed-up and 'rationalization' hits the car, docks, railway, mines and engineering industries, and building workers are dragged before the courts, the working class is not going to vote Conservative.

That is why the Tory Party was swept aside in the voting for the big new county councils last April.

But in times of acute economic crisis like the present, the middle class is caught between the power of monopoly capitalism and the power of the organized working class. It can take no independent road of its own, and is therefore attracted to whichever side proves the bolder and more determined.

## WHAT WE THINK

Bourgeois ideology encourages the middle class to associate itself with and model itself on, its social 'superiors', with whom it really has nothing in common.

So, if it can see little difference between Labour and Tory, it will vote Tory. And if the middle class becomes dissatisfied with the Tories under conditions where Labour offers no alternative, it will move further along the line and cast its vote for ultra-right groups.

This is what happened at the West Bromwich, Uxbridge, Sutton and Cheam and Rochdale by-elections. The votes cast there for the ultra-right were not merely votes on immigration, but reflected a desire on the part of frustrated middle-class people for sterner measures against the working class.

The Labour leaders offer them nothing.

Wilson and company have joined the Tories in the great cover-up of the call-girl scandal. They could not challenge the government on the Poulson revelations, not just because Labourites were involved in it as well as Tories, but because it raised the entire question of capitalist business dealings.

Similarly, the Labour leaders uttered a few pious phrases over the Lonrho affair instead of declaring immediately

that a Labour government would end such profiteering by policies of nationalization without compensation and under workers' control.

On this fundamental question of nationalization, the Wilson leadership has turned its back on socialism, supported to the hilt by the 'lefts' Michael Foot and Ian Mikardo. And Anthony Wedgwood Benn this week virtually licked Wilson's boots, insisting that there was no 'leadership crisis' and no major differences within the Parliamentary Labour Party.

They have offered their services to monopoly capitalism by openly collaborating with Heath on the state pay laws, while the pro-Tory Jenkinsite right wing saved the government from defeat on the Common Market and got away scot-free.

Meanwhile the TUC leaders present a spectacle of cringing cowardice and collaboration, putting up no fight against the state pay laws and scuttling to Downing Street every time Heath crooks a finger.

This craven capitulation by the leadership of both the parliamentary and trade union wings of the labour movement cannot win the middle class from the Tories and the far right.

As the economic crisis eats away at their

incomes and undermines their illusions of independence, middle-class people—in many cases committed to crippling mortgage payments—can become extremely desperate.

Unless they are united with the working class on the basis of a socialist programme and a determined leadership, such people could be rallied behind right-wing forces operating on behalf of big business.

Their recorded preference for the Heath government against the Labourites and the right wing swing in by-elections are warning signs.

Only a powerful working-class mobilization to force the Tories to resign and to return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies can arrest this trend.

Such a movement could show the middle-class—many of whom, like the teachers and civil servants, have themselves been involved in strike struggles against the government—that the solution to their problem lies not in lining up with big business, but in joining with the working class to demand nationalization of all the major industries, land, the banks and the finance houses, without compensation and under workers' control.

The Socialist Labour League, in the process of making the transformation into a revolutionary party, fights to unite the working class around socialist policies to bring the Tory government down. We call on the Labour leaders to take the power in order to expose them before the working class and sections of the middle class disillusioned with capitalism.

We invite all those workers and middle-class people who wish to end capitalist corruption, profiteering and exploitation to join the Socialist Labour League and help carry out this task.

## White House personnel change as impeachment move fails

PRESIDENT NIXON has brought in tough former Defence Secretary Melvin Laird to head the White House staff alongside General Alexander Haig as he prepares to do battle for his political life.

Pressure is increasing for Nixon to make another statement on the Watergate scandal as the Senate investigating committee unearths more startling facts about the illegal activities of the Republicans during the election campaign.

Former treasurer of the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) Hugh Sloan told how pressure had been brought to bear on him to commit perjury over the payment of \$199,000 of campaign funds to one of the convicted Watergate burglars, Gordon Liddy.

Substantial payments were made out of campaign funds for unspecified reasons and when he asked the finance campaign chairman, Maurice Stans, about them he was told: 'I do not know and you do not know.'

Much of the money collected to finance the campaign was kept in note form. \$350,000 was paid out on a request from the White House which came through the former chief of staff, Bob Halde-man. This was part of the cash which found its way to the Watergate conspirators in the course of the cover-up organized from the White House.

Sloan told the committee that he had numerous conversations with White House counsel John Dean. He also said that he had destroyed all records of cash receipts six days after the Watergate break-in at the suggestion of Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach.

THE POSSIBILITY of impeaching President Nixon was brought up for the first time in the House of Representatives by a member of his own party, Congressman Paul McCloskey. But he was only allowed an hour to speak and finally failed to keep a quorum.

He said that the President should be given a chance to make a full disclosure of his part in the Watergate affair before the House took a decision on whether to begin impeachment proceedings.

Saying that he did not think that any members wished to impeach Nixon if he would lay the facts before them, he added

that the President may have violated four laws in the cover-up for the Watergate operation.

These were: assisting or acting as an accessory to a person known to have committed a federal offence; concealing information about a crime; obstructing the investigation of a crime and delaying information about a crime.

Referring to the break-in and burglary of the office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, defendant in the Pentagon Papers case by former White House aides Howard Hunt and Gordon Liddy, he said:

'If the President knew that Hunt and Liddy committed the felony of burglary of the office

of the Los Angeles psychiatrist; if the President ordered the concealment of the fact and acted to prevent the arrest, investigation or conviction of Hunt and Liddy, he would be guilty of a felony unless a valid affirmative defence could be presented.'

Citing other facts made public by the White House, he said: 'The question before us is at what point of time does the evidence of guilt reach that degree of probable cause that we are bound by the Constitution to begin formal inquiry.'

He went on: 'To me that time seems almost at hand unless the President makes a full and fair disclosure of everything he knows and when he learned it.'

## 'No questions asked' about Nixon bribes

Pressure was also brought to bear on him through Dean to take the Fifth Amendment (refusal to testify on grounds of self-incrimination) if called upon to give evidence.

When asked if he was not curious about how the \$350,000 was used Sloan replied:

'After having been through essentially two years in this campaign... I think my curiosity had really run out at that point in time. So much money had been in a similar way distributed without my knowledge I was beyond the point of really asking questions.'

Nixon has now agreed to provide the Senate Committee with logs of meetings this year with his former counsel, John Dean, who claims that he saw the President at least 35 times about the Watergate cover-up.

It is not certain whether they contain a record of the subjects actually discussed.

The chairman of the Republican Party in Maryland, Alexander Lankler, has admitted that \$50,000 received from CREEP was used to sponsor a tribute to vice-President Spiro Agnew.

A number of people were

listed as having contributed to a 'Salute to Ted Agnew Night' by purchasing tickets for as much as \$2,500 who were unaware that their names were being used and had not contributed a cent to the party.

ROBERT VESCO, the financier involved in the Watergate scandal, has broken with his public relations man, the Cuban-American, Paul Espinosa. He had accused the CIA of telephone-tapping in Costa Rica directed against himself and foreign newsmen.

A MEXICAN deputy has accused the CIA of involvement in the

pre-Olympic games riots in 1968 which resulted in the deaths of some 200 people.

The charge, made by Jorge Cruickshank, follows the report that Federal agents had been ordered not to probe the way in which payments to Watergate conspirators were channelled through Mexico in order not to prejudice CIA activities in the country.

Cruickshank said CIA men operated in the guise of Peace Corps volunteers and English language teachers. Agents photographed all travellers through the Mexico city airport.

## Right wing whip up Brandt 'bribery' case

THE BUSINESS manager of the German Social Democratic Party Karl Wienand has admitted that he had meetings with the Christian Democratic Union deputy Julius Steiner, alleged to have been bribed not to vote against the Brandt coalition in April 1972.

He claims that money was not discussed at the meetings which dealt with Steiner's position on the agreements with Russia and Poland coming up for ratification in the Bundestag.

Press reports allege that Steiner was offered over £35,000 if he voted for Brandt in the no-confidence motion. He admits that he cast a blank vote, but denies that he was paid to do so.

The CDU opposition has called for a parliamentary investigation to determine whether bribery was involved. It also claims that the secret ballot papers were marked in pencil so that they could be identified afterwards when the payment was made.

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

The mass circulation papers opposed to Brandt's Ostpolitik are using the allegations to whip up a 'red scare', hoping to bring down the Brandt government.

The CDU opposition is using the matter to re-unite its own divided ranks and resolve the inner-party crisis which was brought about by its electoral defeat.

At its congress next week it will have to select a new leader

to replace Rainer Barzel who resigned unexpectedly after rising criticism. The most favoured contender is the Rhineland-Palatinate State Premier, Helmut Kohl.

He will need to win the support of the arch-reactionary, Franz-Josef Strauss who dominates the Christian Social Party in Bavaria. Strauss was the main force behind Barzel's resignation.

Strauss's support for Kohl is known to be lukewarm. But no other candidate is likely to

win majority support in the party which has found no effective alternative to Brandt as a potential Chancellor.

If Brandt can be discredited in a Watergate-type scandal, it would be a godsend to the ailing CDU and might open the way for a Strauss government.

But this would precipitate a conflict with the working class, which came out onto the streets in their tens of thousands the last time that Brandt was threatened with defeat.

# CR 'more effective' and more dangerous than CS

BY ALEX MITCHELL

THE TORY government has perfected a riot-control gas which makes victims feel they are on fire. A Defence Ministry spokesman said yesterday the agent, known as CR, was being produced 'for use in the United Kingdom'.

The fire gas has been developed at the chemical and biological warfare station at Nancecuke, Cornwall.

It causes a painful burning sensation when it touches the skin and can be sprayed into a crowd by water cannon.

CR's effect on skin, eyes and respiratory organs makes it a much more potent weapon than CS gas and the previous 'tear gas'.

It has been produced by the government, without publication of any scientific documents or public debate. Its use would be in direct contravention of the Geneva Protocol to which Britain is a signatory.

The secrecy surrounding the development of CR and other riot-control gases was criticized yesterday by Dr Robert Jones.

In developing the fire gas in secrecy, the government was defying the findings of the Himsworth committee which stated that all medical and scientific research relevant to the use of newly-made agents should be published 'straight away' in the appropriate scientific journals.

He told Workers Press that attempts to obtain American field reports had been negative. The tests were conducted at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, and had subsequently been given a security classification.

In an article in last week's 'New Scientist', Dr Jones says the existence of an 'ideal' riot-control agent of sufficient safety not to impair the health of rioters or of accidentally-exposed innocent people is 'merely notional'.

In other words, there's no such thing as a safe crowd-control weapon and it's unlikely that there ever will be.

Dr Jones, a biochemist at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, writes:

'Politician and scientist alike must accept the inescapable conclusion that any substance capable of producing an intolerable irritation at low concentrations must also possess a concomitantly high toxicity.'

Saying that 'a sensible decision' would be to abandon altogether chemical means of dealing with riots, Dr Jones referred to psychiatric evidence that CS gas had exacerbated the mental illness of some children in Belfast.

Decades of intensive research

## FIRE GAS READY FOR USE

have so far failed to uncover a single riot-control agent which can be said to be incapable of causing permanent injury or even death under the conditions in which it is used.

Now, with the rapid manufacture of CR, the Tories have produced a substance which is certainly no 'safer'. Scientists say that its components indicate that it will be more 'effective'—and therefore much more dangerous.

This project has been sanctioned by the Tory premier, Edward Heath, and the Defence Secretary, Lord Carrington, who is also Tory Party chairman. While they talk of building 'one nation' and working in harmony with the trade unions, they are preparing behind the scenes with the weapons for class war.

News of the fire gas must be a salutary warning to all those who are living in hopes of the 'boom' and peace with Toryism.



You either treat it with contempt (above) or simply suffer it (below). You certainly can't get away from CS gas when it's used in the quantities it has been in Northern Ireland. Now CR—still a 'secret' weapon—is to be used 'in the UK'. Will Ulster again provide the testing ground for this addition to the Tory arsenal? Pictures from Clive Limpkin's Penguin book 'The Battle of the Bogside'.



## Heathrow airport hit after suspensions

A TWO-MONTH-OLD dispute involving 126 BEA baggage delivery men at Heathrow airport came to a head yesterday when seven of the drivers were suspended and sent home.

The men, whose jobs include ferrying passenger baggage to aircraft, have been operating a non-co-operation policy since the beginning of April over a demand for a new wage increase.

Under the state pay laws, however, BEA management is refusing the rise.

The sending home was followed by a statement from Roy Watts, BEA's chief executive: 'Our customers have had enough and so have I'.

The dispute has been referred to the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Meanwhile the seven drivers are suspended without pay.

There were immediate demands at the airport for widespread industrial action which would severely disrupt air traffic and cause heavy flight cancellations.

Chaos was brought to the Terminal One building as hundreds of passengers struggled in the heat with heavy suitcases.

Suspension of the whole shift of 40 men followed an emergency meeting when the men refused to end the work to rule.

## Quit talks call

CRAWLEY No. 3 branch of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has called on the union's president, Hugh Scanlon, to withdraw from talks with Tory premier Edward Heath on Phase Three of the state pay laws.

## Blast at Lucas plant

A FURNACE exploded at a Lucas factory in Birmingham yesterday injuring two men. They were trying to restart the furnace in the drying plant at the Formans Road battery factory in Sparkhill.

They were thrown to the ground by the force of the blast, which caused considerable damage to the plant, although there was no structural damage.

Mr Paul Taylor 44, a fitter, of Mavis Road, Northfield, was detained in hospital with a broken leg and arm.

The other man, Dr K. McEwan (42) of Orchard House, Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire, who is understood to be a senior engineer at the plant, suffered shock.

## Police eyes and ears on the left

POLICE forces in all capitalist countries closely watch the workers' movement and act as spies and provocateurs.

A raw light on how this is done is shed by an article in the French magazine 'Le Nouvel Observateur'. It claims to be written by a member of the 'Renseignements Generaux', a branch of the police specially concerned with internal security.

Back to the days of Napoleon, French police have been expert in collecting information about political organizations and trends in public opinion and keeping the ministries supplied with a constant stream of information.

The tradition is now reinforced with modern techniques of undercover work, the use of electronic devices and cameras with telescopic lenses.

According to the author, who signs himself XXX, special attention is devoted to telephone tapping because this is the best and often the only way in which the police can gain access to the top levels of left-wing movements.

He points out that although many people are aware that their telephones are tapped, they easily become careless and let slip names and other information which can be useful to the police.

The French police also carry out such routine tasks as opening correspondence, covering public meetings and taking down car numbers. They join in street demonstrations, while others take photographs.

Police agents enter every organization, however small, and pay informers already inside. As they are not known to each other, the departmental chiefs have a double check on their subordinates.

Police headquarters closely study the left-wing Press and memos are written and filed away as part of the routine work of the younger policemen who are just learning the ropes. Later they may be asked to join an organization, perhaps becoming a student, and then take an active part in it.

The 'Renseignements Generaux' also have their 'Tontons Macoutes' for Watergate-type operations.

They enter premises during the night, photograph documents and address lists, plant bugging devices.

Photography is another pastime of the political police, generally done from vans with the help of telescopic lenses. Leaders and militants are followed so that their contacts can be picked up.

These activities are, of course, expensive and they require a large personnel. They take in nationalist and exiled movements operating in France.

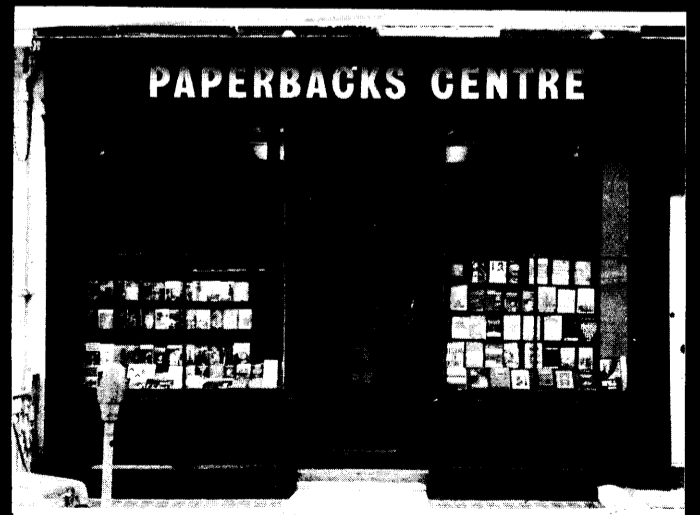
All this is pretty well known, but is worth recalling in the light of the London Metropolitan Police report's emphasis on dealing with 'strikers and terrorists'.

\* 'Tontons Macoutes'—A special corps of strong-arm men set up and used by Haitian dictator 'Papa Doc' Duvalier to terrorize political opponents.

THE International Socialism Group has brought it to our attention that Mr Bennie Bunsie is not a member of their organization. IS had only one speaker at last Saturday's conference on racialism at Birmingham. He was their immigrants organizer Mr A. Peake.

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# TRANSFORMING THE SOC INTO A REVOLUTIONARY

## THE DISCUSSION GOES ON



**'We have a responsibility to the working class to develop political consciousness'**

London student Ken Toomey (17) is studying for his 'A' levels.

I think the League is the only party that takes a principled stand. Its basis is the needs of the working class. It's got clear policies and it's not going to collaborate with the Tories every chance it gets. It's not an opportunist organization such as the IS or the IMG.

Paul Foot was on television the other night and he was hand in hand with the Fleet Street Tories. He completely denounced the 'News of the World' for exposing the Lambton-Jellicoe affair. That's opportunism at its height.

And when you study their theories and policies in detail, they are completely opportunist and reformist.

It's not as if they've strayed along the line somewhere. They are consciously revisionist and in that way they are diverting workers from the class struggle.

When I first came into contact with the League I knew nothing about the massive crisis capitalism is now in. I just felt the injustice of the world we live in. I could see there were sharp conflicts between the working class and the ruling class and the unequal distribution of wealth.

We're all affected by these injustices. We never get what we deserve. That's the basis of capitalism—the exploitation of one class by another.

I didn't like what I saw. I didn't like businessmen to be able to completely control the working class which produces everything while this parasitic class was just a burden on workers' backs.

I was affected myself. Kids who are still at school are forced to go after Saturday jobs where the employers pay disgusting money.

I could see what a struggle it was for parents to make ends meet from one end of the week to the next.

I asked myself 'What do we own?' We own nothing at all except our labour and we've got to try and get the best price



we can for it.

Now the Tories have stopped that. They are deciding what we'll get for the labour we put in. They are trying to speed up production, make us sweat more and pay us less because of their crisis.

I felt very bitter that I was exploited at such a rate as a student worker. The businessmen who employ you are really pulling the strings. You haven't got a leg to stand on. If you try and protest and ask for a wage rise they either say 'No' or kick you out.

I read papers like the 'Morning Star' and the 'Socialist Worker' and they called for one-day strikes and mass militant action, but I could see this wasn't the way.

I could see from the start that the League was not the kind of organization that would jump on the bandwagon with the rest. I could see they were going to fight to the very end, and that's why I decided to join.

The League showed me the need for a revolutionary party. But it's not easy being a member. This is where the principle of dialectics comes in. It's a struggle, a conflict.

The League is based on dialectics. The struggle within the party, the struggle between the party and the working class, the struggle between man and his environment and the ultimate struggle between the working class and capitalism.



Paul Foot of IS—'He was hand in hand with Fleet Street Tories, denouncing 'News of the World'. Above: 'Youth are a section of the working class being hit severely by the Tories. They are trying to whip the working-class youth into line.'

The only way forward is by sharp conflict. The unity of opposites in conflict is the only way to move forward.

Constant struggle and the clash of opinions develops the League and the YS branches. It helps people to understand the nature of the crisis they are living in and what they are going to do about it.

We have a responsibility to the working class to struggle with them and try to bring about political consciousness in them.

I believe the international inflationary crisis will drive the capitalists on to try to smash the working class and introduce

fascism and barbarism.

The only way capitalism can survive is by robbing the working class of all its democratic rights won in struggle.

The very basis of capitalism after the war was inflationary. All the organs of Bretton Woods, like the IMF, were based on inflation. America built up Europe after the war, but how did they do it? They did it with billions and billions of worthless paper dollars and now they are going to pay the price for it. They don't know the rate for the dollar from one day to the next.

The price of gold has just reached \$123, but only three years ago it was as fixed at Bretton Woods—\$35. This is a clear example of the crisis of capitalism.

The policies of the TUC, the Labour Party and the Communist Party are basically reformist. When capitalism is booming, the reformists win small concessions. But in times of crisis they move completely to the right. They become agents of the ruling class within the working-class movement.

At least with the Tories you know they are out to smash you, but with these traitors in the working class you don't know where you are.

As far as I can see there's no future for youth today under capitalism. I can see ahead massive sections of industry collapsing. There's no room to make it to the top at all.

Kids are facing a bleak

future on the dole. You even get people coming out of universities washing up dishes or digging the road.

I can see it happening to me and I don't intend to sit back and do nothing about it.

I think the Workers Press is going to play a big part in bringing consciousness to the working class. It is the organ of the League. We must turn the branches outwards and go out recruiting as often as we can. We must get the Workers Press to factories, building sites and wherever people work.

I'm convinced that in the trade union movement youth will come forward and take a leading position. I can see a change in my friends at school.

Before they'd just be talking about going to the pub, but now they sit and talk about socialism and all that it means. They know what the Tories are doing to them.

Youth are a section of the working class being hit very severely by the Tories. They whipped up a law-and-order campaign against them. They are trying to put fear into the working-class youth to whip them into line.

It's very important to train as many sections of the youth and the working class as we can in Marxism. It will be a struggle because Marxism is not the easiest thing to learn. But this struggle itself will give the basis for understanding Marxism.

# COMMUNIST PARTY SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE



Once you've read some Marx and Lenin, you develop a taste to read a lot more so that you can analyse along with the League. This is very important because one day it will be our responsibility to make this analysis.

Marxism starts from the needs of the working class not from the needs of profit. That's why it's the only way forward for the working class.

The sharpening crisis which is affecting workers, housewives and youth is telling them there's something wrong; that they've got to do something. They can see that the TUC and the Labour Party aren't going to do anything.

Groups like the IS, the IMG and the CP are spreading confusion in the working class.

We've got to come out and stand on clear principle and put our policies to the working class so that they can say 'Here's the way forward'.

The capitalists have got their backs to the wall and they've got to come out kicking. They are going to take back everything they've given over the last two centuries.

But if people think the League has got a hard task, I think the capitalists have got a harder one. They are trying to turn the clock back 200 years.

Transforming the League into a party is a historical task. It's not just a thing which would be a good idea. It's a historical task.



George Jackson; whilst in prison in USA, before his murder, he turned towards the study of Marxism and dialectics. Above: The police anti-picket squad in action at the St Thomas' site. 'A lot of people are kidding themselves that although it's been rough this winter it will be smooth next.'

**'The whole world is in a situation which is ripe for revolution'**

London warehouseman Junior W. (23) said:

'I think the League will do what it says. It's a workers' party. It's not just students and middle-class intellectuals.'

I think workers are fed up with the old leaders and they are looking for another party to turn to.

I've always been interested in politics, but more with what went on in America. I was interested in black nationalism, Black Panthers and Che Guevara.

When I first came round the League I wondered what it was all about and why they criticized all these other groups like the IMG and the IS and the CP. Gradually by going along to the League's meetings I realized that what they were saying was true.

When I first came into politics it was a fashion—the thing to do. Angela Davis and George Jackson were in the news. When I was first involved with the League I thought it was a bit of a joke, but when all that wore off I started to look at things more seriously.

I want to see this party succeed and I want to give as much help as possible. The only way, I think, is with the Socialist Labour League.

I was very nationalist at one time. Kill at the whites. But when you looked at it you saw that there were a lot of white people suffering as well.

The Tories brought in their Industrial Relations Act, their anti-strike law, the pay laws and their picketing squads.

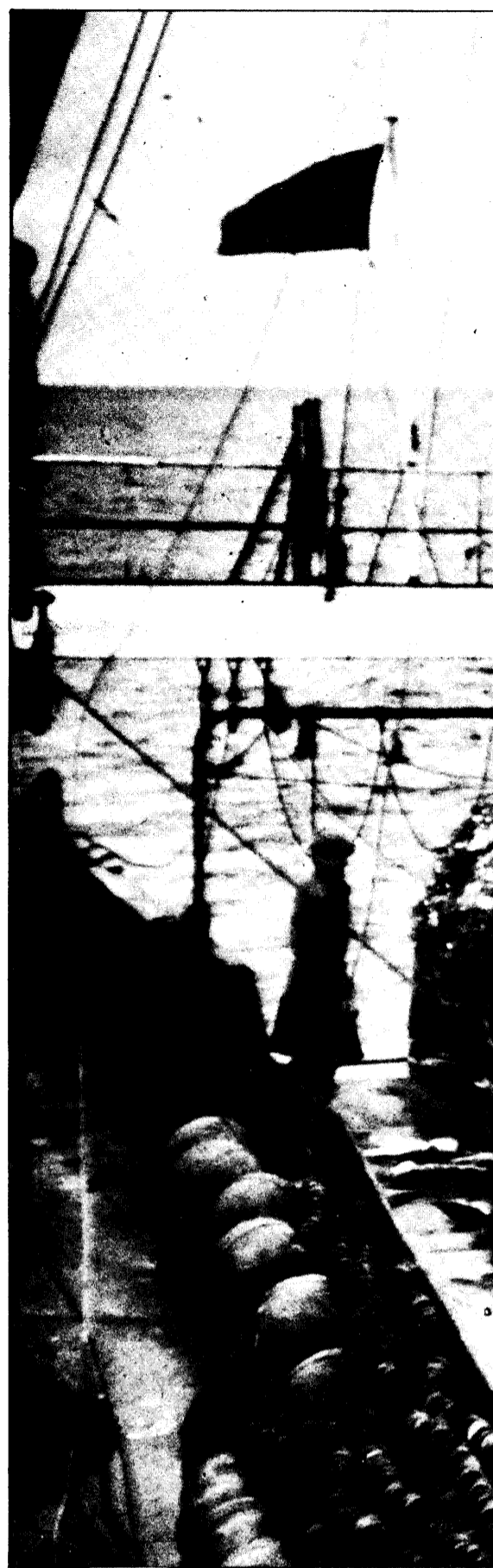
A lot of people are kidding themselves along that although it's been rough this winter it will be smooth next.

If you're going to consider yourself a Marxist you've got to be out every day fighting for it. I think there is still a lot of difficulty in the party about this.

At this time we need everybody. All those people who are in it must really pull their weight and go out and fight politically those workers who believe that everything is going to be all right in a couple of months.

If we are going to build an alternative leadership, it is very important that all the people in the party should play as active a part as they can.

The whole world is in a situation now which is really ripe for revolution. Things are in danger of going back to what they were like in the depression. Now is the time to make workers aware of what really is going on.



Traditional side trawlers (left) are fast disappearing

## COD WAR: THE MEN BEHIND THE WAR

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

Winning the 'cod war' is supposed to be in the interests of the nation. We read about 'our boats' fighting for freedom against the nasty Icelanders.

But freedom for whom? All the housewife knows about fish is that it costs more. Is the war for her, or for the handful of firms which control the industry from sea to table? The answer is that the battle is fought strictly in the interests of the latter.

Monopoly is the driving force behind the war on the British side.

Once trawling was controlled by scores of small family firms who ran the ships in a direct and ruthless fashion.

Now the fleets are dominated by three firms. One, British United Trawlers (born of a 1969 merger of the two giants Associated Fisheries and the Ross Group), is far larger than its nearest rivals, Marrs and

Boston Deep Sea Fisheries.

Concentration is extremely high. Just after the war the fleet in Hull was controlled by about 20 owners. Now there are six, dominated by the big three.

In 1962 three owners with over 50 vessels each, controlled 41 per cent of the fleet. By 1971 two owners had 45 per cent and four 73 per cent.

In addition to BUT and BDSF there is MacFisheries (Unilevers) who do not run distance trawlers but nevertheless buy up to 20 per cent of all cod landings.

These are the firms which send most of the men out to fight the cod war. BDSF owns the United Towing Company, which hires out sturdy tugs to help guard the British trawling fleet off Iceland. The government pays the bill—£1,500 per tug per day.

Monopoly in the industry is not an accident. It is due to the laws of capitalist production as they affect trawling. In part, it has been caused by the very antagonisms between the

big nations that have led to the cod war itself.

Yesterday's article showed how, as the North Sea fish stocks became depleted through overfishing, trawlers were forced further north to seek their catch.

These journeys were more expensive, oil costs were high, fishing time was limited by the length of the journey. For a satisfactory performance, new, bigger boats had to be built immediately after the war.

These pressures marked the beginning of the antagonism with Iceland and increased the pressure for monopoly. The family firms simply could not stand the strain of the huge outlay of capital to start and maintain a healthy distant-water fleet.

H. Wight, chairman of the management committee of the Distant Water Vessel Development Scheme, remarked on the effects of deep-sea fishing in August 1950, when he told trawler owners:

'A much greater return is now needed to make a trip

pay on long-distance voyages and for some time many distant-water trawler-owners in both Hull and Grimsby have been operating their vessels at a considerable loss.'

The problems now are even more severe. Vessels have been forced to travel up to 5,000 miles to Newfoundland to search for fish. The costs are crippling and beyond all bar the largest companies which have the capital to invest in ships that can stay at sea for a third of a year.

According to Jack Alison, president of the Hull Fish Merchants Protection Society: 'The Hull fleet of conventional trawlers [side-trawlers which make average sea trips of three weeks] is steadily contracting because the cost of replacement has risen to astronomical heights. Future investment in this field becomes an economic gamble which very few owners are prepared even to contemplate.'

But perhaps an even greater factor has been the revolution in the techniques of processing.

The owners used to have a built-in safeguard against serious competition from imports, since fish is a highly perishable commodity and must be marketed at great speed after it is caught.

Freezing, and the development of deep-freezing methods at sea, factory ships and so on changed all this.

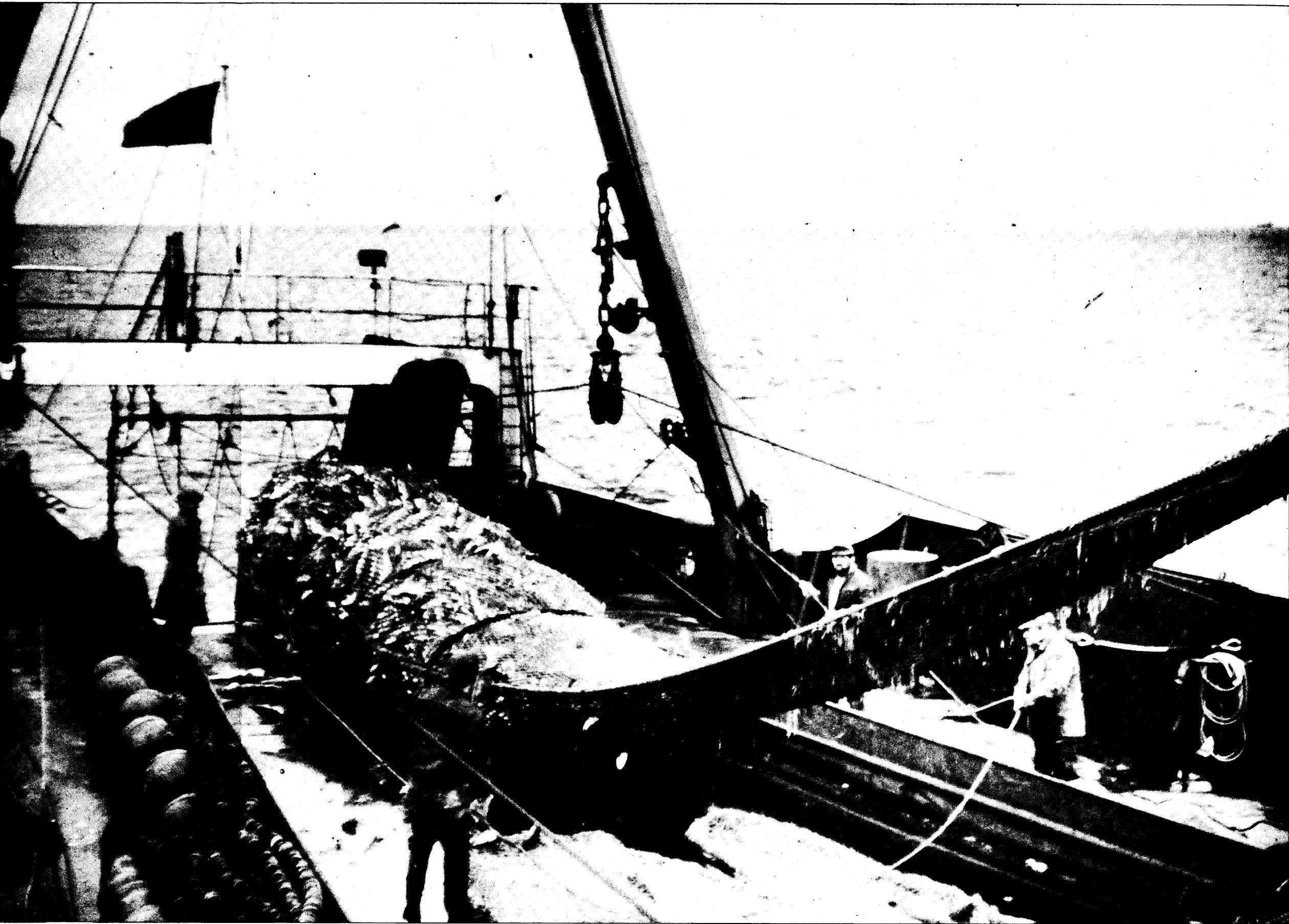
The trawling interests in other countries could deep-freeze their catch and market the fish in Britain months after the fish were caught. The freezer-ships, larger, more powerful and able to stay fishing longer, also gave individual companies an advantage over rivals who stuck to the traditional methods of wet fishing.

It was a question of investing in freezer fleets or suffering badly in the competitive war.

Freezing got underway in the 1960s and the heavy capital outlay involved was an enormous driving force towards take-overs, mergers and eventual monopoly.

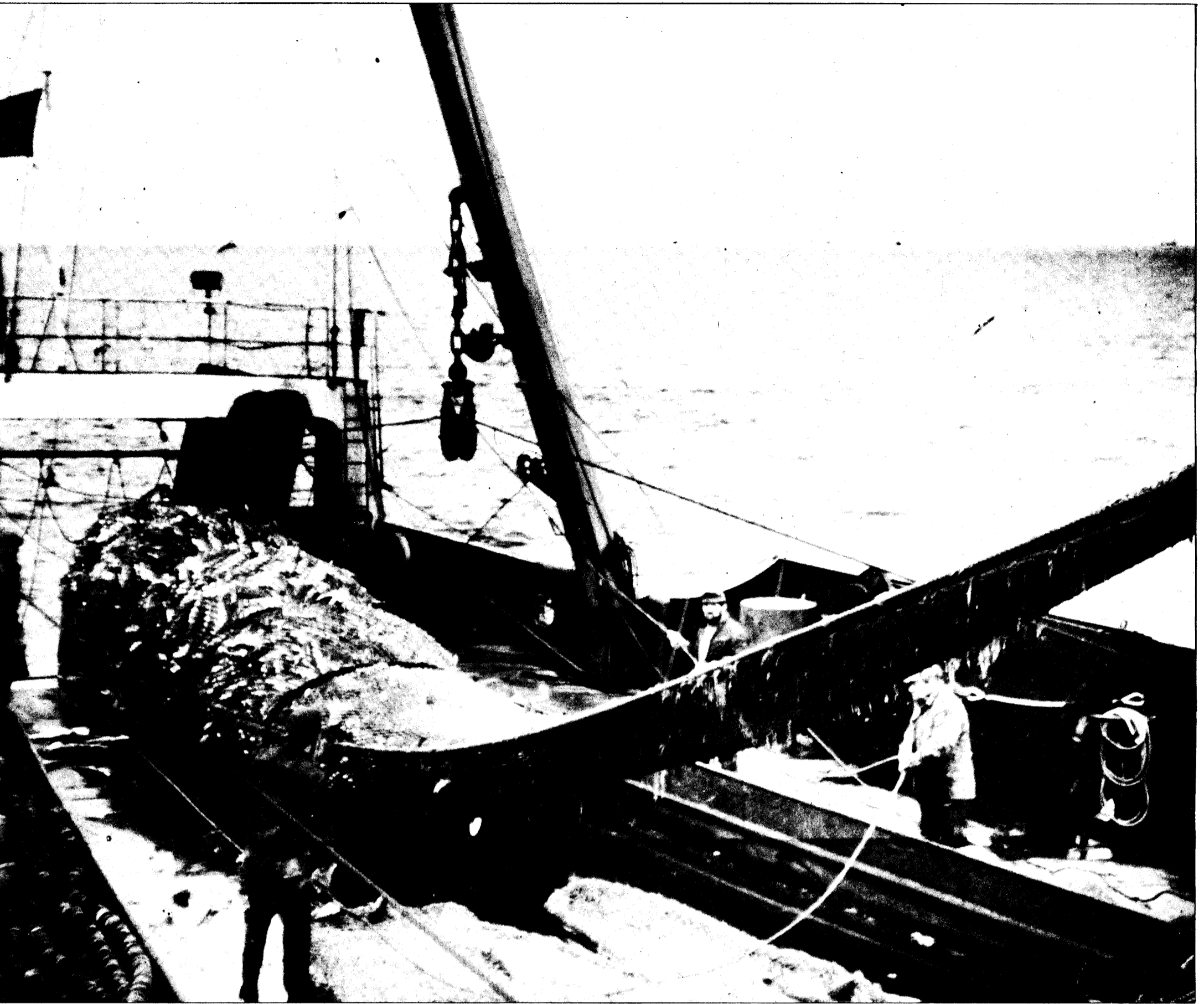
With the investment came new problems. The higher proportion of machinery and plant per man employed in the industry increased what Marx calls the organic composition of capital (i.e. the proportion of fixed capital, machinery on which surplus value and profit is not made, to the proportion of variable capital, labour, on which surplus value is made).

This always reveals itself in a tendency for the rate of profit to fall. And indeed during the 1960s the industry was



Traditional side trawlers (left) are fast disappearing from the industry. They have not got the range or the capacity of the modern freezer vessels (above) which fish from the stern.





... fast disappearing from the industry. They have not got the range or the capacity of the modern freezer vessels (above) which fish from the stern.

struggling to maintain margins against increasing costs — largely a direct result of the investment programme. As the White Fish Authority report for 1967 stated: 'Increased revenue in some sections was offset by a massive increase in operating costs.'

All this took place against a background of ruthless competition on the high seas against the freezer-fleets of other nations and the depletion of fishing grounds in the north-east Atlantic.

Total effect once more was to reinforce the drive towards greater and greater control of the whole industry by a handful of firms.

'Altogether,' stated the White Fish Authority in 1969-1970, 'the ageing of fleets, the rapidly-rising cost of new construction and the imminent shortage of cod in the north-east Atlantic make it doubtful that British production can be maintained at current levels, despite the increasing contribution from the prosperous and efficient inshore fleet.'

Greater concentration and the wave of investment also radically altered the shape of the fish market.

The primary aim of the trawler-owners is not necessarily big catches. If the market is glutted prices can drop—in the past it was not unknown for tons of fish to be dumped because they failed to realize prices that allowed the owners their profit.

Owners like high stable prices, but these were not guaranteed when a large num-

ber of trawling companies faced hundreds of merchants at each fish port who bought the catch by auction. In these circumstances — especially in the absence of any storage facilities to eradicate gluts and shortages — prices fluctuated violently.

The owners attempted to protect themselves by 'controlling' the catch. When prices in the industry slumped, during the mid-1950s, for example, the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association agreed to confine 20 per cent of the fleet in dock and levy penalty payments on trawlers which returned from the grounds more than 70 per cent full.

These restrictions were designed entirely to preserve profit margins (or as was the case in Hull to reduce losses) and not aimed at getting more cheap fish to the public.

The need for more control became more urgent when the heavy investment programme began.

The massive burden of capital expenditure meant poor prices would be doubly disastrous for the companies, because they had far more to lose. They were forced to thrust forward into the market, to control the price of fish and go even further to secure retail outlets.

The upshot has been the demise of the smaller merchants at the fish docks, who were rapidly side-tracked by the giants. Those that remain are either owned by the companies or are their economic slaves.

By 1965, of Grimsby's 600 merchants, five firms, all of which were associated or controlled by the trawler companies, handled 25 per cent of the catch. Unilever (MacFisheries) handled a further 10 per cent.

In Hull, with 200 merchants, 37 per cent of the catch was bought by six firms which were largely controlled by the trawling interests—Unilever took a further 13 per cent of the Hull landings off the market.

The decline of the merchants has continued. Today there are about 130 in Hull and a further fall in numbers is predicted by the Hull Fish Merchants' Protection Society.

To consolidate their hold, the largest companies, Ross and Associated Fisheries, formed a ring in Hull to keep up the prices at the auction. The larger merchants controlled or influenced by the big two would bid price by agreement and the smaller merchant would have to enter auction at above market prices if they wanted to get any decent stocks at all.

Ross and Associated reached their agreement in 1959—the dawn of the freezer revolution. By 1964 sales of frozen fish had reached £100m and the two companies were automatically withdrawing the bulk of the catch at 3s above the market price exclusively for their own use—despite protests from the Merchants' Protection Society (they later took the logical step of proposing a merger. This failed in the mid-1960s, but was successful

in 1969 when they formed British United Trawlers).

The owners argued the practice was a good one because it provided good quality fish and a stable climate in the industry in which investment and modernization could flourish.

The quality argument was dubious. Inshore and middle water purchases were not subject to such agreements and the quality of these was generally recognized to be higher.

The argument for stability may well be technically correct. But the development takes place within the context of private monopoly. Benefits, therefore, are not passed on to the housewife who buys the fish or the men who catch them, but the few who own the boats. The mergers and cartels are designed to protect their margins.

For the big boys, trawling is now a profitable business.

Associated Fisheries (74 per cent of BUT) made £1.7m in 1971 an increase of 27 per cent over the year. In 1972 the pre-tax profit hit the record level of £2.2m. In April 1973 new figures showed yet another record.

**But the companies are still plagued with a relatively small rate of return (e.g. Associated 5 per cent). This is because of the increasingly high organic composition of their capital referred to above.**

The biggest owners have attempted to overcome this tendency by merger and control of the market, but they are unable to escape what is a law

of capitalist development.

What are the social and political implications of these developments?

They have led to a higher price for fish and a reduction in the choice of fish available. Owners like large and constant catches of cod for freezing.

For the men in the industry it has meant pressure to catch fish and compete with international and national rivals. The skippers now are in the midst of a battle with the owners who want them to sign contracts in anticipation of the demise of the side-trawler and redundancies in the industry.

But above all monopoly has had a direct influence on the cod war. The journeys to Iceland and the northern Atlantic gave an impetus to monopoly. But monopoly now fuels the flames of the antagonism on the seas. Owners have sunk millions in their fleets, they are expensive to maintain—a ban on Icelandic fishing would be disastrous for their profits. Hence the pressure is on to fish and keep on fishing.

The cod war is the owners' war, though they like other people to fight it.

One question remains to be answered, however, and it is asked by every deckie and skipper in Hull.

If the Icelandic waters are lost and Britain is forced off the continental shelf—what happens to the thousands of jobs in distant-water fishing?

In the final article on Monday we examine this issue. Tomorrow we investigate the NATO aspect of the cod war.

# REVISIONIONISTS EXPOSED BY ECONOMIC CRISIS

## Part two The SWP 'defends' Mandel

BY PETER JEFFRIES

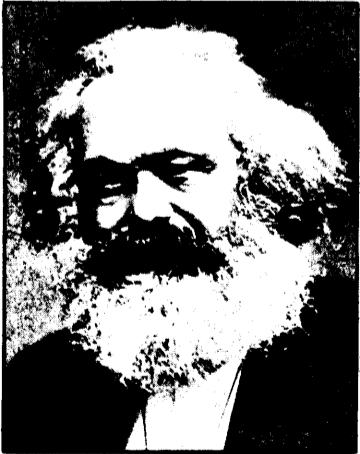
Dick Roberts, a leading member of the American Socialist Worker's Party has written a series of articles in defence of the economic theories of Ernest Mandel. It is when Roberts comes to justify Ernest Mandel's analysis of the monetary crisis that the theoretical bankruptcy of his group is most plainly seen.

Roberts attempts constantly to deride and misrepresent the analysis of the monetary crisis which has been made by the Socialist Labour League. 'For Marxists,' he tells us, 'the central contradiction of imperialism, monopoly capitalism in the 20th century, is the revolt of the forces of production against national boundaries.'

Now we certainly don't need Roberts, representing a group which long ago deserted the Leninist analysis of imperialism, to tell us this.

For Lenin, this was a general, abstract, statement about the fundamental cause of capitalist crisis in this epoch. In the same way, Marx, in the Preface to his work on capitalist economy ('Critique of Political Economy') made clear that the content of capitalist breakdown was the tendency for the productive forces to come into collision with the socialist relations of capitalist production.

But, unlike Roberts, Marx knew also that it was necessary to deal with the forms which this crisis took. For the laws of capitalist economy do not present themselves directly on the surface of society. Quite the contrary!



Karl Marx.

The content of any crisis can only be grasped through the specific forms which it takes under historically-determined circumstances.

'Value . . . does not stalk about with a label describing what it is,' Marx tells us in 'Capital'. That is why he had to trace out the development of the value form in the opening chapters of 'Capital' from its 'elementary' through its 'expanded' and then its 'general' (money) form, a form which Roberts clearly does not understand.

It is quite ludicrous of



Morgenthau and Keynes at Bretton Woods, 1944. Here the leading capitalist powers tried to 'plan' the money system by tying the dollar (and through it other paper currency) to gold.

Roberts to 'counterpose' the monetary crisis to the 'real' capitalist crisis. In doing so he only reveals his complete ignorance of Marx's economic method.

We are 'one-sided', says Roberts, in pointing to the dollar crisis as the main component of capitalist crisis. 'In order to grasp the dynamics of post-war expansion we have to begin with Marx, in the arena of production, not circulation.' This method is expressed 'in the logical structure of "Capital" which proceeds from the contradiction of production in the first volume to those of circulation in the second and third volumes'.

Let us, if not for Roberts' benefit, at least for any of his readers who may have been misled by his analysis, explain the Marxist theory of money.

Marx constantly derided all those bourgeois economists who thought that money was merely a convenient way of circulating goods within capitalism. What he would have thought of somebody claiming to be a 'Trotskyist' who laboured under the same illusions is easy to imagine.

Marx, in fact, shows that money arises out of the very nature of commodity production and cannot be separated from it.

In dealing with a crisis in the monetary system, we are in fact dealing with the highest expression of a crisis which now grips the very foundation of capitalist commodity production.

It is from this standpoint that the SLL has analysed the unfolding of the monetary crisis.

Marx demonstrated that

there is a fundamental contradiction at the very heart of commodity production. For it involves at one and the same time the creation of use values and exchange values. Use values are objects of use for everybody but their producer. Now the production of wealth takes the form of the production of use values in all societies. But what is unique to capitalism is that commodity production predominates. That is, all production tends to take place, not for the use of the direct producers, but for the market. All goods, including the ability to work, labour power, become commodities.

In exchanging commodities, men are in fact exchanging their labour. Under capitalism, the social relations of production take the form of or appear as the relations between 'things', commodities.

The exchange of commodities is determined by the socially necessary labour time incorporated into each commodity. If a coat takes twice as many hours to produce as a hat (assuming 'normal' conditions) then two hats will exchange for one coat.

How does Marx explain the manner in which the contradiction within the commodity, as a 'use value' and an 'exchange value' is overcome? It is overcome through the development of money.

Only through the creation of a 'universal equivalent' is any means found whereby each person's individual labour (which produces use values) is transformed into its opposite, general labour (which produces exchange values).

'Money is a crystal formed of necessity, in the course of exchange, whereby different

products of labour are practically equated with one another and thus by practice converted into commodities. The historic and progressive extension of exchange develops the contrast latent in commodities, between use value and the value. The necessity of giving external expression to this contrast for the purpose of commercial intercourse, urges on the establishment of an independent form of value, and finds no rest until it is once and for all satisfied by the differentiation of commodities into commodities and money.' ('Capital' I, p. 87.)

Roberts clearly understands none of this. This is obvious when, quoting Marx, he thinks he has scored a 'great point' when he tells us that only in a crisis, does 'gold come into its own'. As though we are not in a crisis now! As though the continual tendency for the gold price to soar is not the most acute indication of capitalist crisis!

The inescapable fact is that the production of commodities remains antagonistically tied to the production of its opposite, gold. In a period of prosperity the capitalists want only 'real' value in the form of commodities. Only in a crisis do they rush for gold, rejecting 'profane' commodities.

Since 1945 the considerable expansion of production within the capitalist economy has been built up largely through the creation of a vast pool of dollars, on the basis of which an even larger superstructure of credit has been built.

But the expansion of production—the growth of the productive forces—could occur only within the confines of the creation of exchange values.

Marx showed this in his analysis of the commodity—use values are created only to the extent that they can be produced as exchange values. And the most abstract, general, and therefore powerful expression of exchange value is gold itself.

The 'gold crisis' is not, as Roberts fondly imagines, something distinct from the tendency of the productive forces to collide violently with the social relations of production. The gold crisis is precisely the dominant form taken by this collision.

It is therefore nonsense for Roberts ('Intercontinental Press', May 14) to assert: 'It is precisely because of production crises that gold maintains its special role.'

No. Gold plays the indispensable role in capitalism in transforming private, individual labour into general, universal labour. And in a long quotation from 'Capital', Vol. 3 (pp. 560-561) which Roberts imagines supports his contention that 'real' crises exist independently of money crises, he most conveniently 'omits' the following passage, which Engels inserted in preparing Marx's draft notes for publication:

'The wealth of society,' says Engels, 'exists only as the wealth of private individuals, who are its private owners. It preserves its social character only in that these individuals mutually exchange qualitatively different use values for the satisfaction of their wants. Under capitalist production they can do so only by means of money. Thus the wealth of the individual is realized as social wealth only through the medium of money. It is in money, in this thing, that the social nature of this wealth is incarnated.'

It was for this reason that the attempt by the Keynesians to 'manage' the world money system after 1945 were doomed to failure.

At Bretton Woods the leading capitalist powers tried to 'plan' the money system by tying the dollar (and through it all other paper currency) to gold. Meanwhile a considerable expansion of commodity production took place, necessarily in the most 'anarchic', that is unplanned, manner.

But commodities and money are bound together. What is a mere 'difference' in a boom, a difference which the revisionists and capitalists alike sought to ignore, in a crisis is sharpened to the point of violent antagonism.

Now the productive forces built up over 25 years are seen to be without visible means of support. 'Stabilization' involves their complete wiping out, along with vast quantities of labour power which are now equally 'surplus' from the standpoint of capitalist production.

Every worker and serious socialist knows that of all the tendencies within the working-class movement only those of the International Committee of the Fourth International have analysed the development of the crisis in a way which has anticipated these great changes and prepared a working-class leadership accordingly.

In our final article tomorrow we shall examine the writings of Ernest Mandel on the money crisis to establish the ruthless manner in which the present crisis has exposed his complete shallowness and bankruptcy. CONTINUED TOMORROW.

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## BREAKDOWN

There won't be much mourning among car workers over the demise of Sir George Harriman, president of the British-Leyland Motor Corporation. On the eve of the 1968 Motor Show he called on the Labour government to assist in the creation of a single trade union for the industry.

'It is obvious that there is a nationwide breakdown of responsibility and discipline—a form of creeping anarchy.' Where anarchy was involved, he said, the government must also be involved, 'for if it is not stopped, we shall be facing not only the devaluation of sterling, but the devaluation of Britain'.

With the breaking of the Poulson, Lonrho, Polwarth and Lambton-Jellicoe scandals, Harriman lived to see the 'breakdown of responsibility and discipline—a form of creeping anarchy' which he so correctly forecast!!

## LIZA

Liza Minnelli's whirlwind romance with Peter Sellers recalls another celebrated affair involving the star of 'Cabaret'. A couple of years ago she visited Australia on a concert tour. Her name was linked with John Gorton, the Tory Prime Minister of Australia. Her taste is clearly improving . . . slightly.

## NO CHAMPERS !!

Great Scott, by George, Yee-gads. As if there wasn't enough trouble in the world. Now the news has broken that there is to be a champagne shortage.

This sensational, shocking, dramatic report had bankers, brokers and senior police officers weeping late yesterday. A retired colonel, with tears streaming down his rugged cheeks, stammered: 'This is the end. I could take Suez, the winds of change, Profumo, the devaluation of sterling, the admission of Bernard Levin into the Carlton Club—but this is too much.'

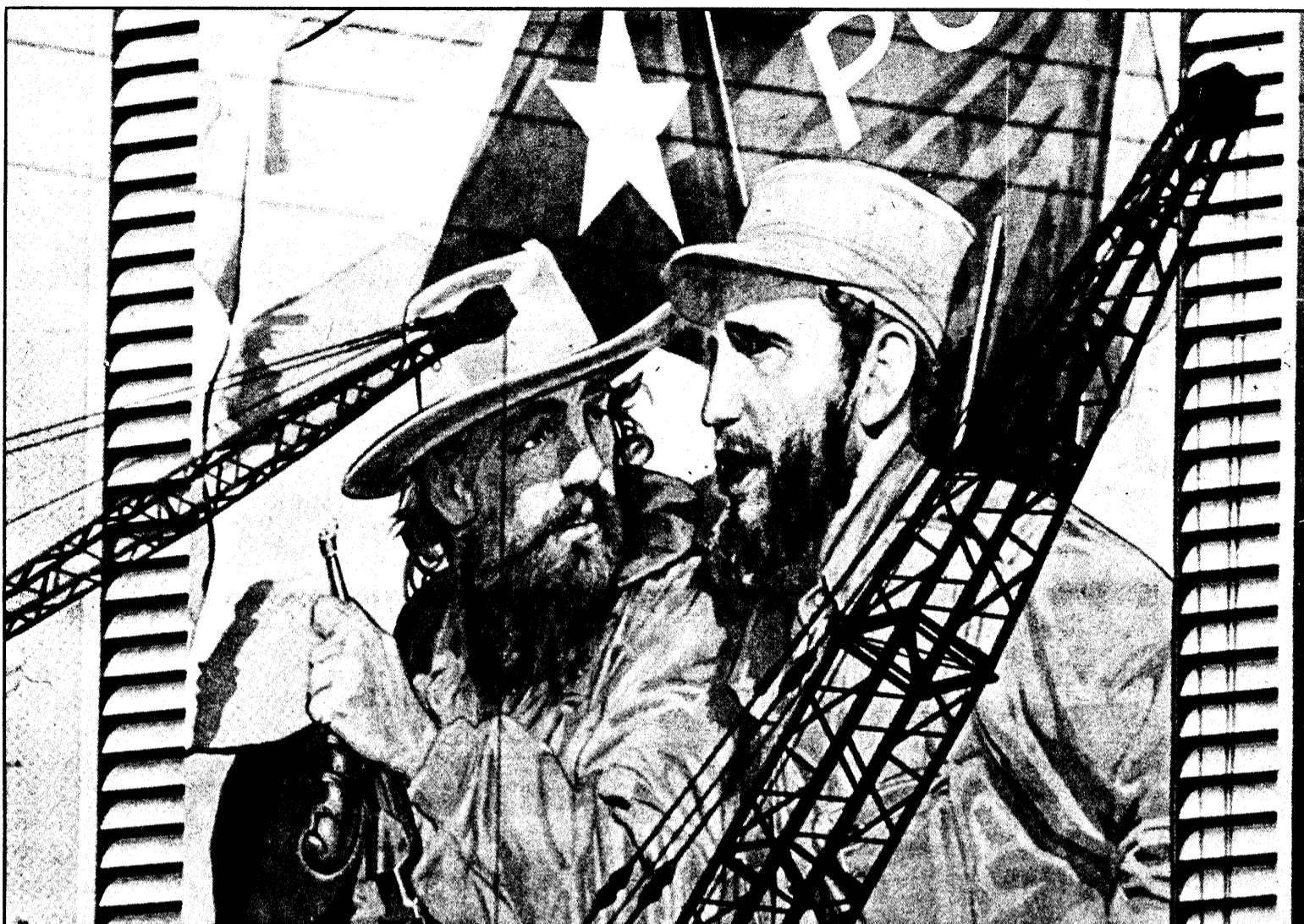
United Press International reports from Rheims in France that the shortage has been created by an overall increase in consumption over the past ten years. 'The demand for real French champagne has doubled in the past decade,' a spokesman for Möt and Chandon said. In an attempt to slow down the demand, the bubbly makers have increased the price by 20 per cent.

The position is being further aggravated by the fact that there just isn't enough champers grapes being grown.

All in all, the situation is desperate. It could mean that the TUC leaders will have to be content with pints of mild next time they visit 10 Downing Street.

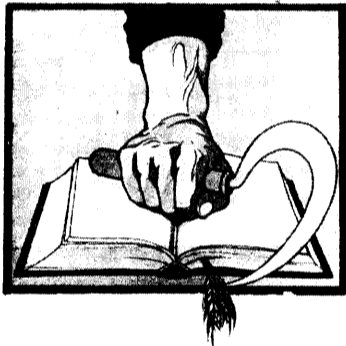
## WHITEHALL

The Tories have introduced a policy of showing school children what goes on in 'the corridors of power'. Recently a sixth-former from the Carshalton High School for Girls was invited into the inner sanctums of the Department of the Environment to show her 'what Whitehall work is really like' (London 'Evening Standard'). Many people are wondering whether she saw Environment Secretary, Geoffrey Rippon, hard at it while she was there.



# DUMONT: A REFORMIST AT HEART

## BOOK REVIEW



'Socialism and Development' by Rene Dumont with Marcel Mazoyer. Translated from the French by Rupert Cunningham. Andre Deutsch. £3.50.

REVIEW BY TOM KEMP

Rene Dumont is a French agronomist with an international reputation, which is no doubt deserved, in his own field.

When he ventures into history and socialist theory, however, he becomes a most unreliable guide as this book demonstrates.

His standpoint, as he puts it, is 'to steer a course between the slavish adherence of the fellow-traveller and anti-communist propaganda, which soon falls back on self-interest and calumny'.

Unfortunately, this prevents him from understanding Stalinism and permits him to call a variety of regimes 'socialist' because that is what they claim to be.

He looks forward to some kind of reform in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe which will end over-centralization and bureaucratic control. In the meantime, when asked, he has not hesitated to give the bureaucracy his advice about how to solve its agrarian problems.

Essentially he is a pragmatist who tries to find technical and practical solutions.

For Dumont, therefore, there are many paths to 'socialism',

'socialism and freedom must be reconciled' and he tries to aim at 'improvements within the present regime, and at the same time a total revolutionary transformation when this becomes necessary'.

Needless to say, he says nothing about the working class as a revolutionary class, nor about the need for a party to lead it to power.

Dumont's expertise is demonstrated in his observations about the agrarian problems of the many countries which he has investigated on the spot.

While he is capable of seeing through the pretensions of some countries to socialism, notably India, he has been taken in by others such as Cuba, Tanzania and even Zambia.

He is unable to cut through the contradictions he reveals. When a student told him that revolution in the rich countries was the only answer to the problems of the poor countries Dumont was at first inclined to agree—but his

Above: A Cuban propaganda poster, showing Castro leading the revolution. Dumont has been taken in by the pretensions to Socialism of countries such as Cuba.

congenital pessimism quickly re-asserted itself.

He decided that 'the chances of such an enterprise succeeding during the little time that remains to me on earth are very slight. There would therefore be some justification for a determined effort of reform, influencing public opinion in various ways to reduce the exploitation of the Third World, with more effective collaboration in the latter's true development as its aim'.

Such methods are quite ineffective and the cases examined by Dumont in this book argue against them.

Unfortunately he is unable to carry through his logic to the end and the student he mentions was, in fact, much closer to a true understanding of the relationship between imperialism and underdevelopment.

# ENGLAND AND FRANCE: THE DIFFERENCES

'The Begetters of Revolution: England's Involvement With France 1759-1789' by Derek Jarrett. Longmans. £3.95.

This book arose out of a thesis and it is definitely for the specialist rather than the general reader. A great deal is taken for granted and some questions are never made clear.

England and France were the great rivals of the 18th century, but they interacted at many points. The difference between them arose from social and economic causes which Jarrett never investigates in detail, though they are hinted at from time to time.

There is much detailed information about the politics of the two countries based upon sound research, but when it comes to explaining why England had an enclosure movement and an industrial revolution and France did not, or why France had a revolution in 1789 while England, despite the forebodings of the English aristocrat John Byng, from

whose diaries he quotes at the beginning of the book, escaped it, our appetite remains unquenched.

Obviously Jarrett does not accept a Marxist interpretation of these historical differences and there is no clear thread running through his book.

Comparisons become meaningless unless the basic differences in the stage of social development reached by the two countries is not pointed out.

In short, England had already had its bourgeois revolution in the 17th century while France was still ruled by an absolute monarchy dependent on the support of the privileged nobility.

With this key, many things become clear, notably why the French crown was so financially embarrassed, why it came into collision first of all with the nobility over its tax privileges and how this opened the way for a revolution in which the bourgeoisie took the leading role, but which was combined with an uprising of the peasantry.

Any resemblances with contemporary English develop-

ments are bound to be misleading unless the fact that the rich already controlled the purse strings is not pointed out and explained.

In other words, while this book contains a lot of useful material, it requires much patience to extract the wood from the trees.

## BOOKS BY TROTSKY

- Where is Britain Going? Paperback 37½p
- Problems of the British Revolution. Paperback 35p
- Lessons of October Paperback 60p
- In Defence of the October Revolution Pamphlet 15p
- Marxism and the Trade Unions Pamphlet 25p
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**TODAY'S TV**

**BBC 1**

10.00 Schools. 11.25 Cricket. England v New Zealand. 1.30 Chigley. 1.45 News. Weather. 1.50 Fel mae'n dod. 2.15 Cricket. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.50 Coal hole club. 5.15 You are there. 5.40 Hector's house. 5.45 News. Weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.45 DISNEY CARNIVAL.

6.55 TOP OF THE POPS.

7.30 STAR TREK. The Cloud Minders.

8.15 IT'S A KNOCKOUT.

9.00 NEWS. Weather.

9.25 SCOTCH ON THE ROCKS. Phase 5.

10.10 TALK-IN TO DAY.

10.55 NEWS. Weather.

11.00 FILM: 'Song of Scheherazade'. Yvonne De Carlo, Brian Donlevy, Jean Pierre Aumont. Hollywood film about composer Rimsky-Korsakov.

12.40 Weather.

**ITV**

9.30 Schools. 12.00 Cartoon. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Happy house. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Cuckoo in the nest. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 General hospital. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Racing from Epsom. 4.25 Lassie. 4.50 Lift off. 5.20 I dream of Jeannie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. 6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 THE SKY'S THE LIMIT.

7.30 ROMANY JONES. Run Rabbit, Run.

8.00 THE FBI. The Young Warriors.

8.55 BETWEEN THE WARS: 'Voyage in the Dark'. George Baker, Pat Heywood.

10.00 NEWS. 10.30 POLICE FIVE.

10.40 FILM: 'Riot in Cell Block 11'. Neville Brand, Emile Meyer, Frank Faylen, Leo Gordon. America's first X film about a prison riot.

12.10 CLERGY AT LARGE.

12.15 JASON KING. Every Picture Tells a Story.

**REGIONAL TV**

**CHANNEL:** 9.30-12.00 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Yoga. 3.00 London. 4.25 Flintstones. 4.50 London. 5.20 Me and the chimp. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Report. 6.35 London. 7.30 Streets of San Francisco. 8.25 Romany Jones. 8.55 London. 10.35 Film: 'The Sins of Rachel Cade'. 12.40 News, weather.

**WESTWARD.** As Channel except: 12.05 London. 12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 12.58 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sport. 12.40 Faith for life.

**SOUTHERN:** 9.30 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 4.25 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 4.50 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.35 Who do you do? 7.05 London. 7.35 McCloud. 8.05 London. 10.30 Weekend. 10.35 Film: 'The Horror of Dracula'. 12.10 News. 12.20 Weather. Epilogue.

**HARLECH:** 9.30 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 4.25 Rainbow country. 4.50 London. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Doctor in charge. 7.05 Film: 'A Thunder of Drums'. 8.55 London. 10.30 Comedians. 11.00 Profile. 11.30 Romany Jones. 12.00 Dr Simon Locke. 12.30 Weather.

**HTV Cymru/Wales as above except:** 4.25 Stesion cantamil. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 11.00-11.30 Outlook.

**ANGLIA:** 9.30 London. 12.04 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 4.25 Romper room. 4.55 London. 5.20 Partridge family. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.30 Hawaii five-o. 8.25 Romany Jones. 8.55 London. 10.30 Probe. 11.00 Film: 'The Haunted Palace'. 12.35 Epilogue.

**ATV MDLANDS:** 9.30 London. 12.00 Guide. 12.05 London. 4.25 Forest rangers. 4.50 London. 5.20 Flintstones. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 8.55 London. 10.30 Police surgeon. 11.00 Film: 'The Chamber of Horrors'. Weather.

**ULSTER:** 11.00 London. 1.33 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 4.23 News. 4.25 Rainbow country. 4.50 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Viewfinder. 6.35 London. 7.30 Longstreet. 8.25 Romany Jones. 8.55 London. 10.30 What's it all about. 10.50 Film: 'Cool Million'.

**YORKSHIRE:** 9.30 London. 4.25 Lone ranger. 4.50 London. 5.20 Funny face. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 London. 8.00 It takes a thief. 8.55 London. 10.30 Film: 'Tycoon'. 12.50 Weather.

**GRANADA:** 9.30 London. 4.25 Joe 90. 4.50 London. 5.15 Dick Van Dyke. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.20 Sky's the limit. 6.50 Film: 'Silver City'. 8.25 Romany Jones. 8.55 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Frightened City'. 12.15 Spyforce.

**TYNE TEES:** 9.25 Northern saints. 9.30 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 Yoga. 3.00 London. 4.25 Woobinda. 4.50



Jess Hahn as the down and out in Eric Rohmer's 'Le Signe du Lion' on BBC 2.

**BBC 2**

11.00-11.25 Play school. 4.30 Cricket. 6.40 OPEN UNIVERSITY. 7.05 MISTRESS OF HARDWICK. Royal Prisoner. 7.30 NEWS SUMMARY. 7.35 GARDENERS' WORLD. 8.00 MONEY AT WORK. Banking Revolution.

9.00 FILM: 'Le Signe du Lion'. Eric Rohmer's film about an impoverished composer. With Jess Hahn, Van Doude, Michele Garardon. 10.40 HONOURABLE BIRD. 11.10 NEWS EXTRA. Weather. 11.40 FILM NIGHT.

London. 5.20 Flintstones. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 8.00 Cade's County. 8.55 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Loved One'. 12.35 News. 12.40 Lectern.

**SCOTTISH:** 9.30 London. 2.30 Date-line. 3.00 London. 4.25 Nanny and the professor. 4.50 London. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Who do you do. 7.00 London. 7.30 FBI. 8.25 Romany Jones. 8.55 London. 10.30 Liberal Party conference. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Film: 'Night Must Fall'.

**GRAMPIAN:** 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.40 Cartoon. 2.52 News. 3.00 London. 4.25 Elephant boy. 4.50 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Gramplan week. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Run Simon, Run'. 8.25 Romany Jones. 8.55 London. 10.30 Points North. 11.00 Partners. 11.30 Liberal Party conference. 12.00 Scales of justice. 12.30 Meditation.



Hugh Scanlon joins Enoch Powell and Lord Stokes on 'Any Questions' tonight on Radio 4.

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**ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS**

**HEMEL HEMPSTEAD:** Monday June 11 (please note date change), 8 p.m. Adeyfield Hall, Queen's Square. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

**EAST LONDON:** Monday June 11, 8 p.m. Bromley Public Hall, Bow Road, E.3. 'Forward to the revolutionary party'.

**BERMONDSEY:** Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. 'Havelock Arms', Balclava Street. 'Forward to the revolutionary party'.

**CAMDEN:** Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross. 'Trade unions and the revolutionary party'.

**DUNDEE:** Tuesday June 12, 7.30 p.m. YMCA, Constitution Road. 'Forward to the Belle Vue conference'.

**HARROW:** Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall (Small Hall), Masons Avenue, Wealdstone. 'Forward to ATUA conference'.

**LEAMINGTON:** Tuesday, June 12, 7.30 p.m. The Commonwealth Club, Church Street, 'The Tory government and the trade unions.'

**PADDINGTON:** Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. 'Prince of Wales', Harrow Road, corner of Western Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

**TOOTING:** Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. Tooting Baths, Tooting Broadway. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

**WALTON-ON-THAMES:** Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. The Kiwi, New Zealand Ave., Walton. 'Building the Revolutionary Party.'

**WANDSWORTH:** Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. 'Foresters', All Farthing Lane. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

**ABERDEEN:** Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. The Trades Hall, 24 Adelphi. 'Forward to the Belle Vue conference'.

**HULL (Special meeting of engineers' section):** Wednesday, June 13, 8 p.m. 'The Windmill Hotel', Witham.

**SLOUGH:** Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Farnham Road. 'Force the Tories to resign'.

**SOUTHALL:** Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. Southall Library, Osterley Park Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

**WALTHAMSTOW:** Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. 'Crooked Billet', North Circular Road. 'Stalinism and the struggle to defend democratic rights'.

**WOOLWICH:** Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. 'Queen's Arms', Burrage Road. 'TUC and Stalinists—supporters of corporatism'.

**BASILDON:** Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. Barnstaple Community Centre. 'Make the Tories resign. Force a Labour government to carry out socialist policies'.

**CROYDON:** Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road. 'Force the Tories to resign'.

**FELTHAM:** Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. 'Three Horse Shoes', High Street. 'Labour to power, pledged to socialist policies of nationalization of land and property'.

**LUTON:** Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Road. 'Stalinism and the struggle to defend democratic rights'.

**SHEFFIELD:** Thursday June 14, 7.30 p.m. 'The Hallamshire', West Street. 'End talks with the Tories'.

**WILLESDEN:** Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. Brent Labour and Trades Hall, High Road, N.W.10. 'Force the Tory government to resign'.

**ACTON:** Monday June 18, 8 p.m. 'Six Bells', High Street, W.3. 'Build the revolutionary party. Defend democratic rights'.

**LEWISHAM:** Monday June 18, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road. 'TUC must break off Phase Three talks'.

**CRAWLEY:** Monday June 18, 8 p.m. Council for Social Services Hall, 19 Station Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. A Labour government must nationalize major industries'.

**BATTERSEA:** Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. 'Nag's Head', Wandsworth Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

**BRIXTON:** Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. Training Centre, Control Room. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

**DAGENHAM:** Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue. 'Force the Tories to resign. A Labour government must nationalize major industries'.

**HACKNEY:** Wednesday June 20, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Labour must nationalize major industries'.

**FULHAM:** Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. 'The Swan', Fulham Broadway. 'Trade unions and the Tory government'.

**GOOLE:** Thursday, June 21, 8 p.m. The Station Hotel. 'The Revolutionary Party and the Fight against the Tories'.

**HOLLOWAY:** Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road. 'Inflation and the crisis of capitalism'.

**KINGSTON:** Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Norbiton Hotel, Clifton Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Labour must nationalize the major industries'.

## Hard-hats in suits join the builders' non-union

# Professional LUMP

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

YOU'VE HEARD of the 'lump', the exploitation of casual labour in the building industry. Now the construction kings have devised a new concept called the 'plump'.

Basically, it is an extension of the 'lump' to include the professional workers on building jobs—architects, designers, draughtsmen, engineers, etc.

Instead of paying full-time permanent staff of their own, building firms are paying fees to casually-employed professionals. In most cases they are supplied by privately-run agencies.

The employment of 'plump' labour has mutual advantages for the companies and the professionals.

The engineer or draughtsman receives a lucrative starting fee and tax is paid a year in arrears, if at all. They also get tax relief on expenses and freedom to roam from one site to the next picking up work.

The latest issue of the 'New Civil Engineer' says: 'Construction firms are making increasing use of young site engineers and draughtsmen who are working under the "lump" system of subcontracting. Agencies supplying "professional lump" or "plump" staff are mushrooming, and rates charged to clients, including both civil and consulting engineering firms, have been rocketing over the last 12 months.'

An 'NCE' investigation by reporters John Coates and Frank Taylor shows that qualified staff can get between £1.50 and £1.70 an hour without much trouble. The rake-off to the agency can be as high as 20 per cent of the hourly rate.

There is a big rush towards 'plump' work particularly from among 20 to 30-year-olds.

The 'NCE' report highlights

some of the evils of the rise of the 'plump'.

'Contracting and consulting management interviewed agree that while the system offers flexibility of labour, like the "lump", it discourages involvement, loyalty, and continuity at the place of work.

'If a mistake is found in work done on the "plump", the culprit may be working many miles away when it is discovered.'

The situation is, of course, worse than that. Many of the 'plump' workers are from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. If there was a serious — and perhaps fatal — accident, the 'culprit' may not even be in Britain let alone on the site!

The 'NCE' reporters highlight another danger:

'More seriously, most conditions of contract, where they exist, indemnify agencies against any losses to the client caused by staff supplied to them.' (Our emphasis.)

The existence of the 'plump' is exactly in line with other sleazy business relationships which have been exposed in recent weeks.

The construction giants want to do everything on the cheap — except, of course, the level of their rents!

But to get staff to design and put up their tower blocks, they are willing to take on casual design staff on the most tenuous basis.

Involved in the relationship is tax evasion and the minimum amount of responsibility to each other. This can only be the ingredient for poor construction standards and the possibility of catastrophe.

This is an industry which cannot be left in the hands of the slap-dash exploiters. It must be nationalized without compensation and under workers' control by an incoming Labour government.



## Oilrig divers hit by crippling bone disease

A CRIPPLING bone disease is hitting underwater divers working below the North Sea oil rigs.

The disease, aseptic necrosis, decays bones and a diver who persists in diving at extreme depths can become permanently crippled.

The medical journal 'Pulse' says that any more than eight hours' exposure to pressure below 200 feet leaves the diver open to risk.

'With diving depths increasing dramatically in the North Sea—within a year divers will be working routinely at 1,000 feet—prolonged compression is accepted as normal practice. It is a question of economics.'

The article goes on: 'Most of the 300 divers employed on the

North Sea oil rigs are now working between 200 and 500 feet. As the rigs move into deeper water, still greater depths will be encountered with presumably a commensurate increase in the incidence of aseptic necrosis.'

Doctors estimate that some 11 per cent of divers who have worked below 180 feet have the disease.

Its existence is not new. It first came to the attention of the medical profession when workers were engaged in tunnelling activities.

Dr Robin Cox, of Great Yarmouth, told 'Pulse' that he had seen many cases of the disease among young men in their twenties.

The crippling occupational disease can be avoided if workers are given proper protection by the use of decompression chambers. But this slows down the work.

In their scramble to tap the rich North Sea field the big oil companies are prepared to sacrifice the life and limbs of the workers who have to work in the icy waters below the rigs.

## Greek mutineers are being tortured—Amnesty

NAVAL OFFICERS accused of involvement in the recent Greek mutiny attempt are now being tortured.

Amnesty International announced yesterday that it had reliable information that at least nine of the 30 to 40 officers arrested after the May

23 plot have been tortured repeatedly.

The nine are: Captain Dionysios Troupakis and vice-captains Athanasios Sekeris, Alexandros Papadogonas, Panagiotis Maliaris, Athanasios Goigezas, Pteros Panagiotareas, Aristidis Koliyannis, Theocharis (no first name available) and Karamitsos (no first name available).

## Diplock to meet behind closed doors

THE DIPLOCK Security Commission into the Lambton-Jellicoe affairs will start behind closed doors at the Cabinet Office next Monday.

Its terms of reference will be to 'verify that security was not endangered as a result of the incidents referred to in the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons on May 24, or by actions of the persons involved'.

Chairman Lord Diplock, a Lord of Appeal, will sit with four other

noblemen: Sir Philip Allen, the former head of the Home Office; Lord Garner, the former head of the diplomatic service; Lord Sinclair of Cleve, an industrialist; and General Sir Dudley Ward.

The other commission member, Lord Simon of Glazedale, felt unable to take part 'because of his close friendship with Lord Jellicoe'.

## Hull dockers black wharf

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

HULL DOCKERS have blacked the Wincolmee-based HWF (Warehousing and Forwarding) Limited for refusing to employ dock labour.

The shop stewards' committee decided on the ban after months of fruitless talk with the firm's management.

Registered dock labour at a neighbouring warehouse is implementing the black by persuading lorry drivers not to unload at the HWF store.

A spokesman for the commit-

tee said that HWF had been operating for more than a year without making any move to employ approved labour, despite repeated requests from Hull dockers.

Meanwhile there are signs that the black on the Humberside Storage Limited of John Good and Sons may be lifted.

The Anlaby-based company has agreed to employ registered dock workers at the warehouse. The only point at issue is how many should be employed. The dockers say four.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

### Barnsley

Given by Gerry Healy  
National Secretary  
of the  
Socialist Labour League

Sunday June 17

The materialist conception of History

Sunday June 24

Dialectical Materialism—a Marxist theory of knowledge

Sunday July 8

Theory and Practice of Marxism

Sunday July 15

Role of the Revolutionary Party

at

The Red Lion  
Worsborough  
Near Barnsley  
7.30 p.m.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETING

### Central London

'Closures of Theatres and Film Studios'

SUNDAY JUNE 10  
7.15 p.m.

London Film School,  
corner Langley and Shelton St  
(opp Covent Garden tube)

Speaker: Yvonne Richards

Lambeth Council of Action

Sunday June 10 3 p.m.

Clapham Baths  
Clapham Manor Street, SW4

'Break off Phase Three talks.  
No Collaboration with Heath.'

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MEETING

### BLACKBURN

'The Peel Hotel'  
(Town Centre)

Thursday June 14 8 p.m.

'Build the Revolutionary Party'

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Fight to save 18 jobs takes new turn

# Film and TV men force COI retreat

By Royston Bull

**THE FILM and television technicians' union ACTT has forced the Central Office of Information to reveal information about film costs. Their blacking of television commercials has now been lifted.**

In a temporary settlement worked out at the Department of Employment, the COI agreed to let a mutually-acceptable third party investigate the relative costings which decided the COI to close its own film division and put the work out to tender.

The abolition of 18 full-time production jobs is put in abeyance and the 13 actual redundancies which were entailed have been suspended.

ACTT has opposed the closure, claiming that the film work, mainly newsreels for showing overseas, could not be done more cheaply outside unless sweated labour and inferior conditions of work were used.

The 13 Independent television programme companies who secured a National Industrial Relations Court injunction ordering the union to stop its black from today has dropped its action.

The black affected the showing and production of all government and COI adverts—whether made by the threatened film division or not—and was losing the companies revenue from such things as the 'clunk-click' campaign.

It was the first time the union had successfully applied a total black to television broadcasting, with all three ACTT divisions involved—films, labs and TV.

It was this potentially enormously effective weapon which caused the 13 companies to rush to the NIRC to get the black stopped. But the union decided unanimously to defy the court order.

It was the government's intervention, through the D of E conciliation office, that avoided a showdown between the NIRC and a determined union. Heath's wish to goad the unions into a Phase Three deal, but not push them over the edge into all-out resistance, lay behind both the prosecution and its subsequent withdrawal.

Despite the apparent lukewarm response of Victor Feather to an ACTT request for support, the union held firm and has only relented now, still short of total victory, because of the false bargaining position it adopted in the first place of asking for costings instead of rejecting the closure outright.

The success of the blacking action, even on this limited demand, proves to many ACTT members, how much could be achieved on all issues, particularly the threat to close certain film studios and laboratories.

They can see the way to fight the fear of redundancy is by the most determined action on the basis of the confirmed union policy of nationalization of the whole industry without compensation and under workers' control.

ACTT will now be watching to see that no further steps towards dismantling the COI film division are taken while the assessor does his work.

And whatever figures are revealed, the whole situation regarding the closure is back to square one with the relative costings, efficiency and control as between COI and outside contractors all still open questions.

## Slipping and sliding double-act by Labour chiefs



**HAROLD WILSON and James Callaghan did a hypocritical double-act in launching Labour's new policy document yesterday to avoid a commitment to socialist policies and at the same time step up the right-wing's bid to disorient the party.**

Callaghan began in the most sycophantic vein by introducing Wilson as the best leader Labour has got who will lead the Party into the next Election successfully and be Prime Minister for a great number of years to come.

Callaghan, whose regard for Wilson is not high, was giving the bankers' approval to the right-wing leader, who they hope will destroy for them any threat of nationalization of major finance or industries.

Wilson himself was on the defensive over his hard-line stance against nationalizing 25 major companies immediately Labour gets into office. A movement is building up against his threat to veto conference policy.

He said he did not want

to alter his previous comments, but when pressed, he said he could not be certain what would appear in the election manifesto and he accepted that the whole policy document was geared to public ownership as a cure to meet economic ills.

He was all but forced to contradict himself over one remark which claimed that the National Enterprise Board was not meant to do any nationalizing itself. But Wilson was so vague and slippery that his clear disagreement with the nationalization proposals of the document was never pinned down.

This anti-socialist confusion being deliberately sown by Wilson makes the Labour Party hardly distinguishable from the Tories. Working-class voters become apathetic and the middle class will be repelled by the indecisiveness. (See What We Think, page 2.)

Only the most determined socialist policies can deal with the rapidly maturing economic crisis. Such a programme will win an enormous response. A special conference is needed to insist on such policies.

## JUNE FUND £118.05

**WE MUST give a boost to our June Fund to pull our total up. We are now into our second week and we need to try and raise extra amounts. Don't waste a moment. Do everything you can to give our fund a lift.**

However tough the fight might appear, what drives us forward is enormous determination to fight back against the Tory government and all its attacks.

The more employers, encouraged by the government's anti-union legislation, press on with their plans to rationalize and speed-up industry, the more they feel the wrath of the working class.

Use Workers Press to provide a political lead to thousands of workers coming into struggle today. Help us raise everything you can to complete our June Fund. We know you will do it. So let's press ahead with the fight. Send all donations immediately to:

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London SW4 7UG

# CHRYSLER MEN FIRM

FROM PAGE ONE

The issue, they say, is not just 90 minutes' pay but the whole question of arbitrary lay-off.

Said Ken Walton: 'What we're fighting is a situation where management seem to think they have the right to stop the track and send home the whole factory, at will, for the slightest reason.'

But the Ryton dispute also falls into a much wider pattern, in which the working class is fighting back in a powerful and determined fashion against the attempts of the employers, backed by the Tory government, to extract more and more profit from a labour force whose living standards are being cut by law.

This drive, which has been seen particularly in the British-Leyland combine in a direct push for speed-up, is openly sponsored by the government, the Confederation of British Industry, the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Fleet Street Press.

Phase Two of the Tory pay laws directly encourages labour-intensive firms to force up the rate of exploitation of their workers, and even more incentives of this kind are expected to be written into Phase Three.

CBI president Michael Clapham, just knighted by the Tories, has insisted that employers must push up the output of each individual worker, and stressed that there must be no return to free collective bargaining on wages. Edward Marsh, director of advisory services at the EEF, wants a 'relentless' productivity drive.

Declared the 'Guardian' on Tuesday: 'If investment cannot be raised sufficiently in the short term, more output will have to be squeezed out of the existing labour force—hence the emphasis on productivity deals and worker participation during Stage Three [of the pay laws]'.

This is the face of a new bid to make the working-class pay for capitalism's crisis, orchestrated directly by the Tory government. As Ken Walton says, it is not restricted to Ryton.

It is taking place, or on the way, in every factory, dock, colliery and warehouse in the country. And the working class, as at Chrysler, is already giving its answer.

This new turn in the Tory attack on the working-class demands two things:

- The breaking-off of all talks between the government and TUC leaders, and the mobilization of the entire strength of the labour and trade union movement to create the industrial and political conditions to force the Tories to resign.

- Replacement of the Tories with a Labour government, purged of its treacherous right-wing leadership and committed to the nationalization, without compensation, under workers' control, of all the basic industries and banks, with full workers' control of the nationalized industries.

These questions will top the agenda for discussion at the All Trades Unions Alliance conference at Belle Vue, Manchester, on July 1. We urge all trade unionists to book now for this vital conference. Transport will be available from every area.

All Trades Unions Alliance Conference: To discuss defence of democratic rights

# BELLE VUE

Kings Hall: Belle Vue Zoo Park: Manchester—Sunday July 1: 3 p.m.—9 p.m.

Special showing of the Pageant film 'THE ROAD TO WORKERS POWER' and songs and scenes from history

Tickets £1: Available from R. Smith, 60 Wellington Street West, Salford 7, Manchester.

TUC must break off all talks on Phase 3  
Make the Tory government resign!  
Transform the Socialist Labour League into the Revolutionary Party!