

TORIES WANT TO USE IT TO DESTROY STRONG WORKING CLASS

INFLATION: A WARNING

THE NATIONAL Secretary of the Socialist Labour League, Gerry Healy, warned an audience of over 900 trade unionists and young people in London on Sunday of the great dangers of being confused about the seriousness of inflation.

'Far from reflating being a solution to the problem of unemployment,' Healy said, 'the Tory government, under attack from the working class, has now decided to open the floodgates of inflation in order to take the trade unions by surprise.'

'The cost of living is steeply rising under conditions where the trade unions will be engaged in one long round of wages struggles. Meanwhile a whole series of basic sectors of industry are closing down and unemployment is expected to

BY PHILIP WADE

sharply increase in the latter part of this year.

'Reformist methods are absolutely inadequate in this situation. They can only lead to the wearing down of the working class under conditions where the problem of power is continuously posed.'

Healy went on to explain the background of the inflationary crisis.

What followed the Bretton Woods agreement of 1944 was one long round of inflation, with the dollar convertible into gold, thus allowing world trade to expand.

But the United States balance of payments was unable to sustain this expansion. Gold moved out of the US and the dollar became the greatest of all inflationary currencies.

This led to considerable confusion on the part of the reformists, Stalinists and revisionists to the effect that capitalism had changed its role and reformed itself.

But what had happened was that the capitalist class found it impossible after the end of World War II to resume its offensive against the working class and resorted instead to inflation.

This was the essential meaning of the Bretton Woods agreement.

Inflation was designed to placate the working class in the major capitalist countries in a situation where capitalism was far weaker than at the end of the 1914-1918 war.

But, when it was used following Bretton Woods it led to the working class growing stronger and stronger in its trade unions all over Europe.

Now the capitalist class had to attempt to reverse this process, warned Healy.

Value could only be restored to inflationary currency at the expense of the standard of living of the working class. This led to an all-out conflict in which the capitalist class sought to destroy the power of the trade unions.

The Tory government had promised to halt inflation. That it had failed, did not by itself mean a decisive victory for the working class.

Inflation could also be used to demoralize and impoverish the working class.

Those who said the Tories were in retreat were saying that the working class was strong enough to take power. The working class was strong and did not know it whereas the Tories were weak, but knew it.

This was where the ruling class had a major advantage over the working class.

At a certain point in the development of the economic crisis inflation turned into the main instrument for the demoralization and pauperization of the working class.

If there was runaway inflation where almost overnight money rapidly lost value, then power was posed. If the working class was not ready to take power, then the counter-revolution asserted itself with enormous vengeance.

That had been the experience of Germany after World War I where the bourgeoisie allowed inflation to assume mountainous proportions and the working class had been unable to fight back because it lacked the necessary revolutionary leadership. In that situation the fascist cadres of Hitler had first taken shape.

'It is no surprise that Powell has returned to the old vomit of attacking immigrants once again,' said Healy.

'Those Labour and trade union leaders who cling to their reformist notions are misleading the working class on the basic issues of the crisis and are saying in effect that capitalism can restore itself when in fact it is actually disintegrating under the impact of the crisis.'

'Inflation is now being transformed by the Tories into an instrument for smashing the working class in this new stage of the capitalist crisis.'

In Britain the capitalist class was moving capital into Europe and getting ready for the most brutal counter-revolution and showdown with the working class.

Healy concluded his speech by calling upon the working class to build Councils of Action dedicated towards building the campaign to make the Tory government resign.

INSIDE

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Make sure you see 'The role of the dollar' and 'A crisis of credit' by ordering your copy now.

Tel 01-622 7029



SLL national secretary Gerry Healy

Builders find it tough on the picket line

Building workers scuffle with police at the Bass Charrington brewery site at Runcorn, Cheshire, last week. But the picket line was still firm yesterday as the 600 workers on the site moved into their second week on strike in support of the national claim for £30 for 35-hours.

• More building strike news p. 12



workers press

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Tories conspire to get Rhodesian 'Yes'

BRITAIN has told Rhodesia that if 'responsible Africans' indicate 'publicly or privately' that the November settlement terms are acceptable, the agreement would be put into effect and sanctions ended.

The message was sent verbally from the British government to the Foreign Ministry in Salisbury, says the Rhodesian 'Sunday Mail'.

Editor Chris Reynolds said: 'Informed sources told me that it only needs responsible Africans to indicate—publicly or privately—that they found the settlement acceptable for the British government to take steps to implement the agreement.'

Apparently African clergymen, trade unionists and teachers were cited as responsible leaders.

A 'yes' from these leaders would prompt Tory Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas Home to push the settlement proposals through the House of Commons and invite the UN to end sanctions.

The move is a clear attempt to split the African National Council, which led the successful campaign to reject the settlement.

The 'Sunday Mail' said that the Foreign Secretary has revealed that at least one ANC leader was 'totally ignorant' of some important aspects of the settlement.

The offer of 'private' assurances being acceptable is calculated to induce collaborators to come forward and to shield them from intimidation.



Smith's regime, meanwhile, is providing its own encouragement to Africans to change their minds about the terms of the settlement by stepping up the harassment and arrest of ANC leaders and members and obstructing their ability to hold meetings.

The Pearce Commission received a resounding 'No' to its inquiries. Now the Tories in Westminster and Salisbury are conspiring to deprive them of their leaders and their organization.

In this way they hope to get a 'yes' to white supremacy while at the same time proving to the world that it is what the Africans themselves really want.

The Public Prosecutor is demanding a total of 24 years' imprisonment for the six, including ten years for José Aran and six years for Pedro Martínez.

The Workers' Commission in the factory has called for a strike today of the 1,500 labour-force in support of these men who fought for working-class organization independent of the fascist state-controlled union.

Spanish leaders' trial on today

SIX WORKERS who organized a Workers' Commission and led a strike for higher wages two years ago in the AEG Telefunken factory in Tarrasa, Spain, go on trial today in Barcelona.

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On the economic crisis, arms limitation and relations with the East and Washington

Left: Pompidou arrives for talks. Right: on their previous meeting with Willy Brandt (seated left). Behind Pompidou are the two Finance Ministers Giscard d'Estaing (right) and Schiller



Begging to differ ever so politely

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

THE MONETARY crisis, aggravated by sterling devaluation, dominated the discussions between President Pompidou of France and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany which opened in Bonn yesterday.

The meeting is a prelude to the important Common Market summit planned for October which President Pompidou warned that it might be necessary to call off. The French want definite decisions to be taken on monetary questions to be binding on Britain

when she enters the Common Market on January 1.

A cabinet crisis is brewing in Bonn as a result of Finance Minister Karl Schiller's opposition to the introduction of controls on foreign capital movements into West Germany. It is believed, however, that Schiller will join talks with his French counterpart, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The decision to impose control of capital movements in the teeth of Schiller's objections should make an agreement with Giscard d'Estaing easier, though there is no doubt that the position of the two countries on monetary questions remains far apart.

Pompidou will press for rapid advance towards European economic and monetary union aimed at the international position of the dollar. The French consider that the

decision to 'float' the pound has given added urgency to this. They want to narrow currency fluctuations between Common Market countries and move towards convertibility.

A major difference concerns relations with Washington. The French government continues the tough independent line developed by General de Gaulle. Bonn favours close ties with the United States at this stage.

The French are also opposed to arms limitation as they intend to maintain their 'independent nuclear striking force'.

The French also want the seat of the Common Market political secretariat to be in Paris and not in Brussels as favoured by other Common Market members.

Brandt also hopes to get French endorsement of his 'Ostpolitik' after the ratification of the agreements with Moscow and Warsaw. This is important for him in view of the forthcoming elections in West Germany.

AROUND THE WORLD

US troop build-up in Indo-China

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

US FORCES outside Vietnam but in south east Asia have increased by 50,000 since the North Vietnamese began their spring offensive.

'Time' magazine reports this in its latest issue and adds that it more than counterbalances the 40,000 who have been withdrawn from South Vietnam.

Seaborne troops have increased to 42,000, those in Thailand to

45,000 and another 15,000 are manning supply lines in Japan, the Philippines, Guam and Okinawa.

North Vietnamese artillery unleashed a four-hour barrage against the northern city of Huế yesterday in a bid to divert Saigon troops from their advance into occupied Quang Tri.

Meanwhile in the Saigon military region North Vietnamese 130mm long-range guns pounded

the provincial centre of Puoc Binh 70 miles north east of Saigon.

An Loc was also hit by artillery and mortar fire.

South Vietnamese troops were claiming yesterday to have recaptured about a quarter of Quang Tri province and to be about 3½ miles from the city itself.

US planes continued their bombing of the north with 220 air strikes as well as four missions of B52 bombers.

Briefly...

YUGOSLAV government claims to have smashed a group of 'Ustashi-fascist terrorists' who they say entered west Bosnia from west European and overseas countries. And in Belgrade four Croat nationalist student leaders are to be tried accused of conspiring to take Croatia out of the Yugoslav federation.

RENAULT made an £18m loss in 1971. The depression in the industry and loss of production and sales due to strikes are blamed. Exports fell by 9.9 per cent compared with 1970. Renault's boss, Pierre Dreyfus, said losses had been suffered in North America since the invasion of the market by Japanese cars.

AUSTRALIAN government has warned that inflation will intensify unless the high level of capital inflow is checked and it said that a revaluation of the Australian dollar upwards might be necessary. New South Wales Labour Party leader Pat Hills said the terms of Britain's entry into the Common Market should be renegotiated. They would be 'disastrous' for New South Wales fruit industry.

PLANNING chiefs of the Soviet Union's seven COMECON partners began a meeting in Moscow to discuss co-operation in planning.

CHILEAN government ordered the army to take over the state railways as 25,000 workers went

on strike for increased danger money. Army general Gonzalez Acevedo was given the task of getting traffic moving again after the breakdown of talks between unions and the Minister of Transport in the Popular Unity government.

20th CONGRESS of the French Communist Party will take place at Saint-Ouen from December 13 to 17 secretary Georges Marchais announced during a weekend Central Committee meeting. Main task of the Congress will be to prepare the 1973 elections to be fought on the common programme just agreed with the Socialist Party. Marchais said that an intense campaign would be waged to popularize the programme.

Simla talks: Little is resolved

FIVE DAYS of tough talking at the Simla summit did little to reduce the differences between President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and India's prime minister Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Despite its limitations, the agreement will be seen as a step to give some stability to the Indian subcontinent after the revolutionary upsurge which gave rise to Bangla Desh independence.

The last-minute agreement, made under international pressure, amounted to little more than an undertaking to hold further talks in an effort to settle differences by peaceful means.

Withdrawal of troops is to take place along both sides of the ceasefire line. No mention was made of repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of war in India which will presumably be taken up in future talks.

No progress was made on the Kashmiri question which Bhutto said was the main stumbling-block, but both sides agreed not to alter the December 1971 ceasefire line unilaterally and to try to seek a 'final solution'.

The parties also agreed to take steps to resume postal and telegraphic communications, re-open border posts and permit overflights of civil aircraft.

Pressure will now be put on Bangla Desh to hand back the prisoners of war and Pakistani civilians held on her territory. Previously Bhutto had declared that if Sheikh Mujibur Rahman insisted on putting some of the prisoners on trial as war criminals 'it would take us to the point of no return'.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS' REGIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

OLDHAM SUNDAY

WE MARCHED the ten miles from Salford to Oldham without seeing a green field. Through Openshaw, Oudenshaw and Fails-worth the route is lined with crumbling terraced houses, mills and factories.

From Oldham, which covers a square mile of hill-side, the whole of greater Manchester stretches out like a dirty industrial carpet as far as the eye can see.

This smoky gloom, with its sprinkling of mill chimneys, is typical of the old textile and engineering districts we will walk through for the next two days.

These are the rock-solid Labour areas of industrial Lancashire and predictably workers and housewives along the road gave good support to the young Right-to-Work campaigners.

One man I remember especially. He brought the whole family to the doorstep to watch us pass and put 40p in the collecting tin. 'I'm with you comrades,' he said and gave the clenched fist salute.

On the four-hour journey we collected £6.50 and sold all the Workers Press as well as 'Keep Left'.

In Oldham the president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Ray Seddon has opened up the union's headquarters to the marchers and he will raise a collection at the next district committee meeting.

He told me: 'Of course there was no question about supporting these youth. The unemployment situation is now getting

Support for march in textile area

very very serious—as serious as at any time since the depression. It is partly a direct result of Tory policy and partly the decline in the textile industry.

'It is only a great pity that we did not know about the march earlier than we did.

Then the support could have been more powerful.'

As it was Mr Seddon made the arrangements—in the absence of the two full-time officials—with only three days' notice.

With Bolton, Oldham is the community most severely

affected by the massive run-down in the textile industry.

Twenty years ago Mr Seddon could look out of his window over the district and see literally hundreds of mills and chimneys. Now they can be counted on his hand.

'The textile and cotton

industry has been gradually closing down over the years because of competition from abroad and sheer obsolescence.

'This, plus the general decline in the level of the economy has made the situation in Oldham worse than at any time since the 1930s; and then it was very bad here.'

The jobs slump is not confined to spinning and weaving firms. The second big industry of the area is engineering—and particularly engineering for the textile trade. It is also badly hit.

In Mr Seddon's AUEW branch, half a dozen members are on the dole and the other Oldham branches have the same problem. The biggest engineering employer, Mather Platt, has closed down five plants over the last 15 years as its orders to the textile industry have dwindled.

'At the moment we are managing to keep our head above water, but the going is very tough. We have just come out of a long period of short-time working,' said Mr Seddon.

Other support for the marchers came from the North Western busmen who allowed us to use their canteen facilities for cooking and on Sunday morning. Workers from Vita Foam factory backed the march at a mass meeting called to hear a report back on their wage claim.

Convenor Denis Brashford is hoping to get a delegation of workers to meet the marchers when they pass the factory at Middleton tomorrow.

This initial support and the send-off we got in Manchester is giving the youth the confidence to tackle the political task of the march.

Like the Scottish youth the Lancashire boys are already fighting hard and standing up to the challenge of the Tories. The first leg has gone very smoothly and the marchers are out campaigning at this moment for our first meeting.



The march sets off through the rain to Oldham

New leadership is the challenge—meeting

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

THERE WAS no future for any dockers without nationalization of the docks and other industries under workers' control, Larry Cavanagh, a Birkenhead shop steward, told a Socialist Labour League meeting in London on Sunday.

Speaking in a personal capacity, he said Liverpool dock stewards had put forward a nine-point programme including the nationalization demand.

'But this was amended out of existence by the Communist Party stewards on the London docks,' he said.

'All along the people who have covered up for Jack Jones has been the CP on the docks.'

'When we fought Devlin Phase One in 1967 it was opposed by Jack Dash who led the London dockers back through the gates, trying to keep Liverpool and London separated.'

'They were frightened it would have involved a collision with the government and lead to a fight for nationalization.'

The CP had even confused the right to work by turning the dockers' struggle against the road transport drivers, he added. 'At a recent national port stewards meeting the London CP stewards fought tooth and nail to try and prevent the question of the temporary unattached register being discussed.'

The challenge on the docks, he went on, and in every trade union was to build a new revolutionary leadership.

'Why should we put up with the treachery of the CP and the reformists when the working class is strong enough to bring down the Tory government?' he asked.

'It is absolutely urgent we fight to build the Councils of Action and the new leadership to take the power. There is no future for any docker or other workers unless we take the road to the socialist society.'

Youth were far too complacent about the dangers posed by the reformist policies of the Labour Party and trade union leaders, London YS secretary Sarah Hannigan told the meeting.

'We believe that this is a time when great changes can be made in the unions, that the rank and file will come into headlong clash with their leaders and that it is up to the youth to throw out the traitors in the trade unions and go forward to defeat the main Tory capitalist enemy.'

'We are convinced that a period of history has now been reached in which the building of this party can and will take place.'

'This is the meaning of the successful right to work marches we organized last week in the Scottish region and the march which started out yesterday from Manchester.'

The meeting later sent a telegram of support to the Manchester Right-to-Work marchers.

Equity council member Corin Redgrave also speaking in a personal capacity told the meeting: 'What is involved in the struggle of actors for wages is a struggle for jobs and a struggle to express their skills creatively. This means nationalization.'

'This does not mean nationalizing the industry as it is. It is incapable of meeting the needs of society. We are talking about a state subsidy for the industry as a whole, a demand based on a socialist policy for the industry as a whole.'

'These demands cannot be made outside the labour movement, outside the struggle to force this Tory government out of office and return a Labour government which will carry out socialist policies.'

'The whole future of acting is bound up with the future of society and integrally with the struggle to build the revolutionary party. That is the task of the Socialist Labour League.'



A section of Sunday night's meeting in Acton Town Hall, London



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LABOUR'S RANK AND FILE BACK TAVERNE SACKING

BY SARAH HANNIGAN

The growing support inside the working-class and Labour movement for a fight to remove the Tory government is making itself strongly felt in the case of the pro-Common Market Labour MPs who voted last year with the Tory government for entry into the EEC.

And the example of the Lincoln Labour Party in voting that its pro-Market MP Dick Taverne retire at the next election has given a much-welcome lead to principled Labour Party workers and supporters throughout the country who want to see the reactionary parliamentary alliance of the Labour pro-Market and the Tories broken up.

The capitalist press, not surprisingly, rushed to take up the cause of Taverne and friends with attacks on the local party workers and trade unionists for their 'witch-hunt'.

When he was dismissed Taverne announced that he would be appealing to the Labour Party national executive since, he said, he was 'absolutely certain' that he had 'the support of the local electorate in this' and was confident that the executive would uphold his position.

Workers Press has received details of letters sent to the Lincoln Party from all parts of the country supporting their principled stand against Taverne.

Many of the excerpts from letters published here relate to a discussion between Taverne and two Lincoln Labour Party members on the 'World in Action' ITV programme, last October, days before he went into the Tory lobby on October 28.

And the forthright terminology shows the enormous national anger at the 68 Labour votes cast for the Tories on that day — a day when they could have been defeated and forced to resign. These are just a few of the many, even more strongly-worded, letters sent to Lincoln.

From Ilford, Essex:

'Congratulations for throwing your Tory member, Taverne, out. He is no Labour man and it is about time Harold Lever was thrown out and let him get into the Tory Party where he belongs — no wonder Ted Heath calls

them his "friends in the Labour Party".

'I am an old age pensioner and I am 76 years old and have been a member of the Labour Party and my trade union for 50 years and I have spent a lot of money and time for the Labour Party, but I never thought I would live to see so many traitors in our party supporting the worst of any party we have had. Our trouble is there are too many Tories running under the Labour Party ticket.'

From a Labour voter in Hampshire (sent in October, 1971):

'... We all know only too well who the Conservatives really represent and just what their aims are and always have been, and instead of standing united to bring about their defeat, and a fresh election if they had the guts, here we have people like your member, who with their "poor tortured souls" giving them their blessing at the expense of you and I.

'Well you have the answer. Each and every Labour member voting with the Conservatives, and those abstaining from voting must be black-balled. Every Labour Constituency branch should be canvassed too, as I hope you will be successful in doing, and refuse to readopt their present member. Further than that, every branch should combine to ensure they don't succeed in getting a nomination in a different constituency.

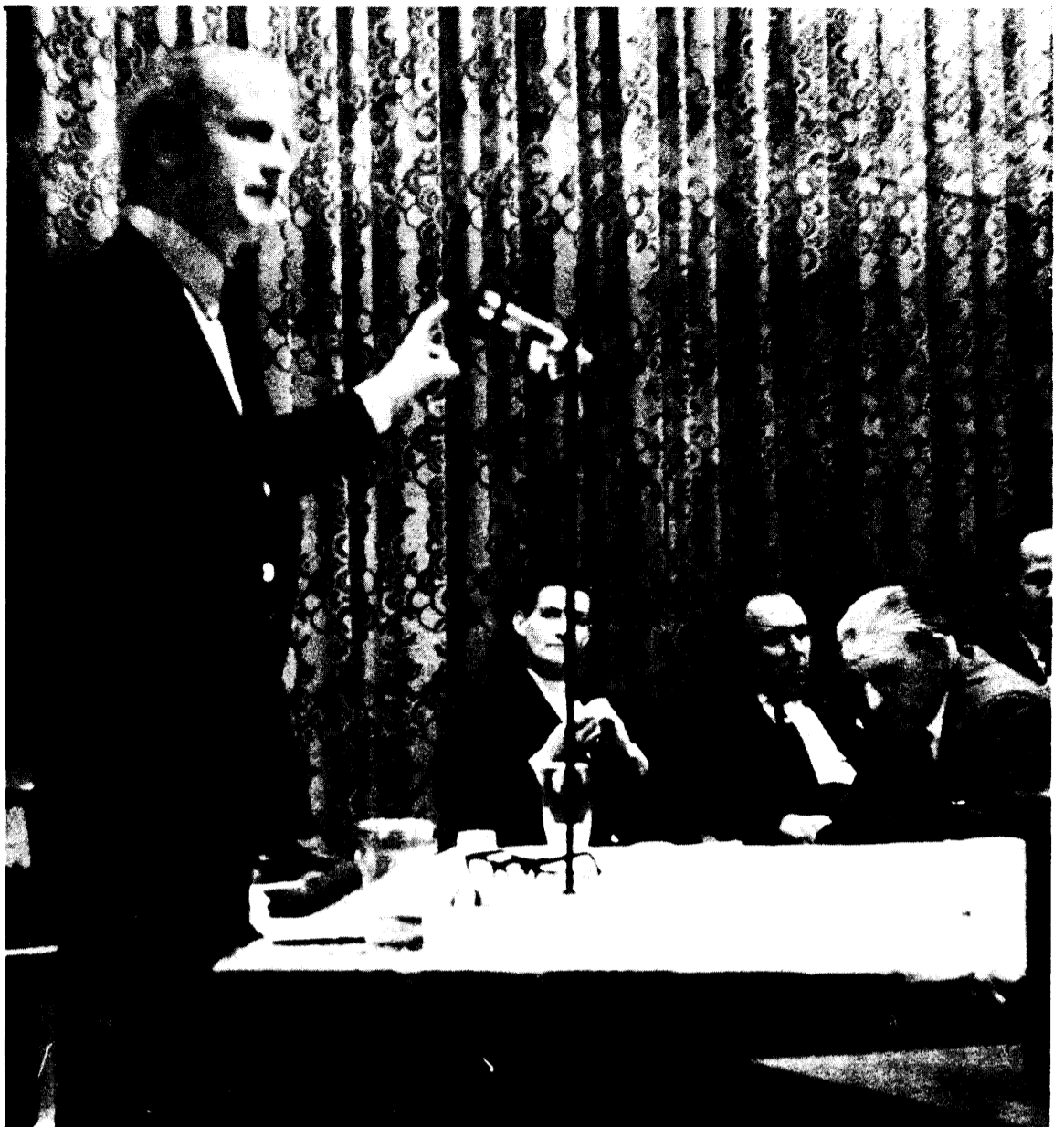
'In other words they shall be condemned to the wilderness and political extinction. Of course a conscience clause will be allowed. We should not object to their seeking a political future as a Conservative candidate, and I feel sure they would feel more at home in this company so congenial to their present frame of mind.'

From a Labour Party worker in Lincoln:

'In view of Mr Taverne's action of voting with the Tories on October 28 last, and the subsequent majority decision taken in Lincoln supporting the no-confidence motion, I have to tell you that if he is re-nominated at the next General Election, I cannot work on his behalf.'

From Eastbourne, Sussex a supporter wrote on the ITV programme:

'Just a few lines to say how much I admired the stand... against Dick Taverne on ITV. As you were arguing I remembered what Dalton said



Top: Dick Taverne. Above: Roy Jenkins who resigned as Deputy leader of the Labour Party.

when men like MacDonald, Thomas and Snowdon deserted the labour movement and joined the Tories in the interest of the "Nation": "We should have been more loyal to principles than to leaders".

'How can men like Taverne and Jenkins, etc. go and vote with this hated gang of Tories, or with any Tories, is beyond my conception. In no way can they have the interests of the movement at heart. . . .

'Your aim from now on is to throw overboard all those "Labour" MPs who go into the Tory lobby on Thursday in order to keep in power this hated Tory gang. Throw them out of our ranks. We have had a bellyful of such traitors. Let them go to their real home, the Tory Party.'

A NALGO member from Birkenhead, Cheshire, told the Lincoln Labour members:

'I write for self and family, and for thousands of genuine rank-and-file socialists to thank you . . . for your forthright criticism of . . . Dick Taverne. None of these MPs would

be in parliament if it were not for the Labour Party rank and file. There has never been a clearer issue this century in political democracy than the EEC. . . .

'Under the "Representation of the Peoples Act", the Heath political gangsters are a minority vote government, as the Tory government was in 1951 when they succeeded Attlee. Therefore as a minority vote government they have no mandate to take Britain into the EEC. As Heath himself stated at the election:

'"No responsible British government would take Britain into the EEC against the wishes of the British people.

'It is also no coincidence that the leaders of the Labour (Market) traitors are the same ex-Ministers and junior Ministers who betrayed the labour movement when in office on so many issues and made it possible for yet another Tory revival.

'The British people are sick and tired of these politicians in the labour move-

ment, who actually never did believe in socialism. . . .

'Ask Taverne does he remember Roy Jenkins in his 1970 pre-General Election budget, when this "Labour" Chancellor gave a hand-out of £24m to his surtax pals, but could not spare a penny for the old age pensioners! . . .

'The Parliamentary Labour Party must be purged, once and for all, and made strictly binding to the jurisdiction of constituency and trade union conference policy, which provides the essential support for the Labour Party. The Taverne specimens must be rejected by the constituencies for the next election.'

These extracts are further proof that the revisionists, the International Marxists and International Socialists' sectarian writing off of the developments in the Labour Party is a policy which has as its base a complete lack of confidence in the ability of the working class to carry through the socialist revolution and to deal with the traitors in their own ranks.



FIRST NEWS OF OVAMBO SLAUGHTER

Four Africans were shot and killed by South African police during the strike by Ovambo tribesmen earlier this year.

The 'Rand Daily Mail' obtained special permission to examine inquest documents at Ovambo—a restricted area.

According to the documents, one of the few Ovambos to give evidence at the inquest claimed that he was deliberately shot after obeying an order to approach a white policeman.

Four Ovambos were wounded and one of them, Mr Phillipus Nghienameni, said he remembered the police arriving, but he did not know what happened after that. He said some of the Ovambos were armed with knives, bows and arrows.

Another Ovambo, Mr Saumba - Ehafu Muakihuka, said he approached a white policeman who called to him.

He said: 'When I was a few yards from him he shot with a gun . . . I had no weapons and I don't know why I was shot.'

Police

The strike by 13,000 Ovambos was over the contract-labour system and although the workers returned to work in January, the Ovambo homeland is still administered under emergency law.

Police told the inquest that a 30-man patrol came upon about 100 Ovambos, some of whom were armed, holding a meeting at Epinga.

Major Esterh Zen said: 'The Bantu took a threatening attitude and it was clear their purpose was to attack the police. Some of the Bantu rushed the police and it was imperative to use weapons to defend ourselves.'

Magistrate Mr T. J. B. Van Niekerk ruled that the Ovambos died when police opened fire in the execution of their

duty. No criminal liability was found.

Nevertheless the South African government is clearly worried about the simmering unrest of Ovamboland, which consists of seven tribal groups totalling 342,000 people.

Now they have given Ovamboland a 'degree of independence' similar to that exercised in the Transkei.

This consists of changing the present executive council into a cabinet, establishing an Ovambo high court, introducing a national flag and anthem and granting wider powers to the legislative council.

If it is any sop at all, all of this amounts to a very temporary dampening down of African unrest.

The Ovambos are not South African Prime Minister Dr Balthazar Vorster's only problem. There is also the student unrest at home and last Tuesday he went out of his way to assure the student community that his government intended justice for all groups in the country.

As both the white supremacist states and their African neighbours begin to feel the pinch of capitalism's world crisis, the mood among Africans is changing rapidly.

The Smith regime has managed to break a bus strike by African drivers demanding more pay, but now the independent 'Times of Zambia' has called on Rhodesian Africans to use strike action to bring down the government once and for all.

In a front-page editorial the paper said: 'If strike action by the Africans is used nationwide, there can be no doubt that it will be . . . effective in overthrowing the Smith regime.'

Zambia has good reason to want a swift end to the settler government because sanctions are claimed to have damaged her economy even more than they have affected Rhodesia.

But the economies of the



Top: South African Prime Minister, Balthazar Vorster. Above: Rhodesia's Ian Smith

African states are being brought up sharp as the prospects for industrial development recede, the markets for the primary products on which they depend shrink and moreover the prices for these goods fall.

Schools

Anticipated industrial and tertiary growth in Kenya, for example, has failed to materialize with the result that 200,000 school-leavers, many of them qualified for non-existent white-collar jobs, are unemployed.

More than 1.5 million of Kenya's 11 million population are at primary school and most of them will be looking for white-collar jobs.

Kenya Finance and Planning Minister Mr Mwai Kibadi has urged school-leavers to work in the countryside. But even if such an abrupt axing of aspirations was feasible there would still only be a small number of jobs available compared with the total number unemployed and those likely to become unemployed once they leave school.

The unrest in Ovamboland has its counterpart throughout black Africa and as world recession deepens it can only get worse.

THE FRAME-UP THAT FAILED

In the wake of the Angela Davis trial, new evidence of attempted frame-ups has been uncovered.

The San Francisco 'Bay Bulletin' has published documents and photographs showing how a Soledad prisoner was forced to act as 'a human bugging device' in an attempt to entrap Soledad psychiatrist Dr Frank Rundle. The California state officials wanted Rundle because he was 'a radical'.

VICTIM

Rundle ran afoul of the Soledad organization when he refused to release confidential files on a prisoner accused of killing a guard. He was fired for insubordination. State officials, having heard of his radical sympathies and his recent testimony against Soledad prison conditions, decided he would make an excellent victim.

Rundle's former assistant and friend, a prisoner named Tony Pewitt, was scheduled for parole. He was told he

would be denied parole on a triviality unless he co-operated.

He was forced to go to Rundle's house with a bugging device and a radio transmitter taped to his body. He was to entrap Rundle into political conversation.

EXPOSED

The state was attempting to link Rundle with the Communist Party and the killing of Soledad guards. Pewitt was told by an official: 'I believe that Rundle is involved with the CP and the radicals . . . and I want you to get the evidence.'

Pewitt slipped Rundle a note in his house which warned him of the bugging. Rundle took pictures of the bugging equipment and obtained witnesses, while maintaining harmless conversation.

Although the Attorney General was not able to indict Rundle before the frame-up was exposed, this incident must serve as a warning that the government will go to any lengths to tighten its repression by finding imaginary conspiracies.



NOW RELIGION IS PRAISED BY STALINISTS

The Muslim religion is praised in a Moscow broadcast in Persian recently given by Victor Bogoslovsky, a Soviet historian.

He claimed that Islam had played a great progressive role in the liberation of the peoples of North Africa and the Middle East. 'The progressive strata of Muslim men of religion have in every way contributed to carrying out great social reforms', he said.

He admitted with unctuous satisfaction that the Soviet Communist Party had co-operated with 'Muslim men of religion in the eastern Soviet republics and used their influence on their followers to convince them in matters of

science and culture and in creating a new socialist society'.

What he did not say was that many party officials as well as rank-and-file members in these parts of the Soviet Union conserve their religious practices and maintain the reactionary traditions of Islam. For a long time the bureaucracy has accepted this state of affairs and made a virtue of it in pursuing a policy of co-operating with the national bourgeoisie in the Arab countries.

The struggle against religion is thus abandoned and every sort of compromise is acceptable if it serves the needs of the bureaucracy.

In four months the US presidential elections will be held. Next week the Democratic Party convention will be held in Miami to elect a presidential candidate and next month the Republicans meet to renominate Nixon. At this time the Workers' League, the American Trotskyist organization in solidarity with the International Committee of the Fourth International, presents its manifesto for the building of a Labour Party.

MANIFESTO: THE CASE FOR A LABOUR PARTY

PART 2

Every attack on labour today is fundamentally political in origin and must be answered politically. Inflation and unemployment are the products of governmental economic decisions and the economic system defended by the government.

The government openly encourages speed-up and in fact insists upon it as a precondition to wage increases. Government policy stands behind the decay in housing, the schools, health and social welfare, while it is the government which levies unfair taxes on the working man and is deeply implicated in crime and corruption. Now the government uses the Pay Board to take away from the trade unions what is won by union action on the industrial front.

There can and must be strike action against the Pay Board. The trade unions cannot accept its decisions and remain trade unions. Such strikes will be political in character aimed at the policy of the government, and in fact against its 'law'. It requires a fight at the same time to begin the construction of our alternative government, our party to replace the parties so that the laws of the land will be in the interests of the working people and not to defend their exploitation and destruction.

What is required now is that the American trade unions break decisively with the two parties of the capitalist class, the Democrats and Republicans, and construct a new party, a labour party dedicated to the interests of all workers in this country and throughout the world.

The working class is the vast majority in this country. Only a handful of individuals, no more than 60 families, control the great corporations and through this control dominate both parties and the country. This can be tolerated no longer. A labour party must be built and must be built NOW! The crisis in the Democratic Party is not a matter of a search for a personality. It is not difficult to find a man with more personal appeal than Tricky Dick Nixon! The difficulty lies in its very character as a capitalist party based on compromise with the working class. Now that compromise is giving way to sharper class struggles, this party is beginning to break up, to pull apart.

There is no wing of the Democratic Party which has a policy fundamentally different from that of Nixon. This is because Nixon's policies are those of a class, the capitalist owners of industry, and the Democratic Party also bases itself on that class.

It was the Democratic Party

which first proposed a Pay Board and the Democratic Party still stands for compulsory arbitration. When Nixon instituted the Pay Board, all sections of the Democratic Party supported him. When the AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers walked off the Board, not one candidate of the Democratic Party supported this action. When it comes to the working class, all these politicians stick with their class, the class of corporation presidents, bankers and profiteers.

WHAT MUST BE DONE

We propose that the American trade union movement call a Congress of Labour to consider the critical situation now facing the American working class. We urge that this congress be open not only to all trade unions—the AFL-CIO, UAW, Teamsters and independent unions—but to representatives of the students, and minorities, the unemployed and unorganized, welfare clients, small farmers, and all working-class political tendencies.

The purpose of such a congress is to formulate a policy and a programme to confront the new situation the working class faces and take appropriate action so that this programme can go forward.

We propose to such a congress, as we do to all sections of the labour movement, the immediate formation of a new party of labour based on and financed by the trade unions, open to all sections of the working class and fighting for every working man, all the youth and unemployed. We propose such a party fight on the basis of the following programme.

PROGRAMME

NO LAWS AGAINST UNIONS:

There must be an immediate end to the Pay Board, the Taft-Hartley, Landrum-Griffin and other anti-labour laws, the state 'right-to-work' laws, all restrictions on the right to strike for government employees or anyone else, and all the repressive court and other restrictions on unions and on minority peoples and youth.

WAGES: The trade unions cannot stand by and let the government through the Pay Board take away labour's past gains in wages and living conditions. We demand straight wage increases which not only make up for past inflation but improve incomes of workers. There must be no strings attached, no productivity deals, no speed-up. We must protect these gains from erosion by inflation with a full escalator clause in every contract.

JOB: We must institute a policy of full employment based on a 30-hour week for 40 hours' pay. It was American workers who fought for and achieved the eight-hour day. Now we must make the 30-hour week the law of the land so that everyone may work and benefit from the productive capacity of the country. There must be real job training for youth and unemployment benefits to all without cutoffs.

PEACE: We call for the immediate withdrawal of all American troops, planes, ships and material from Vietnam, south-east Asia and all countries of the world. We propose to replace a policy of imperialism with a policy of support to workers and peasants of other lands in their battles for a better life and to replace a policy of economic domination by United States big businessmen with a policy of economic co-operation in the development of the underdeveloped nations. Only such a policy can bring peace to the world.

LIVING CONDITIONS: Billions must be devoted to providing for quality education for all, including higher education. The slums must be torn down and the cities rebuilt with high quality public housing available to all who want it. Socialized medicine must be instituted to take profit out of sickness and provide complete medical care to all from birth to death.

TAXES: War profits must be taxed 100 per cent along with all incomes over \$25,000. All existing loopholes must be removed so that these taxes are actually levied. Present regressive sales taxes and income taxes on incomes below \$10,000 must be abolished. Taxes on small home owners and small businesses must likewise be abolished and property taxes levied against the large corporations and banks.

RACISM: All discrimination in pay, hiring, upgrading and training must be abolished. Schools and housing must be completely integrated. Only under conditions of full employment, ample inexpensive housing and expanded educational budgets will it be possible to actually integrate the schools and society. Only when the ghettos are abolished will racism be ended.

NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY: The attacks on the labour movement, the cut-backs in school funds, in housing, in all the social benefits, are now taking place because the capitalist system can no longer provide a decent living to workers and necessary social services to the families of workers.

War is being conducted in Vietnam and threatened elsewhere for the same reason. The United States has the productive power to provide everything outlined in this



Left: Linda Jenness, SWP Presidential candidate. Right: Andrew Pulley, Vice-Presidential candidate.

programme today. The potential development of this productive power is unlimited. What must be done now is to place these industries in the hands of the working people through nationalization under workers' control, so that the economy can be planned to meet the needs of all the people.

There is no solution to any problem now facing American workers outside of creating its own party, creating through this party its own government, and this government taking over basic industry and administering this industry through the democratic control of the workers in the factories, in the interests of all of humanity.

HOW TO BEGIN We must begin this battle to convene a Congress of Labour and to construct a labour party right now in the midst of the

1972 elections. It is now that all workers are forced to turn to political questions. It is now that the future of labour is threatened by the Pay Board. It is now that Nixon is driving ever closer to world war over Vietnam.

The Socialist Workers Party is running Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley in a number of states against the candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties. We urge all workers and youth to vote for these candidates as a step in the struggle to build a labour party.

Most important, we can begin the fight to construct an independent party of the working class during this election. The basis for its construction in this period can be laid so that the working class does not have to go into another election with only the parties



Top: Workers League Manifesto calls for the immediate withdrawal of all American troops, planes, ships and material from Vietnam. Above: Police use fire hoses in the ghettos—'Only when the ghettos are abolished will racism be ended.'

of the bosses to choose between. This we must do. We call on the labour movement to hold such a congress and construct such a party but do not rely on the present labour bureaucracies to carry out such a task. What is required is a break from all the compromises with capitalism which has created a labour bureaucracy far removed from the ranks. This bureaucracy lives more like bosses than workers. The labour bureaucracy will resist such a break to the end.

We must therefore construct a new leadership in the trade unions fighting to carry out this task. As a first step in this, we are calling on all trade unionists who favour a labour party to come together to form an organization in the trade unions to fight for such a party. The Communist Party will fight this development to the end. It was the Communist Party, which had a tremendous influence in the CIO, which acted to prevent the formation of a labour party in the 1930's and again in the 1946-47 post war strike wave period.

The Communist Party supports the bureaucracies in the Soviet countries and their policies of compromise with capitalism. They still stand on the basis of Stalinism. They support the liberal section of the Democratic Party and the so-called 'progressive' trade union bureaucrats like Leonard Woodcock, President of the United Auto Workers, and Leon Davis, President of the Drug and Hospital Workers, Local 1199.

A new leadership in the trade unions and a labour party will only be built through a bitter struggle against Stalinism and the Communist Party. The Socialist Workers Party first exposed these policies of Stalinism in the 1930s in its support of Trotsky! It was Trotsky who carried forward Marx's and Lenin's policy of the political independence of the working class into the new period when a bureaucracy grew up in the Soviet Union opposed to these policies.

The Socialist Workers Party fought in the past for a labour party but today they have subordinated this to middle-class movements and liberalism. They ignore the labour movement, and organize protest movements with the liberal politicians proposing that these movements pressure these liberals into better policies.

They call for the formation of a Black party and a Chicano party. All such parties not only divide the working class when it needs to be united but unite sections of the working class with capitalism. The only way forward for oppressed minorities in the United States is through the construction of a party of all the working class, dedicated to socialist policies and an end to all racial and national discrimination.

It is the Workers League together with the Young Socialists which takes forward the struggle for a labour party and for a socialist America. In this struggle, the young workers and students have a critically important role to play fighting for the political development of the working class as a whole. The Workers League brings into a common movement on the basis of socialism the trade unionists, the young workers, the students, the minority peoples. It is this movement which will be critical in bringing forward the development of the working class in this new period.

Defend the trade unions from government attack! Fight for the trade unions to call a Congress of Labour! Beat back Wallace! Defeat the two parties of big business! Build a labour party dedicated to socialist policies! Vote for Jenness and Pulley in 1972! JOIN US NOW!



George Wallace

FOR all his demagogic claims to be a 'friend of the working man', Wallace has always been a tool of the most reactionary sections of big business.

In Alabama, where George Wallace has been governor for eight of the last ten years, workers face the most difficult conditions:

- Alabama has a 'right-to-work' law to prevent union organizing.
- Industrial super-profits are reaped by the low wages in Alabama, where there is no minimum wage law and where the annual per capita income (\$2,853) is less than that in 48 other states.
- Alabamian workers pay about the highest taxes (\$70m in sales taxes have been added since 1963) in the entire country, while corporations pay next to nothing.
- Racism is continually fanned to divide the working class and split the trade union movement.
- And behind George Wallace stands the:
- John Birch Society
- Ku Klux Klan
- American Nazi Party
- Multi-millionaire corporation heads who are infamous for their brutal dealing with their own employees.

Wallace is out to destroy all the gains of American workers. Only the power of workers organized politically in a labour party can stop him.

WHILE Nixon's Pay Board slashes the wages of millions of workers and actually forces them to hand their salaries back over to their bosses, the giant corporations are drunk with record profits.

- Profits ran at an annual pace of \$52.3 billion during the first three months of 1972, setting an all-time record.
- Chrysler Corporation reported first quarter profits of \$38m, a record 231 per cent increase in profits over the first three months of 1971.
- Republic Steel boasted profits of 22 per cent.
- IBM reported a 22-per-cent jump in profits.
- General Electric's profits increased 13 per cent.
- Corporation executives have taken advantage of these thumping profits to give themselves hefty wage increases.
- General Motor's President Ed Cole received a 121.1 per cent boost to \$497,534.
- Dow Chemical President Charles Branch awarded himself a 196.2 per cent raise to \$305,089.
- Henry Ford II, worried about the rise in the cost of living, signed in for a 37.8 per cent increase to \$689,000. The President of his corporation, Lee A. Iacocca, was upped 48.4 per cent to \$675,000.
- I.T.T. President Harold S. Geneen now receives a salary of \$812,000, or about \$15,600 per week.

These are the men who ordered the Democrats and Republicans to establish the Pay Board that has held pay increases for trade unionists down to an average of 4.2 per cent.

WHAT is big business planning for American workers? Read the recent statements of General Motors boss Joseph Godfrey: 'Within reason and without endangering their health, if we can occupy a man for 60 minutes, we've got that right.'

'Some workers are unsuited for assembly work, and they should get out . . . they complain, and yet if we closed Lordstown and then re-opened it we would get 50,000 applications.'

'Workers aren't motivated anymore . . . all these high benefit plans take desire away. In my judgement, our division doesn't compare with the Japanese in productivity . . . If our productivity were as good as their wage rates were the same, they couldn't compete with us. Their average hourly is \$1.24 . . . People in our plants don't work hard. Elbows and hands don't fly. It's not a Charlie Chaplin movie. We want steady and full work. We want them to keep their minds on the job.'

The fifth part of a statement by the Workers Vanguard (Trotskyist) of Greece.

THE BOLIVIAN REVOLUTION AND THE DEVIATIONS OF THE POR

Lechin's assembly at the service of Torres

The Popular Assembly placed itself under the leadership of Lechin at its June session. It suited Lechin perfectly, and he placed the Assembly at the service of Torres.

There should be no confusion between the Popular Assembly and soviets. Soviets grow out of **strike committees**; they are organs of struggle. The soviets could fall, or they could be victorious and become organs of state of the commune type.

Had the Popular Assembly won it would have become a bourgeois parliament of a hidden dictatorship, like all the rest of them. And, of course, it would have trampled over the corpses of the miners.

The ten days of the Popular Assembly decided its fate. Sossa warned of the dangers of 'coming to terms with Torres and becoming what Lechin and the pro-Moscow Stalinists wanted—i.e. an institution assimilated into the other bourgeois institutions and being used by Torres as a bourgeois parliament an organ of class-collaboration, and subjecting of the proletariat to the bourgeoisie'. This prospect alone is enough to smash the myth of Assembly-parliaments of a 'soviet type'.

In reality, by its very nature, the Popular Assembly could not have been transformed into a soviet body, despite the frantic efforts of Lora who was trying to 'sink its roots into the local assemblies and committees existing at the places of work'.

At the best, the Popular Assembly could have brought about a government of Lechin and Torres, or of Lechin and the Stalinists—a government of pseudo-reform and counter-revolution.

What did Lechin represent? A right-wing reformist trade union tendency which, since his becoming a minister in the Estenssoro government became organically linked to the bourgeoisie.

The representatives of this tendency at the Popular Assembly were appointed by the trade union bureaucracy, or came from Assemblies dominated by the bureaucracy. (From the Greece of the April 21 coup we know what such Assemblies mean.)

Estenssoro, aided by the Stalinists and by Lechin, (1952-1964) cracked down on the labour movement in a period of revolutionary upsurge. His counter-revolutionary policies paved the way for the Barrientos dictatorship.

He imposed state control of the mines—which accounted for 80 per cent of the budget income and two thirds of all exports—and which had passed into the control of the workers. He attacked the Trotskyists, who were struggling in the vanguard of the unions, and the armed rallies

of workers, particularly miners, as well as in the vanguard of armed demonstrations of peasants.

At that time the peasants had occupied 4 million hectares of land, which eventually were distributed to 133,000 families. This was Lechin's role—a prop for bourgeois 'democracy' and dictatorship.

Lechin won the chairmanship of the Popular Assembly against the joint non-partisan candidate of the POR and the CP. (On what programme did this non-partisan candidate stand?)

The POR leaders believed that they were a 'minority only on the organizational plane', while their positions 'found widespread echoes' (Sossa) in the opportunist mob of the Popular Assembly. The influence of the POR is indisputable. Lora confirms that all basic documents and decisions of the Popular Assembly were introduced by the POR and passed virtually unanimously. How is the virtual unanimity, or their acceptance with few amendments explained, unless they contained elements of opportunist conciliationism?

There can be no doubt about this. The POR leaders had terrible illusions about the Lechin tendency and the Stalinists—illusions of the Pabloite type.

The March 8 issue of 'Massas' pointed out: 'Torres feeds the counter revolution'—meaning that Torres was aiding the movement of the junta right wing (was not Torres then a counter-revolutionary?) This meant that a bitter fight was needed, not only against Torres, but also against his lackeys: Lechin and the Stalinists.

But when 'Massas' coined the catch phrase: 'Popular Assembly = workers' power', it created confusion of gigantic proportions. It was a deviation which ignored even the possible dangers which Sossa mentions.

The August rally organized by the Assembly showed, by the hostile reception given to Torres and Lechin, that the radicalization of the masses had surpassed the levels set by the Assembly. The situation was revolutionary.

Even if under the influence of the opportunists, the confused masses were requesting arms from Torres, or asking him to strike against the right-wing junta. The consciousness of the masses was on a level similar to that described by Lenin in 'Draft order for the disbandment of the Constituent Assembly':

'They rid themselves of the illusions of accord with the bourgeoisie, of the deceptive forms of bourgeois-democratic parliamentarism, and arrived at the conclusion to break with these forms and with every policy of compromise.'

This was the meaning of the jeers and catcalls which greeted Torres and Lechin.



Bolivian miners who led the battle against Banzer fought out around Laikocota hill in La Paz

The revolution educates the class at the most rapid speed. Lechin's Popular Assembly, which permitted Torres to address its rally, was **bankrupt**. Here the necessity for a real Trotskyist-Bolshevik party was demonstrated, a party free from Pabloite revisionism.

The 'Popular Assembly' Programme

If, from the theoretical and historical point of view, the abandonment of the soviets in favour of a 'parliament' described as a 'Popular Assembly' and embellished with a few genuine committee delegations, was unacceptable, from a political point of view it was disastrous.

The masses, with justification, detested the bourgeois parliaments and congresses, whereas soviets always hold an attraction for the oppressed masses. The programme which the Popular Assembly put forward from the seat of the old Congress did not correspond either to the real historical requirements of the revolutionary situation, or to the needs of the oppressed. So, at the decisive moment, the Popular Assembly was not able to raise a popular insurrection.

Sossa, in the interview with 'Informations Ouvrières' (July 7 and 15) presented us with the Popular Assembly's programme:

'The speeding up of the organization of the armed workers' militia.

'In the event of a coup the Popular Assembly will call for a General Strike.

'The bringing to justice of those who, under Barrientos, were responsible for the murder of militants.

'Examination of the proposals of the miners' delegates for workers' control of the nationalized Comibol mines.

'Examination of a further miners' demand for the creation of a unified university which would not only end the autonomy of the eight universities and clerical control of private education, but place the whole educational system

under the control of the Popular Assembly.'

The decision on the militias was 'undoubtedly the most significant one' (Sossa). But it was aimed against the coup prepared by Banzer and Gutierrez, leader of the 'Socialist Falange', and it was linked to the demand for arms from Torres. There was nothing against the capitalist state or the counter-revolutionary intervention of Torres.

But had the workers implemented this undoubtedly important decision and taken up arms, they would have known where, how, and against whom to use them. The machine-guns of the workers and miners would have rung the death knell of the bourgeois-democratic parliamentarists.

Lechin, the Stalinists, and the groups that were the props of the nationalist bourgeoisie, voted for the proposal for the militia, but in action they sabotaged it by advocating the arming of the masses by Torres, and 'pressurizing' him to strike at the conspirators himself!

As for 'Massas', it came to the belated conclusion that: 'The political development of the masses led them to the conviction that the time was irrevocably past for asking for arms from any "leftist" general, and that they should take them themselves, wherever they could find them.'

The misfortune was that 'the moment was irrevocably past' for agitation to arm the masses and for the POR leaders to rid themselves of illusions of pressurizing Torres into arming the workers. The error was fatal. And the result?

Only the 2,000-odd miners who had been deeply influenced by Trotskyist traditions and a few other workers and students joined the battle which was fought around Laikocota hill in La Paz.

The slogan of a General Strike 'in the event of a coup' was, of course, a most important decision. But a general political strike should be motivated by the economic and democratic demands and com-

bine the struggle against the right-wing conspiracy with the struggle against the employers and the state.

Only with such a programme could they have achieved the mobilization of the masses as an independent factor, defeated the coup, and at the same time placed a noose around the neck of the Torres government.

But there was no programme on the problem of the crisis of capitalism and against the financial oligarchy which was conspiring to place the burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the masses.

The problems of the drop in the buying power of wages, the growth of unemployment, of the struggle for bread and for work, were not included in the Popular Assembly's plans for mobilization.

The problems of the agrarian reform, of pegging prices, debts and taxes, public works, expropriations, etc., were ignored. Marx's recommendation in 1856 that the peasants' war should be combined with the workers' movement was forgotten. The poor peasants, who, in their struggle against the landlords, needed peasants' soviets, were now turning their backs on the 'pre-parliament' of Torres and Lechin.

The programme of the Popular Assembly demanded justice for the victims of Barrientos. It was not even 'anti-dictatorial' against Torres. The anti-capitalist content was removed from the general political strike, which is a higher stage on the road to revolution. There was no plan of action for the general disruption of the army and for the winning over of the soldiers as a basic factor in the general arming of the masses, around the soldiers' soviets. There was no plan to popularize the Transitional Programme or to outline the tasks of the party in the spirit of Lenin's April Theses. The slogan for a workers' and peasants' government was devoid of any content.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

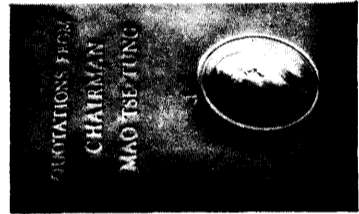
KEEPING UP WITH CHINA'S ZIGS AND ZAGS

BY TOM KEMP

Chinese policy seems set on a moderate course with leadership firmly in the hands of Chou En-lai and his supporters.

Since the mysterious disappearance from the scene of Marshal Lin Pao many of the remaining features of the 'cultural revolution' have been quietly liquidated and old faces, once disgraced, have found their way back into political life. The role of the army has been downgraded and a number of high-ranking officers appear to have lost their jobs.

The new edition of the 'little red book' of quotations from Chairman Mao no longer contains a preface signed by Lin Pao. It describes Mao as 'the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our epoch'. It is recommended that certain passages should be learned by heart.



The return of the old guard has been operated cautiously and not without resistance in the provinces. It is assumed that those officials who have been reinstated have seen the errors of their ways and are now completely loyal to the party and to Mao Tse-tung.

The change has been most apparent in the international field, with China's admission into the United Nations and the determination which its representatives on UN bodies have shown to play a respectable role as a kind of loyal opposition. Nixon's Peking visit symbolized the acceptance of China as a force making for stability. Kissinger described the Chinese as well as the Russian leaders as 'men of principle'.

The foreign policy of Chou En-lai represents the need of China for a respite in order to resolve domestic problems. In addition, a detente with the imperialists was necessary in view of the continuing tension with the Soviet Union and the build-up of military forces on the frontier with China.

The party cadres are instructed to deepen their theoretical understanding and to study the Marxist classics and the works of Mao, no doubt in order that they can the better accept the opportunistic zig zags associated with Chou's policy.

What is most striking, however, is the new international position of China which rests upon the renunciation of support for revolutionary movements abroad and the rebuilding of all the bridges to the capitalist world which were broken at the time of the 'cultural revolution'.

It is difficult to determine what effect this turn has had inside China and especially on the party cadres. Do they accept it obediently as part of Mao's grand design or do they suspect its counter-revolutionary intent?

The growing acceptance of



Stalinist crisis



Chou En-lai and Chairman Mao.

material incentives and the greater importance accorded to individual achievements are no doubt attractive to many who are disillusioned with the unfulfilled promises of the 'cultural revolution'. This can lead away from politics altogether and has to be combatted by the continued insistence on the need to study theory.

On the other hand, the upheavals of the past few years and the dramatic reversals both in internal policy and more especially in China's relations with imperialism must have heightened doubts and criticism, especially among the youth.

All these changes for the present are given some credibility by the prestige of the great helmsman who, seldom

seen in public, continues in the background as an omnipresent figure. Mao has, to all intents and purposes, given Chou En-lai his full blessing and is resigned to the policy of moderation which he is carrying out.

Chinese policy bears the indelible marks of Stalinism. The bureaucracy upholds the policy of 'socialism in one country' and peaceful co-existence which it learned in the Stalin era and remains faithful in word and deed to the memory of Stalin himself.

This means, notably, that it tries to safeguard its power and privileges at home by renouncing support for revolutionary adventures anywhere else. It is this policy that the skilful Chou so strikingly personifies and carries out.

THREAT TO POLISH TRADE

The Poles are seriously concerned about the effect which Britain's entry into the Common Market may have for their trade. A special issue of the journal 'Foreign Trade', published by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, expressed the fear that entry may seriously diminish food exports to Britain.

At present Britain takes 15 per cent of Poland's exports to capitalist countries, mainly in the shape of foodstuffs and raw materials. These exports are an important source of foreign exchange.

Britain's entry, it is feared, may cut Poland's earnings in hard currency by 25 to 30 per cent. An article by Wlodzimirz Wisniewski, Commercial Counsellor at the Polish Embassy in London, appeals to British exporters to Poland to ensure that trade between the two countries does not suffer.

The fears of East European countries about the effects of the enlargement of the Common Market may have had something to do with the more favourable attitude now being taken towards it.

As it is now taken as an established institution, the bureaucracy feels that in order to prevent discrimination against Soviet and East European trade, the best thing will be to accept it and reach some understanding about mutually beneficial trade.

The Poles are willing to undertake joint production agreements with Britain and other capitalist countries along lines which have already begun in some industries. They hope that British entry will not have an adverse effect on such arrangements.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

That's odd

Workers Press has published some extracts from letters sent to Lincoln Labour Party from supporters throughout the country for their fight against Lincoln's pro-Market Labour MP, Dick Taverner. (See Workers Press, Tuesday July 4 page 4.)

We pointed out then that the party's decision to have Taverner stand down at the next election was quickly criticized by the capitalist press as 'witch-hunting'.

Some of the letters which arrived at the Lincoln HQ were also critical of the action against Taverner.

Pat Mulligan, the Lincoln party's agent, going through the various missives in order to prepare a report to his party executive, was struck by a similar spelling mistake in three of them.

All three had spelt the street name in the address as 'Newlands' rather than the correct 'Newland'.

Intrigued, Mr Mulligan, set out to inquire if they were members of the Labour Party. He eventually traced the phone number of one of the letter writers, Alan Thake, of Hornchurch, Essex.

He rang but Thake had left for work. He asked the cleaner who answered the phone if she knew where he could contact Thake at work.

She could only remember that he was involved with some 'new thing'. The Common Market, said Mulligan. Yes, that was it, she said, the European Movement.

He then rang the London office of the European Movement but Thake was out. Another of the signatories with a mis-spelt address was a Mr A. Williams. Was he known at the European Movement office? He was known, but he too, was out.

The third had been signed by Richard Wyatt. Mr Wyatt was in and when Mulligan spoke to him, he was not a little surprised at having been traced. And when Mulligan commented that it was interesting that all three of the letter writers were from the European Movement, he murmured that they liked to think they were accessible!

Free-for-all

The discussion about commercial radio was preceded by the most colossal talk-in. Late Night Line-Up had one of its greatest innings in its prattling history. Earnest communicators tore their hair, pounded their breasts in the

Great Debate on what the proposed commercial channels should broadcast.

Radicals produced pamphlets, free communicators launched whole movements to ensure that the best ideals of radio were voiced in the government's ear.

Now along comes Sir John Eden, late of British Steel Corporation and Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

He went to a lunch of the Performing Rights Society the other day and told them exactly what was going on.

The government, he said, will not interfere with programming of the new companies. The type of programmes that would be broadcast were anybody's guess.

At a stroke, all the pious rubbish about responsible, educative, informative radio was swept aside.



He told his audience: 'A great many prophecies have been made about the programmes to be expected from these new local radio stations. In a sense, your guess is as good as mine, for the government will stick meticulously to the principal constitutional concept that guides all broadcasting in this country—that the government does not run it and does not decide what the programmes should comprise.'

In other words, commercial radio licensees can engage in a complete free-for-all.

Eden says he can't guess what will be broadcast. Let's tell him. The Tories have given the go-ahead for the press magnates and banking entrepreneurs who are snapping up the licences to broadcast complete trash interspersed with advertising.

In fact, a great deal of advertising. It will follow directly in the footsteps of commercial radio in the United States and Australia which espouses reactionary venom all hours of the day. The Tories realize that the radio lobby is a powerful weapon and it will be careful to give licences to those groups who will pump out the Tory and anti-working class views of the day.

BOOKS



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Sit-in after sack threat to 20

MEN AT Peter Brotherhood's factory in Peterborough are sitting in as a show of determination for their wage claim.

Pay talks between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the management started five months ago when the workers claimed a £4.80 increase.

This was the start of drawn-out negotiations which ended with management offering between £1.40 and £2.20.

Several departments walked out and shop stewards decided to recommend a work-to-rule.

This started three weeks ago. Immediately management told 20 workers their pay would be stopped if they would not resume 'normal' working.

Shop stewards immediately held a mass meeting and called for an unofficial sit-in.

A week ago over 1,000 workers turned up for work at 7.30 a.m., clocked in and sat in.

State-mate existed for the whole day as the management refused to withdraw the notices given to the 20 men.

The sit in continued on Tuesday —while trade union officials talked with the management.

These broke down and the AUEW made the sit in official, last Wednesday.

District secretary Dick Shaw explained the position as being a 'unique form of action.'

'You get no problems with picketing. The men aren't trespassing and they are in the factory by right.'

'They are ready to work and will do so, just as soon as the management withdraws the warning notices.'

Although the men are in the factory they are not getting paid —some are losing up to £5 per day—they are getting full support from their wives.

Convenor Maurice Hurrell commented: 'We will not give in. We will not start work until the notices have been withdrawn.'

'The men decided to take unofficial action. It is a matter of principle.'

TUBE INVESTMENTS, WALSALL, STAFFS—



Closure could affect 4,000 to 5,000 jobs

'It's about time someone made a stand and this is a good place to start'

says convenor Alan Colpitts

THE 1,500 members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs at 16 Tube Investments plants in the West Midlands introduced an overtime ban from last Saturday night.

The action is in protest against the closure of one of the major Tube Investments plants at Walsall, Staffs, which will throw 1,400 workers onto the dole queue.

The ASTMS members also want to impose a 50p-a-week levy to finance a fight against the proposed shutdown.

Meanwhile workers at the stainless steel plant say they will not move from the factory when it is closed. And they will block any attempt to move equipment to other part's of the Tube Investment empire.

Alan Colpitts, convenor, told Workers Press:

'We think the decision to chop the plant followed from the floating of the pound, although it was on the anvil before that. It is the result of cut-throat competition in the world market for stainless steel tubes.'

'There are only four factories in this field, Sandvik in Sweden, Siemens in Germany, a plant in France and this factory, which is considered the Rolls-Royce in the field.'

'We had orders for four nuclear power stations in France and they've gone. We want to know why. If this closure is political, connected with the EEC, then we shall make it a political fight. In our opinion this factory is a national asset, with special facilities, and we shall fight to keep it open on that basis.'

'Closure of the plant would be a disaster for Walsall and make 4,000 to 5,000 redundant. It's about time someone made a stand and this is a good place to start.'

'On Monday [yesterday] we are meeting the six union officials and we shall be telling them what we want. We are appealing to everybody for financial and other support.'

'They are saying to us they will close the plant, but they can only do that with our permission and we shall not allow them to move out any plant. If they try to throw us out it will be another Salsley gate.'

'The replies from MPs we have received have not been satisfactory. John Stonehouse is applying to Lord Plowden [chairman of Tube Investments] for suspension of closure. We are not considering suspension as we are not accepting closure.'

In an interview in the 'Wolverhampton Express and Star', Albert Pritchard, a shop steward, is quoted as saying:

'... closure will mean the end of a modern fully-automated plant, the finest in Europe, recently completed at a cost of £2m, part of which no doubt was provided inadvertently by the taxpayer.'

Sir Harry Goldsmid, Tory MP for Walsall South, and a bullion dealer, has said that he wanted to see if there was anything he could do to assist!



Lincoln diesel men fight 50 p.c. staff cut

DORMAN Diesels, the GEC subsidiary in Lincoln, has announced the sacking of 290 hourly-paid workers, almost half the entire staff.

The first dismissals will take effect in the first week of August.

But the sackings are to be met with a fight from the GEC workers who feel that 'enough is enough' in the Weinstock job-cutting.

A spokesman of the Boulthan works joint shop stewards' committee said: 'We are going to fight for our jobs. We will be having another meeting. In the meantime we have banned all overtime. After long spells on three or four days management are now asking us to do as much overtime as possible including week-end working in order to complete the larger order of the YWA engine for shipment to Pakistan.'

In a statement issued to workers last Friday, managing director Frank Brooks said:

'Market demand for the range of small engines has fallen drastically over the past two years both at home and abroad and there is no sign of improvement. . . . The company will continue to utilize the Boulthan facilities when capacity at other sites becomes overloaded, but for the foreseeable future it is not possible to introduce a significant amount of work without reducing employment levels at other plants.'

The manager of Lincoln Employment Exchange, Mr L. Parker, said: 'It is going to be very difficult getting the redundant Dorman Diesels workers back into jobs.'

Lincoln Corporation Employment Opportunities Officer Robert Kimmerling, said: 'The news is sad because of the excellent labour relations that have existed at the plant.'

Workers at GEC Stafford walked out when it was announced that the foundry there would be completely shut down. An AUEW steward at Boulthan said:

'Many of the blokes affected by the redundancies will be those working on the YWA engine so there's one thing you can be sure of—not one of those engines will go through the gates. UCS will look like melting butter before this lot's over.'

Stewards understand that several batches of the engines have already been moved to storage at other sites in Lincoln and elsewhere in the country. Shipments of the order have been held up since the Pakistani war, but stewards have been given to understand that plans have been made to trans-ship the order via Avonmouth to Germany for loading on to merchant vessels from the Soviet Union.

The reason being, according to management, that British vessels were unable to obtain insurance to enter Chittagong harbour in Bangla Desh.

Lincoln AUEW No. 14 branch meeting last Friday unanimously passed the following resolution:

'In view of the situation at Dorman Diesels this resolution calls on executive council to impose and ban totally all overtime work at any GEC factory in the Lincoln area. This request has been made on previous occasions and has not been complied with.'

Stewards at Dorman Diesels are approaching the branches of all manual and staff unions in Lincoln GEC factories to take the same action. ASTMS members at Dorman Diesels have been on official strike for over ten weeks for a fair redundancy agreement equivalent to that negotiated for their members in other GEC factories.

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Coventry Precision not viable — employers

BETWEEN 200 and 300 workers at Coventry Precision factory at Exhall, Coventry, are expected to lose their jobs as a result of the Dowty Group's decision to stop producing certain types of aircraft equipment, including hydraulic pumps.

According to Dowty's the aircraft side of Coventry Precision's works will be taken over by Dunlop Aviation because of the general reduction in available aircraft work.

Coventry Precision cannot remain a viable operation in its present form, the management says.

About 60 workers are expected to remain at Exhall producing specialist gears and shafts. About 135 workers are expected to be transferred to Dunlop Aviation. The rest of the present 540 labour force are expected to be sacked.

Coventry Precision reduced its labour force by one-sixth just 12 months ago. Andrew Boyle, Coventry AUEW district secretary, has said that it will be practically impossible for Coventry Precision skilled workers to find similar work in the area.

Briefly...

PETERBOROUGH workers at British Domestic Appliances are in the fourth week of a work-to-rule in retaliation against management's pay offer of £2 plus immediate talks on productivity. A mass meeting of the 1,600 workers rejected the offer and decided to push ahead with the work-to-rule. Arrangements are now being made for a fresh round of negotiations between both sides.

Ingersoll forces through Daventry sackings

THE SACKING last week of 300 workers—two-thirds of the labour force—from the Daventry factory of Herbert-Ingersoll means that Britain's most advanced machine-tool plant is finished.

The receiver was called in early in June by one of the partners Alfred Herbert of Coventry.

In four years the Anglo-American venture had lost over £4m.

The firm opened in 1968 with 600 workers recruited from all over Britain. But as capital investment in industry slumped, few orders were placed for machine tools.

In the last 18 months, HI sacked 118 workers as the company foundered in deeper financial difficulties.

'Immediately the news of the closure broke, the shop stewards and local officials sent a telex to Christopher Chataway, Tory Minister of Trade and Industry, requesting a meeting. Eventually they met a department official in London who, according to one steward, '... turned out to be a right word-spinner'.

The deputation told the official the country would lose a vital part of industry producing high calibre machinery required by modern technology. Closing the factory down would increase reliance on foreign machinery. The official claimed the machine-tool industry was too big for market requirements and cut-back was necessary.

But, he added, if private interests would put money up, the government would match it. He also promised to circulate the appropriate ministers with the stewards' points.

After returning to Daventry rumours kept flowing, so last Wednesday stewards went to see the Official Receiver.

They insisted that all communications regarding the closure should come through the joint shop stewards' committee.



AUEW steward Jim Milburn (l) and convenor Len Rudkin outside the Ingersoll plant

At 4.30 the same afternoon a plant manager approached AUEW convenor Len Rudkin and asked for a meeting. Rudkin replied that it was too late since everyone had gone home, but he agreed to arrange a meeting for 2.15 p.m. the following day.

However, when the Wednesday night shift turned up for work, they were told to report to the canteen where management addressed the workers and informed them of the 300 sackings and then sent them all home.

Next morning, the day shift turned up for work and were sent home and told to report back at 3.30 in the afternoon.

Stewards remaining on the plant were told about the 300 sackings and that 150 men were to be retained to complete a Datsun contract.

At the 2.15 p.m. meeting management told stewards there

was to be no payment in lieu of notice.

'As you know', said Jim Milburn, an AUEW steward who moved to Daventry from Sunderland, 'we are entitled to two weeks' notice of payment in lieu, but this fellow [the Receiver] doesn't have to honour anything and he told us we would only receive our holiday credits when he had enough money to pay, which could take months.'

At this the stewards erupted and it was suggested the workers would receive holiday credits provided the 150 men were allowed to complete the contract and that the remainder went quietly.

The stewards asked for an adjournment and met the workforce.

The men were given a full report and then a recommendation was made to operate a 'work-in'.

There were angry comments from the men. The main accusation was that the stewards were far too late to talk of work-ins and occupation and that this should have been done a month ago.

Jim Milburn commented: 'I think, looking back over the whole thing, the criticism was justified. I can see what the Workers Press is on about with the Councils of Action. These councils would help workers in this kind of fight. An occupation would need support from other sections of workers.'

For Jim and millions like him, under the enormous crisis of capitalism developing as it is, the reformist road has ended.

As he said himself: 'I can't go home. There's over 10 per cent unemployed in Sunderland. Coventry and Birmingham now have high rates of unemployment. I never asked to be put on the dole.'



Lee Montague and Rita Giovannini (as his daughter) in tonight's Playhouse production 'The Long Lease of Summer' on independent channels tonight

ITV

11.10 Outlook. 12.25 Women. 12.50 Cookbook. 1.15 Bellbird. 1.25 Felix. 1.40 Batman. 2.05 Castle Haven. 2.30 Good Afternoon. 3.00 Racing. 3.45 Danger Man. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Showtime. 5.20 Full House. 5.50 News.

6.00 THE DAVE CASH RADIO PROGRAMME. (New Series). Pop show.

6.25 CARTOON TIME.

6.40 CROSSROADS.

7.05 FATHER, DEAR FATHER.

7.25 FILM: 'IN BROAD DAYLIGHT'. Richard Boone, Suzanne Pleshette. Actor blinded in accident discovers his wife is having an affair.

9.00 PLAYHOUSE. The Long Lease of Summer.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 DISAPPEARING WORLD. The Meo.

11.30 THE CRAFTSMEN.

12.00 CAN BUSINESS AFFORD A CONSCIENCE?

BBC 1

9.20 Joe. 12.55 Aelwyd ac Eiddo. 1.30 Trumpton. 1.45 News, weather. 1.53 Wimbledon 1972. 4.50 Magic Roundabout. 5.20 Scooby-Doo. 5.44 Parsley. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 YOUR REGION TONIGHT. (London only: Nationwide).

6.15 WIMBLEDON 1972.

7.40 FILM: 'THE HAPPIEST DAYS OF YOUR LIFE.' With Margaret Rutherford.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 ANDRE PREVIN'S MUSIC NIGHT. With John Lill and the London Symphony Orchestra.

10.05 FILM 72.

10.35 24 HOURS.

11.10 VIEWPOINT.

11.30 Weather

TV

Regional TV

CHANNEL: 1.45 Racing. 4.00 Lottery. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Odd couple. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Carry On Regardless'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 10.30 Home of the blue water men. 11.15 Craftsmen. 11.45 Actualities et projections. 12.00 Gazette. 12.05 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.43 News, weather. 11.46 Epilogue.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 4.30 Wimbledon 1972.

7.20 NEWSROOM, Weather.

8.00 THE NEW MASTERS. Picasso.

9.10 DAILY ROUND. Impression of housewife's day filmed by camera pre-occupied with circles.

9.20 THE SEXTET. 'Follow the Yellow Brick Road' By Dennis Potter.

10.30 NEWS, Weather.

10.35 MATCH OF THE DAY. From Wimbledon.

11.25 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST. Impressions, Todd Rundgren.

SOUTHERN: 2.30 London. 3.45 Heckle and Jeckle. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Grasshopper island. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 7.05 Film: 'Tarzan's Desert Mystery'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 News. 11.40 Farm progress. 12.10 Weather. Guide-line.

HTV: 2.15 Racing. 3.20 Let's face it. 3.45 Junkin. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Odd couple. 7.10 Film: 'Tarzan's Desert Mystery'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 12.00 Weather.

HTV Wales as above except: 4.15 Miri Mawr. 6.01 Y Dydd. 11.30 Sion a Sian. 12.00 Weather.

HTV West as above except: 6.18 Report West.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.15 Miri Mawr. 6.01 Y Dydd. 10.30 Dan Sylw.

ANGLIA: 1.10 Royal show. 2.20 Racing. 3.45 Women. 4.10 News. 4.15 Felix. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 McCloud. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 Jesse James.

ATV MIDLANDS: 1.10 Royal show. 2.20 Racing. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Simon Locke. 4.40 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Lady from Texas'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 Shirley's world. 12.00 Story worth telling.

YORKSHIRE: 1.45 Racing. 2.15 Calendar. 2.30 London. 3.45 Douglas Fairbanks presents. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather.

6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'The Outriders'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 Spyforce. 12.25 Weather.

GRANADA: 1.45 Racing. 3.40 Kreskin. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Put it in writing. 6.25 Simon Locke. 7.00 Dear father. 7.30 Film: 'No Limit'. 9.00 London. 11.40 Felony squad.

TYNE TEES: 1.45 Racing. 2.15 The R100. 2.30 London. 3.45 Scales of justice. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'The Stranger Wore a Gun'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 Double top. 12.15 News. 12.30 Epilogue.

BORDER: 1.45 Racing. 3.40 News. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Let's face it. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'When Hell Broke Loose'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 Camping and caravanning. 12.00 News.

SCOTTISH: 1.45 Racing. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Animaland. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.15 Hogan's heroes. 6.45 Film: 'The Defector'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 Celebrity recital. 12.05 Drive in.

GRAMPIAN: 1.45 Racing. 3.38 News. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Sean. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Jim MacLeod. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Interpol'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 Epilogue.

Sizing up for pits pay battle

FROM DAVID MAUDE IN MORECAMBE

LEFT and right wings of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday flexed their muscles before deciding whether to put in for new pay increases of £5.50 to £7.

In his opening address to the union's Morecambe conference, right-wing president Joe Gormley came out strongly against an 'annual confrontation' on wages.

He backed two possible alternatives: a threshold agreement; tied to the cost of living, and a comprehensive scheme which would link the size of pay packets automatically to increases in productivity. The two could be operated jointly, he suggested.

Gormley's speech was advance notice of arguments the right will use in the conference wages debate timed to take place this morning.

As we went to press yesterday delegates from Kent, Derbyshire and the staff section were locked in discussion over a possible composite motion.

The Kent demand is for new minimum wages of £30 on the surface, £32 on the ground and £40 for face workers on the National Car Loading Agreement.

If the National Coal Board makes an unsatisfactory offer, their resolution says, the union executive should consult the members 'with a view to taking various forms of industrial action'.

The NUM's 280,000 members and their wives were congratulated by Gormley on the solidarity they had shown during the big wages struggle which rocked the Tory government earlier this year.

He made it clear he sought no fight with the Tory government on the Industrial Relations Act.

The government could not be allowed to provoke unions into taking action which could be used at Westminster as an exercise for an election on the 'narrow issues of law and order'.

In other words, Gormley's opposition to the Act is merely a form of words. It was not a question over which the trade union movement would have to mobilize against the Tories.

Construction workers' leader George Smith also took up the law-and-order theme.

Bringing fraternal greetings from the TUC General Council, he said the trade union movement was not above nor outside the law.

It had been for this reason council had not been able to take the kind of action some had wanted over the £55,000 fines on the T&GWU.

He added that the Tories should be 'hustled and hassled' out of office at the earliest opportunity.

Scanlon attacked over national pay claim

AUEW president Hugh Scanlon was bitterly attacked yesterday for failing to lead a national fight on the union's pay claim.

He had been speaking to 700 shop stewards at a specially convened meeting in London to step up the plant bargaining campaign.

Scanlon said the Employers' Federation was ready for exploratory talks. This would be dis-

cussed in the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

But speakers from the floor accused him of not only abandoning the fight, but also the demand for a shorter working week.

One steward said that the leadership had not wanted a confrontation with the employers and the Tory government.



Scanlon

July 17. The action is in support of demands for a bonus agreement. It will not affect county boroughs.

PETERBOROUGH workers at the London Brick Company's Beebys' yard have started a work-to-rule after a complete week's attendance money was deducted because 350 stopped work for a meeting to discuss the recently negotiated pay offer. Each worker normally gets 65p for a complete week's attendance.

Briefly...

THE T&GWU branch at Plessey, Nottingham, has passed a resolution calling for Beeston and Stapleford Trades Council to set up a Council of Action to organize a struggle to make the Tory government resign and to return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies. A similar resolution is going to

the Nottingham district committee of the T&GWU.

BORG WARNER engineering workers in Kenfig, Glamorgan, South Wales, yesterday banned all overtime and started a work-to-rule in support of a wage claim.

AMBULANCE drivers in Stockport, employed by Lancashire County Council said yesterday they were going to refuse to carry hospital out-patients, ban overtime and work-to-rule, from

Builders walk out on luxury hotel project



Pickets outside the luxury Cimentation hotel in Hammersmith, West London

WORK on Trafalgar House investment company's new multi-million pound hotel project in Hammersmith, West London, came to a halt yesterday as 500 building workers struck for the national pay claim.

The site is one of six called out in London this week in addition to six already on strike. There are now 12,000 building workers stopped throughout Britain on 140 sites.

The selective strike strategy, developed by union leaders, is in support of the claim for a £30, 35-hour week and extra holidays.

The Hammersmith Hotel, being built by Cimentation, is destined to be part of a new tourist centre linked by train to

Heathrow Airport. A local hostel for men with nowhere to live was torn down to make way for the project.

Trafalgar House, under its chairman Nigel Broackes, is one of Britain's fastest growing investment and property companies and recently swallowed Cunard, setting off the company's losses against its own tax liabilities.

ONE of the latest sites to be hit in the building workers' pay fight in the Southampton area is the new motor museum at Lord Montagu's stately home at Beaulieu in the heart of the New Forest.

Sixteen UCATT members employed by Draco Ltd are picketing the museum site and although Draco's is only a subcontractor, work on the site has been hit hard as most of the other workers (also UCATT members), are refusing to cross the picket lines.

Local refuse collectors have also observed the picket line, causing an irate Lady Montagu to complain of the smell from her unemptied bins.

Workers from other Southampton sites are helping maintain the picket line.

Gerry Wolven, UCATT regional secretary and convenor for the building and civil engineering operatives, has revealed that four companies are now in negotiations with him.

Pickets at the site yesterday discounted any suggestions that they would return before the claim is won.

'We have no intention of budging. None of us is worried how long it will last,' said William Lonegan, the site's federation steward.

The leaderships of UCATT and the T&GWU have not ruled out the possibility that sites on strike might be sent back in favour of others coming out.

'The lump is the danger to us.

This strike is the turning point for the building unions, that's for sure,' said Mr. Lonegan.

'For the last ten years we've had nothing. The big building groups are only interested in making large profits.

'But we have to live from week to week on low wages, taking the redundancies as they come when the jobs are finished.'

What about nationalization of the building industry?

'If the Labour government would be willing to take it over and give us all our rights it would be fine,' said Mr Lonegan.

STEEL JOBS

THOUSANDS of jobs in the British steel industry will disappear in the next five years, in addition to the 7,500 announced in Scotland two weeks ago.

In Glasgow yesterday, it became clear that the cuts planned by the British Steel Corporation will affect not only Scotland, but every steel producing area in Britain.

Return at GEC

SEVEN THOUSAND Coventry GEC workers returned to work yesterday after more than a week on strike. In a secret ballot held late last week they overwhelmingly accepted a revised company pay offer.

GEC offered improved minimum time rates which will give increases in overtime, holiday pay and night shift earnings.

A further 4,000 Coventry workers at Chrysler's machining and sub-assembly plant will take part in a secret ballot today on a pay offer of £3.60 a week.

JULY FUND STARTS WITH £99.66

WE START our July Fund with a great collection of £99.66 from an enthusiastic meeting of our London supporters in Acton on Sunday.

This month we are aiming to raise the Fund early before our Summer Camp begins. For the last three months we have aimed at collecting £1,750, which is £500 more than our target. This month we would also like to do the same as it greatly helps us cover the increases in expenditure which are constantly rising.

We know we are setting a tough challenge. However we feel that with this political situation, your response will be even greater. We are sure you will do it, so let's begin the campaign right away. Collect as much as you can. Post every donation immediately to:

Workers Press
July Appeal Fund,
186a Clapham High St,
London, SW4 7UG.

LATE NEWS WEATHER

POUND SLIPS

The pound slipped further on the London foreign exchange market yesterday. It fell back to 2.4240 to the dollar against 2.4525 on Friday, but later rallied to 2.4270.

SOUTH-EAST England and the South Midlands will be mostly dry with some bright periods.

South-West England and South Wales will be cloudy with drizzle and coastal fog.

North Wales and the north Midlands will be rather cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle. Northern England, Northern Ireland and Scotland will be mostly cloudy, with rain or showers, becoming brighter in the west later.

It will be rather cool in most districts, but very cool in coastal areas in the south-west.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Changeable with sunny intervals and showers, with perhaps some longer periods of rain in the north at first. Generally, rather cool, but temperatures near normal in the south on Thursday.

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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

The currency crisis and the working class

DAGENHAM: Tuesday July 4, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue, Barking.

SOUTH WEST LONDON: Tuesday July 4, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St, SW4.

EASTLEIGH: Tuesday July 4, 7.30 p.m. The buffet room, Town Hall.

LEICESTER: Wednesday July 5, 8 p.m. Queen's Hotel, Rutland St. 'Build Councils of Action'.

PORT TALBOT: Thursday July 6, 7.30 p.m. Progressive Club (Band Club), Talbot Square.

HAVANT: Thursday July 6, 7.30 p.m. Leigh Park Community Centre.

AYLESHAM: Thursday July 6, 8 p.m. The Legion, Burgess Road.

LUTON: Thursday July 6, 8 p.m. St John Ambulance Brigade Hall, Lea Road.

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday July 6, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club (opposite New Cross Stn).

ACTON: Monday July 10, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High Rd.

EAST LONDON: Tuesday July 11, 8 p.m. 'Aberfeldy', Aberfeldy Street, E.14. (nr Blackwall Tunnel).

NORTH LONDON: Thursday July 13, 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers Arms', Tottenham High Rd, (nr White Hart Lane).