

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● TUESDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1972 ● No. 920 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

THE WAGES FIGHT BEGINS

BY DAVID MAUDE

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The NUPE leaders clearly accept the Tories' right to dictate not only pay, at a time of rocketing price increases, but all trade union activity.

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In other words, it would still be illegal for other sections of workers to take, or threaten to take, 'any action with a view to compel, induce or influence' a breach of the freeze.

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Overwhelmingly, the meeting voted in favour of the principle that the studios should be occupied until these demands are met.

It also demanded that a mass meeting of the Federation of Film Unions be recalled to endorse these demands and pledge action to implement them. A previous FFU meeting turned down action on these lines.

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Socialist Labour League
Greater London Rally

**CELEBRATE
3RD ANNIVERSARY
OF WORKERS
PRESS**

**BUILD THE
REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY**

**SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 19
7 p.m.**

**Porchester Hall
Queensway, W2**

PREMIERE

SHOWING OF A
NEW FILM

THREE

YEARS

OF

WORKERS

PRESS

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Workers Press,
September 26, 1969.

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(SLL national secretary)

CONNIE FAHEY

(Wilmslow tenants' leader)

CORIN REDGRAVE

(Equity)

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(Deputy senior steward

Morris Motors Assembly,

Cowley, Oxford)

GARY GURMEET

(Editor Keep Left)

Chairman:

MIKE BANDA

(SLL Central Committee)

(Union and tenant speakers

appear in a personal capacity)

Admission 15p

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**SUNDAY DECEMBER 3
EVERYMAN THEATRE
HOPE STREET 7.30 p.m.**

Speakers:

MIKE BANDA (SLL Central Committee)

JOHN HOWE (Deputy AUEW convenor, CAV)

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Israel: Split over Arab land

SHARP DIVISIONS have appeared within the Israeli leadership over the future of the occupied territories snatched in the June 1967 war.

General Moshe Dayan, who stands for the assimilation of the west bank, Gaza strip and Sinai areas into a greater Israel, has been sharply attacked by two chieftains of the ruling Labour Party.

Yigal Allon, vice-president of the council, and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir have warned that annexation of the conquered territories would endanger the identity of Israel as a Jewish state.

Their view is apparently shared by a number of other party leaders, including Abba Eban, the Foreign Minister. Annexation of the occupied territories would mean incorporating a million Arabs into Israel, they point out.

In the opinion of Sapir and Allon this would mean giving citizen status to people who are hostile to the very existence of the Israeli state and would eventually be able to swamp it through force of numbers.

Sapir has already expressed concern about the number of Arabs within the old Israeli boundaries and the extent to which the Israeli economy is at present dependent on Arab labour.

Dayan's opponents are in favour of a compromise settlement which would allow the establishment of a separate regime on the west bank of the Jordan, possibly by agreement with King Hussein.

The state would be accessible to Israel, but its people would not be Israeli citizens. Dayan, on the other hand, wants a *de facto* annexation under which the inhabitants of the conquered



Dayan: Greater Israel illusions. Allon: Fear for 'Israeli identity'

territories would retain their Jordanian citizenship while remaining under Israeli rule.

Behind the dispute at the top of the Israeli ruling group is the recognition that the Palestinian people have not abandoned and will not abandon their struggle against Israel.

Military victories won by the Zionists over the Arabs by superior force of arms have not settled the Palestine question. Despite the treachery of the Arab bourgeois governments, the Palestinian guerrilla struggle continues with the support of the Arab masses.

The more the Zionists conquer territory, the more explosive becomes their crisis. Dayan's solution is full-scale repression, Sapir and his wing of the ruling party

fear the consequences for the very existence of Israel.

Within Israel itself, the Zionists also face a new militancy in the working class, expressed in a series of strike battles in defiance of anti-union laws.

Israel is a reactionary imperialist state founded on the expropriation of the Palestinian people. It is directed against the interests of both Arab and Jewish workers. There can be no peace in the Middle East until this Zionist state is overthrown by the action of the working class.

The building of a revolutionary Marxist party, uniting both Arab and Jewish workers against the common imperialist enemy is the only road forward for the working class in the Middle East.

Kosygin cutting - dissidents' phones

SOVIET premier Alexei Kosygin has approved a new regulation prohibiting use of the telephone for 'purposes contradicting state interests', sources in Moscow said at the weekend.

The move is part of an attempt to clamp down on the opposition, particularly the active Jewish movement in the Soviet Union. The new regulation is apparently being used as justification for disconnecting the telephones used by people the authorities regard as troublemakers.

Oppositionists' telephones were disconnected in a number of towns during President Nixon's visit to Moscow as a means of preventing any manifestations of discontent. Several Jewish activists have had their phones cut off to hinder their contacts with foreign journalists and friends overseas.

The regulation approved by Kosygin outlaws a very wide range of telephone conversations. It could become an offence, for example, to state over the telephone that there were food shortages or price rises in particular areas.

The new regulation is an indication how widespread is the Soviet authorities' surveillance of the telephone network. The telephone has been widely used by the Jewish Movement to Leave for Israel, which has highly-placed contacts abroad.

The KGB secret police are also making efforts to suppress the clandestine magazine 'Chronicle of Current Events', which circulates in manuscript form. These efforts have so far been unsuccessful and correspondents in Moscow reported yesterday that the 27th issue of the 'Chronicle' had appeared as usual.

The magazine gives details of 12 trials in the Ukraine, in which dissidents were sentenced to prison for up to 15 years.

In one case a 40-year-old art teacher, Alexander Sergienko, received seven years in a labour camp and three years' exile for making what the 'Chronicle' called 'statements on the Ukraine's right to self-determination'.

The KGB campaign against the 'Chronicle' began early this year with a nationwide spate of house-searches and questionings. At least six suspected contributors are known to have been arrested, but the 'Chronicle' has continued to appear.

Ford rushes for cheap Spanish labour

HENRY FORD II and three Ford directors had high-level talks over the weekend with representatives of the Spanish government in Madrid.

On his third visit to Madrid within a year, Henry Ford was able to discuss very concretely plans for setting up a Ford factory in Spain aimed at the European market.

The Spanish Minister of Industry, López de Letona, who visited Ford Detroit earlier in the year, has begun a revision of Spanish legislation on factory conditions and industrial investment, which will make it easier for American corporations to set up plants in fascist Spain.

The discussions between Letona and Ford are believed to have laid the basis for the firm establishment of Ford in Spain.

Until now, the only collaboration between Ford and Spanish industry has been in the car-components sector through the Spanish conglomerate, Serna-auto.

A dozen firms which come under the Serna-auto umbrella have been supplying components to Ford factories in England for several months.

A Serna-auto spokesman told the Spanish Press:

'Both sides are very satisfied with this arrangement. The quality and cost of our components have also aroused the interest of other international firms, but through lack of production capacity we have not been able to reach agreements with everybody.'

In other words, the rush to take advantage of the low-wages received by Spanish workers under Franco's regime is well underway.

While car-component firms in Britain are closed down, Spanish firms complain they have too many orders.

Ford's are leading the way for the American car monopolies.

Six weeks ago, a delegation from General Motors' board of directors began their first round of exploratory talks with López de Letona.

These moves by Ford are a serious threat to the jobs of workers in Ford plants in Germany and Britain who have trade unions and receive wages which are well above the starvation rates paid in Spanish factories.



Henry Ford II and Spanish Industry Minister Lopez de Letona, on one of Ford's earlier visits to Madrid.

Brezhnev to visit inflation-torn Hungary

SOVIET Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is to pay an official visit later this month to Hungary, where the party leadership is seriously divided over the application of economic reforms.

Since the adoption in January 1968 of what was called the 'New Economic Mechanism', there has been a superficial appearance of prosperity.

The reality is somewhat different.

Inflation is rampant, stocks have been run down while others have become unsaleable, shortages of all kinds are making it difficult to achieve plan targets.

The NEM went even further than most East European economic reforms on the Soviet model by giving wide powers to individual plants and linking wages to the profits of each.

Wide differences in wages for the same work are causing much dissatisfaction.

To disguise the difficulties of the smaller and less efficient plants, subsidies are being paid out which feed the inflation.

While a section of the bureaucracy is calling for stricter centralized control on the old Stalin model, another thinks that more scope still should be permitted for market forces to operate.

A development along these lines would mean closing some plants and produce unemployment.

What is certain is that the NEM has failed in its central objectives and that Hungary's foreign trade situation has deteriorated.

Hungary displays all the symptoms of economic crisis following from bureaucratic mismanagement and the consequences of the Stalinist policy of 'socialism in one country'.

With growing working-class discontent and hostility to increasing inequality the Hungarian leadership must be thinking uncomfortably of the events of 1956 when the working class rose up and began to make its own claim to rule.

Miners, builders and shipyard men out in French strikes

THE AUTUMN strike wave continues to spread and strengthen throughout France despite the treacherous Communist Party policies.

More than 8,000 potash miners in Alsace-Lorraine celebrated their fourth week on strike for a decent wage by occupying the pit-heads yesterday.

They have chartered a special train to take them to Paris on Thursday to demonstrate through Paris

and lobby pay talks.

In the valley of the Loire, 16,000 building workers are on strike for an increase of 60 centimes an hour. The employers have only offered 30 centimes. Most of the builders have been on strike for a week; the builders in Cholet are in their third week of strike.

In Marseilles, 7,000 workers in the naval shipyards have been on strike since October 24 against insecurity of employment

and bad working conditions.

These bitterly fought strikes meet with the opposition of the Stalinists who beg the Pompidou government to start a real 'dialogue' with the working class.

They separate these strikes from the periodic protest one-day general strikes they call in order to weaken the French working-class's struggle against rising prices.

Waiting on Nixon

THE WEEKEND meeting of central bankers from the ten richest capitalist countries in Basle, Switzerland, was overshadowed by uncertainty about President Nixon's post-election monetary policy and the outcome of the West German elections this month.

There have been many indications that Nixon plans to open another and even tougher phase of world trade war and demand further currency revisions to favour American business.

One of the Group of Ten bankers described the meeting as 'routine, very routine'.

Others said that the question of pegging the pound parity was not carried much further indicating that the Bank of England refused to give any guarantees about when and at what rate the 'floating' pound will be fixed.

The other bank representatives—from Europe, Japan and the United States—had been expected to demand a definite timetable from the British representative, Sir Leslie O'Brien.

BSC and government tightlipped on figures Steel jobs: 50,000 cut doubled?

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

MORE MASSIVE redundancies in steel are expected to be announced when the government gives its verdict on the industry's future next month.

Both the British Steel Corporation and the Department of Industry were tight-lipped yesterday about reports that the planned 50,000 cut back in jobs by 1975 may be more than doubled.

A spokesman from the Department said:

'We really can't speculate at this stage. The plans submitted by the British Steel Corporation are under government study right now and an announcement is expected soon.'

The plans involve the projected steel output of between 28 million and 36 million ingot tons by 1980. The government is known to favour the lower level since the rationalization which will follow entry into the Common Market is uppermost in its mind.

The spokesman admitted yesterday that the Common Market plans were a major factor affecting the eventual government decision.

All the signs indicate that the redundancies will be far larger than originally envisaged.

In Scotland the decision not to build the sought-after integrated mill at Hunterston, plus the rapid closure of open-hearth furnaces, will mean 18,000 redundancies by 1980.

Other places under threat of closure are Shotton on Deeside, where a 12,800 steel workforce supports a community of 55,000, and Corby, Northants, perhaps the biggest steel town in the country.

But there will be a wholesale rationalization throughout the industry as the open-hearth method is phased out in favour of the more modern basic oxygen plant which only requires one-fifth of the open-hearth labour force.

Areas mapped out for expansion include Lackenby, Scunthorpe (Lincolnshire) and Teesside—developments all geographically located to suit the link-up with Europe.

A sharp change in steel policy occurred when the Tories decided to withhold funds and sabotage the planned £4,000m long-term investment programme.

The recent performance of the industry has been poor. In the year ending March 1972 a £61m trading surplus was eaten away by interest payments and other financial items.

But home sales fell by 24 per cent, the most severe decline in the UK since the war and a direct reflection of the recession in British industry.

No one can doubt that competition within the market will be fierce. At the present BSC shelters behind an 8-per-cent tariff barrier. This will be gradually reduced until it disappears in July 1, 1977.

The European pricing system will also bring problems. This allows firms to lower their prices from a calculated base to meet foreign competition. This system has been named the 'jaws of hell' because of the temptation to reduce prices to uneconomic levels.

On top of this, all investment plans will have to be submitted to the European Coal and Steel Community—a body which disapproves of expansion plans that do not earn profit.



Another doomed steel plant

Plans for 50p.c. Courtauld productivity

TEXTILE unions are seeking another round of talks with Lord Kearton, chairman of Courtauld's, in an attempt to stop the closure of the £7m weaving factory at Skelmersdale, Lancashire.

Fred Hague, general secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, said yesterday: 'Everything has to be resolved before the weekend.'

About 800 members of the association are among the 1,000 workers to be sacked if the closure goes ahead. Kearton has given the unions until Friday to put forward counter-proposals.

He is demanding that productivity be stepped up by about 50 per cent.

The Skelmersdale factory, the largest weaving plant in Europe, was opened only four years ago and built with the help of Labour government grants.

A big supporter of regional grants in the Wilson Cabinet was George Brown, Minister at the Department of Economic Affairs. Brown is now a director on the Courtauld's board and advises Kearton on labour relations.

LETTER: PA VICTIMIZATION

ALL SORTS of rumours are being spread among printworkers about the recent victimization of John Lawrence, the Father of the Chapel at the Press Association. It is being said, for example, that he was not really victimized at all and that an inquiry is being set up to investigate some unspecified misdemeanours he is supposed to have committed and which had nothing to do with our recent ten-day strike over a pay claim.

The 'Socialist Worker' (in an otherwise sympathetic report) has lent credence to one of these rumours by asserting that John Lawrence has been 'suspended on full pay'.

In fact our FOC was, on the third day of the strike, sacked—without either notice or money in lieu—for alleged 'breach of contract' which was defined in his letter of dismissal as 'refusing to do the work for which you were employed'. As all 220 members of the NATSOPA Clerical Chapel were on strike and therefore 'refusing to do the work for which they were employed' and as only the FOC was sacked, this is one of the clearest cases of victimization that has ever been.

Our strike ended on October 26 and since that time the London Clerical Branch has twice decided to meet the PA management to seek the reinstatement of the FOC, but their decisions have been set aside by Mr Briginshaw, the general secretary, who has so far given this Chapel no reason as to why he has thus prevented the branch from acting on behalf of a victimized FOC.

The matter is now in the hands of the Executive Council which does not meet until December. Meanwhile John Lawrence remains unemployed without either wages or dole money as his dismissal comes under the heading of industrial misconduct.

Victimization is a weapon used by employers for centuries to break those who fight for justice for working people. John is the latest in a long line of such victims. Those who try to cover up the brutality of his victimization are no friends of the workers—even though they call themselves socialists and even hold high office in the trade unions.

Yours Sincerely
Mike Cooper
Deputy FOC
Press Association
NATSOPA Clerical Chapel.

Southampton dockers want reinstatement of steward

SOUTHAMPTON container dock was brought to a standstill yesterday over the dismissal of a shop steward.

Pickets were on duty at the dock gates and at transport premises in and around the city.

About 1,700 lorry drivers are thought to be involved in the dispute.

The strike call came from a mass meeting of 500 of the men on Sunday after shop steward Norman Phillips claimed he was dismissed for refusing to drive a lorry with its container load lashed on with chains instead of being locked in place.

The men decided to stay out until he is reinstated and are seeking the support of Southampton dockers.

Last September the Transport and General Workers' Union passed a resolution that containers should not be chained.

Norman Phillips, of Townhill Park, Southampton, says that five

years ago he was driving a chain-fastened container truck when the chains burst and the load fell on a passing lorry.

● Pickets were out at St Peter Port Harbour yesterday as Guernsey's 67 dockers started a strike over pay and conditions. They said that they would be strict about the amount of essential cargo allowed through the port, but they were not interfering with general cargo for Alderney or Sark.

The men, T&GWU members, have rejected offers up to £2.50 a week more on their basic rates of £26 and £21.

IRISH Labour Party leader Brendan Corish yesterday travelled to London for talks with Mr Harold Wilson and other Opposition leaders. Corish was accompanied by his deputy, James Tully, the party's spokesman on northern affairs, Conor Cruise O'Brien, and general secretary Brendan Halligan. Corish was also expected to meet TUC leaders, including general secretary Victor Feather.

COLLIERY official Edmund Gibbs (59), was killed yesterday in a pit accident at Oakdale Colliery in Monmouthshire. Mr Gibbs was a deputy from Cefn Forest, Blackwood, South Wales. The accident involved the pit cage at the bottom of the shaft.

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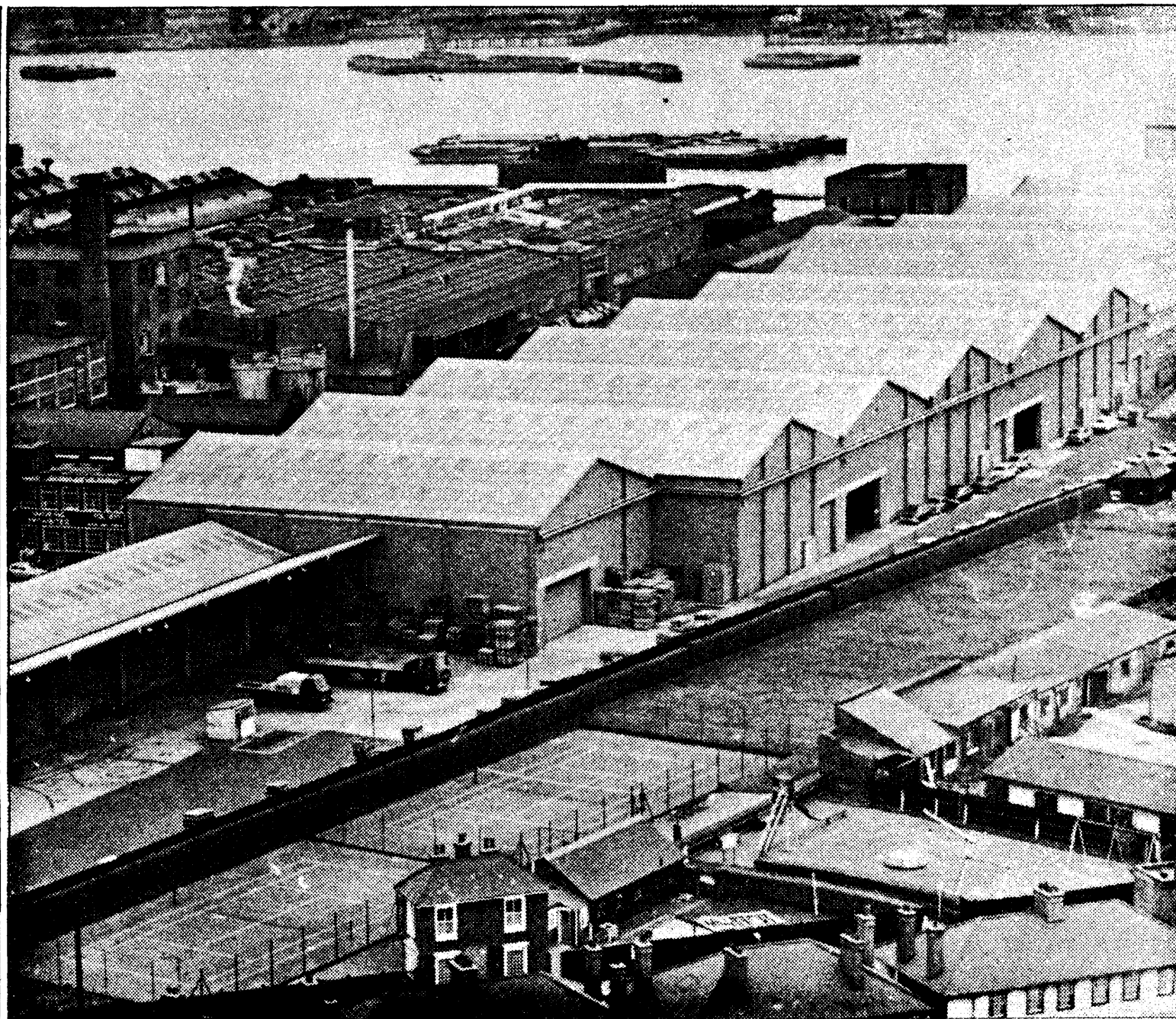
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THE CLOSING OF THE DEANSTON TEA WHARF

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

A £1.75 per ton surcharge imposed by shipping lines on goods passing through London is being blamed for the closure of what was, until recently, one of the most modern wharves on the Thames.

When Deanston Wharf, Silvertown, closes at the end of January next year it will throw 42 registered dockers and 51 other workers onto an already overcrowded labour market with little more than an £800 terminal grant.

Some of the dockers say they have already got jobs in outside industry, others hope to find work at container depots and the rest will be reallocated to other employers under the terms of the Jones-Aldington report. A few of the non-registered workers have been offered jobs by Deanston's owners at Avonmouth. But for the rest the future is bleak.

Deanston, run by City tea merchants P. R. Buchanan and Co, was the last tea wharf on the river.

When it was opened in 1969 the wharf was considered highly sophisticated. But now, says chief superintendent John Letts: 'It has become increasingly clear that the producers are not keen to use London-bound ships for getting their tea to the UK.'

One reason for this was the £1.75 per ton imposed on all cargo through London by shipping lines, he said.

Buchanan's is part of the £11m James Finlay mercantile and banking group, whose shootin' and fishin' chairman, Sir John Muir, is a co-director with Heath's friend Lord Aldington of National and Grindlays Bank. Aldington is chairman of the Port of London Authority.

Last year the Finlay group made a pre-tax profit of £975,000 out of its 447 British workers, but its margins are falling and Buchanan's have been told it can no longer bear the cost of the drop in tea cargoes.

As a consequence the company, which has been handling tea in the London docks area for close on 100 years, is to shut up shop. It plans to switch its business to its Avonmouth warehouses.

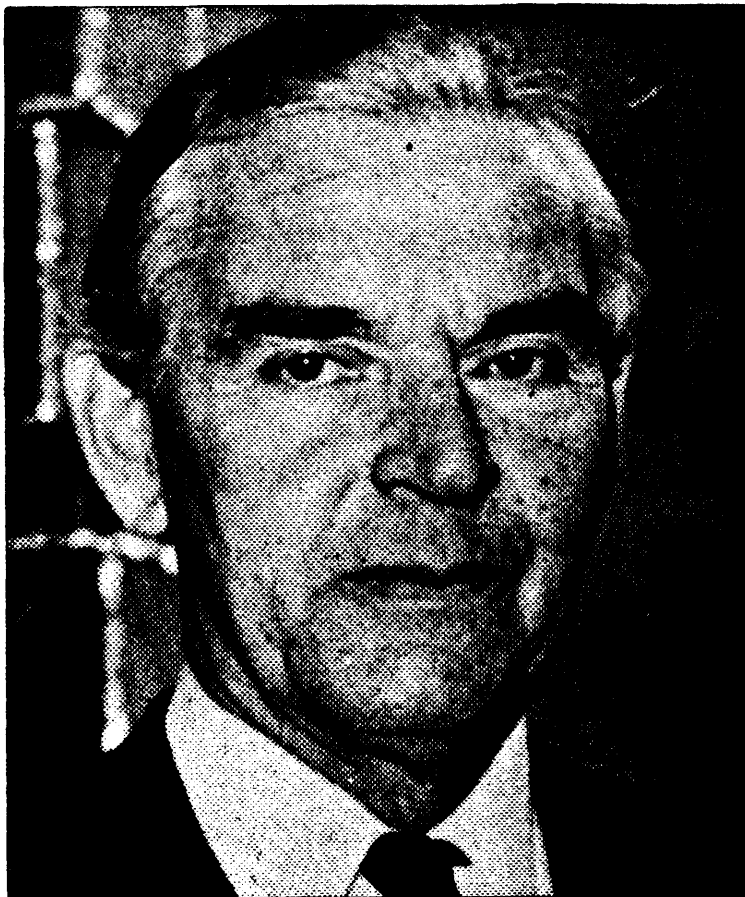
Workers thrown out

None of the reasons for the closure can be laid at the door of the workers who will be thrown out of their jobs.

Besides the particular loss of trade in London, John Letts draws attention to the general shrinkage of tea consumption in Britain. One factor here, he thinks, is the increasing use of tea-bags which require less tea.

Another difficulty was the new computerized tea-grading machine installed at Deanston from the outset.

The machine—a big helter-skelter apparatus that sorts tea chests as they are unloaded from barges and then conveys



John Letts, Deanston chief superintendent. Top: Reaching back a quarter-mile from the River, the Deanston warehouses due to shut in January.

them onto lorries—was supposed to handle 4,000 chests a day.

'But we have never been able to get this machine to handle more than 2,000 chests a day,' says Letts. 'The fault has not been with our dockers. They have always done their best.'

Regardless of the men's efforts, however, the wharf is to close.

Port shop stewards have raised the issue of the £1.75 surcharge with the Jones-Aldington committee. They claim it is responsible for driving the tea trade from London.

EXPANSION FOR THE FAR EAST TRADE

Overseas Containers Ltd, one of the three big consortia, has just taken delivery of its 20,000-ton container from Crane Fruehauf.

To date the orders placed by OCL with Crane Fruehauf have been worth £15m. And there are plans for more expansion to meet the containerization of the Far East trade.

It was OCL, who with ACT, set up the Containerbase Federation, which runs six of the largest inland clearance depots.

All but two of the bases employ non-registered dock labour.

Originally the main partner in the OCL consortium was the shipping firm P & O. But Ocean Steamship has now taken over due to its prominent position in the Far East trade.

BALLOT ON NUJ STRIKE FUND

The National Union of Journalists is to ballot its members on the question of setting up a strike fund.

It is proposed to raise the levy on a quarterly basis of £1 per member and the initial target is for £250,000 after 12 months.

For many months expenditure by the union has been rising ahead of income. Nearly one-third of benefit fund investments, which at the beginning of 1972, stood at £205,000, have had to be sold to clear bank overdrafts.

Last year the accounts overall were in the red to the tune of £38,000 and the figure is expected to raise this year, despite the increase in subscriptions made in July.

Unemployment benefit, increased to £10 a week last April, is reported to be running at record levels.

In the past increased expenditure has been cushioned by borrowing from the widows' and orphans' fund. But in ten years the NUJ has built up a £174,000 debt in this direction.

The recent strike at International Publishing Corporation was the final straw and pressures mounted quickly for more income if the union was to remain effective in industrial disputes.

NO FREEZE ON LAND

How to make money fast! A Birmingham property development company which bought a three-and-a-half acre site at Sutton Coldfield two years ago for £2,700 has sold two acres of it—for £81,000.

Larkcroft Properties Ltd bought the land at an auction after another firm had lost an appeal to build on it. Now that decision has been reversed.

Said director Noel Nelson: 'We bought the land in 1970 because we thought planning consent would certainly be obtained in five or ten years. It has come before that and I am very pleased.'

A building firm plans to erect 17 four-bedroom houses which will sell at over £13,000.

The government's 90-day freeze on wages and prices does not affect the sale of land and houses.



Nixon, Kossygin, Brezhnev and Podgorny in the Kremlin. While they wined, dined and talked, oppositionists all over Russia were given strong-arm treatment by the secret police.

HOW THE KREMLIN MADE MOSCOW SAFE FOR NIXON

BY JOHN SPENCER

When President Nixon visited Moscow in May this year the Soviet leaders were at great pains to ensure that nothing should mar his trip.

They brought out the finest wines and foods for banquets in his honour and he and his suite were given the best accommodation.

All this was duly noted in the western Press, where the visit was pictured as the beginning of a new era of US-Soviet harmony.

But it was not the limit of the Soviet leaders' care for their imperialist guest. The latest issue of the underground Soviet opposition journal 'Chronicle of Current Events' details 'some curious activities on the part of the authorities' during Nixon's stay.

Their article, headed ironically 'In Honour of Nixon', describes how a number of leaders of various opposition groups were subjected to strong-arm treatment by the secret police.

The police precautions began 11 days before Nixon's plane touched down at Moscow Airport.

T. S. Khodorovich, a member of the Action Group for Defence of Human Rights, A. S. Volpin, one of the group's consultants, and 15 activists of the Movement for the Right of Jews to Leave for Israel were summoned to Moscow district police stations.

They were required to promise that during Nixon's visit they would not commit 'anti-social acts'. They all declared that they had not intended and did not intend to commit unlawful actions.

Volpin and another Action Group member, G. S. Podyapolsky, were sent away from Moscow on urgent business trips for the duration of Nixon's visit.

Then the KGB got to work in earnest.

On May 19, three days before Nixon's arrival, they

began disconnecting oppositionists' telephones. In Moscow the telephones of Pyotr Yakir, Academician A. D. Sakharov and V. N. Chalidze, all prominent oppositionists, were cut off.

So were those of 13 members of the Movement for the Right of Jews to Leave for Israel. When Chalidze asked the telephone service when his phone would be mended he was told:

'There has been some complicated damage to the cable. It will be repaired on May 29.' That was the day of Nixon's departure!

Several telephones were disconnected in Kiev, and in Riga Professor Branover's telephone was cut off until after the beginning of June.

In case anyone should insult—or worse still throw something—at the arch-butcher of Indo-China, special precautions were taken along the route of his limousine.

'In Moscow and Leningrad,' 'The Chronicle' reports, 'citizens living in houses which overlooked streets along which Nixon was due to pass were forbidden to go near their windows on the relevant days.'

The wife of one oppositionist in Kiev was ordered by the police to sign an undertaking that she would not visit the city centre and public places for a period of four days.

She was threatened with proceedings for 'breach of the peace' if she broke the undertaking. In cities off Nixon's route, including Minsk, Riga, Vilnius and Kishinyov, several Jews were required to give written undertakings that they would not leave the cities for the duration of the visit.

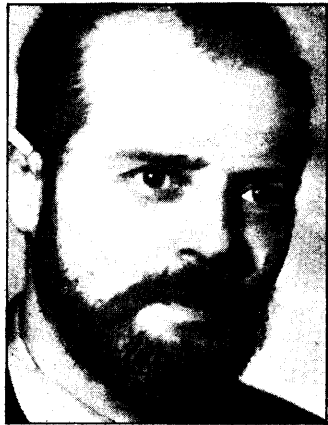
Some Jews were forced off planes and aircraft bound for Moscow by the police. In one case the husband, a Russian, was allowed onto a plane while his wife, a Jewess, was stopped.

Ticket offices of the state airline Aeroflot in some cases refused to sell tickets to Moscow-bound Jews.

Since 1970, nobody has been able to buy an airline



Oppositionist Yakir—telephone cut off. Right: Chalidze. Below: Volpin—sent out of Moscow.



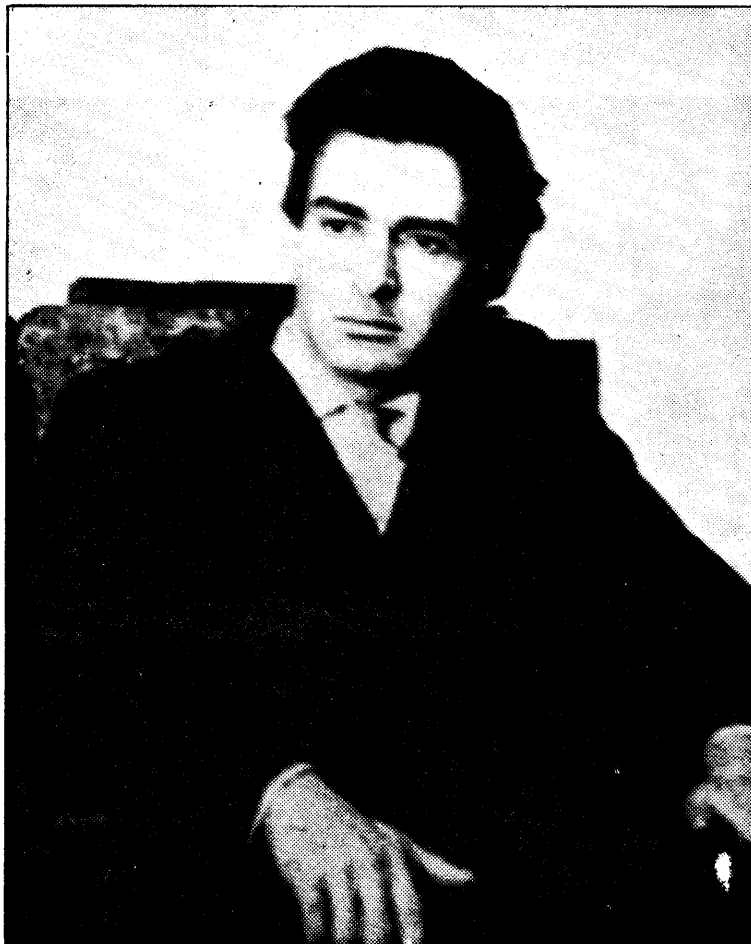
ticket without producing his internal passport—which contains details of 'nationality'.

The harassment did not end there. Five activists in the Jewish Movement to Leave were arrested on the morning of May 21 with another man and driven off to various prisons outside Moscow. The police had no legal grounds whatever for this action.

Three more people were imprisoned in the same way and for the same reason over the next two days. They were all held in prison until May 31 without any charge being brought against them.

At police stations their relatives were told that the reason for the arrest was 'breaches of the peace in the past and intended breaches in the future'. 'The Chronicle' adds:

'Their wives were con-



stantly, openly and crudely shadowed; the police agents burst into telephone booths, got into lifts and sometimes tried to enter the apartment to which their prey had gone.'

The prisoners were taken to their local police stations on May 31 where KGB employees told them they had been isolated to prevent possible breaches of the peace during Nixon's visit.

Like so many other KGB actions, this was illegal—Soviet law does not provide for preventive detention. There were similar arrests in Leningrad and Kiev while Nixon was visiting those cities.

One Moscow oppositionist, Alexei Tumerman, was held throughout the Nixon visit at a psychiatric hospital. He went on hunger strike and on May 24 wrote a letter to Nixon requesting him to 'raise the

question of civil right in the USSR' with his hosts.

He might just as well not have bothered. Nixon had no intention of raising any such issue with the Soviet leaders, though he has based his entire political career on denunciations of the evils of Soviet rule.

All that is strictly for home consumption. He has no disagreements with the way the Stalinist bureaucracy treats its opponents and does the same to American oppositionists when he is at home.

The question of the bureaucracy's flagrant anti-Semitic campaign was never raised by the Americans during Nixon's visit. George McGovern afterwards claimed that Nixon had missed a 'golden opportunity' to do something concrete for people on whose misfortunes he had touted for votes.

WALKER FROM TEA BOY TO TORY OVERLORD

BY ALEX MITCHELL

The Institute of Directors, the organization which represents Britain's boardrooms, held its annual conference last week in the baroque surroundings of the Albert Hall.

Four thousand of them packed into the tiers of seats which go right up to the domed ceiling. The list of men and women present read like a Who's Who of commerce and industry. The captains, the knights and the lords of British capitalism were all there.

The 43,000-strong body was founded in 1903 and is open to anyone who is a director of a public or private company.

A Press release states, however, that membership is not automatic: 'The council scrutinizes each application with an eye to the candidate's fitness for membership,' it says.

In previous years the conventions have been smug, self-congratulatory banquets at which the audience cheers enthusiastically in reply to facile rubbish about the genius, ingenuity and integrity of British big business. It's a warm affair with one or two joke speakers thrown in to keep everyone humoured.

A feature of the Institute's annual seminar is the luncheon arrangements. Everybody is given a lunch in a box. The boxes arrive at 11 a.m. in a refrigerated van and are distributed to the 4,000-odd participants. This means that the audience can remain seated in the hall and stuff themselves with a 'modest' meal. This year's menu:

Mousse de foie gras, breast of chicken, cold tongue, salad, muscat grapes, stilton cheese and a quarter bottle of Travel Rose. Free cigarettes and monogrammed matches too.

This was the second year Workers Press has attended. Last year we had the spectacle of Jim Slater, head of the Slater Walker finance industry, talking about business ethics. It fairly had us rolling in the aisles!

This year featured the other half of that partnership—Peter Walker, the new Secretary for Trade and Industry, was the guest of honour, four days after his promotion in the Heath Cabinet.

The relationship between big business and the Tory Cabinet is now quite remarkable. Walker joins the Heath Cabinet and is thus forced by law to give up his partnership in the City of London's fastest money-making outfit.

He then gets placed in charge of the department that

ostensibly guards the public interest against the ravages of speculation.

At the same time Nigel Broackes, the other fastest gun in the City, and head of Trafalgar Investments, is given a part-time job in Whitehall as chairman of a procurement board. And also in the background John Bentley, a protégé of Jim Slater, the man who asset-stripped the toy industry and is now carving up British Lion, announced he wants a new career—in politics as a Tory MP.

Walker's speech, the first he has made since assuming his new supreme role, dealt with the evil practices in the money-making world. It is certainly a subject to which he could turn some attention. His new department was recently accused of failing to take action against crooked companies which had 'fleeced the public of millions'.

Among the companies cited in the House of Commons was Real Estate Fund of America, the offshore property fund (it was registered in the banana republic of Liberia) run by Jerome D. Hoffman, now serving two years in the US for mortgage fraud.

The first president of the fund was none other than the ex-Tory Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, who, on resigning the job, said it was 'a good and sound investment'.

More than a year after Maudling resigned the fund crashed spectacularly leaving creditors all round the world.

Without referring to the embarrassing Maudling incident, Walker said: 'We need to see that the consumer enjoys a proper system of protection, and this we will do.'

'We need, in fact, to have a framework which encourages the good firms and clobbers the rogues.'

The remarks about changing company laws to meet these requirements sent a shiver of apprehension through the Albert Hall. But they could all relax. A second later the sprightly minister (42) added:

'We need also to have a system where the entrepreneur can, from small beginnings, make a major impact upon our commerce. They are the seed bed for future economic growth. We want to see the young entrepreneur have a go.'

It sounds innocent enough. But in these circles this sort of statement is the wink, nudge and nudge, nudge that business is as usual.

The property speculation, the roaring and uncontrolled play of the share market will proceed. Not that any socialist would think it otherwise, because there has been so much hypocrisy lately about dividend controls and other crypto-socialist measures to



inhibit the 'freedom' of the City of London.

Walker himself started as one of the small entrepreneurs that he wants to encourage. Not that he mentioned this to his audience. His only reference to his past was an anecdote about his schooldays when, at 14, he formed a group called 'Walker's Anti-Labour League'. This fraternity specialized in putting Tory literature in the desks of Labour masters.

But he didn't mention that at 16 he joined the General Accident Assurance office near Gloucester as little more than an errand boy.

A couple of years later, while serving his National Service, he spent his time peddling insurance to squaddies. Via unit trusts and his partnership with British Leyland accountant Jim Slater, he has established himself as a multi-millionaire.

'Never has there been a time when the young Dick Whittingtons had a greater opportunity

to succeed,' Walker told the Institute of Directors with all the passion he could muster.

But Walker's enthusiasm for the future—we can achieve a new commercial greatness out of all proportion to our size and then see that the fruits of that greatness are applied to create a society in which the quality of life, the elimination of poverty, the improvement of the environment is of such dimensions that it gives Britain a new leadership, a leadership that is truly admired—had been blunted by a previous speaker, Alistair Cooke, 'The Guardian's' correspondent in America.

Cooke's contribution was a meandering, cynical and humorous account of various politicians in America over the past couple of hundred years.

His concluding remarks, however, were the thoughts of a man troubled by the next stage in American politics. They were a distinct departure from his normal apologies for

'American democracy' which have bored millions of radio listeners for the past 30 or 40 years.

He said: 'Mr Nixon says that in the last four years violence has been cooled, the Republic is troubled but calm. Unfortunately, the President of the United States, since that bad day in Dallas, is particularly insulated from a close look at any part of the United States, except the interior of the White House and Air Force One [the presidential jet], or any intercourse with its citizens.'

'Anyone who has travelled much around the whole nation in the last year or two is certain, I believe, to be staggered by Mr Nixon's complacency. My own fear is that the great calm is a great lull. I wonder about all the embittered and disaffected, all the minorities—the blacks, the students, the women, the best of the young who raised Cain four years ago, fear that this vaunted calm could be the dead centre



Alistair Cooke, 'The Guardian's' correspondent in America for more than a quarter of a century, brought some sobering thoughts to the conference. He warned about corruption in high places and described how four or five of President Harding's Cabinet advisers were sent to jail.



Richard Marsh, former Labour Transport Minister and now Tory-nominated chairman of British Rail, told the conference: 'For many years I was a member of the executive of the Fabian Society. The insignia of that radical organization was a picture of a tortoise and the slogan—"The Inevitability of Gradualness". That may sound surprising for an organization campaigning for radical change in society, but it is, I think, very apt.'

of the hurricane. I believe we are living through a time not unlike the headless halcyon days of President Harding, except that our complacency is fearful instead of smug. It is the complacency of the double-locked door.

'Harding provided a welcome change from the puritanism, the idealism of Woodrow Wilson. And during Harding's reign there was the same stolid indifference to corruption, until four or five of his cabinet officers and advisers went to jail. There was the same indifference to the vast sums spent by corporations in electing the tribune of the people.'

'Then, as now, people concluded that if one party wouldn't rob the public till, the other would. The Republic was never calmer than in the twilight of Coolidge's reign. But a volcano was brewing under him and it burst on Hoover. And then all the smug frauds, and the all-wise tycoons, and the smart boys

ran for cover.

'We may in the next four years go through bad, even terrifying, times before the next worthy leaders appear. But it is, I believe, bound to happen again.'

When he finished Cooke received an appreciative but nervous round of applause. The point was that Cooke had very consciously not been talking only about the United States.

Being too polite to upset his audience he was using the American experience to issue a grim warning of the explosive times in front. The corruption, the unbridled exploitation—these are not only symptoms of the US. It's happening in government here. In the police force too.

When the chairman made his closing remarks the delegates rushed for the myriad exits. It was belting with rain outside. The Rolls-Royces and Bentleys purred in a long line

to pick up the fattest cats. A second layer caught taxis and the lower breeds from the board room rushed for the nearest underground.

Newspaper sellers outside did a brisk trade. The headline screamed: 'Man grows one million years older.' There was a bizarre moment when one thought this had something to do with the Institute of Directors convention. It turned out to be a story of the discovery of a prehistoric skull in Kenya by the National Geographical Society.

The man who shouted to a taxi driver: 'Bring the bloody thing over here out of the rain, you bloody idiot!' reminded one that similar excavations could have been conducted at the Albert Hall last Thursday with just as momentous results.

Peter Walker, the new Secretary for Trade and Industry at the Institute of Directors' annual conference last week.

Last week, the Soviet shipping delegation and eastern European representatives in Spain held a cocktail reception party in Madrid to celebrate the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. The reception had official authorization from the fascist authorities and was the first ceremony of its kind in Spain since the trade unions and parties of the working class were destroyed in the Spanish Civil War. The 'Morning Star' and British Communist Party remained absolutely silent on this crime against the working class as they have been on the whole development of the counter-revolutionary pact between the Kremlin and Franco. Today our special writer on Spanish affairs, Juan Garcia, continues his series of articles exposing Stalinism's friendship with the fascists.

MOSCOW AND THE SPANISH FASCISTS

PART 5 A SONG FOR THE GENERAL

One of the most obnoxious aspects of the relations between the Franco regime and the Stalinist bureaucracies is the constant procession of artists and folk-dancing troupes from eastern Europe to entertain the doubtful cultural tastes of the Spanish bourgeoisie.

Alfonso Paso, one of their favourite playwrights, who usually has six or seven plays being performed in Madrid theatres, recently stated at a meeting called by Falangist Blas Pinar that 'to be a Spaniard, one had to be a Catholic'.

East European artists owe their talents to the property-relations established by the 1917 Russian Revolution. In Spain, they use these talents often as part of cultural festivals whose purpose is to boost a nationalist pride in Spain.

Go to a Holy Week festival in Seville, an 'Anniversary of Peace' festival in Madrid, and more likely than not some eastern European act will be appearing.

Rasputin

Mezzo-soprano Elena Obrastsova, accompanied by pianist Alexander Erogin, delighted fascist music-lovers at the International Music Festival in Barcelona at the end of October.

Reading the review by the Catalan composer Xavier Montsalvatge one would think the Tsar and Rasputin still presided over Russia.

Elena Obrastsova reveals in every inflection of her singing, that which we sometimes describe a little simplistically as the Russian soul, as the palpitation of Slav feeling in every word, every phrase, every cadence of melody. . . . Now that the exchanges between Spain and the USSR are increasing, will it not be possible to consider the return of Elena Obrastsova. . . . ?

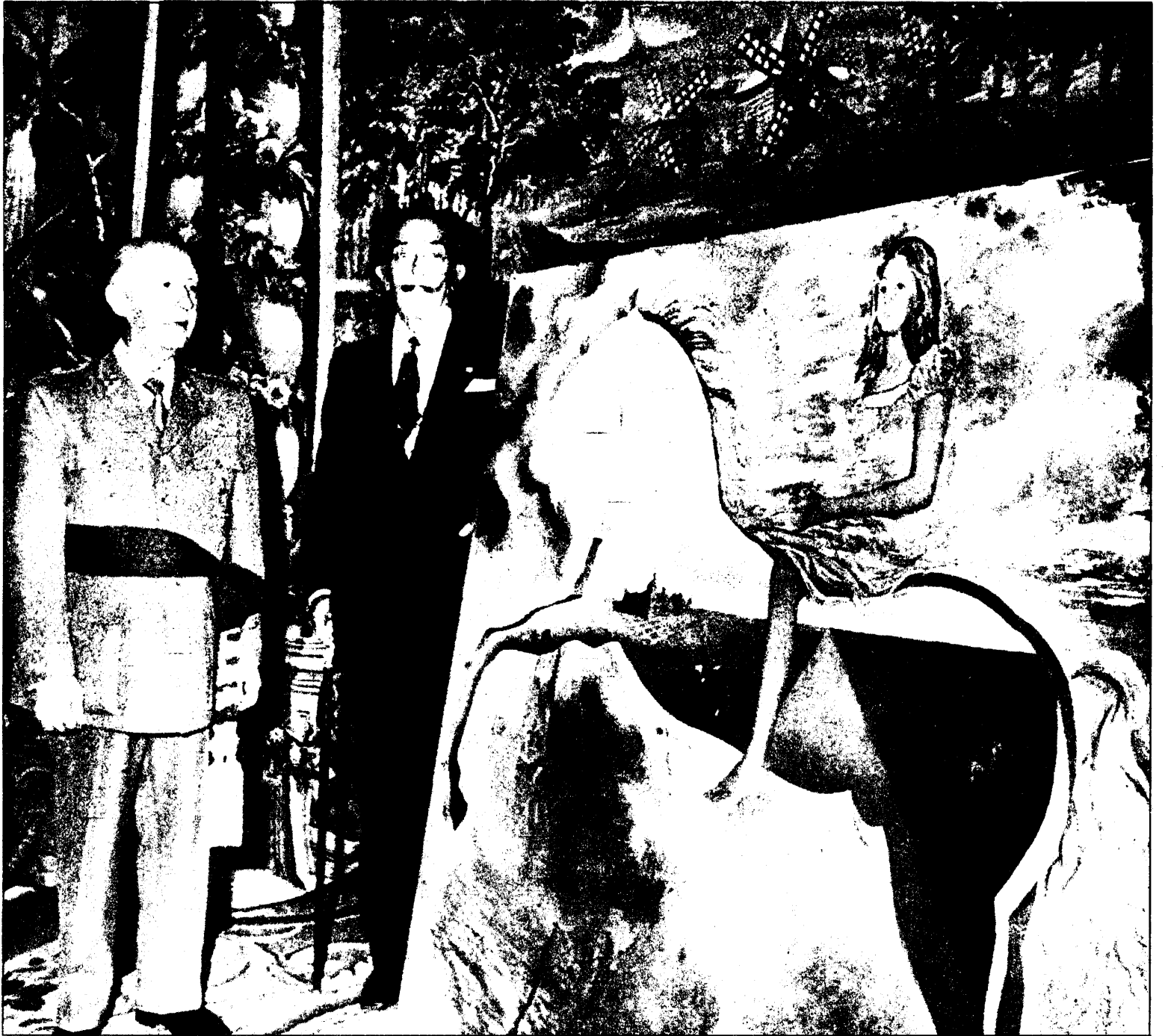
If Montsalvatge continues in that vein, who knows perhaps he will get an invitation to go to Moscow to give lectures on his 'art of composition'?

He has already told his fans that Elena is intending to give a series of recitals which will include many of his own songs.

All these trips are arranged by the Ministry of Information and Tourism. This Ministry is the public relations department of the regime; it creates the image of 'happy, sunny Spain; Spain of bull-fights and flamenco', which brings tourists and the foreign currency to Spain.

The Ministry is also in charge of training the servile journalists who gloat over the virtues of His Excellency, Franco, and every visit by an East European dignitary to the Catholic fatherland.

This was how one of them,



One of the acquisitions of the Spanish Ministry of Information and Tourism is the old 'rebel' surrealist painter of the 1920s and 1930s, Salvador Dali. Here, Dali presents Franco with his latest work in the General's Palace in Madrid—a portrait of his great-granddaughter, Maria del Carmen Martinez Bordiu de Borbon. Right: Trendy Polish composer and musician, Krzysztof Penderecki, is welcomed by the Catalan composer Xavier Benguerel at Barcelona airport. Penderecki attended the recent International Music Festival in Barcelona.

Julio Trenas, described the end of the ceremony commemorating the 39th Anniversary of the Falange on October 29:

'The Head of State pronounced the final word: "The meeting is over". Up top, in the public gallery, someone began singing "Cara al Sol" ("Facing the Sun"—Hymn of the Falange) which was immediately sung by everybody.

'Three Ministers—don Licinio de la Fuente, Señores Allende and Garcia Ramal—raised their arms in salute. When the hymn was finished, Generalissimo Franco, National Head of the Movement, shouted three times the ritual cry of "Spain! Spain! Spain!", which everyone repeated.

'To great applause, followed by the Prince of Spain, the Head of State left the hall. In the street, the masses were waiting enthusiastically. The sun was shining and it was Sunday. Just like October 29, 1933.'

The Spanish working class, of course, have no democratic rights whatsoever. While they have been able to follow every

detail of the growth of Stalinist-fascist relations in the Press, all they can read of the working class is the latest imprisonment or shooting of workers for illegal combination and propaganda.

The fascist Press makes the most of this. During the recent strike in Vigo, reports on the strike were juxtaposed with reports of Madrid-Moscow relations.

Speculation

There was also speculation on what the trade pact would mean for the Communist Party of Spain, whether it would lead to a strengthening of secretary Santiago Carrillo, with his 'relative autonomy from Moscow', or of the Lister group.

The best answer to this campaign to demoralize Spanish workers has been the record of militant strikes over the last 12 months—unparalleled since the days of the Second Republic.

TOMORROW: the military alliances of Spain.



WORKERS NOTEBOOK

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Trade unionists are still talking about the trip to Buckingham Palace made by members of the TUC, the CBI and big business. Among those present were trade union leaders Victor Feather, Hugh Scanlon and Jack Jones.

The Duke of Edinburgh chaired the discussions which came right in the middle of the Downing Street talks on inflation.

The purpose of the talks was to arrange for a study conference on industrial relations being planned for 1974.

The Duke has already held similar conferences in Oxford in 1956, Canada 1962 and Australia in 1968. A Press statement on the study conference says: 'The aim of the conference is to bring together men and women under the age of 45 from management and the trade unions to consider what they can do to improve the relationship between industries and communities and between individuals and their work.'

'These will be people who in the future will be responsible for decisions likely to affect their fellow citizens.'

The Industrial Society is in charge of administering the 1974 conference, which will be held in Oxford.

Chairing the conference will be Sir James Dunnett, GCB, CMG, permanent under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence.

Why should a leading figure from the former War Office be heading such a meeting?

No one can answer. Except to say that Dunnett's previous civil service experience has also been with the Ministry of Labour from 1962 to 1966.

He comes from a powerful ruling-class family headed by the late Sir James Dunnett. His other sons have all achieved prominent places in capitalist society.

Sir George Dunnett is chairman of International Molasses and he was chairman of the Sugar Board from 1956 to 1970.

The other son, Denzil Dunnett, served with the Foreign Office until he was seconded to the Board of Trade in 1967. His overseas appointments included Buenos Aires, Elizabethville and Madrid.

With the Duke of Edinburgh, the Dunnett family, Lord Stokes, Lord Sieff and Lord Melchett at the top of this outfit, it will be an interesting conference.

Then, again, 1974 is a long way off.

BOBBY

The ruling class often takes pride that the British bobby is not armed — not usually armed that is. One wonders therefore what the purpose of a page advertisement that appeared in that enthusiastic guardian of 'law and order'—'Police', the monthly journal of the Police Federation.

The latest issue gives over it back page to promoting snug-fitting shoulder holsters (with gun) from a wide range of security equipment and accessories all finished in high quality leather.

'Please send your 10p postal order for our new catalogue showing full details,' reads the blurb.

It's a sad commentary on our times,' says the magazine's editor Anthony Judge.

CRUSADE

One of the candidates to succeed the late Cardinal Tisserant as a member of the French Academy is Father R. L. Bruckberger, author and film producer. Bruckberger is regarded as a somewhat Rabelaisian figure, often seen in Paris restaurants.

After World War II, he served in Algeria as chaplain to the Foreign Legion. In 1950 he wrote that if Roman Catholics in Europe acted in full accord with their religious professions, they would promote and join a crusade to put down atheism in Russia.

They would, said Bruckberger, 'take the Protestants along with them as their Foreign Legion'.

GREECE MAKES A MOVE INTO AFRICA

The military rulers of Greece have their sights set on expansion of trade with Africa and the creation of a new ministry to deal with Asian and African trade is under consideration.

Greek vice-president Stylianos Pattakos has just finished a 21-nation tour of the continent and Athens has received three visiting heads of state—General Jean Bedel Bokassa of the 'Marxist' Central African Republic, General Mobutu Sese-Seko of Zaire and William Tolbert of Liberia—all noted reactionaries.

So far African trade with Greece has been very limited—and mainly in Africa's favour. In 1970 Greece exported \$21m to the continent, approximately double the 1965 figure, while its African imports were \$86m.

The Greeks mainly trade in building material, pharmaceutical products and food.

But there is now a big drive to sell manufactures. Trade and promotional organizations—notably the Hellenic Export SA, under the auspices of the National Bank of Industrial Development—are all concentrating on the African scene.

The Athens Chamber of Commerce is also offering to plan visits to and from the continent. The latest move is from Pattakos, who has opened up the universities, strictly under the heel of the colonel's dictatorship, to pre-selected young Africans.

The Athens Chamber of Commerce is also offering to plan visits to and from the continent. The latest move is from Pattakos, who has opened up the universities, strictly under the heel of the colonels' dictatorship, to pre-selected young Africans.

The Greeks, of course, are not the only ones who have a keen interest in this sphere. The Chinese bureaucracy has for long courted the 'left' leaders of Africa.

Trade has so far been in China's favour to the tune of over \$70m and this year's surplus is expected to be even greater.

China has become a major trading partner of several countries, notably Tanzania and Zambia. Since the Cultural Revolution, however, the character of the drive has altered significantly. Instead of attempting to develop revolutionary movements in Africa, the Chinese bureaucracy has concentrated on developing mutually beneficial trade channels.

One of her major commitments is the \$300m Tanzania railway project in Zambia. Other commitments for 1972 include \$31m to the anti-communist Numeiry regime in Sudan for an agricultural implements factory.

One of the attractions of Chinese aid is that while their factories may cause mirth in western capitalist circles, they are labour-intensive and therefore make a greater impact on the vast under- and unemployment problem in Africa.



Zaire's Mobutu, a noted right-winger, who was received in Athens. Above: Greek vice-president Pattakos, just completed an African tour.



NEW MONEY, OLD PROBLEMS

The completely untenable economic position of many African states, still completely in the pockets of imperialism, was highlighted recently by President Sekou Touré (above) of Guinea.

He has just introduced an aptly named new currency called 'sily'. But the new money has inherited the problems of the old Guinea franc. This was supposed to have an official par value of one Guinea franc to one French franc. But on the black market—reflecting more truly the complete domination of French imperialism—the ratio was 333 to one.

The new 'sily' is supposed to be worth ten old Guinea francs and therefore officially ten French francs. But not on the black market—there trade in the 'sily' goes on at vastly devalued rates.

Touré has said this traffic has created several millionaires, 'some of whom have died of heart attack'. For the ones who survive he has introduced the death penalty!

NOW KENYA HAS ITS OWN LONGFORD BRIGADE

The great VD scare is always good propaganda for the Longford brigade. One wonders how they would treat the latest statistics to come out of Kenya. These show that 65 per cent of students at Nairobi university have the disease.

They are flocking to the treatment centres to be cured free of charge. Many return for more treatment after their first bout; one student is reported to have been back 29 times!

Dr Mugo Gachuhi, a research fellow compiling a report on sexual behaviour in Kenya, says that the students contract the disease not from prostitutes, but 'good-time secretaries' who are difficult to trace because they are afraid of coming forward for treatment.

The report has already been taken up by right-wingers in Kenya who have used it as an excuse to launch a general offensive, aimed particularly against the left-wing groups on the campus.

President Idi Amin of Uganda—on the surface a stern moralist—has also chipped in. He has warned his own students to abstain lest they infect the entire nation.

BOOKS



LEON TROTSKY:
Germany 1931/1932
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All Trades Unions Alliance MEETINGS

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

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

LEICESTER: Thursday November 16, 8 p.m. Southfields Library, Saffron Lane.

CORBY: Sunday November 19, 7.30 p.m. Nag's Head, Old Village.

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

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

WEALDSTONE: Tuesday, November 21, 8 p.m. Labour Hall, Station Road.

Socialist Labour League LECTURES

OXFORD

Thursday November 16
A theory of knowledge

Thursday November 23
Opponents of Marxism

Thursday November 30
Marxism—the science of perspective

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

LONDON

Sunday November 26
Basic Essentials of Marxism
Sunday December 3
A theory of knowledge
Sunday December 10
Opponents of Marxism

BEAVER HALL
at Mansion House tube
7.30 p.m.

Lectures given by
G. Healy
SLL national secretary

LIVERPOOL

Wednesday November 15
The Third International
1919-1924

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

Wednesday November 22
The Third International
1924-1929

Wednesday November 29
Stalinism 1932-1938

Wednesday December 6
Trotskyism and the founding of
the Fourth International

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



Above: At home with her three-year-old son Nicholas is Barbara Ferris who plays Emily in ATV's national networked series 'The Strauss Family'. The music is played by the London Symphony Orchestra. On BBC 2 earlier in the evening Sir Adrian Boult (below) conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra in a 50th Anniversary concert from the Royal Albert Hall, London.

TV

BBC 1

9.38 Schools. 12.30 Ar y trywydd. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Camberwick Green. 1.45 Canvas. 2.00 Schools. 2.50 Going for a song. 3.20 Soper at large. 3.45 Rosla and after. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Magic roundabout. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Animal magic. 5.20 John Craven's newsround. 5.25 Josie and the pussycats. 5.45 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.50 TOM AND JERRY.

7.00 FILM: 'ONE GOOD TURN'. Norman Wisdom. British comedy.

8.30 MY WIFE NEXT DOOR. Pregnant Moment.

9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.

9.25 DOCUMENTARY: 'THE PRICE OF VIOLENCE'. Northern Ireland.

10.15 FILM '72. MIDWEEK.

11.30 LATE NIGHT NEWS. THE OPEN PERSUADERS. Joan Bakewell talks to Melwyn Merchant, Professor of English at Exeter University.

11.55 Weather. 11.57 MEDICINE TODAY. The Investigation of Liver Disease.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 10.30 Yoga. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Magic ball. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Lunchtime with Wogan. 1.30 Emmerdale farm. 2.00 Harriet's back in town. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 About Britain: tour. 3.25 A family at war. 4.25 Sooty show. 4.50 Magpie. 5.20 I dream of Jeannie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 THIRTY MINUTES WORTH. Harry Worth.

7.30 FILM: 'TERROR IN A TEXAS TOWN'. Sterling Hayden, Sebastian Cabot. Western centring around the discovery of oil in a small town.

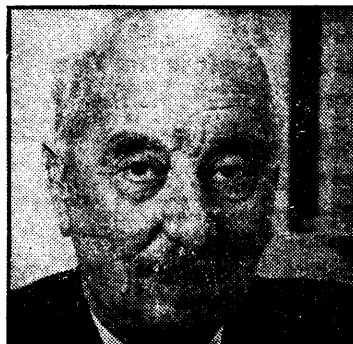
9.00 THE STRAUSS FAMILY. Schani.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN.

10.30 DOCUMENTARY: 'FAMILY BY CHOICE'. An Experiment in Living.

11.30 PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING.

12.15 PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE. Paul Oestreich talks to Henry Thompson about prisoners in Ghana.



BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school.

6.35 WORKERS AT RISK. After Robens.

7.00 NEWSROOM. Weather.

7.30 ANNIVERSARY CONCERT. Sir Adrian Boult conducts Vaughan Williams 'Serenade to Music' in part one. Pierre Boulez conducts Ravel's 'Sheherazade' in part two.

9.50 PLAY: 'A PHOENIX TOO FREQUENT'. By Christopher Fry. Stockton and District YMCA production with Lynn Farleigh, William Gaunt, Julia Sutton and Bruce Purchase.

11.05 FLOODLIT RUGBY LEAGUE. Wakefield Trinity v Keighley.

11.55 NEWS ON 2. Weather.

12.00 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-12.00 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Women today. 3.00 London. 5.20 Shirley's world. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Police. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Man in the Middle'. 8.30 Thirty minutes Worth. 9.00 London. 12.15 Commentaires et previsions meteorologiques. Gazette. Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 London. 12.25 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 12.57 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 12.13 News. 12.16 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.40 Please sir. 7.10 Thirty minutes Worth. 7.40 Columbo. 9.00 London. 12.15 News. 12.25 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Chyckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Bless this house. 7.05 Film: 'The Desperadoes'. 8.30 Thirty minutes Worth. 9.00 London. 12.15 Drive in. 12.45 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 4.25 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30 Blewyn glas. 11.15 O'r wasg.

HTV West as above except: 6.18-6.30 Report West.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 5.20 Me and the chimp. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Cripple Creek'. 8.30 Thirty minutes Worth. 9.00 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 12.00 Today from ATV. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 5.20 Jackson five. 5.50 London. 6.00 ATV. 6.35 London. 7.30 Film: 'Saddle Tramp'. 9.00 London. 12.15 Stories worth telling. 12.20 Jason King. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00 London. 1.32 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 4.22 News. 4.25 London. 5.20 Emmerdale farm. 5.50 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Ugly Duckling'. 8.30 Thirty minutes Worth. 9.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Survival. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 London. 7.30 Cartoon. 7.35 McMillan and Wife. 9.00 London. 12.15 Scotland Yard mysteries. 12.50 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 2.30 Looking at... 2.55 London. 5.15 Peyton Place. 5.50 London. 6.00 Newsday. Put it in writing. 6.30 Crown court. 7.00 London. 7.30 Cartoon. 7.35 Film: 'Hangman's Wages'. 9.00 London.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 Galloping gourmet. 3.00 Film: 'Village of Daughters'. 4.25 London. 6.00 Today. 6.25 Cartoon. 6.45 London. 10.30 Face the press. 11.00 Spyforce. 11.55 News. 12.10 Greatest fights of the century. 12.25 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Scotland. 6.35 Adam Smith. 7.05 McMillan and Wife. 8.30 Thirty minutes Worth. 9.00 London. 12.15 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.45 Cartoon. 2.50 News. 3.00 London. 5.20 Emmerdale farm. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.05 Country wise. 6.35 London. 7.30 Cartoon. 7.35 McMillan and wife. 9.00 London. 12.15 Meditation.

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Lincoln sackings start

FIFTY engineering workers at Dorman Diesels Ltd, Lincoln—part of Arnold Weinstock's GEC-AEI combine—received redundancy notices last Friday.

These are the first of the 290 hourly-paid workers whose redundancies were announced on June 30.

The shop stewards' committee opposed any sackings, but claims that local AUEW officials and the company's rationalization committee have so far succeeded in selling the company's redun-

dancy plans to the work-force.

Roy Hubbard, AUEW shop steward on the engine assembly line, told Workers Press: 'Unless all GEC workers unite to fight Weinstock's so-called "commercialization", the GEC combine will continue to increase its £100m profit margin at the cost of human suffering.

'The only answer as I see it is to throw the Tories out and return a Labour government bound to carry out socialist principles—including the nationalization of GEC.'

University places cut?

EDUCATION Secretary Margaret Thatcher is several weeks overdue in announcing how much money universities will have to spend over the next five years.

Despite the need for expansion in higher education, reports which are not denied by the Department of Education and Science suggest that the government is contemplating a reduction in the proposed expansion in university places.

At present university places are estimated at around 248,000. On the Department of Educa-

tion's own projection of two years ago, student numbers should rise to about 350,000 in 1976-1977.

Earlier this year the Committee of Vice Chancellors said a target of 320,000 students by that date, suggested by the University Grants Committee, should be regarded as 'moderate' and they would not like to see it reduced.

Recently it has been suggested that Mrs. Thatcher has decided to cut the figure back to around 305,000 and this, again, is not denied by her department.

Engineers and white-collar men angered by freeze

COVENTRY engineers want their union leaders to call a national strike if the union's funds are seized for refusal to pay the £5,000 fine imposed by the industrial court. The city's No 8 branch of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has passed this resolution:

'In the event of any action being taken against any member of our union or the sequestration of any of our funds due to the refusal to pay the £5,000 fine imposed by the National Industrial Relations Court, this branch demands that the EC calls a national strike.

'Further, to call upon the whole trade union movement for a General Strike for the removal of the Tory government and the replacement by a Labour government pledged to repeal all anti-working class acts and to implement socialist policies.

'This branch is not prepared to see the struggle and sacrifice of the pioneers of this great union laid to waste by this Tory government.'

EDINBURGH general branch of Britain's largest white-collar union, ASTMS, has passed the following resolution to go forward to the union's special rules conference at the Imperial College, London, next Saturday: 'That this conference totally opposes the wage freeze recently decreed by the Tory government. This action constitutes a major attack upon the interests and living standards of the working class as a whole and clearly provides the basis for the formation of a corporate state in this country.

'We consider that such an attack can only be answered by the mass mobilization of the Labour and trade union movement against the employing classes, in order to force the Tory government to resign.

'We therefore call upon the National Executive Council to demand the immediate recall of the TUC and Labour Party conferences in order to unite the workers' movement in this struggle and to plan a campaign directed towards forcing the Tory government from office and the election of a Labour government pledged to a socialist programme.'

Tribute paid to rainwear women's fight for union

WOMEN STRIKERS at Barbours' rainwear, South Shields, voted unanimously yesterday to continue their three-week-old strike for union recognition.

They heard Joe Mills, Transport and General Workers' Union regional officer, pay tribute to their struggle.

'You are the only people in the country to get money from the employers after the freeze. But you refused to go back because it's union recognition that you want,' he told a mass meeting of strikers.

It was clear from the meeting that the recent rough handling of the girls by police at the local Social Security office has strengthened

their determination to win this struggle.

The trouble occurred when Social Security officials called in the law to throw out single girls who were asking for emergency benefit.

Yesterday Jack Grasby, secretary of South Shields Trades Council, led a delegation of strikers to the department's Newcastle headquarters to protest about the incident.

He told Workers Press:

'Legitimate claims for single girls have been refused to be considered by the officials. This kind of action



The Barbours women go into their meeting

could have serious implications for future strikers. The intervention of police was another issue that denied strikers their basic rights to make a claim for benefit. The police have abused their powers.'

Margaret Clark (18) was one of the teenage girls manhandled by police. Her jacket was torn in the scuffle.

Margaret, a trainee cutter, has no father. Her mother earns £8 a week and she has one brother still at school.

'It would be suicide to go back without the union. We will stick it

out, for ever if necessary.'

Angry trade unionists in South Shields have accused the local Press of collaborating with Barbours' management to break the strike. The women say the firm has offered them a choice—come back to Barbours and forget the T&GWU or join the union and go onto the dole.

The strikers are appealing for financial help. Money can be sent to:

TUC Strike Fund,
143 Westoe Rd,
South Shields,
Co. Durham.

Stafford hearing in private

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A HIGH COURT judge yesterday refused an open hearing into an appeal by two men against a five-year-old conviction for murder.

Dennis Stafford (38) and Michael Luvaglio (34) are appealing against their conviction for the murder of Angus Sibbett, a fruit-machine dealer. They were convicted at Newcastle upon Tyne Assizes in 1967.

Sibbett was found shot dead in a car in the village of South Hetton, County Durham.

Appeal moves were rejected by the Appeal Court. But following a public outcry further representations were made to the Home Office.

The then Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, referred the case back to the Appeal Court.

Yesterday's hearing in private before Mr Justice Croom-Johnson was to hear fresh evidence and to re-examine some of the witnesses who gave evidence at the original trial.

Stafford is a category 'A' prisoner in the high security wing at Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight while Luvaglio is a category 'B' prisoner at Wakefield.

There were tight security precautions at the court as the two men, both wearing dark suits, were taken from a police van.

Outside the court Joe Stafford, the father of one of the convicted men, said: 'To some extent this hearing is the fruition of my hopes.'

PICKETS were on duty at the Midland Cold Store, Hackney, London, yesterday despite a weekend statement from the Vestey Organization that the company intends to return to the National Industrial Relations Court.

Mark desperate for new police image

IN A PEP-TALK to police officers, Metropolitan Police Commissioner Robert Mark has said the force 'is now perhaps the most essential social service of our time'.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan branch of the Police Federa-

tion, Mark said their 'public image' had to be improved.

'It is high time,' he said, 'that we have not only persuaded the public but believed ourselves that the police service in today's society fulfils a purpose no less admirable than the professions of medicine, teaching and the law.'

In particular he stressed better relations with the capitalist Press. He said officers should be freer to make statements to the Press and to talk with reporters from the capitalist media.

'There will, of course, be risks, disappointments and anxieties. But spokesmen who act and speak in good faith will have nothing to fear, even if sometimes they say something they shouldn't and omit to say something they should.'

'A little more openness will, I am confident, heighten trust, confidence and co-operation.'

Mark's statement follows months of behind-the-scenes talks he has been having with the editors of Fleet Street newspapers.

Since taking his new job the commissioner has been anxious to develop more friendly relations with the capitalist Press.

This followed the exposé in 'The Times' which subsequently led to the jailing of two senior detectives on corruption charges. Mark believes this sort of coverage can be handled internally if the Press contacts him before jumping into print.

Mark also told the 3,000 officers at the conference that 'we have a great deal to be proud of, more indeed than the public knows'.

More, does he mean, than we see in the endless television series like 'New Scotland Yard', 'Dixon of Dock Green', 'Softly, Softly', 'Z-Cars', etc.?

The fact is—and Mark knows it—the vast majority of the

population know too much about what is going on in the police force today. And no amount of Tory propaganda can cover it up.

● Scotland Yard said yesterday that 'normal extradition proceedings are in hand' following the detention in Western Australia of a former drugs squad detective sergeant.

Norman Pilcher, for whom a warrant was issued last week alleging conspiracy to pervert the course of justice, was detained at Fremantle after arriving by sea on Saturday with his wife and two children.

The warrant was issued at the same time as summonses against five serving officers of the Metropolitan Police, all formerly of the Yard's drug squad.

A Yard spokesman said: 'Normal extradition proceedings are in hand and we must await completion.'

The summonses, served on Det Chief Insp Victor Kelaher, and four junior detectives, are returnable at the Guildhall, London, on January 22.

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Trade deficit down

BRITAIN clocked up another deficit on the balance of trade last month, though the debt was far less than in September.

A sharp increase in exports, partly due to the backlog caused by the dock strike, slashed the deficit from a revised September figure of £134m to £47m in October.

Imports continued at a high level of £955m compared with £966m in September.

A Department of Trade official said that the picture on trade was still confused by the dock strike. The back-log on imports had almost been cleared, but there was still one on exports. This means that exports are likely to decline in the next months.

With an expected surplus of £50m on 'invisible' trade items, Britain's trade balance is thought to be registering a small surplus, compared with hefty deficits in August and September.

GAS-FIRE workers in Liverpool will today seek official backing for a four-week battle to reinstate two shop stewards. At a meeting with regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Doug Farrar, strikers from Robinson Willey, Mill Lane, will complain that their picket is being broken with union support.

The firm's management is using letters from T&GWU district organizer Glyn Llewellyn to persuade drivers to cross the picket line.

Workers Press MONTHLY APPEAL FUND

WE'VE REACHED £420.18

WE MUST begin to press ahead with the campaign to raise our November Fund. Throughout the working class, the movement is growing for higher wages in order to defend a basic standard of living. The Tories will be forced to use their laws to keep down wages. A major confrontation

between this government and workers everywhere cannot be far away.

Workers Press is vital in the immediate period ahead. Our paper must demonstrate to thousands of trade unionists, up and down the country, that only a revolutionary leadership will

tackle this Tory government. We know that you are with us all the way. Let us therefore not waste another moment in the fight for our Fund this month. A very special effort must be waged. Collect as much as you can. Post every donation immediately to:
Workers Press
November Appeal Fund
186a Clapham High Street
London SW4 7UG.

Zionists most likely letter-bombers

BY JOHN SPENCER

WHO IS sending the letter-bombs received over the last few days by Jewish businessmen in London, Glasgow and other British cities?

Scotland Yard has said that 'a high degree of suspicion' falls on the underground Palestinian Black September organization.

But none of the Arab guerrilla organizations, including Black September, have claimed responsibility for these attacks.

Mr Said Hammami, London representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, yesterday said all the signs pointed to Zionist involvement in the terror campaign. He pointed out that if Black September had been responsi-

ble they would have had no reason to deny their involvement.

'I believe that this is the work of Zionists themselves,' he told me. 'The Zionists were the first people to send letter-bombs. They alone stand to gain by the present campaign.'

He added that historically the Zionists had frequently practiced terror against their fellow Jews.

Iraqi Jews fled to Israel from Baghdad in the 1940s as a result of a series of explosions in the city's Jewish quarters.

'The explosions were afterwards proved to be the work of Zionist terrorist squads,' Hammami said.

'It was planned by David Ben Gurion to force them to emigrate to Israel.'

A similar method was used to drive Jews out of Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr Hammami said the Zionists felt a growing gap between themselves and world Jewry.

says Arab envoy in London

'The Zionists want to give Jews the idea that even if they are very far away from Israel, the Arabs are trying to kill them.'

He added: 'We would never kill any Jew in Britain or elsewhere simply because they are Jews or Zionists. Our duty is to contact them and persuade them of the need to unite with the Arabs against the Israeli state. We stand for coexistence between Jews and Arabs.'

'We are for the destruction of the Israeli state because it is a racist state.'

'The kind of terror now being waged through the post can only serve the purposes of the Zionists, who are desperate to retain their hold over Jews inside and outside Israel and will resort to any means to do this.'

CAV: Heffer to see Minister

THE PLANNED closure of the Lucas CAV factory at Fazakerly, Liverpool, was discussed last night by Labour MP for Walton, Eric Heffer and Christopher Chataway, Industrial Development Minister.

The closure of the factory—in Heffer's constituency—faces 1,000 workers with the sack. They have staged an occupation which entered its sixth week yesterday.

Production was back to normal at the Lucas Aerospace factory at Netherton when 400 employees returned after a one-day token strike in sympathy with the Fazakerly men.

A series to look out for

As the Tories seek to impose a corporate state and smash down the living conditions of the working class, the Labour and trade union leaders—assisted by the Communist Party—refuse to lead any struggle. The central task, therefore, remains the building of a revolutionary leadership in the working class. This raises the key question of the fight for Marxism in the trade unions. Political tendencies such as the International Socialism group oppose the development of Marxist consciousness in the unions and instead substitute a worship of spontaneous rank-and-file militancy. In practice they line up behind the Communist Party to keep revolutionary politics out of the unions. In a vital series of Workers Press articles, Mike Banda, a member of the Socialist Labour League Central Committee, examines the tactics and strategy of the International Socialism group. This important series—beginning on Saturday, November 18—must be studied by every trade unionist.

'Bombings are not my politics'

THE BOMBING of Cabinet ministers will not get rid of the capitalist system, the jury in the 'Angry Brigade' trial at the Old Bailey was told yesterday.

Anna Mendleson, one of the eight defendants told them: 'My politics are not the politics of bombing.'

In her final speech Miss Mendleson said she did not know how her fingerprints came to be on paper found with a bomb in Manchester.

She explained the way in which she was living at that time in Colchester during her second year at Essex University.

'We lived in a big house and shared everything. Half the time you didn't know the people around you. You would see one person one day, then never again.'

Fourteen finger and palm impressions had been found on different items at Manchester, she added, but eleven prints were never identified by the police.

'Angry Brigade' trial jury is told

BY PHILIP WADE

This showed how many people had handled the different parts and pieces.

She maintained that the police had singled out her and Jim Greenfield as candidates for the 'Angry Brigade' for definite reasons.

'It's basically as a result of the fact that I knew Ian Purdie and had met Jake Prescott on four occasions. Jim had also met and known them,' she told the court.

When Purdie was arrested in February 1971 after the bombing of Tory Minister Robert Carr's house the police came down heavily on left-wing households.

But, she added, the only evidence police had was that Purdie had bought her a train ticket and that he and Prescott had visited her at Wyvenhoe, Essex in 1970.

'We were not involved in any

plot or conspiracy with Jake Prescott or Ian Purdie.'

Witnesses had also told the court Miss Mendleson had not been in Manchester when the bomb was found there in a carrier bag with the paper with

'I did not know how the "Angry Brigade" was organized. And I could not have joined them. We didn't want bombing, we didn't and don't feel a need for bomb attacks on Cabinet ministers—although we might understand the feeling behind it.'

She also had to explain why a communiqué on internment stamped with words 'Angry Brigade' was published at her house at Amhurst Road.

Miss Mendleson argued that the prosecution first maintained that the leaflet had not been connected with the explosions and

bombings. Miss Mendleson said now the prosecution had changed its mind.

The fact she had helped draft the communiqué was the result of her own emotional reaction to internment without trial in Northern Ireland.

In August 1971 police came to Amhurst Road and arrested Miss Mendleson and Mr Greenfield on a cheque book charge.

'But the first time I saw the guns and explosives the police say they found at Amhurst Road was at Albany Street police station.'

'I just stood and looked—I couldn't get any words out of my mouth.'

'Obviously I can't put into words what I think of the police who did that to me,' she added.

At the end of her three hour speech, Miss Mendleson, who is defending herself said that if convicted she would not change.

The case which has lasted six months is expected to finish in three weeks.

WAGES FIGHT BEGINS

FROM PAGE 1

And in their desperate search for a way of not fighting Heath, they are moving towards an alliance with the most reactionary sections of the Tory Party. The 'Tribune'-ites, it seems, believe 20-25 Tory MPs can be persuaded to support exemption for the farm and hospital workers.

So the Labourites will support a 'rebel' Tory amendment asking for the farmworkers' £3.30 increase to be treated as a special case, in the hope that the Tories will back a similar one from them on the hospital claim.

This is an extremely dangerous proposal.

There are no 'ways round' the Tories' pay law, as suggested by ASTMS general secretary Clive Jenkins.

State pay control can only be stopped by bringing down the

Tory government and replacing it with a Labour government pledged to socialist policies. The first task of this government would be to repeal the Industrial Relations Act and the pay law.

The idea of exemption—quite apart from the fact the Tories have no intention of granting it—is a cynical diversion from the fight to force the Tories out.

Yet this is precisely the logic of the position adopted last week by the TUC Economic Committee, which refused to recall Congress, call together union executives or even hold a special General Council meeting to fight the pay law.

TUC secretary Victor Feather even made clear that if there were signs of concessions from the Tories, the union leaders would be prepared to go back to talks on a deal with them.

No doubt hoping that working-class opposition would soon die down, he said an invitation to such talks 'should not come too soon'.

Feather is living in a Tory dreamland, which at this juncture

in the class struggle is a perilous place to be.

The TASS decision recognizes that there are to be no concessions. A union spokesman made clear that the TASS executive's decision to proceed with pay strikes would involve several hundred members, but was only the most spectacular expression of a 'business as usual' policy on a wide range of issues.

'We're not interested in fancy footwork or "ways round" the law, although if the employers want to give us money that way, we won't refuse,' he said. 'We'd prefer that people join us in opposition in principle.'

So far as it goes, the TASS executive's decision to go ahead with pay strikes is to be supported.

But mobilization of the entire labour movement will be necessary to force the Tories to resign. This is the issue before every trade unionist today.

The fight to destroy state pay control and remove the Tory government places at the centre of the stage the struggle for alternative, revolutionary leadership in the unions.

Mass working-class resistance to the Tory price-increases and wage-dictators creates the conditions for actually building this leadership.

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YOUNG SOCIALISTS

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