

# WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● FRIDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1972 ● No. 929 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

## 10,000 teachers march for pay

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## Make the Tories resign

# THE TIME IS NOW!

**TORY LEADERS** met yesterday to patch up their shattered majority after their decisive defeat in parliament over the new immigration rules.

But the peace moves will be abortive. The Tory Party is fragmented.

The extreme right wing, responsible for Wednesday's defeat, will not be curbed. They now have the strength to hold the Heath government to ransom and undermine its stability. They will go on using their power.

The split exposes the great weakness of the Tory government.

If a handful of reactionary Tory MPs can rock the Tory administration to its foundations, the working class can topple them altogether. This is the main lesson of Heath's humiliation in Parliament.

The contrast between the government and the working class is sharp. The Tories are paralysed by their own confusion, but the working class is confident and determined to fight.

Yesterday it was the teachers who took action over the government's decision to hold down wages by decree.

While they went on strike and demonstrated in London, the rail drivers came out 100 per cent solid for a wage rise and against technical improvement which leads to redundancy.

At the weekend the Tories may face their greatest challenge of all. The Liverpool dockers have had their award of a 35-hour week 'frozen'. On Sunday they meet to decide what action to take.

This is a spontaneous movement by the working class against the government. Both the teachers' leaders and Ray Buckton of the train drivers were forced to sanction limited action to prevent outbreaks of longer unofficial stoppages.

In fact the prevailing mood among the Labour and trade union leaders is either one of complete surrender or collaboration.

**THE COLLABORATORS** are represented by the TUC general secretary. He went behind the

backs of all trade unionists and began secret negotiations with the Tories only days after Heath had announced the pay laws.

**THE SURRENDER** lobby is represented by so-called left-wing union leaders like Jack Jones of the transport workers and Hugh Scanlon of the engineers. They say they oppose talks with the government and are 'against' the state control of wages.

But what are they going to do about this attempt by the Tories to rob workers of their basic right to a standard of living? The answer seems to be **NOTHING**.

Neither of these men has suggested any campaign at all against the Tory measures. By their silence and inactivity they are sentencing the working class to poverty. Wages will be pegged while the cost of living sky-rockets.

Meanwhile in Parliament the Labour Party, led by Harold

Wilson, has no policy to challenge the Tories. Its own alternatives are but a watered down version of the horrors devised for the working class by Heath and his ministers.

The issues are clear therefore. The government has been defeated. It cannot hold its majority together. It is weak and unstable. Only the cowardice of the Labour and trade union leaders keep it in power.

The working class is strong. It wants to fight. But it is continually frustrated and diverted by the rotten bureaucracy which sits on its back.

The task lies immediately ahead. Delay now would be fatal. The government can only find new strength by swinging violently to the right and ganging up with the big monopolies in Europe—if it gets the time.

The most urgent question, therefore, is the building of a revolutionary party to mobilize the working class in a united struggle to bring the Tories down and replace them with a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.



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Socialist Labour League

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3RD ANNIVERSARY  
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PRESS  
BUILD THE  
REVOLUTIONARY  
PARTY**

**SUNDAY  
DECEMBER 3  
7 p.m.  
Everyman Theatre  
LIVERPOOL**

**Speakers:**

**MIKE BANDA**  
(SLL Central Committee)  
**JOHN HOWE**  
(Deputy AUEW convenor, CAV)  
**CONNIE FAHEY**  
(Wilmslow tenants' leader)  
**ALAN PEERS**  
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(Union and tenant speakers in a personal capacity.)  
Details of other provincial meetings see p. 12.

**NEW  
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**THREE  
YEARS  
OF  
WORKERS  
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Showing the developments and gains since the first issue of Workers Press, September 26, 1969.

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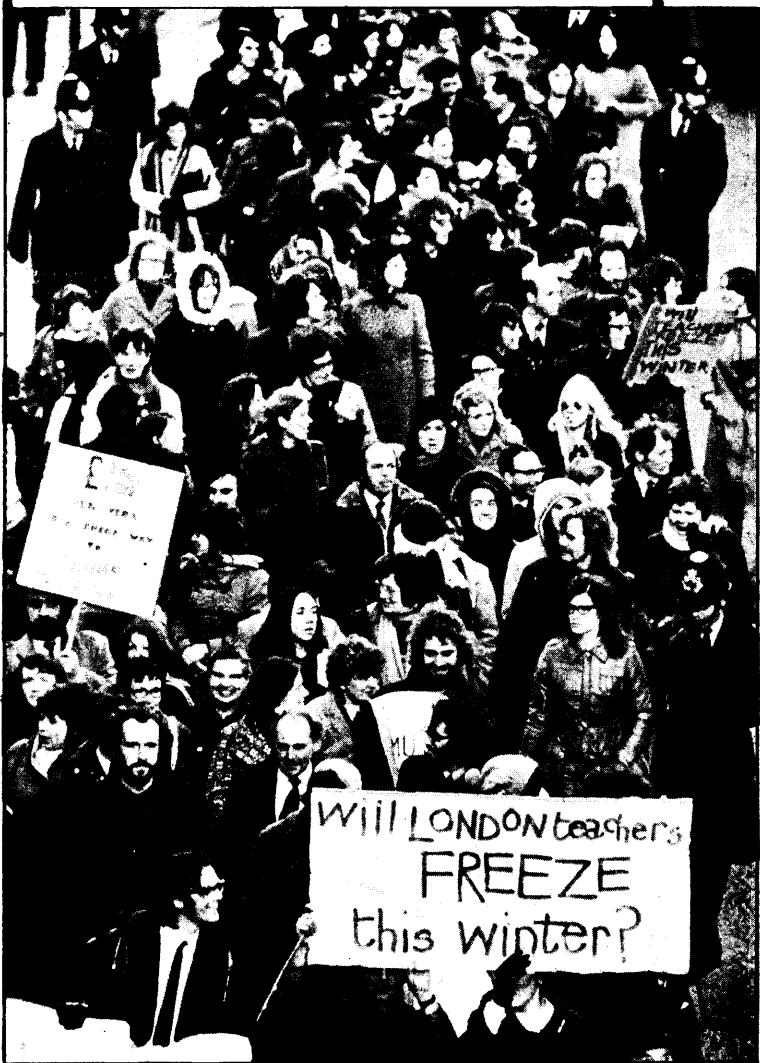
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# What we think

# The main enemy is British imperialism

A READER writes: 'In your "What we Think" of October 21 you state: "We are implacably opposed to individual terror . . . but equally opposed to the arrest of members of organizations . . . misguidedly engaged in terror". Would you have your cake and eat it or not have your cake and not eat it?'

'Perhaps you are on both sides at once. If not, please give an explanation at your convenience.'

The responsibility for the terror and suffering of the people of Ireland rests squarely with British imperialism and its servants in Northern Ireland and the south.

Ireland has been subjected to brutal exploitation for centuries. Murder, eviction, starvation and execution have been the lot of the Irish—who rate as one of the most oppressed people in the world.

The majority of the people of Northern Ireland are still denied a basic right

—the right to self-determination of nations.

We will not join in the hypocritical crocodile tears of those who have unleashed the British army, the Black and Tans, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the B Specials, the Ulster Volunteer Force, the Ulster Defence Association, the Orange Volunteers and the Vanguard Service Corps.

The conditions for the present bloodshed in Northern Ireland were created by British imperialism. In these circumstances—while we disagree with the terrorist methods used by the IRA—they have every right to take up arms in defence against the intrusion of the British army in their country.

Terrorism divides the working class and plays into the hands of its enemies. In order for British imperialism to be defeated these methods must be rejected. All

workers—Catholic and Protestant, north and south—must be united with the British working class against their common enemy, the Tory government. This requires the construction of a revolutionary party in Ireland as a section of the Fourth International.

The IRA—both Official and Provisional wings—fight imperialism with the wrong weapons. But we will not support the repressive instruments of the British and Eire capitalist states against them. That is why we demand their release from jail.

This does not mean we have to support terrorism, least of all when it is directed against completely innocent people.

Terrorism will not halt British imperialism in Ireland. Only the united working class, Catholic and Protestant, linked with its brothers in Britain, will be able to defeat the

Tories at Westminster and the Green and Orange Tories in Ireland.

The IRA—and those who uncritically support it—play into the hands of the Orange Order and its friends by dividing the Irish working class on the grounds of religion. This has been the policy of the British ruling class for 300 years.

Indiscriminate bombings alienate support from workers in Ireland as well as in Britain. They enable the Tories to strengthen their repressive measures. They confuse and divide the working class.

Terrorism is essentially a middle-class method of struggle. It substitutes individualist 'heroic deeds' for the development of revolutionary consciousness in the only social force capable of defeating capitalism—the working class.

Marxism developed historically in principled and relentless struggle against both the apparatus of the bourgeois state and the methods of terrorism—as practised, for example, by the Populists in Russia.

(The Populists, however, had more on their side than the IRA. The working class had not yet emerged definitively as a revolutionary class in Russia, and their bombs were thrown exclusively at the Tsars and their officials.)

It is completely principled to reject the terrorist methods of the IRA and to demand at the same time that its members be released from bourgeois jails. The main enemy is British imperialism.

## Pathetic protest on riot law case

NINE CARWORKERS' representatives from the Berliet-Citröen factory at Vénissieux in the Rhône will appear before the Lyons court next Monday charged with breaking anti-riot laws.

This legal attack on trade unionists who organized a demonstration in support of a wage claim is a dangerous development in Pompidou's onslaught on trade unionists' domestic rights.

The French Communist Party leadership of the CGT trade union federation is giving every support it can to Pompidou.

The CGT and CFDT (Socialist Party) federations in the engineering industry have called for national 15-minute stoppages against the trial.

This pathetic protest action will coincide with a one-day strike in engineering in the Rhône valley called by the regional committee of the CGT-CFDT.

Their statement praises the persistent struggle of the workers in the region 'to force the employers and the government to open up real negotiations on their demands'.

The bleak picture of the French CP's cover-up of preparations for corporatist dictatorship is completed by the letter sent to Edgar Faure, Minister of Social Affairs, by CP deputy mayor for Vénissieux Marcel Houel.

Houel pleads with Faure to persuade the Berliet employers to stop attacks on their employees and begin 'real negotiations'.

The fact is that the French employers are refusing to negotiate and grant concessions.

And, like Heath in Britain, Pompidou is to combine state control of wages with attacks on trade unionists' basic rights.

The CP partial-stoppages policy and the main demand for the minimum rate of 1,000 francs, is already an acceptance and an application of wage control.

It breaks down the militancy of workers whose living standards are sapped by rapid inflation and encourages a hard-line from the employers who are not threatened by their tactics.

## CP tactics sabotage French strikes

THE SABOTAGE of militant struggles is the general picture throughout France.

On Wednesday, after six weeks of stoppages and strikes and the lock-out of 373 workers, men at a foundry in Merville, northern France, voted to return to work.

No one will now earn less than 1,000 francs and all other categories will get a 3-per-cent rise. The CP claimed the employers made 'a big retreat'.

● In Jeumont-Schneider, in Mauberge, after six weeks of partial strikes and stoppages, the workforce has been on all-out strike for two weeks. Their demands are: a 5 per cent increase in wages, retirement at 60, guarantee of employment and trade union rights.

● In the Atlantic Shipyards in Saint Nazaire, 7,000 workers are involved in daily sectional stoppages. Although the employers are discussing

retirement at 60, discussions on wages are completely blocked.

● In Alsace, there is complete deadlock in the five-week-old strike in the potash mines. The Stalinist leaders in the mines have demanded to be seen . . . by ex-army chief premier Pierre Messmer when he visits nearby Strasbourg tomorrow.

The CGT has declared that prices have risen so far this year by

8 per cent, yet their main demand is for the 1,000 franc minimum rate and a derisory 3 or 4 per cent for those who already earn more than the minimum.

These demands and the quarter of an hour strike on Monday show up as a complete fraud the 'people's power', 'advanced democracy' demagoguery which makes up the electoral campaign of the Communist Party - Socialist Party Union of the Left.



The potash miners from Alsace—deadlock in five-week strike.

## Machine-gun campus

VIOLENT CLASHES between fascist police and Madrid University students followed the banning of a student meeting in the Faculty of Law earlier this week.

The special division—a branch of the armed police which carries machine-guns—made its first appearance this year when, on Tuesday, groups of students converged on the Faculty.

They erected barricades across the roads leading to the campus and stoned the police. The university was soon surrounded by police in jeeps, armoured cars and on horse-back.

The special division guarded the entrances to the faculties while the Social Investigation Brigade searched out 'rebellious' students inside.

More fighting with the police broke out as students demonstrated down Princess Street towards the centre of the city.

The University Rector has issued a note welcoming the presence of police to 'facilitate the circulation of traffic' and root out 'groups of people, whose aggressive violence showed that they were not university students'.

This friend of the machine-gun patrols is hand-picked by the same Franco regime which in September signed a trade deal with the Soviet Union.

BASS-CHARRINGTON disclosed a £10m plus jump in pre-tax profits. Sales through their 10,800 pubs, hotels and shops rose to £440.5m compared with £385m in 1971. Profits for the year ended September 30 rose £48.9m against £38.2m. But for the freeze there would have been an increased dividend. Shareholders collect a same-again final of 14 per cent making 20 per cent for the year.

## Bolivia: State of siege declared

BOLIVIAN dictator Hugo Banzer, yesterday imposed a state of siege and claimed there was an open conspiracy to overthrow his government.

The new law which bans all rallies and demonstrations is clearly aimed at the Bolivian working class.

Yesterday, factory workers in La Paz were on a 24-hour strike against the massive rise in the cost of living caused by the devaluation of the peso.

The factory belt in La Paz was surrounded by tanks and army troops who were ordered to prevent any demonstrations or meetings. Hundreds of workers and students were arrested.

There have also been rumours of at least possible palace revolutions against Banzer whose

government balances on the army, the Bolivian Socialist Falange and the National Revolutionary Movement.

Such a development—it would be the 182nd palace revolution in the 147 years of Bolivia's his-

tory—would be only another manoeuvre against the workers and peasants of Bolivia.

Banzer, Torres, Paz Estensoro, and the generals in Banzer's army are all rabidly anti-communist and anti-working class.

## Guerrilla gets 15 years

A 34-YEAR-OLD African who received guerrilla warfare training in eastern Europe and took part in guerrilla action in Rhodesia was sentenced to 15 years' jail at Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, yesterday.

Fana Mzimela had pleaded guilty to membership of the banned African National Congress and its fighting wing Umkhonto

We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation). He also admitted taking part in 'terrorist' activities from 1962 to 1972.

Evidence was given that Mzimela had been trained in East Germany, the Soviet Union and China for guerrilla war against South Africa and Rhodesia. He was one of a party of guerrillas who fought Rhodesian troops in 1967.

## Petition demands union action



Pickets outside the site at Mile End yesterday

## Builders demand painters get rate won by strike

FROM PHILIP WADE

**BUILDING WORKERS** at Willett's Mile End site in east London struck yesterday in protest against union officials' lack of support for painters who have been out four weeks.

They later lobbied the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians' headquarters in Clapham demanding official backing for the painters who are the lowest paid on site.

A petition handed in to union leaders declared no confidence in local organizer Horace Manning, a Communist Party member. He was accused of 'lack of responsibility in safeguarding the trade union organization on the site'.

New rates agreed at the end of the national dispute in September gave most men on site a rate of 93p an hour. But the painters, who work for Road Decorations, were left with 65½p an hour when they came on site later.

'At one point we went back after an agreement had been reached,' said Harry Hardy, painters' steward. 'But we had to come out again when they only paid us 65½p for an eight-hour day.'

'Since last week we have been trying to get the regional organizer down here,' he added.

Federation steward Tony O'Brien told Workers Press why the site had struck for the day in support of the painters.

'This comes from the last strike which was sold out by



Painters' steward Harry Hardy

the executive and the so-called "lefts" in the Communist Party.

'Since then, the backlash has been on with the employers taking on every section of building workers before Christmas.

'We had a struggle here and won a victory, with new rates of almost £1 an hour. We organized the site with almost 100-per-cent trade unionism. Then the painters started to come on site so we supported them.

'They had their £5 bonus cut and were worse paid than the labourers. They've been out five weeks and we can't tolerate this position. It will lead to an all-out stoppage if we don't get action,' he said.

## BRIEFLY

**SUMMONSES** against three men accused of manslaughter after the Battersea big dipper crash in May were adjourned at South Western magistrates court, London, yesterday until February 7 at Wells Street court. The men, appearing on summonses alleging the manslaughter of five children, are: John Patrick Chamberlain Collins (29), a fairground proprietor, of Colcot Road, Barry, Glamorgan; Frank George Etches (64), an engineer, of Blackborough Road, Reigate, Surrey, and James Valentine Hogan (41), big dipper manager, of Foulser Road, Tooting, London. Collins was not in court, but the other two were. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

**FOREIGN CARS** are taking an even firmer grip on the British market. They account for nearly a quarter of new registrations, according to figures issued today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. British makes accounted for 76 per cent of the market in October compared with 83 per cent a year ago, although this year's figures have been compiled on a slightly different basis. Renault led the foreign contingent with over 3 per cent of the market, closely followed by Fiat. There were 32,580 newly-registered imported cars in October, compared with 19,512 the year before. British-Leyland topped the British constructors' list with 30 per cent of the market to Ford's 26 per cent and Chrysler's 10 per cent.

# Lorry firms seeking compensation from NIRC?

BY ALEX MITCHELL

**THREE** road haulage firms—Heatons Transport of St Helens, Craddock Brothers of Wolverhampton and Panalpina of Hull—will go back to the National Industrial Relations Court today, possibly to seek compensation.

The hearing will be in private to 'seek the court's directions'. The nature of the fresh applications to Sir John Donaldson is not made clear, but it is strongly tipped that the three firms will be pressing claims for compensation.

During the months their lorries were blacked the firms claimed to have lost thousands of pounds. In any compensation claim they will ask that the Transport and General Workers' Union should pay for these losses.

It was the court action by two of the firms, Heatons and Craddock's, which resulted in fines totalling £55,000 on the T&GWU.

In recent weeks dockers in the north have lifted their sanctions on both Heatons and Panalpina, but Craddock's has been 'blackened for life' because of a criminal court action against three dockers' leaders.

Although the men were all acquitted on blackmail charges, the dockers decided that Craddock's lorries should never be released from the blacklist.

There will be a short public hearing at the NIRC later today at which any decisions reached will be made known.

## Inflation 'explosive' by New Year—forecast

**ELIOT JANEWAY**, the right-wing American economist, believes that Britain faces 'a bath of inflation' early in the New Year.

He described the timing of Heath's state pay plan as 'particularly unfortunate'.

'The trouble is that it comes back-to-back with the decision to go into the Common Market. The twin tax increases of VAT and Corporate Tax will inevitably bring a jacking up of food

prices. Agriculture, which is the most efficient section of the British economy, will be forced into inflation. The situation is explosive.'

He pointed out that there was now enormous upward pressure on food prices throughout the world.

'Japan will buy any amount of red meat and food, from any source, in any currency, and sells the West securities in exchange. In effect, she is buying something nutritious and selling us raffle tickets—cleaning us out.'

THE TUC has produced a booklet with valuable information on the state of Britain's man-made fibre industry.

Prepared by the TUC textile and clothing industries committee, it is the first of a series of case studies on different sections of the garment industry.

The UK man-made fibre in-

dustry, producing 1,351 million lb in 1971, is one of the largest in the world.

It examines the huge concentration of capital in small monopolies and sharp fluctuations in investment and profit.

A complete review of the TUC booklet and its conclusions will appear in Monday's Workers Press.

## Writings of Leon Trotsky

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# MARXISM OR RANK- AND-FILE-ISM?

Michael Banda continues his analysis of the tactics and strategy of the International Socialism Group

**An organization within the unions which helps the working class forward in its struggle against state control of unions, against the treachery of the reformist bureaucracy and for political power can be a powerful support weapon to the construction of a revolutionary party.**

This is precisely what Trotsky meant when he wrote in the 'Transitional Programme': '... the sections of the Fourth International should always strive not only to renew the top leadership of the trade unions, boldly and resolutely in critical moments advancing new militant leaders in place of routine functionaries and careerists, but also to create in all possible instances independent militant organizations corresponding more closely to the tasks of mass struggle against bourgeois society; and, if necessary, not flinching even in the face of a direct break with the conservative apparatus of the trade unions.'

But these tasks are based on a prognosis diametrically opposed to that of the state capitalist International Socialists: As the Transitional Programme points out, trade unions 'do not offer and in line with their task... cannot offer a finished revolutionary programme; in consequence they cannot replace the party. The building of national revolutionary parties as sections of the Fourth International is the central task of the transitional epoch'.

## The rank-and-file road to defeat

The 'central task' of the IS group, however, is the construction of permanent rank-and-file bodies which 'do not aim at a complete emancipation of the working class by the overthrow of the capitalist system' and which base themselves on the idealist theory that the spontaneous conflicts of workers 'will clarify their ideas'. ('Socialist Worker', August 5, 1972.)

Such bodies are reformist-centrist and syndicalist organs which, instead of aiding the working class to liberate itself from the ideological filth of Stalinism and reformism, in fact bind it even more securely to the bureaucratic apparatus. These bodies are not an ancillary support to the party—they are a reformist alternative to it.

That is why IS leader Mr T. Cliff can call, without the slightest embarrassment, for IS members 'to strengthen all existing rank-and-file industrial and trade union organizations'. It does not require much in-

telligence to know that invariably this means strengthening Stalinist-controlled bodies such as the London Action group and 'Flashlight' tendency in the EPTU, the Charter movement in the building industry and the Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions.

All these groups are completely opposed to a campaign to get rid of the Tories and deliberately restrict the scope of the militants' struggle to putting pressure on the bureaucracy and reforming capitalism.

In the docks strike this policy led IS to denigrate the dockers in order to defend the reformist policies of the shop stewards.

As one IS docks steward supporter blurted out at an All Trades Unions Alliance meeting in East Ham: 'You'll never get a General Strike in Britain because the working class are a thick lot of b—s.'

This man was neither drunk nor facetious. He meant what he said—and never retracted what he said.

Support for these bodies reinforces the reformist illusions of militants in a paradoxical way.

On the one hand it deprives them of a generalized political knowledge of capitalism and its crisis and thereby strengthens the belief that you can't overthrow the system.

On the other hand it encourages workers to believe that real wages can be constantly raised and democratic rights defended by militancy exerted on an industry-wide basis. To the extent that syndicalists organize workers on an industry-wide basis as an alternative to the party, to the same extent do they accentuate the division of the class and prevent the class from seeing its historical role as the gravedigger of capitalism. Syndicalism strengthens Toryism. Such is the dialectic of rank-and-file-ism as practised by Cliff.

When the Russian Economists' spokesman Martynov tried to justify an exclusive reliance on economic struggles as the only way to develop the political consciousness of workers, Lenin replied:

'Everyone agrees that it is necessary to develop political consciousness of the working class. The question is how that is to be done and what is required to do it? The economic struggle merely "impels" the workers to realize the government's attitude to the working class.

'Consequently however much we may try to "lend the economic struggle itself a political character" we shall never be able to develop the political consciousness of the workers [to the level of Social Democratic political consciousness] by keeping within the framework of the economic struggle, for that framework is too narrow... Class political consciousness can be brought to the workers only from with-



At the conclusion of this year's national dock strike, Liverpool dockers vote to go back after betrayal by the Stalinist shop stewards. But the IS policy of strengthening Stalinist-controlled bodies led them to denigrate the dockers and defend the shop stewards' reformist policies.

out, that is, only from outside the economic struggle, from outside the sphere of relations between workers and employers. The sphere from which alone it is possible to obtain this knowledge is the sphere of relationships of all classes and strata to the state and the government, the sphere of the interrelations between all classes.'

## A case history

To savour the essence of the reactionary method and outlook of the Cliff group it is necessary to read the history of the Merseyside Building Workers' Movement by the IS writer Martin Barker ('International Socialist', Vol. 32, Spring 1968). From the beginning to the end this essay is permeated with a spirit of cringing subservience to wages militancy and absolute scepticism towards the political capacities of the working class. Here we can quote only two extracts:

'We may now summarize our conclusions about what the attitude of the rank-and-file movements should be towards the unions; it appears that the majority of the unions cannot be reformed, because the period of union irrelevance has meant that they have been integrated into the state system; the rank and file have neither the consciousness nor the interest in carrying through such a reform, due to the fragmentation of class consciousness.

'Rank-and-file movements, being composed primarily of political militants, who have the consciousness to understand the role of the union bureaucracies, must in the long term aim to take over the functions of these unions by proving themselves in local activity. The aim and reason for this appearance of rank-and-file movements is to recruit the fragmented working

class; and this cannot be done by attempting primarily to reform unions, since if the unions could be reformed then the workers would already be united.

'They are not, and the role of the rank-and-file movements is first and foremost to organize inter-site and inter-factory solidarity, which will itself entail opposing the actions of the union bureaucracies.'

After surveying the history of this movement the author concludes:

'The first stage was wrong, since it stressed one aspect of rank-and-file activity, the negative aspect of opposing the union bureaucracy without developing the positive aspect of taking over the functions of the bureaucracy. To fight the union hierarchy would not have involved the mass of the members and the attempt would have foundered as only one section could have been involved at a time. The third stage has to be one that overcomes the fragmentation of the struggle; and most important, it has to involve them in day-to-day issues.

'The second stage was wrong because it stressed the isolation of the militants by demanding a high level of consciousness from the start, instead of working to develop one by drawing on the day-to-day experience of the workers at the only level they understand at present—site-level.

'The third stage therefore must be one that is centred entirely on local activity, developing support for disputes, and thereby laying the roots of inter-site solidarity. It must not demand a high level of consciousness from the start, and must therefore involve the mass of the workers at a level of their understanding.'

This article, incredible as it may seem, was written in the last period of the Wilson government, after the devalu-

ation of sterling in 1967, the setting up of the Prices and Incomes Board and while the Royal Commission on Trade Unions was sitting. Yet nowhere does the reader find a single reference to the economic and monetary crisis or to the preparations of the ruling class, aided by the Labour leaders, to crush the unions and break the power of the shop stewards' movement.

Instead we have (a) the improbable and fantastic claim that the unions were already integrated into the state, (b) that the workers lacked the consciousness to fight the bureaucracy or the Labour government, (c) that it is wrong to demand a high level of consciousness from workers, (d) that workers can only generalize on the basis of local activity, and (e) that they must be treated on their own level of understanding and only told that which they like to hear.

In the diction of the International Socialists this is known as being non-sectarian, flexible and showing 'readiness to experiment systematically' and 'raising theory to the level of practice'.

Marxists, however, will recognize in Barker's syndicalism a crude contempt of IS for the working class and its ability to master the ideas of scientific socialism and through it the historical process.

What Barker is saying in an unsubtle way is that socialism is for educated mystifiers like Cliff and cultivated ex-public school boys like Foot but not for the working class.

'We must encourage their illusions and let them remain backward, ignorant and chained to the wheels of pure and simple militancy,' IS says.

Don't let them receive a political education and training because they will only abuse it and wreck our reformist dreams. Above all keep the Trotskyists from influencing the working class.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



## A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY CONFERENCE

BY JOHN SPENCER

**Preparations for an all-European Security Conference are rapidly gathering speed following the conclusion of the treaty between East and West Germany ratifying the country's division.**

The preliminary consultations aimed at drawing up an agenda for the conference opened in Helsinki, Finland, on Wednesday. They were preceded by a two-day meeting of Common Market ministers in an effort to draw up a concerted platform for the conference—probably staged in the Finnish capital in June next year.

For months there has been intense diplomatic and preparatory activity between the various European governments.

They have all been invited to take part, as has the United States. The only government which has not yet agreed to attend is Albania, but the pro-Peking Enver Hoxha regime may well send an observer to watch China's interest.

The Spanish fascists have not only been invited, but according to Madrid sources they have already held preliminary consultations with 16 other European governments,

including Soviet bloc states, except East Germany.

The colonels' military dictatorship in Greece has also taken an active part in the preparations for the conference, including cordial diplomatic exchanges with representatives of East European Stalinism.

These facts alone indicate the conference's character. According to the Soviet government it will bring together the European states to discuss their 'common problems' in the realm of security.

What are the 'problems' which unite the bureaucracies of eastern Europe, the 'democratic' capitalists of France, Germany and Britain and the military and fascist dictators of Greece, Spain and Turkey?

The spokesmen of the Soviet bureaucracy invariably answer this all-important question with vague generalities which conceal the very concrete reasons driving the Kremlin to seek a deal with the European bourgeoisie.

Kiril Mazurov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party's politburo, speaking in Moscow on the 55th anniversary of the October Revolution, said the successful staging of a security conference 'will create new possibilities for all-European co-operation based on principles of equality, non-

interference and good-neighbourliness'.

Again, the Novosti Press commentator I. Plyshevsky, writing from Helsinki, says: 'There now exist prerequisites for establishing a firm and lasting peace on the entire continent.'

The key to this peace lies in introducing into the practice of international relations the principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems. Many problems in Europe have been and are being solved on the basis of these principles.'

The basis of this 'firm and lasting' peace is the division of Europe agreed between Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt and Truman at their wartime conferences in Yalta and Potsdam. The Soviet leaders want this division confirmed for all time.

The landmarks along this road are the Soviet-German treaty, the German-Polish treaty, the four-power agreement on Berlin, the traffic treaty between West and East Germany and the normalization treaty signed this month which brought all these into force.

On the backs of the divided German working class the bureaucracy plans to erect a whole edifice of 'peaceful co-existence' which, in its very

essence, is directed against the interests of the entire European working class.

They aim at the eventual dissolution of both the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the institution of a single security system.

With the aid of the western communist parties, the Soviet leaders are deluding the European workers into the idea that war can be abolished by the manoeuvres of diplomacy.

But war is inseparable from imperialism and the decay of monopoly capitalism in Europe is daily laying the basis for war. Treaties and mutual security pacts are no more able to prevent this objective process than prayer and fasting.

The Soviet leaders hope to placate the imperialists by guaranteeing them against revolution in the west. That is what peaceful co-existence means. For these bureaucrats the struggle of the working class is the main threat to 'European security'.

For many years the Soviet Union has been calling intermittently for the staging of a European Security Conference. Its plans received a new impetus only with the almost simultaneous upsurge of the French and Czechoslovak working classes in 1968.

France, May 1968 showed the question of power was on the agenda. Inset: police trained to deal with the working class.

The European employers recognized that May-June in France marked a new stage in the working-class struggle. For the first time since the war the question of power was firmly on the agenda.

At the same time the Stalinists saw in the Prague Spring the threat of the political revolution not only in eastern Europe, but in the Soviet Union itself.

The purpose of the European Security Conference is the organization of counter-revolution in Europe. This will not ensure the security of the USSR or guarantee peace in Europe. On the contrary, it will lay the foundations for new more bitter conflicts.

Defence of the Soviet Union is inseparable from the revolutionary struggle to overthrow capitalism all over the continent and smash the political stranglehold of the bureaucracy in the deformed workers' states.

The only way forward for the working class lies in the construction of revolutionary parties to realize the demand for a Socialist United States of Europe in struggle against capitalism and Stalinism.



# THERE'S A TAVERN IN THE TOWN

BY PHILIP WADE

**When you are next drinking a pint of Courage feel happy in the knowledge that your beer has just been taken over by Imperial Tobacco, Britain's sixth largest business.**

And if you buy a packet of Golden Wonder crisps in the pub, rest assured they are also in the safe hands of Imperial Tobacco, or Imps as they are known to the intimates of the Stock Exchange.

Imperial Tobacco is now one of Britain's most powerful conglomerates. The £777m group is comprised of about 70 companies and subsidiaries.

The group dominates, for example, the British fish and poultry market through its ownership of the giant Ross Foods firm.

If you put sauce on your food that will be manufactured by Imperial Tobacco. In 1967 they bought out HP Sauce and Lea and Perrins—the Worcester sauce people.

Canned foods might be bought from Smedley's, another part of Imperial Tobacco.

Young's Seafoods, the Albion Bottle Company, Bewlay Properties, British United Trawlers, cold store operators United Carlo Gatti and Stevensons and Slater Ltd, Finlay, the retailers and the horticultural mail order firm Lowland Bulb Company are still more parts of Imps' empire.

In fact the company—which employs almost 90,000 workers—stretches into nearly every part of people's lives.

At the head of this powerful industrial and commercial empire stands Sir John Partridge, former president of that other combine—the Confederation of British Industries.

Of course Imps are leading members of the CBI whose 1,500 member-firms employ almost 7 million workers. And no doubt the group will loyally obey the CBI directive ordering members not even to negotiate with the trade unions on pay while the Tories' state wages legislation remains on the statute book.

Sir John Partridge, knighted by Edward Heath, although no longer CBI president, remains a most powerful and significant figure politically.

This was shown clearly when he participated in the Downing Street and Chequers talks with the TUC leadership on the subject of controlling wages.

Into those talks came the voice of a man who controls a conglomerate which last year had a near £1,276m turnover and profits of £80m.

Elected CBI president in the year the Tories returned to power, Partridge is a man that matters in ruling class circles, and one who is fond of speaking of a 'unity of interests' between the working class and the bourgeoisie.

This corporatist sentiment is, of course, one to be heard in ever-increasing volumes among big business and some trade union leaders as the confrontation between the classes steps nearer day by day.

In his 'imperial welcome' to Courage workers and management, he introduced his philosophy to them all.

'As in every case where two businesses come together the key to the future lies in the quality of human relationships at all levels and in the development of common purpose,' he wrote.

In his presidential remarks for this year's CBI annual

report, he was at it again with talk of the need to 'convey to the public at large the true objectives of responsible industrial and commercial management — objectives which span the interests of investors, employees, customers and the community at large'.

The true class position of such men was, however, perfectly revealed in his other remarks in the report. There was much talk of 'efforts in both the public sector and the private sector to resist inflationary pay settlements'.

In 1971 he gave us all a taste of what was to come when he welcomed the disappearance in June 1970 of the enfeebled Labour government which had been unable to enforce the anti-union laws sponsored by ex-'Tribune'-ite 'left' Barbara Castle.

'The change of government in June led to a welcome effort to lower the level of pay settlements,' his report for the year said. 'While a significant damping down of pay settlements could not come overnight, every effort must be made to achieve it in the shortest practicable time.'

The Industrial Relations Bill was 'an essential and long overdue measure', while 'relations between CBI staff and government officials continued to be excellent'—which is hardly a surprise.

When Imperial Tobacco was set up in 1901 it was at the response of a number of British capitalists to competition from their fast-expanding rivals in the United States.

The American Tobacco Company had a near monopoly in the USA and its strategy was to overrun the British market by acquisition of all the principal domestic manufacturers, one by one.

At the turn of the century, British manufacturers, although already powerful in their own right, formed a fragmented and divided industry. There were some 500 individual tobacco manufacturers and in the retail trade between 300,000 and 350,000 shops specializing in tobacco products and ancillary goods.

Once threatened by American capitalism, the British moved swiftly. A meeting of 13 leading British companies was arranged and the Imperial Tobacco Company formed.

After 1918 the company began its road to becoming a conglomerate, buying here, there and everywhere. First there and everywhere were two companies, one which supplied the paper for the cigarettes and the other the packaging for the various products.

During the following 40 years, the company bought out leaf suppliers and handlers and merged the group's smaller manufacturers.

In 1927 a financial interest was acquired in the Finlay chain of tobacconists' shops and kiosks, eventually taking over Finlay's in 1963.

It was in 1930 that Robert Sinclair was acquired. Originally a tobacco wholesale firm, Sinclair's is now the biggest business of its kind in the north of England and Scotland and handles household and fancy goods, confectionery, toys and stationery, in addition to tobacco.

Today, where from time to time, including the original 13 founder companies, there were 22 tobacco manufacturers under the Imperial umbrella, there are now only four—W.D.&H.O. Wills, John Player & Sons, Ogdens and Churchmans.

And it was during the 1960s that the group began to diversify completely outside tobacco to become one of Britain's most powerful conglomerates.

All the food firms previously mentioned were acquired, and moves were made into plastics and printing.

Now under high-Tory Sir John Partridge, the company intends to defend every penny of its capital through attacks on the basic rights of the working class.

When the Tory government is made to resign through the mass mobilization of the working class, Imperial Tobacco must be nationalized under workers' control and without compensation by the returning Labour government.



A range of Imperial Tobacco's subsidiaries—left to right: cigarettes at W. D. & H. O. Wills, Bristol. Crisps at Golden Wonder. Chickens at Ross Poultry. Paper at St Anne's Board Mill and canned fruit at Smedley's. Above: Sir John Partridge, Imperial Tobacco's head.



# WRITINGS OF LEON TROTSKY

A review by Tom Kemp. The years 1939-1940 continued

The volumes of Trotsky's writings so far published for the period after 1935 differ in several respects from the two already reviewed. They are printed on a large format page and consist mainly of facsimile reproductions of articles which appeared in the Trotskyist Press and other journals in the United States, together with a few items translated into English for the first time. The selections are grouped under headings according to country or subject rather than being in chronological order. This makes it possible to follow through Trotsky's thought on a particular topic, such as the Moscow Trials. On the other hand, the notes do little more than indicate the source of the articles, thus leaving the reader to find out for himself about the many persons, organizations and events which are referred to. In addition, there is no index. Apart from the faults of editorship, these volumes are still to be highly recommended because they bring together writings which are otherwise virtually inaccessible or, in certain cases, have never been available in English before.

In a number of articles written about this time, Trotsky took up the question of the right of self-determination for the Soviet Ukraine which not only retain their validity today, but have an application to the national question in general.

Trotsky refers to Lenin's letters and articles on the national question written against Stalin when he was People's Commissar of Nationalities in the early 1920s, writings which were to be brought out into the light of day by the bureaucracy itself after 1953 when it found a scapegoat for its own crimes in the person of the then dead dictator.

The bureaucracy proved unable to solve the national problem of the Ukraine. Indeed, its policy aggravated nationalist feelings in a way which gave scope for reaction. This was shown during the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 when the advancing Nazi troops were greeted as liberators by many Ukrainians.

It has been shown since then by the emigration of many Ukrainians during and after the war where they have, in general, become support for reaction.

These developments can be laid at the doorstep of the Stalinists. As Trotsky put it in 1940: 'Nowhere did restrictions, purges, repression and in general all forms of bureaucratic hooliganism assume such murderous sweep as they did in the Ukraine in the struggles against the powerful, deeply-rooted longings of the Ukrainian masses for greater freedom and independence.'

In this way the sympathies of a large part of the Ukrainian population were alienated from socialism which they identified with the rule of the Stalinist bureaucracy. And the part of the Ukraine which was in the Soviet Union could not act as a rallying centre for the Ukrainians living under alien rule in neighbouring countries.

## Equal terms

Trotsky therefore called for a struggle to establish an independent workers' and peasants' Ukraine which might subsequently join a Soviet Federation on equal terms. This proposal was opposed by the sectarian Oehler group, which had earlier split from the Fourth International and

Trotsky wrote a reply to its criticisms. He had to emphasize that he was not calling for support for the petty-bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists, nor was the demand inconsistent with the slogan of defence of the Soviet Union.

Trotsky's proposals for the Ukraine also raised the ire of the exiled followers of Krensky on the grounds that it would weaken the Soviet Union militarily. Not only did this betray their Great Russian chauvinism, but they came near to the Stalinists in proclaiming that Trotsky's policies served Hitler.

The answer to the bourgeois democrats, as well as the sectarians, was given by events themselves: particularly by the fact that so many Ukrainians welcomed Hitler because the bureaucracy had oppressed them and denied them independence.

There is no doubt, then, where the responsibility lies for the continuation of reactionary nationalist currents among Ukrainians inside as well as outside the Soviet Union both in the 1940s and at the present time.

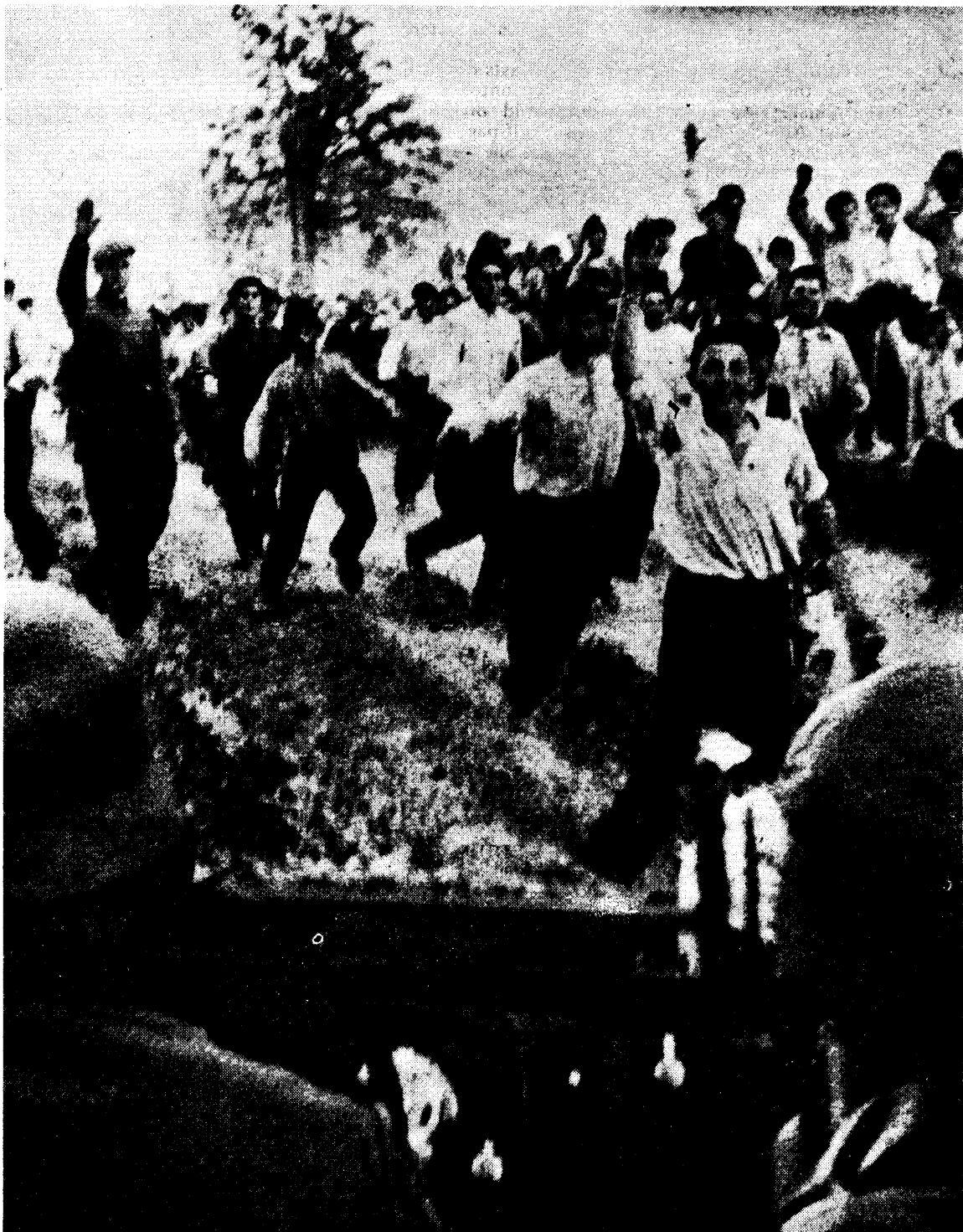
On May 24, 1940, an attempt was made on Trotsky's life by an armed band of Stalinists under the leadership of the Mexican painter David Siqueiros. The assailants fired machine-guns into Trotsky's bedroom and made off with one of the guards, a young American, Robert Sheldon Harte, whose body was later found in a lime pit.



Robert Sheldon Harte

Trotsky analysed this event in some detail and showed why Stalin required his death and attacked those who tried to cover up for the GPU murder squad. A few days before his assassination he completed a full-scale investigation of the attempted assassination. It was intended for use in the Mexican court which was to try some of the gang who had been arrested.

The concluding section of this volume consists of Trotsky's last articles and letters, some of which re-



The Ukrainian question. Suppressed by the bureaucracy, peasants greet Nazi troops as liberators. Trotsky called for an independent workers' and peasants' Ukraine and answered sectarian and chauvinist critics.

mained unfinished when he was struck down by an agent of Stalin in his study on August 20, 1940. They include an analysis of the famous Tanaka Memorial in which the Japanese Prime Minister in the 1920s, Baron Tanaka, had sketched out a plan for world conquest. Although its authenticity has been questioned, Trotsky insisted that it was genuine.

The document had been procured by Dzerzhinsky, then head of the GPU, through a functionary who had direct access to the secret archives of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Photocopies of the document were made and sent by two or three different routes to Moscow. When it arrived and was translated Trotsky was still a member of the Political Bureau and was head of the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs. It therefore came directly to him.

The question then arose of what to do with such a document. It was decided that it could not be published by the Soviet government or even by the Comintern, but should be leaked to the American Press. The Japanese then denounced it as a Chinese forgery.

Moscow subsequently remained silent about the Memorial and its part in obtaining it—no doubt, as Trotsky points out, in order not to give offence to the Japanese.

## No doubts

Writing before Pearl Harbour and the Japanese drive to establish a 'co-prosperity sphere' in Asia, Trotsky concludes his article by saying: 'The course of events in the Far East in recent years has corroborated the Tanaka programme to such a degree as to preclude any doubts about the authenticity of this document.'

It indicated the main lines of the war of conquest which the Japanese militarists and their monopolist backers were soon to embark upon in the Pacific.

As his last letters collected here show, Trotsky corresponded at this time with many of his supporters, especially in the United States, on a variety of political questions.

Bonapartism and fascism were phenomena which Trotsky repeatedly returned to and analysed afresh. He was doing so in August 1940 and it is

appropriate that this volume should end with a literal transcript of notes which he had dictated to a Russian stenographer and had never seen in manuscript or been able to correct.

This article concludes the present series of reviews of the 'Writings of Leon Trotsky' so far published. A number of gaps still remain to be filled in and will be eagerly awaited.

The first four of those which have appeared—for the later years—are, as has been pointed out, incomplete. What is really required is a full series of collected works. Until that becomes possible, these volumes make a valuable addition to Trotsky's writings in print and they should form part of every Marxist library.

Although an attempt has been made in this series of reviews to bring out the salient points and the main lessons of Trotsky's writings, as represented by these volumes, they have by no means been exhaustive. The reader is invited to make his own discoveries by reading them for himself. That is the only way in which Trotsky's contribution to Marxist science can be grasped.



# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## PRINCIPLED

'Conservatives', one of the new boys in the Tory Cabinet once wrote, 'surely must strive for a large reduction, in the long run, of the public social services.'

The author of those lines is the man Heath has appointed to pose as the housewife's friend as Minister for Trades and Consumer Affairs.

He is Sir Geoffrey Howe, who, as Solicitor-General, was chief architect of the Industrial Relations Act. Our quotation comes from a pamphlet he wrote in 1961 called 'Principles in Practice'.



Howe really believes in practising what he preaches.

In 1969 he became a member of the Council of Management of the Private Patients' Plan, one of the three big private medical insurance schemes which hit the National Health Service by expanding private practice and catering for the well-to-do who want to jump the queue for NHS hospital places.

Consumers — everybody — take cover!

## NEITHER DOWN NOR OUT

Being a dossier in London has some unexpected problems. Not only have they got to keep out of the way of the police, but they've also got to keep clear of do-gooders from the Tory Press.

This year has seen a spate of visits to the twilight world of the junkies and meths drinkers by these earnest liberals. And from each visit has come lurid tales of adventure to titivate their readers.

But the most astonishing of these adventures was under-

taken by Miss Pat Healy, social service correspondent of 'The Times'.

Miss Healy garbed herself in corduroy trousers, a grey cardigan and a tattered man's coat and descended among the social outcasts of the East End.

She recounted her story in almost Enid Blyton-like tones in a half-page article on Tuesday. She concluded by saying: 'My night as a down-and-out was always tempered by the knowledge that I could make transfer charge telephone calls for rescue if I became too desperate.'

'I kept out of trouble by constantly moving on, but it soon became apparent that a life in the open is very tiring and that not everyone will have the energy to keep moving.'

This is such disgusting nonsense. Is Miss Healy saying that life in the sewers is quite tolerable providing you're nimble enough to stay a jump in front of the law?

Is this her only conclusion about the wretched existence which now thousands of people have to endure in Britain in the 1970s?

These liberals go into such situations to discover what they call 'the real truth'. In point of fact they only satisfy some personal whim of their own. They discover and learn nothing.

## EXAMPLE

Royal family a shining example to the nation

Speed case warning goes to Windsor Castle  
**HOW WE CAUGHT 90 MPH ANNE**



**Lord Lichfield fined and banned on drink charge**

THE Earl of Lichfield, a cousin of the Queen, was fined £50 and banned for a year at Wells Street court, London, yesterday for driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

**Mountbatten fined £40 on watered milk charge**

EARL MOUNTBATTEN, the Queen's uncle, and his grandson, Mr NORTON KNATCHBULL, were each

# ALLENDE AND THE GENERALS

STALINIST CRISIS BY JUAN GARCIA

The 'democratic' election of Salvador Allende as the first 'Marxist' President of Chile was the cause for much rejoicing in communist parties throughout the world.

Here at last was concrete proof of the correctness of the parliamentary road to socialism. No matter that Chilean democracy allows only 40 per cent of the adult population to vote. No matter that, after Brazil, the armed forces in Chile were most favoured by US military aid of all Latin American countries.

Allende was the epitome of the staid 'socialist'-bourgeois politicians whose common-sense so pleases the Stalinist bureaucracy.

The radicals and fashionable lefts who had become tired of the harangues and cigars of Castro in Havana now turned their eyes to Santiago de Chile and spent their vacations pottering around Chilean copper-mines and chatting with affable don 'Salva'.

Fidel Castro duly came to pay his respects, not hesitating to use his prestige to tell the miners to produce more and ease off their wage demands.

It was true that inflation was tearing away at the annual rate of 130 per cent, but your 'socialist' President had prepared for that by setting up local price and provisions control committees.

Then, in October this year, the lorry-owners' federation decided to strike against the proposed nationalization of transport in the southern provinces. Four weeks later, Allende yielded to all the demands of the right-wing Christian Democrats and brought three Generals into his cabinet.

Head of the armed forces, Carlos Prats, is now Minister of the Interior and second-in-command to Allende. When Allende leaves this week to speak in the United Nations and later to visit Moscow and Cuba, Prats will be responsible for Chile's 'peaceful road to socialism'.

Stalinist apologists have been quick to defend this latest 'contradictory' development on the path to socialism. One Paul Olive, writing in the British CP's journal, 'Comment', has this to say on the Generals accession to power:

'Is this not a sign of weakness? Or a surrender? Or a betrayal? . . . The entry of these officers into the government, strange though it seems, is an indication that the right wing has been out-manoeuvred and defeated in this engagement of the class battle.'

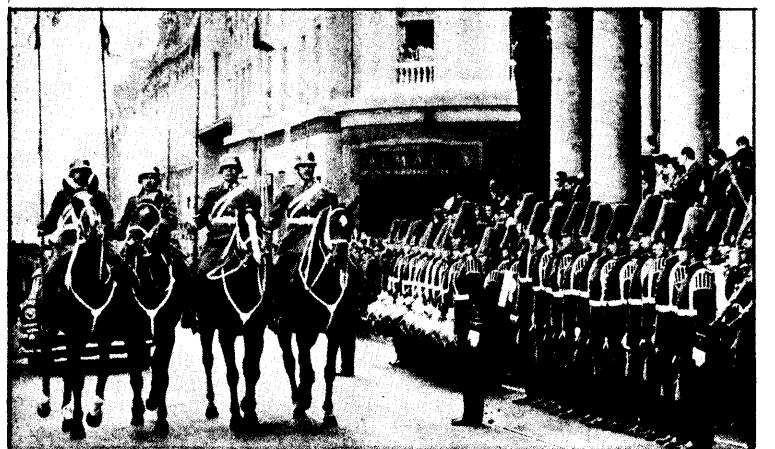
It seems strange indeed to those trained in the school of Marxism who see a capitalist army as an instrument of the employers for repressing the working class. Olive now reveals that such an army, in Latin America no less, is the best guarantor of socialism.

As Chilean ambassador in France, Communist Party poet Pablo Neruda has said: 'As for our army, we love it. It is the people in uniform.'

How has this people's army acted in the past?

One of its first battles was the Pacific war between Chile and Peru, which was a battle for nitrates.

The Chilean army fought loyally to enable its ruling class to take over the land it required and went so far as occupying Lima, the capital of Peru.



Troops of the Palace Guard—hardly a people's army. Above: Allende

Such exploits were consolidated in 1907 when the army intervened to put down a strike movement in Iquique, with the bloody massacre of 3,000 workers.

Olive cannot claim that the growth of the Chilean Communist Party has boosted the army's love of democracy.

When General Carlos Ibañez del Campo was in power from 1927 to 1931, he illegalized the CP. A supporter of Mussolini, he limited the freedom of the Press and brought the iron heel of order down on striking workers.

Even the experience of the Popular Front in Chile was another object lesson in the anti-democratic traditions of this semi-colonial country. In the last stage of the Popular Front, in 1946, Gonzalez Videla triumphed in the presidential elections with CP support.

Three CP ministers in Videla's cabinet lasted precisely two years when the CP was made illegal under a 'law for the defence of democracy'. Thousands of Party cadres were deported to concentration camps in northern Chile, and Party members were struck off the voting register.

The Chilean Stalinists turned to 75-year-old General Ibañez to rescue them from this embarrassing position of illegality—after all, were they not a respectable pillar of society.

In 1952, Ibañez was duly elected, in part because of his promise to repeal the 'defence of democracy' law. He immediately shelved any attempt to repeal the law and used the armed forces to see him through his term of office up to 1958.

Having seen where illusions in a democracy-loving army has led the CP in the past, we can consider Olive's claim that 'many in the armed forces see that national independence is linked with national economic development free from the

control of imperialism and in particular the United States'.

All the leading échelons of the Chilean army were trained in US military establishments. \$23m worth of military aid was poured into Chile between 1960 and 1966.

Prats' predecessor, Schneider, recommended that every Chilean army officer should spend time at the infamous US anti-subversion school in Panama, and Schneider was murdered by a tendency in the Chilean army which thought he was too left wing!

Stalinists like Olive deliberately conceal such facts. They have all concealed the joint manoeuvres between the US and Chilean navies during the recent strike, with the approval of Prats, who has always insisted that the US military mission should remain in Santiago.

The falsification of truth by the Stalinist Olive goes as far as stating that the right-wing lorry strikers returned without their political demands being met.

In fact, Allende offered not to nationalize transport on the second day of the strike. His early concessions were rejected by strikers and were only accepted some three weeks later after the Generals had been installed in office.

By inviting the military into the cabinet, Allende put the forces of counter-revolution firmly at the centre of state power.

The Stalinist media has ranted about the dangers of a CIA coup in Chile. After the panic over the ITT conspiracy came the Kennecott embargo on Chilean copper.

Yet their man in Santiago has handed power over to CIA-trained Generals.

No doubt, in the constitutional traditions of General Ibañez and Gonzalez Videla, they will soon attack the legality of the CP and all working-class organizations.

## BOOKS



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# ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Fight Rising Prices  
Force the Tories to Resign

**CENTRAL LONDON (Press and Entertainments Branch):** Sunday November 26, 3 p.m. Royal Shakespeare Rehearsal Rooms, Floral Street. The Fight for Shepperton. Speakers: Yvonne Richards (ACTT), Roy Battersby (ACTT), Roger Smith (ACTT), Corin Redgrave (Equity), all leading members of their respective unions speaking in a personal capacity.

**ACTON:** Monday November 27, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High Road.

**COVENTRY:** Tuesday November 28, 7.30 p.m. Elastic Inn, Cox Street (opposite Theatre One).

**WEST LONDON:** Tuesday November 28, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, King's Cross.

**LUTON:** Wednesday November 29, 8 p.m. The Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Road. 'The Tory Pay Law'.

**PRESTON:** (Please note date change), Thursday November 30, 7.30 p.m. Waterloo Hotel, Friargate.

**SHEFFIELD:** Thursday November 30, 7.30 p.m. The Grapes, Trippet Lane. 'The sell-out at Arthur Lee's and the fight against the pay laws.'

**BRACKNELL:** Monday December 4, 8.00 p.m. Priestwood Community Centre.



## BBC 1

9.38-11.45 Schools. 12.00 Seventy plus. 12.00 Mawl ac ymygsegriad. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble mill at one. 1.30 Joe. 1.45 The craftsmen. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 2.30 The living sea. 3.20 The gravediggers. 3.50 Children talking. 4.00 Clangers. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Magic roundabout. 4.40 Jackanory playhouse. 5.05 Deputy dawg. 5.15 Michael Bentine time. 5.45 News. Weather.

6.00 **NATIONWIDE.**  
6.45 **BARNEY BEAR.**  
6.55 **THE PINK PANTHER SHOW.**

7.15 **THE VIRGINIAN: MEN FROM SHILOH.** Lady at the Bar.

8.30 **DAD'S ARMY.** All is safely gathered in.

9.00 **NINE O'CLOCK NEWS.** Weather.

9.25 **PLAY OF THE MONTH: 'KING OEDIPUS'.**

10.40 **FRIDAY TALK-IN.**

11.25 **LATE NIGHT NEWS.**

11.30 **FILM: 'SHANGHAI EXPRESS'.** A motley crew of passengers board the famous Shanghai Express on a journey through a country torn by revolution. Marlene Dietrich, Clive Brook, Anna May Wong, Warner Oland, Eugene Pallette.

12.50 **Weather.**

Sheila Allen as Jocasta and Ian Holm as Oedipus in a modern setting of Sophocles play 'King Oedipus', tonight's Play of the Month for BBC 1.

## ITV

9.30 Schools. 10.20 Yoga. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Wendy Craig tells... 12.40 First report. 1.00 Melody inn. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 General hospital. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Junkin. 3.25 Marcus Welby MD. 4.20 Adventures of Gulliver. 4.50 Maggie. 5.20 Smith family. 5.50 News.

6.00 **TODAY.**

6.35 **CROSSROADS.**

7.00 **THE PROTECTORS.** The Numbers Game.

7.30 **HAWAII FIVE-O.** Vashon the Patriarch.

8.30 **COMEDIANS.**

9.00 **UPSTAIRS, DOWNSTAIRS.** The Property of a Lady.

10.00 **NEWS AT TEN.**

10.30 **POLICE FIVE.**

10.40 **FILM: 'VENGEANCE'.** Anne Heywood, Peter Van Eyck, Cecil Parker, Bernard Lee. A doctor tries to keep a dead man's brain alive.

12.05 **ONE POINT OF VIEW.**

12.10 **SPYFORCE.** The Major.

# TV

## BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school.

6.35-7.00 **IRELAND.** When the bough breaks.

7.30 **NEWSROOM.** Weather.

8.00 **MONEY AT WORK.** Europe Are We Ready?

9.00 **HERITAGE.** Beating Retreat by The Household Division.

9.25 **THE CHILDREN OF MOSCOW.** Dutch entry at the Golden Sea Swallow Television Festival in Belgium.

9.55 **THE BLACK SAFARI.** A parody of explorers and exploration films. With Yemi Ajibade, Merdel Jordine, Bloke Modisane, Horace Ove, Douglas Botting.

10.55 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather.

11.00 **FILM NIGHT.** Alice in Wonderland. Filmed at Shepperton Studios.

## REGIONAL TV

**CHANNEL:** 9.30-12.00 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Let's face it. 3.00 Film: 'Honey-moon With A Stranger'. 4.20 Puffin. 4.30 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 4.50 London. 5.20 Junkin. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Report. 6.35 London. 7.30 FBI. 8.30 London. 9.00 New Scotland Yard. 10.00 London. 10.30 Odd couple. 1.00 Film: 'Night Creatures'. 12.25 News, weather.

**WESTWARD.** As Channel except: 12.05 London. 12.57 News. 1.00 London. 4.20 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 10.32 News. 10.35 The old days. 12.25 Faith for life.

**SOUTHERN:** 9.30 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 Galloping gourmet. 3.25 Saint. 4.20 Weekend. 4.25 Funky phantom. 4.50 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.25 Out of town. 7.05 Sale of the century. 7.35 Film: 'The Death of Me Yet'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Weekend. 10.35 Film: 'Warning Shot'. 12.30 News. 12.40 Weather. Guideline.

**HARLECH:** 9.30 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 London. 4.20 Rovers. 4.50 London. 5.20 Chuckleleads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Bonanza. 7.30 Film: 'Big House USA'. 9.00 New Scotland Yard. 10.00 London. 10.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 11.00 Now it's your say. 11.30 To have and to hold. 12.30 Weather.

**HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except:** 4.25-4.50 Stesion cantamil. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30 Outlook. 11.00 Sports arena. 11.30 UFO. 12.30 Weather.

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

**ANGLIA:** 9.30 London. 3.30 Shirley's world. 3.55 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 Skippy. 4.50 London. 5.20 Primus. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sale of the century. 7.30 O'Hara. 8.30 Turnbull. 9.00 London. 10.30 Probe. 11.05 Film: 'The Mating Season'.

**ATV MIDLANDS:** 9.30 London. 12.00 Today. 12.05 London. 3.30 Danger man. 4.20 Forest rangers. 4.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Protectors. 8.00 Adventurer. 8.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 9.00 New Scotland Yard. 10.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Saboteur'. Weather.

**ULSTER:** 11.00 London. 1.32 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 3.25 Randall and Hopkirk. 4.23 News. 4.25 Funky phantom. 4.50 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 UFO. 8.30 London. 9.00 New Scotland Yard. 10.00 London. 10.30 Spectrum. 11.00 Film: 'Jild Women'.

**YORKSHIRE:** 9.30 London. 3.30 Danger man. 4.25 Merrie melodies show. 4.50 London. 5.20 Elephant boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 London. 8.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Third Secret'. 12.25 Weather.

**GRANADA:** 9.30 London. 3.25 Smith family. 3.50 Cartoon. 4.00 Crossroads. 4.25 TV funnies. 4.50 London. 5.15 Turnbull's finest half hour. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.25 Wagon train. 7.50 Protectors. 8.20 Comedians. 8.50 Cartoon. 9.00 London. 10.30 Kick off. 10.50 Film: '10.30 p.m. Summer'.

**SCOTTISH:** 9.30 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 3.30 Quentin Durgens. 4.25 Shirley's world. 4.50 London. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.30 A place of her own. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 London. 8.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 9.00 London. 10.30 Plain Mr Knox. 10.40 Friday night. 11.10 Film: 'Donovan's Brain'.

**GRAMPIAN:** 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.40 Cartoon. 2.52 News. 3.00 London. 3.15 Let's face it. 3.55 Katie Stewart cooks. 4.20 Funky phantom. 4.50 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Thompson at teatime. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Partners. 8.00 McCue's music. 8.30 London. 10.30 Hogan's heroes. 11.00 Job look 11.10 Film: 'Highway 301'. 12.35 Meditation.

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## Fourth International

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## SLL LECTURES

### OXFORD

Thursday November 30  
Marxism—the science of perspective

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

Lectures given by G. Healy  
SLL national secretary

### 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 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)

### LEEDS

Monday November 27  
Capitalism and the crisis

Monday December 4  
The struggle for power

Monday December 11  
Revolutionary theory and the Marxist Party

**PEEL HOTEL**  
Boar Lane, Leeds 4  
8 p. m.

### BARNESLEY

Sunday November 26  
Capitalism and the crisis

Sunday December 3  
The struggle for power

Sunday December 10  
Revolutionary theory and the Marxist Party

**RED LION HOTEL**  
(Worsborough) 8 p.m.

Lectures given by Cliff Slaughter  
(SLL Central Committee)

**NATIONAL Union of Teachers' members at Roseberry Comprehensive School, Pelton, County Durham, have decided to strike from Monday if the 'work to contract' being operated by National Association of Schoolmasters is still in operation and if the Durham Education Committee has not improved its staffing of the school. The strike will have the official backing of the NUT.**

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## Fighting the Tories' rent Act

# Clay Cross councillors

ON-THE-SPOT REPORT  
BY PHILIP WADE

THE TORIES opened their offensive against the Labour council at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, yesterday, when the district auditor arrived to examine the housing accounts.

He was met by defiant tenants who are 100 per cent behind their 11 councillors who have consistently refused to implement the hated 'fair rents' Act.

Under instructions from the government, the district auditor has the power to surcharge the councillors for all the missing rent revenue since the Housing Finance Act came into force on October 2.

Over 1,300 tenants were supposed to pay increases of up to £1.09 and the amount missing is about £11,300 so far.

If the councillors are landed with the bill, it will mean their automatic disqualification from the council, leaving Clay Cross workers without any elected representatives at all.

And if the government obtains court orders compelling the council to implement the Act, refusal could mean jail for contempt.

For 18 months now the councillors have voted 11 to nothing against putting up rents. For this they have been singled out by the Tories for attack.

In a town where unemployment is a staggering 18 per cent, following the closure of many local collieries, the council is determined to fight the Tories and has called for support from local miners if any action is taken against them.

The Tories are traditionally hated. In the early 1960s there was one 'Independent' councillor left and the Labour Party wanted him out. They claimed he was no 'Independent' but went to Tory group meetings.

The man sued and it cost Clay Cross Labour Party £3,000 in the courts. The money was raised locally on the streets of the town. A few years later the same man was co-opted on to the county council as an alderman, as a Tory.

Arthur Wellon, the council leader told me:

Some laws you could fiddle round. This time we have to say enough is enough. The government is deliberately set on the course of conflict with the working class.

The Tories tried to take on the unions and were pushed back. Now they have wooed the TUC and found out about the word 'inflation' at the same time as they are bombarding us to put rents up with wages frozen.

Even if the Tories deport us,



Council leader Arthur Wellon: Tories' deliberate course of conflict.

it won't make any difference—that's as strong as we feel. Most councillors or even MPs are there for the power itself. But when it comes to the question of principles you've got to get out of the administrator's clothes.

In Clay Cross, the Labour group dictates to the officers. We've had so many battles with them, to the point where they've refused to sign cheques for us.

# singled out for attack

WE SAY  
**NO**  
TO RENT RISE

RENT RISE  
↓  
**NO-GO**

As far as I'm concerned this is the stand everyone in the labour movement has got to take. If we are left isolated, on our own, we could be jailed.

Unless the whole of the trade union and working-class movement takes up the lead, then all we've done is to prove a point. There's got to be a clash with this government where someone loses and someone wins. Of course nothing can be solved while the Tories remain in.

We will have our problems when the Labour government gets back and they will have to nationalize the basic industries just like the conference resolution demands each year.

But this can never come through compromise or with people sitting back—that's not on. Unless our people and their leadership say no, we can't win.

The tenants are solidly behind their councillors. One housewife, Mrs Doris Scaysbrook, who lives on the new Danemoor estate, told me she found it difficult to manage without having another £1 on the rent.

She has four children at school and her husband, an ex-miner, is partly disabled and can only work now as a labourer. He was unemployed for 18 months until recently.

What with bus fares, school meals going up in April, and school uniforms it's no good. My husband is not a big wage-earner and now they say he can't get an increase.

Heath promised so much, but he didn't take long to turn the tables and go back on his word.

There are attacks on everything. It's going the road to the 1930s, what with all the pits shutting down round here.

There'll be a lot of support for the councillors if the Tories attack them. A lot of people are thinking about it and more will when it actually happens.

We've lived in a house with no bathroom and this place was a big improvement and the rent was quite cheap.

This government must be got



Mrs Doris Scaysbrook: This government must be got out.

out and if Labour gets in they'll have to take off this rents job for a start. And I think they should take over these big firms making all this profit and pleasing themselves.

One thing is sure. They'll be in dead trouble if they take all this away from us here.

See tomorrow's Workers Press for a full, on-the-spot report from Clay Cross.

## Suspensions lifted at Renold's

THE FOUR-DAY strike of 60 storemen and maintenance men at Renold's Chains Ltd, Coventry, over the indefinite suspension of the works convenor Dan O'Connell and shop stewards Bob Moore and Jim Conway has ended.

The men voted to return after hearing the convenor's report.

The strike had led to the total shutdown of the factory, which employs 1,000 men and women.

O'Connell told the meeting that at a day-long works conference on Wednesday the management finally agreed to lift the suspension of the three men forthwith.

O'Connell said: 'I've no doubt that it was your firm action that made the firm climb down.'

## Tensions at NATO reflect crisis

DELEGATES at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's assembly in Bonn have spent much of the six-day meeting urging closer ties between the European members of the alliance and the United States.

The meeting, taking place at the same time as the 34-nation pre-conference on European Security in Helsinki, had as its theme the need for greater cohesiveness in NATO to meet the 'Soviet threat'.

Republican US senator Jacob Javits, who addressed the meeting yesterday, spoke of the danger that the alliance would be 'Finlandized' unless the US and its European allies held together.

'If there should be an unravelling of the alliance in the years just ahead, the decade of the 1970s could be the decade in which western Europe began the route to Finlandization because the nations of western Europe—isolated from North America—could not stand up to the sheer weight of the USSR on the Eurasian continent,' he said.

Many of the European delegates have expressed alarm at the recent US detente with the Soviet Union. Together with the massive trade deal concluded following Nixon's visit, the detente is seen as an example of bilateralism damaging to the interests of European capital.

The tensions within NATO reflect the growing economic struggle between the Common Market and the US. The EEC countries see the US-Soviet deals as a threat to their economic hegemony in Europe.

Javits said that these tensions, if exacerbated, could drive 'a wedge of catastrophic proportions between the transatlantic partners.'

## Second sit-in for conditions at west London store

WORKERS at John Banner's department store in Acton Vale, west London, lifted their occupation and returned to work yesterday morning having won out against management threats to close the store and sack them.

The management has reversed an earlier decision not to pay the 35 staff for time lost last Saturday and are also paying them wages for the time when they occupied the store on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Last Saturday workers at the store finally went home after a week of arguing for decent heating standards at work. Heating had been switched on for the first time the previous Thursday, but two days later, they claim, the place was still relatively cold.

BY SARAH HANNIGAN

Transport and General Workers' Union shop steward at the warehouse, Harry Tait, said:

'When we returned on Monday morning the management was very shirty over the walk-out and they refused to give us our pay for Saturday.

'But,' said Harry, 'we would not accept that we should lose a day's pay.

'So we decided on a work-to-rule and a ban on overtime. The place ground to a halt on Tuesday afternoon.

'Then the management gave us an ultimatum that if we didn't go back to normal working and forfeit a day's wages they would close the store on Friday and sack us all.

'We decided as a committee to press for an occupation.'

Within an hour all customers had been cleared out of the shop and management soon followed—

but not before two had locked themselves in the cash office and had to be 'persuaded' to move out.

It was not the first occupation at the store since it was opened at Easter.

Just over six months ago when the new employees decided to form a union, they were met with undisguised hostility. Banner's is owned by Whiteley's of Queensway, reputed to be the oldest department store in London and one which until recently never had a trade union.

Eventually Banner's agreed to recognize a union but then went back on their promise. The ten porters who at that time were fighting for recognition occupied the store for two hours and management gave in and accepted the union.

Since then the workers have built up their strength to 100 per cent among the staff at the store—one manager has also joined their ranks.

HOSPITAL ancillary staff—including porters and cleaners—on Merseyside plan a series of 24-hour strikes. Liverpool Royal Infirmary is one of ten hospitals which will be hit. The first of the strikes, over pay and the freeze, will start at 10 p.m. on December 3, said the National Union of Public Employees. After that, more stoppages would be staged weekly—without warning of which day—if there were no satisfactory wage talks.

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# Tories fiddle the jobs count

THE TORY government is falsifying the number of people unemployed in Britain. This was clearly revealed when statistics were issued yesterday for the month of November using 'new' methods of counting the jobless.

The new Tory job-counting worked so magnificently that it was the first time for 22 years—

since 1950—that the unemployment total dropped between October and November.

And yet, as every worker knows, unemployment is growing not falling!

The total unemployment for November is 807,092, according to the Tories. This is a fall of 22,510 on the October figures.

From yesterday's official Department of Employment

jobless announcement, we have discovered two ways the Tories are deliberately fiddling the books:

- In October the number of school-leavers out of work was 23,228. But without any explanation this figure has been slashed by almost 10,000 to 13,296.
- In October there were 2,637 adult students registered as unemployed. This month there is none.

With this short of sharp accounting procedure it was no wonder that Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan commented cheerfully on the figures: 'I am very encouraged and heartened by them.'

As Workers Press has persistently argued, the unemployment figures have always been distorted in favour of the lowest possible figure.

Our view was upheld when statistics from the 1971 Census were released last week. These showed that early last year there were 1.3 million out of work when the 'official' figure was only 1 million.

Now the Tories are introducing even cruder censorship of the true unemployment position.

**Workers Press MONTHLY APPEAL FUND**

**£609.21 NEEDED IN 7 DAYS**

ONLY seven days to raise our target. The fight is on. Let's go into action immediately and complete our total before the end of the month.

Railwaymen and teachers are some of the first sections of trade-unionists forced to take action on pay and working conditions. Behind them thousands more are being driven to challenge the Tories' state pay plan.

Our paper will provide the political lead to all those taking up the fight. We will not rest until this Tory government is made to resign.

Help us, therefore, with a special effort to complete our Fund this month. Do everything you can to keep Workers Press in the front line of all these struggles.

Collect extra amounts. If possible, add something more yourself. Rush every donation immediately to:

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

**CELEBRATE 3rd ANNIVERSARY OF WORKERS PRESS (See p. 1)**

## NEWCASTLE

SUNDAY DECEMBER 10, 7 p.m.

County Hotel  
**Speakers:**  
**MIKE BANDA** (SLL Central committee)  
**DAVID JONES** (YS national committee)  
**BOB MAINS** (Unemployed)  
**VINCENT FOY** (secretary Jar-row Trades Council. In personal capacity.)

## GLASGOW

SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 2 p.m.  
Woodside Halls  
St George's Cross

**Speakers:**  
**MIKE BANDA** (SLL Central committee)  
**JOHN BARRIE** (YS national committee)  
**WILLIE DOCHERTY** (chairman Paisley Tenants' Action Committee. In personal capacity.)

## BIRMINGHAM

SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 7 p.m.  
Assembly Hall  
Digbeth Civic Hall

**Speakers:**  
**G. HEALY** (SLL National Secretary)  
**WILLIE AITKIN** (YS national committee)  
**PETER SMITH** (Rover shop steward. In personal capacity.)

## NUR members back locomen High-speed rail strike 100 per cent solid

THE ONE-DAY strike by the locomen's union ASLEF yesterday met with 100 per cent support from the union's 29,000 drivers. Out of 16,000 scheduled train journeys, British Rail only managed to get 12 away by midday, all driven by NUR members.

But most NUR members clearly supported the strike by ASLEF as they provide about 10 per cent of all drivers.

The strike was called by ASLEF after British Rail management had moved the new, high-speed train at Derby without union members.

The union is demanding additional payment before any member drives the new 155-m.p.h. train and called the strike as much in protest against the delay in negotiations as the moving of the train itself.

Ray Buckton, ALSEF general secretary, said that he had received a letter yesterday from British Rail now offering two meetings on the question.

'Now we're on strike they've given us what we wanted for six months. The response to the strike has been absolutely 100 per cent and is very, very encouraging.'

'The ballot imposed by the National Industrial Relations Court and this strike prove what they say, that I speak on behalf of our members,' he added.

Mr Buckton said Press attacks on the strike were expected. 'It's only natural—the truth always hurts.'

Richard Marsh's statement that there had been five meetings on the problem was a 'confounded untruth', he added.

On October 20 the ALSEF executive met and discussed the delay in talks and had a resolution down for a one-day strike.

After a visit the same day to British Rail headquarters, Mr Buckton got a promise of a meeting. And on October 31 he received a letter, the first paragraph of which confirmed

An empty destinations board at a deserted Paddington station yesterday.



'arrangements . . . for the first working party meeting to take place . . . on November 7'.

With none of the ASLEF members working, there were virtually no passenger trains at all yesterday. And there is likely to be further chaos today because of the backlog from the strike.

● Meanwhile, in a radio interview, former Labour Minister Richard Marsh, now British Rail chairman, said: 'The only thing we can do is apologize and wish we had never got to this situation.'

REGION by region, this was the picture yesterday:

**SOUTHERN**—'Nothing moving,' said a spokesman. The region carries the most passengers, mostly commuters into London.

**EASTERN**—'Nothing moving at all,' was the message. Although a number of goods trains ran overnight, all passenger services were cancelled yesterday.

**MIDLAND**—Only one driver, an NUR member, turned up for work and drove the only train to move in the region. There was no mainline service in the West Midlands and Birmingham's 20,000 commuters had to travel by car and bus.

**SCOTLAND**—The outlook was 'very, very bleak'. Further trouble hit Glasgow last night when over 4,000 bus and underground crews were expected to strike over a dispute in shift pay allowances.

**WALES**—There were no passenger trains at all. Freight trains did make some journeys, driven by about 70 NUR men.

**WESTERN**—No passenger trains. **MERSEYSIDE**—Drivers gave 100 per cent support to the strike call. By early morning, not a single driver had reported for work.

**LONDON MIDLAND**—Only three passenger trains managed to get away.

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ERIC HEFFER, Labour MP for Walton, has resigned from the RSPCA because it will not condemn Princess Anne for taking part in fox hunts.

PARLIAMENT will debate the question of thalidomide children next Wednesday. Leader of the House James Prior has set time aside for discussion of the issue.

**SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING**

### SWINDON

Wednesday, December 13 8 pm  
AEU HOUSE, FLEMING WAY, SWINDON

SPECIAL SHOWING OF THE 'RIGHT TO WORK' FILM.  
A film made by ACTT showing the five Right-to-Work marches from Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea, Deal and Southampton to London, ending with a huge rally at Empire Pool, Wembley, on March 12, 1972.

Speaker: G. Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League.  
Chairman: F. Willis, AEU steward at British Rail Engineering Workshop, Swindon (in a personal capacity).

- We demand the right to work!
- Make the Tory government resign!
- Build the revolutionary party!

**YOUNG SOCIALISTS XMAS BAZAAR**

Lucky number programme

**SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25**  
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