

## TORIES ABOLISH ANOTHER BASIC RIGHT

# FREE WAGE NEGOTIATION ENDS

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

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Such is the challenge that faces the entire trade union movement under Phase Two of the so called anti-inflation policy.

Beyond Phase Two looms Phase Three. Tory Chancellor Anthony Barber confirmed two things when he spoke after Thursday's summit with the unions.

● There would be no return ever to the days before autumn when workers had the right to take action to defend their living standards.

● No new legislation would be needed for Phase Three—in other words the penalties for exercising the basic right to fight for higher wages will remain.

This policy is nothing less than a Tory conspiracy to which the TUC chiefs are willing partners. Barber says this attack on basic rights is needed to stop inflation. But it is the Tories themselves who have encouraged the enormous inflationary rise in food and raw material imports.

At the end of June 1972, they floated the pound. This meant devaluation and a 10-per-cent increase in the price of imports. This sent British prices rocketing . . . at a stroke.

The pound was devalued because the City and the 'respectable' banks unloaded £207m of sterling in the three months before June.

Add to this the activities of the commodity exchange sharks and the mysterious men who profit from record meat prices and you have the culprits responsible for inflation—the government and the capitalist class themselves.

But what is Barber going to do about this 'scandal'. The answer is nothing.

He said on Thursday: 'Of course we have always made it clear rises in the cost of our imports of food and raw materials and so on are outside the control of any government.'

As 'The Times' blatantly concluded yesterday, Barber's statement meant: 'There will clearly be no direct control over food prices within the scope of the system.'

The essence of the conspiracy is therefore plain. The Tories will let inflation rip. Prices will soar and the living standards of the working class will be driven down. Those who resist will face a barrage of corporatist legis-



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Senior ministers have been lecturing to sixth formers and then asking them to fill in personal information forms which are then filed at the Tory Party headquarters.

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● Full story p. 2.

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Since it was introduced, 'The Grocer' has recorded 384 price increases—all permitted by the Minister of Agriculture.

This week's is the highest weekly total of increases since the 'control' policy began. It includes canned meats, sausages, cooked meats and slicing meats like roast pork, pressed bacon and brisket.

Yesterday John Brewster, chairman of Smithfield Market's Fresh Meat Traders' Association, forecast that beef prices would continue to rise until the late summer of 1975.

By that time, said Mr Brewster, there would be 'beef-intervention' support buying by a UK beef board.

But, he continued: 'The price at which the government will intervene will be greater than the present price that everybody is saying is dear.'

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Three-quarters of the hotels will add at least 20 per cent to holiday-makers' bills. Even hotels not raising their basic rates will have to add 10 per cent when VAT is introduced in April.

This totally contradicts a soothing forecast from the English Tourist Board that 1973 prices would not go up by more than 10-15 per cent.

Socialist Labour League North West Rally

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'RIGHT TO WORK' FILM

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CHRISTINE SMITH (Young Socialists)  
In a personal capacity:  
CONNIE FAHEY (Manchester Tenants)  
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BRIAN GEENEY (U.P.W.)  
WALLY FOUCHS (CAV Occupation Committee)

# WORKERS PRESS

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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BY ALEX MITCHELL

**THE TORY PARTY** yesterday conducted another 'non-political' seminar for sixth formers at Southampton. The subject was Europe (read Common Market) and the speakers included Mr Peter Kirk, leader of the Tory delegation to the European Parliament, and local Tory MP, Mr James Hill.

Hill's Test division of Southampton is a marginal constituency. It was held by a Labour MP, Robert Mitchell, until the 1970 General Election. Also speaking to the students yesterday with the Tories was Mr P. Lloyd, marketing manager of United Biscuits. In 1971 this group, which controls over 30 per cent of the biscuit and cake market in Britain, gave £5,000 to British United Industrialists.

BUI is a fund-raising body for the Tory Party. Workers Press has no way of knowing what was said by these gentlemen in the Southampton classrooms yesterday. But it can be safely assumed that pro-Market propaganda was reeled off and if Lloyd talked about high prices, he blamed the workers for it.

The Tories have been secretly engaged in this political work since last November when a campaign, co-ordinated by the Tory Cabinet and Central Office, went into operation.

The man in charge of the operation is Mr John Selwyn Gummer (33), Tory MP for Lewisham West. He was formerly chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students and made his living as a journalist.

On November 2 senior Tories spoke to pupils in Middlesbrough; November 16 Hampstead and Ilford; November 27 Oxford; December 1 Cardiff, Bristol, Bolton, Middleton and Prestwich; December 8 Gravesend, Rochester and Chatham, Exeter, Taunton; December 12 Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage, Welwyn Garden City. All these localities are important because most are seats narrowly won by the Tories in 1970.

It was the political recruiting at Stevenage which brought the Tories' activities to light.

On this occasion the main speaker was the junior Education Minister, Mr Norman St John Stevas, who is honorary vice president of the Federation of Conservative Students.

St John Stevas, who is in favour of registering student unions in the same way as trade unions are registered under the Industrial Relations Act, is a fanatical Roman Catholic who became noted for his one-man parliamentary campaign against abortion reform.

In his first public appearance after his promotion to Heath's education ministry, St John Stevas was booed and catcalled by students at the North London Polytechnic.

He has since warned students that if they 'mis-behave' their grants will be cut or scrapped altogether.

In his speech to the Stevenage students in November, St John Stevas spoke on Tory education policy.

It was a straight case of political campaigning. Two Labour MPs said his conduct involved a degree of impropriety which made it 'a sacking matter'.

## Tories prepare sixth-form scab force?

With characteristic arrogance the 'very cultured' Mr St John Stevas has brushed aside the demands for his resignation.

He described the Labour allegations as 'a storm in a teacup'.

The Tories and their Press backers are deliberately keeping quiet about this insidious campaign in the schools.

Workers Press has been told—and Tory headquarters has confirmed—that at the end of each seminar a two-page foolscap questionnaire is handed to every student.

These begin with name, address and date of birth.

Then the students are invited to reply to a series of questions. This is a sample from the questionnaire:

- Do you think by continuing your education you are likely to benefit or lose in the long term?
- Would you prefer to rent or own your own home?
- Would you be prepared to spend an hour or so



more each day travelling to live in a more pleasant environment?

● Would you prefer to live in a city or town centre, outer or inner suburb or the country?

● Which method of increasing the number of houses for this area do you think best—building for sale to owner-occupiers, for councils to rent, for private renting, or a combination?

● Who do you think is responsible for pollution—the government, industry, the consumer, or others? Who should pay for keeping it at an acceptable level?

These filled-in forms are returned to the Party's Central Office and fed into computers.

They will play a key part in constituency strategy.

The Tories can now bombard these youngsters—and the other members of their family—with Tory

brochures and political propaganda.

The final question—'Somebody has to help carry out these aims? Would you, for example, be willing to help?'—is blatantly aimed at recruiting for the Tory Party.

It also has the implication of drawing up a scab force, similar to that used in 1926, in the event of a General Strike.

Workers Press has already reported that Tory MPs with military backgrounds have been stomping the salons of the middle and upper class asking for volunteers 'to serve the nation'.

The Tories know that they are facing a showdown with the working class.

Their intervention with the grammar school students is only partly to do with swinging marginal seats.

It is also trying to mobilize its strike-breakers.

## East German envoy links with Madrid

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

FRANCO'S SPAIN is soon to establish diplomatic relations with East Germany. Negotiations were begun last November and December in Helsinki during the preliminary exchanges for the Conference of European Security and Cooperation.

Reports in the Madrid Press indicate that this would mean an exchange of ambassadors and would open the way for diplomatic relations with the rest of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

General Franco showed his appreciation of his new-found friendship with the Stalinist bureaucracy in his New Year message in which he welcomed the 'opening to the east'—the first public acknowledgement by Franco of the existence of ties with Comecon (the eastern bloc's EEC) countries.

Commercial agreements have been building up for many years and have proved very useful to the fascist regime, as in the supply of coal from Poland to break strikes by Asturian miners in 1969-1970.

Bulgarian vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, Emil Razgolvov was in Madrid this week. On Tuesday he signed a protocol agreement with Epifanio Ridruejo, president of the Supreme Council of Spanish Chambers of Trade, Industry and Navigation. The protocol allows the establishing of a bilateral Spanish-Bulgarian committee of factory-directors.

Razgolvov spent Wednesday in the company of Enrique Fontana Codina, Spanish Minister of Commerce, discussing trade prospects. Codina is, of course, at the centre of the drive for the rationalization of industry in Spain and the suppression of the working class.

WHILE fascist and Stalinist Ministers were wining and dining, Madrid students were in conflict with the police as they protested against the rapid reduction in their living standards.

● The price of the student ticket for travelling on buses has been increased this week by 150 per cent. A ticket valid for 20 journeys now will cost 60p instead of 25p.

● Meal prices in the university refectories have shot up by 40 per cent, by the equivalent of 8p a meal.

On Tuesday afternoon, students occupied buses for a brief period. On Wednesday, 300 students demonstrated from the Faculty of Law in the Autonomous University to the bus-park. Armed police stopped them from occupying buses again, and the secret police of the Brigade of Social Investigation collected in many student identity cards. Four arrests were made.

Mass meetings of students in the Faculty of Law, one of the largest faculties, later voted to strike for four days against the arrests. A demonstration was organized from the university to the centre of Madrid—a distance of six miles.

Jeep-loads of police drove at the demonstrators threatening arrest if they did not clear the roads.

The Autonomous University was set up by the Franco government on the outskirts of Madrid in an attempt to break up the body of students in the Central University, a constant source of opposition to the fascist regime.

The Central Committee of both the East German and Bulgarian CP's sent greetings to the recent 8th Congress of the Spanish CP pledging 'fraternal co-operation... in the traditions of proletarian internationalism'.

Spanish students—not to mention the many CP members in Franco's jails—will wonder what kind of internationalism is involved in diplomatic recognition of the Spanish regime and friendly visits.

## Union bosses will do Pay Board's work

**THE NIXON administration still intends to hold down wages despite the ending of the Pay Board after 17 months' operation.**

In his message to Congress he said the aim was to modify the present system 'so that it relies to a greater extent on voluntary co-operation in making reasonable price and wage decisions'.

The present 5.5 per cent wage limit applied by the Pay Board is to be taken 'as a guide to appropriate maximum wage increases'. The Administration reserves the right to impose mandatory controls in the event of this limit being exceeded.

With the co-operation of the trade union bureaucracy, wage increases can be held down in forthcoming labour contracts while business has greater liberty to raise prices. Wall St jumped 15 points on the Dow Jones index when the new pay and price policy became known.

A labour-management advisory

council is to be set up to decide whether the existing wage ceiling should be modified.

This body will include such prominent labour bureaucrats as George Meany, Leonard Woodcock, Frank Fitzsimmons and I. W. Abel, who once expressed

opposition to pay controls. The trade union leadership is ready to give full backing to Nixon's wage policy in its modified form.

At the same time, cuts in Federal spending will affect education and housing and create a larger pool of unemployed to

exert downward pressure on wages. US capitalism intends to step up its attack on the working class with the help of the trade union leaders.

The task of building a Labour Party in the US becomes still more urgent in 1973.

## Vietnam: Nuclear war 'not ruled out'

**NUCLEAR war against North Vietnam cannot be ruled out, said William Clements, the man nominated as President Nixon's deputy Defence Secretary.**

He made the statement at a hearing of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, but added that he would not necessarily favour such a move. 'It all depends on the circumstances,' he added.

The President of the West German Red Cross Walter Bargatzky expressed 'deep concern' at such a statement by a responsible official.

'Such warfare,' he said 'would clearly contravene international red cross resolutions on military acts which make no distinction between civilian and military targets'.

THE B52 pilot who refused to fly a mission over North Vietnam on December 27, Captain Michael Heck, has attacked the war and applied for status as a conscientious objector.

Heck, who had already flown on 175 raids, said: 'I came to the decision that any war creates an evil far greater than anything it is trying to

prevent, whatever the reasons, even for the self-determination of South Vietnam.

'The goals do not justify the mass destruction and killing.'

He said that although some airmen wanted to bomb civilians in North Vietnam, this attitude was not typical.

He said there was not so much emotional involvement when less heavily-defended targets were being attacked.

Captain Heck, who holds many decorations, joined the US Air Force in 1966.

He is a graduate of a Quaker College which was attended by President Nixon.

If he is convicted by a court martial he could get a two-year prison sentence.

**CAMBODIAN troops have suffered a heavy defeat in an enclave east of the Mekong river and have been forced to retreat pursued by North Vietnamese forces.**

Heavy casualties are admitted in the fighting and a number of towns have fallen to the North Vietnamese.

## German bank rate up

WEST GERMANY has been forced to raise bank rate as inflation has continued. The central bank increased the discount rate from 4½ to 5 per cent and the lending rate to the commercial banks went up from 6½ to 7 per cent on Thursday.

Interest rates in Germany have been kept down to prevent an influx of foreign money which would force another mark revaluation and price German goods out of the export markets. Higher rates are also necessary to obtain funds for investment.

The money supply in November was 15 per cent up on the year before and there had been a big expansion of credit. The cost-of-living had risen 6.5 per cent in a year.

**MORE FOREIGN NEWS p.12**

## Higher building societies rate

A HIGHER investment rate—up from 5½ per cent to 5.6 per cent—was recommended yesterday by the council of the Building Societies' Association to member societies. No change was recommended in the 8.5 per cent home loan rate.

The widely-forecast increase—from February 1—has become necessary because of the increase in the general level of interest rates, particularly, the higher yields offered by various forms of national savings, said the council.

# Conference and marches to save steel plant

FLINTSHIRE County Council is to arrange a conference of TUC and Confederation of British Industry representatives, MPs, 26 district councils and other parties in a bid to prevent the closure of the steel-making department at Shotton steel works.

Shotton works' action committee has called

for a 24-hour stoppage next Friday in protest at the closure threat which will mean the loss of 6,500 jobs. If the strike does take place, it would be the first ever complete stoppage at the works.

The action committee has also made preliminary plans for a demonstration by steel work-

ers in London. A further demonstration is planned for March 1.

The stoppage will culminate in a demonstration march by the workers in Liverpool held jointly with members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers protesting against fines by the National Industrial Relations Court on the

union. The platform will be given to the Shotton workers' representatives to put their case for the retention of steel making at their plant.

At present, however, the committee is sticking to its policy of stepping up production at the Shotton works in a bid to persuade the steel chiefs to keep steelmaking in the town.

## BP tanker hit by Falmouth pay strike

SHIPYARD workers have walked out at a Falmouth repair yard, Cornwall, in a dispute over fall-back pay. The strike will delay work on a BP tanker, 'British Dragoon', which is in for 17 days for work on her boilers.

The tanker is the first BP vessel to use the yard, Silley Cox and Company, for nine months. Contracts from BP represented 41 per cent of Falmouth's turnover in 1971.

BP's managing director, Mr David Gresham, recently expressed the hope that Falmouth would 'pull itself together'. He was referring to the spate of industrial struggles in the port last year when wages and conditions came under attack.

Mr Wilf Newton, managing director of Silley Cox, said: 'It has been very hard to get BP jobs because our time has been too slow. Within minutes of Wednesday's mass walk-out we had the BP freight manager on the telephone demanding an explanation.'

### The industrial scene

# Cowley night-shift sits-in

HUNDREDS of night-shift workers at the Austin-Morris car assembly factory at Cowley, Oxford, staged a five-hour sit-in, which ended in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The factory management had told them to go home at midnight because of a dispute involving paint-sprayers. But after a mass meeting the men decided to stay in the factory.

On Thursday 1,750 workers were laid off after 40 sprayers had been sent home.

The sprayers have been insisting that they put on protective clothing and prepare



Aerial view of the assembly plant at Cowley.

## Paint sprayers want to dress in company time

their equipment during normal working hours.

Management attempted to force them to clock on earlier and clock off later than the normal shift in order to do this.

In its reply to the unions' big, new pay claim for workers

at the factory, due shortly, the company is expected to attempt a far-reaching attack on existing working conditions—concentrating its fire particularly on the principle that any changes must be agreed with the unions before implementation.

# Cinema technicians oppose Kodak audit of unions

CINEMA TECHNICIANS' leaders may challenge the organization of an audit of union membership in factories belonging to Kodak, the £62m photographic giant.

The Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, it is believed, is likely to claim that the way the audit has been organized inevitably makes it appear that union strengths are lower in particular areas of the factories than they really are.

Since the unions at this stage are claiming recognition rights for areas rather than the factories as a whole, the issue is of crucial importance.

The audit, which was agreed

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

between Kodak and the TUC organization committee, started on Wednesday. Already the engineers', electricians' and graphical trade unions have submitted their claimed membership lists to the auditors. It was ACTT's turn yesterday afternoon.

ACTT's objections are understood to hinge on the fact that the way areas and departments have been split up for the purposes of the audit, large numbers of administrative staff are lumped together with the manual grades.

This, some officials believe, could make their membership figures in these grades appear less significant than they actually are.

The union can be expected to argue the point strongly in the detailed negotiations which will follow the audit.

Kodak has never recognized a union in its factories, preferring to negotiate before the Industrial Relations Act came into force through a system of so-called Workers' Representative Committees.

When it became clear that the WRCs would not be eligible for registration under the Act, a 'Union of Kodak Workers' emerged, which promptly registered.

The UKW, which the TUC unions claim is not really independent, has just appointed a former Associated Television personnel manager and ex-official of the Commission on Industrial Relations, Albert Sullivan, as full-time general secretary.

## £2.5m jump in China Clays profits

SHARES in English China Clays have received a boost on the stock markets following the announcement of record annual results.

A gain of 7p after the official close of stock markets wiped out an earlier loss to leave the shares 2½p higher at 19p.

English China Clays reported a jump of almost £2.5m in profits to a new pre-tax peak of £14,219,000, despite losses of more than £900,000 at one offshoot, Sydney Green and Sons (Contractors).

The freeze forced the directors to shelve plans to lift the final dividend to 8½ per cent. It is held at 6½ per cent to make a same again total for the year to

the end of September of 10½ per cent.

A director of the firm is Lord Aldington, chairman of the Port of London Authority and

National and Grindlays Bank. Aldington, a close friend of Edward Heath, was a former deputy chairman of the Tory Party.

## More dockers taken on

SIXTY-FOUR dockers and coal trimmers employed by the Port of Tyne Authority have so far accepted voluntary severance payments under the Jones-Aldington report.

And another 20 will go by the time the deadline for the scheme expires on February 4.

The acceptance of the £4,000 'handshake' has created its own peculiar problems on Tyneside. The authority has just launched a campaign to recruit new labour!

It is understood the National Dock Labour Board has approved recruitment of a supplementary dock force of 17 new trimmers.

## 'Secret' rail plan could hit 10,000 Scottish jobs—union

BETWEEN 8,000 and 10,000 railwaymen's jobs in Scotland could be lost if the Tory government applies the pruning plan recently 'leaked' in the Press, claims Mr John Matheson, Scottish Officer of the National Union of Railwaymen.

'The fact that the plan is being studied by a government department in secret gives us some cause for alarm,' said Matheson.

A public meeting will be held in Glasgow today to start a campaign for a transport plan for Scotland.

Said Matheson: 'If the present approach is continued—looking at railway lines with a pure accountancy approach—then

every line in Scotland north of the Forth-Clyde valley is vulnerable. Even the Glasgow electric services lose money.'

Scotland's position would be worse than other areas because the grant-aided element there was higher, he said. And Transport Minister Mr John Peyton had never denied that the plan leaked some time ago to the Press was being studied by his department.

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Wellington Street (near Leeds station),  
LEEDS

FILM: THREE YEARS OF WORKERS PRESS

Speakers:

G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)  
PAUL WHETSTONE (Young Socialists)

In personal capacity:

GEORGE LUBY (U.P.W.)  
ROBBIE ROBERTS (N.U.M.)



# BELFAST TEENAGERS BRUTALIZED BY THE ARMY

Fresh evidence has surfaced of youngsters being tortured in Northern Ireland. They are being rounded up by the army on any pretext and forced to give information about the location of IRA arms dumps.

If they fail to co-operate—and most of them have—they are dropped in Loyalist areas where they face further brutality or even execution.

Reports of these incidents have been prepared by the Association for Legal Justice and complaints have been laid before Ulster Secretary William Whitelaw. Not surprisingly, Whitelaw has done nothing about it.

Father Denis Faul of Dunganon, County Tyrone, who has been responsible for revealing much of the torture treatment in the prisons and internment camps, has drawn attention to one fully-documented case. It concerns Peter Burgoine (18) of the Andersonstown district of Belfast.

He was arrested two weeks ago by members of the King's Own and Scottish Borderers and taken to Fort Monagh. He was stripped of the waist and made to stand in a container of water outside the fort while a rifle was pointed at his heart.

On his release one of the soldiers wanted to take Burgoine to the Shankill Road and

hand him over to a Loyalist gang, Father Faul said. In a letter to the Labour Party spokesman on Northern Ireland affairs, Mr Merlyn Rees, Faul also documents other incidents in which the army has threatened that if the victim went to the media he would be re-arrested and dumped in Loyalist areas.

Workers Press has received documented cases of this sort of incident from two other youths. We reproduce their statements which were witnessed by JPs.

**SEAN ARMSTRONG (14),** Beechmount, Belfast, said:

I was arrested by the Royal Green Jackets at 4.45 p.m. in Beechmount Avenue on Sunday, September 10 last. I was accused of writing slogans on the walls.

In fact these slogans had been written on the walls about a week previous by someone else. My hands were examined by the soldiers for traces of paint, but none was found.

I was put into the Saracen together with three other boys, taken to Broadway Military Post, interrogated and beaten severely and at one point I was thrown down the stairs.

They followed me down again and trailed me up by the jerkin (one arm of which has been badly ripped).

I was put up against the wall and severely beaten, and an intelligence officer (wearing blue football jersey, white putties, army trousers, tall, fair and protruding eyes)

threatened to throw us (my friends and I) out to the UDA at Woodvale because they said they had connections with them.

They then said: 'This is your last chance to tell us where the guns and the bomb factories are.' I said: 'I don't know.'

After this I was brought down to the washroom. The soldiers said: 'Start swimming'. He was referring to a flooded floor. He told me to bend my head down and start walking to join the other three. I was brought out. My aunt appeared at the gate and she said to the soldier: 'He is only 14.' I was then released.

**GERARD MURRAY, a Beechmount bricklayer and BRIAN AUSTIN, also from Beechmount and still at school, are both 16. They had this to say:**

We were arrested about 4.45 p.m. at Beechmount Avenue on Sunday, October 9, 1972, by the 3rd Battalion Royal Green Jackets. We were accused of painting slogans on the walls when in fact they had been painted over a week ago. Our hands were examined for traces of paint but none were found.

We were taken, along with two others, to Broadway Military Post. When we went to the military post we were photographed, asked questions about the family, etc.

We were taken out (three together) into a room (about six soldiers). We were put up against the wall finger-tip position, ankles kicked, backs were thumped.

We were taken out of this

room and interrogated by Special Branch (three in all—two Special Branch, one soldier).

The Special Branch asked us did we know any gunmen or did we know of any bomb factories. We said 'No.'

We were brought down to what seemed to be a washroom. One of the soldiers said he was the brother of a soldier who was shot in the area. They asked us to fight them and we said: 'You will probably beat us', meaning that there were two or more of them.

In this washroom we were severely beaten by the soldiers. We were made to do about 100 press-ups. We did these with breaks in between—say about 20-25 a time—but we had to do the lot, because when we stopped we got another beating.

We were brought up to the room we had been in before and asked more questions. We could not answer them so then a soldier said: 'We have connections with the UDA in Woodvale and they will probably beat you within an inch of your lives.'

Two of the boys who were arrested with us were released, but we were taken by a Saracen to be delivered up to the UDA.

At this point Gerard's mother, who was present in the barrack yard, asked if she could accompany us to wherever they were taking us, but the soldier who was driving said: 'I don't know where we are going to', and he drove on.

We were made to keep our heads down so that we could not see where we were going. A soldier got out of the

Above: Youth in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, hurl rocks at a passing armoured car.

Saracen, came back about ten minutes later and said 'Get out' and when we got out there were two men waiting outside and we were duly handed over to them.

The UDA took us through streets to an entry where we were blindfolded. We were then brought to a house where we were again interrogated and beaten with batons.

A few times they threatened to kill us and threatened to put us in an electric chair. At one point Tartan members were allowed in for 15 minutes and they gave us another beating. They added comments like: 'What prayers do you say before you die?' They asked us did we know who they were and we were afraid to say that we did know who they were.

They tried to make us believe they were the Officials from Leesan Street. We played along with this idea.

Then, after some time, a man came in, spoke aside to one of the other men and said: 'They might be all right to let go, because they think we are the IRA.'

Our hands were then tied behind our backs and we were brought out and thrown into a van. We were then thrown out into a different street. We released ourselves and with the direction of a woman we found our way home.

Note: The soldier asked us to sign a form saying we were not harmed and this before they actually did beat us.

# SOVIET JEWS REJECT ISRAEL

The western Press is always prepared to present articles on the flight of Jews from the Soviet Union. Little is reported, however, on the return traffic.

Yet a group of 93 Soviet Jews are encamped near Vienna, in Austria, trying desperately to regain entry.

All of them had fled the Soviet Union to make a new life in Israel. They now want to return home because they are critical of the economic system in Israel and the nationalism that exists there.

The impoverished group is living in a ramshackle Vienna tenement building—some have been there for 18 months—awaiting permission to travel home. They have had no reply to a telegram which they sent to the party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. Now they are considering a hunger strike.

## Fears of arrest

The refugees are now stateless. They gave up their Soviet citizenship to travel to Israel, but have not stayed long enough to gain Israeli passports. They are totally dependent on the goodwill of the Austrian authorities.

Until recently, fear of arrest, deportation or other repercussions has made them reluctant to act or speak openly. They have given interviews to reporters, but have not wanted their names quoted. Now, however, they have embarked on more drastic campaigning.

Mr Ruben Berman (56), told a correspondent: 'We all agree that we would sooner die than not return home. If they do not give approval soon, we will act, no matter what the consequences.'

One idea being canvassed is for some of them to travel to Czechoslovakia. A group of seven men and a woman presented themselves at the Czech border last August, but were turned back.

Mr Berman left the Soviet Union in December 1970 to join his sister in Israel. A trained electrician, he left his wife and 12-year-old son and three married daughters. He found, however, that he 'could not get along there'.

'I have no hate for Israel. But I made a mistake. I went there like a sheep along with the herd. I thought I could come back.'

Mrs Lara Kraus, a nurse from the Ukraine, is stranded in Vienna with her husband, Leon, and two sons, aged 16 and 11. 'I am ready to wait here for ten years if only I can get back. I am ready to go to any place in the Soviet Union. But I am not interested in going back to any other country.'

She said she thought 90 per cent of the Soviet Jews now in Israel wanted to return home, but most lacked the money to repay the Israeli authorities for their immigration costs. She criticized the Israeli economic system and what she called the 'money-dominated society'.

Another woman, Mrs Hannah

Gutkova (68), also from the Ukraine, is living in the tenement with her 12-year-old grandson, Misha. His father died in Israel and his mother in Vienna. Mrs Gutkova has sent a personal petition to the Supreme Soviet asking for permission to re-enter.

'I have asked them to let me go and live with my son in the Ukraine. I am unable to work here. I have no money. I am selling my belongings to live.'

Among those trapped in Vienna are 40 Georgian Jews who come from very poor backgrounds.

It is clear that many Jews forced to emigrate to Israel by the blatant anti-Semitism of the bureaucracy in the USSR, remain attached to the Soviet Union.

As such their desire to return home is a tribute to the gains of the Russian Revolution and an indictment of the bureaucratic Kremlin clique which has usurped power from the hands of the working class.

For the Jews' attraction to the Soviet Union is not, as they pointed out, just a longing to 'go home' on a basis of nationalism. In Israel they found a society they did not like. It was a rotten outpost of imperialism, run by big business, occupying Arab territory by force and cracking down on the working class.

The religious aspects of life in Israel were no more than a cover for the capitalist exploitation which goes to make up Israel, as much as any other bourgeois state.

## Creating confusion

In the Soviet Union, despite the distortions imposed by the bureaucracy, the gains of the 1917 Revolution are there for the working class—including the Jews—to see. The planned economy established with the overthrow of capitalism has enabled the rapid development of the productive forces. Capitalism no longer exists there.

The Stalinists in Moscow, on the other hand, only give grist to the anti-communists in the west.

On one hand, they use anti-Semitism to create confusion among workers in order to prolong and perpetuate their privileges.

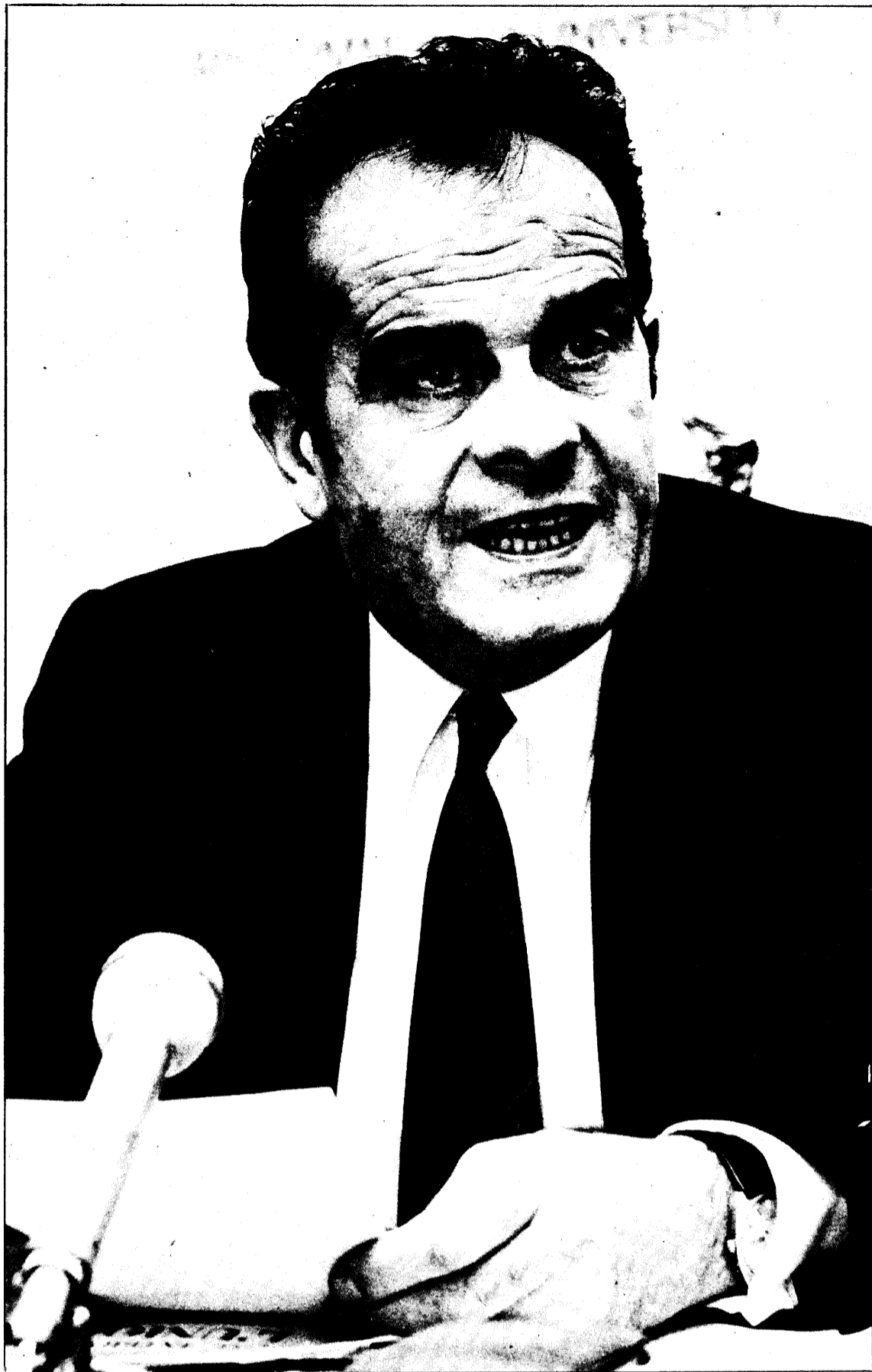
On the other they dirty the name of communism by turning their backs on a number of former Soviet citizens who want to return.

The Austrian group sent a telegram to Brezhnev congratulating the Communist Party and the Soviet people on the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union as a federal state.

It did not mention the words 'Jews' or 'Israel'. It said the signatories were 'citizens who are temporarily in Vienna' who were 'misled by Zionist propaganda and made a mistake'.

It added: 'We want our children to be educated in the USSR.'

● Asked about the plight of the stranded group, a spokesman for the Zionist agency which handles Jewish immigration to Israel said they were 'misfits'.



# MARCHAIS ENDORSES THE FIFTH REPUBLIC

BY TOM KEMP

In a Press statement issued last week, Georges Marchais, secretary of the French Communist Party, criticized President Pompidou for declarations about the March 7 General Election at variance with his functions under the Constitution.

Marchais says that the Constitution lays down that 'national sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives'. His point is that if the supporters of the common programme of the left win a majority, Pompidou will have to call on its leaders to form a government and accept the policies upon which it decides.

In doing so Marchais implicitly endorses the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, drawn up after General de Gaulle took power in 1958, which is intended to strengthen the powers of the President and reduce those of the parliament. It was, and is, a Bonapartist constitution.

It is based on the Bonapartist conception of the 'strong state' in which de Gaulle held the real power himself and the parliamentary majority merely provided an endorsement for his policies.

The election of a 'left' government would pose the question of the acceptance of this Constitution by the Socialist and Communist Parties. Marchais, in advance, is giving his guarantee of respect.

However, the election of a government pledged to the common programme would leave intact the powers written into the constitution of de Gaulle and now exercised by Georges Pompidou. He has the right to nominate the Prime Minister, not the elected National Assembly. In the event of a narrowly-fought election, this power would be decisive.

A government once appointed by the President does not necessarily have to have the confidence of the National Assembly and, in theory, could rule without it. The President could dissolve the Assembly and call for new elections. In the last resort he could rule through emergency powers, which would amount to a 'coup d'état' from above,

like that of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in 1851.

The powers which the President has and could use are not widely known or publicized at the moment because fear of dictatorship might turn many voters against the Gaullists.

As for Marchais, his statement, like the common programme itself, evades the question of where sovereignty really resides, evades, that is to say, the fundamental question of power.

It is based on acceptance of the Gaullist Constitution—with Pompidou as President—and does not call for the abolition of the Gaullist Fifth Republic, which came into being as a result of de Gaulle's overthrow of the Fourth Republic in 1958.

Marchais maintains a shattering silence on these questions because he and his Socialist and Radical allies are not out to take power, but only to carry out a reform programme within the framework of bourgeois institutions.

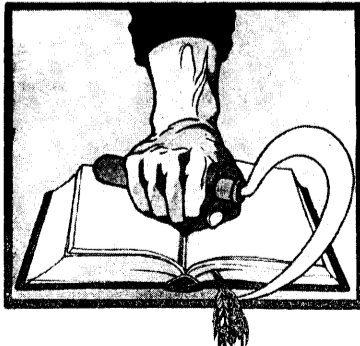
Hence Marchais' abject appeal to Pompidou not 'to exercise an inadmissible pressure on the country's choice' and to act as a President and not as the leader of a party.



# THE MEN OF THE SECOND I

'Political Profiles'. By Leon Trotsky. New Park Publications, 186a Clapham High Street London SW4. £1.00 (paperback) pp 171.

## BOOK REVIEW



Reviewed by Jack Gale

Most of the political figures sketched in this book are leading members of the pre-World

War I European Social Democratic parties. Each of these parties was to undergo a complete opportunist degeneration and to support its own ruling class in the imperialist slaughter of 1914-1918.

Yet the men Trotsky writes about here—men like Victor and Fritz Adler of Austria, Jean Jaurès of France and Paul Singer of Germany—were certainly political giants compared with the Wilsons and Brandts of today.

It should be remembered also that these were the 'great men' of the Socialist International—certainly far more famous figures internationally than the relatively unknown political journalist Leon Trotsky, even though the latter had been chairman of the Petrograd Soviet in 1905.

Even so, Trotsky could see political traits and weaknesses in these leaders which were to come to tragic fruition in 1914. He speaks, for instance, of Victor Adler's 'scepticism' and of Jean Jaurès' world of 'the electoral pact, the parliamentary platform, the challenging question, the oratorical duel, the backstage agreement and at times the ambiguous compromise'.

Despite this sharp perception, prior to 1914 Trotsky—who was not at that time a Bolshevik—was still lenient in his criticisms.

It is significant that a number of these pre-war sketches carry footnotes of a later date which are considerably sharper. For example, Trotsky adds a 1922 postscript to his earlier portrait of Fritz Adler, who assassinated the Austrian Minister-President Sturgkh:

'Fritz Adler's personal courage was not sufficiently matched by physical strength

of thought. When freed from prison by the revolution, Adler capitulated to the party which had previously brought him to despair and then had betrayed him. Now Adler acts as a leader of the two-and-a-half International serving the cause against which he had attempted to stand up for if only by staking his life.'

But no one could foresee the depths to which the Second International would sink. Lenin himself at first thought that the newspaper which reported the German Social Democrats voting for the Kaiser's war credits was forged.

Trotsky, however, was able to point out the weaknesses and dangers of the 'Austrian' method—i.e., 'complex manoeuvres, half-threats and half agreements'. The older layer of Social Democrats had braved the censorship, the police and the monarchy, but their successors in the leader-

ship came to the fore not only in conditions of legality, but when the party was going through a period of uninterrupted growth in numbers, organizations and influence.

The defeat of the 1905 Russian Revolution, which taught the Bolsheviks many invaluable lessons for revolutionary work, 'taught' the European leaders that organization and manoeuvres were more successful than a principled political basis in the masses and a struggle for revolutionary consciousness.

When only an irreconcilable, revolutionary offensive policy could take the working class forward, the leaders of the European section of the Second International substituted strategy-planning by the leaders for a turn to the masses.

This 'miserable prostration' of the official socialist leaders revealed itself at the outbreak of war in the form of



# INTERNATIONAL

unbridled servility towards their own state.

This prostration was personified by Karl Kautsky.

Trotsky explains how Kautsky became the vulgarizer of Marxism. Kautsky took shape ideologically in an epoch of reform. For him reform was the reality, while revolution was a theoretical generalization and a historical perspective.

Trotsky describes how an entire leading layer of the International was destroyed because it could not reach beyond the immediate conditions in which it developed:

'The organization of the German proletariat grew uninterrupted, the funds swelled, the number of newspapers, deputies and municipal councillors multiplied unceasingly.

'At the same time reaction held on firmly to all its positions. From here flowed the inevitability of the collision

between the two polar forces of German life. But this collision did not set in for a long time while the forces and the resources of the organization grew so automatically that a whole generation had time to get used to such a state of affairs, and although everyone wrote, spoke or read about the inevitability of the decisive conflict—like the inevitability of the collision between two trains going towards each other along the same track—they finally ceased to sense this inevitability within themselves.'

And, as in Germany a whole generation grew accustomed to this self-sufficient growth of the organization, so in France the leading figures immersed themselves in parliamentary routine, recalling the revolution only in Sunday speeches.

What emerges from this survey is that national-patriotism can destroy even the greatest socialists. Such was the fate of

Georgi Plekhanov—the 'first fount of Marxist thought in Russia'.

Trotsky explains this not only in terms of Plekhanov's individual weaknesses, but also, by the fact that he was a forerunner.

He was, says Trotsky, 'not the leader of the active proletariat, but merely its theoretical harbinger'. He defended the principles of Marxism in polemics, but did not have the opportunity of applying them in practice. He could pass over without attention the most colossal cowardice and compromise by the European parties, 'yet always be on guard against false formulations in literature.'

Unable to overcome the limitations of his early experience, the same Plekhanov, who had declared at the Zurich International Congress of 1893 that the revolutionary movement in Russia would triumph as a workers' revolution or not

at all, was to pull back 24 years later from the implication of this—that the workers had to smash the state power and build their own state.

Yet this book is not a parade of political tragedies. It is far from pessimistic. It not only gives a unique picture of the leading figures of a whole historical period, it breathes confidence in the future victory of the European working class.

Explaining why the Menshevik leader Martov took the road to reaction despite his revolutionary instinct, Trotsky points out that Marxism is both a method of objective analysis and a prerequisite for revolutionary action.

It is this belief in revolutionary action that rings out in the entire book, but nowhere more forcefully than in the chapter devoted to the revolutionary martyrs Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

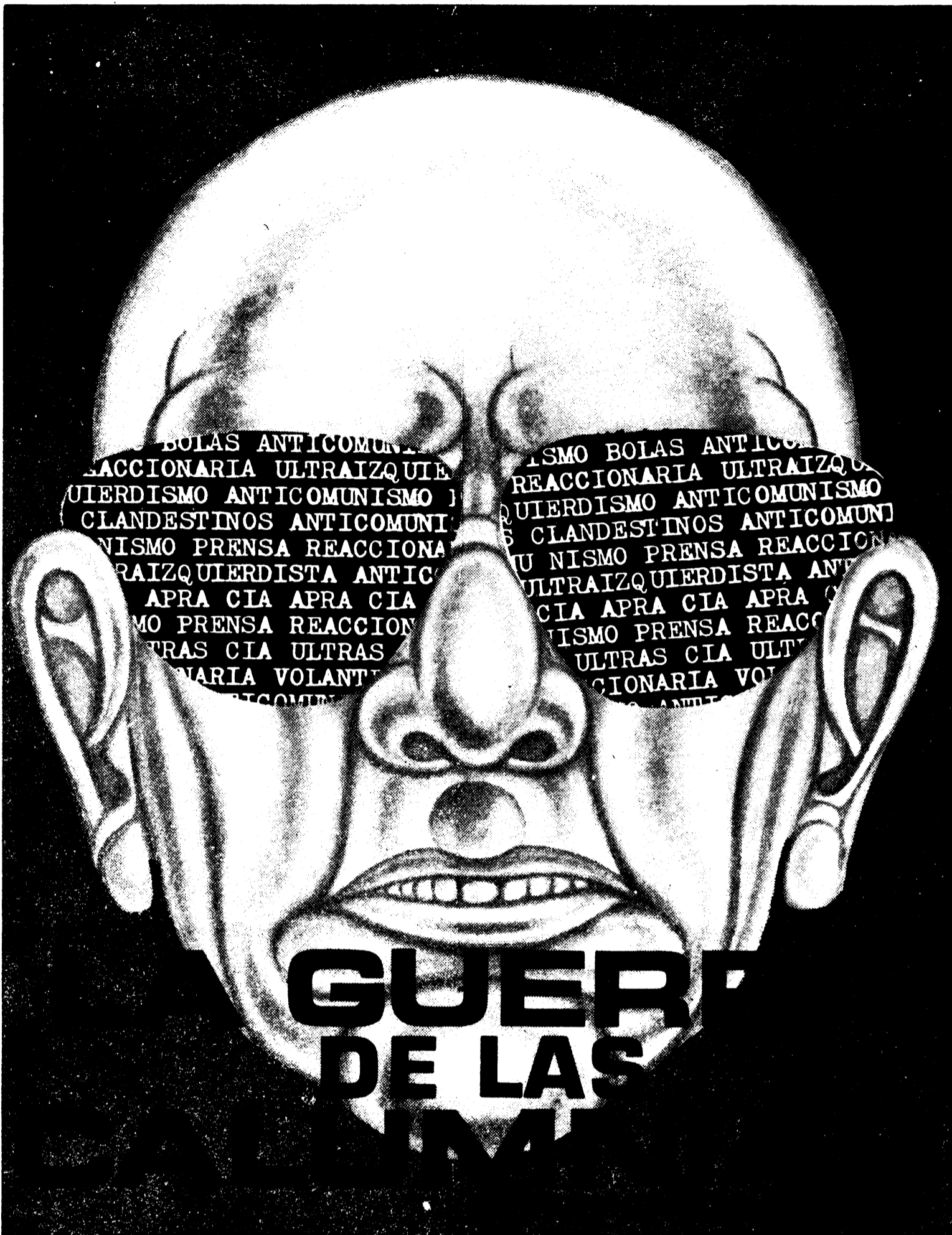
'Through the intermediary

of the leaders of Social Democracy the bourgeoisie has made an attempt to plunder the spiritual possessions of the proletariat and to cover up its banditry with the banner of Marxism. The proletariat of Germany has suffered a great deal at the hands of those who have been put at its head. The blood of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg cries out.

'This blood will force the pavements of Berlin and the stones of that very Potsdam Square on which Liebknecht first raised the banner of insurrection against war and capital to speak up. And one day sooner or later barricades will be erected out of these stones on the streets of Berlin against the servile grovellers and running dogs of bourgeois society!'

Top, left to right: Trotsky, Singer, Luxemburg, Liebknecht, Schumeler, Jaurès. Bottom: Rakovsky, Plekhanov, Bebel, Mehring, Dobrogeanu-Gherea, Kautsky.





# WHY THE PERUVIAN STALINISTS SLANDER TROTSKYISM

A five-part series by Juan Garcia dealing with Stalinism and Trotskyism in Peru. Part One.

**The Peruvian Communist Party has published a 50-page pamphlet attacking the Liga Comunista, which works in political solidarity with the International Committee of the Fourth International.**

It marks a new and most sinister development in the counter-revolutionary alliance between Stalinism and anti-working class dictatorships in Latin America.

The booklet, 'The war of slander', by Pompeyo Mares, is being sent free of charge to all trade unions and the CP is making every effort to sell it in factories and party cells.

It was issued on the eve of a mass demonstration and meeting of trade unionists in Lima which the Stalinist-led trade union confederation, the CGTP, had been forced to organize to protest against the Velasco government decrees

outlawing trade union rights.

Workers at the meeting booed every time Stalinist speakers referred to the Velasco regime as the 'revolutionary government of the armed forces' and large sections of workers took up the slogan of the Liga Comunista for a General Strike.

Stalinist thugs united with Velasco's police against these demonstrators.

Peruvian Stalinism is quite clearly terrified by the following which Trotskyism now has among the Peruvian masses. Mares promises a fortnightly special bulletin to counteract the 'Trotsky-CIA agents' up to the holding of the 6th Party Congress later this year.

Above all CP leaders are afraid of the support for the Liga Comunista's policies within their own ranks who are continuously under attack from the regime as trade unionists and Party members.

The Mares booklet of lies can be briefly summarized—

they are in the worst tradition of Stalinist innuendo and falsification.

Introduction: Yankee imperialism is the past master at attacking the Soviet Union and communist parties. The CIA has a line of approach which is to criticize from the left. As the CIA knows that the ultra-left has no audience in the working class in Peru, it has amalgamated remnants of the ultra-left in the Liga Comunista. Thus: 'Overnight, a phantom organization has begun to publish with a suspicious regularity among those who have traditionally been incapable of maintaining a stable newspaper, an anonymous newspaper which they pompously call "Comunismo".'

He says the new CIA technique might confuse some 'sincere' people, but 'here it is completely appropriate to recall that saying of Goebbels, head of Nazi propaganda: "Lie and lie again, for something will stick".'

In the following section—'Their real objectives'—it is claimed that the Liga uses 'subliminal' techniques to destroy the CP and the CGTP by trying to provoke a confrontation between these bodies and the Velasco government.

This is achieved, says Mares, by a repetition of headlines and reports stating that the government's main objective is to destroy the Party which the leaders are not defending, that the rank-and-file is often against the leadership and that the CP and CGTP are identical and are collaborating with government policy.

The Stalinist assures the reader that this collaboration is most necessary and that the Party has never been more united.

The third section—'Slanders against the history of the Party'—is a reply to a series of articles published by 'Comunismo' on the Party Congresses.

It is a defence of the Popular Front, of the Party line of 'national unity'. It is rather a reluctant excursion into a history of a Stalinist leadership which is known for its corruption, scandals, splits and frequent movements over to the camp of dictatorship.

Says Mares: 'The provocateur group does not limit its lies to references to the present struggle of the communists. As is classic among the "intellectuals" recruited by the CIA for its work against the working class, it has special predilection for the past of the Party. They speculate with the fact that they are dealing with subjects which are little known by many militants and on which it is easier to lie.'

The final parts—'Smoke-screen' and 'Ploys in the game of counter-revolution'—are devoted to explaining how the Liga must be financed by the CIA and how Liga policy aids the counter-revolution: that is the demand that the CP and the CGTP call a General Strike to remove Velasco and that the Party stands in elections on a socialist programme.

'The only thing to happen if the strike were called by someone, and some confused people followed it, would be that conservative elements in the government would have a brilliant excuse to demand violent repression which would be extended to the whole of the trade union movement thus destroying it. This is exactly the aim of the provocateurs.'

If a strong force of peasants, workers, and middle class did emerge to defeat the army, Mares concludes, the most "revolutionary" policy would be to establish power, not call elections.



Above: General Velasco, head of the Peruvian military junta, which the CP describes as 'progressive'. Left: Front-cover of the Stalinist pamphlet, 'The War of Slander', which viciously attacks the Peruvian Trotskyists as 'CIA-agents'.

This is all, says Mares, ridiculous nonsense from a CIA group intent on destroying the CP from within, a group 'which does not intend to set up as a real strength, develop a programme and reach its own goals'.

The pamphlet is a turgid document admitting that the CP's programme is pure and simple collaboration with Velasco.

It says in effect: 'We cannot give independent leadership, the CGTP has no possibility of leading the Peruvian working class. The workers must be restrained.'

Mares throws a complete blanket of silence on the real origins of the Liga Comunista—the struggle of the International Committee of the Fourth International for Marxist leadership in the world working class.

He ignores the series of articles in the first issues of 'Comunismo' on the ICFI's struggle against the revisionist French Organisation Communiste Internationaliste and the Bolivian POR of Guillermo Lora.

Like Stalinists throughout the world, the Peruvian CP must attempt to destroy forces of the Fourth International which have always based themselves on the revolutionary strength of the working class and are now able to win support of the masses whose basic rights are threatened by imperialism.

CONTINUED ON MONDAY

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## GOOD WILL

The spirit of Christmas was to be found in abundance among the British army units guarding Northern Ireland's Long Kesh internment camp.

On Monday, December 18, soldiers conducted a 'search' of Compound 5. They went into the huts at 6 a.m., turned all the men out of bed and forced them to assemble in the canteen. They then proceeded to strip the galvanized iron from the walls and remove the insulating material. They threw the lot outside and after searching the huts and ripping things asunder they left.

The prisoners came back to find cold huts and all their few miserable possessions thrown about. After protests the iron sheets were replaced, but without the insulation.

As a result a very cold and miserable Christmas was endured by all the men in Compound 5 thanks to the good will of the British army of occupation and the Long Kesh administration.

It's a man's life in the British army!

## NEW CLOUD



Prime Minister Edward Heath hasn't been doing badly over the period of the Tory government's so-called wage freeze. In December, 1972, the 'Daily Mail' reported that Heath had sold his yacht 'Morning Cloud' for £33,000, after paying £21,000 for it only 18 months earlier.

'Labour Research' for January 1973 points out that this capital gain of £12,000 was 'earned' in the middle of a pay freeze and an alleged price freeze.

We must hasten to assure our readers, however, that our great 'helmsman' did not sell his yacht in order to cope with the rising cost of living. He is having a new 'Morning Cloud' built which will cost him £40,000!

## EMBEZZLED

A former secretary-general of the Polish Boxing Association and four other leading officials are on trial in Warsaw for embezzling funds which were meant to feed Poland's Olympic boxers.

The trade union daily 'Glos Pracy' said that the ex-secretary, a team trainer, an instructor, the chief accountant and a cashier embezzled 135,000 zloties (£2,600) of Association funds.

The Association received this money from the National Olympic Committee to pass onto the team for last year's Olympics in Munich to buy better food to keep them in top condition.

The accused have apparently admitted spending the money on drinking parties for Association officials. The six volumes of evidence give a 'sad and depressing picture', says 'Glos Pracy'.

Perhaps this investigation of the sporting wing of the bureaucracy can be explained by the lack of medals won by Polish boxers?

## HATS OFF

Religious broadcasters like Jimmy Savile, Malcolm Muggeridge and the assorted 'Stars on Sunday' must be very pleased at the progress the word of God has made on radio and television.

It wasn't always so easy to get on the air.

In 1923 the Dean of Westminster refused to allow the wedding service of the Duke of York to be broadcast from Westminster Abbey on the grounds that it might be received by 'a considerable number of persons in an irreverent manner and might even be heard by persons in public houses with their hats on'.



Left: Dr Sicco Mansholt, a Social Democrat and President of the Commission of the European Economic Community arriving at the Hampton Court banquet last week.

ernment may find itself obliged to make its appeal for national unity because sectional interests have built obstacles to a reasoned approach to the achievement of economic stability.'

The implications of this for the working class are clear.

It must fight as never before to preserve wages, jobs and all basic rights. It must do this while its leaders crawl before the Heath government.

Success depends upon building a movement to compel the trade union leaders to mobilize the strength of the working class to force the Tory government to resign.

The working class can only fight the Common Market by fighting its own ruling class and its own false leaders.

The return of a Labour government pledged to socialist policies following the bringing down of the Tory government would create a split in the Labour leadership.

This will create the conditions for a revolutionary movement to end the bourgeois state and introduce the socialist order.

The Stalinists seek to avoid this at all costs.

That is why their 'opposition' to the Common Market says nothing that would be unacceptable to sections of the British ruling class.

The Stalinists deliberately avoid the real significance of Dr Sicco Mansholt's warning in a London speech that a Labour government would not be able to renegotiate Common Market terms and would not be allowed to withdraw from it.

This is that it is not a threat to British sovereignty, but to the British working class and labour movement.

Withdrawal from the Market requires first of all forcing the Tory government to resign. But a Labour government would only break from the Market if compelled to do so by enormous upheavals in this country.

Mansholt—himself a leading European social democrat—is well aware of this. His speech was a threat to the working class on behalf of European capitalism.

## Independence

It confirms the analysis of the Socialist Labour League that the Common Market is a counter-revolutionary alliance of the bourgeoisie. What is at stake is not the independence of the British nation from Europe, but the independence of the working class from its own and the entire European bourgeoisie.

To defeat the Common Market requires not a 'national' but a revolutionary class struggle. Either the working class will defeat the European bourgeoisie or it will itself be defeated and ground down.

Speaking of an earlier renegade, Karl Kautsky, Lenin wrote that he 'discards, passes over in silence, glosses over all that in Marxism which is unacceptable to the bourgeoisie (the revolutionary violence of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie for the latter's destruction). That is why Kautsky inevitably proves to be a lackey of the bourgeoisie.'

The Common Market is a sign not of the strength, but of the weakness of the European bourgeoisie. The defeat of this bourgeoisie by the working class in the near future is entirely possible. That is why its lackeys—of all breeds—rush to its support.

This is the meaning of the Stalinists' nationalism.

<sup>1</sup> (Lenin 'Proletarian Revolution—the Renegade Kautsky'. Collected Works Vol. 28 p. 244.)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, pp. 242-243.

# CP PLEADS FOR BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY

STALINIST CRISIS BY JACK GALE

The Communist Party is deliberately seeking to conceal the class aspects of the Common Market in order to hold the working class back from a showdown with the Tory government.

The January 4 'Morning Star' spoke of 'Britain's sovereign right' to leave the Market and headlined that this right had been 'confirmed'.

The working class did not rate a single mention in the entire article.

The Stalinists' sentiments were echoed by the 'left' Michael Foot who, in a letter to 'The Times', spoke of the 'impairment' of Britain's 'essential sovereignty'.

Another 'left'—Sidney Bidwell—was given space in the 'Morning Star' to repudiate the power of the EEC over 'British sovereignty'.

In reality, the Common Market is a conspiracy of European monopolists to band together in order to smash the European working class. Though in conflict with each other the European capitalists are forced into this step because of their dread of the economic onslaught unleashed against them by American and Japanese big business.

## Deceit

To claim that what is involved is a matter of British national sovereignty is to deceive and disarm the working class and to open the door to backwardness and reaction.

Just 125 years after Marx wrote in the 'Communist Manifesto' that 'working men have no country', the British Stalinists are reduced to faking photographs (in the 'Morning Star' of January 1) in order to disguise from their readers that the opposition to the Common Market they were boosting was dominated by large numbers of nationalist ultra-rights.

Leading Labourites—including right-wingers—had their speeches rapturously reported

in the 'Morning Star', which failed to mention that the audience included many members of the National Front and Enoch Powell supporters.

There is not a single point in last Thursday's 'Morning Star' lead article which could not be accepted by these rightists.

'British sovereignty' means the sovereignty of the British capitalists over the working class. Every bourgeois democracy, as Lenin said, is a democracy for the rich.

The Stalinists substitute defence of bourgeois sovereignty for the basic Marxist analysis of the bourgeois state.

Marx, Engels and Lenin explained this many times. For example:

'Take the fundamental laws of modern states, take their administration, take freedom of assembly, freedom of the Press, or "equality of all citizens before the law", and you will see at every turn evidence of the hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy with which every honest and class-conscious workers is familiar.

'There is not a single state, however democratic, which has no loopholes or reservations in its constitution guaranteeing the bourgeoisie the possibility of dispatching troops against the workers, of proclaiming martial law and so forth.'

In place of this, the 'Morning Star' issues a call for national unity against Europe.

But these calls are being issued from other quarters. Last Thursday's 'Times' carried an article calling for firm action against 'social tension' and 'sectional interests'—i.e. the trade unions. It said:

'At a time when the nation is required to accept a major psychological adjustment over Europe, the problems of social tension at home require a particularly sensitive touch by the government, which cannot afford to be too much influenced by the minority attitudes which have been so stubbornly and articulately entrenched in fashionable opinion in recent years.

'This is particularly true if, as may well happen, the gov-

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# SATURDAY

# REGIONAL TV

## BBC 1

9.35 World championship. 10.00 Repondez s'il vous plait. 10.30 Avventura. 11.00 Croesi'r bont. 11.25 Weather. 11.30 The herbs. 11.45 Harlem globetrotters. 12.05 Yellow slippers. 12.30 Grandstand. 12.35 FA cup preview. 12.55, 1.25, 2.00, 2.30 Racing from Ascot. 1.10 Boxing. Johnny Frankham v Jeff Shaw. 2.20, 2.55 Rugby league. Leeds v St Helens. 3.50 Lancer. 4.40 Final score. 5.05 Basil Brush show. 5.35 News. Weather. 5.50 Dr Who.

6.05 **WONDERFUL WORLD OF DISNEY.** A Present for Donald.  
7.00 **FILM: 'THE MAN FROM THE ALAMO.'** Glenn Ford, Julia Adams, Chill Wills. A man sets out to avenge the murder of his family.  
8.15 **CILLA.** Cilla Black with guests Stephen Lewis and Cliff Richard sings the first song for Europe.  
9.00 **A MAN CALLED IRONSIDE.** If a Body See a Body.  
9.50 **NEWS.** Weather. 10.05 **MATCH OF THE DAY.**  
11.05 **PARKINSON.** Michael Parkinson and guests. 12.05 **Weather.**

## ITV

9.00 Time off. 9.55 Return to Peyton Place. 10.20 Sesame street. 11.20 Merrie Melodies. 11.35 Osmonds. 12.00 Partridge family. 12.30 News. 12.35 World of sport. 12.40 On the ball. 1.05 International sports special. 1.20 ITV seven. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Warwick. 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Catterick Racing. 3.10 International sports special. 3.50 Results, scores, news. 4.00 Wrestling. 4.50 Results service. 5.10 Adventures of black beauty. 5.40 Sale of the century.

6.10 **NEWS.** 6.15 **FILM: 'BECKET.'** Richard Burton, Peter O'Toole. Story of Thomas Becket and his relationship with Henry II.  
8.30 **NEW SCOTLAND YARD.** My Boy Robby.  
9.30 **THE JULIE ANDREWS HOUR.** 10.30 **NEWS.**  
10.40 **RUSSELL HARTY PLUS.** 11.40 **EXTRAORDINARY CHILDREN.**  
11.45 **DEPARTMENT S.** A Cellar Full of Silence.

## BBC 2

3.00 Film: 'Flipper and the Pirates'. Luke Halpin, Pamela Franklin, Tom Helmore. A boy and a dolphin become friends. 4.35 Play away. 5.00 The golden state. 5.50 Man alive.

6.40 **TELEVISION DOCTOR.**  
6.55 **DOCUMENTARY: 'THE QUIET REVOLUTIONARY.'** Robin Page Arnot, now 83 and a founder member of the British Communist Party.  
7.20 **NEWS AND SPORT.** Weather.  
7.30 **RUGBY SPECIAL.** France v Scotland and Midland Counties (East) v All Blacks.  
8.15 **WAR AND PEACE.** Two Meetings.  
9.00 **FULL HOUSE.** Introduced by Joe Melia. Including Cartoonists; 'Plugged in to History' by John McGrath and Elizabeth MacLennan; 9.55 Murray Perahia; A Misfortune; 10.45 Steeleye Span. 11.15 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather.  
11.21 **FILM: 'NIGHT WITHOUT STARS.'** David Farrar, Nadia Gray. Suspenseful romance.

**CHANNEL:** 11.40 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 5.10 Tarzan. 6.10 London. 6.15 Sale of the century. 6.45 Film: 'Knights of the Round Table'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Upstairs, downstairs. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Spyforce. 12.25 Weather.

**WESTWARD.** As Channel except: 9.50 Jobs around the house. 10.20 Getting your money's worth. 10.45 Woobinda. 11.10 Cartoon. 11.35 Gus Honeybun. 12.25 Faith for life.

**SOUTHERN:** 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Let them live. 10.35 Stingray. 11.05 Merrie melodies. 11.35 Cowboy in Africa. 12.27 Weather. 12.30 London. 5.10 Tarzan. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'Man in the Middle'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.03 Upstairs, downstairs. 1.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Name of the game. 12.45 Weather.

**HARLECH:** 9.00 London. 9.55 All our yesterdays. 10.20 Bugs Bunny. 10.30 Once upon a time. 10.45 Grasshopper island. 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Joe 90. 12.30 London. 5.10 UFO. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'Man in the Middle'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.03 Upstairs, downstairs. 1.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Name of the game. 12.45 Weather.

**HTV Cymru/Wales as above except:** 5.10 It's all in life. 5.40-6.10 Sion a sian.

**ANGLIA:** 9.00 London. 10.00 Hamsters. 10.15 Rovers. 10.40 Film: 'Easy to Wed'. 12.30 London. 5.10 Riptide. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'Doctor in the House'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Scotland Yard. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Man in a suitcase.

**ATV MIDLANDS:** 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 A place in the country. 10.35 Survival. 11.00 Cartoon. 11.05 Tomfoolery show. 11.30 Osmonds. 12.00 Skippy. 12.30 London. 5.15 It takes a thief. 6.10 London. 6.15 Doctor at large. 6.45 Film: 'Let's Start at the Beginning'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Upstairs, downstairs. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Gordon Bailey. 11.35 Film: 'The Stranger Wore A Gun'. Weather.

**ULSTER:** 10.30 Sesame street. 11.30 Thunderbirds. 12.30 London. 5.10 Sport. 5.40 Merrie melodies. 6.10 London. 6.15 Beverly hillbillies. 6.45 Film: 'Dial M for Murder'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Upstairs, downstairs. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.25 Kreskin.

**YORKSHIRE:** 9.15 Skilful rugby. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Osmonds. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Film: 'Who's Minding the Store?'. 12.30 London. 5.10 Riptide. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'Hell and High Water'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 New Scotland Yard. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 A place in the

country. 12.00 To see ourselves. 12.30 Weather.

**GRANADA:** 11.00 Kick off. 11.25 Sesame street. 12.30 London. 5.10 Man from Uncle. 6.10 London. 6.15 Film: 'Four For Texas'. 8.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Boris Karloff presents.

**TYNE TEES:** 9.15 Wildlife theatre. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Osmonds. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Abbott and Costello. 12.30 London. 5.10 Riptide. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'The Naked Spur'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 New Scotland Yard. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Coronet blue. 12.25 Lectern.

**SCOTTISH:** 9.15 You and your golf. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Tomfoolery. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Dave Cash. 11.30 Osmonds. 12.00 Cavalcade. 12.30 London. 5.15 Banana. 6.10 London. 6.15 Sky's the limit. 6.40 Beverly hillbillies. 7.10 Champions. 8.10 Film: 'Walk on the Wild Side'. 10.30 London. 10.40 Julie Andrews. 11.40 Late call. 11.45 New Scotland Yard.

**GRAMPIAN:** 11.15 Jackson five. 11.45 Ron and friends. 12.30 London. 5.15 UFO. 6.10 London. 6.15 Turnbull's finest half hour. 6.45 Film: 'Funeral in Berlin'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 New Scotland Yard. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.25 O'Hara, US Treasury.

## REGIONAL TV

**CHANNEL:** 11.30-1.00 London. 2.13 Weather. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'Zero Hour'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Victoria the Great'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Open Night. 12.05 Epilogue. Weather.

**SOUTHERN:** 9.15 Talking hands. 9.30 London. 10.30 Farm progress. 11.00 World War I. 11.30 London. 1.00 Superman. 1.20 Primus. 1.50 Hogan's heroes. 2.15 London. 3.15 Turnbull's finest half hour. 3.45 Cartoon. 3.50 Golden shot. 4.40 Aquarius. 5.30 News. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Paris When It Sizzles'. 10.00 London. 12.10 Weather. Guideline.

**HARLECH:** 9.30 London. 10.30 Farming diary. 11.00 A place in the country. 11.30 London. 1.00 Survival. 1.30 Drive in. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'Cottage to Let'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Old Man Who Cried Wolf'. 9.30 Mr and Mrs. 10.00 London. 12.00 Weather.

**ANGLIA:** 9.30 London. 10.30 Circus. 11.00 Doris Day. 11.30 London. 1.00 Champions. 1.50 Weather. 1.55 Farming. 2.30 Name of the game. 3.55 Soccer. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Walk, Don't Run'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Open night.

**ATV MIDLANDS:** 9.30 London. 10.30 All our yesterdays. 11.00 Citizens' rights. 11.30 London. 1.00 Champions. 2.00 Soccer. 3.00 Film: 'Very Important Person'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Last Safari'. 10.00 London.

**ULSTER:** 11.30 London. 1.00 Getting your money's worth. 1.30 Jobs around the house. 1.55 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'Go to Blazes'. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Kings of the Sun'. 10.00 London.

**YORKSHIRE:** 9.20 Chess masterpieces. 9.30 London. 10.30 You and your golf. 11.00 Hogan's heroes. 11.30 London. 1.00 Farming outlook. 1.25 Calendar. 1.55 Soccer. 2.50 Film: 'The Man in Grey'. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Saboteur'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Shirley's world. 12.35 Weather.

**GRANADA:** 11.00 Time to remember. 11.30 London. 12.55 Saint. 1.50 Jackson five. 2.20 Football. 3.20 Film: 'The Over-the-Hill-Gang'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Man in Grey'. 9.55 Sylvester. 10.00 London.

**TYNE TEES:** 9.20 Chess masterpieces. 9.30 London. 10.30 You and your golf. 11.00 Doctor in charge. 11.30 London. 1.00 Farming outlook. 1.25 World War I. 1.50 Where the jobs are. 1.55 Shoot. 2.50 Film: 'Key to the City'. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The League of Gentlemen'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Challenge. 12.05 Dr Simon Locke. 12.35 Lectern.

**SCOTTISH:** 10.00 World War I. 10.30 Women only. 11.00 A place in the country. 11.30 London. 1.00 Randall and Hopkirk. 2.00 Sport. 3.25 Theatre. 4.25 Golden shot. 5.15 Aquarius. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Murder Incorporated'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Late call.

**GRAMPIAN:** 11.00 Farm progress. 11.30 London. 1.00 Getting your money's worth. 1.30 Jobs around the house. 2.00 Sport. 3.25 Film: 'Boys Will Be Boys'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Interns'. 10.00 London.



A new swashbuckling series starts on BBC 1 at 5.20 on Sunday. It is a new adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's 'Woodstock', set in 1651. David Buck plays Markham Everard and Judy Loe plays Alice Lee.

# SUNDAY

## BBC 1

9.00 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 9.30 Repondez s'il vous plait. 10.00 Avventura. 11.00 Seeing and believing. 11.35 Cut and thrust. 12.00 Handling materials. 12.25 Let's get going. 12.50 Farming. 1.15 Made in Britain. 1.30 Parents and children. 1.55 News headlines. Weather. 2.00 Mary, Mungo and Midge. 2.15 Story theatre. 2.40 Ask Aspel. 3.00 Blue Peter special assignment. 3.40 Film: 'Blue Skies'. Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Joan Caulfield. A musical about two men and the girl they love. 5.20 Woodstock. Dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's novel.

6.05 **NEWS.** Weather.  
6.15 **DEBATE.** Crime and Punishment. Lord Longford and Dr Anthony Storr.  
6.50 **THE NEW BEGINNING.** 7.00 **THE CHOICE IS YOURS.**  
7.25 **THE BROTHERS.** A Family Gathering.  
8.15 **FILM: 'STAGECOACH.'** John Wayne, Claire Trevor, Thomas Mitchell. John Ford's first western starring John Wayne.  
9.45 **NEWS.** Weather. 10.00 **OMNIBUS.** The Savage Image. David Attenborough in New Guinea.  
10.45 **CROSTALK.** Richard Crossman and Enoch Powell. 11.25 **Weather.**

## ITV

9.30 Morning service. 10.30 UFO. 11.30 Weekend world. 1.00 Thunderbirds. 1.50 Brian Connell interviews. 2.15 Big match. 3.15 Persuaders. 4.15 Junior police five. 4.25 Golden shot. 5.15 Aquarius.

6.05 **NEWS.** 6.15 **ADAM SMITH.**  
6.45 **CHILDREN OF THE VICARAGE.** 7.00 **SONGS THAT MATTER.**  
7.25 **THE FENN STREET GANG.** Private Eye and Public Nuisance.  
7.55 **FILM: 'LADY L.'** Sophia Loren, Paul Newman, David Niven. A Corsican laundress becomes the most loved peeress in England. 10.00 **NEWS.**  
10.15 **SUNDAY NIGHT THEATRE: 'THE STAFF ROOM.'** Roland Culver, Daphne Slater.  
11.15 **OPEN NIGHT.** Mike Scott. 12.05 **GOOD OLD BAD DAYS.**  
12.10 **DOCTOR IN CHARGE.** The Devil You Know.

## BBC 2

4.05 Man at work. 4.30 Money at work. 5.30 Horizon.  
6.15 **NEWS REVIEW.** 6.50 **NEWS SUMMARY.** Weather.  
6.55 **DOUBTS AND CERTAINTIES.**  
7.25 **AMERICA.** The Huddled Masses.  
8.15 **THEY SOLD A MILLION.** The Young Generation. Vince Hill.  
9.00 **BUT SERIOUSLY—IT'S SHEILA HANCOCK.**  
9.30 **THE VIEW FROM DANIEL PIKE.** Away Match.  
10.20 **UP SUNDAY.** 10.45 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather.  
10.50 **FILM: 'STEAMBOAT ROUND THE BEND.'** John Ford's film about a steamboat owner who races against the newest boat on the river. With Will Rogers.

# ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Fight Rising Prices  
Force the Tories to Resign  
Support the Engineers

**GLASGOW:** Saturday January 13, 10 a.m. Keir Hardie House, Brougham Street, Greenock. 'The Common Market and Tory Wage Control.'

**CENTRAL LONDON (Press and Entertainments branch)**  
Sunday January 14, 7 p.m.  
11 Floral Street, RSC Rehearsal Rooms, London WC1.  
Defeat the Tory Government  
Build Councils of Action  
Speaker: Philip Wade (Workers Press)

**LUTON:** Monday January 15, 8 p.m.: Labour Club (back lounge), Upper George Street.

**WATFORD:** Monday January 15, 8 p.m. Watford Trade Union Hall, Woodford Road, opposite Watford Junction station.

**WANDSWORTH:** Tuesday January 16, 8 p.m. Selkirk Hotel, Tooting Broadway, SW17. 'The fight for a living wage'.

**BRISTOL:** Tuesday January 16, 7.30 p.m. Building Design Centre, Colston Avenue (opposite SWEB building).

**CLAPHAM:** Tuesday January 16, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4.

**HOLLOWAY:** Thursday January 18, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Rd (near Finsbury Park tube).

**TOTTENHAM:** Thursday, January 18, 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers' Arms', Tottenham High Road, N17 (near White Hart Lane).

**LEICESTER:** Wednesday January 24, 8 p.m. Queen's Hotel, Rutland Street.

**MIDDLESBROUGH:** Sunday January 28, 7.30 p.m. Settlement Community Centre, Newport Road.



## Ulster: 'Army shot woman shopper'

WIDOW Mrs Elizabeth McGregor in her mid-seventies was shot in the head and groin in the Roman Catholic Ardoyne area of Belfast yesterday.

She was returning from a shopping trip when British troops opened fire at a man they claimed was carrying a gun.

Mrs McGregor later died in Royal Victoria Hospital.

An official of Ardoyne Relief Committee said:

'There were a lot of witnesses to the shooting. I have spoken to a number of them. They say a foot patrol opened up on a group of men standing on the corner of Highbury Garden. The men were not doing anything.

'Somehow the old lady was on the ground bleeding. Everyone is certain that the bullets that hit her were fired by the army.'

Housewives living a few doors from the scene of the shooting said: 'It was definitely the army who shot her. If it was the IRA I would say so.'

The army said in a statement that the foot patrol fired at a man in a kneeling position about to take aim.

It was not until later that the troops found out that an old lady had been taken to hospital.

The army said it did not know if the gunman had fired or not.

## Sparks march over pay hold-up

FROM PHILIP WADE

ABOUT 500 London contracting electricians working on building sites in the central area went on strike yesterday in protest against the government order stopping their wage rise.

After a meeting in Blackfriars they marched several miles through London to Highbury to lobby the area office of the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union.

A resolution was handed in demanding support for any action the electricians might take against the Tory order.

Rises of between £2.80 and £3.20 for 70,000 contracting electricians due on January 3 as the final part of a long-term Joint Industry Board agreement were stopped by Maurice Macmillan, Tory Employment Secretary.

Said a St Thomas's hospital worker: 'Labourers are getting £40 for a 40-hour week. Yet the electricians are working over 60 hours to get £30.'

'Now we're not only fighting the IJB but the government as well. We want both of them out,' he added.

## Merthyr rent rebels march

TENANTS and trade unionists from throughout South Wales will demonstrate through Merthyr Tydfil this afternoon against the Housing Commissioner sent in to carry through the 'fair rents' Act.

Over 6,300 tenants have been sent notice of rent increases by the Commissioner and the first payments are due in early February.

The Labour council is one of two Welsh authorities—the other is Bedwas and Machen—still refusing to implement the Housing Finance Act.

Alderman Albert John, acting chairman of Merthyr's housing committee, told Workers Press yesterday:

'Some of the increases will be 104p. And not only has he imposed higher rent, but also new charges for cooks and the like which the council has installed in some homes.

'We don't like the way the Commissioner has used our headed notepaper to notify the tenants. It looks like it has all been done by the council,' said Ald John, who is also the

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' district secretary.

He though the fight against the Act had been considerably weakened by Wednesday's collapse at Camden, which was the biggest Labour council in England and Wales still standing out against the Tories.

'We were not prepared to carry out the dirty work of the government,' added Ald John. 'But we are still subject to surcharge and debarment from the council.'

Merthyr's banner on a recent demonstration before the collapse at Camden, London



## Film workers urged: Reject studio deal

FILM STUDIO workers at Shepperton, Middlesex, will be asked on Tuesday to reject new proposals from owners Barclay Securities to carve up the 60-acre site.

The proposals, which involve the hiving-off of 45 acres of land for redevelopment, were put to union leaders in confidence on Thursday but later 'leaked'.

Yesterday's London 'Evening Standard' described them as 'an amazing workers' participation deal'.

In fact it is felt at Shepperton that the proposals—latest brain-child of millionaire asset-stripper John Bentley—are, if anything, worse than the rejected National Film Finance Corporation proposals of last October.

The Bentley plan would involve the floating of a new company, of uncertain valuation, based on what was left after the hive-off.

Shepperton's large silent stage would go, it is believed. So would a large number of cutting rooms and the power house. About 100 redundancies would inevitably result.

Commented one studio worker yesterday: 'All this means is that you would have a small studio left in the middle of a building site.'

The 381 workers Bentley proposes to guarantee work for a year would be offered a 49-per cent stake in the company, which, according to 'The Guardian', would be 'held on trust for the benefit of the employees'.

But this offer would be conditional on immediate acceptance of the redevelopment plan. A clause in the proposed agreement would pledge the unions not to hinder this plan.

A spokesman for the Federation of Film Unions said yesterday: 'We have warned members not to rush in and jump at the offer. We are suspicious of it and we suspect this kind of quasi-participation by workers.'

MIS AGENT arrested in the Dublin spy ring case, John Wyman, may face further charges in his January 22 trial, it was said in court yesterday. Wyman of Swan Walk, Chelsea, London, was arrested under the Republic's Official Secrets Act, and accused of obtaining classified information from an Irish police constable, Patrick Crinnion.

## 4 million with pay in pipeline

BY DAVID MAUDE OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE UNION leaders' insistence that the ban on pay talks is a 'separate issue' from the state pay plan as a whole is an immediate and vicious attack on 4 million or so workers with pay agreements or claims which have been stopped.

It has been made brutally clear by the Tories that as far as they are concerned after next Wednesday you can talk as much as you like, but you must talk about what they want you to talk about.

Whatever talks are arranged on the gasworkers' £3-plus claim—or that of the hospital, water, coal, car and other workers behind them in the pay queue—must therefore be a complete sham.

Those with pay deals already stopped include 360,000 farm-

workers; 200,000 lorry drivers; 120,000 workers in multiple grocery stores; 70,000 electrical contracting workers; 9,000 provincial journalists and 500 West End actors.

Next Monday 250,000 hospital ancillary workers complete their ballot on what form of action to take over the stopping of their £4 claim, and a reply is due to the £5.50 claim of 27,000 water-supply workers.

Among the largest groups with big claims in are the 300,000 Post Office workers, whose claim for a flat-rate increase of £5 from January 1, 1973, is due to be negotiated shortly.

Many hospital ancillary workers are thought to have voted for all-out strike action in support of their pay claim.

Returns from five National Union of Public Employees' branches in Manchester showed support for a total stoppage, a union official said yesterday.

### BRIEFLY • BRIEFLY

COMMUNIQUE released after the Pompidou-Brezhnev meeting (p. 11) said they were deeply concerned about the continuing war in Vietnam, foreign intervention in the conflict and the delay in making a political settlement. It called for a resumption of efforts by the United Nations special envoy, Dr Gunnar Jarring, to solve the Arab-Israeli crisis. Brezhnev is to visit Paris.

TUG company Cory Lighterage, London, yesterday sued the Transport and General Workers' Union in the High Court because strike action has been threatened if it allows a man who has resigned from the union to work.

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## FREE WAGE BARGAINING AT AN END

FROM PAGE 1

lation passed by the Tories to solve a crisis they and their own class created.

The TUC chiefs are right at the centre of this Tory plot.

Long ago Trotsky described the wretched spectacle presented by Victor Feather and his team today in 'Germany 1931-1932' (New Park Publications Edition):

'There is no historical spectacle,' he wrote, 'more tragic and at the same time more repulsive than the fetid disintegration of reformism amid the wreckage of all its conquests and hopes.'

He described the TUC's cringing attitude before the Tories when he wrote in the same work: 'When it comes to fighting, corpses are worthless, but they come in handy to keep

the living from fighting.'

The corpse of the TUC leadership now lies like a dead stinking mass on the backs of the working class.

The right wingers, led by Feather, are doing their very utmost to stampede the whole of the leadership into collapsing before the Tories.

Feather never challenges any of the government's lies on inflation.

The 'Financial Times' hit the nail on the head when it said that the only thing preventing Feather from an open declaration of support for Tory policy was his own membership.

Commenting on the Tory plans the 'Financial Times' said: '...controls would have to be retained in one form or another for longer than just a few weeks, even if this entailed a loss of

active co-operation by a TUC unable to guarantee their observance by member unions.'

The working class has been paying heavily for this kind of treachery ever since the TUC abandoned its fight against the Industrial Relations Act in March 1971.

The illusion of strength that this corrupt and decrepit government presents to the world must be exposed by mass action and so must the Tory agents in the TUC.

It is not enough to demand a special TUC Congress to decide new policies for forcing the Tories to resign. The Congress must also elect a new leadership. The men who control the Council now clearly will never fight.

The working class now faces

its greatest battle to defend all its basic rights. It is a political battle—no question of wages can possibly be settled in favour of the working class without bringing the Tory government down.

This is a step, but only a first step that workers must take.

The programme of the Socialist Labour League is a basis for uniting the whole working class in a fight for socialist policies.

The burning issue is the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party to lead the working class and put an end to capitalism.

This fight must be carried forward from the trade unions into the Labour Party in a way that will expose and defeat the rotten reformist leadership.

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MONTHLY  
APPEAL  
FUND

TOTAL IS  
£293.22 MAKE  
A DRIVE THIS  
WEEKEND

IT CERTAINLY has begun to be a tough struggle this month. We are moving forward, but still too slowly. Our target is £1,750 and we have until the end of January to raise it.

Workers Press is more decisive than ever before. Clearly, the Tory government has no intention of halting its corporatist state pay plan. While prices shoot higher and higher, wages are deliberately kept down. Everyone is feeling this great attack of the Tories on their basic living standards.

Our paper alone has prepared for this struggle to defend our basic rights. The only way to fight back now is to force this government to resign.

A special effort is needed therefore for our January Fund. This weekend gives us the opportunity to go all out and collect donations everywhere. Let's grasp it with both hands. See how much you can raise. Post everything immediately to:

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