

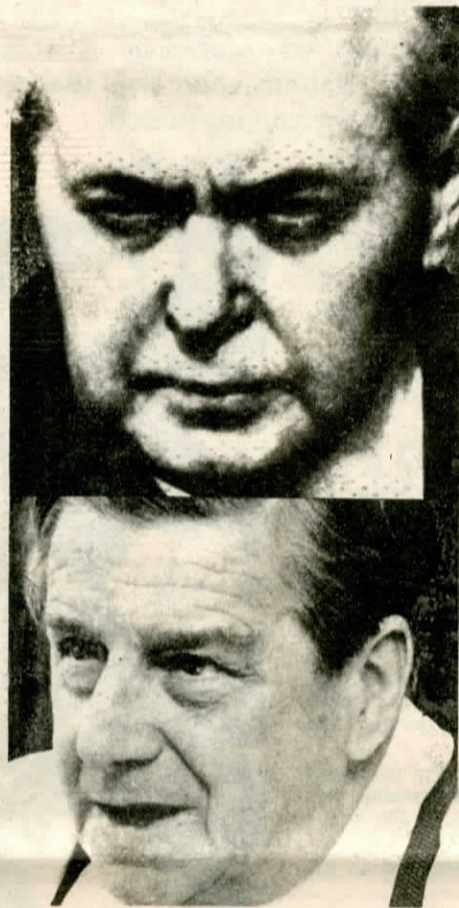
WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER • SATURDAY JUNE 2, 1973 • No 1088 • 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

WILSON AND FEATHER CREATE SPLIT

HEATH'S FLUNKIEYS SPEAK UP



By Royston Bull

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Feather has no mandate from the TUC to accept the state control of wages, just as he and his colleagues had no mandate for the secret talks they have held with Heath.

As Workers Press has explained, the deal cooked up at these secret talks is for acceptance of the pay laws in return for the most trivial amendments to the Industrial Relations Act.

But the pay laws incorporate even greater state control of trade unions than the Act. Free negotiations for wages are completely abolished. The unions lose all independence to the state.

The proposed agreement would make the corporate state an established fact.

Wilson has openly repudiated a decision by the Labour Party Executive to nationalize 25 major companies in Britain when Labour returns to office.

'The Shadow Cabinet would not hesitate to use its veto at the appropriate time. It was inconceivable that the Party or its leader would go into a General Election on this proposal, nor could any incoming Labour government be so committed.'

Wilson is setting himself up with dictatorial powers.

He is pitting himself as an individual against the Party.

The Tory Press went into raptures over this stance.

The London 'Evening Standard' wrote: 'They [the left] now have to accept that they can huff and puff about the big grab as much as they like, but Mr Wilson intends to ignore them when it comes to preparing the prospectus for power that will eventually be offered to the country.'

In a period of crisis, when the Tories are preparing the most ferocious attacks on the basic democratic rights and the standard of living of the working class, the greatest danger to workers comes from the actions of the agents of capitalism within the labour movement.

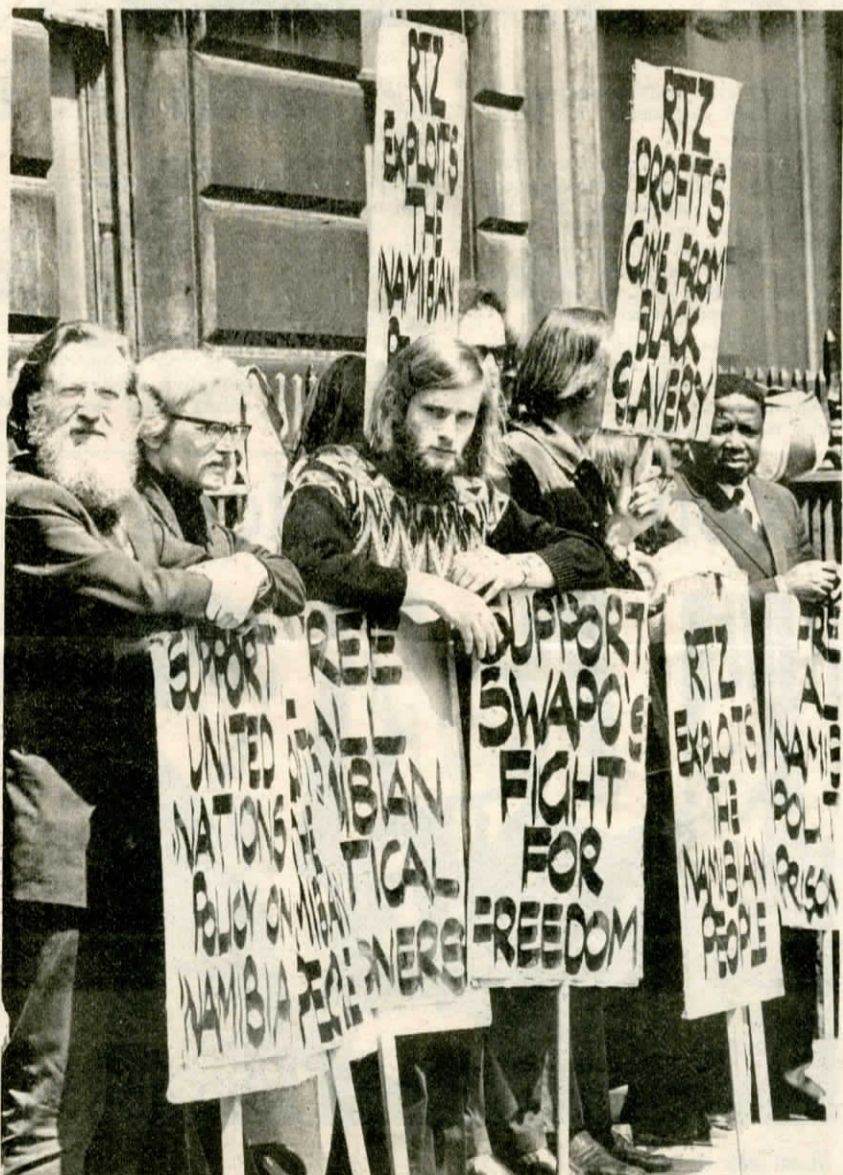
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Uranium protest against RTZ



MEMBERS of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Friends of Namibia Committee demonstrated yesterday outside the offices of Rio Tinto Zinc to mark Namibia Day and to protest against RTZ's decision to mine uranium in the country. Namibia (South West Africa) is still ruled by South Africa through the brutal apartheid system despite a World Court decision in 1971 that this occupation was illegal. RTZ plans to exploit the huge low-grade uranium deposits it has discovered in Namibia and already has a contract to supply the UK Atomic Energy Authority.

£100,000 PARTY BUILDING FUND

ONCE AGAIN our post was loaded with welcome donations. It certainly looks as if every single member and sympathizer of the Socialist Labour League is in action.

Up to Thursday May 31—that is, in 58 days—we raised £41,466.65.

We are now £8,533.35 away from the £50,000 target which is the first leg of the £100,000 we are fighting to raise by October 31. So it is really action-stations for all of us this weekend.

Battersea £2.75; Dagenham £6; Nottingham £83; Doncaster £7.50; Camden £44.90; Acton £5; Lewisham £25; Glasgow £284.05; Aberdeen £50; Stockton £37; Liverpool £156.70; Manchester £32; Winsford £30; Bradford £135; Castleford £23.75; West London £476; Croydon £127; Holloway £116; Outer London £293; South East £250; Southall £110; Tottenham £106.20; East London £72; South Wales £110; Swindon £53.26; Reading £160; Oxford £87.80; Sheffield £216.10; J. R. £1; J. G. £40.

Post all donations to:
Party Building Fund
186a Clapham High Street
London SW4 7UG

Garrard women locked out

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About 50 women who had gone in to work on Thursday afternoon turned up at the gates of the factory yesterday morning with passes issued by management.

Works security police manned the gates and allowed the pass-holders in one by one. All the other women who have been occupying the factory in a strike over speed-up were refused entry.

At a mass meeting on Thursday morning the strikers voted to continue the fight—in spite of management letters sent to each striker telling them that normal work would be resumed next morning.

Union officials yesterday condemned the limited return to work as a management-staged attempt to split the strike.

The women started their strike on May 4—after exhausting agreed procedure.

workers press

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Reykjavik: Nixon and Pompidou meet

A decisive turning point

BY JOHN SPENCER

THE NIXON-POMPIDOU meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, may be the most decisive in the history of post-war capitalism. At stake is not only the future of US-European relations, but also the course of events inside the United States over the coming period.

The two presidents were plainly separated by an insuperable gulf on trade and monetary questions as they ended the second day of talks yesterday. On Thursday they virtually buried the idea of an 'Atlantic summit' between Nixon and European leaders later this year.

The French leader stood out firmly against US proposals to link international talks on money, trade and defence.

Despite their attempts to put as good a face as possible on the discussions, the results of the first day's talks were interpreted with extreme pessimism on the money markets, where the price of gold rose sharply.

Financiers and capitalists all over the world recall that the previous Franco-US summit 18 months ago in the Azores was followed immediately by a dollar devaluation.

The prospect of another devaluation is causing great tension and uneasiness and has driven the price of gold up to a new record level. It was fixed in London at \$117 an ounce while the pound rose sharply against the dollar.

Nixon's desperate need to strengthen his hand at home forced him to try and accommodate his critics who accuse him of being soft on the Common Market.

Watergate played a major part in toughening his stance with Pompidou.

For his part, Pompidou speaks for the most intransigent opposition to American policy within the Common Market. He says openly what his EEC partners only dare to mutter under their breath in Nixon's presence.

The Reykjavik talks were intended to launch a series of interlinked negotiations on trade, monetary and other related questions.

But with no progress made in Iceland on trade relations, the dollar and monetary reform the whole elaborate programme of negotiations is now thrown completely out of joint.

The planned negotiations include the multilateral trade talks in Tokyo later this year and the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Nairobi.

With so much at stake, the failure of the Reykjavik talks could be the detonator of a new financial and political crisis, intensifying the flight from paper

currency and undermining totally the credit structure of world capitalism.

This, in turn, must have far-reaching political implications, making it impossible for the bourgeoisie in the main capitalist countries to continue to rule without the direct assistance of the military and the establishment of Bonapartist regimes.

The increased role of the military in the top circles around Nixon is causing alarm among Democrats like Senator Proxmire who has challenged General Haig

to leave either the army or his post as Nixon's White House chief-of-staff.

The Senate vote against any further bombing of Cambodia will be interpreted by the military chiefs as a direct affront to them as well as to the president.

Is Nixon planning an 'internal coup' under the guise of protecting 'national security' and saving himself from the threat of impeachment? And if this is his response to the galloping crisis, can the British ruling class be far behind?

Reykjavik, Iceland: Left-wing demonstrators protested against the Nixon-Pompidou talks with placards referring to the Watergate scandal, NATO and SEATO.



Dean papers could put Nixon in the box

WHAT IS described as a dangerous constitutional crisis is looming in the United States over the President's refusal to testify before the Senate committee of inquiry into the Watergate affair.

Evidence in secret documents taken from the White House by sacked Nixon aide John Dean III and now in the hands of the committee shows the President approved counter-insurgency operations in the US going far beyond what can conceivably be covered even by the widest definition of 'national security'.

According to Senator Sam Ervin, the chairman of the Watergate committee, the papers, which Dean handed to Federal Judge Sirica for safe keeping, 'would be a great shock to the American people if they were released.'

'I interpret the papers as being an effort or a plan to set up an operation to spy on the American people in general, or at least on those who did not agree with the Nixon administration. The result of the operation would be carried in a pipeline to the White House.'

The papers describe the establishment of what one Senate investigator described as a secret national police force to 'steal, wiretap, lie and commit other crimes as part of a design to subvert all political opposition to the President'.

With this evidence under its belt the Ervin committee may well decide in the next few days to 'request' the President to testify under oath at its hearing.

Nixon is certain to refuse and the result could be a constitutional tug-of-war with Nixon taking desperate measures to protect his position.

Greece declared republic by the colonels

GREECE was yesterday declared a republic by the military regime of regent-premier George Papadopoulos. He told the country in a nationwide broadcast that the government had decided to abolish the monarchy by a constitutional act.

Papadopoulos announced that he himself had been appointed provisional president of the Greek Republic. The decision follows the mutiny in the Greek navy in which 31 officers and men from the destroyer Velos sought asylum in Italy.

The mutiny revealed widespread and deep-going anti-regime feeling in the armed forces where a large part of the officer-corps is oriented towards monarchy. The colonels' regime is attempting to legitimize itself by declaring a republic.

In December 1967, King Constantine tried to topple the regime of the colonels with his own counter-coup. He failed and fled into exile.

Later Papadopoulos took over as regent.

Arafat meets Lebanese

YASSIR ARAFAT, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met President Suleiman Franjeh of the Lebanon yesterday for the first time since the army attempted to wipe out the Palestine guerrillas a month ago. The Kuwait foreign minister, Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, was also present and appears to have been instrumental in bringing the meeting about. The situation in Lebanon has remained tense despite the ceasefire which came after two weeks of fighting.

OECD tells Germany to cut back

A CUTBACK in investment spending in West Germany is needed if runaway inflation is to be avoided says a report issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris. It suggests measures which go beyond those already taken by the Brandt government which has already decided that a recession is preferable to more inflation. These include the abolition of regressive depreciation allowances and the speeding up of advance income tax payments as well as the imposition of an investment tax. West German bank rate has just been increased from 6 to 7 per cent as part of the credit squeeze.

CHILEAN troops opened fire on copper miners in Rancagua on Thursday killing one worker and seriously wounding another. They were escorting blacklegs to the El Teniente mine whose 13,500 workers are on strike for higher pay.

Senate-Nixon split widens

THE US Senate inflicted a major defeat on President Nixon on Thursday when it voted by 63 to 19 to cut off all funds for the bombing of Cambodia and Laos.

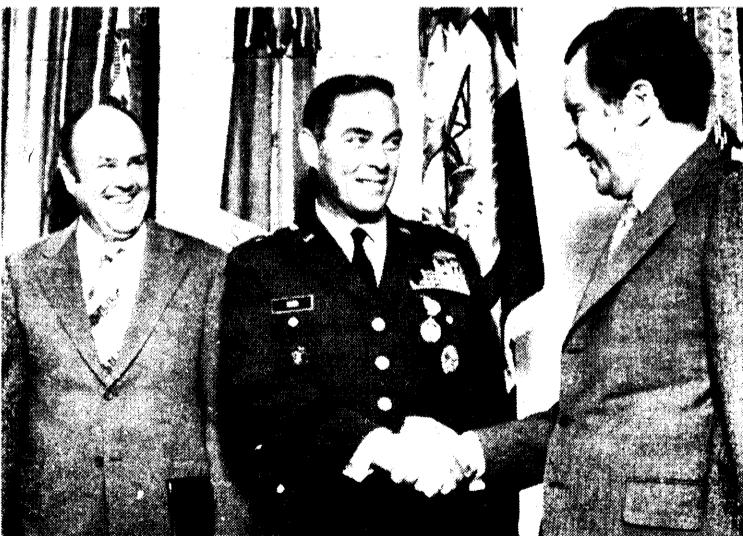
At the same time it expressed its apprehension that Pentagon hawks will involve the US in another Vietnam war and open the way for military backing for a Nixon dictatorship.

A feature of the vote was that 20 Republican Senators expressed their lack of confidence in Nixon by opposing the bombing.

Nixon supporters will attempt to reverse the vote when the Appropriations Bill comes before a conference of both houses of Congress. Constitutionally the President could still veto the Bill and throw down an open challenge to Congress, knowing that he would have strong Pentagon backing.

The vote reflects the deep and growing divisions in the US ruling class which have been exposed by the Watergate scandal.

Bankers and businessmen are



Nixon with General Haig.

very conscious that this has aggravated the dollar crisis and that Nixon will either have to restore his authority or make way for a new administration.

But the signs are that Nixon is unwilling to go quietly, or at all, and will call on every support he can find, particularly in

the military establishment where there are generals prepared to intervene on his behalf.

General Alexander Haig, a serving general, is already his White House chief-of-staff and the Senate vote on the bombing will drive the Pentagon and the President closer together.

Still the 'ugly face of capitalism'



Some of the Lonrho shareholders at the Central Hall, Westminster, meeting on Thursday.



look at Tiny's 'victory'

ROLAND 'Tiny' Rowland has re-established the £200m Lonrho group, the pan-African mining and trading company, as a one-man band.

As a shareholder said at Thursday's riotous annual meeting: 'You can't shackle a man like Tiny Rowland.'

Rowland's overwhelming victory has meant the ousting of eight directors including Sir Basil Smallpeice, the former Cunard chairman and ex-managing director of BOAC.

As the eight resoundingly defeated men had their names read out, the packed meeting of shareholders booed and hissed.

'Good riddance', they cried at Smallpeice who sat stoically on the platform.

And as Tiny—the genius—got up to leave, they cheered him in their fruity voices. Tiny beamed and waved enthusiastically towards the cameras.

Now that Rowland has won, it's time to look at what he's won.

The 'ugly face of capitalism'—to quote premier Heath—has triumphed over the Smallpeices.

In March last year the City accountants, Peat Marwick Mitchell, presented a report on Lonrho's financial affairs.

They warned the company had until September to raise £10m to end short-term indebtedness with its principal UK bankers.

The cash shortage came like a bombshell. Nobody

ALEX MITCHELL

had a clue that the position had so deteriorated.

The accountants warned that the existing management (Rowland) was 'unsuitable for administering the complex and diversified group that Lonrho has become'.

The following month the dwindling shares took a boost when Duncan Sandys, Tory MP for Streatham and former Colonial Secretary, became chairman.

Also onto the 'strengthened' board came Edward du Cann, Tory MP for Taunton, and chairman of the merchant bank, Keyser Ullmann, Sir Basil Smallpeice, Dr A. Gerber, W. H. N. Wilkinson, R. F. Dunlop and T. R. Prentice.

A Keyser Ullmann spokesman said Sandys was an excellent choice because he is 'very familiar with the African scene and is a strong

man. This is just what is needed'.

The bank had decided to get involved as Lonrho was 'a most interesting and stimulating challenge which we would not have undertaken unless it was thought that the company had a good future'.

These plans, hailed in the City of London and the Tory Press, camouflaged the true situation in Lonrho.

A vicious boardroom battle was underway to get rid of Rowland and his friends.

The effort collapsed with the sacking this week of Smallpeice, Gerber, Wilkinson and five others.

In the past year Lonrho has staggered from one calamity to the next resulting in the notorious court action over Rowland's removal.

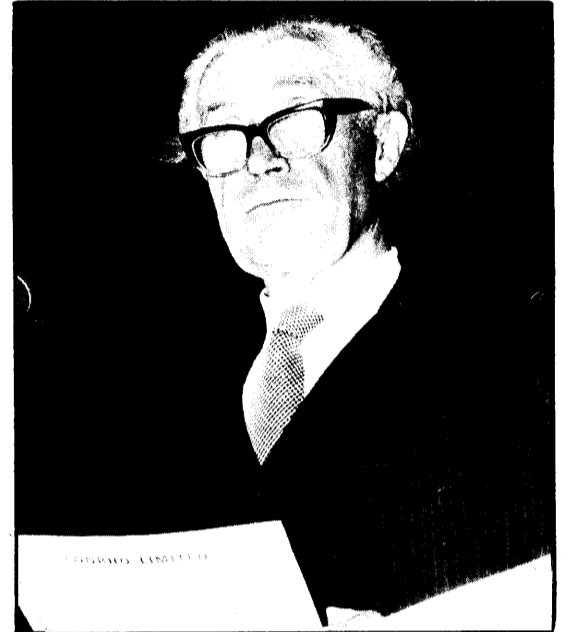
This exposed the featherbedding and tax haven fiddles of big City interests. There was a lot of humbug in the capitalist Press that these practices were 'isolated' and 'unrepresentative'.

Thursday's vote showed that not only are these practices part of the way of life of the City, they are greatly admired.

The revelations about Lonrho are the most compelling reasons why the policy of nationalization without compensation and under workers' control must be made an immediate demand.

Lonrho, with its extensive interests in Africa and Arab countries, is the ugly face of British capitalism and imperialism.

The labour and trade union movement must demand that it be put on the list of companies to be expropriated without compensation and under workers' control by the next Labour government.



Above: Duncan Sandys, MP for Streatham and former Colonial Secretary, brought into chairmanship because of his 'good African contacts'. Below: Thursday's platform included Edward du Cann, Roland Rowland, A. H. Ball, Sandys and Sir Basil Smallpeice.



Lord Oil's family keep their shares

ALTHOUGH he has sold his own shares in the North Sea oil bonanza, the Tory government's 'Oil Supremo', Lord Polwarth, has retained shares held by his children and other members of his family.

Polwarth, former chairman of the Bank of Scotland, was appointed in charge of North Sea oil developments by premier Edward Heath on May 12.

The job, according to Heath, would be to 'supervise an industrial expansion to be compared with a vast wartime operation'.

He said Polwarth would supervise a 'task force' of officials from various government departments.

The Tory Press unanimously welcomed Heath's decision.

The 'Guardian' said: 'Lord Polwarth's appointment appears to make good sense. He knows Scottish industry and he is to have direct access to the Prime Minister.'

When details emerged of Polwarth's personal financial stake in the oil boom, Heath vigorously defended him. Robert Hughes, Labour MP for Aberdeen North, said that Heath had treated his criticisms of Polwarth in a 'very cavalier' fashion.

Heath wrote to Hughes saying that Polwarth had reviewed his shareholdings and had 'satisfied himself that there did not appear to be any risk of conflict with his new duties'.

In a parliamentary debate a week ago, Cabinet minister, Mr Gordon Campbell, refused Hughes' demand that Polwarth should

resign as 'Mr Oil' or sell his shares.

Briefed by the Prime Minister himself, Campbell attacked Hughes for 'sniping and carping'.

'There are too many Jeremiahs on the Opposition benches. Instead of recognizing the successes and opportunities for the future, all we get is carping criticism of those involved.'

He said Polwarth was the 'ideal man' for the job.

On Thursday, however, the Tory defence collapsed. Polwarth called a Press conference and announced he was selling his own shares.

He promised to sell a total of 17,100 shares worth 'under £20,000'. He said he wanted to get on with his work 'unhindered by a continuing campaign

of unfounded innuendoes'.

This is a list of the total Polwarth shareholdings:

- **Atlantic Assets:** Lord Polwarth 6,500 ordinary shares; 5,500 ordinary shares with two other nominees; 10,800 ordinary shares in trust with two trustees. Lady Caroline Polwarth 15,000 ordinary shares; 6,000 ordinary shares in trust with two trustees.

- **British Assets:** Lord Polwarth 4,000 ordinary shares and £700 convertible loan stock in trust with two trustees. Lady Caroline Polwarth £700 convertible loan stock in trust with two trustees.

- **Second British Assets:** Lord Polwarth 600 ordinary shares and 500 ordinary shares with two other nominees.

All these share trusts have large financial stakes in the oil industry. The most important is Atlantic, which has apportioned much of its £40m capital in offshore drilling operations.

It also has a stake in the recently floated £20m North Sea Assets Trust, which was established specifically to invest in oil trusts.

Among its first projects has been a share in the construction of a large, semi-submersible pipe-laying barge for deep North Sea waters.

Despite this lucrative engagement in the North Sea boom, Polwarth persistently stated that there was 'no clash of interest'.

Only Hughes made any protest from the Opposition on this issue. He

told the Commons last week:

'Anyone who believes no conflict of interest arises is incredibly naive.'

'Here is a man who can be identifying onshore development where a company, in which he has an interest, has a direct controlling interest in development of this kind.'

'It is a very serious matter. This sorry tale throws a beam of light onto the curious morality of the Prime Minister and this government.'

Trying to put the best face on the abrupt sale of his shares, Polwarth said:

'I now have no holdings that could conceivably cross the front of my duties'—except, of course, the interest still held by Lady Caroline and his other trustees and nominees.

TRANSFORMING THE SOC INTO A REVOLUTIONARY

THE DISCUSSION GOES ON

'Remembering the propaganda for the last war, I think they're heading for another one now'

Mrs Lena Boyle is a London housewife:

After the war I gave up hope that the leadership of the working class would do anything for them.

But when my daughter joined the Young Socialists it gave me heart. When I saw how many people were there and what they were doing, it made me interested again.

I was never in favour of the war because, as you know, there has never been a war that wasn't a capitalist war.

Every Labour MP should have opposed the war. It was a Tory war and they should have had nothing to do with it. Instead they formed a coalition. My uncle left the Labour Party over that.

I've always hated the Tories. I realized as I grew up that whatever the Tories did, no matter how they gilded it or how they spoke about it, workers shouldn't be in favour of it.

I came to believe that whatever the Tories did we should be against it for it wouldn't be in the working man's favour.

Looking at the television now and remembering the propaganda for the last war I think they're heading for another one.

It was the manifesto that made me join the Socialist Labour League. I may not go 100 per cent with the SLL, but I do go 100 per cent with the manifesto.

I agree with electing a Labour government, but to do what we want it to do and carry out real socialist policies.

If they don't do what they ought to do once they get into parliament, we can take them away and put somebody else in their place that can do it. We won't have to worry so much.

Socialism by itself is quite simple. It's the capitalist system which is complicated. It's understanding the capitalist system which makes politics hard to learn.

I should be ashamed of myself that I haven't read Karl Marx, but I've heard it quoted.

I've read Upton Sinclair, Tolstoy, Jack London, Steinbeck and Anatole France. I think these authors can tell you something about the power of the capitalist system and, my goodness, it has a power.

I've just joined the League and I think of all the parties it will do the best for the working class.

But if they succeed and bring about a revolution, what happens after that? For instance, say we had a revolu-



Mrs Lena Boyle: 'I was never in favour of the war because, as you know, there has never been a war that wasn't a capitalist war. Every Labour MP should have opposed the war.' Above: German refugees returning to Goch in 1944.

tion and we won without the support of other countries, what could Britain do?

The aftermath of a revolution is going to be a big fight, too. For a certain time I would take away the freedom of speech. If you didn't do that the people speaking against you would maybe succeed again and then you'd need another revolution.

Of course the dictatorship of the working class would be a different kind of dictatorship than we have now. The workers would benefit by it.

In a way every government is a form of dictatorship.

Whatever capitalist government is in power, they just give it or take it according to how the working man's progressing.

Capitalism has got to be overthrown if we are to keep the little we've got and get a lot more. If we let this Tory government get away with it, we'll go without.

I think this Tory government has only put out the feelers. There's more to come yet. They're trying to see how we'll take it. The tragedy is that the unions and the Labour Party have taken it.

The Labour Party leaders now are not like the pioneers.

If they'd continued like them, there might have been more progress.

The working man can never really gain anything unless you take away the capitalist system and not only in your own country but world wide. That's where you stop.

What the League is trying to do now should have been done 30 years ago. The first Labour government that got in should have taught economics and socialism in the schools and the universities.

If that had been done, I guarantee that 99 per cent would have turned socialist. It's the only policy for all mankind.

Will workers have any difficulty accepting the discipline of the revolutionary party? They'll just have to. Once they realize that they are doing without certain things to better themselves I think they will accept it.

Even under the most strict dictatorship of the working class it couldn't be as bad as the horrors they've accepted in the past under capitalism.

The working class has had hundreds of years of struggle—for what? For nothing. The revolutionary party is the only way forward.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE Y PARTY

The price of the Tories favours is the destruction of wages'

Pat O'Connor is a shop steward at BSA, Meriden, where over 1,400 workers are facing an unprecedented attack on their wages, jobs and basic rights. The management wants workers to pay for the deep financial crisis facing the firm by accepting redundancies, wage-cuts and by lowering conditions in the factory. Pat told us how this struggle made him realize that the working class needed a revolutionary party to lead them:

I had never heard of the SLL or the All Trades Unions Alliance until the BSA-Triumph trouble. But when I did, I went along to a couple of meetings. There was no problem really because what I heard simply made sense.

I thought that a lot of people were saying this, but not many of them were doing anything about it. I decided that I would really like to take some part in it. Somewhere you have to make a stand. The working class are getting pushed lower and lower by this government.

One of the best examples is at my place, BSA. The Tories are up to their necks in a deal here and the price of their favours is a complete destruction of wages and conditions. This is not just BSA. Workers outside in the other industries will do well to be warned that the same treatment is in store for them because the crisis is throughout the Tory system.

The Tories invested in the lame ducks and if they are putting money into them they want the pound of flesh out of the workers in payment. But how many lame ducks are there in British industry? In terms of international competition there are a hell of a lot.

There can be no concession with this kind of policy. It's a fight to the end. As far as I am concerned that is what we face at BSA. The only answer we can put up against the Tories is the nationalization of these industries and their modernization under socialism. If the old owners have failed, why should we pay the price?

At this stage the unity of the working class is the most important thing, like the SLL policy says. We have seen the workers being split up and going into action in isolated groups. This is useless. It's no defence at all.

I think you can get the unity given the leadership. I think the idea of fighting on basic rights is a good one. Everyone is entitled to a job, good pay, a house, a free health service and all the issues that socialism is supposed to stand for.

But as I have said, the leadership issue is crucial. We have seen over the long years the kind of lead the Labour Party offered. It betrayed the working class on every issue when it was elected last time. No wonder workers weren't prepared to vote for it in 1970. It is a big task facing us to get rid of this kind of leadership.

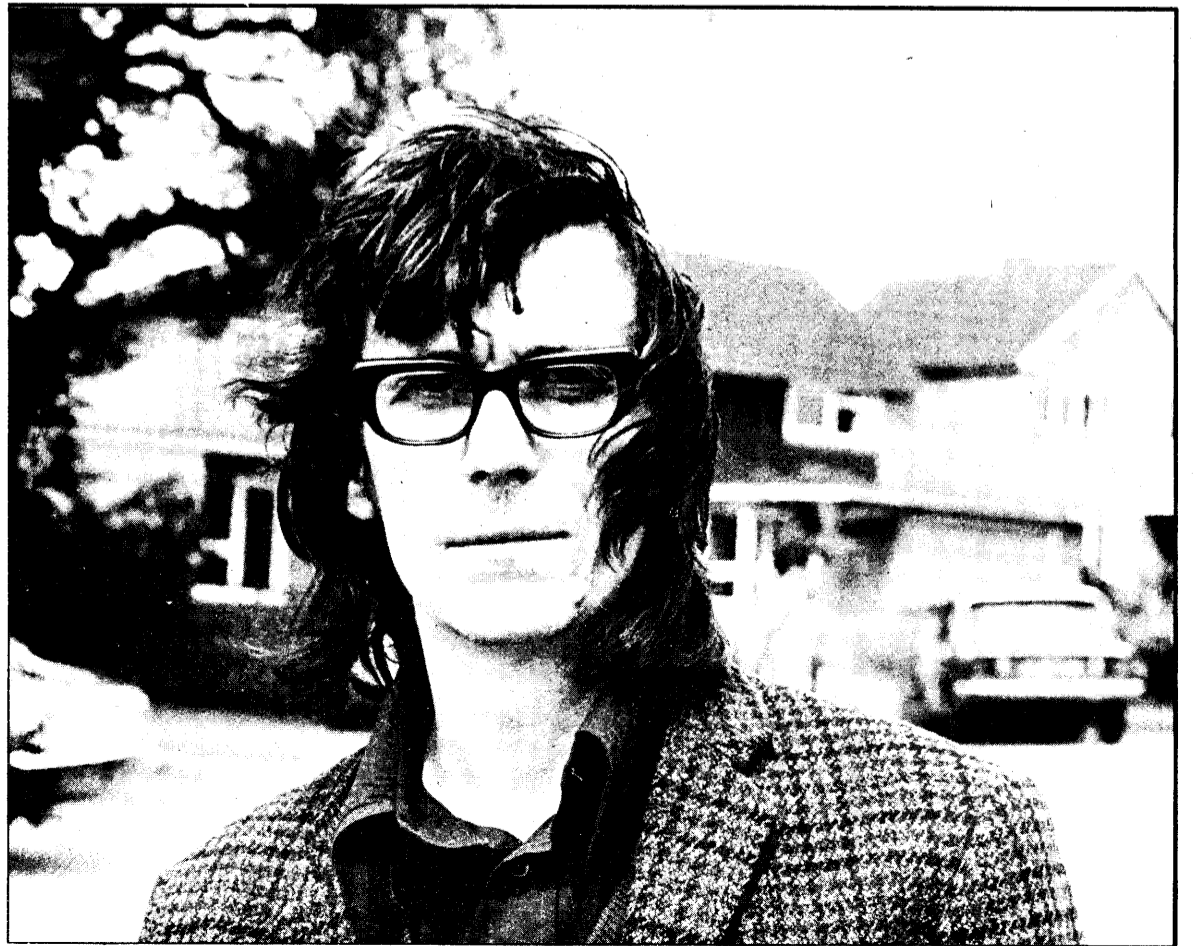


Above: BSA workers leaving the factory after receiving their last pay when the Birmingham factory closed down. Right: Pat O'Connor.

There are a couple of questions I would like to ask about the party. Firstly there is the question of hire purchase. This may seem like a small point, but a lot of people are in debt up to their eyes. What will happen to these people after socialism? Will their debts be cancelled—I'm including people with house mortgages? Will their houses be made council houses and will they get the money of their mortgage back? This also broadens out to the question of small businesses like shopkeepers and so on, will they lose their businesses?

The other thing I think you have to be extremely careful about is the name of the party. There is a big problem here because when you say communism people just shy away.

There has to be a lot of education about this one. I know we are communists, but the issue of Russia has to be thrashed out. The name of the party, therefore, has to be chosen with care. I would like something with Democratic and Labour in it.



TORIES SUCK THE BLOOD OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Big business is planning to make a killing out of the National Health Service—and the Tory government is going to help it do it.

That is the message contained in the report on Private Practice in National Health Service Hospitals presented to parliament recently by the Secretary of State for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph.

One of the most important post-war gains of the working class, established by the 1945 Labour government to ensure that no one need go without proper medical attention regardless of how much they earn, the NHS is now to be slowly strangled.

Health treatment is to be returned to the private sector, which will mean that millions of working-class families will not be able to afford the care they may need, while highly-paid consultants and private insurance companies can expect booming business.

The National Health Service itself will gradually be relegated to providing specialized laboratory and other hospital facilities for the benefit of private practitioners, while NHS patients will find the already long hospital waiting lists lengthen, wards become more overcrowded and shortages of doctors, nurses and ancillary staff become more desperate.

The report was based on the findings of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee on National Health Service Facilities for Private Patients, which was issued in March 1972.

At that time Sir Keith Joseph blandly assured the House that the government fully agreed with the Expenditure Committee's conclusions that 'private practice operates to the overall benefit of the NHS'.

He cited several reasons for this extraordinary statement, all of which are worth examining in some detail.

1 'The provision of facilities for private practice enables patients eligible for NHS treatment, but who prefer to make private arrangements with a consultant, to use (at full cost) the comprehensive facilities of NHS services.

They also provide the opportunity to treat private patients from overseas and those from this country who might otherwise seek treatment abroad. In this way a stimulus is provided for practitioners in this country to maintain and enhance our position as an international medical centre of excellence, to the general benefit of the people in this country.'

If the British health service has a high international reputation, it is because of—not in spite of—the existence of the NHS. It was the establishment of a centralized, subsidized service which enabled hospitals which normally would not have been able to do so, to set up central laboratories, blood transfusion centres, physiotherapy and occupational therapy departments and develop research into various new fields of treatment such as chemical pathology.

Very few of the private hospitals have anything like the

facilities available at the main NHS establishments and they will usually only attempt to deal with straightforward cases, sending patients needing more complicated and specialized treatment to the NHS hospitals.

Far from enhancing the NHS, private practices have, in fact, been a drain on its resources and the fees paid by private patients go, not to the hospitals, as the report implies, but straight to the Treasury, where they are swallowed up in general government expenditure.

2 'Part-time consultants able to have their own private patients in the same hospital as their NHS patients, with the consequent saving of travelling time, can devote more of their time to both classes of patients and deal more easily with emergencies than if private practice were wholly separate . . . Single rooms or accommodation in small wards which might be used for private patients can also be made available for NHS patients whose condition makes it appropriate.'

Just as the nationalized coal industry is regarded mainly as a source of cheap fuel for private industry, so private consultants tend to regard the NHS facilities as a means by which they can provide extra services to their patients and charge high fees for doing so.

If there were no private practices, the consultants could still save travelling time and could then devote all their time to whichever patients needed them most.

While it is true that single rooms can be used for NHS patients if they are sick enough to really require the quiet and privacy, in fact this is rarely done and it is estimated that just under half the total number of private beds in the country are standing empty at any one time.

3 'These benefits would be lost if no provision were made for private practice in NHS hospitals. There would then be a danger that the demand for private treatment outside the NHS hospitals would draw scarce professional skills away from the NHS; and in many cases these skills would be of a particularly high order. A complete divorce of public and private practice would create separate medical services for the public and private sectors in a way which would be detrimental to the NHS.'

There is no evidence whatsoever that the NHS would suffer if private practitioners were unable to use its facilities. On the contrary, there is ample evidence that private practices would soon fold up if they were unable to use the NHS.

It is precisely because the post-war Labour government refused to challenge the powerful British Medical Association (BMA) and the businessmen and Tories behind it, and so did not ban private practices and establish a full-time consultancy service, that private practices are today able to use the NHS facilities on the cheap.

4 'As things are at present the private patients in NHS hospitals receive the



Left: Sir Keith Joseph, Tory Health Minister. He paves the way for booming private practice for consultants and insurance companies.

same medical care as NHS patients. The private patient has the right to the personal services of the consultant of his choice and may well have more of his time than an NHS patient. But this does not amount to different medical care, since the same consultants are charged with and accept full clinical responsibility for private and NHS patients.'

The very fact that it is admitted that 'the private patient . . . may well have more of the consultant's time than an NHS patient' speaks for itself. There are two standards of care and it is entirely dependent upon the integrity of the individual consultant how much time and energy he devotes to his non-paying NHS patients.

Unless patients, who usually do not know what is wrong with them or what treatment they require, are prepared to make a complaint—which would have to be investigated by the consultant's colleagues—only the doctor decides what he needs to do.

5 'A private patient will normally expect and receive privacy of accommodation. This is an advantage which is at present available only to a limited but growing number of NHS patients. . . . This still leaves in older hospitals a fairly considerable gap in privacy between the NHS and the private patient.'

But in new hospital building the number of single rooms and the arrangement of the other beds in a ward in small groups provide NHS patients

with opportunities for a higher degree of privacy than before.

In this and other ways, such as the liberalizing of visiting hours and the choice of menus, the standards of amenity for NHS patients are coming nearer to those enjoyed by private patients, and in such matters it may be one of the benefits of private practice that it sets standards which provide a pattern for the NHS as a whole to follow.'

This is such patent nonsense as to be hardly worth answering. Of course conditions are better for private patients. It does not need them, however, to improve things in the NHS wards. It just needs hospital management boards with some imagination, initiative and, above all, the funds to build new hospitals with more space and to provide better and more varied meals.

And if the private rooms were abolished, there would be more room for NHS patients to spread out.

If things have improved considerably, particularly in the newer hospitals, it has been thanks to the efforts of medical staffs and patients' associations, not to the conditions in the private wings.

The Report devotes two pages to the controversial question of hospital waiting lists. It is estimated that there are approximately 578,000 people waiting to go into hospital for a 'non-urgent' operation. Some of them will have to wait for months, or even years, for surgery for con-

ditions which are not fatal, but which may well cause considerable discomfort or disability.

Great pains are taken in the report to 'prove' that the fact that private patients can jump the queue does not affect the situation. In fact, at one point the Report even produces figures which appear to show that the more private beds there are, the shorter the waiting lists will be!

But let us look a little more closely at the 'proof'.

According to Sir Keith Joseph, in 1971 there were 4,883 pay beds in Britain, in which 122,000 patients were treated—an average of about 25 patients a year each bed. There were 97,117 NHS surgical and gynaecological beds in which 2,878,000 patients were treated—an approximate average of 30 patients per year each bed.

In other words private patients not only get quicker treatment, they are able to stay in hospital longer to recover after the operation.

But this is only part of the story. It is estimated that only about 50-60 per cent of the private beds are in use at any one time. This leaves about 2,500 empty beds which could accommodate an extra 75,000 patients between them a year, taking the NHS average of 30 patients per bed.

One also has to take into account that 'the private patient . . . may well have more of his [the consultant's] time' which could otherwise be spent on NHS patients.

Of course, this is far from



ts and insurance companies, at the expense of NHS benefits to the working-class. Right: Hospital ancillary workers show their feelings on the future of private practice.

solving the massive waiting list problem, but a recent finding gives an indication of the tremendous difference in speed of admission which shows the effect 'queue-jumping' by private patients has:

in a gigantic and all-pervading conspiracy to smash the health service'. Mr Huckfield alleged that all the hospitals in the Birmingham area had illegally treated private patients under the NHS.

THE WAITING LIST

	Private Patients	NHS Patients
Cataract Operation	2 weeks	Over 1 month
Tonsillectomy	2 weeks	18 months
Gynaecological operations	1 week	12 months
Hysterectomy	2 weeks	4 months
Vasectomy	2 weeks	2 years

In the long run, however, only government funds to expand the hospital service can solve the problem and ensure that all patients get the treatment they need when they need it.

The Report goes into some detail about abuses of the NHS by private practitioners, but, without giving any evidence to disprove the allegations, Sir Keith airily dismisses them one by one.

Too many beds being turned over to private use without authorization?

No more than a 'misunderstanding', says Sir Keith. And anyway, there is 'little if any evidence to suggest that NHS patients had been adversely affected'.

He did not mention the resignation from the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board of Labour MP Leslie Huckfield in December 1972 because, he claimed, some members 'were willing and witting participants

NHS equipment being removed from hospital premises to be used by private consultants?

Well, sometimes private doctors lend their own equipment to the NHS, thought Sir Keith, and 'management attention can ensure that sensible arrangements are made according to local circumstances'.

'Borrowing' of staff in working hours for operations outside the NHS?

'Such practices if substantial would be within the scope of disciplinary proceedings by hospital authorities.'

Dissatisfaction among staff who have to deal with private patients but who, unlike the consultant, receive no fee?

'The private patient pays to the hospital a daily charge which includes all except consultant services and this includes an appropriate share of the services of all other staff in the hospital.'

'Thus it is within the func-

tions of nursing, technical and junior medical staff to attend private patients as part of their normal duties and without a fee.'

So junior doctors who have to work up to 100 hours a week before they can claim overtime, and overworked and underpaid nurses and ancillary staff get nothing for looking after often highly-demanding private patients. It is true the patient is paying anything up to £20 a day for the privilege, but, as pointed out earlier, this money is taken by the Treasury and not by the hospital.

Neglect by some consultants of their NHS patients?

Sir Keith thinks not. But anyway, 'in so far as the exercise of clinical judgement is concerned, it is outside the government's province...'

The Report concludes that while abuses may occur, the government intends to ensure that when complaints are received they will be fully investigated and appropriate action taken.

But who is to complain? The patient, who probably does not know or who may be too ill to do anything about it? The junior doctor, who may well jeopardize his entire future by exposing the senior consultant who judges his progress? There is no mechanism for investigating possible abuses, not even the equivalent of the totally inadequate factory inspectorate in industry.

The general conclusion of the Report is that doctors will continue to be able to take private patients and use the

NHS facilities for them. Where new hospitals are built the government will 'look sympathetically' on proposals for accommodating private patients.

At the request of the consultants, the number of pay beds in NHS hospitals will be made 'more flexible', although the government still intends to keep some limit on the number.

Charges for private treatment will be reviewed at least every two years.

And in the meantime, the government is planning slashing cuts in expenditure on welfare services. These have already started with the increases in prescription, dental and ophthalmic charges, the cutting of school milk, and free orange juice and cod liver oil to babies, and the threats against Social Security payments to strikers' families. As the world monetary crisis builds up, welfare funds will be even more ruthlessly cut back.

The only people to benefit are the consultants with private practices and the medical insurance companies. They have good reason to be satisfied with the performance of their friends in the Tory government.

On the boards of directors of the largest health insurance companies are some of the wealthiest and most influential businessmen in the country—men such as Sir John Parttridge, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Group, a director of the National Westminster Bank, and a participant in the

recent tripartite talks between the Tory government, the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC; Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith, chairman of British Aircraft Corporation (Holdings) and ex-chairman of Bristol Siddeley Engines in 1968, when it was found that they had 'budgeted for, and achieved, exorbitant profits on government contracts and had knowingly charged twice on some jobs'; Lord Brentford, an ex-director, along with Reginald Maudling, of the International Investment Group, which went into liquidation owing £3.5m. IIG was associated with the Real Estate Fund of America whose founder, Jerome Hoffman, is currently serving a two-year jail sentence for fraud in the US.

The defence of the National Health Service cannot be maintained while this Tory government is in power. Only the bringing down of the government and the return of a Labour government pledged to withdrawing all prescription and other charges, the abolition of private practices and pay beds, the establishment of a full-time consultancy service, the immediate allocation of funds for the modernization and expansion of hospitals and the payment of decent wages to all medical and ancillary staffs, and the nationalization of the drug industry which milks the NHS of millions of pounds every year, can ensure to everyone the right to the medical care they need.

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

TROTSKYISM AND STALINISM



Since May-June 1968, the Soviet Stalinists have been haunted by the spectre of revolution in western Europe and the growth of Trotskyism in the advanced countries in the west. Fearful of losing their parasitic privileges at home and their control of the labour movement abroad, the Soviet bureaucracy has begun a campaign to once again discredit and distort the principles and history of Trotsky's struggle for the regeneration of the USSR and the world-wide revolution of the working class. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1972 published 'Against Trotskyism', a compendium of documents, articles, extracts, speeches and resolutions aimed at discrediting Trotskyism and distorting completely the truth about the relations between Lenin and Trotsky. In this series of articles MICHAEL BANDA replies to this book.

PART TWELVE

In the Institute of Marxism - Leninism's 'V. I. Lenin, A Biography' — published EIGHT years ago — we learn who was Lenin's ally against Stalin on the question of trade policy. On page 533 we read:

'In the evening of December 15, Lenin dictated a letter to Stalin for the information of the members of the CC concerning his speech at the forthcoming Congress of Soviets, in which he opposed

procrastination in the discussion of the foreign trade monopoly at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

'He also dictated a letter to Trotsky about Trotsky's speech in support of Lenin's point of view on the foreign trade monopoly at the coming plenary meeting.

'In his letter to the members of the Central Committee [i.e. including Stalin] Lenin wrote:

"I have now wound up my affairs and can go away untroubled. I have also finalized my agreement with Trotsky about his defending my point of view on the foreign trade monopoly."

Lenin, in other words, anticipated retiring and leaving the defence of the monopoly of foreign trade in the hands of Trotsky!

This demonstration of confidence was not the last. Faced with the alliance of the two revolutionary leaders, Stalin gave in all along the line. At the December 18 Central Committee the previous vote was reversed. This was, in fact, Stalin's usual tactic when faced with superior opposition.

Lenin, now confined to bed, was delighted. He wrote to Trotsky: 'It seems we captured the position without firing a shot by mere movements of manoeuvre. I propose that we should not stop but continue the attack.'

It was this letter which sparked Stalin's violent outburst against Lenin's wife Krupskaya, in which he summoned her to the telephone and subjected her to 'unworthy abuse and threats' because he believed the sick Lenin was being allowed to find out too much about what the bureaucracy was doing.

This abusive telephone call influenced Lenin to break off personal relations with the

general secretary Stalin and to alter his 'Testament' to accommodate the insistent demand for Stalin's removal from his post.

But the monopoly of foreign trade and the rudeness of Stalin were not the only questions on which Trotsky and Lenin fought Stalin in the closing days of Lenin's political activity.

Another very important issue concerned the status of the non-Russian republics which had been established as a result of the revolution and the civil war.

It is the triumphant boast of the — professional liars in the Institute that on all questions Trotsky showed 'he was the spokesman of the petty-bourgeois deviation' (p. 248). Nowhere is the arrant nonsense of this claim made more apparent than in the famous discussion on the national question. In this debate, whose echoes still resound in the USSR, Lenin's solidarity with Trotsky against Stalin was unconditional and complete.

For over three decades the Stalinists in Moscow and Britain tried to obscure — nay — obliterate all traces of this discussion and deny that there

Lenin and Krupskaya, pictured together in 1922. Stalin's abusive telephone call to Krupskaya influenced Lenin to break off personal relations with him and after his 'Testament' to demand Stalin's removal from his post.

were any significant differences between Lenin and Stalin. In fact Stalin was consistently portrayed as the 'continuator and defender of a Leninist national policy'. It was only after 1956 that the grisly truth of Stalin's bureaucratic Great-Russian theory and practice on nationalities began to be revealed.

The most comprehensive report and analysis of these differences was published in the already quoted Soviet biography of Lenin which unfortunately for the authors of 'Against Trotskyism' was brought out at the end of the Khrushchev era. On Monday we will reproduce an extensive quotation from this book and make no apologies for doing so not only because it is correct, but because it reveals the enormous dilemma which faces the revisers of Soviet history and the utter hopelessness of their task masters.

CONTINUED ON MONDAY



WILSON BREATHES LIFE INTO THE LORDS

On the surface Harold Wilson is committed to abolishing the House of Lords. He is on record as regarding it as an anachronism.

He has stated privately on many occasions that he would never accept a peerage.

But while all this may point to Wilson being a strict opponent of the Lords, we find, in fact, that he is one of its greatest pillars.

When Labour was elected in 1964 the pressure was powerful for abolition of the Lords. Wilson even introduced a Bill to this effect. But having passed through the Commons, it was stymied by the reactionary old codgers in the upper house.

Having led his phoney war, Wilson then abandoned the fight altogether. In the remainder of his term of office he became the great despatcher of titles to all his friends and acquaintances. It was peerages for the boys.

These are just some of the

people who got titles from Wilson: Herbert Bowden (now Lord Aylestone), Arnold Goodman (Lord Goodman), Ted Willis (Lord Willis), Jack Cooper (Lord Cooper), Frank Kearton (Lord Kearton), Sir Jack Campbell (Lord Campbell), Alf Robens (Lord Robens), Hartley Shawcross (Lord Shawcross), George Wigg (Lord Wigg), Frank Soskice (Lord Stowe Hill), C. P. Snow (Lord Snow), Tony Greenwood (Lord Greenwood), Jennie Lee (Baroness Lee), Mrs Eirene White (Lady White), George Brown (Lord George-Brown), Alun Gwynne Jones (Lord Chalfont), Sir John Hunt (Lord Hunt), Sidney Bernstein (Lord Bernstein) and John Beaven (Lord Ardwick).

In other words, Wilson went out of his way to prop up this fossilized institution with a whole range of industrialists, intellectuals, lawyers and journalists. As one commentator remarked: 'Wilson has given the Lords a new lease of life.'

In Opposition, Wilson has

continued the same routine. Last week Heath unveiled a host of new peerages. Two of them were attributed to Wilson.

One is Sir Desmond Brayley (56), a Welsh millionaire. Why should Wilson be doling out peerages to millionaires? you may ask. It seems, from what one reads in the Fleet Street Press, it is in return for a favour. When he was ousted in the 1970 General Election it was Brayley who put the Wilsons up in his penthouse flat overlooking Green Park.

Two months later Wilson obtained a knighthood for Brayley, according to the 'Sunday Express'. Now the honours are falling thick and fast on Brayley's head. A coronet added to the Kt.

It is assumed that Lord Brayley will sit on the Labour benches—somehow representing the labour movement. Just how he will do this isn't clear, especially when his background is considered.

Brayley is chairman of the Canning Town Glass Works Limited (the Labour Party,

which led to an opposition walk-out. Last week Heath unveiled a host of new peerages. Two of them were attributed to Wilson.

He is a robust supporter of the military and is still active as an honorary colonel of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

'Who's Who' also states that he is a Companion of the Grand Order of Water Rats.

He combines his business life with a full social one; he belongs to the Eccentric, Saints and Sinners Club and the Bristol Club.

On hearing of his new title, Brayley said: 'I am greatly honoured and I will do my best to do what Mr Wilson wishes, which is to do a job of work.'

Wilson has no right to be handing out peerages to a chamber of bourgeois rule which is totally reactionary in form and content. He has even less right to be giving the posts to millionaires with public school backgrounds who mingle with the military.

The role of Wilson and the reformists becomes central to all struggles in which the

Lord Goodman (centre), who got his title from Wilson, takes part in the ermine and gaiters fantasy entering the hallowed corridors of the House of Lords.

workers' movement engages today. The fight to overthrow Toryism also involves the development of an alternative revolutionary leadership in the working class to drive out the reformists.

To Wilson and the reformists, membership of the House of Lords is a colossal prize. To be permitted to enter the hallowed corridors is the total fulfilment of a life's dream.

But when Wilson dispenses these 'gifts' and the recipients dress up in wigs and ermine and gaiters to take their place in the holy of holies, they are all participating in an enormous fantasy.

The reformists are clinging desperately to the most Tory of institutions in a desperate hope that the force that threatens the system—and them—will be beaten. That force, of course, is the British working class.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

CORONATION FUN

There seem to have been some strange goings-on behind the screen when the Queen was crowned.

One of the maids-of-honour, Lady Anne Tennant, recounts in a Sunday newspaper how she (the maid, not the Queen) felt faint during the ceremony.

She continues: 'Then when we went behind the Rood Screen the Archbishop of Canterbury produced a bottle of brandy. . . (!)'

Another maid, Lady Jane Rayne, has another cheery little anecdote about the Archbishop. The rehearsals, she says, 'were always great fun. 'We had that lovely Archbishop Fisher who was an in-



credibly funny little man. He was always jumping up and down. One day he caught his foot in his cassock and went rolling down the aisle to shrieks of laughter.'

She doesn't say whether the Archbishop had a bottle of brandy on that occasion too.

VERBAL CLASH

Shouts of 'fascist' and 'coward' were hurled across the lower house of parliament in Brussels in an incident involving premier Edmond Leburton

which led to an opposition walk-out.

The clash came when Leburton asked Francois Persoons of the French-speaking Federalist Party to explain what he meant in a parliamentary question referring to 'a special 1,000 million franc deal for Zaire, well known to the prime minister'.

The premier, who sits as a Socialist, said Persoons must clarify the innuendos. He added that he should not make insinuations since he himself had just taken a directorship in a newly-created bank.

'You are in no position to speak,' he snapped.

To which Persoons retorted: 'You are odious.'

At this point, Jos Van Eynde, co-president of the Socialist Party, called Persoons a 'fascist and a coward' and when he refused to withdraw the remark the Federalists, plus the Flemish Volksunie Party, walked out of the chamber.

BOOKS BY TROTSKY

Where is Britain Going? Paperback 37½p

Problems of the British Revolution Paperback 35p

Lessons of October Paperback 60p

In Defence of the October Revolution Pamphlet 15p

Marxism and the Trade Unions Pamphlet 25p

Death Agony of Capitalism and the Tasks of the Fourth International Pamphlet 10p

Postage: 10p per book, 5p per pamphlet.
Order from: NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS
186a Clapham High Street,
London SW4 7UG

SATURDAY TV

BBC 1

9.35 Weatherman. 9.40 Camberwick green. 9.55 Dr Dolittle. 10.20 Barrier reef. 10.45 Trooping the colour. 12.15 Cricket. Benson and Hedges Cup. Hampshire v Somerset. 1.00 Grandstand. 1.10 Speedway. Wills International. 1.35, 2.20, 2.50, 3.25 Racing from Kempton. 2.05, 3.10, 3.35 Cricket. 2.35, 3.35 International swimming. England v West Germany. 4.55 Final score. 5.05 We want to sing. 5.35 News. Weather. 5.50 Dr Who.

6.15 CLUNK-CLICK.

7.00 FILM: 'The Bravados'. Gregory Peck. A man seeks revenge for the death of his wife.

8.35 DICK EMERY SHOW.

9.05 MAN CALLED IRONSIDE. The Savage Sentry.

9.55 NEWS. Weather.

10.05 THAT'S LIFE.

10.45 JOHN MILLS. Talking to Margaret Hinxman and members of the National Film Theatre audience.

11.30 SERGEANT BILKO. Hollywood.

11.55 Weather.

ITV

9.00 Time off. Farmhouse kitchen. 9.30 The exploring mind. 9.55 Sesame street. 10.55 Junior police five. 11.05 Tomfoolery. 11.30 Flaxton boys. 12.00 Partridge family. 12.30 News. 12.35 World of sport. 12.40 International sports special. European driving champions, boxing, world invitational diving tournament, California relays. 1.20 ITV seven. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Newmarket. 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Thirsk. 3.10 International sports special. Gaelic football. 3.50 Results, scores, news. 4.00 Wrestling. 4.50 Results service. 5.10 News. 5.15 Doctor in charge. 5.50 Mike and Bernie show.

FILM: 'Shark'. Burt Reynolds, Barry Sullivan, Arthur Kennedy, Silvia Pinal. A man signs on as a deckhand for a scientific voyage but it turns out to be something else.

8.25 THE COMEDIANS.

9.00 THRILLER: 'File it Under Fear'. Maureen Lipman, Richard O'Callaghan, James Grout, John Le Mesurier.

10.15 NEWS.

10.30 UPSTAIRS, DOWNSTAIRS. For Love of Love.

11.25 AQUARIUS. 'Cabaret' With Minnelli and Assignments with Snowdon.

12.10 SITTING IN JUDGEMENT.

12.15 JIMMY STEWART SHOW. The Identity Crisis.

BBC 2

8.55-1.30 Open University. 3.00 Film: 'Sunday Dinner for a Soldier'. Anne Baxter, John Hodiak, Charles Winninger. Story of a poor Florida family. 4.25 Cricket. Hampshire v Somerset.

6.45 TROOPING THE COLOUR.

7.15 NEWS AND SPORT. Weather.

7.25 SATURDAY REQUEST: 'The Longbow'. Robert Hardy's 'Chronicle' film tells the story of the longbow.

8.15 THE SONG OF SONGS. Part 2.

9.05 THE ASCENT OF MAN. Music of the Spheres. J. Bronowski looks at the spread of Greek ideas.

9.55 PATRICK CARGILL IN OOH LA LA! 'Paying the Piper'. By Georges Feydeau.

10.55 NEWS ON 2.

11.00 FILM: 'The Hustler'. Paul Newman, Piper Laurie, George C. Scott, Jackie Gleason. A pool player comes to New York to beat the great Minnesota Fats.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.35 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 Film: 'Billie'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Spyforce. 12.00 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.55 Farmhouse kitchen 10.20 Exploring mind. 10.45 Survival. 11.10 Cartoon. 11.35 Gus Honeybun. 12.00 Epilogue. 12.05 Weather.

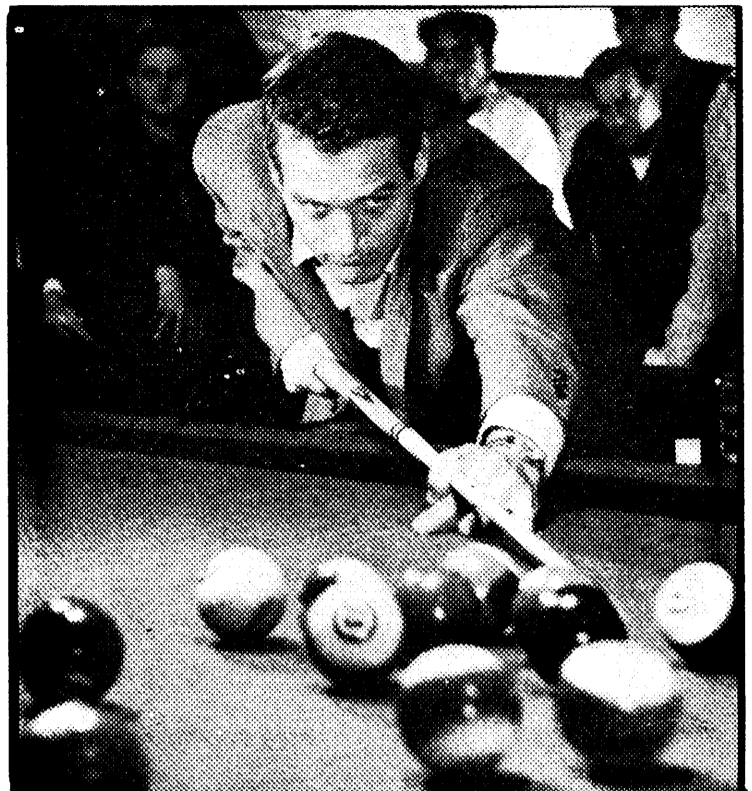
SOUTHERN: 9.15 Exploring mind. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.10 At your service. 10.35 Stingray. 11.05 Film: 'Back Room Boy'. 12.25 Weather. 12.30 London. 5.15 Fenn Street gang. 5.50 Mike and Bernie. 6.50 Film: 'Jigsaw'. 8.25 On the buses. 9.00 London. 11.25 News. 11.30 Man in a suitcase. 12.25 Weather. Guide-line.

HARLECH: 9.00 London. 9.55 Hammy Hamster. 10.10 Sesame street. 11.10 Osmonds. 11.35 Tarzan. 12.30 London. 5.20 It takes a thief. 6.15 Film: 'Destroyer'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.30 Parade. 11.10 Savage. 12.30 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 5.20-5.45 Merrie melodies. 5.45 Eisteddfod genedlaethol yr urdd 1973.

ANGLIA: 9.00 London. 9.55 Hammy Hamster. 10.05 Skippy. 10.35 Film: 'A Ticket To Tomahawk'. 12.00 Flintstones. 12.30 London. 5.20 Tarzan. 6.15 Film: 'Hide and Seek'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Streets of San Francisco. 12.10 Epilogue.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.15 Exploring minds. 9.40 Take better photographs.



Paul Newman plays the ambitious pool player Eddje Felson who arrives in New York with one burning ambition—to beat the great Minnesota Fats (Jackie Gleason). 'The Hustler' in BBC 2's Midnight Movie.

10.10 Skippy. 10.35 Merrie melodies. 10.55 Cartoon. 11.00 Film: 'Bonnie Scotland'. 12.30 London. 5.20 Bonanza. 6.20 Film: 'Tarzan and the Jungle Boy'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.30 Parade. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.40 Epilogue. Weather.

ULSTER: 10.35 Yoga. 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Survival. 12.30 London. 5.20 Merrie melodies. 5.50 Partridge family. 6.20 Film: 'Valley of Mystery'. 7.55 Summer resorts. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 White line. 11.35 Branded.

YORKSHIRE: 9.15 Take better photographs. 9.40 Exploring mind. 10.10 Bearcats. 11.05 Film: 'Gasbags'. 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 Film: 'Tarzan and the Jungle Boy'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.15 Exploring mind. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.05 Play the game. 10.35 Sesame street. 11.35 Catch Kandy. 12.05 Huck Finn. 12.30 London. 5.15 Protectors. 5.50 Doctor at Large. 6.20 Film: 'Escape from

Zahrain'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Film: 'Charlie Chan and the Wax Museum'. 12.20 Seaway.

TYNE TEES: 9.15 Wild life theatre. 9.40 Exploring mind. 10.10 Tomfoolery. 10.35 Joe 90. 11.15 Film: 'Gas Bags'. 12.30 London. 5.20 Persuaders. 6.15 Film: 'Tarzan and the Jungle Boy'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Lectern.

SCOTTISH: 9.15 Exploring mind. 9.40 Take better photographs. 10.10 Curly and Coconut around the world. 10.20 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 10.35 Black Beauty. 11.05 Jackson Five. 11.30 Dick Van Dyke. 12.00 Saturday cavalcade. 12.30 London. 5.15 Partridge family. 5.50 Mike and Bernie. 6.50 Film: 'Big Deal at Dodge City'. 8.30 On the buses. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Late call. 11.15 Mannix.

GRAMPIAN: 10.30 Enchanted house. 10.45 Skippy. 11.15 H. R. Pufnstuf. 11.45 Ron and friends. 12.30 London. 5.15 Lucy show. 5.5 Sky's the limit. 6.15 Film: 'Hour of the Gun'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.30 Parade. 11.10 Randall and Hopkirk.

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Robert Hardy's Chronicle film 'The Longbow' has been requested by viewers and will be shown again tonight on BBC 2 at 7.25. It traces the origins of the longbow from the late Stone Age to its devastating use at the Battle of Crecy in 1346.

NOW AVAILABLE

Fourth International

A journal of international Marxism published by the International Committee of the Fourth International Spring 1973

Contents include:

Ceylon: The Centrism of Bala Tampoe

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Resolution of the 5th Congress of the Workers International League

Several translations of articles from the German Trotskyist newspaper Der Funke
Italy's New Fascists
By Stephen Johns

LENIN AND TROTSKY WRITING ON EUROPE

and six International Committee statements

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

LUTON: Sunday, June 3, 6 p.m. Small Hall, Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Road. 'Build the Revolutionary Party.'

ACTON: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. 'Six Bells', High Street, W.3. 'Stalinism and the fight to defend democratic rights.'

CRAWLEY: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. Council for Social Services, 19 Station Road. 'The trade unions and the Tory government.'

LEWISHAM: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road. 'The way forward—build the revolutionary party.'

BRIXTON: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. (Please note date change). Control Room, Brixton Training Centre. 'Build the revolutionary Party.'

DARLASTON: Monday, June 4, 7.30 p.m. 'The Nag's Head', The Green, Darlaston. 'The Fight against the Tory pay laws.'

BATTERSEA: Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. 'Nag's Head', Wandsworth Road. 'Build the revolutionary party.'

BRADFORD (Engineers' meeting): Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Talbot Hotel, Kirkgate. 'Engineers and the fight against the Tory government.'

DAGENHAM: Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue. 'Build the revolutionary party.'

HACKNEY: Wednesday June 6, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Unite in action to defend basic rights.'

LEEDS: Thursday June 7, 7.30 p.m. Peel Hotel, Boar Lane. 'Forward to ATUA Conference and the fight to defend democratic rights.'

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

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

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

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

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Fill in the form below and send to NATIONAL SECRETARY, SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE, 186a CLAPHAM HIGH ST, LONDON SW4 7UG.

Name

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SUNDAY TV

BBC 1

9.00-9.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 11.00-11.30 Seeing and believing. 11.35 Don't just sit there. 12.00 Training for work. 12.25 Picture marking. 12.50 Farming. 1.15 Made in Britain. 1.30 Parents and children. 1.55 News headlines. Weather. 2.00 Along the trail. 2.15 Lancer. 3.05 Film: 'People Will Talk'. Cary Grant. A lecturer with unorthodox methods makes other faculty members jealous. 4.50 Wives and daughters. 5.35 Monaco Grand Prix.

6.05 NEWS. Weather.

6.15 WHAT SHALL WE TELL THE CHILDREN?

6.50 MUSIC FOR WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

7.25 OWEN MD. The Love Game.

8.15 FILM: 'Destry Rides Again'. James Stewart, Marlene Dietrich. A new sheriff arrives in a tough Western town with no guns and a parasol.

9.45 News. Weather.

10.00 OMNIBUS FILE. British Jazz.

10.50 THE EDITORS. William Hardcastle, former editor of the 'Daily Mail' chairs a discussion.

11.30 Weather.

ITV

9.30 Service. 10.40 Joe 90. 11.05 Funky phantom. 11.30 Weekend world. 1.00 Thunderbirds. 1.50 Training the family dog. 2.15 Sportsworld 73. 3.05 Film: 'Little Big Shot'. 4.30 Golden shot. 5.20 Parade.

6.05 NEWS.

6.15 LONG AGO AND FAR AWAY.

6.35 THE SWEAT OF OUR BROW.

7.00 STARS ON SUNDAY.

7.25 THE FENN STREET GANG. Mother Knows Best.

7.55 FILM: 'Brock's Last Case'. Richard Widmark. A New York policeman tries to find peace in the country.

9.50 POLICE ONE FIVE.

10.00 NEWS.

10.15 PLAY: 'Willy'. By David Cook. With Christopher Gable, Anna Massey, Maureen Pryor, Gwyneth Powell.

11.15 FOREIGN EYE.

12.05 SITTING IN JUDGEMENT

12.10 THE FRIGHTENERS. Have a Nice Time at the Zoo, Darling.

BBC 2

8.55 Open University. 1.55 Cricket. John Player League. Middlesex v Somerset.

6.45 NEWS SUMMARY. Weather.

6.50 NEWS REVIEW.

7.25 THE WORLD ABOUT US. People of the Seal; Eskimo Summer.

8.15 MURRAY PERAHIA. The young American pianist plays Chopin.

9.15 THE LOTUS EATERS. And Hera Had a Sister.

10.05 M*A*S*H.

10.30 JOHN DENVER SHOW. Guest Donovan.

11.15 NEWS ON 2. Weather.

11.20 UP SUNDAY. At the Oxford Union.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.30-1.00 London. 2.13 Weather. 2.15 Champions. 3.15 Film: 'My Six Loves'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Streets of San Francisco'. 9.30 Who do you do? 10.00 London. 11.15 Dangerman. 12.10 Epilogue.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.30 London. 10.30 Sesame street. 1.00 Talking hands. 1.10 Chess. 1.25 At your service. 1.55 Acres for profit. 2.15 Champions. 12.05 Epilogue. 12.10 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 10.30 Farm progress. 10.55 Weather. 11.00 World War I. 11.30 London. 1.00 Grasshopper island. 1.20 Survival. 1.50 Jimmy Stewart. 2.15 London. 3.00 Superman. 3.20 University challenge. 3.50 Golden shot. 4.45 Parade. 5.30 News. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.25 Romany Jones. 7.55 Film: 'The Third Day'. 10.00 London. 12.00 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 10.35 Farming. 11.00 Angling. 11.30 London. 1.00 University challenge. 1.30 In tune. 2.00 Bugs Bunny. 2.15 London. 3.00 Film: 'The Long, Long Trailer'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Where the Bunnies Fly'. 9.30 Mr and Mrs. 10.00 London. 12.00 Weather.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 10.30 Circus. 10.55 Doris Day. 11.20 Cartoons. 11.30 London. 1.00 Champions. 1.55 Farming. 2.30 Film: 'The Doctor and the Girl'. 4.15 Bygones. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Dunkirk'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Department S. 12.10 Epilogue.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 10.30 Farmhouse kitchen. 11.00 Citizens' rights. 11.30 London. 1.00 Randall and



Geoffrey Bayldon and Gillian Bailey in 'Have a Nice Time at the Zoo' in Independent's 'The Frighteners' series.

Hopkirk. 2.00 Sport. 3.00 Film: 'These Thousand Hills'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Cool Hand Luke'. 10.00 London.

ULSTER: 11.30 London. 1.00 Exploring minds. 1.30 Piano can be fun. 1.55 Houndcats. 2.15 London. 3.05 Women. 3.35 Cartoon. 3.45 Tarzan. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Nutty Professor'. 10.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 9.20 Chess masterpieces. 9.30 London. 10.30 Pipet and his friends. 10.35 Untamed world. 11.00 Dick Van Dyke. 11.30 London. 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Calendar. 1.55 Snooker. 2.50 Film: 'The Ghost and Mrs Muir'. 4.35 Cartoon. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Truth About Spring'. 9.50 Cartoon. 10.00 London. 12.05 Shirley's world. 12.30 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30-10.30 Service. 10.35 Farmhouse kitchen. 11.00 Addams family. 11.30 London. 12.55 Saint. 1.55 On the line. 2.25 Dundee and Culbane. 3.20 Name of the game. 4.40 London. 5.35 Flaxton Boys. 6.05 London. 7.55

Sylvester. 8.00 Film: 'Women in Chains'. 9.30 Branded. 10.00-12.10 London.

TYNE TEES: 9.20 Chess. 9.30 London. 10.30 Bowls. 11.00 Sandy Duncan. 11.30 London. 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Let them live. 1.50 Where the jobs are. 1.55 Snooker. 2.50 Film: 'Goodbye My Fancy'. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Ceremony'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Aquarius. 12.05 Dr Simon Locke. 12.35 Lectern.

SCOTTISH: 10.05 Children to children. 10.35 Women. 11.05 Clapper board. 11.30 London. 1.00 Champions. 2.00 White ship. 2.15 London. 3.05 Film: 'The Geisha Boy'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Robbery'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Farming. 11.30 London. 1.00 Exploring mind. 1.30 Piano can be fun. 2.00 Master chefs. 2.15 London. 3.05 Film: 'Finders Keepers'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Flaxton boys. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Life at the Top'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Kind of Living.

Peterborough parity talks on Monday

BY IAN YEATS

PERKINS Engine Company, Peterborough, laid off 1,000 men yesterday in retaliation against an overtime ban which they claim has slashed production.

More than 5,700 men at the diesel engine plant have been refusing to do overtime for nine weeks in support of a demand for pay parity with workers at Coventry.

Massey Ferguson, which owns Perkins Diesel, operates a wages system based on Measured-Day Work at Peterborough and although they are trying to bring in a similar structure at Coventry workers there are still paid piece-rates.

The two systems are responsible for dramatic pay differentials.

At Coventry top earnings total £54 a week compared with £32 at Peterborough. At the other end of the scale, lowest paid workers at Coventry take home £37, compared with £26 at Peterborough.

AUEW convenor Mr Reg Briars told me they were not asking the company to equalize the payments immediately.

The men will accept a commitment to iron out disparities over a period and consistent with the Tory pay laws.

The Peterborough men ask for parity every year, but the works deputy convenor told me: 'This year the determination has come from the shop floor. I've never known it so strong.'

The plant normally produces 1,300 diesel engine units a day, but the spokesman said he doubted if any had been made this week.

Management has been laying off up to 5,000 men at a time, but works leaders claim the only effect has been to strengthen shop-floor solidarity.

A crucial meeting with management takes place on Monday and the men's leaders are optimistic that management will make some new proposals.

Up till now they have been unresponsive to all calls even to consider the parity claim.

But last Wednesday a seven-day strike notice by men at Coventry against the proposal to introduce Measured-Day Work there was withdrawn after the company asked for a meeting with shop stewards.

Peterborough workers believe this may indicate a softening up of the company's previous tough line, likely to be reflected at their meeting with management on Monday.

Powell sees crisis deepening race conflict

ENOCH POWELL, the right-wing Tory MP, has said that future conflict over the race issue is a certainty in big cities like Birmingham.

In a speech prepared for delivery to Conservatives in Birmingham last night he warned:

'Where profound and undisguisable differences divide, on such a scale as I have indicated, the population of a city like Birmingham, an outcome of conflict is not merely probable

—it is, humanly speaking certain.'

This latest outburst marks a new stage in Powell's propaganda campaign. The Tory who once said he 'thanked God' for capitalism usually uses lurid statistics to excite feeling over coloured workers in Britain.

Now he appears to be anticipating possible outbreaks of racial conflict as the economic and political crisis in Britain get worse.

Powell added that race trouble would not be avoided by people being nice to each other.

'Indeed,' he said, 'were I not certain of my motives being represented if I did so, I would certainly acknowledge the fact that the difficulties are likely to be made greater rather than less by the application of a specialized policy of niceness.'

Powell returned to the West Bromwich by-election where the extreme-right National Front took 16 per cent of the poll after a racialist campaign.

'There actually was an immigration issue in West Bromwich after all. The electors were worried about it—to the extent

that nearly 5,000 of them voted for a way-out candidate.'

The 'way-out' candidate was Martin Webster, leader of the National Front who paid tribute for Powell's intervention in the campaign. Powell refused to support the Tory candidate David Bell because of his failure to make immigration an important plank in his programme.

The Front will be further encouraged by Powell's outburst. They too talk of the inevitability of racial conflict if coloured workers are not banned from Britain.

Reyrolle-Parsons strike voted into fourth week

A MASS meeting of about 2,000 men and women at Reyrolle-Parsons, Hebburn, yesterday voted to continue their three-week-old strike.

The management refused to meet the pieceworkers' demands for direct increases in piecework rates.

Instead they offered to con-

sider increases in minimum earning levels.

Skilled men were offered a rise of £3, semi-skilled £2.75, unskilled and women £2.50.

The mass meeting carried a shop stewards' resolution rejecting the management's offer and asking for Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Union district officials to be called in.

GEORGE HENRY INCE (35) was yesterday refused bail on a bullion robbery charge.

Ince, recently acquitted of the Barn Restaurant murder, applied to the Old Bailey for bail. His lawyer, Mr Robert Flack, said that Ince had the opportunity to be involved in this week's break-out from Brixton jail.

It was in the wing in which Ince was held, he said. 'His cell door was open and he could have escaped,' Flack added.

'This man has spent six months in prison awaiting trial for just about the most grievous murder in the last few years and he was proved innocent.'

'But for six months this man

BSA merger

DOCUMENTS relating to the proposed merger of the motor cycle interests of BSA and Norton Villiers in the NVT group will be posted to shareholders of BSA and Manganese Bronze Holdings on Thursday June 7.

This was their present intention, announced Kleinwort Benson, acting for the Birmingham Small Arms Co Ltd, and the Federated Trust and Finance Corporation Ltd, acting for Norton Villiers Triumph yesterday.

has been kept in Brixton Prison under antiquated circumstances, locked up for 19 hours a day and now, during the last three days, has been locked up for 24 hours undergoing a strain which to those of us who have not had to face it, can barely be contemplated. Ince's trial will start in September.

Builders seek parity

METAL WORKERS' union members struck at four London building sites yesterday over a bonus claim.

About 200 men are involved in the strike, which is over a claim for £12.50 a week guaranteed bonus. They have been offered £3.

The strike-hit sites are Mc-Alpine's, at the Temple; Costain's, at Lime Street in the City; Wimpey's, at Victoria; and Willett's, at Hammersmith Town Hall.

The men, members of the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers, are demanding payment to bring them in line with Lovell's site at Knightsbridge.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE

Central London

'A MANIFESTO FOR EQUITY'

SUNDAY JUNE 3

7.30 p.m.

**London Film School
24 Shelton Street
(corner Langley St)**

opp. Covent Garden Tube

Speaker: Corin Redgrave

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE

Public Meeting

POSTAL WORKERS' MEETING

Break off secret talks with the Tories!

Force the Tories to resign!
Sunday, June 3, 10.30 a.m.

Conway Small Hall,
Red Lion Square,
Holborn (admission 10p)

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Merthyr Tydfil

Given by Gerry Healy national secretary of the

Socialist Labour League
**Wednesday June 6
7.30 p.m.**

Questions and Answers on Marxism, Philosophy Economics and History
**St David's Church Hall
Church Street, Merthyr**

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

PUBLIC MEETING

Wythenshawe

**Wednesday June 6,
8 p.m.**

'The Cock O' Th' North'
Portway, Wythenshawe,
Manchester

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office, Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG. Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG. Newsdesk: 01-720 2000. Circulation: 01-622 7029.

Bread price rise on Monday

THE COST of a loaf is to go up ½p on Monday because the Tory Price Commission has allowed the flour monopolies to charge more for their bread.

The Commission announced yesterday that it had agreed to a demand by the big three, Ranks Hovis McDougall, Allied Mills and Spiller-French Milling, for increases due to the higher cost of flour and increased labour costs.

The three firms have a virtual monopoly of bread baking and retail all the leading brands.

Joseph Rank, chairman of RHM, said Mother's Pride, Nimble, Hovis and others would all go up on Monday. Other brands involved include Sunblest and Wonderloaf.

The increase will swell the already record profits of the monopolies. Ranks declared a massive £15.1m profit for the first six months of the financial year this week.

This was almost £4m more profit than in the same period last year.

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

These increases come on top of figures which show that food prices are rising three times faster now than they were a year ago. According to 'The Grocer', magazine of the food industry, things will get worse.

'The Grocer' reveals in a special study carried out by a firm of city stockbrokers that prices at the end of May were 18.3 per cent up on May last year.

This means prices are rising roughly three times faster than 12 months ago. At the same time, according to government figures, wages are declining for the first time since the war.

Increases between April and May include 5.44 per cent

margarine; 7.58 per cent bacon and ham; 3.25 per cent sugar; 18.22 per cent vegetables; 7.06 per cent eggs.

'The Grocer' says: 'The index of processed goods is likely to move further ahead in the near future as the Price Commission reaches its conclusions on a number of applications from food manufacturers.'

The Price Commission was the board hand-picked by the Tory government to 'control' prices. How well it has been doing its job can be seen from the latest figures which show 45 price increases this week alone and NO price reductions.

The items going up in price include: Bissell Carpet Shampoo, Far North Brand Fish and Meat Pastes, Pilsbury scones, doughnuts and cakes, Bowyers

bacons and cooked hams, Danish Blue cheeses (Kraft Foods) and 'Picnic' fish and meat pastes.

'The Grocer' warns that the outlook is bleak for housewives.

'Food prices are destined to rise with the gradual implementation of EEC regulations on threshold prices for imports and of market floor (intervention) prices for foods.'

This is a reference to laws in the Common Market which mean the government deliberately has to keep food prices higher than necessary in the interests of the millionaire food barons and farming interests.

Already, says 'The Grocer', the gap between British food prices and higher EEC levels has closed from 26 per cent in 1970 to between 10 and 15 per cent now.

WHAT WE THINK

The meaning of LP challenge

'THE DEMAND for the election of a Labour government on socialist policies is the indispensable step in preparing the working class for state power because it means above all the break from reformism.'

This statement, from the draft resolution on perspectives for the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party, has been proved 100 per cent correct by the action of Labour leader Harold Wilson this week.

The proposal of Labour's NEC to set up a holding company to buy into unnamed capitalist firms was by no means a socialist demand. Yet even that milk-and-water resolution, which barely scraped through, was enough to provoke Wilson into publicly declaring that the Labour Party leadership would defy both the Labour Party conference and the NEC elected by it.

As this crisis drives the social-democratic leaders towards compromise with the Tories it brings to the fore the opposite question of the ownership of the means of production.

The first post-war Labour government carried out all the nationalization that was possible within the framework of capitalism.

But nationalization is the official policy of many trade unions. Plans for the nationalization of the engineering industry were put forward by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions more than 20 years ago.

The engineering industry is central to the existence of capitalism in this country. Its nationalization raises fundamental questions of class power. Moreover, nationalization has been a historic question at Labour Party and trade union conferences ever since the party was founded. It is firmly associated with socialism in the minds of millions of workers.

It is for that reason that—although the Labour leaders abandoned nationalization in the early 1950s and the Confederation plan was shelved—the Gaitskellite right wing totally failed to persuade the labour movement formally to break its commitment to nationalization, embodied in

the constitution drawn up in 1918.

Today nationalization becomes the vital issue because the economic crisis means that the concrete interests of the working class can only be served by dispossessing the capitalist class.

Nationalization of great industries without compensation and under workers' control is a question of power. Today, it is a revolutionary demand.

In this situation, a central task of Trotskyism is to enable the working class to break from reformism.

Transformed into a revolutionary party, the Socialist Labour League will fight to unite the working class to throw out the Tories and elect a Labour government committed to socialist policies of nationalization without compensation and under workers' control.

Those revisionist tendencies who oppose the fight to elect a Labour government on socialist policies, are in reality running away from the fundamental practical and ideological struggle within the labour movement.

Under cover of left phrases, they really seek to abandon the working class to the leadership of Wilson, his supporter Michael Foot, and the 'lefts' like Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

They insist that workers can only rise to the level of economic struggles and are incapable of being mobilized practically against the Tory government.

But the development of the economic crisis now protrudes directly into politics. Workers' struggles on wages, jobs and basic rights must now take place at a higher level of political consciousness.

This means that a Labour government forced into office by a mass workers' movement strong enough to bring down the Tories would immediately face demands for the repeal of all anti-working class legislation and for the seizure of capitalist property.

In such a situation, both right and left wings of social democracy could be completely exposed and the conditions created for an enormous development of the revolutionary party.

Thousands of pit plans 'hidden in archives'

BY IAN YEATS

DETAILS of 8,000 old coal-shafts in Yorkshire could be 'hidden in archives, the Lofthouse colliery disaster inquiry was told in Wakefield yesterday.

County mines and drainage manager Mr Robert Ditchfield (52), said:

'This is a problem that deserves some consideration now. There could be information in somebody's archive which possibly they don't know about which could be of interest to us.'

Admitting that plans existed showing that some of the old shafts close to the S9B disaster face had been deepened and that a bore hole had been made, Mr Ditchfield said he did not know of them until he was shown the plan after the accident.

As the inquiry continues NCB officials will be under mounting pressure from the miners' union to explain why such a casual attitude was adopted toward abandoned workings.

Immediately after the flood of water into the S9B face, craters appeared in a ploughed field above the workings.

On day three of the inquiry, NCB assistant engineer Mr William Dobson (59), told the court that after the inrush of water in the early hours of March 21 the Engine Pit, the Bye Pit and the Bull Pit caved in.

He claimed he could hear a 'terrific amount of water' going down the Bye shaft and the Bull Pit.



Local government workers lobbied their union leaders yesterday as pay talks began on the wage claim of 15 to 20 per cent.

day as pay talks began on the wage claim of 15 to 20 per cent.

BRITISH-LEYLAND'S Cowley, Oxford, car factories came to a standstill yesterday over the company's refusal to promise upgrading to 80 plant attendants.

The men, who start and stop production facilities in the assembly factory, have been pressing since Christmas for a declaration that, when the Tory pay laws allow, they will be moved up from the Skilled B to the Skilled A grade.

MAINTENANCE workers at the Triang works, Cyfarthfa, near Merthyr Tydfil, walked out yesterday after management refused to admit the works convenor and 11 other engineers into the plant.

Convenor Arthur Jones and his fellow workers were told that they would not be re-employed after the spring holiday because of rationalization plans.

JUNE £1,750 FUND—MAKE EARLY START

AFTER a magnificent effort last month where you, dear readers, raised well over our £1,750 target for May, as well as campaigning to collect our Party Development Fund, we must now do everything possible during June to match this effort. We are sure we can. Never

before has Workers Press been so important within the workers' movement. At a time when this Tory government is completely discredited, only Workers Press fights every day to expose this crisis of the ruling class and demands that they be forced to resign.

Put all your support behind our paper. Make a really special effort this month to raise our Fund. Start today. Post your donations to:

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

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

BELLE VUE

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

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

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