

APR 30
INSTITUTION

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER • SATURDAY JUNE 9, 1973 • No 1094 • 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Gold and \$ NIXON FACES MAJOR DECISION

BY JOHN SPENCER

A MAJOR decision by the Nixon administration involving the future of the world monetary system cannot now be long delayed.

The absence of any immediate action by the American government following its Thursday cabinet meeting has created a new upsurge in the price of gold and further weakened the dollar throughout Europe.

Simultaneously Nixon's position over Watergate has radically worsened with the publication of papers showing his approval of illegal plans to burgle embassies, open mail and tap telephones.

Law-breaker

H. R. (Bob) Haldeman, his former chief-of-staff, has directly contradicted Nixon's claim that there was a 'full investigation' last year into White House involvement in Watergate. No such investigation occurred.

Nixon is demonstrably a law-breaker. He and his diminished band of supporters have arrived at a crucial turning point.

Big business is insistently

demanding action to slash inflation and openly expressing impatience at his inaction.

The Nixon cabinet's failure to take action on the inflationary position in the United States and the Watergate scandal are creating vast divisions within the President's own staff.

John Connally, the former Treasury Secretary, who is now a part-time presidential adviser, reportedly walked into a top-level economic meeting at the White House and wondered to himself: 'What am I doing here?'

Attacks on the working class—which have already begun with prices rising at over 20 per cent a year—are a vital part of the strategy Nixon must adopt to meet the crisis.

But he cannot stop here.

An announcement of deflationary measures on the



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This would be a reproduction at a far higher level of the crisis of August 15, 1971, when Nixon ended the dollar's convertibility with gold.

It would precipitate the disintegration of the international credit system which has been developing since the breakdown of the post-war monetary system in 1971.



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Tilbury vote for national fight against casual dockers

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The Port of London Authority want them to accept new recruits under a supplementary register outside the provision of the Scheme, which guarantees dockers job security.

At mass meeting yesterday, shop stewards' chairman, David Marks, proposed fighting the supplementary register on a London-only basis.

He said only London, Manchester and Hull did not have a supplementary arrangement.

Therefore, there was no point in appealing to dockers in other ports who had already accepted it.

Shop steward Alf Waters disagreed. He said the use of the supplementary register was an attempt to smash the National Dock Labour Scheme. He said the Scheme was a national institution and therefore the fight to keep it should be national.

Speakers from the floor pointed out that if it was fought on a London-only basis, ships might be diverted to other ports.

The dockers voted unanimously to oppose the supplementary register on principle and demanded that any further recruitment occur only after agreement with the trade unions.

In a second vote they rejected the call to restrict the fight to London and voted in favour of a national struggle.

Decisive weekend for Party Building Fund

THIS IS a decisive weekend for the fund. Yesterday we received £56.59, which brings our total to £48,606.28. Swindon £1.59; Paddington £5; Middleton £50. We must raise £1,393.72 if the fund is to reach our final deadline date of next Monday June 11. Otherwise we will reluctantly have to acknowledge a real setback. In the face of the real efforts and sacrifices which have been made, this would be a blow to what is a tremendous struggle. Rush every penny you can at once. One big effort and we're there.

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

Workers Press

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LETTER FROM JAILED PERUVIAN TROTSKYISTS-PAGE 2

LETTER FROM PERU

JAILED

TROTSKYISTS:

No concessions!
We fight on!

THIS letter reached Workers Press yesterday from the dungeons of the Velasco military dictatorship in Peru. It was written by two comrades of the Trotskyist Liga Comunista. Every class-conscious worker will be revolted by the tortures to which these comrades have been subjected since they were arbitrarily imprisoned. Workers Press calls on all trade union branches and working class organizations to demand the immediate release of the Liga Comunista members and the restoration of their full rights. Protests should be sent to the: **Peruvian Embassy, 52 Sloane St, London, S.W.1.**

Lurigancho Prison
May 28, 1973.

Dear Comrades,

We have already been 20 days illegally imprisoned by the Peruvian military dictatorship. Up to now none of the legal procedures that are supposed to take place have been carried through.

The military tribunal that is supposed to take our case has not even bothered to take our names and identity, let alone dared to ask us any questions.

This arbitrariness has been characteristic from the moment we were arrested. When the state security agents arrested us in the streets they did so without any tribunal's order, as it is supposed to be by law, and kept us incommunicado in what amounted to a kidnapping.

Our relatives were told we were not arrested and that they didn't know anything about us.

This kidnapping, which is being practised regularly also against workers and trade unionists, serves the purpose of making time for torturing.

We were in fact welcomed by fist blows in our faces and stomach and kept awake without food and under constant interrogation.

Young university students, militants of the Young Socialists, who had been arrested and tortured before us, were brought to us at 3 a.m. or 4 a.m. in the morning. They could hardly walk and had to be dragged by State Security agents to be forced to point to us as members of the Liga Comunista.

The second night of arrest, and after non-stop interrogation and violence, one of us—Sergio Barrio—had his hands handcuffed at the back and was hung with ropes round his arms from a stick tied to the roof ceiling. This torture is known as the 'roast chicken'.

His head was covered with a black mask so he could not recognize his torturers. José Carlos Ballón had the fortune of fainting after non-stop tortures, checked only by his constant political defence of the right to have ideas, revolutionary ideas against dictatorship.

With these tortures and additional threats to our relatives to



Velasco's police in action during student unrest.

be 'cooled' (that is to be murdered), they forced us to sign 'confessions'.

We did not hesitate from the beginning of our arrest in stating clearly our political ideas, in denouncing all the military dictators' violations of democratic rights and their attacks against the most basic rights of the workers and peasants.

The recent assassination of a worker's son in Chimbote, and the shots that have paralysed half the body of the Press secretary of the CGTP, the Communist Party-led Central Union, confirm what we denounced openly in front of our torturers.

We condemn and shall fight without any concession the military-corporatist attack against the working class and the peasantry, we shall fight to construct the alternative leadership of the working class, we shall defend the Communist Party as an independent workers' organization, we shall defend the unity and strength of the CGTP.

As we told our torturers, as soon as we were freed, whatever the means and whenever it happened, we were going back to do the same, to fight also for a revolutionary newspaper.

Once our torturers realized that we were not going to give them names and addresses (which anyway we, as doing an 'illegal' fight, took care of not knowing) then they sent us to another department, the so-called 'Criminal Brigade'.

There, to our own surprise, we were treated by well-known criminals, our jail-mates, with infinitely greater respect than the most 'polite' State Security agent.

Criminals there undergo tortures learned from the US forces in Vietnam in order to be forced to 'confess'. The most common ones are the electric shocks in the genitals, the near-drowned in tubs, or the straight blows with gun butts.

It was only strong pressure from outside that made it pos-

sible for us to be transferred to a regular prison, the one where we are now—Lurigancho, although we are kept apart from the numerous other political prisoners and imprisoned union militants, and sent, instead, to share jail with accused drugs dealers.

Our family members are now informed and can visit us. Nevertheless all the Press have kept silent about our arrest and tortures and about the suppression of 'Communismo', the Liga Comunista's weekly paper. The corporatist censorship over the Press, radio and television set-up by the military dictatorship has proved once again 'effective'.

Since our arrest, the working class, the peasantry and numerous sections of the impoverished petty bourgeoisie, public employees and school teachers, have proven the strength of the policies of Trotskyism that base themselves on the Marxist view of transformation of society.

The general strike in Arequipa, the second industrial town of Peru, in Moquegua, in Puno, Cuzco, and Piura, demanding the immediate repatriation of Hernan Cuentas (the deported general secretary of the Curjone Miners' Union, now probably in Panama), has now been followed by the General Strike in Chimbote, where 40,000 workers demanded the expulsion of Baca Bagzu, the dictator's agent in the Fishermen's Union.

This agent, a well known 'mafioso', is responsible for several crimes and a leading cadre of the state-controlled fascist 'union', the CTRP (Central de Trabajadores de la Revolucion Peruzua), has held illegal control over the Chimbote Fishermen's Union at gunpoint, and with open police protection, refusing to hold union elections for five years.

The Stalinists are now totally cornered. In their newspaper, previously they had free hands to 'stool pigeon' against the Trotskyists. They, in fact, were the ones who publicly gave the name of Sergio to the police in a note published in 'Unidad' by Pompeyo Mares (the author of the treacherous pamphlet 'The War of Slanders').

Now, under the mighty move-

ment of the class and under the active pressure of the Liga Comunista cadres that are carrying on the struggle for Marxism and the construction of the alternative leadership, the Stalinists are finding every day that their treacherous work becomes harder and harder.

'Stool-pigeoning' does not pay when imperialism and their military agents cannot co-exist with any basic rights of the workers and peasants.

The Stalinists here now have to face their own cadres who are brutally facing repression themselves. When the Press secretary of the CGTP has been shot, nearly killed, and lost movement of his legs, when hundreds of unionists are being arrested, when 'constitutional guarantees' have been abolished 'temporarily' over nearly half the country, when the main CP-led unions are threatened and have no concessions made whatsoever, then Stalinism is between the sword and the wall.

Trotskyism, in the Liga Comunista, consciously fights to corner the Stalinists and force them to break with the military dictatorship and their phoney anti-imperialism.

Their refusal to fight for an independent mobilization of the workers, rallying the peasants and other impoverished sections of the population's support, is demonstrated by their public refusal to fight for the General Strike to force the military junta to resign and call General Elections immediately, and their refusal to call and fight for a Communist Party government with a socialist programme.

We are confident with the full backing of the workers' struggle in the defence of their basic right and with the backing of the immense majority of the peasants (75 per cent) expelled from the land and forced into a desperate struggle for survival, that the Stalinists will retreat, and be forced to break with the government.

Their refusal to respond to the needs of the working class will be their burial and with them of imperialism itself.

Sergio Barrio and
José Carlos Ballón.

Lies and more lies
at Watergate inquiry

AN OFFICIAL of President Nixon's re-election committee has told the Senate committee investigating the Watergate scandal that he lied to cover-up the conspiracy to break into the Democratic Party's campaign headquarters.

Herbert Porter told the committee that he lied to the FBI, the Grand Jury and the first Watergate trial about how \$100,000 was paid out to Gordon Liddy, the leading dirty tricks man.

He said Jeb McGruder, director of the Nixon campaign, asked him to corroborate a story that the money was to be used to infiltrate radical groups.

Another official, Hugh Sloan, the campaign treasurer, has refused to go along with the suggestion.

According to his story, Liddy

had acted on his own in carrying out the burglary, but that there was a problem with some of the money he had received from the campaign funds.

McGruder assured him that it had not been used for anything illegal, but it could be embarrassing for the President, his aide, Bob Haldeman and the former campaign director, John Mitchell.

Earlier Sloan had testified that money had poured in so fast to the campaign's coffers that at one period it had not been thought worth while to send anyone to pick up a \$100,000 contribution offered from Mexico.

In a suit brought by the Democratic Party last month, President Nixon's former chief-of-staff Bob Haldeman testified that John Dean, the President's counsel, was never asked to investigate Watergate and never spoke to Nixon about it until early this year.

Nixon claims that an investigation made by Dean during the

election campaign had cleared all administration employees of involvement in the affair. Dean denies that he ever made such a report.

Haldeman also said that he may have known before Watergate that political espionage had been discussed at top-level campaign strategy meetings which took place in the office of the then Attorney-General, John Mitchell. Present at these meetings was Gordon Liddy, one of the convicted Watergate burglars.

Documents removed from the White House by John Dean and published in the 'New York Times' show that Nixon authorized illegal intelligence-gathering activities in July 1970. These included breaking and entering and opening mail. The targets were to be radical groups and 'diplomatic establishments'.

The plan was dropped after objections from Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, because it infringed the territory of his own agency.

Right-wing attack
on Sussex students

STUDENTS at Sussex University who prevented a speech by an American pro-war professor are 'totally unfit to occupy a university place'.

The demand that the students be sent down has come from Mr Gerald Howarth, director of the Society for Individual Freedom, the extreme right-wing group with Monday Club connections.

In a letter to Sussex vice-Chancellor Asa Briggs, Howarth accused the authorities of not making sufficient preparations to ensure that 'freedom of speech' was preserved.

'It seems to us incredible that the police were not called upon to ensure that Professor Huntington's lecture could proceed as planned. Unless the strongest possible action is taken against people who are obviously totally unfit to occupy a university place, the situation will become more and more desperate.'

'Bearing this in mind, I hope that those found by your authorities to be involved in this outrage will be severely disciplined.'

THE Students' Union at York University has lost its entrepreneurial treasurer. He has been censured and dismissed for selling a list of undergraduates to an insurance broker.

Neil Gershon (22), the union's deputy president, who recently completed a politics course, is reported to have made £175 from the deal. Gershon denied taking a 'backhand' and said all the money went to the union's newspaper.

On Tuesday this week a lecture by Professor Samuel Huntington was disrupted by 500 slogan-chanting students. Huntington is professor of government at Harvard University and former consultant on Vietnam to the US State Department.

The Society for Individual Freedom was formed several years ago to take up right-wing causes. Under the direction of former director, Francis Bennion, the society launched a series of prosecutions against Peter Hain, the Young Liberals leader, for his part in the Stop-the-Tour campaign.

Tanned, bouncy and back from Rhodes holiday, but...

THERE HAS been a breathless debating point in and around the London Stock Exchange for the past couple of months: How is Jim Slater's health?

Crouching over port in the City clubs they have been asking each other for the latest medical bulletin. Not a word has crept into the City pages. Such a thing would be unsporting, not to mention detrimental to the shares in Slater's £1,000m financial conglomerate, Slater Walker Securities.

But at the group's annual general meeting on Tuesday the silence was broken. An anxious shareholder asked Slater to confirm or deny rumours that his health was failing.

Slater (44) bounced to his feet looking suntanned and fit.

'I've been looked at for insurance purposes and I'm a 100 per cent risk and I'm in the pink,' he said. 'It is my present intention to spend the rest of my business and my natural life with this new company. And I hope the two coincide.'

'I've had a holiday in Rhodes and am feeling very fit. I would recommend Rhodes for a break.'

Having given some unsolicited propaganda for the Greek colonels, Slater went on to more serious matters.

Last week's 'Sunday Times' carried a lengthy and intriguing investigation of the proposed merger between Slater Walker and the fast-moving merchant banking firm, Hill Samuel.

To read the majority of the City Press you could be excused for thinking that this move was the most outstanding piece of financial broking in a generation.

... still a question mark over

Slater Walker Securities



SLATER... How long will the smile last?



WALKER... No reference to Monopolies Commission.



HEALEY... No outcry over Slater's 29 take-overs.



BENN... Criticized Walker's inaction over Commission.

IRRITATED

It was the 'Sunday Times' criticism of this wisdom that irritated Slater. He told shareholders:

'I am taking legal advice on it and my comments may be *sub judice*. I don't disagree with what seems to be the main conclusions of the "Sunday Times" piece. They are that we make profits by dealing, that our business is complex, and that our accounting is conservative.'

But as to the substance of the article, he said: 'A lot of the facts simply are wrong.' He concluded by saying: 'As far as I am concerned, it is a non-event.'

If Slater thought the article was a non-event, then canny shareholders didn't. The day after the article appeared Slater Walker's shares dropped several pence to below 200p.

And if it is such a non-event, why did he intimate legal action?

During the course of his diatribe against the 'Sunday Times' Slater said: 'It was an attempt to get at us by innuendo.'

This is perhaps the most ludicrous of Slater's defensive remarks. For the article was a chapter-and-verse attempt to

show how the group works. It carried these very specific charges:

'We have collected hundreds of documents and amassed quantities of information about how Slater Walker operates. In examining even some of these activities, we have found further disturbing evidence that the profits and assets of the group are more than usually interrelated and, in fact, significantly depend on the switching of major assets from one part of the group to another.'

'Apparently randomly-applied accounting treatment can thus make significant differences in the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the group. At the same time, the information available to shareholders in the disparate parts of this far-flung empire, has, in some cases, sharply diminished, and in many

more become almost impossible to understand.

'Even senior Slater Walker executives find great difficulty in keeping up with them. In parts of the empire, indeed, subsidiaries tend to appear and disappear at will.'

The paper warned Hill Samuel shareholders to 'question whether they should become involved at all' in the £1,500m merger.

CRITICISMS

This Press attack was followed this week by adverse criticism of the deal by two members of Labour's shadow cabinet—Denis Healey and Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Both have ask why the merger wasn't referred to the Monopolies

Unilever clean up on price increases

THE WAVE of price rises affected 198 grocery items this week, including the most popular brands of washing powder. But like last week, there were no price reductions.

This latest crop of higher prices brings the total increases in the food sector this year to 3,608 according to 'The Grocer' magazine.

The week's increases include rises in the price of Persil, Radiant, Square Deal Surf detergents owned by the giant Unilever company. Unilever's range of washing-up liquids, heavy cleaners (Vim) and toilet soaps (Lux, Knight's Castile, Lifebuoy) have also gone up.

Peabody Foods have increased the prices of their range of canned meats, the prices of Britton's salad cream and preserves have gone up and Ship-pam's paste prices have increased.

Other increases include the Kirkpatrick range of sausages and Granose spreads, vegetable foods, cooking oils and coffee.

'Murder' verdict on Old Bailey caretaker

A VERDICT of murder was returned by a jury at an inquest yesterday on Mr Frederick Milton (58), a caretaker, who died after the Old Bailey bomb explosion in March.

The jury had heard that Mr Milton had a long-standing heart condition and had suffered a heart attack only hours before the explosion. They were told the explosion must have accelerated his death and reduced his chances of recovery.

After the verdict, the coroner said that a newspaper had stated that the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided that no further charges would be offered 'against certain persons'.

'It is possible,' he continued, 'as a result of this verdict, when it is transmitted to the law officers of the Crown, it may cause some reconsideration of that.'

The 'Belfast 10' are to be tried in connection with explosions in central London which included the Old Bailey blast.

We await further developments.

Edinburgh unions to discuss Council of Action

A SPECIAL meeting of representatives from all organizations supporting the formation of a Council of Action in the Edinburgh area will be held on Thursday, June 14.

Organized by the Edinburgh General Branch of ASTMS, the meeting will be at the Edinburgh Trades Council premises, Albany Street, at 7.30 p.m.

In a circular to all trade union

branches in the area, Edinburgh General ASTMS says: 'The unity of the workers' movement is an essential requirement in the struggle to defend the basic democratic rights of the working class, now increasingly under attack by the Tory

government and its agencies.

'This unity can only be forged out of the struggle to defeat the common enemy, the Tory government, and the election of a Labour government pledged to a socialist programme of nationalization of all major industries under workers' control and without compensation, and the total repeal of all repressive Tory legislation.'

Feather's plea for collaboration

VICTOR FEATHER, TUC general secretary, told accountants in London yesterday that the next TUC Congress in September could raise 'the urgent demand' that the Tory government be replaced by a government more committed to policies for 'social justice'.

Feather was describing what might happen if the government, in next week's Downing Street

BY ROYSTON BULL

talks on Phase Three, cannot offer a suitably attractive package for the TUC to continue collaboration with the state control of wages which is the right-wing's plan.

But Feather then confused the issue still further by saying that a change of government would not alter the economic situation, and that governments could come and go but, the economic problems would go on for ever.

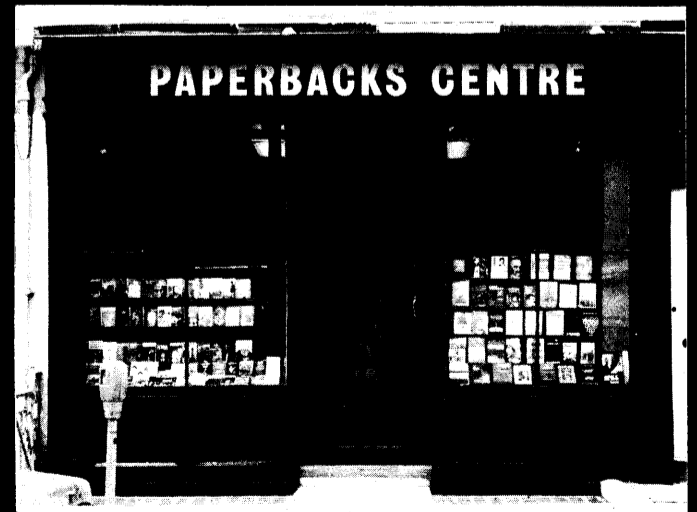
Then he revealed his real attitude to the possible Congress demand to remove the Tories.

'What we need is greater understanding between finance, manufacturers and the trade unions to see the problems clearly and properly. We do not want a partisan solution.'

By this plea for corporatism Feather again showed that he is hostile to the growing working-class demand for action to get rid of this government.

He will, if he can, lead the trade union movement into the corporatist trap of co-operation with the Pay Board, Phase Three and the continued state control of wages in return for some meaningless amendments to the Industrial Relations Act.

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TRANSFORMING THE SOC INTO A REVOLUTIONARY

THE DISCUSSION GOES ON

'All around them the system is crumbling'

Doug Thorpe is an engineering worker from Hull:

I was always a keen trade unionist and previously I have held shop steward's positions. But there was not much political understanding in this—just representing the men against the employers.

A friend introduced me to the Workers Press and I got really interested in what it said. I had always been uneasy about the way things were developing—especially how some of the leaders were behaving. But the Workers Press really opened my eyes.

It is the only paper that has come out and exposed the role of men like Scanlon and Jones. They are supposed to be against people like Feather. Yet they are leading the talks with the Tory government. It also showed how, when the May Day protests were on, Feather was having secret meetings with Heath.

Things developed from there. I went to some meetings and it was put to me that we don't win just by wishing it—we have to do something about it.



Victor Feather: At secret talks while May Day protests were on.

The situation is urgent. We have seen the Watergate scandal, the Lambton crisis and the Lonrho affair—they are all signs of how rotten the system is.

This understanding is a big advantage. Before, I could not understand why the unions had failed to have it out with the government, why we had to go on so many one-day strikes and so on, when it was obvious we needed a General Strike to get rid of the Conservatives.

There was something at the back of this—I knew this at the time and the Workers Press gave me the answer—the leadership we have got. That is why there is all the emphasis on building a new leadership.

I think workers will respond to the true socialist party. The majority of them must be in agreement with what the SLL says. The main problem is their own belief that it can be done if they fight for it.

But events are changing this anyway. If my wife was here she would tell you that every



week items are shooting up in price.

It gets dearer each week to put food on your table—I have always been against overtime, but if I want good meat on my table I have to work it now. We are being squeezed and squeezed, everyone is feeling it.

I think a revolutionary party is necessary because it's the only possible leadership. The Labour Party leaders have been tried and tested and they have been found wanting.

The position in the TUC is incredible—in the whole leadership of the unions you could only find three men who voted against talking with the Tories—the working class can't go forward with the majority of leaders.

Now they are all getting ready for Phase Three. They are like frightened men and all around them the system is crumbling, economically and politically—Watergate, the dollar and so on. We need a party to explain this to the working class; one that understands and is not afraid to take the lead.



The TUC's May Day march in London. The trade union leaders used it as a one-day protest to 'let off steam' and provide a cover for their secret talks with the Tories. Above: The Socialist Labour League's march. It posed the question of building a revolutionary leadership in the working class, and a General Strike to force the Tories to resign.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE Y PARTY

It is not a question of sharing power any more... It's either us or them'

M.G. (58) is a member of the Civil and Public Servants Association:

I was in the Communist Party of Ceylon almost at its founding. I was a wartime recruit to the Party in 1942. We went through the war very much left to our own devices as far as reading and understanding was concerned. It was all very intellectual. Everything was in the head.

I came to England in 1958 to work in the film industry. It took me three years to get in, but once I got in I joined the race. It was a boom period and a lot of eclecticism crept into my thinking.

I wasn't actively involved in politics at that time. I didn't rejoin the Communist Party when I came to England. To explain that I must go back.

What really shook me was the Khrushchev revelations and then there was the break between the Soviet Union and China in 1961-1962.

After this, a sort of Marxist agnosticism crept in. All the knowledge we had and all the books we read had come from Moscow. These shocks were traumatic so that when I came over here, I just let it ride.

But then the rug was pulled out from under me. Everybody spoke about Rolls-Royce as the first crash, but actually there was one before that—Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

One day you stood in a huge complex of buildings crowded with people and then suddenly it was all stopped.

Up to 1969 British studios were making up to 80 films a year. Then it was dropped down to 15.

The thing that really made me join the League was the document 'Crisis'. I thought it was a fantastic document. It seemed to grasp exactly what the whole situation is—the period of galloping inflation we are in.

The document thoroughly reflected the whole qualitative change downwards of capitalism.

The reason I didn't join before was because I thought 'I might make another mistake'. But I had been associated with the League for about four years.

Watching the YS at first I thought this pattern was the same as I had seen before. I thought 'What is the difference?' But it was only because I had not had access to Trotsky's works.

The time has come because of the nature of the crisis that there is no time for leisurely learning. Most of the Marxism people in the League have got has not been learnt formally.

What shook me was the pre-conference of the League I had known some of the people who spoke since 1969 and there was a terrific change.

It showed the absolute importance of being involved in the revolutionary movement. It was not that they had sud-



Molotov, Khrushchev, Stalin in 1934. By 1956 the smiles had gone and Khrushchev made his secret speech in 1956 revealing Stalin's crimes. 'These shocks were so traumatic that when I came over here, I just let it ride.' Above: Civil Servants in their first ever strike over pay demand. 'It has become clear. The crisis is here. It's happening outside your door.'

denly become brilliant Marxists, but that changes in the objective situation had driven them forward.

It was failure to appreciate these changes that held people like me back.

In my mind the existence of the crisis is incontrovertible. And there isn't any doubt in my mind that there is no alternative to the League's policies.

At first I did not really understand about the other groups like the IS and the IMG. I thought they must have something and let's all get on with the business. But now I have mixed around with some of these people and read their literature I can see that their policies are completely on the surface.

They are only interested in galvanizing the working class and running here there and everywhere protesting without drawing the proper conclusions. What is at stake is the building of the revolutionary party.

A new Bolshevik Party is

necessary because the Communist Party hasn't fulfilled its role. It should have been a revolutionary party from the start.

Heath is a prisoner of the objective conditions. He has no other choice. It is not a question of sharing power any more as happens under reformism. This is all over. It's either us or them.

I didn't come to the League through struggle. I came to it for intellectual reasons. At first I thought the headlines of the Workers Press were rather strident, but as the situation has developed, the discrepancy has become less and less.

It has become clear. The crisis is here. It's happening outside your door.

I noticed some of the notations I had made in my books in 1948. At that time things seemed ahead of their time. But now I can't put the books down. I can't get enough.



Left: The first mother ship, 'Orsino' set sail from Hull in 1968. She was put into service to look after fishing trawlers, following the capsizing of three boats in the North Sea in 1968.

FROM GOD WAR TO HOT WAR

BY CHARLES PARKINS

To most people in Britain, the idea of war with a little country like Iceland (population just over 200,000) will have seemed, at least until last week, a little remote, not to say ridiculous.

Indeed, up until two weeks ago, while the British Press headlined each incident in the fishing dispute involving British trawlers, the Tory government carefully gave the impression

of 'playing it cool', and not wishing to escalate the dispute by involving the Royal Navy.

The truth is, however, that certain people behind the scenes have been discussing the possibility of a warlike situation with Iceland for some time—in fact, since before the trawler incidents began.

The discussion goes back to the Icelandic elections, when the Communist Party and other elements opposed to NATO received a sizeable vote and took places in the government.

The decision to close Keflavik base to RAF planes in retaliation for the Royal Navy intervention is a re-

minder that there is more than codfish involved in relations with Iceland.

When Iceland joined the NATO alliance in 1949, it was on the basis that there would be no foreign troops or bases on the island in peacetime.

At Keflavik, however, there is a USAF base, with some 3,000 to 4,000 American personnel stationed there. That's quite a big station for an island with such a small population.

It's not the sort of force that could go unnoticed. And the Icelandic people have a fierce tradition of independence—besides which a sizeable proportion of the workers vote

Communist or left-wing Socialist.

The Keflavik base is one of the most important strategic bases held by NATO. Its importance is explained not by Iceland's meagre resources but by its geographical position.

The writer, Egil Ulstein, after dealing with the political situation in the Scandinavian countries, says: 'The position of NATO in northern waters is at present further complicated by the result of Iceland's recent parliamentary elections.'

Referring to the importance of Keflavik, Ulstein says: 'Apart from facilitating the defence of Iceland, Keflavik's major NATO function is that of aerial surveillance and re-

connaisance over the northern Atlantic approaches.'

Because of popular demands in Iceland that Keflavik base should close, the Icelandic government took office with a mandate to review its military 'protection' agreement with the United States, under which the base is there.

Ulstein observes: '... in Scandinavian newspapers it has been suggested that economic issues, such as recognition of the 50-mile fisheries limits claimed by the new government, might become ingredients in the negotiations.'

(My emphasis.) This might help to explain

why the British government was hesitant about committing naval forces to intervene in the fisheries dispute. Faced with the possible use of the US base as a bargaining counter by the Icelandic government, the Tories must have had to give consideration to what America might have to say about any moves likely to inflame the Icelandic people's feelings.

However, time is running out for the sort of bargaining and balancing act that the Icelandic government was trying. Last year it was being said that, despite what had been said in the election, Icelandic

Foreign Secretary Einar Agustsson was not doing much about the base problem. But it was also said that he hoped to have the fisheries issue settled by September 1972.

With the dispute still unsettled in May 1973—and the British government becoming more arrogant—Icelandic workers are bound to be asking when their government will show some results

The Keflavik base ought to be thrown out anyway, not just used as a bargaining point. Far from providing security for the people of Iceland, it ensures by its presence that the island would be a likely target

in the event of nuclear war.

And in the present situation, Icelandic workers are bound to observe that the military threat they need to be defended from is not the big, bad, Russians, but their NATO 'allies'—the forces of Her Britannic Majesty, Sir Alec Douglas Home, and Mac-Fisheries.

Here in Britain, right-wing and militarist elements have been discussing the need to act over Iceland. At the beginning of this year, the Royal United Services Institute journal carried an article by F. P. U. Croker entitled 'Iceland and the Maritime Threat to NATO'.

The author, who seems to be mainly concerned with arguing the case for strengthening the navy, tries to build up a picture of the Soviet navy setting out to blockade Britain and western Europe. His grounds for this perspective are that the strength of the Soviet navy is 'directed to the attainment of the never-relinquished object of communist world domination. To that end, the subjugation of Britain and western Europe is the next logical step'.

If this world outlook seems a little hard to believe, with Moscow pressurizing the North Vietnamese into a sell-out, and going all out for a mutual security pact with NATO in Europe, if the 'Red Peril' picture seems outdated even by Tory standards, then you must realize that it is still *de rigueur* with 'RUSI journal' contributors.

Besides, Mr Croker is arguing for more expenditure on naval weaponry—he is particularly keen on Buccaneer aircraft, escort carriers, submarines, fast patrol boats, and frigates. As he says: '... if public opinion can be brought to realize the peril in which we stand, an increase in the budget is not beyond the bounds of possibility.'

According to Mr Croker's theory, then, we face the prospect of Soviet naval aggression in the Atlantic. But, he explains, the Red Fleet would need an advanced base.

'A glance at the map of northern Europe suggests that Iceland is the ideal and, indeed the only feasible site for the advanced base.'

He goes on to argue: 'The expressed desire of the new left-wing Iceland government to review or terminate its existing military protection agreement with the United States may represent the measure of the success of Soviet diplomatic efforts in this direction, and could result in the loss to NATO of the Keflavik airbase. Iceland would then be left internationally undefended—a fruit ripe for picking, since it could be seized by a quite small airborne operation if base rights could not be secured by negotiations.'

From this picture of a 'Red Plot' to seize Iceland, Mr Croker proceeds to declare: 'Measures to safeguard the island should therefore be a top NATO priority.'

Therefore, he says, efforts must be made to persuade the Icelandic government 'that the NATO military presence should not be run down, still less dismantled...'

He goes on: 'If these efforts fail, there is a grave danger that Iceland will fall into communist hands within a few years or even months...'

Explaining what he means by strengthening the NATO presence, Croker says: 'While Keflavik and its aircraft must be the keystone of any defence plan, they cannot do the job alone. Ground forces are needed to protect this airbase and the port of Reykjavik, and a mobile element to deal with

sea or parachute landings in other parts. If authority to station them permanently cannot be obtained, they must be held in readiness in the nearest NATO territory, together with the aircraft and ships to transport them.'

Does the British government, the American government, or the NATO command, really believe that the USSR is about to seize Iceland and launch a war in the north Atlantic? We don't know, although we very much doubt that they do. But they do want to hold on to Keflavik base. And they do object to any government that threatens to interfere with NATO bases.

The colonels' coup in Greece was launched, according to a NATO contingency plan, and with CIA backing, largely because of fears that if the Greek elections had gone ahead that year they might have resulted in a government being elected that was not reliably pro-NATO, pro-American.

But suppose there are not sufficient suitable colonels in Iceland?

Suppose the Icelandic people say that they don't believe in the 'Red Peril' story? Suppose they tell NATO that they don't want any more 'protection'?

Well you know what happens to people who say that in Chicago! And what happened to them in the Dominican Republic a few years ago, and at Suez a few years before that.

If it seems far-fetched to think that something similar could be launched against a European nation, you might reflect that at the end of last year, NATO manoeuvres were held in northern Norway, based on the scenario, not of a straightforward 'Soviet invasion', but of 'elements opposed to NATO' within the country itself.

The history of the last 20-odd years shows that when the imperialists talk of a 'Red' threat, it means that an imperialist threat is being prepared.

It remains to be seen just how far the Tories are prepared to go in escalating the 'cod war' by naval intervention; and just how much it is only a matter of the fishing interests that is behind the show of strength, or whether the government is prepared to push the situation further, to the point where the NATO issue comes to the fore.

But it was noticeable when I paused from writing this article to listen to the news on TV that the announcer was—now that the navy is involved—for the first time stressing 'Iceland's communist Minister of Fisheries', and bringing up the Keflavik issue. Accident, or the mass media doing their job?

Funnily enough, for those who take the 'Red Peril' story seriously, it was the CP Minister, who, when interviewed, seemed to prefer not to mention Keflavik.

When it was mentioned, he was anxious that the issue should not be linked with the present dispute. From the way he seemed to want to disavow any aims of removing the NATO presence, one can't help beginning to wonder whether, in the interests of their much-vaunted 'detente in Europe', the Stalinists might have to end up **defending** NATO bases continuing!

Whether this will really save them from an escalating conflict, however, is another matter. It could be that certain people in NATO and in Britain might actually want a nice little bit of overseas 'adventure' just now. With the crisis they are in and political scandals of the first order in both the US and Britain, they might see it as a welcome diversion.

We in the working class must not be diverted. The enemy is here at home.

Stephen Johns concludes this series on Monday.

REVISIONIONISTS EXPOSED BY ECONOMIC CRISIS

Part three Mandel's record on the monetary crisis

BY PETER JEFFRIES

In his three articles in 'Intercontinental Press', leading SWP member, Dick Roberts is at pains to stress what he claims is the 'dogmatic' and 'sectarian' analysis made by the Socialist Labour League, as against that presented by Ernest Mandel.

As all those with any experience in the working-class movement know, 'dogmatic' and 'sectarian' for the revisionist always means 'principled' and 'consistent' as against their own desertion of Marxism to suit the needs of the Stalinist and social-democratic bureaucracies.

It is no accident that Roberts should sprinkle his article with such phrases. The revisionists have now taken over completely the language of the Stalinists who, from the 1920s onwards, have maliciously attacked Trotskyism for its alleged 'ultra-leftism'.

Our final two articles will therefore examine Mandel's writings on the monetary crisis.

One of Mandel's earliest efforts came at the time of de Gaulle's 1965 proposal for a return to gold as the basis of the international money system. Before outlining Mandel's comments on this proposal, let us recall the present state of the world money system.

Since August 1971, when President Nixon announced that the dollar was no longer backed by gold, the inexorable trend within world economy has been precisely to return to gold as the only means of



Ernest Mandel

international trade and payments. And every dollar devaluation (already two since that date) and increase in the gold price (now over three times its 'official' price) marks a step along that road. In a crisis, the capitalist system is always, as now, thrown back onto gold as the only means in which its value can be preserved.

What did the erudite Mandel have to say about de Gaulle's plan?

... there is not the slightest chance that de Gaulle's proposal will be taken up. It would be suicide for capitalism



One of Ernest Mandel's earliest writings on the monetary crisis came at the time of French President De Gaulle's (above) proposal for a return to gold as the basis of the international monetary system in 1965.

to return to a rigid system of money and credit controlled automatically by the supply of gold. Such a system could lead only to a major depression.'

And, on the following page: 'Even a sharp increase in the price of gold . . . would not fundamentally alter that situation . . . A permanent crisis of international liquidity would ensue, bringing great unhappiness throughout the capitalist world.'

Here we have complete and utter reformism. For Mandel, the capitalists can choose whether they have a crisis! And no doubt wishing to avoid 'great unhappiness' they will opt to avoid a crisis! Hence a return to the gold standard is ruled out. What rubbish!

Marx insisted always, that the laws of capitalist development were objective, 'independent of will and consciousness'. Capitalism is now gripped by crisis because of its inherent and ever-sharpening contradictions. Indeed, in a period of crisis, these laws of development assert themselves most clearly, against both the classes, in the same way as does the law of gravity when a house collapses.

Again, no 'mistake' on Mandel's part, but a reflection of his continuing, somewhat touching, faith in the ability of capitalism to eliminate these contradictions.

This same method is revealed in the article from which we have quoted when Mandel writes: 'Those who advocate returning to the gold standard score a good point when they argue that the present monetary system leads to increasing

inflation. This is completely correct. But increasing inflation is the only means by which a capitalist economy can convert grave depressions into "minor" recessions. What capitalist government in the United States, for instance, would run the risk of having 15 million or 20 million unemployed for the sake of "fighting inflation" or "going back to gold"?'

Now the amazing thing is that Roberts quotes this passage from Mandel's 1965

article, thinking he is attacking the SLL! Yet the very week it appeared, leading sections of capitalist opinion in the United States were calling for precisely these deflationary policies, which they correctly feel absolutely essential, whatever cost in unemployment, as the only means of 'fighting inflation'.

Presumably Mandel and Roberts are today more sanguine than ever about capitalist prospects. For inflation is certainly 'ever increasing', so

presumably will allow the capitalists to avoid 'grave depressions'.

Of course, the SLL has never suggested that the 'old style' gold standard can ever be restored, as Roberts, attempting a cheap distortion, suggests. The gold standard died with the advent of imperialism. The return to gold has opened up a period not of capitalist stability and expansion, but of acute convulsion and breakdown.

CONTINUED ON MONDAY

A new English edition of the 'First Five Years of the Communist International' incorporating hitherto unpublished material from Volume XIII of Trotsky's 'Works'



NEW EDITION

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This first volume of Trotsky's writings and speeches for the Communist International covers the period of its first three Congresses when the post-war revolutionary upsurge reached its peak and then began to recede. It establishes, without fear of contradiction, the important role which he played in the foundation of this, the Third workers' International, and in the formation and early development of the French, German and Italian Communist Parties. At this time the theory of 'socialism in one country' had not been invented and Joseph Stálin was still a second-line Bolshevik leader who played no part in the international movement which he was later to pervert and eventually destroy.

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WORKERS NOTEBOOK

NO PAROLE

Michael Smyth, whose brother was killed during a para-troop raid in the Ardoyne, was given parole from Long Kesh concentration camp for a few hours to attend the recent funeral.

A condition was that he be accompanied by a priest.

Friends of Smyth claim that two priests — local curate Father Dallat, and the parish priest Father McAllister, both refused to accompany Smyth.

Another Irish prisoner seeking parole is Joe Farrington whose father is dying. According to the May bulletin of the Prisoners' Aid Committee, the Governor of Stafford jail, where Farrington is serving a four-year sentence, has said that he has not applied for parole.

In fact, says PAC, what Farrington has not applied for is permission to visit his father while handcuffed to a warder — for obvious reasons.

ON TRIAL

Frank Etches is retiring as head of the Department of Civil and Structural Engineering at the Polytechnic of the South Bank, London. He has lectured to thousands of students during his classes at the college over the past 20 years.

Etches is one of two men awaiting trial at the Old Bailey accused of unlawfully killing five children who died in the Battersea Big Dipper disaster. He was responsible for the monthly inspection of the dipper.

He told the 'South London Press': 'This move has no bearing on the tragedy. I was planning to retire this year.'

LESSONS OF UCS

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE
The Story of UCS



'Reformism on the Clyde' the first exposure of Communist Party tactics at the UCS work-in. It shows how a powerful challenge to the Tories degenerated into a reformist protest. It examines the records of the men who led the struggle, James Reid, James Airlie and Sammy Barr.

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MARCHAIS AND THE EEC 'REALITY'

The French Communist Party has come out decisively in favour of accepting the 'reality' of the European Common Market.

In a report made to the Central Committee on May 26, leading Stalinist hardliner Jean Kanapa once the scourge of the party's backsliding intellectuals, laid down its new foreign policy.

He was selected to provide some kind of cover for the new turn, which follows the recent meeting in Bologna between French Party secretary Georges Marchais and the Italian Party leader, Enrico Berlinguer. It marks the French Party's complete alignment on a policy of support for the Common Market which the Italians have pursued for some time.

According to the French CP: 'We have entered a profoundly new period,' characterized by a decisive retreat of imperialism which has forced it 'to come to terms with the socialist system'—in other words to make a deal with the Soviet bureaucracy.

Not content with this, Kanapa says that documents such as that signed by Brezhnev and Nixon and Brezhnev and Pompidou represent 'the admission by imperialism of an

historic defeat of the strategy it has followed not only since 1947, but also since 1917'.

The date 1947 is not accidental because from 1943 until 1947 Stalin pursued a policy of the territorial division of the world with the victor camp of the imperialists which was sealed by the conferences held at Yalta and Potsdam. These agreements led directly to the betrayal of the revolution in western Europe, in Greece and in China.

Under Brezhnev the Soviet bureaucracy has moved back consciously to Stalin's old policy. But this period was also one in which the Communist Party had Ministers in bourgeois governments and gave wholehearted support to their policies up to and including the war in Indo-China.

It is with some relief and satisfaction that Kanapa and his associates re-establish themselves on these positions on the basis of an entirely phoney analysis of the world situation and the self-delusion that imperialism has suffered a defeat.

This policy is expressed in the crassest nationalist terms and with great respect for the foreign policy of the founder of the Fifth Republic, General de Gaulle, brought to power to forestall a military coup in May 1958.

Kanapa looks forward to an association of the Common

Market countries with those of the Warsaw Pact in 'a wide co-operation from the Atlantic to the Urals', a phrase made famous by de Gaulle.

He attacks what he sees as the 'anti-national policy' of some elements in the present government. He wants them to return to a true Gaullist policy!

This means refusing to come to an agreement with the United States or submerging French interests and sovereignty in a supranational body. 'France must say no to American demands,' Kanapa cried. 'She must disengage herself from the strait-jacket of the policy of blocs. Today it is time to construct a great French policy!' Again a clear echo of Gaullist phrases.

The French Communist Party proposes that the Pompidou regime should make a non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union as a contribution to European detente.

The concrete steps put forward by Kanapa will tie the French working class hand and foot to the interests of imperialism.

That is why he vociferously protests, all through his report, that peaceful co-existence does not mean maintaining the social and political *status quo* in the capitalist countries.

What this comes down to is putting forward a reformist programme for application

Left: The line up of Common Market rulers, the 'reality' of which the French CP has come out in favour of accepting.

within the Common Market on the lines of that on which it fought, and lost, the last election in alliance with the Socialist Party and a rump of Radicals. It therefore talks of 'democratizing the institutions of the European Community' and making it independent of the United States.

This policy, strongly laced with nationalist and patriotic appeals, is intended to divert the French working class from a struggle to overthrow the Gaullist regime and smash that conspiracy of European monopolists against the workers, the Common Market.

It enables the French Communist Party to act as a loyal opposition, whose main difference with Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing is that they have departed from the true Gaullist canon. It is tailored to suit the needs of the Soviet bureaucracy which, while making a deal with the United States, need a strong western Europe as a counterweight to American power.

Not surprisingly the French CP points to the example of the TUC as a model:

'On the trade union plane—where a liaison committee already exists between the CGT and the Italian CGIL—the idea of a wider west European co-operation, rejecting exclusiveness which has now become anachronistic, is making progress, as is shown by the attitude of the British trade union and other trade union forces on the question of a European Confederation of trade unions.'

It has now been confirmed that French Communist Party representatives will sit in the European parliament, the Consultative Committee of the Council of Europe and the European High Court of Justice.

In the light of this statement and the French CP's actions, it only remains to ask John Gollan and the British Stalinists whether their policy of opposition to the Common Market, on nationalist grounds, has not also become anachronistic and when they are going to align themselves with their brother parties in accepting it.

The British CP has made many somersaults in the past and unless its hacks are going to tell Kanapa that he is mistaken about the new period and the need for a new turn in Europe, it looks as though another is due.

THE SOVIET DEFICIT

The Soviet Union's foreign trade deficit for 1972 was the largest for any year since World War II. From a favourable balance of 1,200m roubles in 1971, the figure swung to a deficit of 600m roubles.

There was a 10-per-cent increase in overall trade in 1972, with 19 per cent of exports to capitalist countries from which came about one quarter of the Soviet Union's imports.

The most dramatic increase in trade shown by these figures was with the United States and Canada. Trade with the USA rose almost three-fold to £290m in 1972, while trade with Canada doubled to £160m. These figures were swollen by big grain purchases made necessary by Soviet crop failures.

As payment for these shipments has still to be completed, they will be reflected in the trade balance for several years to come.

It is understandable why David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank received a

royal reception from Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin on his recent visit to Moscow. The Soviet Union needs credits from foreign banks to finance its increasing purchases from the capitalist countries.

There are already five foreign capitalist banks with branches in Moscow and more are likely to follow the example. Bankers are confident that they will find plenty of business, but are demanding more information about the Soviet Union's foreign exchange and gold holdings to establish the bureaucracy's credit rating.

Soviet Press and TV have been giving extensive coverage to the first anniversary of President Nixon's visit and preparing the ground for Brezhnev's return visit to the US later this month. All point to the fact that economic co-operation will be the main subject of the Soviet-US top-level talks.

Talks are being given about 'our neighbour the United States' on the strength of the contacts across the Bering Strait. While the Watergate affair is soft-pedalled, US inflation is blamed on to excessive military expenditure.

In other words, US capital-



Anniversary of Nixon's visit to Moscow has been given wide coverage.

ism would be healthier if, in the name of 'peaceful co-existence', it cut down military production and opened up broader trade links with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe.

There is no kind of Marxist analysis of the capitalist crisis, although there are the routine warnings about some circles which profit from international tension and oppose the detente.

As an East German commentator put it in an un-

guarded moment: 'Relations of peaceful co-existence were advocated, not just for today or for tomorrow, but for a long period of history.'

The Soviet Union is now putting its goods in the shop window to attract the American businessman. They include oil and gas, timber and timber products and other raw materials. It is these resources, becoming scarce in the capitalist countries because of predatory methods, which are attracting the Rockefellers to Moscow.

TODAY'S TV

BBC 2

8.55-1.55 Open University. 3.00 Film: 'Two Flags West'. Joseph Cotten, Linda Darnell, Jeff Chandler. A troop of ex-Confederate soldiers go to fight Indians in the West. 4.30 Cricket. England v New Zealand.

6.40 **THE GRAND TOUR.** In the footsteps of Tobias Smollett. William Fox follows in the 18th century novelist's footsteps across Europe.

7.35 **NEWS AND SPORT.** Weather.

7.50 **FILM: 'The Saboteurs of Telemark.'** The secret war fought during World War II to prevent the possibility of a German atomic bomb.

8.40 **THE SONG OF SONGS.** Part 3.

9.30 **THE ASCENT OF MAN.** The Starry Messenger. Dr J. Bronowski looks at the development of astronomy.

10.20 **OOH LA LA!** Patrick Cargill in 'Caught in the Act' by Georges Feydeau.

11.20 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather.

11.25 **FILM: 'The Razor's Edge.'** Tyrone Power. An ex-flyer is confused about the purpose of life after World War I.

ITV

9.00 Time off. Farmhouse kitchen. 9.30 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. Wembley preview. International Scottish rally. 1.20 ITV six. 1.30, 2.00, 2.35 Racing from Catterick. 1.45, 2.20, 3.05 Racing from Epsom. 3.20 International schoolboy's soccer. England v Scotland. 3.40 Half time comment. 3.55 Second half. 4.35 Final whistle. 4.55 Results service. 5.10 News. 5.15 Doctor in charge. 5.50 Rolf Harris show.

6.35 **THE PROTECTORS.** Petard.

7.05 **FILM: 'Desperate Mission.'** Ricardo Montalban, Slim Pickens. A legendary outlaw is caught between allegiance to his men and the oppressed people of the South Western US.

8.50 **POLICE FIVE EXTRA.**

9.00 **THRILLER: 'The Eyes Have It.'** Peter Vaughan, Dennis Waterman, William Marlowe, Sinead Cusack.

10.15 **NEWS.**

10.25 **MIKE AND BERNIE SHOW.**

11.25 **AQUARIUS.** Why Shun a Nude Tag? Literary entertainment devised by Patrick Garland.

12.10 **CLERGY AT LARGE.**

12.15 **THE JIMMY STEWART SHOW.** Guest of Honour.

BBC 1

9.35 Se ur beatha. 10.15 Weather. 10.20 Camberwick Green. 10.35 Dr Dolittle. 11.00 Barrier reef. 11.25 Cricket. England v New Zealand. 1.30 Grandstand. 1.35, 2.25, 3.20 Racing from Haydock Park. 2.05 Boxing. 2.35, 3.05, 3.35, 4.35 Cricket. 4.15 International sport. 4.50 Final score. 5.05 We want to sing. 5.35 News. Weather. 5.50 Dr Who.

6.15 **CLUNK-CLICK.**

7.00 **FILM: 'McLintock!'** John Wayne, Maureen O'Hara. A cattle baron and his wife fall out in the old West.

9.00 **DICK EMERY SHOW.**

9.30 **MAN CALLED IRONSIDE.** All About Andrea.

10.20 **NEWS.** Weather.

10.30 **THAT'S LIFE.**

11.10 **EUROPEAN BOXING.** Finals of the 1973 Amateur championships.

12.10 **SERGEANT BILKO.** The Recruiting Sergeant.

12.35 **Weather.**



Sinead (pronounced Shinalrd) Cusack plays a blind student in Independent's thriller series tonight at 9.00.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.35 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 6.30 Cartoon. 6.35 Film: 'Lieutenant Schuster's Wife'. 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. 11.40 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 2.00 Epilogue. 12.05 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 9.15 Exploring mind. 9.40 Piano can be fun. 10.10 At your service. 10.35 Stingray. 11.00 Weather. 11.05 Great guns. 12.25 Cartoon. 12.30 News. 12.35 London. 5.15 Fenn Street gang. 5.50 London. 6.30 Film: 'D-Day the Sixth of June'. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 11.25 News. 11.30 Man in a suitcase. 12.25 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.00 London. 9.55 Hammy Hamster. 10.10 Sesame street. 11.10 Osmonds. 11.35 Tarzan. 12.30 London. 5.20 Rolf Harris. 6.05 Anna and the king. 6.35 Film: 'Slattery's Hurricane'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 It takes a thief. 12.10 Weather.

ANGLIA: 9.00 London. 9.55 Hammy Hamster. 10.05 Skippy. 10.35 Film: 'Captain Sinead'. 12.00 Flintstones. 12.30 London. 5.20 Rolf Harris. 6.05 Film: 'Tarzan Goes to India'. 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 Piano can be fun. 10.10 Skippy. 10.35 Merrie melodies. 10.55 Cartoon. 11.00 Film: 'Laurel and Hardy in Toyland'. 12.30 London. 5.20 Family affair. 5.50 London. 6.35 Film: 'Tarzan and the Valley of Gold'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Epilogue. 11.15 Name of the game. Weather.

ULSTER: 10.35 Yoga. 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Survival. 12.30 London. 5.20 Partridge family. 5.50 London. 6.35 Film: 'Terror in the Sky'. 7.55 Results. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Branded. 11.40 Shirley's world.

YORKSHIRE: 9.15 Take better photographs. 9.40 Exploring mind. 10.10 Bearcats. 11.05 'Great Guns'. 12.25 Cartoon. 12.30 London. 5.20 Rolf Harris. 5.50 Film: 'To Trap a Spy'. 7.50 Popeye. 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 Piano can be fun. 10.05 Camping and caravanning. 10.35 Sesame street. 11.35 Catch kandy. 12.05 Huckleberry Finn. 12.30 London. 5.20 Protectors. 5.50 London. 6.35 Film: 'Caxambu'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Midnight mystery. 12.20 Seaway.

TYNE TEES: 9.15 Wild life theatre. 9.40 Exploring mind. 10.10 Tomfoolery. 10.35 Captain Scarlet. 11.05 Film: 'Rhino'. 12.30 London. 5.20 Rolf Harris. 6.05 Film: 'To Trap a Spy'. 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 Piano can be fun. 10.10 Curly and coconut. 10.20 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 10.35 Black Beauty. 11.05 Jackson five. 11.30 Dick Van Dyke. 12.00 Cavalcade. 12.30 London. 5.15 Partridge family. 5.50 London. 6.30 Film: 'Hunted'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Late call. 11.15 Mannix.

GRAMPIAN: 11.15 Ivanhoe. 11.45 Ron and friends. 12.30 London. 5.15 Sky's the limit. 5.50 London. 6.35 Film: 'Tarzan's Magic Fountain'. 8.00 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 10.25 Parade. 11.10 Randall and Hopkirk.

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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

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

EAST LONDON: Monday June 11, 8 p.m. Bromley Public Hall, Bow Road, E.3. 'Forward to the revolutionary party'.

BERMONDSEY: Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. 'Havelock Arms', Balacava Street. 'Forward to the revolutionary party'.

CAMDEN: Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross. 'Trade unions and the revolutionary party'.

DUNDEE: Tuesday June 12, 7.30 p.m. YMCA, Constitution Road. 'Forward to the Belle Vue conference'.

HARROW: Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall (Small Hall), Masons Avenue, Wealdstone. 'Forward to ATUA conference'.

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

PADDINGTON: Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. 'Prince of Wales', Harrow Road, corner of Western Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

TOOTING: Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. Tooting Baths, Tooting Broadway. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

WALTON-ON-THAMES: Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. The Kiwi, New Zealand Ave., Walton. 'Building the Revolutionary Party'.

WANDSWORTH: Tuesday June 12, 8 p.m. 'Foresters', All Farthing Lane. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

ABERDEEN: Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. The Trades Hall, 24 Adelphi. 'Forward to the Belle Vue conference'.

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

SLOUGH: Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Farnham Road. 'Force the Tories to resign'.

SALFORD: Wednesday, June 13, 8 p.m. 'Kings Arms', Whit Lane. 'Forward to the ATUA Belle Vue conference'.

SOUTHALL: Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. Southall Library, Osterley Park Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

WALTHAMSTOW: Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. 'Crooked Billet', North Circular Road. 'Stalinism and the struggle to defend democratic rights'.

WOOLWICH: Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. 'Queen's Arms', Burrage Road. 'TUC and Stalinists—supporters of corporatism'.

BASILDON: Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. Barnstaple Community Centre. 'Make the Tories resign. Force a Labour government to carry out socialist policies'.

CROYDON: Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road. 'Force the Tories to resign'.

FELTHAM: Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. 'Three Horse Shoes', High Street. 'Labour to power, pledged to socialist policies of nationalization of land and property'.

LUTON: Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Road. 'Stalinism and the struggle to defend democratic rights'.

SHEFFIELD: Thursday June 14, 7.30 p.m. 'The Hallamshire', West Street. 'End talks with the Tories'.

WILLESDEN: Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. Brent Labour and Trades Hall, High Road, N.W.10. 'Force the Tory government to resign'.

ACTON: Monday June 18, 8 p.m. 'Six Bells', High Street, W.3. 'Build the revolutionary party. Defend democratic rights'.

LEWISHAM: Monday June 18, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road. 'TUC must break off Phase Three talks'.

CRAWLEY: Monday June 18, 8 p.m. Council for Social Services Hall, 19 Station Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. A Labour government must nationalize major industries'.

BATTERSEA: Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. 'Nag's Head', Wandsworth Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

BRIXTON: Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. Training Centre, Control Room. 'Force the Tories to resign. Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday June 19, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue. 'Force the Tories to resign. A Labour government must nationalize major industries'.

HACKNEY: Wednesday June 20, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Labour must nationalize major industries'.

FULHAM: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. 'The Swan', Fulham Broadway. 'Trade unions and the Tory government'.

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

HOLLOWAY: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road. 'Inflation and the crisis of capitalism'.

KINGSTON: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Norbiton Hotel, Clifton Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Labour must nationalize the major industries'.

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Chrysler under siege

THE CHRYSLER car factory at Ryton, Coventry, lay under seige yesterday. Pickets manned every gate and nothing apart from a few private cars moved in or out.

Pickets were also out at Baginton dispatch depot and Gusford Green rail head where body panels for Ryton arrive from Linwood, Scotland, and engines leave for Linwood.

Shop stewards from the Ryton and Stoke plants met yesterday afternoon to discuss the situation. The Stoke plant is now being picketed to prevent transport leaving.

Union officials will be meeting Chrysler management at national level on Monday for talks not connected with the Ryton strike, but convenor Roger Roberts thought it likely yesterday that the dispute would be discussed.



Feelings running high for months

SEVERAL MONTHS frustration with a new get-tough policy from Chrysler management has exploded into the bitter strike at Ryton on Dunsmore, Coventry.

Dozens of grievances, adding up to a picture of blind pressure of production targets and deliberate provocation, have been brought to the surface by Chrysler's allegations of 'faulty workmanship' and its denial of holiday pay to night-shift workers.

And in the back of many workers' minds is the thought that the real intention of the US-owned car firm may be to enforce further speed-up in the pay talks which have been interrupted by the strike.

Fears that the company might try to use the strike to bring in contractors and extend production lines, ensured a solid picket line on every gate of the Ryton plant yesterday.

The production lines, which normally race along at an exhausting speed of 48 cars an hour, will remain stopped until the company comes to terms, said Roger Roberts, vehicle builders' union (T&GWU) convenor.

'The issue here is Chrysler's right to stop men working whenever they feel like it,' he said.

'When we gave them an opportunity to prove their case that there was sub-standard work, they would not take it. But even if there had been a percentage of truth in what they said, even if that percentage was as high as 75 per cent, what they have done in stopping everyone would have been wrong.'

Peter Nichols, an engineers' union member, claimed the get-tough policy had come into operation four months ago when the firm attempted to impose

restrictions on workers' representatives settling disputes.

'The company has made clear it wants to increase output. The only way you can do that is by putting up the line speed. But under the Tory government's policy we are restricted to £1 plus 4 per cent in the pay review that is now under way. We will be lucky if we take home an extra £2.

A sheet metal workers' union member accused Gilbert Hunt, Chrysler managing director, of 'undermining all our livelihood' with his bad workmanship allegations.

A few months ago Ryton workers had been praised by the management for their work. Now Hunt was doing an about face giving potential buyers of Chrysler cars the impression they were not worth having.



Ryton convenor Roger Roberts

THE SPEED-UP offensive by motor employers led to further widespread conflict yesterday and nearly 25,000 workers were stopped.

Production was down to 30 per cent at Perkins diesel engines, Peterborough. Management say they will close the plant indefinitely next Wednesday,

putting 5,700 out of work, to try and beat the men's overtime ban in support of £20 wage claim.

The Massey Ferguson tractor factory in Coventry, with which the Perkins men want pay parity, laid off workers itself yesterday, allegedly because of the drying up of the supply of engines from Peterborough.

In Liverpool, production fell at Vauxhall's Ellesmere Port plant when over 200 press shop workers walked out in a dispute over how much gear could be carried safely on stack-trucks.

At Leyland's huge Maxi-Marina factory, Cowley, Oxford, the day began with 12,000 still laid off due to a re-grading strike by 80 plant attendants.

Talks continued, with management keeping half an eye on threats by 3,000 toolmakers, electricians, and maintenance men at Leyland's huge Longbridge, Birmingham plant to stage lightning strikes. The craftsmen want a separate pay agreement to catch up with higher paid production workers.

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'Always a Tory' says Enoch Powell

ENOCH POWELL, the leader of the right-wing caucus in the Tory Party, yesterday threw down a challenge to the leadership of Edward Heath.

He complained bitterly and sarcastically about the way Britain had been manoeuvred into the Common Market without the consent of the electorate.

In passing, Powell made a sly reference to supporting Labour candidates at the next General Election. This has

Tory Press as a 'vote Labour' been widely interpreted in the call or that Powell is about to quit the Conservatives.

On the BBC radio programme 'World at One', Powell scotched these rumours with a single declaration: 'I was born a Tory, I am a Tory and I shall always be a Tory. And today I have made a thoroughly Tory speech.'

Just as Dick Taverne claims to represent the 'true interests' of the Labour Party, Powell is now posing himself as the high priest of Toryism.

In a speech interspersed with patriotism, nationalism and other reactionary concepts,

Powell told his Stockport audience:

'Independence, the freedom of a self-governing nation, is, in my estimation, the highest political good.'

For it, any disadvantage and any sacrifice would be a cheap price. 'It is worth living for, it is worth fighting for,' he continued in Churchillian tones. 'And it is worth dying for.'

The key point of Powell's speech came when he was discussing 'geographical earthquakes' of politics.

This was when the outer wing of one party found that some single object which for the time being seemed more im-

portant than all the rest, was procurable 'not from its political allies and comrades but from its enemies'.

A historic case in point, he said, was the great Liberal split of 1886. Sooner than consent to the Empire being dismembered by Irish Home Rule, Joseph Chamberlain and his friends were prepared to vote with their lifelong enemies, the Tories.

As a result, the Conservative Party became and remained 'the preponderant vehicle of British government from that day to this'.

The enigmatic Powell left unclear whether he saw himself as a reincarnation of Chamberlain come to split the Tories.

But behind all his guff about parliamentary integrity and sovereignty, Powell is pursuing more serious questions: the economic crisis.

His speech is aimed at summing the right wing of the Tory Party to end Heath's horse-trading with the trade union leaders.

He doesn't want the Industrial Relations Act placed 'on ice'. He opposes the closed shop and the weapons of struggle of the working class — strikes, blacking and picketing. He wants the phoney war to end and the clash of class forces to begin.

His natural alliance in this attack will be among those who support the Monday Club and the National Front.

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.
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