

Phase Three talks today

PRICES EXPLOSION AS TUC SEES HEATH

BY JACK GALE

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Lewisham £20; Tottenham £11.50; Swindon £1; Anonymous £5.

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186a Clapham High Street
London SW4 7UG.

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This week the Price Commission granted the biggest round of price increases so far on food and household products. See our list on right.

But all this is only a hint of what is to come. For the most serious increases of all have been in raw materials — now 23 per cent above the level of June last year. And the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin yesterday warned that this has not yet worked its way through to retail prices.

The bulk of this increased cost must be passed on in the form of a higher cost of living. Already food material costs rose 3 per cent in May.

Significantly, the first month of Phase Two of the so-called 'counter-inflation' policy produced an overall 1-per-cent rise in the output price for all manufactured products.

This compares with a rise of only 1.8 per cent over the entire five months from November to March.

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This must be answered by the demand that all talks with the Tories be called off immediately. (See page 11).

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That ever-growing list

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Tesco Supermarkets immediately announced that all such increases would have to be passed on to the housewife at once.

BISCUITS: United Biscuits granted a 4.5 per cent increase over the whole range of biscuits, potato crisps and nuts, with effect from June 25.

CAKES and pastry: Spillers French Baking granted average increases of 13 per cent over its range of packaged cakes, and over 6 per cent on its puff pastry. These come into effect immediately.

QUAKER OATS: Increases averaging over 8 per cent over the whole range of breakfast cereals with effect from July 2.

IN ADDITION to these food price rises are:

Ever Ready batteries (70 per cent of the radio and torch market) up to 2p dearer.

ICI petrol will go up 0.8p per gallon.

British Road Haulage charges will be 5 per cent higher.

Car and aircraft components made by Hephworth and Grandage will cost over 3 per cent more.

Slumberland has been granted permission to charge 5.3 per cent more for its bedding products.

The Dupont group will be able to raise the price of steel bars by more than 7 per cent.

Vandervell (a member of the GKN group) will be

able to charge over 9 per cent more for automotive bearings sold as replacement parts and there will be a rise of 5 per cent on GKN Bolts and Nuts products.

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This will hit the steel and electrical goods industries.

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And the Central Electricity Board has announced already that higher coal costs must mean an application for higher electricity charges — in addition to the request for a 5-per-cent rise already lodged with the Prices Commission.



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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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Wilson proposes 'people's capitalism'

BY ROYSTON BULL

A LABOUR PARTY plan for 'people's capitalism' is the latest move in a concerted campaign to try to bury the question of nationalization before the gathering economic crisis makes it the major demand of the working class.

The growing confrontation between workers and monopoly employers in the car industry, for example, is already posing sharply the question of expropriating the owners lock, stock and barrel and taking the industry over under workers' control and without compensation.

There is no solution outside of this because of the insoluble conflict caused by the inflationary crisis. The owners must cut costs to survive the sharpening trade war. Workers must get more wages to survive the relentless rise in prices.

The reformist labour and trade union leaders, who are an integral part of the capitalist system, are rushing to the rescue on several fronts. While the right wing tries to kill off nationalization as the major principle of the movement, the 'left', backed by the Communist Party, puts up a sham fight for 'public ownership' and 'workers' control'.

Taking shares in capitalist companies, putting workers on the board, or setting up workers' committees to 'control' the activities of private firms, does not alter the capitalist economic system itself, which operates through a million pores all the time the 'free market' and 'private enterprise' are allowed to continue.

Inflation, monetary and credit crises, trade war and slump will remain unaltered while capitalism lasts. The conflicts between labour and capital over wages, speed-up, and unemployment — in general all the problems of exploitation — are a fundamental part of the capitalist system.

The purpose of building the labour and trade union movement is to expropriate the private owners and end the industrial conflict by winning it. The 'lefts', the Stalinists, and the 'Tribune' group are just running away from this problem with the spurious argument about naming or not naming 25 major companies to be taken over, and with the abstract talk of 'workers' control'.

The Communist Party has made a further shift to the right with its latest campaign on behalf of the Labour Party's new programme. The Stalinists are trying to create the impression that a battle is raging on behalf of socialist policies between left and right in the Labour leadership. But the battle is a sham. The 'lefts' have no more idea of what is required to carry socialist policies into practice than the right wing. Without exception, they are steeped in bourgeois parliamentarism and will be firmly on the side of 'democracy' and law and order in any revolutionary confrontation between the working class and capitalism.

The 'socialism' of Anthony Wedgwood Benn and Renee Short, with their pleas for far more participation and control by the 'people' in the economy is, in fact, a most dangerous move towards the corporate state. Transport union chief Jack Jones' 'industrial democracy' comes into the same category. These ideas have nothing in common with the working class taking the power and ending the capitalist system for good.

Latest CP mouthpiece put up to do this pro-'left' propaganda is Jimmy Reid. He told a 'Welsh miners' meeting last weekend: 'The labour movement was founded not to manage capitalism but to end it and establish a socialist society. We don't want an alternative to the Tories based on ignorant presumptions on the part of some Labour leaders that they can manage capitalistic measures better than the Tories.'

Yet it was Reid who led the retreat when the Upper Clyde yards were handed back to capitalist owners after hundreds of thousands of pounds had been contributed by the working class to keep the alleged 'work-in/occupation' going for over a year.

In one case, trade union officials went scurrying to Houston, Texas, to persuade a capitalist to come and take the Clydebank yard over as Marathon Manufacturing Company.

Reid's 'socialism' is as phoney as that of the Labour 'lefts'. The only way forward on the Clyde, as elsewhere, was to spread the demand for the nationalization without compensation and under workers' control of the UCS yards and the whole shipbuilding industry.

There will be no stable industries in the future without this. There will be no development of a socialist society without this. All there will be is more endless 'left' talk from Reid and his Labourite friends.

The reformists of all kinds are as bankrupt as the system they depend on for justifying their reformist policies. Revolutionary policies are now the only answer to the crisis of capitalism.

Unstable Italy nears civil war

Andreotti goes

BY JOHN SPENCER

ITALY'S 34th post-war government yesterday announced it was resigning. The official announcement followed a 90-minute meeting of the cabinet of Giulio Andreotti, following which the Prime Minister called on President Giovanni Leone and handed in his resignation.

His departure opens the way for reconstitution of a centre-left coalition, which will almost certainly be headed by Mariano Rumor, like Andreotti a veteran Christian Democrat. But the backstage strongman will be Amintore Fanfani, the president of the Senate and secretary of the Christian Democrat Party.

The new coalition would be composed of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Socialists.

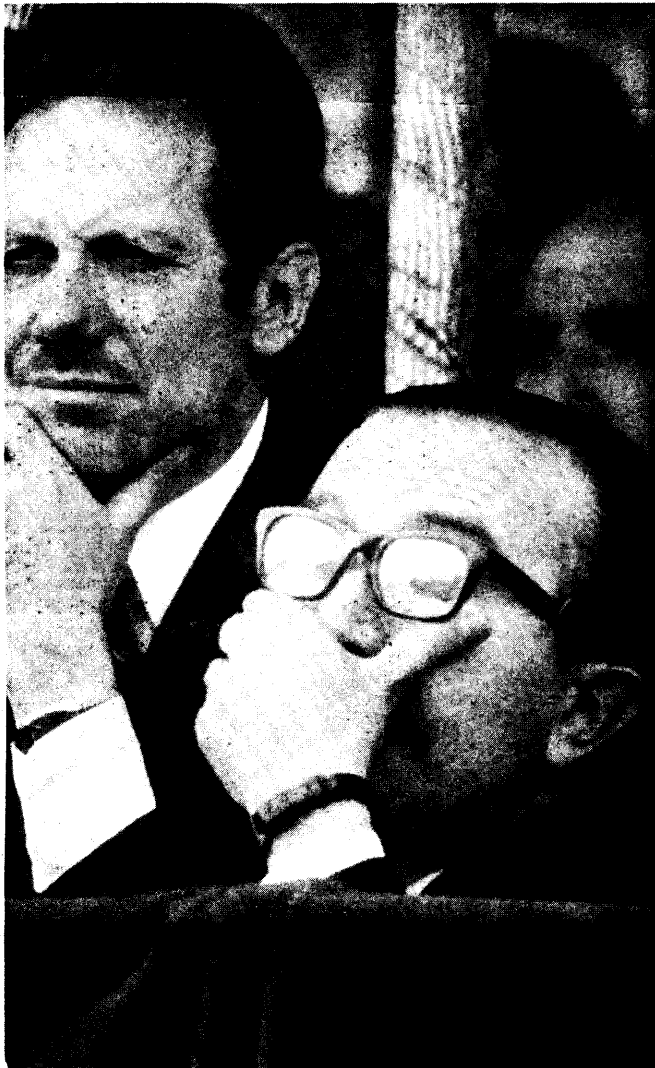
Andreotti's cabinet excluded the Socialist Party, but included the Liberals. The final decision to return to centre-left government was taken at the Christian Democrat conference last weekend.

Italy was ruled for ten years by a series of centre-left governments until May 1972 when a premature election—the first since the war—brought Andreotti to power.

The move has been welcomed by the Italian Communist Party as a step along the road to a Popular Front which the Communist Party actively want to establish with both the Socialists and the 'Left' Christian Democrats.

This parliamentary juggling takes place under the slogan of combating fascism, but in reality it plays right into the fascists' hands.

The ministerial reshuffles and continual government crises only make it clear that the system of capitalist democracy is bankrupt in Italy and underline the imminence of civil war.



Andreotti (foreground) . . . handed in resignation.

Greek colonels say Constantine was planning his own coup

KING Constantine of Greece was preparing his own coup d'etat against parliamentary democracy when the colonels staged their CIA-backed coup in April 1967, according to an official statement issued in Athens.

The Greek government statement said that on the dawn of April 21, when the

colonels' leader George Papadopoulos visited the palace together with his two chief aides to inform Constantine of the coup they had staged, the King was angry.

The statement quoted the King as having said: 'I would have staged the revolution after a few days but previously I wanted to

consult the Americans. Why did you not consult me?'

The regime is trying to discredit the monarchy in order to win votes at the forthcoming referendum on the decision to establish a republic.

It has promised documentary evidence of Constantine's own plot to establish a dictatorship.

Labourites favour European security

THE LABOUR PARTY delegation which returned from Moscow earlier this week came out strongly in favour of the reactionary conference on European security which is due to open in Helsinki on July 3.

This conference will bring together 34 countries, including the fascist states of Spain and Portugal and the colonels' dictatorship in Greece. Its purpose is to endorse the permanency of the present division of Europe between the capitalist class in the west and the Stalinist bureaucracy in the east.

This conference is implicitly aimed against the European working class which in the eyes of both the capitalists and the Stalinist bureaucracy poses the biggest 'threat to peace'. It is backed by the bureaucracy, Labour and Stalinist, even more enthusiastically than by the imperialists

themselves.

The Labour Party's chairman, Mr Bill Simpson, told a Press conference in Moscow that the delegation had found 'an optimism concerning the forthcoming conference in Helsinki which we in the Labour Party share'.

Simpson said: 'The security conference offers the opportunity for Europe to construct a framework of co-operation which will remove Europe for ever from the list of the regions which can be deemed to be a threat to peace.'

It is worth noting that the last time such an all-European gathering was held (without the participation of the Soviet Union) was at the Versailles conference of 1919 which was also proclaimed by the Labourites of all countries as removing Europe 'for ever from the list of regions which can be deemed a threat to world peace'.

The Communist Party's 'Morning Star', not sur-



SIMPSON . . . Optimism.

prisingly, hails the Labour delegation's visit as 'an important step forward in international relations'. According to the 'Star', Simpson's statement 'reflects the outlook of millions and the change in the balance of forces in the world'.

In fact it reflects nothing more than the subservience of the Labour leaders to the

US union chiefs do Nixon a favour

THE UNION leaders' collaboration with the Nixon administration in the United States is threatening the basic rights of the American workers, including the right to strike.

Top American trade union leaders attended a recent New York forum alongside officials of the Nixon government to discuss the question 'Is the strike outmoded?'

Among the participants at this gathering were I. W. Abel, president of the United Steel Workers of America; Lane Kirkland, national secretary of the AFL-CIO (US equivalent of the TUC); Matthew Guignan, transport workers' leader; Albert Shanker, teachers; and Maurice Weisberger, leader of the Sailors' union.

Abel recently signed a five-year no strike contract with the steel employers in return for a 3 per cent wage offer.

George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, and other bureaucrats hailed this as a model deal.

Nixon's representatives included John Dunlop, head of the cost-of-living council and W. J. Usery, head of Federal Mediation.

Also on the panel at the forum were James Hodgson, Nixon's former Secretary of Labour, now personnel director of Lockheed Corporation.

The day before the meeting began, Dunlop was closetted with Nixon and a select band of economic advisers plotting to take a huge swipe at workers' living standards in the name of 'counter-inflation'.

The Press statement issued before the forum baldly stated its purpose: 'Out of this forum may conceivably come the beginning of the biggest change in labour relations since the Wagner Act of 1935.'

If the discussion leaders can show that strikes are not necessary, it is certain the findings will be carried across the nation.'

Clearly the union chiefs are doing their utmost to protect Nixon and his government at a time of enormous political crisis.

requirements of international imperialism at a time of unparalleled economic and political crisis for the capitalist system.

The purpose of this entire campaign is to pressurize the imperialist and reactionary governments of western Europe to get on better terms with the Soviet bureaucracy. As the 'Star' put it:

'One way to follow up the visit would be to strengthen the campaign to press Heath's government to play a positive part in making European Security Conference a success'.

Note that the Stalinists are not demanding the resignation of the Tories, or the election of a Labour government, but only pressure on the Tories to change their policy towards the forthcoming conference.

They totally subordinate the interests of the working class—both in Britain and in the USSR—to the foreign policy requirements of the bureaucracy in Moscow.

Troops give children 'terror rides'

BELFAST schoolchildren are being waylaid by British troops and forced to go on terror rides on the top of Ferret armoured cars speeding at up to 50 mph, according to a report in 'Eolas', Dublin journal of the Irish Republican Movement.

The Civil Rights Association investigated one authenticated case in which a 12-year-old boy was strapped

to the bonnet of a Saracen personnel carrier.

Parents in the Falls Road area are also enraged at Ferret cars which speed along the pavements forcing children to leap to safety.

A spokesman for Lower Falls parents said: 'Our children are going through as much as Jewish youngsters did at the hands of the Nazis. Men, women and children are risking arrest by simply being on the streets even during the day.'

'This isn't confined to the Falls area. It is happening in every Catholic working-class area

in the city. We have been told that this hounding of the Catholic population is known in British army posts as "Paddy hunting".

'If the British army controlled by General Sir Frank King and responsible ultimately to Mr Whitelaw believe that they are breaking the morale of the people, they are due for an eye-opening.

'We have been discussing calling every man, woman and child in the Lower Falls area into the streets in a demonstration that will not be forgotten for a long time.'

... and they get a maximum £48m pay rise

THE ARMED forces are to get the maximum pay rise allowed by the government's Phase Two pay laws in a £48m deal announced yesterday.

All ranks above brigadier are to have their salaries reviewed by a special Top Salaries Review body.

The latest pay rises are part of a campaign to increase recruitment to the forces.

Despite an intensive drive this

year only 7,668 were attracted to the three services in the first quarter. This compares with 10,060 in the same period last year.

Many serving men will be bitter, with the government decision to increase charges for food and accommodation. The food charge is increased from 42p to 46p a day—bringing the total to £3.22 a week. And married quarters charges are increased by an average of at least 50p a week.

Mock horror from Labourites at Lords' decision

Blackmail or deportation choice for immigrants

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

A JUDGEMENT by the Law Lords could mean that as many as 10,000 immigrants face instant deportation from Britain. The immigrants, all of whom entered Britain illegally since 1968, can be arrested at their homes, in the street or at work.

There have been cases of immigrants being picked up and expelled to their homelands within 48 hours. Frequently, they haven't had the chance to tell their relatives what has happened.

Monday's vicious judgement by Lords Wilberforce, Hodson, Pearson and Kilbrandon will create fear and anger among the immigrant communities.

The first and most obvious result of the judgement will be the threat of blackmail. The Tory Press has highlighted the fact that many of the immigrant smugglers may now start to extort money from people they have illegally landed here.

No one has mentioned, however, the likelihood of corrupt police being involved in this sinister trade. Yet it is known that in many northern towns the police have been acquiring 'backhanders' from immigrant families who are living in the shadow of deportation.

Following the judgement, the ultimate power to authorize deportation rests with the Home Secretary, Robert Carr. It was Carr's Act, railroaded through parliament last year, which approved this and other savage attacks on the immigrant community.

The judgement plays directly into the hands of the anti-immigrant lobby in the Tory Party who want to use racialism to demoralize and divide the working class.

Ronald Bell, QC, Tory MP for

South Bucks, and chairman of the Monday Club's anti-immigration group, demanded yesterday:

'The clear intention of parliament has been upheld by the House of Lords. The Home Secretary now faces the acid test.'

The Tory Press yesterday was anxious to say that Carr would show 'humanity' and that there would be no 'general round-up' of illegal immigrants who are now settled in Britain with their families.

But what are the guarantees

that such a round-up is not on the cards? None whatsoever.

On the immigration question, Carr and the Tory Cabinet are prisoners of the right wing. It was the Powellites who originally demanded that new legislation was necessary to shut the door on British passport holders who faced expulsion from countries in Africa, i.e. Uganda and Kenya.

Because of this pressure, the government brought forward the 1971 Immigration Act. Now Bell and his followers want wholesale deportation notices to be issued.

It is utter nonsense of the Labourites to throw their hands up in mock horror about the Lords decision.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the shadow Home Secretary, said yesterday she and other Labour MPs who participated in the committee stages of the Act had no idea it would lead to the threat of large-scale deportations.

This is completely erroneous. It was the clear intention of the Tory Act to impose these savage orders on illegal immigrants, even though they had settled here.

The Labourites can only pathetically attack the Lords decision because they took part in the parliamentary deliberations which allowed the Act onto the statute books.

The next Labour government must be pledged to repeal all racist legislation. In its place must be legislated a charter of basic rights for the whole working class.



Immigrants now faced with instant deportation.

Poulson: why the hold-up?

THE FRAUD SQUAD investigation into the Poulson case is spinning out into a mammoth five-year job, according to a 'Times' report.

Detectives are apparently making heavy weather of the inquiry because of 'unforeseen opposition in Scotland and the north-east'.

The report adds: 'Some officers say that local councillors and officials in both areas are reluctant either to answer questions or to provide other assistance that may help their inquiries.'

One very sensitive and delicate police officer told 'The Times' reporter: 'A few councillors have been downright rude...'

If 'The Times' article is correct, it seems that this rudeness is obstructing the crack squad of detectives headed by Commander James Crane, chief of the Scotland Yard fraud division.

According to the report, the original two-year inquiry may now stretch to four or five years.

All this is very hard to swallow. The police, particularly the Metropolitan Police, have never had any difficulty in the past in getting people to talk.

The long-winded investigation can only mean that the police, backed by the Home Office and the government, are not interested in a swift and efficient conclusion to this year-old matter.

The Poulson bankruptcy hearing will reopen in Wakefield on June 25. Last week a mystery witness was summoned before a closed session of the court. No details were disclosed.

National Front gains were played down

ALTHOUGH the extreme right-wing National Front did not win any seats in last week's Leicester council elections, their vote was of a significant size.

This fact is in direct contrast to the impression given by the BBC and the Tory-owned news media. The NF made an all-out bid to capture Leicester; they stood in every ward and spent a considerable amount of money on anti-immigrant propaganda.

The Labour Party romped home with 37 seats to the Tories' 11. But although the NF failed to gain a seat, their vote in many wards was high.

Latimer ward (three seats): Labour: A. H. Berridge 2,024,

A. L. Hamlin 1,965, D. W. Fulford 1,842.

National Front: A. J. Bramley 982, P. A. F. Reed-Herbert 758, J. E. P. Robson 729.

Charnwood (three seats):

Labour: W. H. Scotton 1,821, J. Catterall 1,784, H. Shah 1,418. National Front: J. W. Brakes 856, T. P. Matts 850, H. Fall 843.

Belgrave (three seats):

Labour: E. Marston 1,980, W. E. A. O'Neill 1,859.

Tory A. S. Watson 1,798.

National Front: Beryl Anne Brakes 783, Joan Corbett 778, W. K. Sanders 720.

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THE DISCUSSION GOES ON

'The Labour leaders are trying to sit on the fence'

John (26) and Bev (22) K., a London marketing assistant and a nurse joined the League about three months ago. Bev is a member of NUPE. Bev said:

I came into politics because things we could afford six years ago we can't afford now.

It was the housing shortage that affected us first. When we first got married we decided we would buy a house, but we just can't afford it.

The rise in prices has been terrific. I used to be able to manage for a week on a fiver but I get through £13-£14 a week now just on food.

Steak on a Friday night was a regular thing and we were very fond of good cheese, but we can't afford it now. It's as much as we can do to buy half a dozen eggs at 16p.

We had to take a conscious decision not to have children because of all this. Could we have bought a house when we first got married, I wouldn't have started training as a nurse and we would have started a family.

It's impossible. You can't have children in a situation like this. It's all right for two of us, but with kids it would be just too bad.

Things have got very much worse in the last three years since the Tories came to power. Before there seemed to be some control over prices, they didn't go up in such amazing leaps and bounds as they are doing now.

As a nurse you see a lot of things happening which shouldn't happen and that was another thing that made me start thinking about politics.

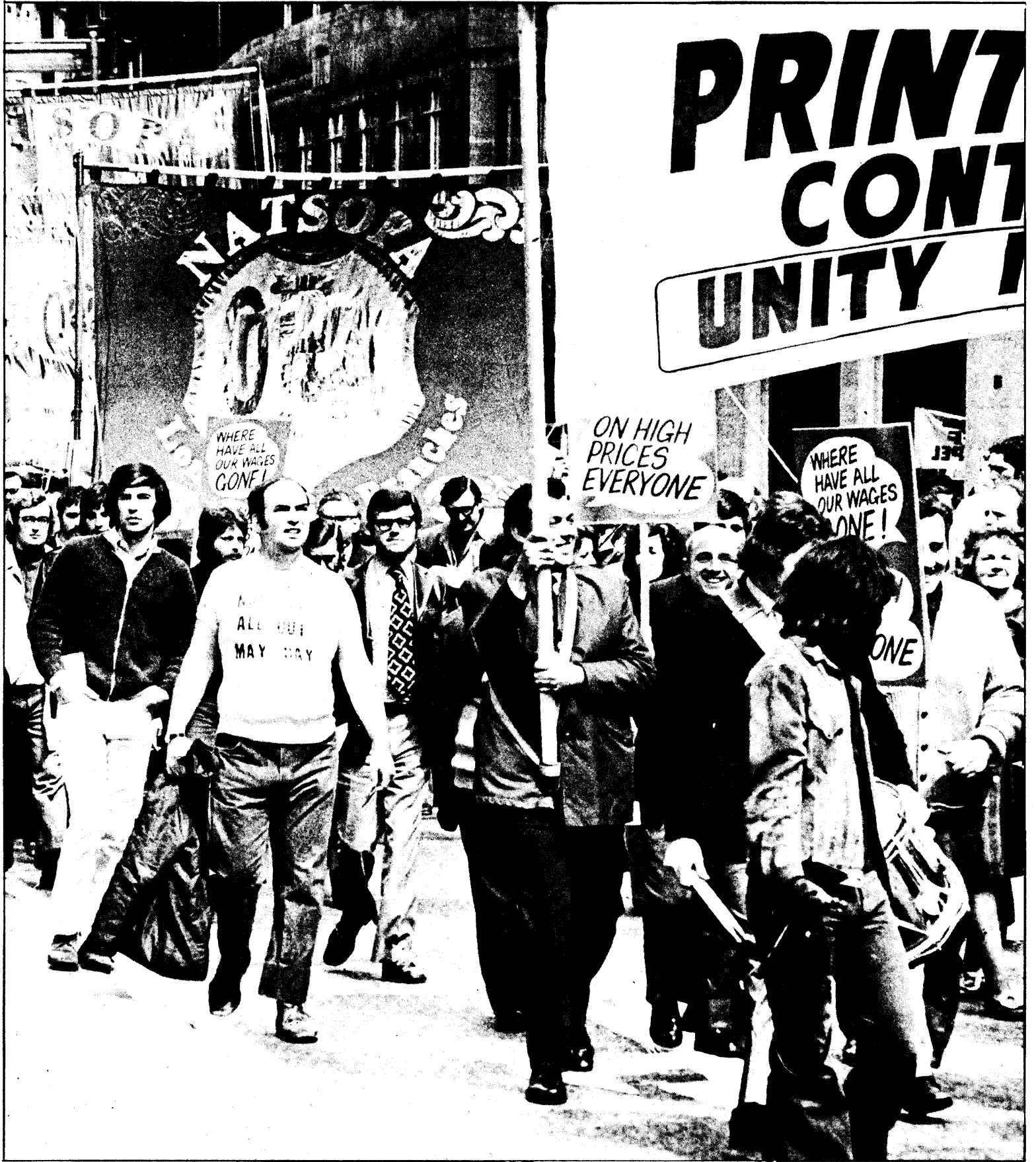
In the last election I voted Labour, but I distinctly remember thinking 'They're not going to do a lot of good'.

Last time they were in they didn't do a lot of good. I remember Barbara Castle's wage laws and thinking it was iniquitous. And if you can't strike you're going to be driven back to the sweat shops.

I don't think anybody has illusions about the Labour Party any more. They are trying to sit on the fence. They are trying to keep the working-class happy and they are trying to keep the capitalists happy as well.

Wilson's just said they won't allow the nationalization of major firms.

They don't seem to have the courage to follow their own socialist policies. The left wingers are not left wing at all, they just make left noises. Michael Foot was on television the other night talking to Enoch Powell as if they were great friends.



If he was genuinely left wing he would have come out against Wilson and the right wing and the nationalization issue. But he didn't.

I never thought of joining the Communist Party. It was always connected with Russia and Stalinism in my mind.

The IMG? I listened to them speaking at the joint meeting in London about the defence of democratic rights and I think they would have us out fighting on the streets for no reason at all.

The League thinks things out and they take the trouble to explain Marxism and the crisis very carefully to people. They do a lot of educating especially through their own classes.

I think the League's analysis of the crisis is correct. You talk to people who study economics and they all seem to think there is going to be a crash, that America was minting dollars left, right and centre when they hadn't got the gold to back them up. We hadn't just got to rely



Powell and Labour 'left', Michael Foot. They appeared together on television. Above: TUC march on May Day. The League didn't jump on the bandwagon. Right: Massive demonstration in support of the jailed dockers.

on what the SLL said. It seems to be borne out by what is happening with the gold price going up sky high.

The Tories are part of this crisis and they've obviously got to do something about it.

The working class's second line of defence in the TUC are frightened to take on the

Tories. They think they can still get reforms without having to have a real political fight. They keep saying they are not political.

Jones and Scanlon are supposed to be left but they are not left in their actions—only in words.

If the League isn't trans-

formed into a party I think the standard of living of the working class will go down an awful lot.

Even the numbers of the working class could go down. I don't think it's entirely coincidence that birth control is now free on the National Health.

I don't think there is any way forward for the working class today without facing the central question of taking power. As long as the capitalists have got the money they are going to fight to keep it. I don't even think they are going to give any of it up to buy time.

The League doesn't jump onto bandwagons. It would have been very easy to join the May Day demonstrations, but they didn't. The League seems to have really worked things out on the basis of history and showing the working class what has happened in the past and what can be done today.

Marxist-Leninism is obviously

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE TORY PARTY



vital for the working out of the programme of the party. People have got to learn it for themselves, otherwise they won't know what they are doing politically at all.

Problems? I think there is still a lot of apathy in the working class and a lot of illusions. People still believe in the Labour Party and the TUC.

How can they be broken from it? Wilson coming out against nationalization should help. Also they didn't put up a fight against the Tory pay laws.

I think the League is right to call for the return of a Labour government. It will give us time to build a mass party and also help the working class to shed any illusions they have about the Labour Party.

Building the party is going to be hard work, but with the crisis and with rising prices it's the best time to do it. Things have got to such a state now that the working class are

far more ready to believe what we say.

I think it is one of the strengths of the League that it isn't led by any one person. It's a committee and that committee is elected. It doesn't do to rely on one man at all.

And it's democratic in the sense that everybody has a say and a chance to elect delegates to conferences.

I think explaining to people that the League is not the same as the USSR or China is a very hard one. It comes up all the time when you're talking to people.

Stalin did a terrible disservice to the communist cause.

'Workers can stop Tory attacks'

The way society is run now with such affluence and poverty side by side shows there is something radically wrong.

I got to know of the League

through seeing someone selling the Workers Press in a pub. I had been to college and studied economics and I thought 'I'll soon sort him out'.

But we argued and discussed and the crisis seemed so serious I thought I'd got to do something and that if I didn't do anything no one would.

The first thing that struck me was how the League has grown even since I've been associated with it.

The League has got to be expanded. If there is going to be a crisis we can't just wait until it happens. People have got to be argued with. But at the moment it seems an uphill task.

Is it getting easier? It's very difficult to tell with only two to three months experience in the League.

Lots of people are not interested in politics. They don't want to become involved. They want other people to get on with whatever has to be done.

But perhaps when the time comes they'll change their minds and even if the League is a few people, those few people will count.

What the League has said about inflation and the price of gold has stood the test. The price of gold has kept going up.

There are a lot of things I don't understand, but I know that if the system went, I could be out of a job because I don't have a trade.

Even without a crisis, I believe in socialism. The way things are organized in this society—for profit and money—and not for what people want and need, is wrong.

I wasn't really interested in politics until I came across the League and I could see it was a real socialist party.

When I first bought the Workers Press I thought it was terribly biased and I didn't know whether it was all true. But I've checked when I can with other papers and I can see that it is. Another thing: if the Workers Press printed

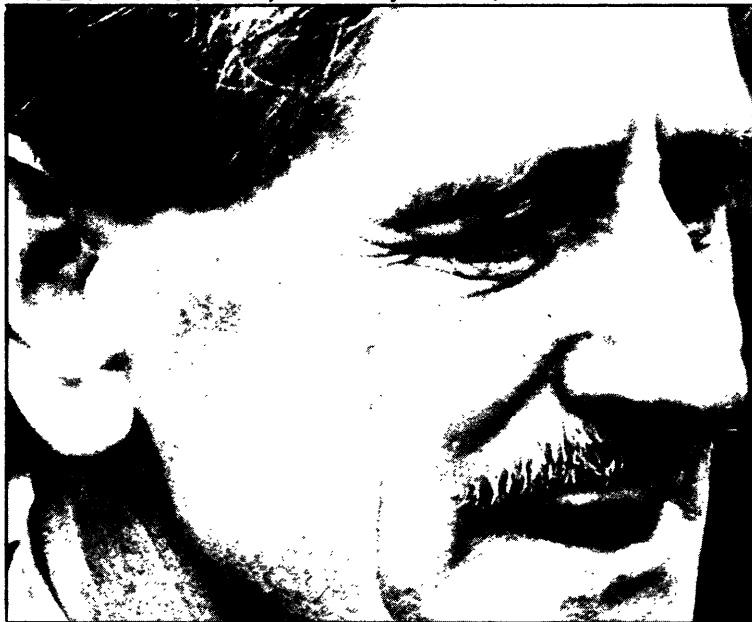
anything that was untrue it would risk being closed down.

As far as the Labour Party is concerned it dawned on me that if they kept capitalism going they wouldn't have the wealth to share out because they would have to make a profit for the capitalists. And whatever big reforms they tried to bring in would be squashed by the system.

The League seems to be the only party on the left that is for real. It says get rid of the Tories with the General Strike and change society. It's not trying to make reforms within the existing system.

We are in a situation today where the Tories are making the most serious attempt to keep wages down that I can remember—while prices go up and up.

Can the working class stop the Tories attacking basic democratic rights and driving down living standards? I think they will. Look what happened over the jailed dockers



In Workers Press on May 12 and May 19, Royston Bull reviewed 'Workers' Control', the recent book written by Ernie Roberts, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. Below we print a letter from Mr Roberts, and a reply by Royston Bull.

MR ROBERTS REVISES LENIN AGAIN

ERNIE ROBERTS WRITES

Most of Royston Bull's criticisms of my book, 'Workers' Control' (which, he omitted to mention, is published by Allen & Unwin, at £2.25), are concerned with the ultimate attainment of socialism, and ignores the fact that there is much fighting to be done before socialism can be won.

My book concerns the immediate aims, as well as the ultimate objectives of socialists, although Mr Bull distorts this into my 'desire not to have to budge from the trade unionist reformist swamp' and makes a number of irrelevant personal attacks instead of dealing with the facts in the book.

Socialists have a choice before them: either of dealing with the immediate problems which face workers (and I don't mean merely economic problems), and explaining socialist principles in the process; or of simply shouting from the sidelines 'Revolution!' and 'General Strike!', in the hope that, some day, the working class will respond.

I have spent my life attempting to carry out the first of these two methods. The degrees of success of the second method can be illustrated by the circulation figures of the newspapers which daily call for revolution, compared with the 'Mirror' (which daily sells about 5 million copies to the working class) and other organs of the capitalist Press.

Social change and revolution is always 'in the process of becoming'. As I said in the book, there will be no neat dividing line between workers' control and the system which exists today. The practical demands of today are as much a part of the process of developing a 'revolution' as the handing out of guns, because successfully solving today's problems prepares the ground for more and stronger demands by workers for control of their own lives. Every settlement in battles in which workers are involved is only

an armistice. The class war still goes on until socialism is won.

But a 'revolution' will not solve all the problems:

"The working class 'taking power' is the point at which they tip the scales in their favour. The method by which this is done depends wholly on the workers and the problems they are trying to solve . . . but there will be an uphill struggle both before and after the balance of power changes." (p. 29.)

Nowhere have I suggested, as Royston Bull says, that the working class can achieve political power without revolution. 'Revolution' means a complete 'change', and the method by which the change is carried out depends on circumstances at the time. The amount of force which will be necessary cannot be determined in advance. It will depend upon how much of a struggle is put up by the capitalist class and their 'state machine'.

I am not naïve enough to suppose that capitalism will die without a struggle, nor do I underestimate the reactionary strength of the armed forces. A change in the balance of power could not be achieved without winning some control over the armed forces.

But the working class is not an enclosed community, it has relations in the armed forces; also the armed forces are not immune from the political awareness which must grow throughout the working class before a revolutionary situation can be reached. The armed forces are part of the whole—one of the important parts, because of their size and strength, and one of the most difficult parts, because of their history of blind obedience, but certainly not insuperable.

Most of Royston Bull's diatribe, however, was levelled at what he calls my 'criticism' of Lenin. I have not 'criticized' or 'slandered' Lenin, but have criticized those who claim to apply 'Leninism' to problems of today.

I have ventured to say that circumstances change, and some solutions which were perfectly valid in Lenin's time and situation may well not apply to Britain in 1973, 50 years later. For example, Mr Bull refers to 'the need to concentrate all secret functions in the hands of as small a number of professional revolutionaries as possible'.



At the time Lenin was writing, this was necessary; he was fighting against illegality, and secrecy was of the utmost importance. In our own situation, however, secrecy in leadership only causes distrust and hostility amongst the workers.

Again, Lenin states that the development of class political consciousness is 'historically' not possible by the efforts of the working class alone. 'The theory of socialism grew out of . . . theories that were elaborated by intellectuals', while the working class itself developed only trade union consciousness.

My contention is that—while that was true 'historically', and in Lenin's time—the British working class have now enough experience to develop political consciousness as a result of their own struggles, which are increasingly expanding to encompass far more than a narrow economic sphere, e.g. the struggle against the Industrial Relations Act. Of course, this development of class-consciousness must take as its basis the theories of Marx and Lenin, but Marx and Lenin were ready to admit that practice must take priority over theory. Lenin wrote:

"It is not enough to explain to the workers that they are politically oppressed. Advantage must be taken of every concrete example of this oppression . . ."



Ernie Roberts blames the working class for not being strong enough—yet the 1972 miners' strike (above) proved this a lie. The problem is reformist leadership. Top: Despite the protest policies which form the core of Roberts's political philosophy, the executive of his union the AUEW eventually allowed the £55,000 NIRC fines to be extracted. Scanlon, at one stage, appeared on the steps of AUEW headquarters, to say the fine would not be paid.

To say that the workers can think for themselves is not to say that they can do without a revolutionary party, and do without socialist intellectuals. I said as much in my book:

"The working class cannot transform society alone. They need a political party which has a real revolutionary theory of Marxism, and it must have unity with Marxist intellectuals and with some middle-class elements who must be won over to socialist beliefs." (p. 217.)

But it will not be the job of 'intellectuals' merely to churn out theory, we need analysis and theory, based upon Marxism, but not propounded by philosophers from their armchairs or ivory towers in universities.

It must be theory which is applied by both workers and intellectuals in overcoming day-to-day problems. Theory for theory's sake is not sufficient. It must be revolutionary Marxist theory—the theory of dialectical materialism, which is a method of reasoning applied to the every day practical problems, not an unchangeable mechanistic blueprint for revolution.

I have no hostility to theory, as Royston Bull claims (in fact, I have included a good proportion in my book, although it may not be to his taste). Theory is essential, but people who only theorize are not. I agree with Lenin that 'all distinc-

tions between workers and intellectuals must be utterly obliterated'. (Workers can be intellectual).

I am also in wholehearted agreement with Lenin that 'the decision to remain in the ranks of the Labour Party is really a correct decision'. (Presumably, Mr Bull does not agree with Lenin on this point; can I, then, accuse him of 'slander' and heresy against Lenin?)

I believe that the role of a revolutionary is within the mass Labour Party, using his Marxist methodology and political class-consciousness to change the party into an instrument of socialism and conduct a struggle against the bourgeois elements within the party. To use parliamentarianism as a means of struggle as far as possible, and never hesitating to adopt other means to finish the fight against capitalism.

At the moment, the working class decide who their leaders are to be. Unfortunately, and to their detriment, they then leave the leaders to get on with leading. I don't believe that it is 'patronizing' to say that the working class have suffered because of their blind faith in the leaders they elected—MacDonald, Bevin, Deakin, Wilson, etc. This is not 'blaming the working class for the failures of the Labour and trade union leadership'; it is simply saying that being passive and uncritical permits false leaders to remain in control of

the party. (Loyalty and faith in principles at all times, but only qualified loyalty to leaders.)

As for Mr Bull's allegation of 'backwardness and cowardice' on my part, I leave trade unionists to judge for themselves on my record in Coventry and under the 'leadership' of Lord Carron.

I am not arrogant enough to believe that if I personally shouted 'Revolution!', the workers would immediately man the barricades. But I am aware of the need to give leadership in the present situation, which includes calling for action to remove the present Tory government, to elect a Labour government committed to socialist policies and to point to the ultimate solution of workers' problems, which is the establishment of genuine workers' control in a socialist state.

ROYSTON BULL REPLIES

In his book, Roberts writes: 'The weaknesses, the reactionary tendencies, the bourgeois leadership of the Labour Party, as well as its successes, are the responsibility of the working class.'

And: 'The political education of the working class has never been of such a high standard as to enable a General Strike to be successful. The apparent strength of "them"

—the employers, the government—has always seemed too great for a working class not yet conscious of its own strength'.

And 'The Chinese workers had not simply failed to "win over" the army, but had allowed control of the army to remain in the hands of a bourgeois elite.'

And: 'But the essential problems remain [poverty, slums, unemployment, neglect of the aged] because Labour governments have been allowed by the rank and file to play at capitalism instead of getting down to the job of eradicating it.'

Roberts can boast as much as he likes about what he achieved in Coventry, or anywhere else, but it will not alter the fact that he blames the working class for past defeats. What is involved here is not just a question of historical accuracy, but a whole political method.

The working class develops within the capitalist system and is dominated by various forms of idealism, the philosophical basis of bourgeois rule, which conceals the real relations of capitalist production.

Developed out of the class struggles in the 19th century, dialectical materialism became the theory of knowledge of the revolutionary proletariat which alone can systematically combat idealism and break the working class from the illusions created by capitalism.

The ultimate responsibility, therefore, for winning the working class to scientific socialism rests with the Marxists themselves.

To break workers from idealist illusions means to take up the sharpest conflict with them over their support for reformism and other illusions.

But no Marxist would ever BLAME workers for being prey to these bourgeois-ideological influences, which is, after all, how they start out in life from the cradle onwards.

All those in the labour movement who say that the working class by 'being passive and uncritical permits false leaders to remain in control of the party' are nothing but idealists trying to blame the workers for their own failure.

The previous conclusion not only stands but should be repeated in bold type.

'There is nothing quite like the sight of a trade union leader blaming the working class for his own backwardness and cowardice.'

To say, as Roberts does, that the apparent strength of the bourgeoisie has always seemed to the working class to be too great is to say that the working class has been afraid of getting beaten.

This is a despicable slander. Only someone who has never really understood the strength of the working class could make such an error.

The courage, the fighting capacity, the determination, and the inventiveness in struggle of the working class of Britain is unparalleled. It is a matter of historic record, from the fight to build the earliest trade unions and against the Combination Laws, to the revolutionary struggles of the Chartists for political power, and the later building of mass trade unions, the Labour Party, and the winning of legal rights.

No Marxist has ever been in doubt about this. The almost military precision and discipline of the 1972 miners' strike, when just one section of workers brought the mighty British bourgeoisie to its knees in seven weeks, showed that the fighting capacity and inventiveness is at an even higher level than ever before in history.

All that was lacking last year, as always, was a Marxist leadership. The Socialist Labour League is training that leadership, not by shouting 'revolution' from the sidelines, as Roberts contemptuously puts it, but by the most determined fight to build up the Workers Press and the Revolutionary Party.

Roberts's sneering remark that the 'Mirror' sells millions more copies to the working class than the Workers Press only betrays once again the real contempt he has for the revolutionary movement and his ignorance of how it develops.

Roberts, a fellow-traveller on the Stalinists' reformist road to socialism, sees development only in gradual line and ignores the fact that in a revolutionary situation, the development of the working class takes place in leaps.

The dividing wall he erects between 'immediate problems' and revolutionary tasks is another example of his failure to grasp anything of Marxism. Ditto the notion of 'tipping the scales' instead of revolution and the taking of power, both of which, not surprisingly, he writes in inverted commas.

For the rest, Roberts either repeats the mistakes of his book, already dealt with in Workers Press (May 12, May 19), or else commits even worse new errors, the most remarkable being 'dialectical materialism is a method of reasoning applied to the everyday practical problems'. No wonder Mr Roberts has difficulty understanding Marxism.

1926

THE FIRE LAST TIME

BOOK REVIEW, PART TWO

BY MICHAEL NOLAN

'The General Strike, May 1926.'
By Christopher Farman. Rupert
Hart-Davils. £3.50.

Faced with the determination of the Tories to engineer a confrontation with the working class in 1926, the trade union leaders, even the most 'left' and 'militant' of them, found the ground pushed from under their feet.

Since the Tories were quite unprepared to make any sort of concession, the union leaders were deprived of their usual role of manoeuvre and compromise. Thus Farman records how on April 13, 1926, Arthur Cook, general secretary of the Miners' Federation, told Tom Jones: 'While a lot of our chaps won't agree with me, we shall have to have a national minimum not only with plusses above it, but with minuses below it.'

This astonishing statement is quite different from the slogan 'Not a penny off the pay, not a second on the day' that Cook was constantly to be heard repeating in public.

So the most militant of all the trade union leaders of the day was prepared to make compromises with the Tories, which the Tories in turn would not accept.

Arthur Pugh, the General Council chairman, spoke to the assembled delegates on April 29 in terms which Farman correctly summarizes as amounting to saying that 'the General Council was prepared to countenance wage-cuts'. But the Tories wanted capitulation, not compromise.

While the negotiations were going on, they had already published posters proclaiming the State of Emergency. No amount of last-minute manoeuvre was possible. For the Tories, as for the working class, this had to be a decisive battle without the possibility of compromise on either side.

The whole situation of struggle without quarter exposed the position of the trade union bureaucrats very clearly. It is revealed in Davidson's memoirs that in October 1923 Ben Tillett, one-time hero of the 1889 dock strike, was apparently prepared to help Baldwin and his Cabinet 'to fight communism' for which the payment of £1,000 was suggested.

The attitude of those still in leading positions in the movement was also revealed. J. R. Clynes, who was both a union and Labour Party leader at the time, said: 'I am not in fear of the capitalist class. The only class I fear is my own.'

A characteristic combination of confusion, complacency, and fear, emerges from statements of Charlie Cramp, industrial secretary of the NUR. He told the 1924 Labour Party conference that they should 'work and ask for the co-operation of all classes', and later claimed not to have 'the slightest fear' of the strike-breaking organizations that were being prepared.

It is not surprising that when the strike actually began, he was convinced that 'we can't win'.

Having utterly failed to prepare for the General Strike, the TUC leaders did much during its course that prevented it being run efficiently. Farman's account describes



Ramsay MacDonald (front, next to driver), Ben Tillett (standing in back) and Arthur Henderson on their way to Downing Street. Having utterly failed to prepare for the General Strike, the TUC leaders then did everything possible to sabotage it.

many obstructive actions of the union leaders. Owing to the lack of preparation, there was confusion about who was being called out, and about what goods were to be blacked or moved with the approval of trade unionists.

Building workers were supposed to stop work except on hospitals and homes, but local union secretaries found that they all had 'differently worded instructions' on the interpretation of this order.

Workers in power stations were told to negotiate with the authorities about emergency supplies, but this rarely happened in practice.

Engineering workers were supposed to come out in a 'second wave' over a week after the beginning of the strike, but long before that many of them were on strike anyway. This happened in most of the engineering shops in Leeds, and in Coventry those in the car factories claimed to be 'transport workers' and came out soon after the start.

The policy of the 'second wave' did much to weaken the impact of the strike and helped to demoralize some of the most militant groups of workers.

When the struggle actually began, the union leaders tried desperately to retain control over it in ways which directly impeded its effectiveness. They set up a National Transport Committee and a London equivalent, which were supposed to issue instructions about the movement of essential goods.

Leaders of the railway and

transport union set up separate local committees just consisting of their own members to interpret these decisions. This was not only a very inefficient way of organizing things, it was ignored in virtually every town where there was a council of action or joint strike committee strong enough to speak on behalf of substantial groups of the strikers and their supporters.

Davidson's memoirs make it clear that it was precisely these local joint committees that worried the Tories both before and during the strike. The Tories made efficient and decentralized arrangements for movement of goods, which were 'never seriously threatened' by the TUC.

Since the General Council proposed only 'joint' arrangements, the government could afford to ignore them and carry on with their own plans. Local strike organizations usually followed this lead and often tried to 'share power', particularly on policing.

However, steps towards 'dual power' could be seen in the efforts of councils of action to control the movement of goods. Lack of preparation and the absence of any political perspective meant that within three days of the opening of the strike nearly all such efforts had broken down.

On May 7, the National Transport Committee decreed that all permits should be 're-viewed', which, as Farman says, was usually taken to mean 'revoke'. After this, the Tories were largely left to

their own devices, even when they had to negotiate with strike committees, as happened at Newcastle.

When the struggle was on, the main concern of the General Council leaders, besides retaining control of what happened in the districts, was to find somebody to arrange a settlement with. This was no easy task, since the Tories were quite adamant in their desire to crush the miners, and were not prepared to negotiate about anything.

Thus Jimmie Thomas of the NUR took part in a number of discussions with coal-owners and minor Tory leaders, in which he perpetrated what Farman calls 'a persistently wilful misrepresentation

made a desperate little secret visit to Downing Street, offering, without any authorization whatever, 10 per cent cuts in the wages of the miners. Baldwin showed him the door.

Before the strike was a week old, TUC general secretary Citrine wrote that it was 'hopeless to continue' unless the miners accepted substantial cuts. Since the miners themselves as well as the millions of workers on strike were clearly not prepared to accept this, the discussions were undertaken by the TUC leaders in a spirit which Farman describes as having something of the atmosphere of 'Wonderland'.

Viscount Simon, the former Liberal Cabinet minister was prepared to write down a formula which was supposed to be the basis for a settlement. Simon 'made it clear from the outset' that he was acting entirely on his 'own initiative' that he had 'received no authority from the government', and could 'give no assurance on their behalf'.

There are none so blind as those who will not see, and most of the General Council leaders simply closed their eyes to the fact that all that was actually agreed on May 12 with the Tories was that the strike was off. Baldwin said he could not 'say at this moment what would happen'. The union leaders thus simply abandoned their members to their fate. They abandoned the miners also, refusing to put an embargo on coal, and thus hastening the collapse of the whole struggle.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



A. J. Cook—on April 13, 1926 proposed compromises with the Tories.

of the miners' position', claiming they were prepared to concede enormous cuts in their wages in return for vague promises about the 're-organization' of the industry. Ramsay MacDonald also

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

RIOTOUS

A contributor to 'Probe' magazine has discovered the real reason for civil riots. ('Probe' is the journal of the General Dental Practitioners' Association.)

The writer—one F. R. Bertrand—has discovered that there has been rioting over the years in 80 per cent of American cities with fluoride in the water, but only in 20 per cent of American cities without fluoride in the water.

The conclusion is simple: fluoride causes riots.

In fact, it can even cause riots in advance. In Detroit the water was artificially fluoridated on August 1, 1967, and serious riots broke out in July. But our intrepid author insists on the terms of his brief.

'In the terms of this survey,' he declares, 'Detroit up to January 1, 1968, had fluoridated its water supply and had had a riot.'

That's only a minor difficulty. And our determined dentist doesn't duck major ones.

Take Ireland. There's a lot more rioting in Northern Ireland than in Eire. Yet Eire is the only country in the world to have mandatory fluoridation. Northern Ireland doesn't have it at all.

But it's all quite simple. The trouble is caused by people sneaking over the border from Eire where they are all high on fluoride!

'Such are the ramifications of fluoridation' says our prober, 'that it would be impossible to fluoridate the water of Eire without substantially increasing the amount of fluoride consumed by the people of Ulster'.

LESSONS OF UCS

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE
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VESCOE: THE FINANCIAL GENIUS ON THE RUN

BY ALEX MITCHELL

Robert L. Vescoe, the head of the \$2,000m fund empire, Investors Overseas Services (IOS), is alive and well and living in San Jose, Costa Rica.

He has a magnificent bungalow on 'nob's row' in the suburbs. His own private guards, backed by the local constabulary, keep the joint under constant watch.

Vescoe is a fugitive from the police of the United States and Switzerland. It is an intriguing position for the head of the financial conglomerate once described as 'the finest money-making machine ever devised by capitalism'.

It is even more bizarre when we recall the words of one of his colleagues: 'Within a few hours of meeting him, I knew I was in the presence of one of the greatest financial geniuses of the 20th century.'

The Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States takes a different view. Six months ago they issued a 53-page report on Vescoe's activities. They accused him of 'one of the largest frauds ever perpetrated'. The investigators reported that Vescoe had 'looted' \$224m from the IOS mutual fund empire for his own personal use.

The Swiss police have a string of questions to ask him about the Geneva-based IOS group which he acquired from Bernard Cornfeld, the flamboyant founder of the firm, two years ago.

'Bernie the King' made the mistake of being lured back to Switzerland late in April. He was nabbed by the police as he prepared to return to his magnificent villa situated on the banks of Lake Geneva. He is now in a prison cell awaiting trial on serious fraud charges. He could get a stiff jail sentence.

When the SEC report on IOS was released last December, Vescoe rendered himself 'not immediately locatable'. There were dozens of rumours: his personal aircraft was sighted in a number of Caribbean and Latin American countries. It's a vehicle that can scarcely be missed.

He sports a Boeing 707 fitted out with a sauna and a luxurious saloon bar and lounge. The furnishings alone cost \$600,000. The plane's communications system is another feature that draws comment. He can hold mid-air conferences with all branches of his world-wide operation.

So impressive is this equipment that Donald Nixon, his administrative assistant and President Nixon's nephew, has said jokingly that it puts Air Force One, the presidential jet, to shame.

Vescoe has chosen Costa Rica as his haven and the country's president, Senor José Figueres, is proud to have him there.

Or so he says, anyway. And why shouldn't he? Vescoe is contributing mightily to the country's economy. He has invested

\$25m in government bonds to support the ailing National Housing Institute and the San Jose water system.

There are those suspicious-minded individuals who say that these donations have another motive other than pure philanthropy—that Vescoe is buying his asylum in Costa Rica. These detractors also point to another curious deal between Vescoe and the president.

Earlier this year the Costa Rican Congressional Committee launched an inquiry into the Vescoe operation. Notwithstanding the pending police actions in the US and Europe, Vescoe was completely cleared. Shortly after, the sum of \$300,000 was placed in President Figueres personal bank account in New York for investment purposes.

This side of Vescoe's present whereabouts is fascinating enough to students of the rapidly-sinking offshore fund world. But Vescoe has other connections which make him one of the hottest characters around just at the moment.

Apart from having Donald Nixon on his personal staff, Vescoe has other important links with the White House and, inevitably, Watergate.

A Federal Grand Jury has already indicted him in connection with a secret gift of \$200,000 to the Committee to Re-elect the President ('Creep').

So far Vescoe has refused to answer the charges. One of the president's brothers, Edward Nixon, is said to have

asked that Vescoe's donation to 'Creep' be made in cash. In the event of a trial, Edward would almost certainly have to testify.

Vescoe's influence among Nixon's closest aides has been considerable. When, in 1971, he was arrested and jailed by the Geneva police it was Attorney-General John Mitchell who fixed his release.

Mitchell phoned the US Embassy in Geneva and made the arrangements. Mitchell also intervened to help Vescoe during delicate negotiations to take over a Lebanese bank. This seemingly close relationship with Mitchell deserves study.

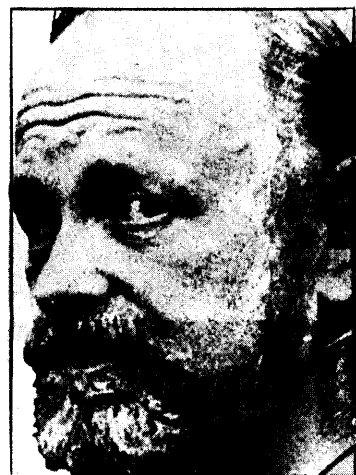
Until the 1968 presidential election, Mitchell and Nixon were partners in the same law firm. In the 1968 race Mitchell was Nixon's campaign manager and his most intimate political adviser.

Shortly after the election he made Mitchell his Attorney-General and automatically included him among his inner-executive. It seems reasonable to suppose that Nixon himself was familiar with the Vescoe situation, and this is a view certainly held by a number of Washington correspondents.

It is against this explosive situation that Vescoe has declared that he will return to the US and testify before the Senate hearing if other charges against him are dropped.

There is little chance of such a deal being struck.

There is a \$224m fraud at stake and who could believe what he testified anyway?



Bernard Cornfeld, the IOS king—now awaiting trial in Switzerland. Left: Robert L. Vescoe, present head of IOS. He's alive and well in San Jose.

Nevertheless, there is a real fear in the Nixon camp that the multi-millionaire might start to sing. It is for this reason that the administration is not pressing for Vescoe's immediate extradition. This highlights a glaring class bias in the judiciary: had the fugitive been guilty of left-wing political offences, the Attorney-General's Department, the CIA and the FBI would have spared no energy in getting him back.

But everyone from Nixon down is happy to leave him in the faraway banana republic. Even they seem happy. A member of the Costa Rican ruling class gloated the other day:

'Who can doubt the impact on our body politic of the presence of a man who controls perhaps \$2,000m. This is 16 times our annual budget.'

The purpose of recounting this bizarre story is to emphasize the utter demoralization and decomposition of the ruling class.

Vescoe is not a maverick operator uncharacteristic of the system as the Tory Press likes to assert. His business and social connections run to the topmost echelons of the White House to the Bank of America, the world's largest banking institution.

He is a true representative of capitalism, a system which has outlived its social usefulness. To do away with the Vescoes of this world means a political struggle against the capitalist state which will mean the expropriation of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of socialism.

TODAY'S TV

BBC 1

9.38 Schools. 10.55 Cricket. Benson and Hedges Cup. 11.40 Schools. 12.00 Cricket. 1.00 News. Weather. 1.05 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 1.30 Barnaby. 1.45 Cricket. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Marco Polo. 4.50 Boss cat. 5.15 We are the champions. 5.40 Hector's house. 5.45 News. Weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.45 WHERE IN THE WORLD?

7.05 TOMORROW'S WORLD.

7.30 SON OF THE BRIDE. A Hostile Engagement.

8.00 SUTHERLAND'S LAW. The Sea.

8.50 ROBBIE. In search of . . . vanity. Fyfe Robertson.

9.00 NEWS. Weather.

9.25 PLAY OF THE MONTH: 'The Millionaire.' By Bernard Shaw. With Maggie Smith, Avril Angers, Tom Baker, Peter Barkworth, John Garrie, Charles Gray, Priscilla Morgan, Donald Pickering, James Villiers.

11.05 MIDWINTER. 11.35 NEWS.

11.40 LOOKING TO EUROPE. Prepare for the Worst.

12.05 Weather.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 10.35 Yoga (London only). 11.00 Schools. 12.00 Cartoon. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Cuddles and co. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Scotch corner. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 Harriet's back in town. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 International lawn tennis. John Player tournament. 4.20 Sooty show. 4.50 Kids from 47A. 5.20 University challenge. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. 6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 MAJOR PATRICK REID—THIS IS YOUR LIFE.

7.30 CORONATION STREET.

8.00 AND MOTHER MAKES THREE. And Father Makes Five.

8.30 THE BEST OF FATHER, DEAR FATHER. The Cardboard Casanova.

9.00 SPECIAL BRANCH. The Other Man.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN.

10.30 ROMANTIC v CLASSIC ART. The Romantic Rebellion.

11.30 THEATRE: 'Susan.' With Kim Hardy, Michael Kitchen.

12.00 TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

12.45 IT'S NEVER TOO LATE.



Maggie Smith as Epifania and Peter Barkworth as Alastair Fitzassenden in G. B. Shaw's 'The Millionaire' on BBC 1.

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REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-12.00 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Galloping gourmet. 3.00 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Hogan's heroes. 6.35 London. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 8.30 Anna and the king. 9.00 London. 12.45 Epilogue. News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 London. 12.25 Hammy Hamster. 12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 12.57 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 12.42 News. 12.45 Epilogue.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 7.00 London. 10.30 Smith family. 11.00 London. 12.15 News. 12.25 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Cuckoo in the nest. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 10.30 Miss Bristol 600. 11.00 London. 12.15 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.20 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 6.01-6.15 Y dydd. 10.30-11.00 Odd couple.

HTV West as above except: 6.15-6.30 Report West.

ANGLIA: 8.30 London. 12.04 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school 5.25 Open University.

7.05 HOMES AND THE HOMELESS. To the Future.

7.30 NEWS SUMMARY. Weather.

7.35 OUR BAND. Henry Livings observes the Whit Friday celebrations in the Pennine community of Saddleworth.

8.00 MAN ALIVE. Why Pick On Us?

3.00 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Anna and the king. 7.30 London. 8.30 Adventurer. 9.00 London. 12.45 Your music at night.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 12.00 Guide. 12.05 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 10.30 Citizens' rights. 11.00 London.

ULSTER: 11.00 London. 1.33 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.45 Romper room. 3.00 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Pathfinder. 6.35 London. 7.00 Adventurer. 7.30 London. 8.30 Anna and the king. 9.00 London. 10.30 Splendour falls. 11.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 12.45 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 12.00 Songs. 12.05 London. 5.15 Nature's window.

The people of Canvey Island talk about their fight with the oil giants.

8.55 FILM: 'Mine Own Executioner.' Burgess Meredith, Dulcie Gray, Kieron Moore. A psychiatrist reluctantly takes on a young ex-fighter pilot who has been a prisoner of war in Japan.

10.40 EDITION.

11.10 NEWS EXTRA. Weather.

5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 Police surgeon. 7.30 London. 8.30 Here we go again. 9.00 London.

TYNE TEES: 9.25 Forgetting and remembering. 9.30 London. 12.25 Hammy Hamster. 12.40 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Mr and Mrs. 7.30 London. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 10.30 Hawaii five-o. 11.30 Tennis. 12.15 News.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Date-line. 3.00 London. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 10.30 Odd couple. 11.00 London. 12.15 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.45 News. 3.00 London. 5.15 Wildlife theatre. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Thompson at tea-time. 6.35 London. 7.00 Lucy show. 7.30 London. 10.30 Scales of justice. 11.00 London. 12.10 Meditation.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

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.

JARROW: Wednesday June 13, 7.30 p.m. Golden Lion Inn, Ellison Street.

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'.

WEMBLEY: Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. Copland School, High Road. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

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

GLASGOW: Wednesday June 13, 7.30 p.m. Woodside Halls, St George's Cross.

WYTHENSHAW (Manchester): Wednesday June 13, 8 p.m. Cock o' th' North, Portway. 'Forward to the Belle Vue Conference'.

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'.

TONBRIDGE: Thursday June 14, 8 p.m. 'The Foresters', Quarry Hill. 'Full support for the Belle Vue ATUA conference'.

CENTRAL LONDON: Sunday June 17, 7.15 p.m. Holborn Council Chambers, Holborn Town Hall, 197 High Holborn. 'The case for one big entertainment union.' Chairman Roy Battersby and a panel of speakers from the relevant unions.

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'.

COVENTRY: Monday June 18, 7.30 p.m. 'The Elastic Inn', Cox Street. 'The Tory government and the trade unions'.

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'.

CLYDEBANK: Tuesday June 19, 7.30 p.m. Co-op Hall, Hume Street, Clydebank. 'Fight the rent Act. Throw the Tories out'.

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

LIVERPOOL: Wednesday, June 20, 7.30 p.m. 'The Westminster Inn', Westminster Road, Walton. 'Defend democratic rights! Forward to the ATUA conference!'

SWINDON: Wednesday June 20, 7.30 p.m. Co-op Hall, East Street. 'Down with the pay laws. TUC must break off Phase Three talks'.

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'.

LEEDS: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Peel Hotel, Boar Lane. 'Defence of Trade Unions and democratic rights. Forward to the ATUA conference.' Speaker: Cliff Slaughter.

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

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'Deal with would-be wreckers in expert way'

Right-wing group to organize heavy mob

THE FREEDOM Under the Law group, a right-wing organization connected with the Monday Club, is to recruit a heavy mob made up of 'brawny young men trained in unarmed combat'.

The plan follows student disruption of lectures by Professor Hans Eysenck at the London School of Economics and Professor Samuel Huntington at Sussex University.

The proposed squad would 'deal with would-be wreckers in an expert way', said Freedom Under the Law co-ordinator, Miss Joan Wimble.

The newly-appointed director of the group, Mr Gerald Howarth, said: 'The Eysenck and Huntington incidents have shown that there are determined people resolved to exert force to prevent speakers they dislike being heard.'

'They should be met with stronger force or else they will prevail and our liberties will be lost.'

There was nothing political in the plan, Howarth added, and the squad would be ready to step in whatever the subject of the discussion.

Behind this 'non-political' smokescreen the real content of the Freedom Under the Law group is obscured.

It was formed in 1971 with Francis Bennion, a constitutional lawyer, as its leader.

Their first big prosecution was against the Young Liberals chairman, Peter Hain, for his part in organizing the Stop the Tour against the racially chosen South African rugby team.

In 1970 Bennion first emerged on the political scene when he launched a potential scab force among teachers—the Professional Association of Teachers (PAT). All members gave a pledge not to strike.

In September last year Bennion's outfit was behind the establishment of 'Youth-Ful', an organization to 'fight subversion'. The group's first magazine

attacked dockers and other militant trade unionists for 'endangering basic liberties'.

The chief function of 'Youth-Ful' is to spy on students and teachers and to monitor 'subversive and disruptive activities'.

More recently it has been announced that the data collected by 'Youth-Ful' is always available to the Special Branch.

In January this year Bennion resigned as founding director of Freedom Under the Law to return to the civil service as a parliamentary counsel.

This is a well-paid and very influential post.

It means that Bennion, a notorious reactionary, is engaged in preparing legislation for the Tories.

Students and trade unionists must all take very seriously the plans of Bennion's self-styled group to set up a heavy mob.

This is not the first right-wing outfit which has recently shown signs of turning towards more

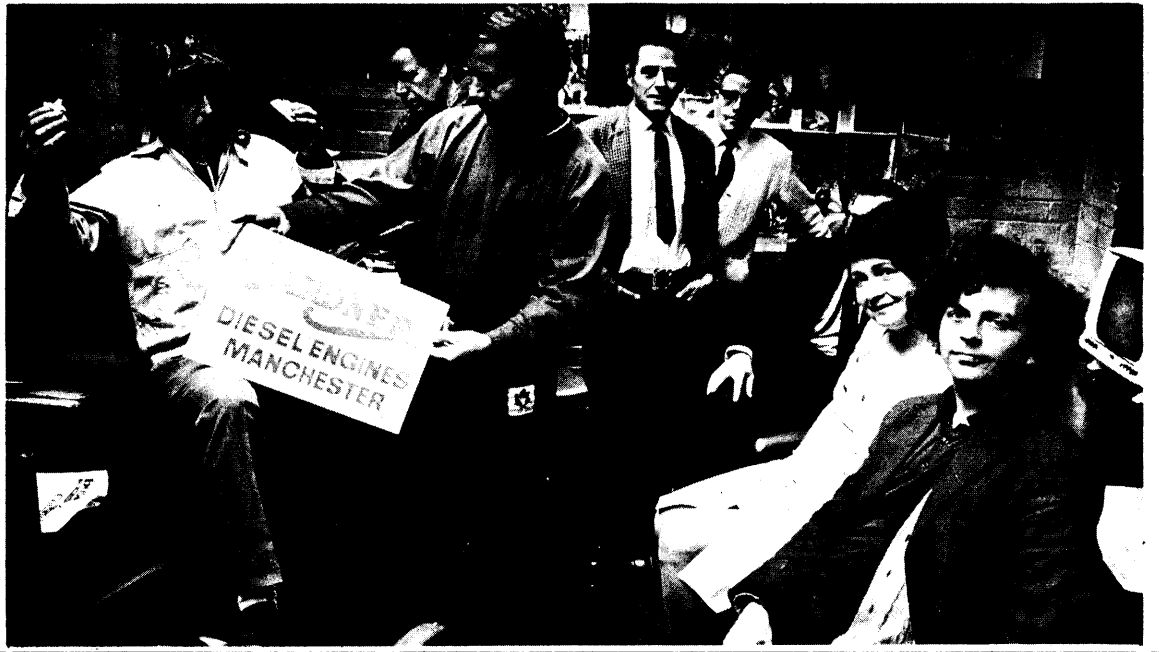
regimented and physical forms of confrontation with their opponents.

This has been particularly noticeable in the close relations between the Monday Club, led by merchant banker Jonathan Guinness, and the extreme right-wing National Front. Invariably these days NF stewards turn out to 'guard' Monday Club gatherings.

Workers sit-in for 13 weeks at Eccles

WORKERS are sitting in at the Eccles, Lancashire, diesel engine plant, of L. Gardner and Son. Over 2,000 workers have been sitting in for 13 weeks over a bid by the management to introduce a new bonus system.

Talks on the dispute were taking place yesterday between the Engineering Employers' Association and local union officials after a report on the dispute from the Pay Board. This morning a mass picket was due to be mounted outside the plant.



SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Liverpool

given by Peter Jeffries

Sunday June 17

Marxism and the study of history

Sunday June 24

Trade Unions and political struggle in Britain

Sunday July 8

Chartism, yesterday and today

Sunday July 15

The Revolutionary Party and the British working class

at

Stanley Halls
Upper Parliament Street
3 p.m.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Manchester

given by Peter Jeffries

Sunday June 17

Marxism and the study of history

Sunday June 24

Trade Unions and political struggle in Britain

Sunday July 8

Chartism, yesterday and today

Sunday July 15

The Revolutionary Party and the British working class

at

Black Lion
Blackfriars St/Chapel St
near Salford Bus Station
7.30 p.m.

End talks with Heath in AUEW motions

LEADERS of the technicians' and supervisors' section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers should attempt next week to swing all four sections of the union behind a demand that 'economic talks' with the Tories are discontinued.

A motion submitted by the section, for discussion at the third conference of the combined, 1.5-million strong AUEW, rejects Phase Two of the Tory pay laws, saying that TUC—government talks must stop, and urges 'a clear lead... in the struggle against all government measures directed against the working class.'

It spells out the need for vigorous opposition to talks with the Tories and co-operation with the agencies of its attack on workers, opposition 'to any form of "revolutionary" incomes or productivity agreement' and support for any section of the working class which comes into struggle against the government.

And it goes on to call on AUEW members 'to involve themselves with other trade unionists at plant, branch, district, divisional and national levels, to build a campaign of industrial action designed to defeat the government and its policies of legal restrictions on the trade union movement'.

But the motion urges these militant-sounding policies in the context of 'the decision of the 1972 TUC not to accept wage restriction in any form', and support for the Communist Party-led Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions.

Last year's TUC decision did not prevent AUEW president Hugh Scanlon playing a leading role, with the right wing, in the last round of talks with Heath.

His get-out for participation was the TUC vote, in which CP members and supporters of the Liaison Committee participated, which endorsed the General Council report spelling out that talks would continue.

BY DAVID MAUDE

Were the TASS delegation to press their motion with its full, original force next week this would certainly be a powerful blow against continued collaboration by Scanlon and for the talks to be broken off.

For this very reason, there are already fears that the motion may be considerably watered down before reaching the final agenda. Two years ago TASS simply withdrew a controversial General Strike call from the agenda of the first four-section AUEW conference.

Scanlon and his supporters can be expected to mount big pressure on the TASS delegation to soften their line, since neither of the other two motions on the agenda, which deal with talks, challenges the AUEW president's continued participation.

A motion from the No 7B district committee of the foundry section opposes 'any discussions with the present Tory government or employers' representatives that would restrict the freedom of unions to bargain for justifiable improvements in wages and conditions'.

The London division of the constructional section simply declares 'continuing opposition to any form of wage restraint', and 'calls upon the trade union movement to withdraw from dealing with the government on any prices and incomes policy'.

Neither motion would prove a real barrier to Scanlon. After similar formulas become policy of the AUEW engineers' section in January, he obtained delegates' approval for the general principle of going ahead with talks.

Motions which would constitute a much more serious challenge to Scanlon's collaborationist policies have already been set out under a completely separate heading, which is likely to be reached much later on next week's agenda if at all.

The north-east division of

the engineers' section wants the conference to record its 'complete rejection of any joint meetings between the TUC and the present government for the purpose of assisting the Tory government to resolve the economic situation created by them'.

Because the motion urges 'the utmost pressure... to obtain the removal of the Tory government and establish in office a Labour government committed to socialist policies', it has been bracketed with motions on the return of a Labour government.

The Kent division of the AUEW is down to urge conference to recognize that the wide-ranging attack on the working class can only be stopped 'by the forced resignation of this Tory government and the election of a Labour government committed to socialist policies'.

The division's motion instructs the executive to fight to halt the retreats of the TUC in a situation when workers have shown themselves ready to confront the Tories and defeat them.

TASS has a motion tabled for discussion under this section, which would commit the AUEW 'to extend the fight to all sections of the working class to defeat the wage freeze and overthrow the Tory government'.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MEETING

BLACKBURN

'The Peel Hotel'
(Town Centre)

Monday June 25, 8 p.m.
(Please note date change)

'Build the Revolutionary Party'

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.

'MI5 tactics' claim by pickets

Chrysler blockaded

BY DAVID MAUDE OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

STRIKERS yesterday stepped up their blockade of Chrysler plants in the Midlands. Today they will seek the support of shop stewards from all the company's British plants.

The strike took an even more bitter turn yesterday when stewards accused the company of 'MI5 tactics'—photographing pickets with a view to compiling a blacklist.

The strikers' own campaign now includes not only picketing, but appeals for blacking action by those still at work for the US-owned car firm.

Meanwhile more and more of the strikers, from the Ryton assembly plant at Coventry, are linking their fight against arbitrary lay-offs to the wider struggle in the motor industry against speed-up, rigid discipline and the Tory pay laws.

For its part Chrysler management, which faces a total shutdown at all its main plants within a few days, continued to insist yesterday that it would engage in no formal talks until there is a return to work.

If the pickets force it to lay off the 12,000 workers at its second big Coventry factory, the Stoke engine plant, and at Linwood, near Glasgow, Chrysler will face a bill of £500,000 a week under guaranteed week agreements. So attempts are being made to stave off lay-offs as long as possible.

Late on Monday, a lorry drove straight through the Ryton strikers' picket at the Stoke plant to deliver sand for the foundry, which it had been thought would have to shut down that night.

Commenting yesterday, Ken Walton, engineers' union convenor at Ryton, said: 'We are now organizing to stop at source the few vehicles which have broken the picket, to prevent them from even setting out.'

'We have also asked for agreement to blacking action inside the Stoke plant and other plants in Coventry. The stewards are putting this to their members today.'

He said that at Hill's Precision, a Chrysler subsidiary making plastic facias, door panels and other components, workers had already agreed to impose a black.

Picketing is now in progress not only at Ryton, Stoke, Gosford Green railhead, Baginton despatch depot and storage facilities used by Chrysler at Rolls-Royce, Ansty, but at a Chrysler warehouse at Elmdon, near Birmingham, where engines and components are stored.

At Stoke, a Transport and General Workers' Union member from the Ryton body shop, where the dispute started, linked the speed-up strike at Ford's Halewood, to the situation at Chrysler.

'The Ford dispute is similar in certain respects to Chrysler, namely the attempts of the firm to work one shift against another one, and their speed-up of the track without sufficient manning', he said.

'The track, and the distance between each man's work station is too short at Chrysler's for the speed the firm requires to produce both the quantity and quality of cars.'

'Relations between workers and management are the worst I have even seen in a car factory, and I have worked for all the other car employers besides Chrysler.'

'I think this is a deliberate attack by the government and the capitalists on all carworkers. They feel that carworkers are getting too much money.'

'What they want to do is break the spirit of the unions in the car factories.'

The industry should be nationalized, he said.

JAMES McCORD, one of the imprisoned Watergate burglars, is planning to sue president Nixon for \$1.5m, claiming the president was a major force in the break-in at Democratic Party headquarters.



Ford faces action at two plants

FORD BLASTFURNACE workers at Dagenham, Essex, yesterday picketed the factory in support of a strike against closure.

The men, whose union officials are still fighting proposals to shut down the whole blastfurnace and coke ovens division by 1975, learned this week that Ford's intend to close the sinter plant by July 24 this year.

According to the company, this move has been forced because such a large number of workers left after the 1975 shut-down was announced that the main blastfurnace operation, employing 400 workers, was put in jeopardy.

Since the division was closing anyway, Ford's said, it did not want to recruit more labour to the blastfurnace. Therefore it had been decided to close the small, self-contained sinter plant and redeploy the 37 men from there.

But the strikers, who complain they were not consulted about the closure, suspect that it may be a ploy to bring forward the date of the main shut-down.

They point out that since their officials are still in negotiations about the shutdown, acceptance of the sinter plant closure would imply acceptance of the whole plan.

There are also fears that accelerated closure of the blastfurnace and coke ovens could threaten the future of the Dagenham foundry, which employs 6,000.

Together, the strikers say, the foundry-blastfurnace-coke ovens combination is profitable. Severed from this combination the profitability of the foundry might be hit and workers there, too, might find themselves under the shadow of the axe.

One-out, all-out at Perkins

IT WILL be one out, all out today at the Perkins diesel engine factories in Peterborough, an engineers' union official warned yesterday.

If the company goes ahead with its threat to close down the factories until further notice,

because of an overtime ban, every hourly-paid worker will stop. This will include those engaged on research and planning, who the company had expected would remain at work.

The warning came from Dick Shaw, union district secretary,

Early meeting at Cowley

STRIKERS at British-Leyland's Cowley, Oxford, car assembly plant have been called to a mass meeting this morning — three days early.

The strikers — 80 plant attendants who switch production lines on and off — are fighting to be upgraded as craftsmen. Rather than grant this demand,

Leyland laid off all 12,000 workers at the Cowley assembly and body plants.

Leyland is now offering 2p an hour on their present semi-skilled rate, at the date of the next annual pay review, plus a union-management investigation of whether to pay another 2p.

Full support but little action for builders

ABOUT 100 building workers from the Higgs and Hill, ILC and Lovell's sites in central London, and some from MacInerney's in Holloway, yesterday pledged 'full support' for the 'Shrewsbury 24'.

But Jim Kemp, chairman of the London Joint Sites Com-

mittee, called only for a 'day of agitation and explanation' on Friday, when 19 of the '24' face further committal proceedings arising from picketing activities during last year's builders' strike.

The sites may take strike action when the accused come before the Crown Court at a later date, but none is proposed for this Friday. Neither is a contingent to be sent to Shrewsbury.

Kemp was reported to have said: 'We can't send the lads up twice running on a thing like this.'

JUNE FUND NOW £246

WE ARE now at the 13th day of June and we are beginning to be seriously concerned about this month's Fund. The campaign is much too slow. We are still relying on a last-minute effort to raise our £1,750 target.

But we need this income regularly each week to help us produce the paper. At a time when Workers Press is vital to reach out to workers everywhere and provide them with a clear political lead, we must not neglect this fight.

Prices are rapidly rising yet the trade union leaders continue to discuss Phase Three and avoid any confrontation with this government. Our paper must be used to provide an alternative revolutionary leadership in this situation. So please don't sit back another moment. Rush every donation immediately to:

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

PRICES

FROM PAGE ONE

ment holds down wages and unloads these enormous price increases onto workers' families.

A new leadership must be built around socialist policies to bring down the Tory government and replace it with a Labour government pledged to the nationalization of all major industries, land, banks and finance houses under workers' control and without compensation.

This would include nationalization of all industries connected with the production and distribution of food.

This is the only way that the cost of living can be brought under control.

We urge all those anxious to take this fight forward to work with us for the maximum attendance at the All Trades Unions Alliance Conference.

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
Tickets £1: Available from R. Smith, 60 Wellington Street West, Salford 7, Manchester.