

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● THURSDAY MARCH 9, 1972 ● No. 709 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

TORIES AND THEIR ALLIES

BY G. HEALY, SLL NATIONAL SECRETARY

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We are sure that our readers and all Labour Party and trade union members who want to see the resignation of this hated Tory government will join with us in declaring how proud, how very proud we are of the Young Socialist marchers.

For it is their tenacity, determination and devotion to principles which has blazed the political trail towards the launching of the revolutionary party so vital to the struggles of the working class in the coming period.

But we are not here for the backslapping. The great gain of the march is that it has provoked the fiercest controversy and hostility from the ranks of our opponents. Let us give three examples.

● The TUC invoked the infamous 'black circular' and banned the Right-to-Work marches in all the trade unions. It treated the Hunger Marches in the same way in the 1930s.

● The Labour Party NEC proscribed the marches and forbade its members to have anything to do with them. This is the same body which refused to lift a little finger against the 63 MPs who voted with the Tories for entry into the Common Market last October.

No one is proscribed in the Labour Party for cuddling up to the Tories. It is only the Young Socialists who call for a campaign to make the Tory government resign who are proscribed.

● The Fleet St yellow press, mouthpieces of the Tory Party, has imposed a black-out on all news concerning the marches.

Every class conscious worker, whether he agrees with the SLL and the YS or not, knows what action such as this means. He knows also that to join such a camp is to join forces with the class enemy.

The Communist Party leadership, whose 'peaceful road to socialism' verbal protests against the Tory government have

become a by-word for Stalinist cynicism and contempt for the fighting capacity of the working class, not only opposed the marches, but claimed that some trade unionists were 'kidded' into supporting them.

Here is the authentic voice of the kind of bureaucrat who could see no wrong in Stalin, the bloody butcher of the 1917 October Revolution.

Here is the voice of the same cowardly bureaucrat who covered up for Stalin's crimes, cringed and whined after he died about how 'nobody told them of the terrible things that were being done' and then, when the storm of liberal conscience blew over, promptly forgot all about what happened.

And when its own ballot-rigging members in the ETU opened the door for the judiciary to instal an ultra-right-wing leadership in that union in 1962, they again moaned and groaned about how 'nobody told them' about the surplus of ballot papers that were floating around.

It is no accident that the Communist Party finds itself in the same camp as the TUC, the Wilson-dominated NEC of the Labour Party and the capitalist press. Because Stalin-

● SEE BACK PAGE



Marchers posed outside the headquarters of the Special Air Services Regiment during the hike between Hitchin and Stevenage. The SAS is the secret military unit which is involved in counter-revolutionary activity in places like the Trucial States in the Persian Gulf, Malaysia and Thailand. Some of the teenagers from Ulster chanted against Brigadier Frank Kitson, head of military intelligence stationed in Belfast, who is closely connected with the SAS. ● SEE Diary pp. 10 & 11.

YOU MUST BE THERE NEXT WEEKEND : BOOK NOW FOR

EMPIRE POOL

WEMBLEY

SUNDAY MARCH 12

AT 3 p.m. GREET THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS WHO HAVE MARCHED FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, SWANSEA, SOUTHAMPTON AND DEAL DEMANDING THE RIGHT TO WORK

AT 7.30 p.m. RELAX AT THE STAR-STUDED SHOW WITH LARRY ADLER, RAM JOHN HOLDER, PAUL JONES, GEORGE MELLY, SPIKE MILLIGAN, ANNIE ROSS, SLADE, MCGUINNESS FLINT, VINEGAR JOE AND THE ROCK'N'ROLL ALL STARS

COMPERED BY JOE MELIA AND STUART HENRY

For full details and ticket application form, see p.4

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training in Cyprus. His platoon had moved into the Bogside and he fired at three gunmen—he believed he was one of the first soldiers to open fire.

He alleged that his men came under fire from the Rossville Flats area and what followed was 'the most intensive firing I have seen in N Ireland over such a short period of time'.

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Sgt O: 'I would agree that a trained man could hardly miss from that position'.

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The hearing continues today.

workers press

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EEC has five-point plan

ANTI-DOLLAR BLOC FORMED

BY JOHN SPENCER

COMMON MARKET finance ministers took a major step towards the formation of an anti-dollar bloc at their talks in Brussels earlier this week. On Tuesday night, they announced a five-point plan for progress towards European monetary union involving the six member-states and the four applicant countries, including Britain.

The proposals envisage the creation of an 'independent monetary zone' to be the first step towards a single Common Market currency.

To this end the Ministers agreed to reduce the permissible margin of fluctuation between member states' currencies from the present 4.5 per cent to 2.25 per cent.

To ensure that these margins can be maintained, the Common Market countries also plan to introduce tighter exchange controls to keep out unwanted dollars.

The plan for monetary unification of the Common Market is deeply reactionary. It serves the interests of the giant monopolists who want the elimination of national restrictions on their scope of operations.

A similar plan last year foundered on the antagonism between the French and German employers and was finally wrecked by the Nixon measures of August 15.

Monetary unification within the Common Market implies the imposition of a ruthless dictatorial regime against every worker in Europe, in order to facilitate the monopolists' plans and overcome the effects of the world economic crisis.

Tuesday's announcement sparked the biggest wave of dollar selling since the signing of the Washington currency agreement on December 18 last year.

All the major European central banks were forced to buy dollars to support the agreed rate and prevent the US currency going through its parity 'floor'.

Overall, they are estimated to have bought in at least \$150m on Tuesday afternoon alone. The dollar also fell on the Tokyo exchange, forcing the central bank to intervene.

The decision to create a rival bloc in opposition to the dollar must widen the existing gulf between the European and American employers.

It represents another major stage in the disintegration of the three-month-old Washington deal. The agreement is proving unworkable because the American government refuses to restore the dollar's convertibility with gold.

Convertibility cannot be restored because there are claims worth \$50,000m against the US gold stockpile, and less than \$10,000m-worth of gold in stock.

Dollar convertibility ended on August 15 with President Nixon's decision to suspend gold sales. His Treasury Secretary, John Connally, has since stated that convertibility will not be restored this year.

If it is eventually restored, Connally added, it will be on a

AROUND THE WORLD

totally different basis from the pre-August 15 arrangement.

Connally has also made it clear that Washington will make no effort to stem the outflow of dollars to Europe and Japan which has continued unabated despite the December 18 agreement.

In the last three months, the European central banks have repeatedly been forced to absorb dollars in order to support the agreed rate.

In effect, under the Washington agreement, the US capitalists acquired a renewed licence to export capital to Europe in the form of worthless paper.

In exchange for their dollars, they can buy into European industry, banking and finance,

consolidating their position at the expense of their European rivals. The Europeans see these dollar exports as a Trojan Horse for US big business.

The Common Market plan must lead to retaliation from America, possibly in the form of tariff barriers against European goods, or a further devaluation of the dollar.

The US is also hoping to recruit to its own 'dollar bloc' for a fight against the Common Market. The formation of mutually hostile financial and trading blocs is a direct result of the breakdown of the post-war monetary system and signifies an intensified battle for markets between the major capitalist states.

W GERMAN MINING COMBINE LOSES CASH

W GERMANY'S Ruhrkohle mining combine lost 50m marks (about £600,000) in January of this year alone and recorded an estimated deficit of 350-400m marks (£4.2m to £4.8m) in 1971.

The company, owned by some of Germany's biggest industrialists, was formed in 1969 to bring together the various Ruhr coal interests into a single cartel.

It runs virtually all the mines in the Ruhr and employs 180,000 workers.

The workers are already on short-time because of previous financial losses, caused mainly by a sharp decline in demand for

coal from the crisis-hit German steel industry.

Herr Hans-Helmut Kuhnke, chairman of the Ruhrkohle board, said the 'continuation of the company will require extensive and effective consolidation measures'.

Further short-time working in the second half of this year might be imposed as a result of the 'depressing' situation, he said.

Four more pits and three coking plants are to be closed in the next 12 months, displacing 10,000 workers to other Ruhrkohle mines, and leaving the company with just under 40 mines.

TORIES DESPERATE FOR S AMERICAN TRADE

DESPERATE FOR new markets, the Tories sent Minister Joseph Godber to promote trade and investment in Latin America last week. But equally desperate in the House of Commons, they dragged him back to vote in the Common Market division last Monday.

The Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs had travelled thousands of miles for a 40-minute talk with Argentine President Lanusse. He was to have gone on to Brazil,

but expressed the hope to return there 'fairly shortly'.

Dealings in Latin America—once a preserve of British imperialism—are now only 5 per cent of Britain's total trade. The area has long passed under US domination.

Before 1914, Britain held two-thirds of the foreign investments there. Today it is no more than 4 per cent.

Only a few giants like Shell have been able to retain a foothold. The growing middle-class consumer market is dominated by American products or Japanese imports.

British entry into the Common Market will mean that less meat and other foodstuffs will be bought there.

With British capitalism badly in need of new markets, it is not surprising that a top Tory Minister should have been sent out to the old stamping-grounds to see what morsels can be picked up. There seems to be a hope that growing hostility to US domination will provide Britain with the possibility for re-entry to some lucrative prospects.

City pressure for a new approach to Latin America—which resulted in Godber's foreshortened visit—is no doubt based upon many illusions. The fall in demand is hitting the countries in the area very hard and political discontent is growing.

WHAT WE THINK

CONTEMPTIBLE

ROY JENKINS, deputy leader of the Labour Party, has just been awarded the Charlemagne Prize for his efforts to get Britain into the Common Market.

To one group of people—the international bourgeoisie and the capitalist press — Jenkins is acclaimed as a 'man of conscience'. He is described as being 'statesmanlike' because he crossed the floor of the House of Commons and voted with the Tories on October 28 to get Britain into the Market.

Another group of people, the working class, look upon Jenkins and his role in a completely different light. In voting with the Tories he joined with the ruling class in Britain and Europe in the Market conspiracy.

He acted contrary to the explicit policies laid down by his own party's conference at Brighton, the TUC and the Parliamentary Labour Party itself. Jenkins has received £600 from the Lord Mayor of Aachen for 'services to European unity'. From the working class Jenkins, a miner's son, gets nothing but contempt.

COMPLACENCY

THE ICI agreement with leaders of 73,000 manual workers that the Industrial Relations Act will not be used in the company's industrial relations must be viewed with caution.

A joint statement issued by the company and the union says 'neither party wishes agreements to be legally binding . . . it is in the interests of the company, the trade unions and the employees that all members of weekly-paid staff should be members of their appropriate trade union'.

Mr David Bassnet, a negotiator for the General and Municipal Workers' Union, has said 'the problem is not only that of the Industrial Relations Act's irrelevance, but that its use can destroy good industrial relations'.

And Mr John Miller, Transport and General Workers' Union negotiator, declared: 'I am pleased that a major company like ICI recognizes that good industrial relations should be based on voluntary collective bargaining'.

But this—presented as a gain for the workers in yesterday's 'Morning Star'—is dangerous complacency. A few weeks ago ICI shop stewards held a national meeting to discuss the serious threat of redundancies in ICI plants.

And in its annual report issued a week ago, the giant consortium announced that there would be further big redundancies this year following the 5,000 recorded last year.

Has it not occurred to the trade union officials and the Stalinists that the ICI management may well be prepared to soft-pedal on the Industrial Relations Act if they can get what they want without it? If ICI can get away with redundancies in a situation of growing unemployment and inflation, then the Industrial Relations Act will cease to be 'irrelevant'.

In fact, the TUC line—uncritically accepted by the Stalinists—that the Act is irrelevant and prejudicial to 'good' industrial relations played a considerable part in undermining the campaign against it. It disarms the working class—why fight against an 'irrelevant' Act?

In fact, the Act is a necessary weapon in the employers' armoury and it will be used. ICI workers must be on guard.

Syrian CP joins anti-communist front

THE SYRIAN Communist Party has joined a National Front with the ruling Ba'ath Socialist Party and other nationalist organizations.

Two leading Communist Party members visited President Hafez al-Assad on Tuesday to sign the Front's Charter.

This document provides for the formation of a 18-member central leadership headed by President Assad and including nine other members from the Ba'ath Party and two each from the Arab Socialist Union, the Syrian CP, the Socialist Unionists and the Arab Socialist Movement.

The central leadership is to look after internal and external political issues, co-ordinate co-operation between the Ba'ath Party and the four organizations and establish national unity in the country.

By joining this Front, the Communist Party has subordinated the struggle of the Syrian working class to the most

reactionary, anti-communist bourgeois elements.

The Ba'ath Party in the past has ruthlessly persecuted communists, like its counterpart in Iraq. It led the country into Federation with Libya and Egypt last year.

The Federation played a major part in the counter-revolutionary suppression of the Sudanese Communist Party last July.

The Syrian CP's entry into the National Front is the fruit of continuous Soviet pressure for an alliance with the Ba'athists.

At the Lebanese CP congress in January, orchestrated by the Kremlin, the Arab Stalinists offered an olive branch to the nationalists, supported the Federation, and toned down their support for the Palestine liberation struggle, calling instead for a political solution in the Middle East.

The alliance with the Ba'athists makes the Syrian communists hostages to the Kremlin's policy of peaceful co-existence and its uncritical support for Arab bourgeois nationalism.

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THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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

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Dockers threaten national strike over redundancy

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

A NATIONAL dock strike looms following the dismissal of an appeal by 40 Tilbury dockers against being sent back to the unattached register. Following the hearing on Tuesday, Bernie Steers, secretary of the London Dockers' Shop Stewards' Committee, commented: 'This is a redundancy issue and we cannot afford to give in.'

SPLIT OVER SINGLE GUNTER SEAT

A SPLIT is now threatening to develop among SE London Labour Party members following the recent resignation of Ray Gunter as Labour MP for Southwark.

With the redesigning of electoral boundaries, the old SE London constituencies of Peckham and Southwark will come together to be represented by one MP.

And veteran Labour MP for Peckham, Freda Corbett, has announced that she will not be seeking re-election either.

Corbett is one of the 69 Labour MPs who supported the Tory government's move to enter the Common Market and at the recent election, in which the Tories won their biggest majority of 47, she was missing.

Gunter's resignation has completely upset the balance of forces now vying for the Peckham seat.

Labour's parliamentary chief whip and MP for neighbouring Bermondsey, Bob Mellish, is hoping for a quick by-election and that the new Southwark MP can step directly into the candidature for Peckham at the next General Election.

For this to happen, Labour members from the old Southwark division and those in the new Peckham constituency have to agree on a candidate they both support.

Until now the chances of this happening have been small.

Mellish is supporting Mr Albert Murray, former Labour MP for Gravesend and previously a Southwark and London County councillor.

In Peckham there are at least six possible contenders, the most popular of whom is reported to be Mr Henry Lamborn, local Greater London Council member who has the backing of Freda Corbett.

NO MONEY IN MUCK

SINCE there's no profit in waste, capitalism doesn't really care what happens to it. The employers certainly see no percentage in spending good money to get rid of it safely.

And, under present laws, neither the government nor local councils have any direct control over the industrial waste tipping.

Almost all solid toxic wastes are disposed of by tipping, with only minor quantities being incinerated or dumped at sea. Many tips are totally unprotected, which means that children can roam over them at will.

Now the Royal Commission on Environmental Protection says that a technical committee began work as long ago as 1964 and reported a serious position in 1970 when it called for 'urgent action'.

While the appeal was being heard, 10,000 London dockers struck work for the day.

On average, 2,000 men a day are on the Dock Labour Board's unattached register in London, where they receive a 'fall-back' payment, which means that their wage is almost halved.

It is likely that the employer involved in this case—T. Wallis Smith Coggins—will keep the men on for about a month, while there is still some work, but after that they will go to the pool.

Tuesday's appeals were regarded as a test case for the rest of the Port of London Authority. Dockers now fear that other employers will start sending men to the unattached pool.

Under Devlin Phase Two, dockers were promised that no-one would have to spend more than a fortnight on the unattached register.

But, according to David Marks, chairman of the Tilbury shop stewards' committee: 'This has not worked out and now the employers are trying to send back hundreds of men. They are breaking the spirit of the agreement and this is a fight we must win.'

Meanwhile, the London Enclosed Docks Employers said in a statement that business was 'attracted by dockers doing their work more efficiently than the next port'. Future jobs might be jeopardized and dockers ought to 'think very carefully' where their real interests lay.

This threat must be treated with contempt. Only the greatest national unity and a determination to see the fight through will prevent the employers now cashing in on Devlin.

It is quite clear that, while the union leaders have been selling Devlin to their members, the employers have been steadily preparing for a showdown. They feel that the time is ripe to force speed-up and intensify discipline on the docks.

EQUITY ABOUT-TURN ON ACT

Equity, the actors' union, which was granted de-registration from the Industrial Relations Act last November, has completely reversed its policy.

The 45-man governing council has voted by a narrow majority to apply for registration.

The union's about-turn is a direct breach of the TUC's policy of non-co-operation with the Act and is bound to be deplored by many of the members.

Equity general secretary is Gerald Croasdell, who has had a long-standing kinship with the Communist Party.

Guild of Writers registers Three EC members resign

THREE MEMBERS of the Writers' Guild of Great Britain have resigned executive positions because of the union's decision to register under the Industrial Relations Act.

This followed a ballot of the members in which 275 votes were cast in favour of registering and 71 against.

About 800 ballot papers were distributed. Following an open executive council meeting on Monday night, three senior officers resigned.

They are: Stuart Hood, inter-

national secretary; and two vice-chairmen, John McGrath and Ray Jenkins. Mr McGrath, the playwright, was head of the guild's film committee and Mr Jenkins was chairman of the television committee.

They have issued a statement saying:

'The decision of the Guild not to de-register under the Industrial Relations Act is contrary to the policy of the TUC of which the Guild is a member and therefore poses a question of principle for those who find themselves in a minority.

'We believe that as a result of its decision to sacrifice the price of trade union solidarity by not de-registering, the Guild will find itself isolated from the other trade unions in the entertainment industry and in particular from Broadcasting Unions and the Federation of Film Unions at a time when concerted and unified action is essential.

'The decision cannot, in the long term, therefore, best serve the interests of the individual Guild members. As trade unionists we believe that the trade union movement is concerned with more than conditions of employment and that it is only by presenting a united front to employers and, if necessary to government, that the livelihoods and standards of workers of this country can be defended.

'We find it impossible to continue to serve in office or on the executive council of a union which has breached TUC policy. We therefore have no option but to resign from office and the executive council, which we do forthwith.'

ANOTHER POWER UNION ACCEPTS NORM

WHITE-COLLAR workers in the electricity supply industry gained an 8-per-cent wage increase yesterday.

A national conference of the 174 electricity branches in NALGO instructed its negotiators to accept nothing less than the rise given to other workers in the industry. Manual workers recently received a 7½-per-cent award.

The conference also decided to demand the re-negotiation of recently-concluded clerical work

measurements and productivity payment schemes.

But, in fact, the unions throughout the electricity industry have accepted the government's 7.8 per cent pay norm. Frank Chapple's acceptance of the norm at the height of the miners' strike has now affected not only his own members but the NALGO workers as well.

NUT PLEADS ON CLASS SIZES

THE National Union of Teachers has again written to Margaret Thatcher, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in an attempt to get a firm commitment from her on the size of school classes.

The union wants a firm commitment to a declared objective of a maximum class size of 30 in primary schools.

On the latest figures (for January 1971), 27.4 per cent of all

primary classes had between 36 to 40 children and 3.3 per cent had over 40. So nearly one class in every three was well over the NUT's declared maximum.

The Tory Thatcher, however, remains unmoved. The NUT has released a copy of a letter from her dated January 25, in which she says there is no point in 'calling on authorities to start doing what they are obviously already doing'.

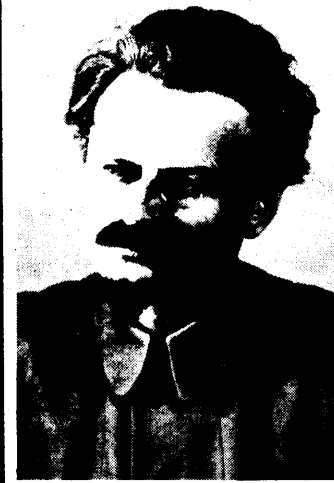
Basques protest at French embassy

BASQUE and Spanish workers in Britain staged a protest outside the French embassy in London yesterday against the threatened deportation of Basque nationalist exiles from France.

The Pompidou government, working closely with the Franco fascists, has already deported one leader of the Basque nationalist movement ETA to Chile and other deportation orders are pending.

A group of young Basques are on hunger strike in a Paris church as a protest against the deportation threat.

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YOUNG SOCIALISTS

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

There are now well over one million people out of work in Britain, the highest joblessness for a quarter of a century. These huge levels of unemployment are as a direct result of Tory policies. The Young Socialists' Right-to-Work campaign is a challenge to these policies and, therefore, the continued rule of this government.

MARCHERS ARRIVE

SATURDAY MARCH 11

The marchers will arrive at the outskirts of London and will be greeted at:

EAST INDIA HALL, East India Dock Road, E14. 7 pm
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE, Westcott Crescent, W7. 7 pm
LIME GROVE BATHS, Shepherds Bush, W12. 7pm

MARCH THROUGHOUT LONDON

MONDAY MARCH 13

Assemble: 10 am, Speaker's Corner, Marble Arch
March: 11 am through West End to the Temple.

MARCHERS' LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT

Lobby your Labour MP: 2 pm
Meeting: 4.30 pm Central Hall, Westminster

RALLY EMPIRE POOL WEMBLEY

SUNDAY MARCH 12, 3 p.m.

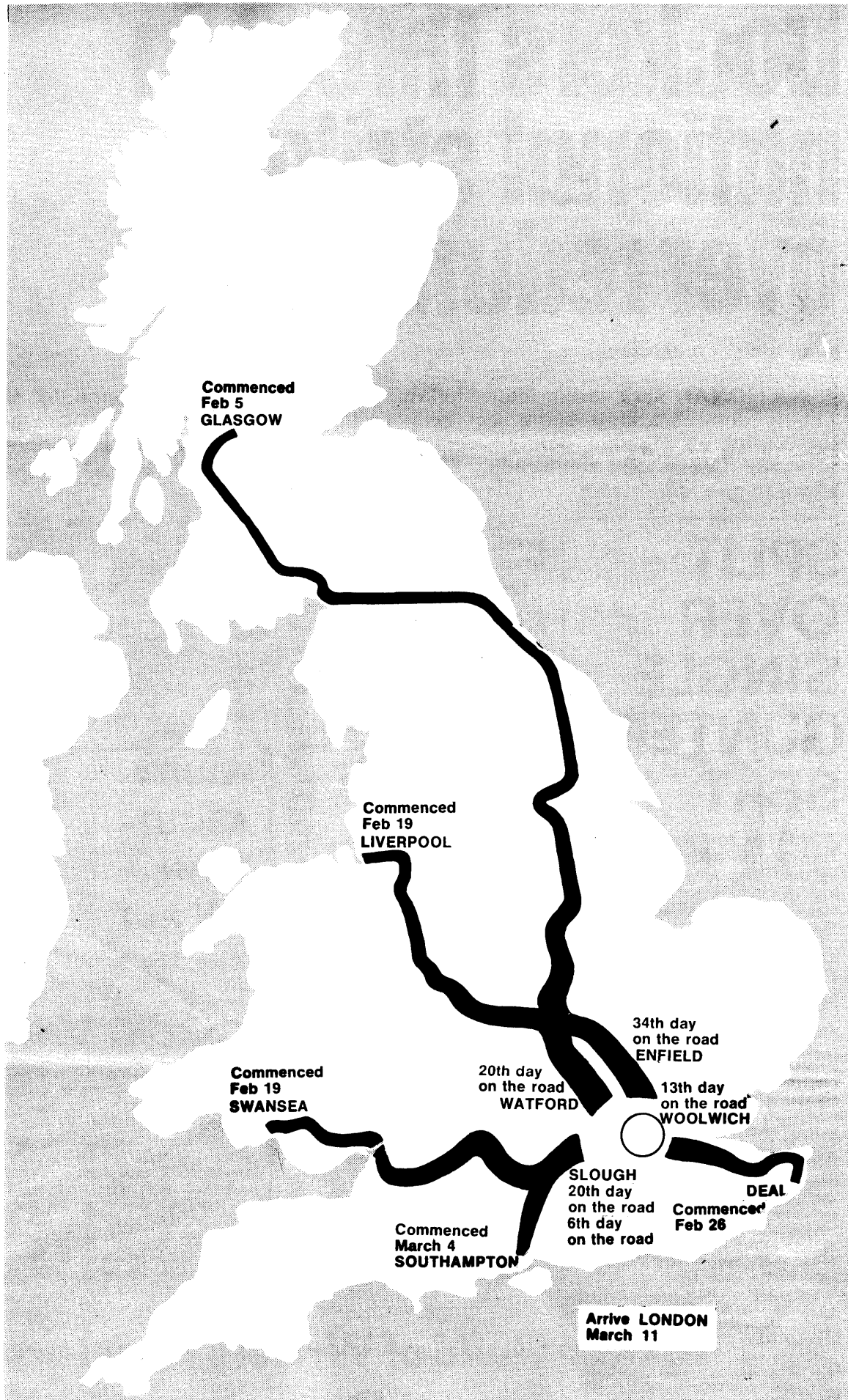
Speakers: G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)
CLIVE NORRIS (National Secretary of Right-to-Work Campaign)
JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of Glasgow march)
CHRISTINE SMITH (YS leader of Liverpool march)
MIKE BANDA (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)
The following in a personal capacity:
ALAN THORNETT (Deputy senior steward, Morris Motor)
BRIAN LAVERY (National Union of Mineworkers, Wheldale colliery)
SIDNEY BIDWELL, MP

Chairman: CLIFF SLAUGHTER (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.

Larry Adler. McGuinness Flint. Ram
John Holder. Paul Jones. Vinegar Joe. George Melly.
Spike Milligan. 'Rock 'n Roll All Stars'.
Slade. Comperes Joe Melia and Stuart Henry

Tickets: £1, unemployed 50p.



Spike Milligan



McGuinness Flint



Joe Melia

RALLY

NAME

ADDRESS

I would like tickets

Amount enclosed £

Please send details of transport to the Empire Pool

Complete form and send to:
Clive Norris, Right-to-Work Campaign,
186a Clapham High St,
London, SW4 7UG.
Or phone 01-622 7029.



FALCON BRIGADE ATTACKS STUDENTS

The appointment of Jesus Reyes Heróles as head of the Institutional Revolutionary Party heralds a new phase in the repression of students and workers under the regime of President Luis Echeverría of Mexico.

Heróles replaces Sanchez Vita, who has been accused of protecting landlords in Hidalgo State of which he is governor. Another, more serious charge, is that Governor Vita was financing armed bands of thugs known as 'Porras' who have been carrying out acts of brutality on student campuses.

These accusations played a part in Vita's retirement after only 14 months of what should have been a six-year period of administration. Heróles, a 50-year-old economist and left-wing militant in his far-off student-days, declared in his inaugural speech that he was a 'supporter of non-reformist revolutionary reforms' and against the upper classes raking off the profits from the national economy.

However, despite these radical phrases, Heróles' opinions differ very little from his 21 predecessors in the 43 years of the IRP's existence. His defence of the capitalist *status quo* was summed up in a reference to students and guerrilla organizations: 'Those who try to interfere with the rule of the law are nothing more than trouble-makers.'

The extent of Heróles' liberalism was tested a few days after his inauguration. Education

Minister Victor Bravo Ahuja made a four-day visit to the Sinaloa state capital, Culiacan, whose university has been closed by a student strike since the middle of October.

The conflict has its origins in April 1970 when Governor Valdes Montoya appointed Gonzalo Armienta as rector in the face of strong student opposition. The students say that both Montoya and Armienta are fascists and enthusiastic supporters of the Porras. The students have demanded the removal of Armienta and the institution of a representative council in which students and teachers have an equal say in the running of the university.

After Bravo Amuja's visit, eight student leaders were released from prison. They had been jailed on February 10 after the rector had called the army onto the campus to occupy most of the schools and faculties.

On their release, the student leaders declared that their release was 'an act of demagoguery', aimed at winning student support at a time when several other students were still being held in different towns in the state.

They condemned the sending of brigades of the para-military group, called the 'Falcons', from Mexico City to attack the students at Sinaloa. They would not resume their studies until all their demands had been met and 'as long as the police continue to govern the campus'.

The dispute spread at the weekend of February 26 when students at seven state universities began 72-hour strikes in support of the demands of the

Sinaloa students.

Students in the National Autonomous University in Mexico City demonstrated in protest at the decision of their university council to prolong until March 15 the holidays which were due to finish on February 7 in order to prevent demonstrations in support of the Sinaloa students.

Students in the state university of Sonora have now occupied the main university building after a mass meeting had demanded that the rector resign.

The militancy of the students has been further inflamed by the recent declaration by the rector of Sinaloa that he has no intention of yielding to student demands and that the students demanding his resignation are 'communist agitators and spokesmen for a tiny minority of students'.

Now that the 'liberal' face of Senor Heróles has failed to make an impression on the Mexican students, no doubt the traditional brutality of the Echeverría regime will be used against them.

Meanwhile, the Second Latin American Conference on the Spreading of Culture and the Diffusion of Education was being held in Mexico City. Apparently the only discordant element was the Brazilian delegation which preferred the sights of the city to the wordy debates. The Cuban delegate, José Portuondo, declared that the conclave was a militant one, with all the delegates agreeing on an 'anti-imperialist' position.

Top: Mexico's President Echeverría. Below: Right-wing 'Falcons' firing on student demonstrators in Mexico City.



NEW TERROR IN DOMINICA

When Rafael Leonidas Trujillo was gunned down on May 31, 1961, many people were naive enough to believe that a new chapter of Dominican history had opened up.

But 11 years after the dictator's death, the presidency is still occupied by a man in the same mould: Joaquin Balaguer, a political veteran who has been described as more of a Trujillo than Trujillo himself.

In his six years of rule, Balaguer has used the same tactics of terror and corruption as those which earned Trujillo's regime notoriety as one of the most hated dictatorships in Latin America.

The CIA and the United States State Department, which brought about Trujillo's execution, left intact his henchmen in the army, police and ruling class.

The people who worked with Trujillo continue to fill top jobs in the armed forces, government ministries and diplomatic service. What is more, they have won back their confiscated property.

The government has distinguished itself by an almost unbroken chain of abuses, political murders, disappearances, searches, arrests and massive peasant evictions.

Dominican lawyers have described these acts as systematic violations of human rights, the people rate it Trujillo-type behaviour, and Balaguer maintains he heads a democratic government threatened by subversive extremists.

A few facts will show the real situation. The Dominican Republic has a 50 per cent unemployment rate, while US companies enjoy rich pickings from their ultra-generous concessions.

The Gulf and Western companies, who have been exempt from taxes for 20 years, rule almost the entire E region of the country and they have big holdings in some of Dominica's basic industries, such as tobacco.

Major industrial and commercial companies have been placed in the hands of American investors. The S Puerto Rico Sugar Corporation owns a giant sugar mill complex at Romana. In another such complex, Gulf has established a virtual mini-state with its own administration, police and legal system.

Licences for the construction of casinos and beach hotels have been granted to prominent Mafia leaders.

Profits from the increased rate of foreign investment have served to enrich regime supporters and

business leaders who maintain close links with their American counterparts.

But the investment bonanza has not helped to solve the country's major economic problems: a decrease in agricultural production, a major jump in imports, particularly of luxury goods, and a drop in exports.

The overseas debt has risen to \$400m.

And instead of solving the economic troubles, the Balaguer government is concentrating its efforts on the biggest wave of terror unleashed since Trujillo held power.

Balaguer has given public backing to right-wing thugs carrying out a violent campaign in the Santo Domingo slums which backed the constitutional revolution of Colonel Francisco Gaaman in 1965.

An armed group known as La Banda carry out day-and-night searches, kidnaps and murders of opposition leaders. They have the support of police patrols.

The majority of La Banda's members are recruited by police from among the hordes of unemployed who snatch any opportunity for work.

Many are former left sympathizers or infiltrators who hunt down their former comrades in a skilful plan devised by CIA experts.

The 1965 revolution, besides demonstrating the people's willingness to fight for their rights, also did the security men a great service. Now they know the militants and the process of wiping them out is that much easier.

Balaguer has stated that he may run for the presidency again. If he wins it will be his third term in office since 1966 when by means of fraud, police terror, and Organization of American States diplomacy, he first was placed in what he calls the hot seat.

And it looks as though the heat is affecting him, he has already told his supporters to put forward his application for the 1974 elections.

By openly entering the lists Balaguer has increased political tension on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the 1965 revolution.

The Balaguer government, with massive American backing, claims it is enjoying 'unprecedented prosperity'.

But beneath the surface of Dominican society grave contradictions are building up. Seven years ago they come suddenly to the surface and Balaguer lives in perpetual fear that this will happen again.

DOLLAR ON THE FLOOR

Foreign borrowing by German business has grown at a tremendous rate in reaction to the government's attempts to restrict domestic credit. Since 1965, the proportion of industrial finance borrowed abroad has doubled from 8 per cent to 16 per cent.

The amount of money borrowed abroad (mainly, in fact, on the so-called Euro-dollar market) has risen from the equivalent of just over 20,000m marks in 1968 to 52,000m marks last year.

In other words the growth of the Euro-dollar pool has virtually nullified the government's efforts to restrain domestic inflation by restricting credit.

The US has done nothing to share the burden with the Germans. In fact, dollar interest rates on the New York market have been kept deliberately low in order to discourage the return of dollars from overseas.

And in the six weeks following the Washington agreement of December 18, the dollar pool in Germany actually grew by the equivalent of some 2,000m marks.

The dollar is close to its parity floor in all the main financial centres, and dollar-holders have every incentive to dispose of their holdings where they can.

The obvious weakness of the Washington deal and the inability of the central banks to go on indefinitely absorbing incoming dollars to maintain the parities of their own currencies can only add to the crisis in Germany and elsewhere.

Despite the currency realignment agreement signed in Washington on December 18, the outward flood of paper dollars from the United States continues unabated.

This is causing serious problems not least for the W German government, which faces the prospect of yet another revaluation of the mark if it cannot stem the influx of US paper.

In order to try and encourage dollar holders to take their money elsewhere, the Bundesbank has lowered its prime interest rate from 4 to 3 per cent.

At the same time, the government imposed new exchange regulations requiring all firms borrowing money from overseas to deposit part of their borrowings with the bank.

These deposits are to be frozen and will not accumulate interest, making credit more expensive to obtain.



Above left: Vinegar Joe. Above: Slade. Below: the Right-to-Work march on its way to Wembley



Rock 'n Roll All Stars



George Melly



Ram John Holder

THE NIGHT WE TAKE WEMBLEY

TWO teenage Right-to-Work marchers walking along the rain-swept road outside Oxford.

One asks: 'Have we got John Lennon at Wembley?' 'Well, no!' replies his mate tersely. 'But we've got everybody else.'

Well, he's almost correct. Let's put it this way—we've got a show at Wembley on Sunday which no other socialist organization in Britain could bring together.

It is a show staged, produced and presented by top professionals in a tribute to the courage and determination of the members of the five Right-to-Work marches.

Everyone who is participating in the Wembley production is in complete agreement with the basic right of everyone to have a job. And they are opposed to the Tory government's deliberate policy of creating mass unemployment.

Meanwhile back on the road to Oxford...

Young marcher: 'Have you ever seen Wembley Pool?' 'No,' says his mate. 'I've never even been to London. I think I saw it on television once.'

Highly likely. The Empire Pool, not to be confused with Wembley Stadium, was opened in 1934 as Britain's largest indoor swimming pool. The cost of construction? A mere £150,000.

Today the pool has been expanded into something quite different. It is regularly featured on television during the Horse of the Year show or indoor tennis championship, or basketball, badminton.

It has also been the scene of five-a-side football clashes as well as huge indoor pop concerts. For a recent big professional boxing match the pool packed 10,500 fight fans.

But seeing the pool on 'Sportsnight with Coleman' is nothing like the real thing. The first and abiding impression is the size of the building. It's huge.

It is 150 yards long—that's about one and a half football fields—and 80 yards wide. The ceiling is 80 feet high.

'Blimey, I bet it took some organization to get all those stars along to the rally. It's as big as the "Tom Jones Show" on television and that must cost thousands.'

The hire of the pool costs thousands, but the production of the show has been entirely made possible by voluntary assistance. All the performers are waiving the performance fees they normally charge.

But artists aren't the only people in a show of this size. There are the other highly professional people who make it all possible.



Larry Adler



Compère Joe Melly



Mike Hurst who did lighting for the musical 'Hair' is in charge of the lights.

Marshall Equipment Hire Limited of Kentish Town has donated the most expensive, sophisticated sound equipment.

Bill McCrow, one of the most talented designers in the business, is in charge of designing the stage with huge larger-than-life posters and banners. Canadian-born Mr McCrow designed the sets for such acclaimed films as 'Family Life', 'The Body' and 'Unwin, Wittering and Zeiberg'. He was art director for the film 'Kes'.

He was also designer for the Socialist Labour League's last mass indoor rally against the Tories at Alexandra Palace on February 14 last year.

Comper will be Joe Melly, who compered the Young Socialists' summer fair to raise money for the victimized men at Pilkingtons in July last year. Mr Melly is currently starring in Brecht's 'The Threepenny Opera' in which he plays Macheath.

'How is it that all these highly talented people are coming to Wembley to play for us?' asked the marcher.

His mate looked puzzled. 'I don't know. I always thought that stars like that all lived their own individualist lives.'

This may be so of the past—the boom years—when actors, actresses, singers, dancers and theatrical technicians lived off the gravy train. But the economic crisis hit them too.

Actors Equity and the television union, the ACTT, have probably the highest unemployment among their members of any union in the country.

Members of the television and theatrical world have become acutely aware of unemployment.

This was the overwhelming impression gained by the three main organizers of the Empire Pool rally, playwright Roger Smith, actress Maggie Nolan and film director Sean Hudson.

Maggie explains: 'We were pretty cautious to start off with. We phoned a few of the really big names in the pop world and told them exactly what the marches were about. They said: "You don't have to tell us about unemployment and exploitation. When do we appear?"'

'But Wembley is a huge place. Can we fill it?'

'We're going to try. No one should worry about that.'

THE WEMBLEY BILL OF STARS

- Larry Adler
- McGuinness Flint
- Ram John Holder
- Paul Jones
- Vinegar Joe
- George Melly
- Spike Milligan
- Slade
- Rock 'n Roll All Stars
- Comperers: Joe Melly and Stuart Henry

Who is General Chiang Kai-shek? Part 2

SLAUGHTER AT SHANGHAI

BY JACK GALE

UNDER direct orders from Moscow, the Chinese CP agreed to the following terms for collaboration with Chiang Kai-shek:

To hand over to Chiang a full list of its members in the Kuomintang.

That communist membership of any committee should be limited to one-third—a permanent minority.

That communists were banned from being head of any Kuomintang or government department.

That any instruction issued by the Communist Party to its own members had to be approved in advance by the Kuomintang.

These terms were accepted, though Chiang had staged a coup in the southern base of Canton and arrested more leading communists and trade unionists. (News of this was rigorously suppressed in the Soviet Union.)



Chiang Kai-shek

Stalin was prepared to go even farther than that. When challenged by the Left Opposition, he admitted that he had instructed the Chinese Communist Party by telegram to restrain the agrarian revolution in order to preserve 'unity' in the Kuomintang.¹

In fact there were frequent discussions between Borodin and Chiang on the best way to limit Communist influence in the Kuomintang.²

The communists permitted all power to be centralized in Chiang's hands. When the northern military expedition got under way, all Party and government offices were subordinated to him. This established in China precisely that bourgeois control over the mass movement which Lenin had warned against.

Meanwhile, Chiang postponed the final bloodbath because he still needed the communists. Meanwhile the key to success in the nationalist campaign was the strategic city of Shanghai. Here there was a powerful workers' movement and the communists were strong. As the nationalist northern expedition approached, the Shanghai workers responded with an unprecedented strike wave.

But, as 350,000 Shanghai workers poured out into the streets, Chiang halted his army 25 miles outside the city.

There was nothing to prevent him taking the city — but he waited until the reactionary General Li Pao-chang slaughtered the Shanghai workers. (Li was later rewarded by Chiang with the command of the Eighth Nationalist Army.)

One month before this happened, Stalin had written: 'The Kuomintang is an anti-imperialist party which is waging a revolutionary struggle against the imperialists and their agents in China.'³

Yet despite the wholesale massacre of Shanghai workers, they rose again. This time they took Shanghai. Then — under the orders of the Moscow-directed Communist Party, they handed the power to Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang now had no further use for the communists. Indeed, actions like the taking of Shanghai showed that the working class had become a danger which even the Stalinists might not be able to hold in check.

And so the destruction began. In February, the General Union of Kanchow was smashed and its leaders murdered. In March Chiang arrested any communist and left-wing leader in Nanchang, closed down the unions and students' association and suppressed all newspapers.

The same happened in Kiang, in Nanking, in Wuhan and everywhere Chiang's troops were in control.

But in Shanghai, half a million armed workers were mobilized. Chiang had 3,000 troops, many of whom were sympathetic to the workers.

Meanwhile, according to Isaacs⁴ Chinese bankers and merchants offered \$15m on condition that he suppress communist and labour activities.

The communists, however, welcomed Chiang as a liberator and on April 12, 1927, he showed his gratitude. Armed soldiers, assisted in places by foreign troops — particularly the French attacked union and labour headquarters, shooting everyone they found there.

One who escaped by the skin of his teeth from the headquarters of the General Labour Union was Chou En-lai.

Too late, the communist leadership called for a General Strike which was answered by 100,000 workers. They were shot down in the Streets. Chiang had taken over.

Incredibly, the Communist International wrote to Chiang Kai-shek complaining that he had 'broken his agreement' and asking for a meeting to preserve 'revolutionary unity'!

Even after the Shanghai massacre, Stalin continued to defend the policy of collaboration with the Kuomintang.

He wrote: 'Chiang Kai-shek's coup is often appraised by the Opposition as the decline of the Chinese revolution. That is a mistake. Of course, the coup was bound to result in a partial defeat for the workers in a number of areas.

'But it is merely partial and temporary. In point of fact, with Chiang Kai-shek's coup, the revolution as a whole has entered a higher phase of development. Chiang Kai-shek's coup was one of those zig-zags.'⁵

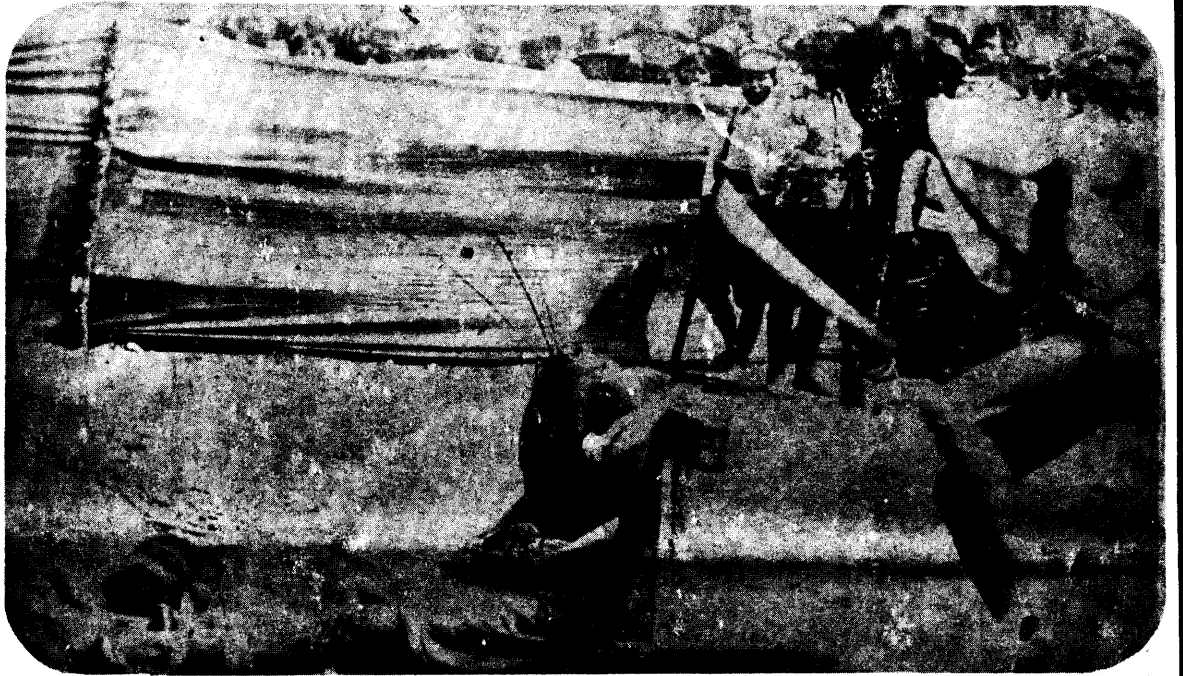
So, after the Kuomintang had openly emerged as the party of the bourgeoisie, Stalin advocated collaboration with the 'left' Kuomintang!

The Chinese communists obediently sought to work in subordination to the 'left' Wang Chiang-wei, who was based at Wuhan. They suffered exactly the same fate at his hands as they had at Chiang Kai-shek's.⁶

Trotsky analysed the role of Stalin not as consciously counter-revolutionary — he did not make this characterization until Stalinism worked for the victory of Hitler in 1933 — but as the fruits of a fundamental departure from Leninism:

'Together with the new conditions of existence the bureaucracy acquired new methods of thinking. The Bolshevik Party led the masses.

The bureaucracy began to order them about. . . . The bureaucracy was compelled to resort to command in order to secure its own interests against those of the masses. . . . The Moscow leaders began quite seriously to imagine that they could compel the Chinese bourgeoisie to move to the left of its interests and the Chinese workers and peasants to the right of theirs.



Shanghai April 1927: Chiang Kai-shek's massacre of the Communist Party. Above: a prisoner is beheaded



Workers storm a shop in Hankow during the wave of strikes that broke out in 1927



The Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon. It was taken over by a British Expeditionary Force which landed in China in 1927 to protect British property and assist Chiang against the communists.

'Yet it is the very essence of revolution that the exploited as well as the exploiters invest their interests with the most extreme expression. If hostile classes could move along diagonals, there would be no need for a civil war. Armed by the authority of the October Revolution and the Communist International . . . the bureaucracy transformed the young Chinese Communist Party from a motive force into a brake at the most important moment of the revolution.'⁷

The crushing of the Chinese workers and peasants set back the revolution by 20 years. It also assisted Stalin to strengthen his grip in the Soviet Union and move on to the purges and mu-

ders of the Bolsheviks in the 1930s.

Trotsky and his supporters had been right all along in their warnings about the role of Chiang Kai-shek.

'But when Oppositionists expressed hope that their correctness against Stalin's policies would strengthen them, Trotsky had to tell them that it would not. Political struggles, he explained, are won not by the correctness or otherwise of ideas alone, but by the development of material forces. The defeat of the Chinese Revolution intensified the isolation of Russia and thereby strengthened the bureaucracy.

It was the fate of the Left Opposition to be beaten back

and isolated by the very defeats it predicted, fought against and analysed.

TOMORROW: STALIN SUPPORTS CHIANG KAI-SHEK AGAINST MAO.

¹ Stalin: 'Collected Works', Vol. 10, p. 18.

² Isaacs op. cit., p. 97.

³ Robert Black: 'Stalinism in Britain', p. 65. New Park Publications.

⁴ op. cit., p. 172.

⁵ Stalin: 'Collected Works', Vol. 9, pp. 264-265.

⁶ For a full account to this see Harold Isaacs' 'Tragedy of the Chinese Revolution', Chaps XI-XV.

⁷ Trotsky's Introduction to Isaacs, p.xxiii.

TORY PRESS



OPEN SEASON ON LAME DUCKS

BY JOHN SPENCER

The Tory decision to inject £35m into the bankrupt Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was welcomed as 'an act of courage' by the Fleet St press. The mood is epitomized by 'The Guardian', which greeted the news with an editorial to the effect that:

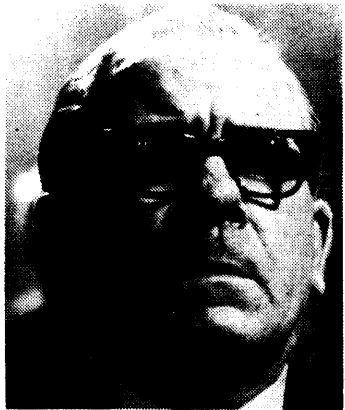
'(The) remaining uncertainty cannot alter the glad fact that the government has changed its mind for the better. Yesterday's announcement reflects a practical government concern for the social problems of the Upper Clyde, a concern which was not detectable before. This could be the start of a regional policy which may be more enlightened generally, and not just on the Upper Clyde.'

'The Times' saw UCS as 'another special case... an example of ideological commitment being abandoned in the face of political and economic reality'.

The 'Daily Telegraph', like the Stalinist 'Morning Star', saw the decision as 'victory right down the line for the Communist-led "work-in" by the employees who refused to let the government close the money-losing yards'.

The 'Glasgow Herald' opined that 'what cannot be denied is that the revival of the yards has been undertaken primarily as a social exercise and represents a triumph for the work-in and its leaders'.

The 'Scotsman' described



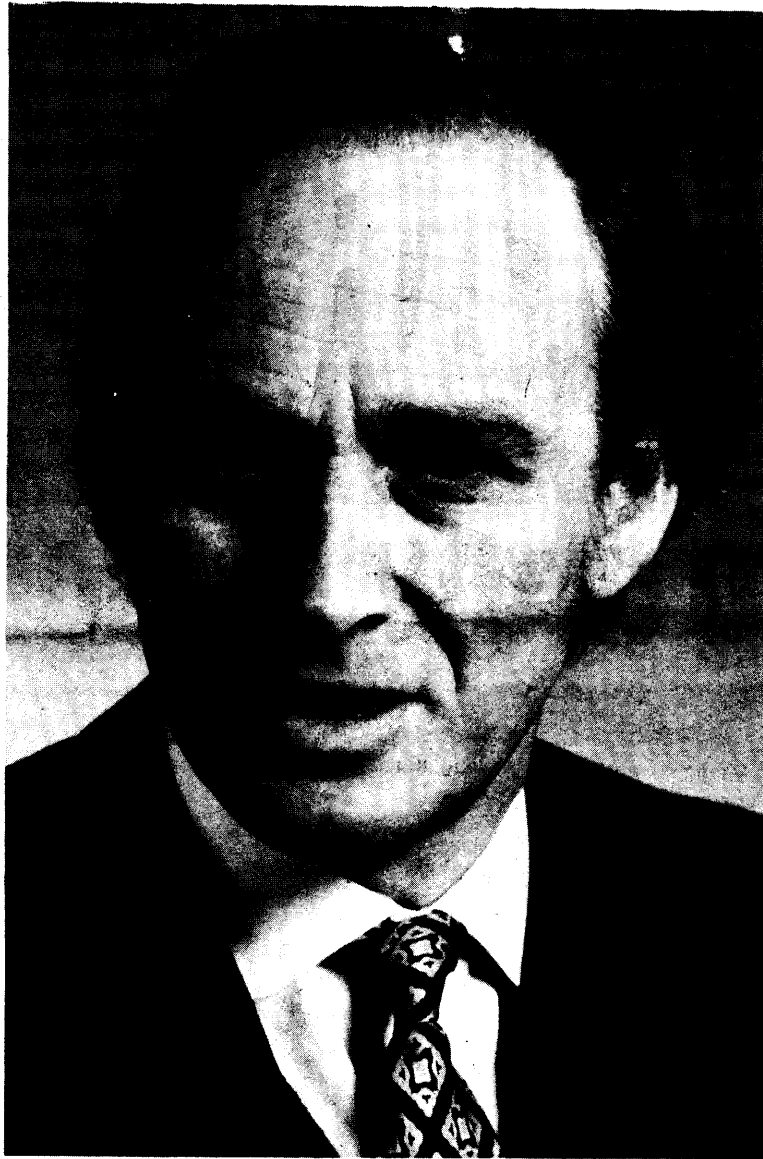
Mr McGarvey

Davies' move as 'a gratifying decision and one that does the Minister credit'.

And 'The Guardian' said that: 'Many people deserve credit for this change, the workers, their shop stewards, and their leaders who refused to take the sack for an answer; the boilermakers' leader Mr McGarvey, who persuaded Texans that the Clyde was competent; finally the government itself which has admitted that some lame ducks are worth curing. No politician enjoys the taste of his own words. Eating these was an act of courage.'

The reader might well ask why papers which have never shown the slightest interest in promoting the struggle of the working class and defending the right to work should suddenly heap such bouquets on the heads of the UCS Stalinist leaders.

There is no such euphoria, for example, over the success of the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work



Nicholas Ridley, architect of original plan to butcher the yards.

marches which have been greeted either with deafening silence or snide hostility from the majority of Fleet St.

The answer is to be found first and foremost in the reactions of the trade union leaders and the shop stewards themselves. It can hardly be maintained that the certain loss of 1,700 jobs (at Clydebank) and the distinct probability of losing 2,500 on top of this figure (if the current talks with Marathon break down) is a victory for the working class.

It sounds, on the contrary, suspiciously like the original Tory plan to 'butcher' the yards drawn up by John Davies' aide Nicholas Ridley.

The bare facts make nonsense of claims like that of the 'Scotsman's' Chris Baur, who wrote that Davies' announcement was 'the last rite spoken over the grave of [the government's] lame duck philosophy'.

The reports of the reactions to the Davies' cash injection make it quite clear that the Tories are not simply regenerating a 'lame duck'—certainly not on the terms that originally 'lamed' it.

'The Times' in an interview with former UCS chairman Anthony Hepper points out that the sum promised by Davies is nearly six times the amount UCS originally required to keep out of the bankruptcy courts.

It says: 'As Mr Hepper points out, the government have now committed more money to Upper Clyde Shipyards than the amount the Geddes report was suggesting in 1966 should be spent by government on the whole of the British shipbuilding industry put together.'

Hepper is described as in a state of 'anger and bitterness', and his story a tale of 'appalling vacillation by individual ministers'. But this is simply to miss the very tangible gains for which the Tories are prepared to pay out, which were just not there before UCS went bankrupt.

These gains, which are not in the least in the interests of the UCS workers, are spelled out by the 'Scotsman' as follows:

'The trade unions... made a working agreement with the company a few days ago, which no doubt was a condition of government support. Since the unions have energetically defended their right to work, it must be hoped that they will show the same will to co-operate in improving productivity and making Govan Shipbuilders a stable, expanding company. By taking the Scotstoun yard into the group, the government have gone a long way to meeting union demands. The unions should not prejudice the deal by insisting on keeping Clydebank. Heavy unemployment on Clyde-side has stimulated government

generosity; it should also promote union realism.'

'Union realism' was certainly on display all down the line. 'The Times' wrote: 'The government's final acceptance of the proposals... is subject to... the reaching of agreement with the unions. But Mr Davies clearly considered that there would be few difficulties there.'

Why should he? As 'The Times' went on to report:

'The improved relations between the government and the unions were shown when Mr Davies ended his statement with a "well justified tribute" to Mr Dan McGarvey, president of the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers. He said Mr McGarvey had played a consistently constructive and helpful role.'

A similar 'constructive and helpful attitude' was on display from the UCS shop stewards' leaders. The 'Glasgow Herald' reported that:

'Shop stewards were delighted last night about the government's decision on Govan Shipbuilders, but said they still wanted some concrete proposal for Clydebank.'

'Given this, we shall give every co-operation to ensure shipbuilding is a success on the upper reaches of the Clyde,' Mr James Airlie, chairman of the UCS shop stewards' co-ordinating committee, said. 'The government's decision was a first step and left only Clydebank to be dealt with. If Marathon take over Clydebank, I certainly welcome the statesmanlike decision of the government.'

Nobody went into too much detail to explain just what 'every co-operation' could mean, though it has been clear from the start that the government wanted sharply increased productivity, no strike clauses and a docile and obedient labour force.

As far as the stewards are concerned, the 'statesmanlike' Tory butcher has come into his own with a vengeance. As for Clydebank, the Minister's 'statesmanship' had made an impression on the stewards here too. The 'Scotsman' carried the following pertinent passage:

'It is the Clydebank yard which is the linchpin in securing the future. Mr Reid said last night: "When Mr John Davies talks of being guardedly optimistic about the future of Clydebank it means in ordinary people's language that he is confident."

One thing Davies can certainly be confident of. That is the 'realism' of leaders like Reid, who can be relied on absolutely to sell the government's tatty package as a 'victory' to the working class. In this endeavour he has the 100 per cent backing of the Fleet St press.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

BOTTLE

A book just out by Malcolm MacDonald, son of the renegade Labour Prime Minister, describes how Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya beat the bottle. MacDonald claims that when Kenyatta was transformed he 'suddenly realized that his hopes of being able to lead his people to independence were restored'.

At this point, MacDonald says, 'Burning Spear' didn't touch another drop.



Jomo Kenyatta

This anecdote comes as a surprise to a recent visitor to Nairobi who saw the ageing 'Spear' being helped out of the Hilton Hotel by a couple of bodyguards.

FAST CASH

You can't beat the church for making a few fast pounds.

The Church of Wales recently sold Bush House, the large BBC premises in the Strand, for £22m. The freehold was bought by the church for about £2.25m less than three months ago. It purchased the leasehold in 1955 for £2.5m. Since the freehold cost only

NORM

While the rest of us battle against the Tory 'norm' and the soaring cost of living, the boardroom boys get along quite nicely thank you.

COMPANY	CHAIRMAN	PAY (£)
Vaux and Associated		
Breweries	F. D. Nicholson	52,121
Consolidated Goldfields	J. D. McCall	50,238
British Electric Traction Co.	Sir John Spencer Wills	47,205
Plessey Co.	Sir John Clark	45,000
Adwest Group	F. V. Waller	39,654
Distillers Co.	A. F. McDonald	34,400
United Dominions Trust	Sir Alexander Ross	33,896
E.M.I.	Sir Joseph Lockwood	32,000
F.M.C.	Sir John Stratton	31,834
Harrisons & Crosfield ...	J. F. E. Gilchrist	31,008
Unigate	Sir James Barker	30,500
Redland	Lord Beeching	30,371*

*for ten months.

BOOKS



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BY OUR OWN REPORTERS
STEPHEN JOHNS, IAN YEATS,
DAVID MAUDE, PHILIP WADE
AND GARY GURMEET

WE'RE AT Stevenage which is a day's marching distance from our destination—London. Here the Labour-controlled Urban District Council have made us most welcome.

They have put us up in really superb accommodation at the Bowes Lyon youth club, reputed to be the biggest in the world. The Labour chairman of the UDC, Michael Cotter, arranged this with only two days' notice and the management committee of the club supported the move unanimously.

Under socialism there would be centres like Bowes Lyon in every town run by the youth. It has a gym, a games room (darts, snooker, billiards and table tennis), a discotheque, a rifle range, a theatre, a TV room and meeting rooms—in all 30,000 square feet for the youth of Stevenage.

The staff threw all these facilities open to the marchers free and we can all use the towns swimming baths free in the morning.

We're having a day off marching tomorrow and campaigning in the towns for a big meeting at night. The advanced team got a good reception round the factories—particularly from the local ICI plant and a building site has invited down a speaker from the march and promised money.

The one snag we meet now is convincing workers that the youth really have marched all the way from Glasgow. Sometimes they only believe it when they see the banner. The political determination of the marchers—some only 16 and comparatively new to politics—clearly makes a tremendous impression on many experienced workers and shop stewards.

Now the walking part of our campaign is almost over it is opportune to describe how the Glasgow campaign was organized.

The responsibility for all the problems and arrangements fell on the committee of ten, elected on the first day at Kilmarnock, and added to as people from new areas joined us.

It meets twice a day, at night and in the morning before we set off. The committee decides who should go in the advanced party, who should sell literature and papers, who should collect, who is too sick to walk, and the discipline of the march.

But, of course, all these often complicated arrangements can only be carried through successfully if there is a degree of political understanding about the struggle of working-class youth. This must not only be there among the committee, but among the marchers and it is the duty of the committee members especially to develop other marchers politically.

I talked to two committee members from Scotland.

Committee member, Jim Lundy (18), from Renton, in the Vale of Leven, told me at the start of the march he had not joined the campaign solely out of politics.

'I thought it would be a bit of a lark and an experience. But I think everyone has made a political advance. It's a great experience to talk to shop stewards everywhere we go, and listen to what they feel about the fight against the Tories.'

Archie Thomson, also from Renton, said the single biggest lesson had been the exposure of the Labour Party right wing.

'I never had much respect for Wilson. But it wasn't until we got into places like Carlisle and saw the Labour Party line up with the Tory Party to realize just what was going on within the labour movement. You had this great support from workers everywhere, especially the mines and many Labour Party people—yet the right wing were attacking us like this. It's a lesson I'll never forget.'

Jim said that the hardest struggle of all on the committee was to decide on loyalties.

'Everyone has their own friends and it's natural—at least under capitalism—to stick by them whatever. But on the march

We begin to draw lessons

Right-to-Work DIARY

WE DEMAND
THE
RIGHT
TO
WORK



BREAKFAST AND WORKERS PRESS FOR THE GLASGOW-LONDON MARCHERS AT THEIR STEVENAGE STOPPING POINT.

with discipline you have to make a choice. The relationship is not personal like this, but for the whole march and our aims and this is the standard you must apply.'

Archie adds that the aim is to get youth to want a socialist life and not just a social life.

'In Renton, a lad might put a brick through a window because he's fed up with the way he lives. We have to get them into an organized fight for socialism. That has been a big battle on the march. It's still a big battle with me, I admit it.'

Jim adds: 'We have to take their hatred of the system the way that the police push us around and turn it into something political. Then we will really have a force.'

For Chris Condon, another committee member, from Ulster, the march has been a big experience of the British working class.

'To talk to workers in Britain like the miners gives me great confidence in the struggle in Ireland. The workers here are fighting the same war the workers are in my country. But the British working class is big and powerful and it can deal with the Tories.'

'I have seen that the majority of British workers are against the troops in Ulster. Many of them said to me that Ulster is just a training ground for over here. These experiences make me think the struggle of the British and Irish workers is a unified one.'

Eager to discuss

THERE WAS one thing that kept the Southampton-London marchers going in terrible weather conditions from Basingstoke. It was the knowledge that at Reading—our next stop—we would meet the Swansea contingent.

The two marches are then to join and walk towards London.

The Southampton marchers were eager to discuss some of their experiences with the Swansea comrades.

After our unexpected welcome at Basingstoke by the mayor and later at the local Labour Club, nothing seemed impossible.

Said march leader Dick Clarke:



Laurie Smith, Sovex, Erith, convenor and Communist Party member, speaks at the Deal-London marchers' meeting outside the factory.

Stewards greet us with cash

SHOP STEWARDS and workers at two factories in Crayford and Erith turned out to greet the Deal-to-London Right-to-Work marchers on Tuesday.

Handing over a £10 donation from Vickers Ltd AUEW shop stewards' funds, convenor Bob Hall said he completely supported the campaign for jobs.

'Work is never given to the working class with any security or accepted right,' he said. 'Work is incidental to profit.' Mr Hall condemned TUC leaders for not initiating a campaign against the Tories' unemployment policies.

Secretary of the AUEW Wellington No. 1 branch, John Chiles, who also works at the 1,000-strong Vickers' factory, pledged £5 from branch funds.

He said: 'I support the marchers, but they should have been organized by the TUC or the Labour Party. They are scared of taking on this government.'

'Feather is going to turn the other cheek until he's forced into doing something. There shouldn't be a Tory government today. The trade unions and the Labour Party should have shifted them when they brought in the Industrial Relations Act.'

Support for the march has grown as it nears London and the sight of workers waving from factories and offices and even holding up copies of the Workers Press at their windows is becoming daily more familiar.

The Young Socialists marched from Crayford to Erith, where AUEW convenor and Communist Party member Laurie Smith led a deputation of shop stewards out of the 120-strong Sovex factory to welcome the march.

He praised the determination

of the youth in marching dozens of miles through hostile Tory territory and stressed that the marchers were in line with the AUEW resolution on the right to work, which originated in Erith.

Everyone in the town was worried about the future, he said, and particularly about jobs. Unemployment is increasing at breakneck pace as major traditional industries close down.

As he spoke, a mile away 500 workers at Sebel's toy factory expect to be served with redundancy notices on Monday. The owners, Barclay Securities Ltd., have said the entire factory will close in June.

Workers, 50 per cent of them women, voted overwhelmingly at a mass meeting last week to instruct stewards and union officials to 'resist' the shutdown.

Support for the Right-to-Work campaign also came from Erith College of Technology where students have agreed to raise a collection.

The Kent column marched to Erith from Dartford where they were greeted on Monday by SOGAT officials at their district headquarters where they spent the night.

The union provided a late-night feast of sandwiches, hot sausage rolls and tea and area secretary of SOGAT's N Kent branch, Bill Pierson, told the marchers he was completely behind them.

Luton rank and file beat right wing and CP ban

LUTON rank-and-file trade unionists made sure we weren't given the cold shoulder intended by the AUEW district committee, the trades council and the Labour Party.

The right-wing and the Stalinists combined on the trades council to postpone a decision until the week after Wembley. The district committee ruled branch motions of support out of order and the Luton Labour Party wrote to the trades council reminding them the Young Socialists was a proscribed organization.

Despite this hostility from the 'leadership' of the local labour movement, we weren't frozen out like they wanted.

Vauxhall AUEW workers gave us £25 as did NUVB workers. And the NUVB shop stewards' committee gave us another £20 for our evening meal and breakfast.

Vauxhall stewards have also brought ten tickets for the Empire Pool, Wembley, rally.

Numerous other AUEW branches and an ETU branch also gave financial support to the campaign.

Luton has been the boom town of boom towns. It now has a population of 250,000 where before the war it was nearer 30,000. Unemployment here is still comparatively low at 3 per cent, well below the national average.

But things are changing. Slowly but surely the recession is feeling its way into sectors of the motor industry, the life-blood of Luton's rapid expansion.

The first firms which have been hit are the smaller, component manufacturers. As orders fell off in the car industry, a number of small firms either cut back production or closed down.

Of the gigantic car plants, Chrysler's is in the deepest crisis and workers there have been on short-time since October. I spoke to Ken Lennon, AUEW steward at Chrysler, when he joined other stewards at a meeting to welcome the marchers into Luton.

'Chrysler workers have set the pace in this town as far as wages go. Only last January we won another £5-a-week increase. But it's no use if you're on short-time.'

'Luton will be no exception to the slump, I realize that. Big struggles are coming up in Chrysler's in the near future,' said Ken. To emphasize his point, he was laden with copies of the Redundancy Payments Scheme thrust upon him by management.

'There will be a lot of opposition to compulsory redundancies and shop stewards will have to start thinking along political lines.'

'That's why your Right-to-Work campaign is necessary. I've nothing but praise for the marchers and nothing but contempt for the Labour Party and trade union leaders for the audacity to prescribe you.'

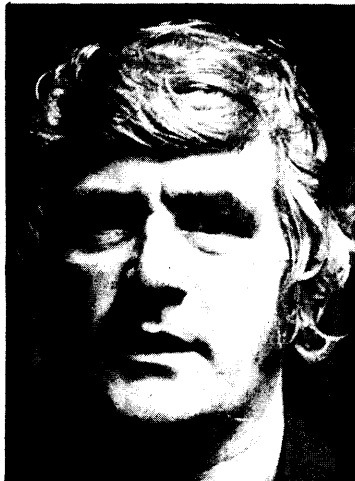
'Feather and Scanlon know that without this capitalist system they'd be out of jobs. This whole march to me is part of the fight to change the whole system,' added Ken, who is selling 12 tickets for Wembley.

Vauxhall NUVB steward Liam Flaherty had some harsh words to say about the black-out on the march by the national press and the 'Morning Star'.

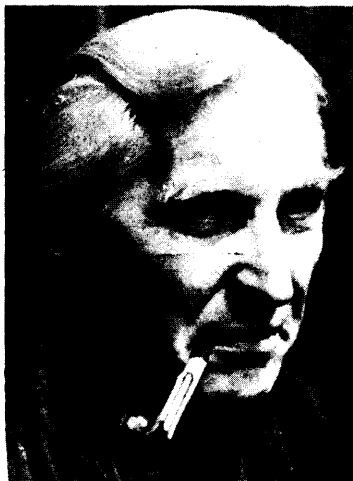
'It's not so much what you're marching for, but who you're marching under. They all know you're a Trotskyist movement. If you were marching simply as un-



KEN LENNON, AUEW STEWARD AT CHRYSLER'S LUTON PLANT HOLDS UP BOOKLETS ON THE REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS SCHEME DUE FOR OPERATION IN THE COMBINE.



LIAM FLAHERTY, NUVB STEWARD, VAUXHALL.



ARTHUR ROYAL, AUEW STEWARD, VAUXHALL'S, LUTON.

employed youth you'd get some coverage.

'But the only way workers can get their principles right is by studying Trotsky,' Liam, who came to Luton from Scotland in 1964, after losing his job, told me.

More support for the march came from Arthur Royal, AUEW steward at Vauxhall.

'Every worker has a basic right to work—to keep himself and others fed. If you haven't this right, you're on the scrapheap.'

Arthur knew only too well the meaning of unemployment. He came to Luton in the 1930s from West Hartlepool, a town of 60,000 where 14,000 were on the dole.

'For myself I think vast changes will occur in the working class. If we're going to survive, we'll have to kick the employers', Arthur told me.

Evidence of changing times in Luton came from 26-year-old Cliff Moodie, who was laid-off in

the power crisis and never got his job back.

'They wanted me to sign on at the Labour Exchange but they wouldn't give me my cards. In the end they froze me out of a job and money.'

So far all Cliff has been offered is a government retraining scheme or a job in a warehouse earning £19 a week when he used to earn over £30.

'I met the Young Socialists only the other week and I agree with the policy of forcing the Tories to resign.' Cliff used to be secretary of a Black Panther group in London.

He was arrested during the Mangrove restaurant disturbances in Notting Hill gate and is still awaiting trial.

'I've broken off with the Panthers because the government forced me to. We're fighting capitalism in any country—black or white. We shouldn't be divided—we're all working class,' said Cliff.

Wallingford Labour Party invites us back for discussion

WALLINGFORD, a small town of some 7,000 people, made the Swansea-London marchers welcome on Tuesday. Members of the local Labour Party were on hand as soon as we arrived from a 22-mile hike from Oxford to serve us with tea and then dinner.

They supported us despite the national ban being organized by the Party leadership at Transport House and the TUC.

Though a Tory-controlled town, Wallingford has a Labour mayor, Geoffrey Bradburn, who welcomed the marchers to their overnight accommodation at the Community Centre.

Main employers in the area, he told me, were the Harwell and Culham Atomic Energy Centres, the Habitat furniture firm and a few light engineering factories. Many workers commute into Oxford and Reading for work.

'The Labour Party isn't happy about your campaign at all,' he told me. 'But while it may seem corny to say so the local Party is supporting it because of feel-

ings in their hearts. We feel that young people have got to have the right to work.'

The march from Oxford was an eye-opener for a number of the marchers. First we passed through the extensive estates of Lord Harcourt, where, an Oxford car industry steward who marched with us said, the public could only walk on the footpath.

Walking with his children along the river bank he had been told by an irate game keeper: 'Get out, you'll frighten my pheasants.'

Alongside this almost feudal arrangement, at Culham, research

is proceeding into techniques of generating nuclear power which are 20 to 30 years ahead of their time. If successful, the Culham research into thermo-nuclear fusion will provide cheaply the biggest source of power ever discovered.

Yet who is to apply it and will it succeed? Two and a half years ago Culham's budget was halved we learned in Wallingford.

At an evening meeting at the town hall, Mayor Bradburn invited representatives of the Young Socialists back to the town to hold another meeting to discuss theoretical and political questions.

TV

BBC

9.38-12.00 Schools. 12.55-1.25 Tresarn. 1.30 The herbs. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 3.45-4.10 Conflict at work. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Dr Dolittle. 5.44 Crystal Tipps. 5.50 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.50 TOM AND JERRY.

7.00 OWEN MD. 'Snowfall'.

7.25 TOP OF THE POPS.

8.00 SIX OF RIX. 'Madame Louise'. Brian Rix.

8.50 DO YOU REMEMBER? November 1949.

9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.

9.20 PLAY: 'HEARTS AND FLOWERS'. By Peter Nichols.

10.35 24 HOURS.

11.20 PEOPLE LTD. 'Can the workers manage?'

11.45 Weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.35-6.30 Open University.

6.35 ROSLA AND AFTER. 'Examinations'.

7.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY.

7.30 NEWSROOM and weather.

8.00 THE SHADOW OF THE TOWER. 'The Man Who Never Was'.

8.50 EUROPA.

9.20 SHOW OF THE WEEK: DAVE ALLEN AT LARGE.

10.05 NEWS ON 2 and weather.

10.10 FILM: 'TO DIE IN MADRID'. Study of the Spanish Civil War directed by Frederic Rossif.

11.30 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

10.20 Schools. 2.32 All our yesterdays. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 Tea break. 3.40 Marcus Welby MD. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Roadrunner show. 5.20 Maggie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. Eamonn Andrews.

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 FILM: 'BETRAYED'. Clark Gable, Lana Turner, Victor Mature. Wartime adventure in the Dutch Resistance.

9.00 MY GOOD WOMAN.

9.30 THIS WEEK.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN.

10.30 CINEMA. Susannah York.

11.00 SOMETHING TO SAY.

12.00 NOTHING IF NOT CRITICAL.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 10.20-2.32 London. 4.05 Origami. 4.18 Puffin. 4.22 Nanny and the professor. 4.50 Bushboy. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 What's on where. 6.15 Farming news. 6.20 Sports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Carry On Nurse'. 8.30 This is your life. 9.00 London. 11.02 Theatre. 11.55 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.18 News. 6.00 Diary. 10.50 News. 11.55 Faith for life. 12.00 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 10.20-2.32 London. 3.35 Tea break. 4.05 Houseparty. 4.17 Sean. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Superman. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. Crime desk. 6.45 Junkin. 7.15 Film: 'Cone of Silence'. 9.00 London. 11.00 News. 11.10 Drive-in. 11.40 Weather. Discoverers.

HARLECH: 10.20-2.32 London. 3.50 Beloved enemy. 4.15 Mimi mawr. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Huckleberry Finn. 5.20 London. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 7.10 Film: 'Guns at Batasi'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Gallery. 11.00 Marcus Welby. 12.00 Weather.

HTV Channel 10 as above except: 4.15-4.30 Tinkertainment. 6.01-6.18 Report West.

HTV West as Channel 10 plus: 6.18-6.35 Sports West.

ATV MIDLANDS: 10.20-2.32 London. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Family affair. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.30 Film: 'The Atomic City'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Marcus Welby MD. Weather.

ULSTER: 10.20-2.32 London. 4.00 Yoga. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.15 Tommy. 6.35 London. 7.00 Dr

Simon Locke. 7.30 Film: 'The Flying Fontaines'. 9.00 London. 11.00 What's it all about? 11.20 Get Smart.

YORKSHIRE: 10.20 London. 2.33 Face the press. 3.15 Matinee. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Lone Ranger. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Bottom of the sea. 7.20 Film: 'Harem Holiday'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Yorksport. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive-in. 12.00 Weather.

GRANADA: 10.58-2.30 London. 3.40 Another world. 4.05 News. Hogan's heroes. 4.35 Once upon a time. 4.50 Arthur. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. Police file. 6.25 Peyton Place. 7.00 Film: 'The Running Man'. 9.00 London. 11.00 On the line. 11.30 Branded.

TYNE TEES: 10.20 London. 2.32 Face the press. 3.10 Time to remember. 3.40 News. 3.45 Women. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Smith family. 7.00 Film: 'Kid Galahad'. 8.50 Love, American style. 9.00 London. 10.30 Sports-time. 11.00 Police call. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive-in. 12.00 News. 12.15 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 10.20-2.32 London. 3.30 Once upon a time. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 Fireball XLS. 5.20 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.15 Cartoon. 6.30 Doctor at large. 7.00 Film: 'The Wings of Eagles'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Prisoner.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00-2.32 London. 3.38 News. 3.40 Dick Van Dyke. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Rainbow country. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Lesley Blair. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Yellow Rolls Royce'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Epilogue.

SLADE WILL BE THERE

The five Right-to-Work marches from Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea, Deal and Southampton converge on London for next Sunday's

GIANT RALLY

at the
EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY

At 3 p.m. the marchers will be welcomed at a meeting. At 7.30 p.m. there will be top-line entertainment

Introduced by Joe Mella and Stuart Henry.

Latest addition to the star-studded bill is the sizzling, stomping group at present nearing No. 1 in the Top Ten with

'Look Wot You Dun'

SLADE

Details of tickets, p. 4.



NODDY HOLDER



DAVE HILL



JIM LEA



DON POWELL

UCS Stalinists call police to eject Right-to-Work marcher

A YOUNG SOCIALIST delegation was ejected from the Clydebank yard of UCS yesterday after Right-to-Work marcher Billy McCauslan had appeared before the joint shop stewards' co-ordinating committee to request further support for the Right-to-Work campaign.

The committee had earlier agreed to meet the delegates and the chairman, leading Stalinist James Airlie, called on Billy to speak.

Billy stated that he was a member of the Young Socialists, the youth movement of the Trotskyist Socialist Labour League, which had organized the Right-to-Work marches.

He had returned from the Glasgow-to-London march to raise further support in the working class for the marches

and the Empire Pool rally.

He thanked the stewards for their donation of £100 and explained that the marches had received widespread support in the labour movement.

He mentioned specifically that Skelmersdale Communist Party had escorted the march through their town under their CP branch banner.

At this point Airlie interrupted and told Billy to get to the point.

Billy read out the letter of support which the co-ordinating committee had sent with their £100 donation and also the advertisement which subsequently appeared in the 'Morning Star' and 'Tribune'.

This implied that this money had been won by false pretences.

He asked the committee to clarify its position on whether or not it supported the Right-to-Work. At this point Airlie stood up and shouted:

'We are not having any Tom Dick or Harry coming in here demanding explanations. I am making a decision brothers. Leave the yard now, or we will throw you out.'

He turned to another steward and said 'Make sure they are put right out of the yard gates'.

The delegation members called for the right to be heard on the basic issue of the right to work, but were shouted down.

They were escorted from the meeting by two stewards, both of whom refused to discuss what had happened.

At the yard gate one of them told a policeman who appeared to be on permanent duty at the gatehouse: 'Donald, see these two don't get near these yards again'.

Afterwards Billy McCauslan said:

'The Communist Party dominates the Committee and they know we are right.'

'But they have no perspectives themselves so they won't give us any answers. They denied us the right to speak and make clear our position.'

'The "Morning Star" advert was a deliberate smear at the whole campaign to bring down the Tories. These people are terrified by the movement of the working class.'

'That's why they are hostile to the Young Socialists.'

Rank-and-File leader comments

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I have just read about the so-called 'misunderstanding' when the UCS co-ordinating committee donated £100 to the Right-to-Work marches of the Young Socialists.

My first reaction was for the YS to give the money back with the message to put it where I would like to put the Tories.

My second reaction was not one of real surprise. When I and a delegation from Pilkington Rank-and-File Committee went to appeal to Airlie and company at UCS we were promised

a lot of support. But we got none!

This is not a question of sour grapes. I have been donating to the UCS fighting fund every week since I started work seven months ago, even though I do not agree with the policies of the co-ordinating committee.

But I am with the principle of the workers at UCS to fight against the Tory plans to 'butcher' the yards.

What really angers me—what I'd like to say is unprintable and you'd get done for obscenity—is the remark in the advertisement in the 'Morning Star' that 'our name is being used as being

supporters of the Young Socialists'.

The real question is 'Do you support the principle of the Right to Work?' If so, say so.

This backtracking by the committee and this shameful attack on young people marching for jobs and against the Tories is something which many workers are reading about in advertisements (in 'Morning Star' and 'Tribune'). And they won't forget it.

Yours fraternally,
Gerry Caughey,
Chairman, Pilkington Rank-and-File Committee.

Two other letters support

Dear Bro Norris,

At a meeting of the branch the following resolution was carried:

'That this branch support in its entirety the principles of the Young Socialists and call for a donation in support, and for a delegation to represent the branch at the mass rally.'

It was further moved and carried that a £10 donation be sent and a shop-floor collection held.

Yours fraternally,
P. Shaw,
NUVB Ellesmere Port No. 4 branch secretary,
Vauxhall Motors.

THE FOLLOWING resolution was passed at our branch meeting held at Garston Hotel on March 1, 1972.

'At a recent meeting of this branch we pledged support to the Right-to-Work march now taking place throughout the country. It must be emphasized, however, that although we gave

support to the march itself, this in no way should be construed as support for the movement or organization behind it, i.e. SLL.

'We of this branch will always support any actions taken to highlight such social and political problems that exist (such as unemployment) irrespective of the organizing body without that body or organization assuming, as in the case of the Right-to-Work march, that we are aligning ourselves with their politics.'

Yours fraternally,
Bro. W. Moses,
branch secretary,
6/559 branch T&GWU.

Bathgate return

THE NINE-WEEK strike at British-Leyland's Bathgate works, Scotland, ended yesterday when a mass meeting of 3,200 shop floor workers accepted a pay deal worked out last weekend in London which gives pay rises of £4 a week.

A skilled man will receive £39.47 for a 40-hour week and a labourer £31.79.

Mr John Boyd, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive council member, urged the return to work.

He emphasized that the Bathgate workers could not hope to achieve parity with car workers in the foreseeable future because trucks did not make money.

Bathgate had never made a profit and to give truck workers parity could bankrupt British-Leyland.

Leyland spokesman Jack Smart said: 'The vexed question of our future will not disappear overnight. Only the months ahead will prove our ability to ensure the continuation of the Bathgate unit.'

£1,250 MARCH FUND REACHES £128.90

THE ENORMOUS success of the five Right-to-Work marches are a clear answer to all those Stalinist and reformist traitors in the working class. Trade unionists everywhere have opened their doors to these Young Socialists on the march.

This is the voice of the working class fighting back and all the cowardly trade union and labour leaders in the world, could not halt this determination.

Workers Press is fully behind these youth. Use the paper now in every way to mobilize a mass turn-out and great rally of welcome next Sunday at the Empire Pool, Wembley. So press ahead with our fund this month. Keep our paper right out in front. Send as much as you can to:

Workers Press
March Appeal Fund,
186a Clapham High St,
London, SW4 7UG.

Rail pay breakdown

RAIL pay talks broke down yesterday after British Rail offered 7½ per cent and the three rail unions demanded 16 per cent.

'The executive committee were very annoyed indeed at the offer,' said Ray Buckton, general secretary of the footplatemen's union, ASLEF.

'We thought the board would be more realistic.' The two-day talks broke up and both sides are now considering the position.

GREET THE MARCHERS WHEN THEY REACH LONDON

Saturday March 11

GLASGOW-TO-LONDON

arrives 10.30 a.m. Scotland Green, Labour Exchange, Tottenham High Rd

MARCH through Tottenham to Stoke Newington

LIVERPOOL-TO-LONDON

arrives 10.30 a.m. Woodlands Ave, opposite Police stn, Acton

MARCH through Acton and Shepherds Bush

SWANSEA-TO-LONDON

arrives 10.30 a.m. Hayes Bridge, opp Hambrough Tavern, Uxbridge Rd

MARCH through Southall

DEAL-TO-LONDON

arrives 10.30 a.m. Elmington Rd, Camberwell Green

MARCH through Brixton

Tories and their allies

● FROM PAGE ONE

ism is a counter revolutionary agency of the capitalist class in the workers' movement.

Far from our proud Trotskyist revolutionary heritage being an obstacle in the campaign for the 'right to work', it was, in fact, a considerable and decisive advantage.

The more we were banned and proscribed, the more support we got on the marches from rank-and-file trade unionists and Labour Party members.

Why? Because the working class is up in arms against the Tory government and is beginning to see where the real enemy hides out inside the leadership of the Labour and trade union movement.

As the working class strives to establish its political independence, the more those workers—some of whom are coming into politics for the first time—begin to appreciate Trotskyism which is the application of Marxism to the major problems of the day. Here we have the real political strength of the marches.

It is permissible for any worker to agree or disagree with the Right-to-Work marches on the grounds of political strategy or tactics. But it is not permissible to join the enemy, like the Communist Party has done, in whipping up hostility to the marchers.

Real unity in action of the working class can only be built on the basis of socialist principles, whose application at all times requires the establishment of a class front against the common enemy.

To suggest that class-conscious workers were 'kidded' into supporting the marches is the CP pouring contempt upon sincere trade unionists by inferring that they cannot recognize the main Tory enemy and his agents.

With the marchers about to enter London, our entire campaign for the Right-to-Work must be switched towards the sale of tickets and the appointment of delegations for the Empire Pool.

We are sure our readers will leave no stone unturned in welcoming the marchers in this way.

Technical college teachers offered 7.5 pc

ABOUT 50,000 further education teachers belonging to the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions have been offered a 7½ per cent pay rise.

The ATTI is believed to be about to recommend acceptance. The management originally offered 7 per cent and the teachers are claiming 12 per cent.

LATE NEWS WEATHER

E ENGLAND, E and N Scotland will be mainly cloudy with some light rain. The remainder of Scotland, Ireland, Wales and W England will be mainly dry with sunny spells. Temperatures will be near normal.

Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Occasional showers and sunny intervals. More general rain may spread to the W on Saturday. Near normal temperatures.