



AS HUNDREDS LOBBY OUTSIDE CONGRESS HOUSE

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BY DAVID MAUDE OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

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'Extreme concern' was expressed at Heath's refusal, at last week's meeting with the TUC general council, to either repeal or suspend the Industrial Relations Act in the national interest.

I understand however, that this was not the main reason for the rejection for the working-party proposal; the most telling argument was that the union chiefs simply could not deliver wage restraint.

Members of the 14-man committee arrived at Congress House yesterday morning to chants of 'Recall TUC! Kick the Tories out!' and 'No wage freeze! General Strike!'

Nearly every industry was represented on the lobby. Delegates came from as far afield as the Midlothianshire coalfield, Scotland, the North East engineering industry and building sites on Merseyside.

Miners from Snowdon and Tilmantstone collieries in Kent; Ford workers from Dagenham and Halewood Liverpool; car workers from Birmingham and Oxford; London dockers; and

actors union members from West End theatres were also present to swell the ranks.

Among the first to run the lobbyists' gauntlet was Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

As he did so Phil Hunter, an AUEW steward from the Sovex conveyor factory, Erith, Kent, told me: 'We simply can't allow talks with the Tories to go ahead. The working class is strong enough to force the Tory government to resign. But in there they're going to be discussing how to save to it.'

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After the meeting he said: 'I've not been panicked by the black-mail pressures of the press and government ministers and I don't think anyone else has.'

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, however, TUC general secretary Victor Feather made it clear that the proposed NEDC talks would involve not only directly economic questions, such as the proposal for threshold pay agreements to take account of the cost of living, but industrial relations as well.

The working-party had been rejected because the committee though the NEDC 'an effective, established procedure of discussion and did not see why we should have a proliferation of committees'.

Oliver Lewis, a clerical and public services association member from the London post office, summed up the feelings of most lobbyists about the meeting:

'I've seen all this before', he said. 'When Ramsay MacDonald crossed the floor of the House of Commons and joined the Tories.'

'But what's different today is that the working class is pressing forward and won't allow these kind of deals.'

'The ATUA is to be congratulated on calling such a powerful lobby at such short notice.'

Dextrose— blame accepted

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● See p. 11.



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workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE



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No middle road — Messmer

NEW FRENCH premier Pierre Messmer has declared war on the parliamentary opposition of Socialist and Communist Parties and said there can be no middle way between the opposition and the Gaullists.

Addressing Gaullist members of the National Assembly on Tuesday night, he said there should not be a political 'no man's land' between government and opposition made up of people whose allegiance was uncertain.

He warned hesitant government supporters that those who stood in this position were in danger because 'one is sometimes led to shoot one's own friends in time of war'.

The warning was also apparently aimed at members of the Independent Republican Party, some of whom have been trying to mark their differences with the ruling UDR.

Messmer's speech shows that the former War Minister who replaced premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas last week is out for a fight to the finish against the workers' parties.

The Socialist and Communist Parties have just concluded a common electoral programme in preparation for the National Assembly elections next year.

Japanese seamen split the difference

JAPAN'S 160,000 seamen yesterday ended a three-month-old strike and accepted an improved pay offer from the shipping employers.

The settlement, originally proposed by government mediators, split the difference between the shipowners' 'final' offer and the union's demand. It gives a wage rise of 11,550 yen a month (£14.5).

The strike was the longest ever in Japanese history, tying up more than 1,200 vessels in 57 ports, including 70 per cent of Japan's merchant fleet. More than 2.3m tons of goods have been delayed by the strike.

The government was forced to intervene and settle the dispute following loud complaints from exporters whose trade has been disrupted by the strike. In Japan's present economic situation maximum exports are vital if the big companies are to capture the markets they need.

A MILITARY court at Sarafand, Israel, yesterday upheld the validity of a confession made by Japanese terrorist Kozo Okamoto, despite the fact it was made only after he had been promised the opportunity to commit suicide.

The decision followed evidence on Tuesday from General Rehavam Zeevi who admitted he had promised Okamoto a revolver and one bullet to kill himself if he told the truth about the Lydda airport shootings six weeks ago.

A nine-point agreement signed by the general and his prisoner was produced in court. Okamoto has repeatedly demanded to be put to death or allowed to commit suicide.

Rain seeds sown by US for 9 years

THE UNITED STATES has been secretly seeding clouds over Vietnam and Laos for nine years. *The New York*

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

The purpose of the rainmaking programme was said to be:

as a weapon of North Vietnam that the US has across the entire harbour. *Mos*

DUFFELL



Thieu to be US pawn in deal

By a Foreign Correspondent

THE VIETNAM 'peace' talks reopen in Paris this morning amid speculation that the United States may be preparing to ditch puppet South Vietnamese president Nguyen Van Thieu in return for concessions from Hanoi.

Reports from Washington indicated that President Nixon and his staff were anxiously awaiting some sign from the talks that the North Vietnamese are prepared to bargain with the US.

Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger was said to be ready to fly to Paris at the first sign of a break in the North Vietnamese position.

Diplomatic sources in Peking reported speculation about a possible American 'concession' at the talks. The Chinese leaders have been involved in intensive secret discussions with Kissinger and Nixon.

Their attitude towards the United States has become slightly less cordial over the last few days, apparently because Nixon is still maintaining America's special relationship with the Chiang Kai-shek regime in Formosa.

As a sign of disapproval, the Chinese leaders are now said to be allowing Soviet and East European military supplies a freer passage across their territory to North Vietnam.

Previously China had refused

to unload Soviet supply ships diverted by the American blockade.

The move indicates the cynical attitude of the Chinese Stalinists, for whom the Vietnamese revolution is a bargaining-counter in a bid to wring better terms for a detente with the United States. It leaves little doubt that if relations with Washington improve, Peking will once again tighten its stranglehold on the Vietnam struggle.

The diplomatic manoeuvres of the past months, including Nixon's visits to Moscow and Peking, have left the Vietnamese fighters in an extremely dangerous position.

The shortage of supplies resulting from the US blockade—unchallenged by either of the so-called 'fraternal' powers—has undoubtedly slowed down the offensive in the South.

YESTERDAY nearly 200 puppet marines were lost in an intense battle outside the northern provincial capital of Quang Tri. They have been trying to recapture the town for two weeks.

'War economy' threat by Chile's Allende

PRESIDENT Salvador Allende of Chile has warned that the world economic crisis will mean 'drastic economic measures, a veritable wartime policy' on the part of his Popular Unity government.

He said Chile would be severely hit by a sharp drop in copper prices on world markets, rising costs of raw materials and imported equipment and the 'heavy load of non-renegotiated foreign debts'.

Chile earns 83 per cent of its foreign exchange income from copper exports, mainly produced at five formerly US-owned mines nationalized a year ago.

The president also said the economy had been hit by a series of earth tremors and violent storms which had damaged crops and cut back industrial production.

Signs of economic crisis have been obvious for months in Chile. The currency has inflated by 25 per cent over the five months since January 1972, while the foreign exchange reserves have dropped seriously. On the black market, the dollar commands a much better rate than is given by the official central bank.

Allende said he would not yield in his struggle to lead the country on the road to socialism.

But this is so much empty rhetoric: last month with the support of his Stalinist coalition partners, he reshuffled his cabinet and entered into secret negotiations with the opposition Christian Democrats to trim the vital nationalization programme.

This move to the right was accompanied by vicious denunciations of the Popular Unity's left-wing opponents. Agreement with the opposition was only thwarted by pressure from the extreme right on the Christian Democrat leaders.

Now the Popular Unity government is trying to fend off attempts in the opposition-dominated parliament to legislate against further nationalization of private industry.

The Stalinists, who occupy a number of key posts in the administration, have repeatedly demanded that the nationalization plans be slowed down, under the slogan of 'consolidating' the coalition's position.

The aim of the opposition is to force Allende into a referendum before his term of office ends in 1976. Among the workers there is growing discontent at the government's failure to keep its promises and its demands for more sacrifices in the 'national interest'.

Right-wing and even fascist groups are allowed to organize openly often under police protection against angry left-wingers. The latter, to judge from the tone of Stalinist denunciations over recent weeks, will be the first target of Allende's 'wartime' measures to combat the economic crisis.

Allende has spoken of 'legal subversion' orchestrated by 'foreign plotters' and warned that there is a danger of civil war.

At the same time, however, he has stressed that the Popular Unity government will not go beyond the bounds of legality.

US tax fiddle heightens trade war

THE BRITISH government has accused the United States of provoking a trade war and endangering the pattern of international trade by giving hefty tax concessions to domestic exporters.

The protest, in an official 'aide memoire' sent to Washington by the Department of Trade on July 3, accuses the US of violating the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by subsidizing its exports.

It is the latest indication of

rapidly-deteriorating relations between the major capitalist powers as the monetary crisis worsens.

The US is discriminating against foreign goods in an effort to close its colossal balance-of-payments gap.

Current estimates are that the next batch of balance-of-payments figures will show a deficit of over \$3,000m for the first half of this year. This is more than the total deficit for 1971.

In order to reduce this deficit the American government is systematically smashing up the

complex web of international agreements which has regulated international trade in the post-war years.

These agreements depended ultimately on the now-defunct Bretton Woods decisions of 1944 establishing the dollar's convertibility with gold at \$35 an ounce.

The latest move is the establishment of Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISCs) by over 2,000 US companies, which are allowed to defer their tax obligations indefinitely, thus enabling them to undercut foreign competitors.

The British aide-memoire says the tax concessions could lead to 'a damaging and costly competitive struggle between trading countries which would be in the interests of none'. What this means is simply that British exporters' interests would be hit, since the measure clearly benefits their American competitors.

The government also protests that the scheme gives an unfair advantage to US shipping and aircraft companies and could undermine 'the efforts that have been made to restore order and profitability' particularly on North Atlantic trade routes.

W German opposition leader in EEC talks with Heath

DR RAINER BARZEL, leader of the Christian Democratic opposition party in West Germany, yesterday lunched with Prime Minister Edward Heath to discuss the forthcoming Common Market summit.

The meeting is at present scheduled for October, but Barzel wants it postponed until after the US presidential elections in November. The monetary crisis, sparked by Britain's decision to float the pound, has created deep uncertainty about the future of the talks.

Labour's so-called opposition to the Common Market was exposed for the fraud it is by Dr Sicco Mansholt, president of the European Commission in Brussels.

He declared at a 'Financial Times' seminar on the Market: 'There can never be any question of Britain renegotiating the Common Market treaty.'

This confident declaration by Mansholt is completely at odds with Harold Wilson's assertion that a Labour government will renegotiate entry and even pull out if necessary.

Meanwhile British banking and investing firms are pressing ahead with their drive into Europe.

A new investment trust specializing in European shares is being started by Cannon Street Investments, the banking and investment group, and merchant bankers Charterhouse Japhet.

A total of 4 million shares is being issued at 50p a time with between 21 per cent and 39 per cent going to Cannon Street. A public shares offer is being made later this week.

The company, called Walbrook Investment Trust, have a multi-currency loan up to the equivalent of £2m and will buy shares mainly in Common Market companies.

A one-day European talk-in is planned by the London and Brussels Stock Exchanges later this year.

The conference will examine and discuss 'the many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome before a truly European capital market evolves'.

The conference, in the Hilton Hotel, Brussels, on October 11, will be chaired jointly by Sir Martin Wilkinson, head of the London Stock Exchange, and M. Jean Reyes, president of the Brussels Bourse.

Stock Exchange members and banks throughout Belgium, Holland, France, Germany and Luxembourg will be invited to attend.

Tobacco claim

OVER 4,000 Tobacco Workers' Union members employed by Player's in Nottingham struck for the day last Monday in support of their £3.50 across-the-board national claim. No pickets were required to close down all Player's factories in the city for the day. About 12,000 tobacco workers took part in the national strike.

SALES and profits of Imperial Tobacco, the John Player and Wills tobacco combine, continue to climb, despite the anti-smoking campaigns. The group announced yesterday that profits in the half year to the end of April were a record of £40.5m compared with £35.8m in the same period last year.

Sales moved ahead by more than £40m to £658.6m. The directors expect full-year results to beat last year's best ever pre-tax profits of £68m, despite rising costs which are 'biting hard into profit margins'.

After detectives' evidence to NIRC Watch out for narks print chief warns

A PRINT union leader yesterday warned members to be on the look out for coppers narks and employers' spies following disclosures in the National Industrial Relations Court that private detectives had been used against the dockers.

Mr Richard Briginshaw general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, added that men should also be on their guard in pubs and streets near their work.

In a leaflet to the union's 51,000 members, Mr Briginshaw said the executive council will 'tighten up' on information sent out through the post.

The leaflet said: 'We have students from various universities working on projects and most of them are probably genuine; however, behind one of these disguises we must now look for the coppers' nark.'

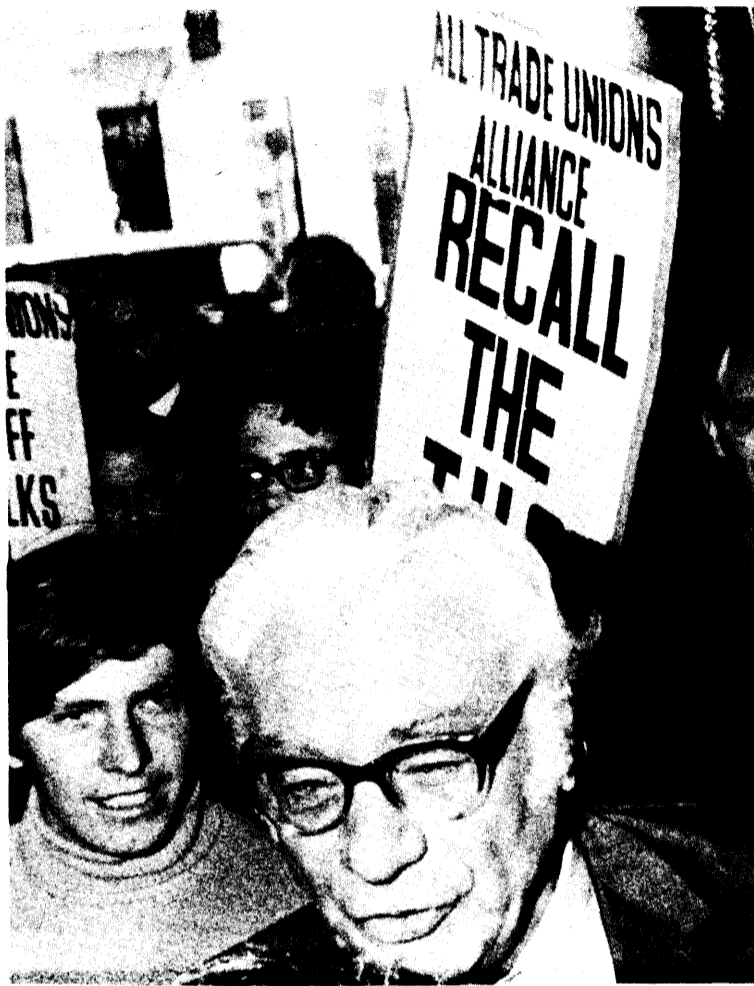
The executive had long-standing suspicions of journalists and workers' organizations knew this was a favourite guise for various spying organizations.

'We will now ask all those who write to us officially to first present some credentials and we probably will ask for written authority from the TUC before we will ever engage in any correspondence of a continuing nature.'

He said they would be doubly suspicious of opinion poll researchers, overseas newspaper and periodical representatives and industrial welfare organizations.

● The National Union of Journalists Central London Branch unanimously passed a resolution on Tuesday condemning the 'recent impersonation of journalists' by private detectives.

Be on your guard in pubs, says Richard Briginshaw (below), whose union will tighten up its own security.



Courts kept busy as dock report is prepared

THE INTERIM report of the Jack Jones-Lord Aldington committee will be ready in time for the docks delegates' meeting on July 26.

The committee has been holding secret sessions over the past month since the national dock strike was called off.

In the breathing space provided by this 'high-powered' committee, the employers have been busy in the courts—the National Industrial Relations Court, the chancery division of the High Court, the Appeal Court and the House of Lords.

Aldington, chairman of the Port of London Authority, is a Tory banker. He is deputy chairman of the GEC combine which has sacked tens of thousands of workers since the big GEC-AEI merger five years ago.

Despite the appeals of Jones and the orders of the NIRC, blacking of container firms continued throughout the country yesterday.

Dockers leaders declined to attend the Chancery Division of the High Court while Midland Cold Stores continued their application against them. Meanwhile the Midland depot was picketed as was the Intercontinental Freight terminal at Temple Mills, both in the East End of London.

Another of the picketed firms, Dagenham Storage Limited, has said it will run out of work in a fortnight's time.

It has been hit by a decision of the major customer, Ford's, to pull out of the store because of the situation.

At the United Kingdom Cold Storage, work has declined to almost nothing at all. The firm has already issued redundancy notices to 17 workers and more

are threatened if there is no settlement.

● PRESTON dockers have decided unanimously to oppose all severances being sought by management. At present the employers are asking for 53 jobs to go from the 273-strong work force.

At a meeting on Monday the men learned from the Transport and General Workers' Union leadership that it was not official policy to oppose severance. The men nevertheless decided to fight any cutbacks.

● THE CONTRACT for the construction of a new £280,000 roll-on, roll-off terminal in Queen Elizabeth dock, Hull, for a ser-

vice to Finland has been awarded by the British Transport Docks Board to Clugston Construction Limited of Scunthorpe, Lincs.

As recently announced, the terminal is being provided for use by a roll-on, roll-off service run jointly by the Finland Steamship Company Limited and the United Baltic Corporation Limited. Work on the site has already begun and the terminal is scheduled to come into operation in the early part of 1973.

This is the second roll-on, roll-off berth to be constructed in Queen Elizabeth dock this year. The docks board's additional investment in unit-load facilities amounts to over £1m.

Social Security spies-details will stay 'secret'

THE GOVERNMENT has refused to publish rules governing investigators of the Social Services Department.

One of the common pastimes of these snoops is spying on women who are co-habiting. An MP's request for publication of the rules was rejected by Social Services Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph.

Mr Norman Lamont, Tory, Kingston upon Thames, had asked for publication 'in view of the fact that purported extracts from these rules were published in the "Spectator" of June 17, 1972.'

Joseph said that the extracts were incomplete and he deplored their publication. 'I do not intend to make it any easier to avoid detection by more extensive publication,' he replied.

Workers Press has already published a full account of the rules governing investigations into these 'abuses' in our pamphlet 'The Social Security Swindle' by Bernard Franks. Available from 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

TORIES ATTACK THE UNEMPLOYED

The Social Security Swindle



Rover line stops

ALL VEHICLE production stopped yesterday at the Rover company's main assembly plant at Solihull, Warwickshire, because of an unofficial strike by more than 100 internal drivers.

The men were protesting about their grading under a job-evaluation scheme. The dispute halted production of Rover 2000 and 3500 cars, Land-Rovers and Range-Rovers, but there were no lay-offs.

Assembly workers were kept busy clearing up for the holiday fortnight which starts tomorrow, and shop stewards tried to get the drivers back to work.

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IN ULSTER THE TORTURE GOES ON

Evidence has surfaced in Ulster to show that, in spite of Tory government assurances to the contrary, torture is still being used.

The new case material is provided by the highly respected Association of Legal Justice which has taken up a number of complaints against the British army, the Special Branch and the RUC.

Their latest dossier concerns three men who were arrested at about midnight on April 20 and tortured for almost 15 hours. They subsequently made statements which formed the basis of charges against them on April 22.

The men were so badly tortured that the initial court hearing was postponed while they received medical attention at the military wing of Musgrave Park hospital.

The men, all from Belfast, are Gerard Donnelly (29), of Springfield Road; Gerard Bradley (20), of Brighton Street; and Edward Duffy (17), of Iveagh Parade. The association has now published the full text of Mr Donnelly's statement which is corroborated by the others. The statement says:

I was arrested at midnight on Thursday, April 20, at 38 Broadway, Belfast, along with Gerard Bradley and Edward Duffy. We were taken out and were put in a Saracen and taken to Broadway military post and kept there approximately 19 hours.

During my time there I was interrogated four or five times. At the interrogations there were about four soldiers and two members of the RUC Special Branch. The soldiers mostly held me while the Special Branch officers subjected me to a variety of tortures and degrading treatment. I was beaten and kicked all over.

Some of the things done to me during interrogation were: My arms were twisted back behind me to the fullest possible extent; my fingers were twisted and bent as far back as possible; my wrists were bent back and forward to the limit.

As I lay on the floor they took an arm and a leg each and pulled them apart as far as possible. Then they stood on my arms and hands; twisted my feet like corkscrews, which hurt my ankles and my knees; jumped on my chest; kicked me in the ribs; kicked me on the legs; one sat on my chest and others began to work on my privates.

They paid particular attention to me in that area. They tore open my trousers and kicked me repeatedly; gave me karate chops, beat me with what seemed like a piece of hosepipe; prodded me with something I couldn't see properly; penetrated my penis with something; attached an electric lead to my penis and gave me shocks; squeezed my testicles; produced a razor blade and threatened to cut off my privates.

In addition, I was abused about the head in the following ways: a gadget was put on my head which pulled out lumps of my hair; they showed me these and had a great laugh. I was boxed on the ears and slapped on the face. They pressed their thumbs on my mastoid bones—a very sensitive area with me—they caught me by the throat as if to strangle me.

The pain was terrific and I was yelling. One of them put his hand on my mouth and I bit his finger. After that, they put a tape over my mouth from ear to ear, brought a lighted cigarette close to my eyes and said they would burn them out if I didn't stop yelling.

After these sessions of interrogation I sometimes had to lie on the floor. They wiped



their feet on me and spat on me. When they were mopping the floor they rubbed my face with the mop. I got to the toilet once after I had asked about six times. I vomited once. Once I was offered food but I couldn't eat it. During my time at Broadway I wasn't offered a bed and got no sleep at all.

After the last interrogation in the late afternoon of Friday, I could take no more and I made a statement. This was done merely by agreeing to accusations they suggested to me. I was then taken to the police office in Townhall Street at about 7 or 8 p.m. on Friday. I couldn't lie down and sat on the side of the bed in the cell all night.

On Saturday morning I was charged with causing explo-

sions and I was remanded to Armagh Prison. Before I left Belfast I was examined by Dr McAuley and had my injuries photographed. On arrival at Armagh I was examined by a doctor and sent back on Saturday night to the military wing of Musgrave Park Hospital in Belfast.

I still feel quite ill. My main problems are: sore ribs, I cannot take deep breaths and coughing is painful; blood clots in my nose; soreness behind my left ear; soreness at the bottom of the ribs on my right side; a sore left heel; pain in my left knee; pain and difficulty in urinating; sore throat; fainting fits which might last half an hour, during which I pour sweat; sleeplessness; despite injections of morphia and sleeping tablets I have not

slept at all at night and only doze briefly during the day; numbness of my finger tips.

I have improved in some ways since I came into hospital. The intense swelling in my privates is reduced (with the aid of ice packs). The soreness in my head due to the pulling out of my hair has gone. My throat, which was very sore for the first few days; is much better. My bowels moved today for the first time since my arrest. It was painful, but a relief.

The three men have been placed on explosive charges and they are awaiting trial.

An association spokesman commented: 'Despite the much-publicized release of internees and detainees, arrests, torture, detention and internment are continuing.'

CRAIG'S DOSSIERS ON THE IRA

Loyalist forces in Belfast have lists 400-long of names and addresses of known IRA men in Northern Ireland, both Provisional and Official.

Irish 'Sunday Press' reporter Michael Hand, who recently interviewed Ulster Defence Association members behind their barricades in the Shankill Road, claimed in an article he was shown one of these lists by a Protestant militant.

Hand says there were pictures of people like Tony Doherty, Martin Meehan, Joe Cahill, Seamus Twoomey, Billy Kelly and Bill McKee. There was a photograph of the late Belfast Official IRA leader Joe McCann—scrawled across it was the word 'DEAD'.

Hand goes on: 'The names and home numbers were printed in machine type faces. There was a code figure after each entry and a space to fill in after distinctive features.

'The man, who brought me to a top room in an old house to show me the dossier, claimed that it had been compiled by a Protestant organization.

'But it appeared to be much too professional a publication for this.

'When I asked was it given to them by a sympathetic RUC Special Branch man, the man, hooded and with a face mask, just shrugged his shoulders and muttered something inaudible.'

UDA leader, William Craig, former Ulster Home Affairs Minister, told his supporters at a rally in Belfast's Ormeau Park in March:

'We are going to do more than just talk. Whatever the call of duty requires, we shall do.

'We must build up dossiers on men and women who are enemies of this country because one day, ladies and gentlemen, if the politicians fail, it will be our job to liquidate the enemy.'

Right: William Craig of UDA



THE APRIL REVOLT

A special background series examining the class struggle in Ceylon from 1964 to the present day. Part four.

Though it caught the reformists and revisionists by surprise, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) was not a spontaneous movement, suddenly erupting into the open and then disappearing within a short period of time.

The JVP was but one reflection of the disruption created by the crisis of imperialism on the petty-bourgeois layers in Ceylon.

One result of the betrayal of the mass opposition built up against the Sri Lanka Freedom Party government in 1964 by the 'left' leaders was to push the middle classes away from the working class. Thus, the petty-bourgeois youth who broke away from the two Stalinist parties of the country took the initiative of forming the JVP as a separate organization.

In fact, a large portion of the Stalinist youth movement came along with them during the period after 1965.

Thus the JVP, which developed during the period of the UNP government—the period of relative set-back in the working class—was the reaction of one section of the middle-class layers to the great betrayal of the 'left' leaders.

First they were disgusted by the lack of any perspective being put forward by the working-class leaders for the oppressed masses in general, in a situation where they faced complete economic ruin. This opposition to the 'left' leaders later developed into a total rejection of the revolutionary role of the working class.

Unable to grasp the explosive contradiction inside the workers' movement—the contradiction between the leaders and the working class—they condemned the whole of the working class as reformist. According to the JVP, the 'motive force' of the Ceylon revolution is the peasantry.

ACT OF SEPARATION

The counter-revolutionary role of the Samasamaja (Lanka Sama Samaja Party) and Stalinist (Communist Party Moscow and Peking wing) leaders to contain the working class within trade union struggles, especially in a period of severe economic crisis, was a definite act to separate the radicalized rural poor from the working class.

This was the background preparation for the overwhelming victory of the SLFP among the rural electorate in the 1970 election and later for the extreme petty-bourgeois movements.

With the training they had while they were among the Stalinist ranks to believe in the possibility of 'using' the national bourgeoisie for the struggle against imperialism, JVP leaders became the extreme 'left critics' of the SLFP in the rural areas.

The JVP did not bother to combat the working-class leaders to win the leadership of the working class. But they actually did compete with the SLFP to win the radicalized sections of rural youth. As against the electoral line of the SLFP to 'defeat' imperialism, they put forward the line of armed struggle.

Although there was this orientation of the JVP towards the SLFP, they did not turn towards the LSSP and CP at

any time to compete for the leadership.

They began to penetrate into the mass youth movement in the rural areas exploiting the bewilderment spread among the middle-class elements throughout the country at the time the UNP government signed the Mahabali treaty with the world bank with its grave political and economic implications.

Because they appeared as defenders of the coalition government, the JVP attempted to form an alliance with the masses who drifted towards the coalition at the elections without actually breaking the grip of the SLFP over these masses. This is how they explained their position after the coalition came to power:

'The JVP emphatically appealed to the masses to be prepared, after realizing the importance of such preparations, to face the counter-revolution conspired by the imperialists and the UNP. Terrified by this preparation and the exposure done by the JVP, the Hath Hawla [UNP government] temporarily postponed their conspiratorial plan and handed over the power to the present coalition.' (Janatha Vimukthi, August 1, 1970.)

As the petty-bourgeois youth became disillusioned after the coalition government came to power, JVP appealed to each and every illusion among this layer and took steps to organize them widely as a separate force from the working class.

The lion flag was hoisted over their platforms and the pictures of the leaders of the 1818 and 1848 rebellions were displayed. They made the Buddhist clergy boast about the ancient kings. Wreweera the leader of the JVP, openly expressed that the masses could be mobilized only on the basis of 'patriotism':

'When we add up the hatred of all the social classes who are continually being attacked by imperialism and neo-colonialism, it is patriotism. It is the class hatred in the struggle against imperialism. A Marxist-Leninist in the epoch of anti-imperialist struggles is a real patriot.' ('Deshapremie', youth paper of JVP, August 8, 1971.)

On this theoretical basis they completely condemned the plantation workers. One item of their programme to be implemented after coming to power was to repatriate all the plantation workers to India. The plantation workers were called agents of 'Indian expansionism'.

Apart from this they took a very reactionary position with regard to the trade union struggles:

'The strikes for successful demands such as higher wages and other privileges are aimed at diverting the minds of the workers away from the class hatred against imperialism, etc.' (Janatha Vimukthi, September 5, 1970.)

On this basis they managed to rally a considerable section of the Sinhala petty bourgeoisie around them. They also came forward to use the force of Thuggery against other left groups and especially against those who were critical of them.

The government, which became aware of the fact that the youth support it had at the election was now moving towards the JVP, launched police repression against the JVP. But the JVP leaders still had the illusion that they could win the left elements in the government and said:



Top: April events—a mother weeps outside the military jail where her son awaits execution. Above: Mao gives Bandaranaike his support.

'The reactionary bureaucrats realize that until the JVP is destroyed it is dangerous to disrupt the coalition government and try to provoke the government against us.

'We emphatically remind the government that it should seek protection not from the armed forces, who are built to serve imperialism, but from the oppressed masses.' (Janatha Vimukthi, September 5, 1970.)

BID FOR POWER

It was logical that they did not make any attempt since they began to work in public in May 1970 to break the working class from the 'left' leadership while their campaigns were aimed at winning sections from the SLFP.

Another weapon in their 'theoretical tool box' was that

the working class cannot be won to the revolution under any condition other than behind and through the influence of an uprising by an élite. This is the pet 'theory' of Pabloites about the 'detonators' of the revolution.

As the JVP staged its uprising on April 5, 1971, the Ceylonese working class was undergoing an important experience regarding the coalition government and the 'left' leaders, though they did not have the consciousness to independently bid for state power.

What was completely ignored by the JVP was this factor. By ignoring the deadly counter-revolutionary role played by the reformist and Stalinist bureaucracies within the class struggle, the JVP ran away from any effort to change the working-class consciousness by building a revolutionary party.

The government not only

used all its military power to crush the revolt, but it also obtained military aid from the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, UAR, India and Pakistan. Peking Stalinists declared their support for the government though they did not give aid in the first days of the revolt.

The LSSP and CP leaders backed the government repression, to the hilt and allowed the government to assume dictatorial powers and take away all the democratic rights of the working class, including banning the papers of the Revolutionary Communist League, the Ceylon section of the International Committee of the Fourth International.

The government's victory over the JVP was only possible because of the 'left' leaders' support. But for this support, the government simply could not maintain its power, let alone crush the JVP.

'Left' leaders not only denounced the revolt as a 'fascist plot', but some members were sent to guard police stations in a number of places.

All the trade unionists who criticized the government's role during the revolt were subjected to police terror. The LSSP and CP leaders preserved their party unity by labelling all dissidents as JVP supporters.

During this ten-day civil war, more than 10,000 were killed. About 20,000 were arrested and tortured as suspected insurgents. Two of the Buddhist universities were closed and concentration camps were built over these premises.

While 'left' leaders controlled the working class the right-wing SLFP leaders concentrated power in their hands and deprived all the masses of all their democratic rights.

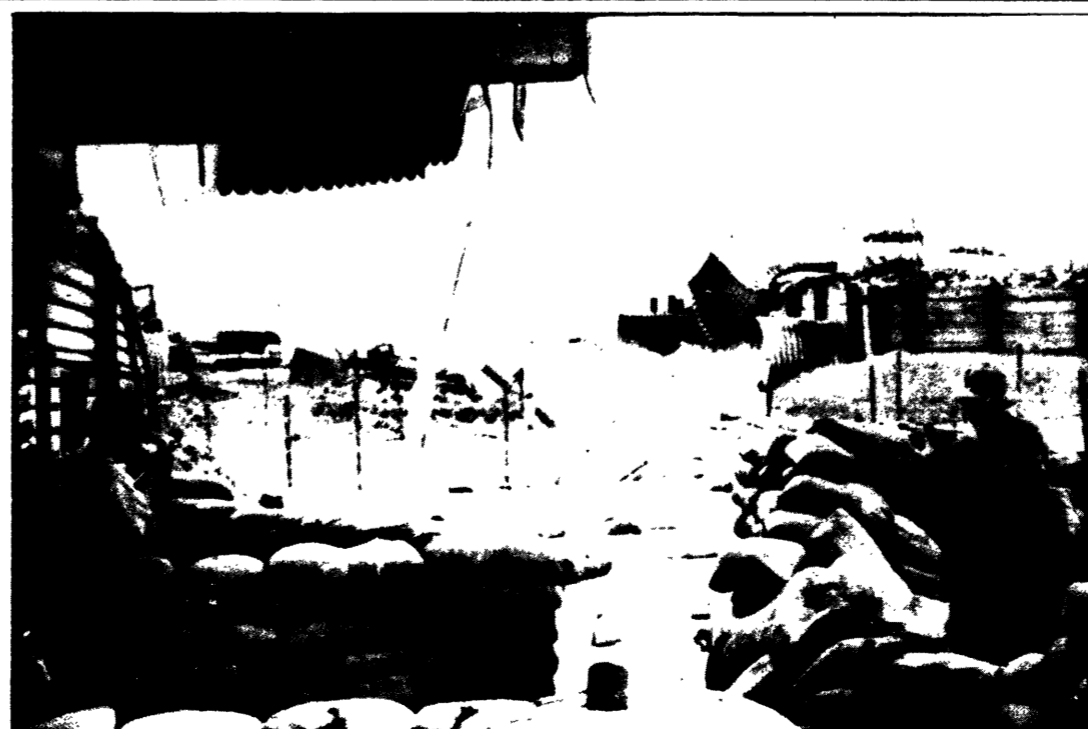
CONTINUED TOMORROW

FAR FROM THE PARIS PEACE TALKS GENOCIDE

Vietnam peace talks reopen in Paris today after three months of unprecedented secret diplomacy and horrific assaults on North Vietnam by US bombers. The immediate political background to the talks is Nixon's amicable discussions with the Stalinist leaderships in the Kremlin and Peking. But this collaboration has been answered by a major offensive by liberation forces. The heroic offensive against the puppet forces began during the first week of April. The liberation army overran town after town previously described by the Americans as safely 'Vietnamized'. Writing about the rout of the Saigon troops, the 'New York Times' reported an official as saying: 'Our commanders drive over their own troops in their desperation to escape battles.' In retaliation the Americans mined the northern ports, bombed the dykes and began a bombing campaign unparalleled in history. It has been calculated that since the bombing period began in 1965, the Americans have dropped explosives equivalent to 450 Hiroshimas: one Hiroshima every six days. The bombing of the dykes was described by a Paris geographer, Professor Yves Lacoste, as capable of causing a catastrophe 'comparable only to a nuclear bombardment'. Fifteen million people face flooding from the overflowing Red River. To supplement the normally controlled flooding during the monsoon, the Americans also seeded rain clouds with special chemicals to increase the devastation. Anthony Tucker revealed in 'The Guardian' that this ecological nightmare was codenamed 'Operation Pop Eye'. In spite of these enormous poundings, the liberation army has served notice on US imperialism and the Stalinists that it intends to go on fighting. In the army newspaper 'Quan Doi Nhan Dan' in May, Nixon was accused of sewing seeds of discord and sabotage in the socialist camp. 'Nixon has always dreamed of being the leader of the world. Night and day he has sought every means to oppose the world revolution. His tongue is full of venom and his hands are stained with blood. Wherever he sets foot he carries out counter-revolutionary acts.' Turning unmistakably to the Stalinists, the official article went on: 'Communists always consider the revolution of each nation as an inseparable part of the world revolution. They never set national interests against the interests of the world revolution, nor place an individual nation above the common interests of the world revolution, much less serve national selfishness at the expense of the world revolution.' Yet this is precisely the ambitions of the Stalinists as they prepare with the imperialists to spring a trap on the Vietnamese revolution. There must be no secret diplomacy which could lead to another 1954 Geneva agreement. Victory to the Vietnamese Revolution.

These photographs are supplied by official sources in Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Top: Mr Le dinh Ba's seven member family, Thu'ong Ly quarter, wiped out by US bombs on April 16, 1972. Far right: Mrs Nguyen thi Uyen and three children killed by US bombs on April 10, 1972 in Nghi Phu village, Vinh suburb. Centre and left: fighting in the south during the April offensive



Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested on May 5, 1920. They were sentenced to die in the electric chair April 9, 1927 and that sentence was carried out a few minutes after midnight on August 22, 1927. In the course of those seven years, one of the most glaring exposés of the nature of capitalist justice is revealed. Reprinted from the 'Bulletin' (April 3, 1972), organ of the Workers League of US. By Nancy Fields.

SACCO AND VANZETTI

Part 5. The Case (continued)

The Bridgewater trial took place in Plymouth in an atmosphere prejudiced against Vanzetti because of his activities in the strike against Plymouth Cordage a few years before. Vanzetti's conviction was assured from the outset because of the roles played by the prosecution, his own lawyer and the presiding judge.

The prosecution's case was based on the sole ground of identification of Vanzetti by the employees of the White Shoe Company. Katzmann's presentation was riddled with contradictions from beginning to end. The evidence he presented bordered on the farcical.

In his documentation of the case, Felix Frankfurter noted that the evidence:

'Bordered on the frivolous, reaching its climax in the testimony of a little newsboy who, from behind the telegraph pole to which he had run for refuge during the shooting, caught a glimpse of the criminal and "knew by the way he ran he was a foreigner." Vanzetti was a foreigner, so of course, it was Vanzetti.'

Katzmann was so assured of a conviction that he did not even attempt to construct a serious case. Of course, Katzmann was aided in this assurance by John Valey, the defence attorney himself.

Valey would not allow Vanzetti to take the stand to testify on his own behalf. This served to cast doubt in the jury's mind about his innocence.

He justified this procedure by claiming to Vanzetti that, if he testified, he would be questioned about his political beliefs. But the jury had already heard his political views because they were constantly brought in by Katzmann.

Valey refused to explain why Vanzetti had lied about his activities on the evening of the arrest. Further, he showed his open hostility to the defence of Vanzetti by allowing on the jury a foreman in the Plymouth Cordage plant.

It is not surprising to note that he and Katzmann later became law partners. Throughout the trial, he had lunch with Katzmann and Thayer.

The role of Judge Thayer served to seal the conviction. During the trial, he never interfered with Katzmann's procedures except to intervene on his side when the prosecution's contradictory positions were brought out.

He never attempted to stop Katzmann's blatantly racist statements nor his continuous interjection of Vanzetti's political beliefs. In fact, when he charged the jury, he stated that: 'The defendant's ideas are cognate with the crime.' His class hatred was clearly exposed when he gave Vanzetti the maximum sentence allowed.

The course of the South Braintree trial, which took place in Dedham, proceeded in almost the same fashion as the Bridgewater one. The prosecution had laid the groundwork for a conviction in the former trial.

Since there was no evidence against Sacco, the prosecution hoped that if he was tried with someone already established as a criminal, it would show that he associated with a criminal and the inference



would follow that he, too, was a criminal.

The defence petitioned for separate trials, but Thayer (the very same judge who had convicted Vanzetti) turned it down.

The trial was conducted in an hysterical atmosphere whipped up by the press and fed by the state. In the opening days of the trial, one newspaper carried the story that a band of 'Reds' was marching on Dedham.

The courthouse was heavily guarded and no one was allowed to enter without being thoroughly searched. Furthermore, every day the defendants were paraded through the town, shackled and guarded by 28 heavily armed officers to create the impression that they were dangerous criminals.

Of course, it was necessary to create this atmosphere if the ruling class was to be successful in accomplishing the ends of this raw frame-up.

Thayer's determination for a conviction has been well-documented. In the Transcript (Vol. 5) of the case, it was reported that he remarked to one of his friends:

'Did you see what I did with those anarchistic bastards the other day? I guess that will hold him for a while.'

Further on in the Transcript, in the sworn testimony of one of his friends, it is revealed

that Thayer:

'... Conveyed by his words and manner the distinct impression that he was bound to convict these men because they were "Reds". I remember that Judge Thayer in substance said to me that we must stand together and protect ourselves against anarchists and "Reds".'

There was one significant difference in this trial and that was the role of the defence attorney, Fred Moore. Moore was an IWW lawyer and had a long history in the defence of the working class. He recognized the class nature of the case and sought throughout to bring out the main issues involved: that was, the defendants' political beliefs.

Further, he fought to bring persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti solely for their political beliefs into the working class. In realizing that their only defence lay in the strength of that class, he involved the trade unions in their defence.

Moore succeeded in producing 12 witnesses to prove that Vanzetti was in Plymouth on the day of the crime. He also proved that Sacco was in Boston that day getting a passport for a trip to Italy and he had the testimony of the passport agent for verification.

The prosecution's case was clearly defeated. Or, so it should have been if there had



Top: IWW lawyer, Fred Moore. Above: Judge Webster Thayer.

existed justice for the working class. But, as always, bourgeois justice serves only the interests of the bourgeoisie.

Thayer himself admitted that the prosecution had no case when he ruled after the first trial, in denying a motion for a new one, that:

'Their verdicts did not rest in my judgement upon the testimony of eye witnesses, for the defendants, as it was, called more witnesses than the Com-

monwealth who testified that neither of the defendants were in the bandit car.

'The evidence that convicted these defendants was circumstantial and was evidence that is known in law as "consciousness of guilt".'

Nevertheless, on July 14, 1921, the verdict of guilty of murder was rendered against Sacco and Vanzetti.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



Kenneth Haigh as Joe Lampton, the Yorkshire tycoon who returns home in 'Man at the Top'

ITS NOSTALGIA FOR THE 'GOOD OLD DAYS'

TV REVIEW

Just about convincing, but not close enough to reality to shatter the fundamental myth of the series. That was last Monday's episode in the 'Man at the Top' series from Thames TV.

In it Joe Lampton (Kenneth Haigh), the Yorkshire tycoon dreamt up by John Braine for his mid-1950s novel 'Room at the Top' returns home after a personal tragedy to find everything changed — and for the worse.

On an impulse sparked by his wife, who is in a nursing home shocked by the death of their daughter in a car accident, Joe books in at the local hotel and tries to get back to his roots.

After a spot of by-play with an old flame who is now a barmaid, whose busman husband's on shiftwork and who hates the tower flats in which she lives, he has a run-in with his cousin Arthur (Philip Stone), the town's prospering furniture dealer.

The conflict is presented in terms of clichés familiar from a whole stream of 'northern' plays and novels.

Uncle Dick, Arthur's father, keeps pigeons in a hut on some waste ground which has just been acquired by an unknown buyer. He can't find out who the buyer is (itself a sign of the times, in the old days it would have been common knowledge). The pigeons—the only thing that's kept me alive since your Auntie Elsie died—will have to go.

Joe, searching for the kind of honest relationships his wife Susan imagines in her ner-

vous breakdown that they had with people they knew 'up North', uses an old friend in the town hall to find out who the buyer is.

While we wait to find out, a number of establishing scenes show how the town of Dufton has changed since Joe left to make his pile in London.

'You'd hardly recognize it', Uncle Dick tells him. 'They've pulled the old market down to make way for shops. But they're all empty because no one can afford the rents, and when they do let them no one'll use them because they'll know the prices must be inflated.'

The beer's all keg. They've tarted up the local, banned darts and cribbage, installed a one-armed bandit and they have a stripper in on Sundays.

Just before she drags him into bed with the phrase 'I'm just as good as those London girls', barmaid Sandra reveals that she hardly ever sees her children. They spend most of their time at their grandmother's, where they can play out in the street. She and her husband have got automatic waste-disposal, underfloor heating 'and I bloody hate it'.

Eventually Joe discovers that it is cousin Arthur—a JP, a Tory, captain of the Golf Club, aspiring president of the Chamber of Trade and Uncle Dick's own son—who has bought up the land where the pigeons are housed.

The plot takes a very topical twist when we learn that Arthur has been tipped by a contact that a new council estate is due to go up opposite the waste ground. Under the guise of Dufton Property Development Ltd, he plans to put up a new furniture store

to cash in on this new market. So Uncle Dick's pigeons must go.

We are left with Joe's angry attack on Arthur, highly respected but 'one of the people who've taken the heart out of this town'.

Basically, however, 'Man at the Top' is meaningless. John Braine's book was very much the creation of a mid-1950s liberal, and his own rapid evolution towards extreme right-wing Toryism is, of course, significant. But the Joe Lampton of TV series is really nothing to do even with the central character of the book.

Kenneth Haigh's Joe is a cardboard character, with a façade of matter-of-factness, a trick of looking people straight in the eye but no other suggested qualities at all.

The central myth of the episode, of the executive who has become a sort of emotional drop-out and sees things clear-sightedly, classlessly, thus has no substance.

What is more, at only one point do the writers, Tom Brennand and Roy Bottomley, provide any counterpoint to the episode's other myth, its nostalgia for the 'good old days'.

While claiming that it was 'happy days' before they closed 16 of the 17 pits there used to be in the area, Uncle Dick remembers that 'they used to take us for slaves, mind you, now I think of it.' But the point is thrown away.

'Man at the Top' is finally a pot-boiler, one of those series which supplement the efforts of most current-affairs programmes on the box in playing with real issues only in order to bury them.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

MYTH OF THE TROUBLE-FREE TOWN

Workers at East Anglia's boom port—Felixstowe—have been exchanging strong words with management about their 1972-1973 pay agreement due to come into force this month.

The private enterprise port bases its reputation on being 'trouble free'.

The area's 'free' press is dominated by the East Anglian Daily Times Co, which, apart from the morning daily owns the 'Evening Star' and a host of village and small-town weeklies, including the 'Suffolk Mercury' series.

Revealing the ongoing pay wrangle at Felixstowe dock, the EADT ports correspondent told me confidentially: 'Felixstowe's reputation is based on being trouble free so we have to soft peddle anything like this.'

In other words, if the employers don't like it, we won't print it.

This policy was even more forcefully demonstrated in last Saturday's 'Star'.

A thousand marchers turned out in torrential rain to march against the closure of Ransome and Rapier's Waterside works.

The 'Star's' banner headline read '3,000 protesters expected

but . . . 450 on save Rapier march'.

Inside on the lead news page a strap line said: 'Employees frightened' and the headline blazed: 'We do not want to strike—worker'.

The 'worker' quoted was 'quality controller' Mrs Joan Guyvel who claimed that 99 per cent of the 850 workers at Churchman's cigarette factory did not want to strike on Monday for more pay.

'We don't really want a very big pay rise. We are getting very big pay now', she is quoted as saying.

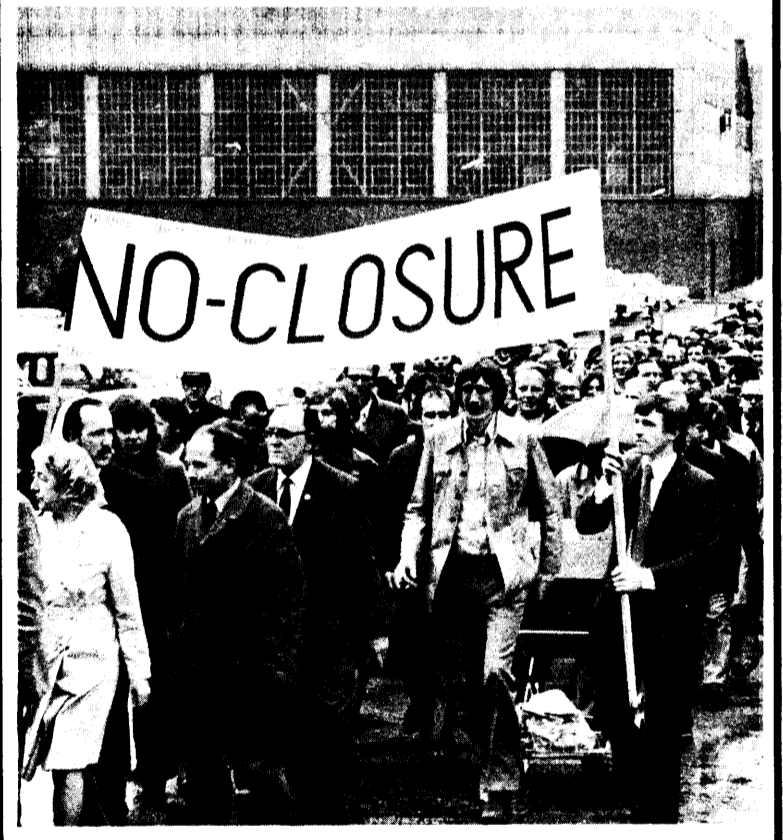
'I feel that someone has got to make a stand on this. Most of the workers want to go in, but they are frightened.'

In other words peace would reign if only the 'union' would stop making trouble.

Just across the page the 'Star' crowed about the result of a 'test case' in which the AUEW had been forced to re-admit a man thrown out of the union for alleged scabbing.

Is there anyone who still thinks the press is 'free'?

Below: workers march through Felixstowe against the closure of Ransome and Rapier's Waterside works



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Rents WILL rise £1— Manchester treasurer

TENANTS in the Manchester area are outraged by city treasurer Keith Bridge's statement that rents of all Manchester's 90,000 council homes should rise by £1 a week from October.

This is whether the government's 'fair rents' Bill becomes law or not. Manchester is a Labour-controlled council.

No decision on whether to implement the Bill has yet been taken although the right wing has certainly been arguing for a policy of 'not breaking the law'. The decisive vote is expected at the full meeting on July 26.

In a report to the finance and housing committees Bridge says that the corporation has no practical alternative to the £1 rise.



Big Nottm site joins strike

BUILDING workers at the giant Victoria Centre in the middle of Nottingham began their strike action in support of the national wage claim this week. UCATT officials had difficulty assessing the number of men involved, as the vast site has numerous entrances and employs many different contractors.

Above: A UCATT official explains the strike to a meeting of workers.

Electricity bill up?

ELECTRICITY prices will go up—if the electricity supply industry has its way. Talks have been going on with the government and the feeling in the industry is that there is an imbalance between domestic and industrial tariffs in the light of the actual cost of supply.

Spokesmen refused to comment on reports that the government was told that £100m a year more needs to be added to domestic electricity bills to make charges realistic.

Chronically ill join waiting list for beds

MORE THAN 45,000 people are waiting for hospital beds in south west England, says a report published in Bristol yesterday by the Elderly Invalids Fund.

At least 750 of these are old people who are chronically ill. The figures apply to Somerset, Gloucestershire, Devon, Cornwall and county boroughs.

The long waiting lists, especially for places in geriatric wards, stem from the fact that

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

many hospital beds are occupied by patients who no longer need hospital care, but who cannot leave because there are no nursing home places for them.

The report also adds that there are over 530,000 patients of all ages waiting admission to hospitals in England.

In a conference at the University of Kent, Canterbury, yesterday Lord Aberdare, Min-

ister of State, Department of Health and Social Security, said that the needs of epileptics, arthritics, alcoholics and the younger chronic sick must receive more attention.

'Little has been done to help these groups in the past', he said. 'There has been a stigma attached to them which is totally unjustified and the tendency has been to confine them to colonies, often situated many miles from their homes and families.'

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Dental service in decay

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE DENTAL service is in a state of decay, with an increasing number of dentists opting out of the National Health Service to take up part-time or full-time private practice, Dr Shirley Summerskill (Labour, Halifax) has stated in the Commons.

She said there was already a shortage of men and women in the service.

Dr Summerskill said that two recent reports showed that the dental health of the nation was in decline, and of the children now five years old, 25 per cent would require dentures of one kind or another by the time they were 20.

Tory MP for Norwich South, Dr Tom Stuttford, said that the service was 'not only in decay but crumbling'. National Health Service dentists were reluctant to carry out difficult treatment because of the financial loss involved.

Earlier, Dr Summerskill had asked Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, when he expected the report of the working party on dental services.

He told her that he could not forecast a date for the final report.

Strike to defend Lincoln GEC jobs

SHOP STEWARDS from Lincoln's four GEC heavy engineering plants decided unanimously this week to call their members out on strike to defend their jobs.

This follows the decision at the end of June by the management of Dorman Diesels to make 290 hourly-rated and 90 staff employees redundant, starting in August.

Eighty-eight shop stewards, representing 4,600 shop floor and staff workers from all the old Ruston plants, Ruston Gas Turbines, Ruston Paxmans, Napier Blowers and Dorman Diesels, have decided to strike from next Tuesday unless a meeting of the rationalization committee set up in 1966 when English Electric took over Rustons is called.

So far, stewards claim, management has completely disregarded all agreed procedure arrangements on redundancies. It is hoped that when the rationalization committee does meet, the 380 jobs at Dorman's can be saved.

Shop stewards are determined to maintain agreements made when GEC took over the former Ruston group of companies. These included a guarantee that GEC would provide not less than 4,600 jobs in Lincoln and that if employment levels threatened to drop work would be brought back to Lincoln.

It is dangerous in the extreme to pin high hopes on a rationalization committee when GEC is now forced to wage a ruthless international trade war which it can survive only at the expense of its workers.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

The currency crisis and the working class

NORTH LONDON: Thursday July 13, 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers Arms', Tottenham High Rd, (nr White Hart Lane).

SOUTHALL: Thursday July 13, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Bridge Road.

WANDSWORTH: Monday July 17, 8 p.m. 'Selkirk Arms', Selkirk Road, Tooting Broadway.

CROYDON: Monday July 17, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Rd. 'Build the revolutionary party.'

DAGENHAM: Tuesday July 18, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue, Barking. 'Stalinism and the Tory government.'

SW LONDON: Tuesday July 18, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4. 'Stalinism and the Tory government.'

W LONDON: Tuesday July 18, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross. 'Stalinism and the Tory government.'

N KENT: Tuesday July 18, 8 p.m. SOGAT House, Essex Road, Dartford. 'Stalinism and the Tory government.'

LUTON: Thursday July 20, 8 p.m. St John Ambulance Hall, Lea Road. 'Stalinism and the Tory government.'

SE LONDON: Thursday July 20, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club, opposite New Cross Station. 'Force the Tories to Resign.'

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7.00 Race to the White House.
9.20 Along the River. 11.00 Open Golf. Cricket. 1.30 The Herbs. 1.45 News, weather. 1.53 Race to the White House. 2.20 Cricket. Open Golf. Show Jumping. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Boss Cat. 5.20 Barrier Reef. 5.44 Sir Prancelot. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.55 **HE SAID, SHE SAID.** (New Series.) Panel game.

7.25 TOP OF THE POPS.

8.00 THE GOODIES.

8.30 THE BURKE SPECIAL.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 **ELIZABETH R.** Sweet England's Pride.

10.40 24 HOURS.

11.25 **WINDOWS ON THE BRAIN.** The Illusionist's Toy.

11.50 Weather.

TV

ITV

11.30 Matters to Me. 12.25 Democrats Choose. 12.55 Cook Book. 1.15 Bellbird. 1.30 Zingalong. 1.40 Arthur. 2.05 Castle Haven. 2.30 Good Afternoon. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 Joker's Wild. 3.45 Marcus Welby. 4.40 Nuts and Bones. 4.55 Atom Ant. 5.20 How. 5.50 News.

6.00 WRECKERS AT DEAD-EYE.

6.30 CROSSROADS.

6.55 **FILM: 'THE DEVIL AT FOUR O'CLOCK'.** Spencer Tracy, Frank Sinatra. A strange mixture of people face death on a tiny volcanic island in the Pacific.

9.00 NEAREST AND DEAREST.

9.30 THIS WEEK.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 CINEMA.

11.00 SOMETHING TO SAY.

12.00 ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.



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All regions as BBC1 except:

Wales: 6.00 Wales Today. 6.55 Heddiw. 7.15 Tom and Jerry. 8.00 Week In Week Out. 8.30 The Goodies. 11.52 News.

Scotland: 6.00 Reporting Scotland. 11.52 News, weather.

Northern Ireland: 6.00 Scene Around Six. 11.52 News, weather.

England: 6.00 Look North, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight South West. Weather. 11.52 News, weather.

SOUTHERN: 12.55 News. 1.00 Afloat. 1.25 Hogan's heroes. 1.50 Cooking. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Man from uncle. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15

Dithers. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Richard Lionheart. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 Simon Locke. 7.15 Film: 'Destry'. 9.00 London. 11.00 News. 11.10 Film: 'Wind of Change'. 12.20 Weather. Guideline.

HTV: 2.00 Democrats choose. 2.30 Yorkshire show. 3.20 Cook book. 3.45 Simon Locke. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Joe 90. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Dick Van Dyke. 7.10 Film: 'The Secret of My Success'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Play. 11.00 Spy-force. 12.00 Weather.

HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.15 Miri Mawr. 6.01 Y Dydd.

HTV West as above except: 6.18 Sport West.

ANGLIA: 2.05 Joe 90. 2.30 Yorkshire show. 4.10 News. 4.15 Jimmy Stewart. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sale. 7.30 Film: 'The Rabbit Trap'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Avengers.

ATV MIDLANDS: 2.30 Yorkshire show. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Family affair. 4.40

Rupert Bear. 4.55 Pretenders. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 7.00 Sale. 7.30 Film: 'Cargo to Cape Town'. 9.00 London. 11.00 O'Hara. 12.00 Stories.

ULSTER: 2.30 Yorkshire show. 4.10 Gourmet. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Rovers. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Partners. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Shirley's world. 7.30 Film: 'Blood Money'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Benny Hill.

YORKSHIRE: 1.15 Democrats choose. 1.45 Scotland yard mysteries. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Yorkshire show. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Funky phantom. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Takes a thief. 7.25 Film: 'Dreamboat'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Mannix. 11.55 Something to sing about. 12.25 Weather.

GRANADA: 2.30 Yorkshire show. 3.40 Scotland yard casebook. 4.10 News. Peyton place. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Wish. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. Police file. 6.30 UFO. 7.30 Film: 'The Trackers'. 9.00 London. 11.00 On the line. 11.35 Scales of justice.

TYNE TEES: 1.15 Democrats choose. 1.45 Scotland yard mysteries. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Yorkshire show. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Rovers. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Coronet blue. 7.25 Film: 'Dear Wife'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Sport. 11.00 Cinema. 11.30 Police call. 11.35 Short story. 12.05 News. 12.20 Revolving chair.

SCOTTISH: 3.05 Democrats choose. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Animaland. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Funky phantom. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.15 UFO. 7.10 Film: 'Marines Let's Go'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Expansions. 11.35 As others see us.

GRAMPIAN: 3.31 News. 3.35 Job look. 3.40 Women. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Pippi. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Top team. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Film: 'Carry On Nurse'. 8.25 Police news. 8.30 Shirley's world. 9.00 London. 11.00 Young view. 11.30 Avengers.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 4.20 Open Golf. Cricket.

7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.

8.00 **GREAT PARKS OF THE WORLD.** Fuji Hakone Izu, Japan.

8.30 THE VISITORS. Part 5.

9.20 **SHOW OF THE WEEK.** Keith Michell.

10.10 **OPEN GOLF. CRICKET: 3RD TEST.**

11.05 NEWS, Weather.

11.10 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

Widgery to hear appeal by Bingham

AN APPEAL by Royal Navy torpedo expert, Sub-Lieutenant David Bingham (31), against his 21-year jail sentence for selling naval secrets to the Russians, is due to be heard on July 28 at London's Law Courts.

Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, is expected to preside over the hearing.

Bingham, of Wheatsheaf Drive, Cowplain, Havant, Hants, was sentenced at Winchester Crown Court by Mr Justice Bridge on March 13.

Bingham had pleaded guilty to 12 charges under the Official Secrets Act.

Suspension protest

THE Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions yesterday called for the lifting of the suspension for 'academic' reasons of the North London Polytechnic's head of business studies, Mr W. Jenkins. College director Terence Miller has already said an inquiry into the running of the department will be held.

No seconder

A MOTION urging withdrawal of transport union membership from London dockers Bernie Steer and Vic Turner did not find a seconder when the union's Transport House branch met on Tuesday. The motion by Peter Bottomley said: 'Their recent action has brought the union into disrepute and has caused unnecessary public conflict between brother dockers and drivers.'

Cheap labour blamed for drip-feed deaths

BY JOHN SPENCER

EVANS Medical, manufacturers of a contaminated batch of drip feed solutions which may have contributed to the deaths of five hospital patients, were blamed yesterday for 'simple carelessness' and 'poor management'. A White Paper tells of bacteria escaping detection and multiplying, faulty temperature records, unauthorized procedures and an ignored warning.

It also attacks the use of unskilled labour with little supervision and adds that regulation of the industry by a licensing system will not be enough to prevent similar disasters.

The White Paper reports the findings of a committee set up by the Ministry of Social Services under Mr C. M. Clothier, QC, following the sudden deaths of five patients in a Plymouth hospital.

At the inquest into the deaths, Plymouth coroner Mr William Major said in three cases before him contaminated dextrose was 'possibly', 'probably' and 'almost certainly' a factor in causing the deaths.

The report reveals that the dextrose solution used on the Plymouth patients was part of a batch contaminated by live bacteria because it failed to reach sterilizing temperature in a faulty autoclave at Evans' Speke, Liverpool, plant due to retention of air.

A warning that the

thermometer on the machine was not working properly was ignored 'by no means for the first time', on the ground that the recording thermometers in the sterilizing department had a history of unreliable operation.

signature of the department manager 'in contravention of well-established principles of quality control'.

They should properly have gone to the quality control staff which 'would have resulted in a decision not to release

the batch for sale'.

The inquiry lays most of the blame on Devonport's immediate superior, Mr John Smart. But it also sharply attacks the company's policy of using cheap, unskilled, labour with little supervision:

'Too many people believe that sterilization of fluids is easily achieved with simple plant operated by men of little skill under a minimum of supervision; a view of the task which is wrong in every respect.'

'Forthcoming regulations of the industry by licence and inspection will not of itself guarantee freedom from similar disasters.'

Nationalize drugs

THE Labour Party confirmed earlier this week that it would set up a study group to examine the possible nationalization of the highly-profitable drug industry. Since the formation of the National Health Service after the war the Labour leadership has

consistently refused to touch the drug firms, though the NHS is virtually their only customer. The Evans Medical scandal is another demonstration that the reformists' cowardly betrayal of the demand for nationalization of the industry costs lives.

The department head, Mr B. S. Devonport, took responsibility for operating the autoclaves, despite their faulty thermometers. His request for replacement of the machines was not followed up 'for one reason or another', the inquiry found.

The faulty batches were released for sale after processing on the

London dock closes

ANOTHER London wharf is to close. In September the Delta Wharf in Tunnel Avenue will shut down throwing another 36 men onto the unemployed register.

A spokesman for Delta Storage Company said the decision to close was forced by

poor trading performance.

There was also little prospect of improvement in the future, he added.

The company began operating in 1956 and specialized in handling barge traffic carrying coffee and timber.

Violence threat—MP warns

INFLATION and industrial relations could lead to communal violence on the scale of Ulster, Liberal MP John Pardoe told a meeting of the Industrial Forum on Tuesday.

He said: 'Already this year we have come perilously close to violence.'

Only 'sensible' police action in the miners' strike had avoided violence and in the docks dispute the Official Solicitor had turned up as a 'guardian angel'.

He went on: 'In the present mood of industrial confrontation it is virtually certain that a [wage] freeze will be met with outright rejection. There indeed is the dry tinder of communal violence.'

A PLEA by Jack Leonard Prescott, (27), for leave to challenge his conviction on bomb-plot charges and 15-year jail sentence is to be heard in the Appeal Court, London, on Monday. Prescott, a decorator, of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, was convicted at the Old Bailey on November 30 of conspiracy to cause explosions and sentenced on December 1. He was cleared of causing explosions at the home of Employment Minister Robert Carr and at the Employment Ministry. Prescott's application is to be heard by Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Swinton and Mr Justice Phillips.

SLL LECTURES

BIRKENHEAD: Sunday July 16, 12 noon. The Royal Castle Hotel (opposite Lairds). 'The Marxist Method and Building the Revolutionary Party.'

NEWCASTLE: Monday July 17, 8 p.m. Hotspur Hotel, The Haymarket. Lecture given by Cliff Slaughter, SLL Central Committee, on 'An introduction to Marxism'.

Provocative Orange speech Unite and train with guns—MP

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A FORMER Ulster Unionist MP at Westminster, Sir Knox Cunningham yesterday urged Loyalists to train in the use of arms to defend themselves.

Speaking at an Orange demonstration in Ballinderry, Co Antrim, QC Cunningham, former MP for South Antrim, and a former Scots Guards officer told the Loyalists: 'Unite with your fellow Loyalists and you can save Ulster—unite and train.'

He accused the Westminster government of destroying democracy in Ulster, imposing government by dictatorship, appeasing gunmen and murderers, breaking their word to the Loyalists and betraying Protestants who wanted to remain under the Crown.

And he urged the rally: 'Put no trust in Westminster politicians. I have been asked if Loyalists should train to use arms, and I reply of course they should. When men joined the Home Guard to defend their homes against the Nazis, they trained with what arms they could find. No one suggested that they would be better off without them.'

'You will have to defend your families and homes against Republicans, gunmen and murderers. I should be a fool and a knave to suggest that you would be better able to defend yourselves unarmed.'

'My message to you today is that you trust no government at Westminster to defend Ulster. Trust only yourselves and your fellow Loyalists.'

(Sir Knox's recreations include rifle shooting. He is a former heavyweight boxing champion of Cambridge University and president of the Gainsford Boxing Club, Belfast.)

In Co Tyrone, former Stormont Home Affairs Minister John Taylor said that the British government had yielded to IRA terrorism.

Taylor, who survived an assassination attempt in February, said there was not one Belfast political party which supported the Ulster Unionist cause.

YESTERDAY'S July 12 Orange parades throughout Northern Ireland passed off without major incident in the afternoon. Thousands of police and troops stood by in Belfast and other towns, however.

In Derry, two bombs exploded—one was in a car in Strand Road and the other in a van in Waterloo Place. A warning was given to police and nearby buildings were evacuated. Police estimated that the bomb had contained 200 lb of explosive.

'The attitude in Britain today is that there would be a great relief if the Northern Ireland situation were no longer a British problem and responsibility.'

For the first time in 150 years the 'Union Jack' had been rejected by most people in Ulster in favour of the Ulster flag.

WEATHER

SOUTH-WEST England and South Wales will be dry but rather cloudy. The rest of England and Wales, southern and eastern Scotland and Northern Ireland will be dry with sunny periods.

North-west Scotland will start bright but become rather cloudy with a little rain later. Temperatures will be near normal but warm inland.

Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Dry and warm in most places.

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Scanlon's so willing to talk with CBI

BY DAVID MAUDE

THE INDUSTRIAL Society yesterday announced the establishment of an 'independent' conciliation and arbitration service.

Aim of the service will be to offer assistance on a small scale to management and unions involved in disputes, particularly at plant level.

In making the announcement the Industrial Society's director, John Garnett, said a team of industrial relations personnel would be assembled, including line managers and trade union officers.

During a day-long seminar for senior managers yesterday at the plush Europa Hotel, Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, shared the platform with Martin Jukes, director general of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

Scanlon is a frequent speaker at Industrial Society seminars which cost anything up to £25 a day.

Speaking first Jukes poured cold water on the current discussion about streamlined con-



Scanlon at yesterday's conference.

conciliation services involving the TUC and CBI.

Arguing for government representation he said: 'The difficulty of an independent conciliation service wholly divorced from government is that settlements may be made that would cause prices to rise and will accelerate inflation.'

Later on he argued for such a service to be 'constrained by direction from government'.

He said he hoped the present

Department of Employment service would not be left out of any scheme which was established.

'Any proposals that don't make use of the experience of the present conciliation officers would, in my view, be unfortunate. This does not mean, of course, that they could not be taken out of the ministry and put in some independent body.'

Scanlon welcomed the idea of independent conciliation and arbitration, but insisted that the Industrial Relations Act must be scrapped or shelved first.

It did no good at all to ignore the fundamental conflict between capital and labour, or to pretend that it was not 'in finality irreconcilable', he said. 'But that does not mean we have to be at each others' throats all the time.'

It was a most welcome sign, he said, that the Confederation of British Industry was now putting forward its own proposals for voluntary conciliation machinery free from government interference.

But the Act remained the outstanding stumbling-block.

'One of the necessary prerequisites for us getting down to the type of arbitration and conciliation machinery we think is necessary is the complete elimination of the law from industrial relations', he said.

It was the TUC's belief, Scanlon said, that a widespread availability of conciliation and arbitration could, if properly utilized, make a positive contribution to good industrial relations.

But assistance by third parties in industrial disputes should be seen as a supplement to collective bargaining rather than a means of bringing in outsiders every time there was trouble.

It could be no substitute for negotiations, he said. The danger of an arbitration system was that it could become a 'coward's castle' for avoiding proper negotiations.

Answering questions on pay, Scanlon repeated an argument he used earlier at the TUC Economic Committee, querying whether, even if the unions entered into some form of dialogue with the government on pay, they could 'deliver the goods'.

Bill motion lost by 25

MR ROY HUGHES (Lab Newport) was refused leave in the House of Commons yesterday to bring in a Bill to repeal Industrial Relations Act. Voting was 228 to 203, a majority against of 25.

Granada workers seek union rights



More than 50 employees of Granada Publishing Company staged a one-day walk-out yesterday in their fight for union recognition.

They picketed the premises in Golden Square, Soho, throughout the day.

They have been trying to get union recognition for a year. On May 3 they threatened to walk out but management asked for a ballot to be conducted.

Of the 96 who participated in the ballot, 58

sought membership of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

But since this decisive majority, Granada management has refused to see the union's representatives.

A telegram of support was sent by ACTT members in Granada's television division.

The head of Granada is millionaire Lord Sidney Bernstein and his chief executive in charge of publishing is Mr Sonny Mehta.

JULY FUND £450.83—

AFTER a great start we seem to be slipping back. A collection at our meeting after the lobby of the TUC yesterday raised £43.49 which brings our fund up to £450.83. But we are still a long way from our target of £1,750.

There can be no doubt of the feeling inside the working class for a fight against the Tories. The trade union leaders must not be allowed to continue their talks with Heath. Workers everywhere must follow the lead of the lobbyists yesterday. This Tory government must be made to resign.

This great feeling for a fight lies behind your support for our paper. We know if you make an effort now we can raise our Fund in time. We must not waste a moment. Go all out today. Raise extra amounts. If you can, add something yourself. Post all donations to:—

Official Solicitor steps in again

THE MIDLAND Cold Storage Company's bid to obtain a second order prohibiting dockers from blacking lorries using their Stratford depot ran into difficulties yesterday.

Counsel for the Official Solicitor told Mr Justice Megarry that in general even where the acts which made up an unfair industrial practice are also common law offences, under the industrial relations law these acts should not be separated off for action in another court.

Mr Alan Campbell, QC, for the employers, had sought to persuade the High Court that the jurisdiction of the NIRC did not cover conspiracy, intimidation, inducement to breach of contract and breach of statutory duty.

But counsel for the Official Solicitor claimed that all these acts could be regarded as contributing to the unfair industrial practice on which the NIRC had already ruled.

The NIRC yesterday refused to review its judgement that there was insufficient evidence to prove London port shop stewards had combined to black hauliers using the Stratford depot of the Mid-

land Cold Storage Company.

After a 45-minute hearing preceding the resumption of the High Court application by Midland Cold Storage, the NIRC rejected a plea by the company that the committee should, after all, be ordered to stop 'blacking' threats against vehicles crossing the picket line at the company's cold store in Hackney.

On Friday an order banning 'blacking' was made by the NIRC against seven named dockers. But the court refused to include the committee in the order on the grounds that it was not an 'organization of workers' as defined in the Industrial Relations Act.

And in the High Court Mr Alan Campbell, QC, for the employers, said that the NIRC's decision was additional evidence that the only relief open to the company was an order from the court banning all picketing.

He said the competence of the NIRC did not extend beyond unfair industrial practices.

But the dockers' pickets were actionable in common law for picketing with threats of intimidation and violence and in such a manner as to cause a

nuisance and for inducing breach of contract.

He said the core of their actions was a conspiracy to injure the company using all possible means.

Campbell said since the dockers' leaders had said publicly they intended to defy the NIRC and even intensify their picketing, there was no alternative but for the High Court to issue an interim order prohibiting all picketing for seven days.

He added that if the dockers or their representatives would only appear in court, the problems could be thrashed out with them and agreement reached.

He stressed that an order banning only unlawful picketing, but which allowed dockers to continue their blacking activities would be unacceptable. This situation required an order that was clear and which would be obeyed.

He said it was a case of the chicken and the egg. Blacking was the heart of his client's problem. If there were no pickets there could be no blacking and the company would be free to carry on their business unhindered.