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Cash crisis meeting in London

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Picture below shows, left to right, Sir Douglas Allen, permanent secretary to the Treasury, Sir Leslie O'Brien, governor of the Bank of England and Tory chancellor Anthony Barber,

A HIGH COURT judge yesterday recommended that Midland Cold Storage should pursue its action against London docks shop stewards in the National Industrial Relations Court.

Mr Justice Megarry said that in setting up the NIRC, parliament had manifestly intended that its jurisdiction covered unfair industrial practices. Proceedings should normally be brought in the NIRC than another court, he added.

The vital judgement was handed down yesterday in the Chancery division of the High Court after a week-long hearing in which Midland Cold Storage sought further injunctions and orders against the 'Hackney Seven', who include Bernie Steer and Vic Turner.

The way is now open for Midland's lawyers to apply to Sir John Donaldson of the NIRC for contempt orders against the dockers' leaders. This is expected in the next day or so.

BY IAN YEATS

Although he refused to make an order banning picketing and blacking at the Midland Cold Storage depot, Hackney, Mr Justice Megarry warned in his judgement yesterday that the importance of maintaining the rule of law had never been greater in living memory than it was now.

Describing the dockers' fight for work, Megarry said: 'This is a simple case of a group of men using their strength to take something which has never been theirs. This is the law of the jungle. The law of the jungle is not law, but force.'

While the High Court had no power under the Industrial Relations Act to intervene in matters properly within the jurisdiction of the NIRC, Megarry said it was nevertheless right for him to draw that court's attention to breaches of its orders.

'There has been clear prima facie evidence before me that the orders made by the NIRC have been and are being breached,' he said.

He laid heavy emphasis on the fact that the industrial court possessed maximum powers to punish breaches of its

rulings and to enforce them. Midland Cold Storage were criticized for bringing a second action against the dockers in the High Court instead of opening proceedings to enforce the NIRC's ruling. There was no evidence to suggest that the dockers would obey the High Court any more than they had the NIRC.

By seeking a High Court order on the ground that the High Court was less likely to be disobeyed than the industrial court, the company was, at least by implication, denigrating the NIRC. To that extent, said the judge, the company's attitude to the NIRC was the same as that of the dockers.

Megarry said that while it might be argued that sections of the Act had been drawn up by an 'irresolute hand', nevertheless it was plainly parliament's intention that all industrial disputes should be subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the NIRC.

For the past week, employers' QC Mr Alan Campbell has sought six injunctions from the High Court against seven named individuals and the port of London joint shop stewards' committee to ban all blacking and picketing at the Hackney depot. He argued that although Sir John Donaldson had already forbidden blacking as an unfair industrial practice, the acts which led up to this blacking were offences in common law.

He accused them of conspiracy to injure Midland Cold Storage, intimidation, threats of violence, nuisance, breach of statutory duty and inducement to others to break their contracts.

Megarry said there was no evidence that the shop stewards' committee existed for the sole purpose of regulating employment on the docks and therefore no proceedings could be taken against it. He said picketing appeared to be peaceful and that there was no proof that the dockers' action constituted a nuisance.

Intimidation, he said, was part of the process of blacking upon which the NIRC had already ruled. He could not see that inducing people to stop contracts being made—between the company and their customers—was a crime. Nor that it had been proved that there was a conspiracy to do so. Finally, he ruled that dockers could not be held to be in breach of their statutory duty merely by being in breach of their work contracts.

Though none of Campbell's submissions were found, Megarry disagreed with the NIRC on one important point. And he ruled that an industrial dispute *did*, in fact, exist at Midland Cold Storage.

Settling it was the business of the NIRC and other courts could not consider segments of cases the whole of which fell to its jurisdiction. Campbell leapt to his feet immediately Megarry dismissed the case and took up his 'obey-the-NIRC' challenge.

He said new proceedings would be started at once. The judge said that grave public issues were raised by the dockers' continuing defiance of the court and he warned that it would be wrong of them to regard his judgement as a victory.

Describing his ruling as 'fair, just and in line with commonsense', he held out one carrot to the dockers, urging them to bear in mind that it was only the Act they repudiated which had saved them from his court.



workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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Puppet troops inch towards flattened Quang Tri

BACKED by one of the most intense bombing raids ever seen in Indo-China, South Vietnamese paratroops were yesterday painfully inching towards the city of Quang Tri.

They lost the town to the North Vietnamese ten weeks ago when the Third Division ran from the battlefield.

For the last week they have been trying to retake Quang Tri against well-entrenched liberation forces.

Forward elements of South Vietnamese forces entered the city's citadel yesterday through a breach made by an American 'smart' bomb. But they were driven out with heavy casualties.

Correspondents on the spot said the city, which has been a prime target for the US air force since it was captured by the North Vietnamese, is reduced to a desert with hardly a building intact.

The Saigon regime has several times prematurely announced the capture of Quang Tri, so eager is it to claim a victory and bolster crumbling morale among its troops and civilian supporters.

In fact the South Vietnamese forces are advancing at a rate of no more than 50 yards a day—and taking heavy casualties.

In an attempt to smash the resistance of the liberation forces, the US air force has launched one of its most concentrated bombing raids of the current offensive.

B-52 raids during the past few days in the Quang Tri area and north of it above the demilitarized zone reached a new peak of 21 missions on Sunday afternoon and evening.

This meant that at least 1,500 tons of explosives were dropped in and around Quang Tri, given that an average mission consists of three planes each carrying 30 tons of bombs.

Despite the bombardment, however, the North Vietnamese artillery in particular is taking a very heavy toll of the Saigon troops.

Briefly...

THIRTY-TWO miners, two lawyers and a doctor were freed from prison in Lima, Peru, on Friday. They were jailed last November by the Stalinist-backed military junta after a series of demonstrations at the mines in Cerro de Pasco, central Peru.

Husak regime sets stage for purge of Dubcek supporters

Anti-invasion intellectuals on trial in Prague

THREE trials of prominent opponents of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia opened in the Prague city courts yesterday. Involving at least 12 people, the trials mark a new stage in the Stalinist 'normalization' in Czechoslovakia. They follow almost four years of systematic purges of oppositionists and are plainly aimed at establishing legal precedents to jail other leaders of the Dubcek tendency.

The accused included Jiri Littera, former secretary of the Prague city committee Jiri Mueller, a former student leader, Jan Tesar, a historian, and Rudolf Battek, a sociologist.

They were among the intellectuals who supported former Communist Party leader Alexandr Dubcek during 1968 and 1969.

Only people with special passes were allowed into the courthouse and western reporters were turned back. Court officials just shrugged when asked for details. However, usually well-informed sources said the charges against all the accused were understood to be under Article 98 of the Penal Code, which deals with subversion and carries a sentence of up to ten years' imprisonment.

The first trial grouped Mueller, Tesar, Battek and a fourth young engineer identified as Mr Jira. A fifth, named as Stefan Furek, was believed also due to appear with them, but he was not seen entering the courtroom.

Two corridors away the trial began of Jiri Littera 'and associates'. These include Josef Stehlik, a former Communist Party official of unknown rank, a Mrs Svobodova and a Mr Rocek—none of them well known.

The trial of Dr Krisanovsky 'and associates' was held in a third room. Dr Krisanovsky was said by the sources to be a sociologist and a former professor at the Prague Communist Party college.

Two others were reported to be on trial with him. One of them was identified as a Mr Belda. Some of the accused have been in custody since last November. The others were arrested early this year.

As he entered the courtroom, Tesar gave a clenched-fist salute to about 20 friends and relatives waiting in the corridors. The other accused acknowledged cries of greeting with smiles and waves.

Jiri Mueller, twice expelled from Prague's Technical University, was prominent in 1969 as chairman of the Prague Student Parliament, which refused to give support to the new Stalinist leadership of Dr Gustav Husak. He helped organize a student strike in November 1968 and in March 1970 was refused permission to defend his graduate thesis.

The charges against him were believed to concern his activities in 1971, but no further details of the indictment against him or the others were available. A number of other former leading party officials are understood to be under arrest and due to go on trial later on similar charges.

They include Milan Huebl, former head of the Communist Party college, Jaroslav Sabata, head of the Brno party committee, Karel Kaplan, a scientist, Karel Kyncl, once a television commentator, and Vladimir Nepras, a journalist.

Another journalist, Jiri Hochman, is in poor health and has either been released or is in a prison hospital. Stalinist leader Gustav Husak, who has arranged these show trials on orders from the Kremlin, is currently on holiday in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party central committee.

Thousands of students sat down in Wenceslas Square in Prague in sympathy with Jan Palach, the student who burned himself to death in the square as a protest against the August 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion. Most of those on trial now were active opponents of the invasion and followers of Alexandr Dubcek



Dutch government hit by cabinet defections

TWO DUTCH cabinet ministers resigned yesterday, plunging the government into crisis and putting its future in considerable doubt.

For the last five days, the cabinet has been holding 12-hour daily sessions to draw up a schedule of social service and other cuts to meet an expected £400m budget deficit for 1973.

The two Ministers who resigned were Dr Willem Drees Junior (50), Minister of Transport and Waterways, and Mr Maurits de Brauw (47), Minister of Sciences. Both belong to the DS70 Party (Democratic Socialists) which broke away from the Dutch Labour Party in 1970.

The DS70 Party is a junior partner in the right-wing coalition headed by Barend Biesheuvel.

The 16-member cabinet also includes six members of the Catholic People's Party, three from the (Protestant) Anti-Revolutionary Party, three from the (Liberal) People's Party for Freedom and Democracy and two from the (Protestant) Christian Historical Union.

The two ministers apparently refused to accept projected cuts in their ministerial budgets.

The cabinet is planning an all-out attack on the Dutch working class to meet the budget deficit.

Earlier this month, a

cabinet crisis was narrowly averted when parliament approved a measure to raise university fees by 500 per cent.

Now Biesheuvel is reportedly planning to increase value added tax, in some cases to 16 or 17 per cent. This is bound to lead to steep increases in prices of basic necessities.

The cabinet was meeting late yesterday afternoon to discuss the resignations. It was not clear whether they would lead to the fall of the Biesheuvel government, which has a parliamentary majority of 14.

The government depends on the eight votes of the DS70 deputies.

Holland is the fourth Common Market member to face a major government shake-up this year.

Italy was forced to premature elections this April as a result of the country's economic and political crisis.

West Germany's Social Democrat government is due to go to the country in November after the breakdown of its Bundestag majority.

And French premier Chaban Delmas was replaced two weeks ago by Pierre Messmer, a hard-line Gaullist.

THE AMSTERDAM government was forced yesterday to take further measures to protect the guilder against a continuing influx of unwanted dollars.

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Are you sure this'll work, Ted?

Anxiety over docks 'United we'd be unstoppable'

DOCKERS, container-depot workers and drivers fighting together would be 'unstoppable', one of the depot men's leaders said yesterday.

But because of the breakdown of communication and the lack of a workable, united policy, they were confronting each other on picket-lines.

Ted Johns is leader of the Drivers' and Warehousemen's Action Committee which is picketing Chobham Farm and counter-picketing other depots where dockers are fighting for the right to stuff and strip containers.

Five supporters of the committee at Chobham Farm—all Transport and General Workers' Union members—have now been sacked after being moved to more menial tasks with the arrival of registered dockers at the depot.

The chief executive of London (East) Inland Clearance Depot Ltd, Bryn Llewellyn, has threatened legal action against the men unless they stop their picketing campaign.

The sackings, Ted Johns said yesterday, were 'unfortunate' and had 'created a fair measure of anger' among drivers and warehousemen who feared their jobs were threatened by the dockers' campaign.

He told Workers Press: 'We'd like very much to sit down with the dockworkers and get this whole problem thrashed out.'

'The danger in the situation is that we will be seen as fighting other people's battles for them. That's not the case, of course. But we're certainly at the crossroads.'

'At the end of this week things'll certainly get worse when UK Cold Storage puts off 22 men, also T&GWU, as a result of the dockers' picketing action. The dockers might have won at Chobham Farm, but neither side'll have won there, will they?'

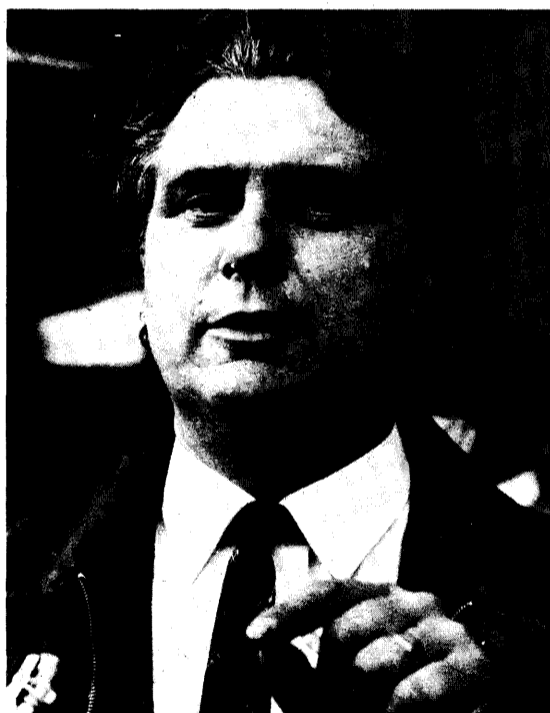
'We know this situation's against the best interests of trade unionism, but what can we do?'

'We've been through a whole procedure of trying to get meetings through union officers. We've tried to get meetings with Bernie Steer and the other docks stewards. No joy.'

'I've argued for a long time that the dockers have got a good case, but what they should have done is called a meeting of all sides and then we could have gone forward together.'

Personally, Ted Johns said, he was in favour of the nationalization of the industry and a campaign for cuts in the working week to solve the jobs crisis in the ports.

He claimed, however, that the present attitude of the London dockers' leaders had made such a campaign virtually impossible.



Ted Johns: At the crossroads

By any standards the present situation of pickets and counter-pickets is dangerous and farcical.

The dockers' struggle for the right to work has been and is determined and courageous. Liverpool's decision on Sunday for a one-day strike and mass lobby of the T&GWU docks delegate conference to demand no retreat from the jobs fight is timely and correct.

But the Chobham Farm sackings have exposed other dangers, opened up by the dockers' national stewards' decision to shelve the demand for nationalization of the entire ports industry under full workers' control.

Only in the struggle for this policy can the growing danger of splits and the employers' divide-and-rule policy be fought.

It is the port, road-haulage and warehouse employers, many of whom are, of course, the same people, who have created the jobs crisis in the ports. It is they and no one else who must be made to pay.

● Picketing of unregistered ports on the Humber by registered dockers from Hull and Goole went into its third week yesterday. The dockers have sent a 'black list' of 40 transport firms which they claim are using unregistered ports to the national

shop stewards' committee, hoping that the firms will be 'blacklisted' at all registered ports in Britain.

There was a surplus of more than 600 dockers at Hull yesterday, many of whom went picketing at the unregistered wharves.

Police brutality in coloured areas claimed

THE NATIONAL Council for Civil Liberties yesterday called for a public inquiry into the Ladywell police station, Lewisham, south east London, after complaints of police brutality and harassment of the coloured community.

The south east London group of the NCCCL claims in a report published yesterday there has been a 'total breakdown of any communication between black people and the police' in the area, states the group.

The problems, are of two kinds: '(a) the attitudes of members of the black community to the police force....

'(b) the reaction of the police force to the black community.'

The report specifies a number of practices by the police which it says are either calculated to provoke conflict or are blatant infringements of the legitimate powers of the police.

Harassment by police takes on various forms, including random 'stops' of black people returning home at night by patrol cars from which autocratic and sometimes abusive questions are hurled.

'On arrest, on stop, on searches, complaints of assault by black people are so common that lawyers in our group accept this as inevitable,' continues the submission.

Allegations of improper police practices, such as the 'planting' of cannabis, perjured evidence by policemen in court, and attributing 'verbal' statements—which were never made—to people arrested are other major complaints by black people.

Says the group:

'Cannabis frequently rears its head. Allegations of planting are common enough to be highly disturbing. When a "non-smoker" is alleged to be in possession, as has often happened, the presumption must be that there has been planting.'

Another major difficulty in police attitudes to the black community, say the group, is the harassment of black youngsters who are known to have been in trouble, to the extent that the boy in this position scarcely expects to get home without being stopped. When people are arrested they are detained for a long time and in most cases refused bail until fingerprints are given.

After arrest there is an unwillingness on the part of the police to communicate anything but the most basic and formal information, let alone rights.

Because of the highly-disturbing proportion of complaints about the Ladywell station, relations are extremely tense and a simple situation easily becomes an explosive one, the group say.

And they warn: 'The risk of ghetto mentality is real; as is the risk real to the police that the black area will become a no-go area; an area where only strongly supported officers can enter.'



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WILL CASTRO BE NIXON'S NEXT HOST?

First signs of a detente between the United States and Fidel Castro's Cuba were admitted last week by Ronald Ziegler, President Nixon's press secretary.

He told reporters in San Clemente, California, that an official US government delegation had visited the Caribbean island for the first time since relations with Cuba were severed 11 years ago.

The delegation, consisting of four experts on oceanography, visited the island in June for a United Nations conference on the ecology of the Caribbean.

The US delegation at the conference was headed by Harris B. Stewart, who runs the institute of oceanography at Miami.

On his return from the island, Stewart said he and his three colleagues had received a VIP reception from the Cubans, who held a special party for them on the beach at Varadero.

He added that their Cuban hosts had gone out of their way to avoid any discussion of a political nature which might have been embarrassing to the United States.

Apart from the US delegates, representatives of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and various Caribbean countries were present at the conference.

The delegation's visit was originally revealed unofficially by the CBS television chain. Ziegler made his statement only after the trip had been publicized.

Charles W. Bray, a State Department official, said the visit involved no change in American policy towards Cuba.

But he did not explain why, in that case, the government had kept silent about the delegation's trip.

Bray pointed out that Cuban delegations to the Pan-American Health Organization and the International Fisheries

Commission had visited Washington on numerous occasions.

For that matter, many American citizens have visited Cuba and some have taken part in Castro's work brigades. But an official delegation is not the same thing.

In his statement on the visit, Bray recalled that there are two main obstacles to 'normalization' of relations between the two countries.

The first is Cuba's close military ties with the USSR; the second is its policy of encouraging revolutionary movements in Latin America.

Given the rapprochement between the US and the Soviet Union, particularly since Nixon's Moscow visit, both these alleged obstacles have turned into factors favouring a resumption of relations.

Fidel Castro visited the Soviet Union last month at the culmination of a lengthy and leisurely tour of the East European states.

He received an exceptionally warm welcome from the Kremlin leaders and both sides affirmed their total solidarity on all major questions.

Now that Castro has proved himself a servile follower of the Moscow bureaucracy the way is really open for a settlement of the long-standing dispute with the US.

During his recent trip to Chile, the Cuban leader also disposed effectively of the second of Bray's objections.

He declared his full support for the 'peaceful road to socialism' in Latin America. He went out of his way to moderate his references to Nixon and paid a friendly visit to the Peruvian military junta.

The Chileans and the Cubans, together with a number of other Latin American states, have attempted to have the Cubans admitted to the Organization of American States.

The proposal was rejected at the last debate, but the majority in favour of keeping the Cubans out was quite small.

The majority of Latin

American countries are undoubtedly waiting to see which way Washington will jump before they commit themselves.

But there is no doubt that there will be little opposition to such a move should the United States give the go-ahead.

Peru, after Castro's visit, decided to recognize Cuba and opened up full diplomatic relations with the men who were once anathematized as the 'Red Menace' in Latin America.

This brings to three the number of Latin American countries with embassies in



Havana. Both Chile and Mexico have had full relations with Castro for some time.

Other states, like Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, are teetering on the brink of recognition.

Their position is a sure reflection of the recognition in Latin American ruling circles that Castro's 'revolutionary' rhetoric is not to be taken seriously.

The American change of heart in relation to Cuba is illustrated by the recent arrest in Florida of a group of Cuban exiles planning a raid on the island's coast.

The arrests are a far cry from the Bay of Pigs, the abortive invasion paid for by the CIA. But then Fidel Castro has come a long way too...

JORDAN'S KING WHO DIED IN THE MAD-HOUSE

Ex-king Talal of Jordan died earlier this month in the Istanbul mental asylum where he had spent the last 20 years.

He spent only a few months on the Hashemite throne before being abruptly consigned to the mad-house by the Council of State and replaced by his son, the present King Hussein.

Whether Talal presented a greater menace to society on the throne than his offspring, who has proved one of the most savage butchers in the Middle East, is a very mute point.

SUCCESSOR

And it has even been suggested that his court, with the backing of the British Tory government, exaggerated his madness as a convenient means of installing a more pliable successor.

Talal became king on July 20, 1951, as a result of the death of his father King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite dynasty and a former officer in the Turkish Imperial forces.

Abdullah, a British stooge, was shot by a disgruntled Palestinian refugee. His son was educated at Sandhurst and became a general in his father's army. When his father was shot he was undergoing treatment for a nervous disorder in a Geneva clinic.

At the time, the Jordanian parliament saw the disease as no obstacle to his taking the throne and confirmed him as monarch within six weeks of his father's death.

Before coming to Amman, the new king took the sensible precaution of proclaiming his intention to pursue a policy of friendship with Britain. Despite this statement, however, the new monarch's policies were not to the taste of the Tories.

One of his first acts was to make peace with Ibn Saud, his father's old enemy. The visit demonstrated that he did not agree with London's policy of linking Jordan with Iraq, Syria and possibly the Lebanon.

Worse still, in February 1952 he signed the Arab collective security pact which his father had previously condemned at the instigation of the British Foreign Office.

The British had a short way with this kind of defiance from one of their supposed puppets: in May 1952, just ten months after Talal's accession, a laconic communiqué from the royal cabinet announced that King Talal had to leave for Paris because of a 'sudden aggravation of his mental state'.

The doctors who examined him did not think his mental state had got worse since he was designated Crown Prince. However, the Jordanian cabinet (which was almost entirely composed of British nominees) insisted that he go to Geneva for a further course of treatment.

He refused and returned from Paris to an enthusiastic popular welcome in Amman on July 3, 1952. However, a further medical report drawn up by two Egyptian doctors clinched the matter with the two parliamentary chambers, which deposed him 14 days later.

UNFIT

The report claimed Talal was a schizophrenic and unfit to reign. Talal was hastily packed off to a sanatorium in Istanbul where he was confined until he died. His son, Hussein, evidently considered more receptive to British requirements, was brought from Sandhurst and crowned in his stead.

To this day nobody is sure whether the former king was really mad or simply the victim of a sordid palace intrigue dreamed up in the corridors of Whitehall.

Below: King Hussein of Jordan, who replaced his 'mad' father on the throne.



'UNLIMITED VISTAS' OF EAST-WEST TRADE

An urgent desire for increased trade with the capitalist countries was manifested by the Soviet delegates to the recent conference on East-West Trade held in Warsaw.

Organized by the Management Centre of Europe and the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, it attracted 300 businessmen and officials from the capitalist countries and Eastern Europe.

The tone was set by the Soviet delegation which opened up vistas of virtually unlimited markets to the assembled

businessmen. Most of the East European speakers read from prepared scripts which had obviously been vetted beforehand.

Polish speakers criticized the European Common Market, but mainly from the point of view that it would discriminate against trade with the East European countries and be protectionist.

The conference is one of many efforts being made to widen trade contacts with capitalist countries in an effort to overcome serious economic difficulties. These include shortage of modern machinery, lack of new industries based upon advanced technology and consumer demand for sophisticated products which local industry is not capable of manufacturing.

THE ROLE OF THE PABLOITE REVISIONISTS

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

LSSP (R) leader Bala Tampoe's capitulation to trade unionism was so thorough that he did or said very little about the JVP 'guerrilla' movement until August of 1970!

The LSSP (R) had no clear idea of what the JVP was, but when they held their meeting on August 10, it was quite clear that it was entirely a genuine mass movement of Sinhala youth. ('Intercontinental Press', April 9, 1971. Emphasis added.)

It was not clear before August 10 and quite clear on August 10! So much for Tampoe's Marxism!

On August 10, 1971, Tampoe and the LSSP (R) 'recognized' that there is a radicalization among youth and without batting an eye-lid started uncritically supporting this movement. No analysis was made, not even an attempt to understand what this 'new' phenomenon was.

There is nothing here of surprise. If one capitulates to trade unionism, it follows that one should accept petty-bourgeois radicalism among rural youth. The lack of unified political perspective to unite the youth and oppressed masses under the leadership of the working class is itself a 'perspective' to separate youth and other sections from the working class. Tampoe, and the LSSP (R) consistently fought to maintain this division.

'UNITED FRONT'

As the Revolutionary Communist League brought home all the lessons of Lenin's fight against Narodniks and Social Revolutionaries in preparing the October Revolution and the lessons of Castroism, in order to turn the radicalized youth towards the working class to build a force which can successfully challenge the reformist leaderships and thereby to unite workers and youth in a revolutionary



Mrs. Bandaranaike

struggle to break the coalition government were ignored. Tampoe introduced the leader of the JVP, Wijeweera, as a Marxist-Leninist to the Ceylon Mercantile Union in his general secretary's report.

European revisionists are very fond of eulogizing the so-called 'united front' between the LSSP (R) and the JVP. But this is half of the truth, exaggerated by the 'Red Mole' and 'Rouge'. It is true that the Ceylon Mercantile Union (CMU) organized two meetings with the JVP, but neither the 'Red Mole' nor the 'Rouge' say what were the results of these meetings.

As the workers' opposition developed against the murder

of two plantation workers at Keenakelay, both the LSSP (R) and JVP could not simply ignore this movement. They organized a meeting at Haton under the slogans: 'Do not send police with guns to the places of strikes' and 'Bring legislation against employers'. The official organ of the LSSP (R) carried these two slogans on its front page at that time.

There was absolutely no response from the working class for this middle-class farce and less than 100 people attended the meeting, as against exaggerated figures in 'Rouge'. What was the result? The JVP analysed this meeting as a vindication of their assessment of the plantation workers—that they are a counter-revolutionary force—and Tampoe started shouting about JVP's turn away from Sinhala communalism!

The other point concealed by the European Pabloites about this strange 'united front' is that the JVP, while remaining in the front, not only denounced Trotskyism as an agency of imperialism, but in their study classes they branded Tampoe as an agent of imperialism as well!

And they made it explicitly clear that their work with him and various other political carpet-baggers who wished to come into the light of day with the help of the JVP, was limited to winning political supporters for the JVP and eraze all the other organizations from the political scene.

None of the public papers of the JVP even mentioned this so-called 'united front' and when they reported the Haton meeting, they carefully omitted the DMK and the CMU.

Though the LSSP (R) embraced the JVP as a revolutionary movement, when the JVP actually staged its insurrection on April 25, 1971, Tampoe's policy towards the JVP changed dramatically.

Nobody in the LSSP (R) dared to raise the slogan 'Victory to the JVP'. The only people who were bold enough to raise that slogan now, were the French Pabloites around 'Rouge', thousands of miles from Ceylon!

A duplicated leaflet issued by the International Marxist Group in Britain said pompously: 'Everything that has happened since the fighting began confirms that the JVP has tremendous support, not only in the rural areas, but in every part of Ceylon. Posters supporting them have appeared in the countryside, and the urban working class and Tamil speaking areas.' (Emphasis in the original.)

This is a fantastic lie. The Pabloites consciously put forward this line to evade a real fight against the government and against the 'left' leaders who are still commanding the workers' movement. According to them, the JVP actually resolved the crisis of leadership in the Ceylon workers' movement and united every oppressed section in a revolutionary struggle against the government.

'The JVP and the Ceylon section of the Fourth International, the LSSP (R), is defending them, and has been working in an alliance with them and the Young Socialist Front, an alliance which has done much to strengthen the JVP's political maturity.'

To understand the truth about this 'alliance' and its



Bala Tampoe (foreground), of the LSSP(R) did nothing to fight the repression against the JVP

ability to 'strengthen the JVP's political maturity' one only has to listen to Upali Kooray writing in 'Red Mole' on February 28, 1972:

'...it would be absurd today to talk about a JVP struggle against the government; today the JVP does not exist because it has been completely crushed.' (Emphasis added.)

While the European Pabloites peddled this reactionary Utopia, Tampoe and the LSSP (R) did nothing even to fight the repression against the JVP.

Instead he started a correspondence with Mrs. Bandaranaike.

Before examining the contents of these letters, it is very important to understand the actual position of the United Secretariat of the Fourth International on Ceylon during the civil war.

Its statement on Ceylon is a very clever attempt to evade all the political problems raised by the April revolt and it will remain as a monument of middle-class bewilderment in a period of civil war.

Without even raising the slogan 'Down with the government', they put forward a slogan 'Down with the left traitors'.

Unable for years to provide any perspective for breaking the reformist stranglehold over the masses, now they have come forward to give abstract propaganda pronouncements against the 'left' leaders in a situation of civil war. This is not a break from their previous policy of adapting to the very same leaders. This is the specific form chosen by the Unified Secretariat to avoid any struggle against these traitors in that specific class situation in Ceylon.

One compares this orientation with Lenin's policy in a similar situation—'Down with the Capitalist ministers!'—can see the gulf between middle-class revisionism and Marxism.

Precisely at the moment where it is necessary to re-

double the efforts to force the 'left' leaders to break from the government, we hear the revisionist shouting 'Down with the left leaders!'

Tampoe, expressing the heterogeneity of the politics of the United Secretariat, did nothing even along the line of its statement. Though the paper of the LSSP (R) was not banned in Ceylon, not a single issue of the paper has come out since April 1971. This time Tampoe tried in correspondence to 'convince' Mrs. Bandaranaike to stop repression against the youth.

'HUMAN RIGHTS'

'Is the view, that the young rebels should not be regarded as "terrorists" and that they are deserving of human treatment, a view that cannot be taken seriously in a country where the teachings of the Buddha are revered, or by a government that professes to uphold those teachings.' (Tampoe's letter to the PM, 'Intercontinental Press' June 21, 1971.)

After contributing to the defeat of the JVP, Tampoe turned to teach Buddhism to Mrs. Bandaranaike!

The LSSP (R) completely abandoning the JVP after the defeat of the April revolt and tried to tail-end behind the so-called liberal wing of the SLFP.

Now the LSSP (R) has formed another 'united front' with bourgeois liberals like Prince Gunasekera to defend the 'human rights'.

Even the participation of the right-wing UNP members such as Gaminie Dissanayake in this 'front' has not created any embarrassment for Tampoe and we cannot expect any comment about this 'united front' from the European Pabloites.

Carrying forward this middle-class reactionary, impotent reformist politics Tampoe has adopted a new

policy of protest against the Criminal Justice Commissions Bill which transcends all the previous policies of the LSSP (R)—a one day hunger strike!

In a letter addressed to 'all the organizations that may be concerned with the preservation of human liberty in Ceylon' dated May 15, 1972, Tampoe says as the secretary of the CMU:

'Our general council considers that an appropriate form of protest, that can be made by people in all walks of life, under the present conditions of suppression of all democratic means of protest is to have a nation-wide hunger strike, from dawn to dusk on a day to be fixed by such organizations as may be willing to adopt this form of protest.' (Tampoe's emphasis.)

This time his 'united front' is opened to 'all organizations who are concerned with the preservation of human liberty,'—even to the agents of the capitalist class itself and the method suggested to achieve 'human liberty' is also convenient for all the classes who adopt it! Such is the prostration of revisionism before the capitalist strategy in Ceylon.

The fight against the capitalist strategy to destroy the trade unions and defeat the oppressed masses can be carried forward only by building a revolutionary leadership on the great principles of Marxism. The enormous changes created within the masses by the economic crisis today provides a wide basis for the revolutionaries to build such a leadership.

Fighting in the forefront of every struggle to force the 'left' leaders to break from the government the Ceylon Trotskyists can rally hundreds of cadres and train them in theory and practice of Marxism, to launch the mass Trotskyist party, which alone can lead to the successful struggle for workers' power in Ceylon as a prelude to the Asian revolution.

Reginald Maudling is No. 2 man in the Tory government. He is deputy prime minister and Home Secretary. If Heath fell under the proverbial bus, Maudling would assume the premiership. When he joined Heath's Cabinet after the 1970 General Election, Maudling was compelled by law and tradition to resign various company directorships. He held seven in all. They included lucrative posts on the Dunlop Rubber group, which had just successfully merged with Pirelli in preparation for Common Market entry, and with the influential merchant banking firm, Kleinwort Benson. Questions remained, however, about his association with two other companies of which he was a senior director. One was his presidency of the Real Estate Fund of America, an offshore property fund registered in Liberia and headquartered in the Bahamas. The other was his directorships with three companies founded by Yorkshire architect Mr John Poulson. The offshore fund and Mr Poulson both subsequently fell into bankruptcy. Both ventures are currently being examined by the Director of Public Prosecutions. The situation has now been reached where the DPP, Sir Norman Skelhorn, is inquiring into the personal business affairs of his political boss, the Home Secretary. In these two articles ALEX MITCHELL reports on the Real Estate Fund and the Poulson cases.

THE MAUDLING DOSSIER PART 1

INTRODUCING JEROME D. HOFFMAN

Jerome D. Hoffman, described as a 'financier', is serving two years in a New York penitentiary on fraud charges connected with the Real Estate Fund of America.

The fund, known as REFA, was Hoffman's brainchild. To run the operation he hand-picked some of the most eminent members of the ruling class from both sides of the Atlantic.

His president was Reginald Maudling, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his British directors included former Tory MP, Lord Brentford, and Brentford's son, lawyer Crispin Joynson-Hicks.

His other 'catch' in London was William M. Clarke, former city editor of 'The Times' and today director of the government's Committee on In-Visible Exports. Clarke, a noted economic pundit, can be read in the journal 'The Banker' or seen on television holding forth on the state of the economy.

Others who climbed aboard Hoffman's offshore adventure were M. Paul-Henri Spaak, former secretary general of NATO and a Tory premier of Belgium, Holmes Brown, president of the New York Board of Trade, and a clutch of White House and Pentagon aides, including Dixon Donnelly, Henry Kuss and James Morton.

But it was Maudling's appointment which really made Hoffman enthusiastic. It was his passport to respectability and acceptance.

And this he badly needed. Only a few months before coming to England to found his fund, Hoffman had a nasty scrape with the law.

In March 1968 the New York Attorney-General Louis J. Lefkowitz instigated Supreme Court proceedings against Hoffman and his Institutional Monetary Corporation. In his indictment Lefkowitz

accused Hoffman of engaging in a 'reckless, improvident and fraudulent' mortgage scheme.

This was putting it mildly. What Hoffman had been doing is this. In June 1966 he sent out thousands of letters to developers and building owners in the United States, Canada and Latin America offering to raise mortgage-money at a time when the mortgage markets were tight. The offer drew 630 replies.

This is how Hoffman cleaned up. He first charged a \$500 fee for sending one of his 50 employees to inspect the property. The client then came to Hoffman's plush suite on Madison Avenue where he was told the amount of mortgage money he would get.

Lefkowitz alleged that Hoffman then called an appraiser who would give an appraisal for between \$2,500 and \$25,000. In all but three of the mortgage applications, the deal collapsed usually because Hoffman told the client he could not obtain the whole mortgage sum required or because the terms Hoffman was offering were impossible. Inevitably, however, Hoffman kept the lucrative fees. Lefkowitz said the 630 clients had asked for more than \$1.1 billion from the scheme. 'The fact is,' Lefkowitz said tersely, 'Hoffman never had nor could round up that much money.'

Under the curious and complex administration of justice in the United States, Hoffman was never called to answer the swindle charges. Instead he agreed to sign what is known as a consent decree. This bans him permanently from engaging in virtually any business activity in the State of New York.

CONSENT DECREE

A sample paragraph reads: 'It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendant be restrained and enjoined per-



manently from acting and engaging or attempting to act and engage as agent, broker, salesman, owner, employer, stockholder, director, trustee, officer, associate or partner of any corporation, company, association and trust . . . for the issuance, or sale, or promotion, or negotiation, or advertisement, or distribution, or purchase, to or from the public within or from the State of New York.'

To any lesser man this legal strait jacket would have been an inhibiting influence on future money-making schemes. Not Hoffman. Within six months he was beaming before a conference at the Waldorf Hotel in the Strand announcing the details of an international offshore fund. Seated next to him was the company's first president, Reginald Maudling.

Hoffman entered the offshore world at a bad time. It was mid-1969 and the world capitalist system was involved in its first serious convulsion since Bretton Woods. Sterling had devalued, there had been a gold scare and the wildly inflationary dollar was starting to show signs that it would soon come under the hammer.

In the period of boom and confidence in the dollar these offshore funds had operated as vacuum cleaners. They had swept across the globe gathering millions of dollars into

funds which were then invested to achieve sound financial returns. They had special appeal for the wealthy citizens of underdeveloped countries who wanted to get their dollars out of their own unstable countries and into investment on Wall Street or the bank vaults in Geneva.

The largest of these money-gathering machines was run by Bernard Cornfeld, the former Brooklyn social worker who discovered 'people's capitalism' and promptly used other people's money to become a multi-millionaire. When Cornfeld's company began to crumble, it was certain that lesser outfits, like Hoffman's, couldn't last.

During REFA's brief history it is estimated Hoffman accumulated some \$100m. The money came largely from the Middle East, Africa and Latin America where clients are always anxious to find conduits through which they can filter out their private wealth.

His salesmen employed the most extraordinary tactics to avoid exchange control regulations. His senior executive in Latin America and later a board member, Señor Guillermo Guitierrez, had a sales area covering 29 countries. Yet it was only legal for him to operate the Hoffman fund in two countries—Costa Rica and Panama.

In the other 27 countries he

ran the sales team illegally and clandestinely.

One of his salesmen used to paddle a canoe across a river deep in the jungle with a suitcase of US dollars to avoid Paraguayan customs officials. Guitierrez's team used code names and carried false passports.

In an interview Granada TV's 'World in Action' asked him about the dangers of travelling from country to country.

Q: What arrangements do you make for your salesmen with respect to visas and passports?
Guitierrez: They don't have any problems. They just travel on different passports.

Q: They have several?
Guitierrez: Yes.
Q: And in their passports, do they put their occupation as fund salesman?
Guitierrez: Oh, never.

Q: Never?
Guitierrez: Never. Because, you know, mutual fund salesman, it's a very bad word in Latin America.

Guitierrez was absolutely correct. A few years before the Brazilian authorities, worried by the illegal flow of dollars out of the country, cracked down. They raided the offices and homes of Bernard Cornfeld's representatives and arrested dozens of them. Many were later deported.

This was the sort of twilight world to which Hoffman was

drawn with his plans to build 'the fastest growing company in the world'. And it was also the world to which Reginald Maudling, the Tories' former Chancellor of the Exchequer, decided to lend his powerful name.

An article entitled 'Who's Who in the Offshore World' by Charles Raw in the 'Sunday Times' ended Maudling's honeymoon with Hoffman. The article revealed Hoffman's past escapades in the mortgage business and asked whether this was really the sort of business associate for the budding deputy prime minister.

GOOD AND SOUND

Maudling, it must be said, did not take the hint. It was some days before he agreed to leave and only then after a board-room tussle in which he attempted to get Hoffman to leave. If this is the case, it can only be presumed that Maudling still felt that offshore fund activities were quite in order for a Tory politician of his standing.

And in leaving the company Maudling also took the pains to write a letter telling his friends and customers that REFA was 'a good and sound investment'.

Were there any dangers in the Hoffman operation? For

the record, Maudling told 'The Times': 'In my judgement REFA is a good and sound investment. It provides for people who wish to invest in American real estate, an opportunity to do so with the benefit of expert management.'

But if Maudling was well-satisfied with the Hoffman outfit, some of the clients quickly grew disenchanted. At the end of last year a number of REFA subscribers launched a civil action in New York against the company including its British directors, Maudling, Lord Brentford and Crispin Joynson-Hicks.

They are all named as respondents in the \$10m fraud action though so far their lawyers have managed to keep them out of the New York courts arguing that they do not fall within its jurisdiction.

While the directors are fighting to keep out of the US courts, they are also facing legal problems at home. On February 21 last, John Pardoe, Liberal MP, asked the Tory Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson: 'When he expects to receive the report of the Director of Public Prosecutions about the International Investors Group or its subsidiaries.'

(IIG was the parent management company of REFA. It was registered in Britain and Maudling, Brentford and Joynson-Hicks were all directors.

When Hoffman fled Britain in November 1970, this company was landed with enormous debts and subsequently went into liquidation.)

Rawlinson's reply was sensational—although unreported in the capitalist press. He admitted: 'An investigation into the affairs of the Group and its subsidiaries by the police and investigators of the Department of Trade and Industry in consultation with counsel, is progressing. When these investigations have been completed, a report will be sent to the DPP for his consideration.'

These were the first hard facts that official sources were taking an interest in Hoffman's operation in this country.

He staffed his board here, he launched the fund here, and he managed it from the eminently respectable address—Kings House, Buckingham Gate, SW1.

To date there has been no response from the DPP about his examination of the papers. But in the midst of the Hoffman case, there appeared another business associate of Maudling's—John Garlick Llewellyn Poulson.

The setting for this affair was not the misty offshore havens of tax relief, but the middle of Yorkshire.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



27 Chelsea Square,
LONDON, S.W.1.

To: J.D. Hoffman
From: Reginald Maudling September 26, 1969
Dear Jerry,

You have shown me a copy of a leaflet in Spanish that is being circulated in Latin America which contains some extracts from one British newspaper about my resignation from the Real Estate Fund of America.

The purpose of the leaflet must clearly be to do damage to your business. It is anonymous and has circulated in the face of it of telling who this has been done by a competitor of yours.

I would like to put on record once again that the reasons for my resignation were precisely those set out in my statement and no more. I began the Real Estate Fund of America as a good and sound personal investment and I set out quite clearly my own position.

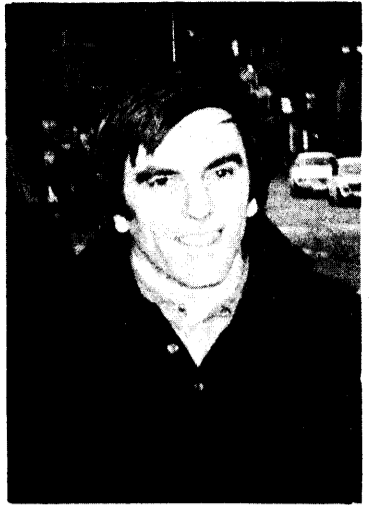
I am delighted that you have obtained the services of such a distinguished American as Mr. Holmes Brown, Chairman of the New York Board of Trade to take my place together with other important figures in the United States.

Reginald Maudling
REGINALD MAUDLING

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN

Should anyone query the authenticity of the above, they are free to write to Mr. Reginald Maudling at the above address.

Top left: Jerome D. Hoffman. Top right: Guest of Honour at REFA Christmas party, Maudling (second from right) and Hoffman. Above: when he resigned from Hoffman's Real Estate Fund of America, Maudling wrote this 'Dear Jerry' letter recommending the fund to customers throughout the world. Hoffman had thousands of the letter printed and circularized.



Left: Pat Jordan, co-author of latest attack on SLL. Above: Rudi Dutschke

ONCE AGAIN MANDEL'S INTERVIEW IN 'DER SPIEGEL'

By Cliff Slaughter

On April 12, 1972, Workers Press published an article on Ernest Mandel. Mandel is the leading spokesman of the opportunists who call themselves the Unified Secretariat of the Fourth International.

Claiming to be Trotskyist, the United Secretariat (represented in Britain by the International Marxist Group) is

based in fact on the programme and ideas of Michel Pablo, who abandoned Trotskyism in the years 1951-1953.

Our concern in this article was with two interviews by Mandel published in the German capitalist press. The interviews arose out of the West German authorities' decision to exclude Mandel from that country, particularly their acting to prevent his taking up a professorship at the Free University of West Berlin, to which he had been elected.

Now the Workers Press article has come under attack

from two doughty defenders of Mandel—Tariq Ali and Pat Jordan, leading IMG members—writing in the Pabloite 'Intercontinental Press'.

Among other things, Tariq Ali and Pat Jordan accuse the Socialist Labour League of whitewashing the German capitalists' decision, all on account of our blind sectarian hate of Mandel. Because of this sectarianism, they say, we oppose the defence of Mandel's rights.

It is necessary to deal with this unprincipled accusation before turning to the very

interesting omissions from Jordan's and Ali's article.

The SLL has never allowed its criticisms of other working class and left-wing tendencies to stand in the way of defending them from capitalist attack. For example, when Communist Party leading members in the Electrical Trades Union were witch-hunted from office, we defended them at a time when the Party itself refused to do so.

When Pablo was arrested in the late 1950s in Holland we campaigned for his release.

Similarly, the SLL fought

publicly against the deportation of Rudi Dutschke by Home Secretary Reginald Maudling, despite our disagreements with Dutschke, primarily on positions which he shares with the IMG.

When the homes of International Socialism members were raided by police, on the grounds of connection with terrorist bombing, Workers Press protested very strongly.

In the Socialist Labour League's fight for the setting up of Councils of Action, we have insisted on the principle of representation of all working-class tendencies, including the IMG.

But we raise these questions always within the context of mobilizing the working-class movement. Thus, when the French government banned seven left-wing organizations after May-June 1968, the SLL raised support, political and financial, in hundreds of Labour and trade union organizations.

In the article on Mandel which Jordan and Ali complain about, we said: '... we attack these infringements of elementary democratic rights by mobilizing the working class, behind whom the support of other elements can be rallied'.

This point was levelled against the campaign being conducted by the Pabloites themselves, which combines student protest with the kind of press interviews and statements by Mandel which we analysed.

Mandel's election to a professorial chair was nothing more than the result of this turn away from the working class in the first place.

For years Mandel's collaborators in West Germany, as in all Europe, looked upon the SDS (students' protest movement dominated by revisionist and anti-Marxist ideas) as the vanguard of the social revolution. Now the SDS is dead and Mandel lives on the reputation he gained among the 'New Left' reformist residue which it has left. This lies behind the kind of approach he is making to 'public opinion'.

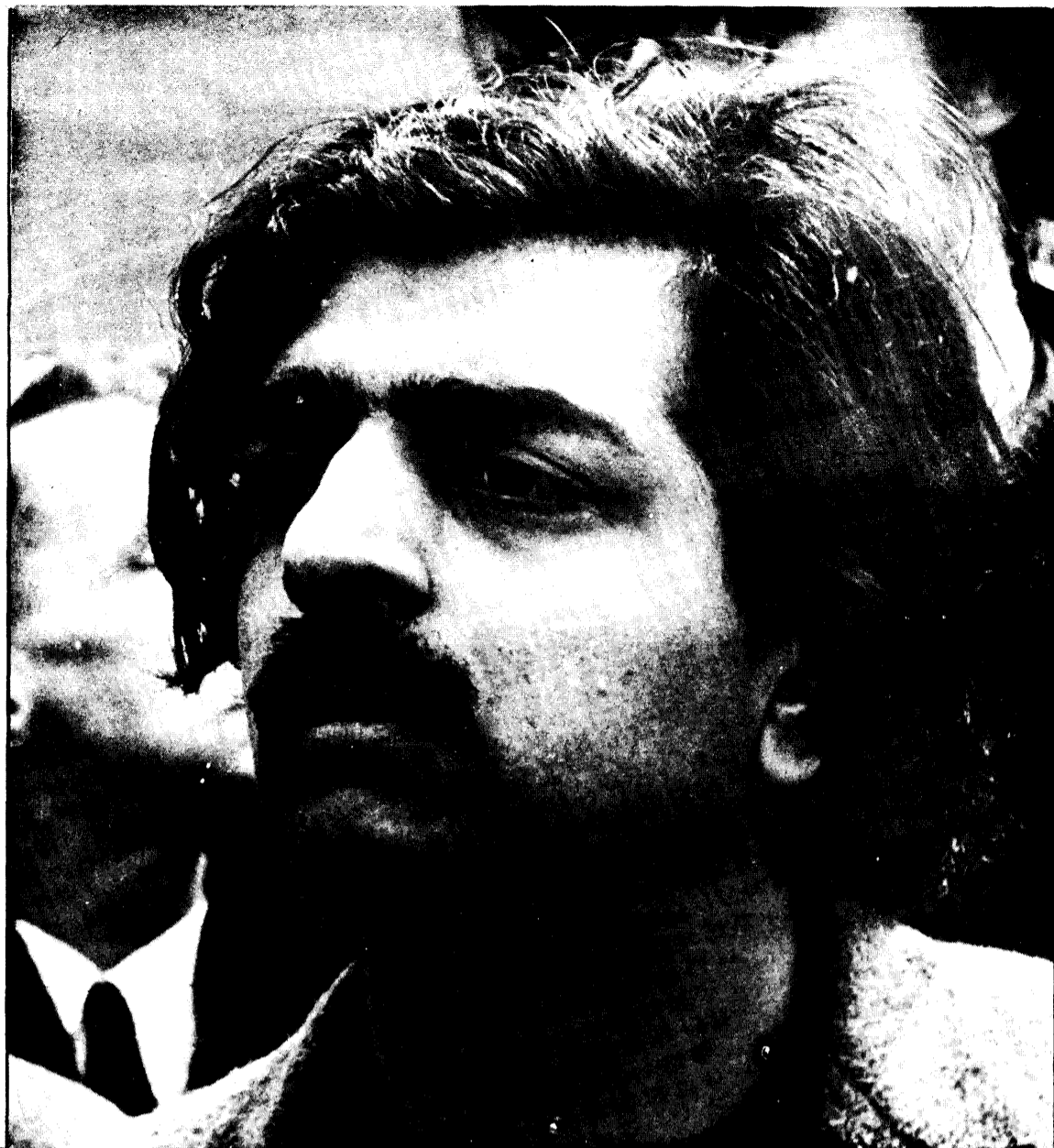
Now we have arrived at the points in the Workers Press article with which Tariq Ali and Pat Jordan fail to deal in any way. They ignore completely the point we featured most prominently: that, besides his interview in the magazine 'Der Spiegel', Mandel also gave a full-length interview to the fascist paper 'National Zeitung'!

The very same issue of this paper carried a full-page advertisement for an anti-communist march on Bonn. Such is the Unified Secretariat's method of 'defending democratic rights'!

Secondly, we emphasized one significant reply by Mandel to 'Der Spiegel's' questions. Asked his opinion of the West German government's ban, he replied that he considered it 'a blow against the preparation for the political integration of Europe!' Why do not Jordan and Ali defend this extraordinary statement?

Either they agree with it, or they consider it indefensible.

But its meaning is inescapable. The Common Market



preparations' are in fact the main strategy of the European monopolists to unite and strengthen themselves against the working class. Mandel appeals to his bourgeois adversaries not to interfere with his rights, since it may disrupt these preparations!

The Stalinists are preparing internationally to support the imperialists' Common Market strategy. As always, the Pabloites anticipate and provide a cover for the Stalinist bureaucracy. What an impertinence, therefore, for Ali and Jordan to accuse the SLL of repeating Stalinist techniques when we attack Mandel!

What is instructive here is the co-existence, in the work of the Pabloite revisionists, of, on the one hand, verbal condemnations of Stalinism and accusations that we are like the Stalinists, and, on the other, actual policies in the labour movement which strengthen and cover up for the Stalinists.

Today, the Pabloites will no doubt condemn the mass repressions in Ceylon, for example. But it was their own 'Unified Secretariat' which permitted its Ceylonese section to go as far as entry into the bourgeois coalition of Mrs Bandaranaike in 1964, a step which provided the necessary support for the Ceylon bourgeoisie to go forward to its present policies. (These policies have been examined recently in Workers Press.)

The British Communist Party in 1971 gave uncritical support to the dictatorial measures of the Ceylon government, just as did the Moscow and Peking bureaucracies.

But it was the IMG and the United Secretariat who lectured us that the word 'Stalinism' was no longer a 'scientific' term for the Communist Parties! And it is the IMG today which tails along behind the Stalinists in their 'Liaison Committees', an organization which has been consistent only in its opposition to the mobilization of the working class to bring down the Tory government.

The SLL has led the fight against the reformist and Stalinist leadership in the trade unions and has always been bitterly opposed by the IMG. Jordan's and Ali's jibe that



Top: IMG's Tariq Ali. Above: Ernest Mandel (left)

the SLL's influence is 'negligible' is a lie, and an especially crude one coming from an organization with no independent policy or organization in the workers' movement.

Publication of the daily Workers Press has created a new relationship between Trotskyism and the working class in Britain and internationally.

At the last annual conference of the All Trades Unions Alliance, on November 6, 1971, 1,600 delegates attended and voted on a Draft Manifesto and Charter of Basic Rights, which has since been discussed by thousands of workers as the preparation for transforming the SLL into a revolutionary party.

On this political basis, the Young Socialists organized the Right-to-Work marches from Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea, Southampton and Deal in February and March 1972. Political and financial support was fought for and won in factories, trade unions, cities and towns up and down the country, culminating in the Empire Pool, Wembley, mass rally of over 8,000 workers and youth.

This is not the work of an organization with 'negligible' influence. It expresses the achievements of the qualitative theoretical and political work of the Young Socialists and the SLL ever since its formation in 1959 (and of the Trotskyist movement before that).

Along the road of this qualitative work, thousands of workers and youth are being educated to confront the historical tasks now before the British working class.

The economic and political crisis of capitalism, particularly in Britain, is now so acute that it poses more and more directly every day the question of state power. In such a situation, the fight to build revolutionary leadership becomes the most burning issue of all for the working class.

When Tariq Ali and the IMG attack the SLL, it is because they react with all the panic of the frightened middle-class radical against the reality of the building of revolutionary leadership. That is why the target of their attacks is the Socialist Labour League and the International Committee of the Fourth International.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

CONSCIENCE

People may be wondering why the unions withheld their votes from Senator McGovern at the Democratic convention last week. The reasons are sound enough. In 1966 there was a crucial vote in the Senate.

A labour Bill was before the House designed to repeal vicious sections of the notorious Taft-Hartley Law. The southern reactionaries in the Republican Party and right-wing Democrats staged a filibuster to stop the Bill from being enacted. When Democrats put down a motion to try to end the filibuster, McGovern voted with the right-wingers.

McGovern now says he cast this vote for 'pragmatic reasons'. He wanted to save his skin in conservative South Dakota which he represents. He apologizes today by saying: 'It was the only time in the Senate I ever voted against my conscience.'

PLEA

Headline of the week:

'One more chance for Ted to axe the rents Bill'. In the 'Daily Express'? The 'Daily Mirror'? No, this affectionate plea to 'Ted' appears in the latest edition of 'Labour weekly', the official newspaper of the Labour Party.

ADVISER

Spare a thought for poor Dr R. A. Smith—the principal and vice-chancellor of Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh. He finds that after four years on the campus, people aren't as friendly as they used to be. Not staff and students anyway.

Dr Smith says sadly that in the past students were involved in lots of committees and the whole thing worked very well. But something has gone wrong. And Dr Smith knows what it is (he's not vice-chancellor for nothing, you know).

'It is unfortunate that more and more "student politics" has infiltrated into this and I am aware of a clear deterioration of staff-student relations.'

Mind you, he's not prejudiced. It's the 'student politicians' he doesn't like.

'It is not that they are bad—

far from it—but that they have become formal rather than friendly and I blame largely the desire of student politicians for the change.'

And advising them on their future lives he emphasized the need for tolerance for other people's ideas and opinions. A university was a place, he said, where they should have learned to debate and discuss 'without rancour' and to 'maintain friendships even when they differed in opinion'.

They could give such a lead if they could achieve this and pass it on, particularly in the industrial and political scene.

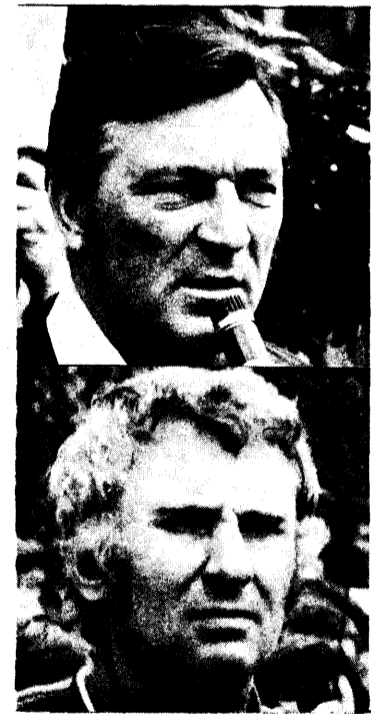
(Rumours that the Rector of Glasgow University, Mr Jimmy Reid is thinking of getting together with Dr Smith must be discounted.)

DOCKERS

Peter Bottomley, a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, this week tried to expel Bernie Steer and Vic Turner, the London dockers' leaders.

But when the branch meeting was held Bottomley failed to get a seconder for his motion. Interviewed by the press, he said: 'I am a great supporter of the trade union movement.'

Top: Turner. Bottom: Steer.



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THE BUILDERS' BATTLE

Builders still want national action

BUILDING WORKERS in Doncaster have brought Gilbert Ash's site in the Arndale Centre to a complete halt.

The few labour-only gangs who did not join the strike have left the area rather than defy the picket line.

The Union of Construction and Allied Trades Technicians' regional organizer, George Brumwell told Workers Press that the unions' policy of an overtime ban and selective strikes was the best way to conduct the strike.

But Mr Tom Farrell, one of the pickets, was opposed to this line. 'An all-out strike is the only way to win. I blame the Tory government; the Tories have already pushed down our standard of living and we cannot afford to let them push it down any further.'

IN MANCHESTER, squads of mobile pickets have persuaded men on six sites in the city to impose an overtime ban.

Organized by the north west

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

region of UCATT, the picket got about 250 workers to strike on Saturday and to impose the overtime ban from this week. Said picket leader John Broome: 'If we find out they have been working overtime we shall be back. We are getting tough and we don't mind if we tread on people's corns.'

ABOUT 180 sites throughout Britain are now on strike as the building workers fight for a £30,

35-hour week enters its fourth week.

Eighteen major sites have been halted in London, but the UCATT leadership has said no more will be coming out for the moment. Instead—maintaining the selective strike strategy—they have called for an intensification of the overtime ban campaign.



Tinplate white-collar strike could 'last for 3 months'

A STRIKE by white-collar employees at West Wales tinplate plants could go on for another three months, one of the strikers' leaders warned today.

He said it could spread this week to Ebbw Vale works—with another 800 workers deciding to join the unofficial strike over a wage award.

This escalation would add another 9,000 to the 4,100 process and production workers already laid off and bring about a complete halt of tinplate production in Britain.

A shortage of tinplate has already led to lay-offs in the canning and car industries and a halt in production would worsen the situation.

Two thirds of the national tinplate production has been at

a standstill for a fortnight at the Trostre (Llanelli) and Velindre (Swansea) works and the remaining third will cease if the strike spreads to Ebbw Vale.

The strikers belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union clerical section.

Mr Vernon Davies, leader of the West Wales strikers, said:

'It has become a complete deadlock. We are looking for avenues and ways and means of ending the strike, but things look dark.'

'We are preparing for a long strike and it could even last up to October—the longest strike in the history of the industry.'

'Although we regret that so many thousands of men have been laid off, the strike is the only course open to us.'

Jobless white-collar men offered work-study courses

OUT-OF-WORK scientists and technologists in Wales are going to be offered a ten-week course in work-study as an alternative to jobs.

At present 104 technologists are registered with the Department of Employment in Wales as being unemployed and a further 72 are on the Department's professional and executive register seeking other jobs.

Now the Engineering Industry Training Board plans to extend a training scheme at Glamorgan Polytechnic, Pontypridd, which has been used by unemployed accountants, production engineers and other professional people.

But Mr D. M. Mann, the EITB's regional training officer for Wales, made it clear that employers would benefit by the new training to be given to scientists.

He envisaged that firms with a problem could use scientists for two or three months to help find the solution.

Presumably the scientists would return to the dole queues after helping engineering employers put other people out of work.

Said an EITB spokesman in London: 'What we want to try to do is to give these people more tools in their kitbag so to speak. At the end of their training . . . they should be better equipped to take up new jobs, though there would be no guarantee.'

The training scheme for out-of-work accountants and other professionals has resulted in just two of them finding jobs, the Department of Employment said.

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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

DOCKS WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 8 p.m.
CO-OP HALL, FANSHAWE AVENUE BARKING
Speaker: Larry Cavanagh (T&GWU shop steward) in a personal capacity

DOCKERS AND TRANSPORT WORKERS UNITE AGAINST TORIES! DEFEND THE RIGHT TO WORK! RECALL THE TUC TO FORCE THE TORIES TO RESIGN! RETURN A LABOUR GOVERNMENT PLEDGED TO NATIONALIZE DOCKS AND TRANSPORT INDUSTRY UNDER WORKERS' CONTROL.

ULSTER THURSDAY, JULY 20, 8 p.m.
CO-OP HALL, SEVEN SISTERS RD HOLLOWAY

DOWN WITH DIRECT RULE! WITHDRAW BRITISH TROOPS! UNITE PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC WORKERS FOR A UNITED SOCIALIST IRELAND

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

The currency crisis and the working class

SOUTHAMPTON: Tuesday July 18, 7.30 p.m. The Bay Tree Inn, New Road.

LEEDS: Tuesday July 18, 7.30 p.m. Peel Hotel, Boar Lane. 'Building workers' pay claim and the Summer Camp.'

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.'

PRESTON: Thursday July 20, 8 p.m. Railway and Commercial Hotel, Butler Street (near railway station).

NOTTINGHAM: Wednesday July 19, 7.30 p.m. Thurland Hall, Pelham St. 'Build Councils of Action.'

BBC 1

9.45 Joe. 10.00 Casey Jones. 10.25 Sounding Out. 10.50 Tin Tin. 10.55 Magic Roundabout. 11.00, 2.20 Cricket. 1.30 Trumpton. 1.45 News, weather. 1.55 Gwald a Thref. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Vision On. 5.20 Scooby Doo. 5.44 Sir Prancelot. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.45 **TOP OF THE FORM.** Llanelli v Plympton.

7.05 **Z CARS.** Forget It. Part 2.

7.25 **FILM: 'BLITHE SPIRIT.'** Margaret Rutherford, Rex Harrison. Noel Coward's adaptation of his stage play.

9.00 **NEWS, Weather.**

9.20 **ANDRE PREVIN'S MUSIC NIGHT.** Vaughan Williams, Britten.

10.05 **ROYAL INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.**

10.45 **A LASTING JOY** (New Series). First of series made a few weeks before death of C. Day Lewis in which the Poet Laureate presented his own selection of verse.

11.15 **CRADLE OF ENGLAND** (New Series). Man and his expanding society seen in the archaeological landscape of the South. 1: Order Out of Chaos.

11.45 **NEWS, Weather.**

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 4.30 Cricket. 6.35 Open University.

7.30 **NEWSROOM, Weather.**

8.00 **THE NEW MASTERS.** Graham Sutherland.

8.50 **COLLECTOR'S WORLD.**

9.20 **THE SEXTET.** Stanley's Style.

10.35 **CRICKET.**

11.05 **NEWS, Weather.**

11.10 **LATE NIGHT LINE UP INTERVIEW—Colin Wilson.**

TV

ITV

11.10 Outlook. 12.25 Women. 12.50 Cook Book. 1.15 Bellbird. 1.25 Felix. 1.40 Batman. 2.05 Castle Haven. 2.30 Good Afternoon. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.15 Let's Face It. 3.45 Danger Man. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Junior Showtime. 5.20 Full House. 5.50 News.

6.00 **THE DAVE CASH RADIO PROGRAMME.**

6.25 **CARTOON TIME.**

6.40 **CROSSROADS.**

7.05 **FATHER, DEAR FATHER.**

7.35 **FILM: 'IF TOMORROW COMES.'** Patty Duke, James Whitmore. Hostility to Japanese in Californian town after Pearl Harbour.

9.00 **CRIME OF PASSION.** Felix.

10.00 **NEWS.**

10.30 **TURNING POINT.** The Battle at Kursk.

11.25 **THE CRAFTSMEN.**

11.55 **THE COMMON MIND.**

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 2.05 Portugal, Parts 1 & 2. 4.00 Lottery. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Odd couple. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Canadians'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.50 Actualités et projections. 12.05 Gazette. 12.10 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.52 News, weather. 11.55 Faith for life.



Denholm Elliott as Stanley in 'Stanley's Style' in 'The Sextet' series on BBC 2 tonight.

SOUTHERN: 12.55 News. 1.00 House and garden. 1.25 Dick Van Dyke. 1.50 Cooking. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Saint. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Grasshopper island. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Smith Family. 7.00 Film: 'Tarzan's Triumph'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.25 News. 11.35 Farm progress. 12.05 Weather. Guideline.

HTV: 2.30 Out of town. 2.50 Remember. 3.20 Let's face it.

3.45 Junkin. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Odd couple. 7.10 Film: 'Tarzan and the Amazons'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.55 Weather.

HTV Wales as above except: 4.15 Miri Mawr. 6.01 Y Dydd. 11.25 Sionna Sian. 11.55 Weather.

HTV West as above except: 6.18 Report West.

HTV Cymru/Wales and HTV Wales plus: 10.30 Dan Sylw.

ANGLIA: 1.40 Remember. 2.05 Mr Piper. 2.30 London. 3.15 Junkin. 3.45 Women. 4.10 News. 4.15 Felix. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Columbo. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.25 Jesse James.

ATV MIDLANDS: 3.10 Good afternoon. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Simon Locke. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Pardners'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.25 Shirley's world. 11.55 Stories.

ULSTER: 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Lidsville. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Blue Lamp'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.25 Songs for your delight.

YORKSHIRE: 1.45 Mysteries. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Chefs. 3.15 Hadleigh. 4.10 Calendar. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'Son of a Gunfighter'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.25 Spyforce. 12.20 Weather.

GRANADA: 2.20 Wildlife. 2.45 Remember. 3.10 Cinema. 3.40 Kreskin. 4.10 News. Peyton place. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Put it in writing. 6.25 Dr Locke. 7.00 Dear father. 7.30 Westerners. 9.00 London. 11.25 Felony squad.

SCOTTISH: 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Animaland. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.15 Hogan's heroes. 6.45 Film: 'Blossoms in the Dust'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.25 Late call. 11.30 Diversions.

GRAMPIAN: 3.37 News. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Sean. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Jim MacLeod. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Film: 'Zebra in the Kitchen'. 8.30 Dear father. 9.00 London. 11.30 Epilogue.

Thomas the Bank stirs local party

A LEADING member of the Cardiff West Labour Party has resigned over the appointment of its MP George Thomas to the board of the Bank of Wales.

Mr David Berry said he had left the party because of Labour MP Thomas's decision to accept a post with Sir Julian Hodge's new bank to be opened later this year.

'You cannot be a socialist and at the same time sit on the board of a private commercial bank,' he said.

Mr Berry was secretary of the Riverside Ward Labour Party, and a member of the executive committee of the constituency party. He is a university lecturer.

The ward party has passed a resolution asking Thomas to explain his directorship.

Mr Berry now says he is considering standing as an Independent Labour candidate in next year's local elections.

● Sir Julian Hodge's new banking venture has attracted another former Labour Minister—former Home Secretary James Callaghan—MP for Cardiff South East.



Egypt's Sadat (left) with Gaddafi. Different attitudes to Soviet Union

Gaddafi at swearing-in ceremony

A NEW 18-member cabinet took the oath before Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi in Tripoli on

Sunday night, ending a week of rumours and speculation about a rift in the ranks of the 12-member ruling Revolutionary Command Council.

At one point, sources in Morocco said Gaddafi had been jailed by 'extremists'. But the new cabinet, under 29-year-old Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, appears to be in line with what Gaddafi wanted.

Gaddafi's policy of hostility towards the Soviet Union has apparently led to some friction with his Egyptian allies, who are equally anti-communist but considerably more diplomatic in their dealings with the Kremlin.

Aziz Sidky, the Egyptian premier, has just returned from Moscow where he held talks with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. Yesterday Egypt's President Sadat was reported to have sent an urgent message to the Libyan leader.

Allende loses ground

THE POPULAR Unity coalition of President Salvador Allende won an important by-election, but appeared to have lost ground to the opposition Christian Democrats.

The seat, left vacant by the death of a Communist Party MP, was won by fellow-Stalinist Amanda Altimirano, a dress-maker who is currently governor of northern Coquimbo province. But the majority was cut.

The election does not change the balance of forces in the Congress, which is dominated by the opposition Christian Democrats.

The election was the first test of the new rightward turn in Allende's policy. He recently attempted with the support of the Stalinists to reach an under-

standing with the opposition and offered to drop the bulk of the government's nationalization plans.

Briefly...

WEST BENGAL'S government yesterday claimed to have crushed the pro-Peking Naxalite insurgency by capturing its founder, 63-year-old Charu Mazumdar, in a middle-class Calcutta suburb where he was being treated for a chronic chest ailment. He is chairman of the organization begun in 1967 which specialized in summary execution of 'bad landlords' and terror against the police.

Australian jobless up

UNEMPLOYMENT in Australia rose 3 per cent during June to 99,201, the highest level for the month for nine years. Labour and national service Minister Philip Lynch announced in Canberra yesterday. The figures, which show an increase of 2,566 since May and a rise of 32,963 on the number of jobless a year ago, represents 1.77 per cent of the estimated labour force of about 5.6 million.

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'.

NOW WEEKLY

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Unions oppose state air merger

UNION CHIEFS representing 5,000 state airline workers yesterday threatened to fight government plans to merge BOAC and BEA, set out in a White Paper.

The 18 unions involved explain their attitude by saying they have not been consulted about the British Airways Board proposal for eight task forces to carry through the mergers.

Introduced to the House of Commons by Aerospace Minister Michael Heseltine, the White Paper aims to push up profits and efficiency by bringing the two airlines under the BAB umbrella.

BOAC and BEA would become divisions of the board. So would BOAC Associated Companies, BOAC Engine Overhaul, BEA Helicopters, International Aeradio and British Air Services.

'Consideration of a common trading identity will be a matter of high priority', says a report from BAB chairman David Nicholson.

One of the proposed task forces would be charged with examining the effect of integration on cost economies, staff cuts and redundancy policy.

Okamoto: Prosecutor against death penalty

AN ISRAELI military court yesterday found Kozo Okamoto guilty of taking part in the Lydda airport massacre.

But the prosecution urged against the death penalty for the young Japanese terrorist.

The court was expected to hand down its sentence later on the sole survivor of the three-man squad from the Japanese Red Army Faction which killed 26 people at Lydda in a guerrilla revenge raid.

The 24-year-old university student who told interrogators the raid was planned in collaboration with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has asked to be put to death.

WHEN THE Provisional IRA ended its truce at 3 p.m. on July 9, the Catholic districts of Belfast were under siege by the British army. In the next few hours the army opened fire killing a number of men, women and children. Press reporters centred their attention on the events in

L nadooon Avenue. No one fully reported what took place on the Ballymurphy estate, where five people, including a 14-year-old girl and a priest, were shot dead by British troops. In this report a special correspondent pieces together the Ballymurphy massacre.

Belfast had its own

Bloody Sunday

THE FIRST shots rang through the Ballymurphy Estate at 10 o'clock on that Sunday evening of July 9. There seems no doubt about who fired them—the British army. Within less than ten minutes five people were dead.

Army snipers fired from concealed positions in a timberyard owned by Messrs James P. Corry which overlooks the estate.

Their shots were fired at two cars being driven by Ballymurphy residents along West Rock Drive. The cars screeched to a halt and the drivers and occupants dived for cover behind some aluminium bungalows.

One of them Martin Dudley (19) was hit in the back of the head and is still in a critical condition in hospital.

Paddy Butler (38), saw the incident from his house and ran to the Corpus Christi Church 100 yards away to bring Father Noel Fitzpatrick to attend to the wounded Dudley. Before they had returned John Dougal and Brian Pettigrew, both aged 17, ran out from one of the bungalows towards Dudley.

A second sniper fired from another position in the timberyard; Dougal fell dead and Pettigrew was hit in the chest and liver. He is also critically ill in hospital.

Father Fitzpatrick and Paddy Butler were at this time running between the houses with another youth David McCaffery (14). Further shots rang out—again from the direction of the timberyard.

Father Fitzpatrick and Butler fell to the ground dead. McCaffery tried to drag the bodies to safety behind one of the houses. And he was shot several times in the back. He died shortly afterwards.

At the same time a 14-year-old girl, Margaret Dargan, who had been helping her father in the local community centre was walking home to look after the rest of the family. She was also shot dead.

There is no evidence that those shot were armed; the Provisional IRA unit on the Ballymurphy say that NO shots were fired at the military posted in the yard before the shootings took place.

Furthermore they say that they had no confirmation at this time that the truce had ended and it took them half an hour to distribute their arms before they returned fire in the direction of the yard.

But it's been kept quiet

What was the army doing, therefore, in Ballymurphy that night?

Highly-trained snipers don't make mistakes.

Their action is directly in line with the operation they carried out in Londonderry on Bloody Sunday. On that occasion trained marksmen were used to pick off unarmed civilians.

Once again the naked force of Tory policy in Ulster is revealed. The purpose of the military in Northern Ireland is to murder and terrorize the Catholic population into submission.

After the shootings, the army, issued a statement to the press that troops had opened fire and hit 'four seen gunmen'.

NPA deal narrowly accepted

JOURNALISTS on national morning, and London evening newspapers have voted to accept a new pay deal on the advice of union negotiators.

But the extreme narrowness of the majority (voting was 1,061 in favour, 961 against) spells con-

tinuing trouble for the National Union of Journalists' executive.

The offer, which gives 3,500 journalists in London and Manchester increases of just over 6 per cent, compares badly with the original claim for a 16 per cent increase.



Merger moves on Mersey docks

NEWS OF a possible merger between the big four stevedoring firms on Merseyside has led to renewed fears of redundancy

BY DAVID MAUDE

are in progress between Smith Coggins, Ocean Port Services, Port of Liverpool Stevedoring and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Co, the port authority.

Together the companies employ 7,000 of the 10,000 registered dockers in the port. No reason is given for the talks, which Harbour Co managing director George Brimyard insists are 'purely exploratory'. But they are seen by shop stewards as a cost-cutting move in a decisive year for the future of operations there.

All the companies concerned have considerable interests in the changeover to containerization from conventional methods of cargo-handling.

A. E. Smith Coggins has connections with the owners of Chobham Farm container depot and the private container port of Felixstowe.

OPS is a subsidiary of the powerful Ocean Steamship group, which also owns the OCL container business. Port of Liverpool belongs to shippers Furness Withy.

in the port, aggravating a manning dispute which has been going on since last Wednesday at one of the firms involved, A. E. Smith Coggins.

Talks about a possible merger

Officials' truce is still on— Goulding

CATHAL GOULDING, chief of staff of the Official IRA, has denied reports that his men will break their truce in Ulster.

He said: 'There has been no official decision by the Republican Army to resume action in the north.'

'A few weeks ago we withdrew from retaliatory action against the British army. At that time we said we were available for defensive action, so how can we adopt an offensive role if we have never been offensive in the first place.'

Our position is simply this: we shall maintain our defensive role unless the troops take such action that we have to defend ourselves again.'

It is reported that five members of the Officials have been killed by the British army and the UDR in the past couple of weeks.

Britain bought more than 65 per cent southern Ireland's record 1971 exports, an increase of more than one-fifth, according to the Irish Export Board's annual report published today.

The British market increased imports by £61.7m, or 21.7 per cent to a total of £354.3m. This represented 65.9 per cent of Ireland's export total of £537.5m, which was £70.8m, or 15.8 per cent up on 1970.

The Board noted with satisfaction that increased sales to the UK were at a time when the economy was depressed and political events cast a shadow over the trading situation.

LATE NEWS

WEATHER

FUND

SOUTHERN England, South Wales, the Midlands and East Anglia will have sunny periods with a few isolated thundery showers. North east England and east Scotland will be rather cloudy at first with coastal fog patches, becoming sunny later. North Wales, north west England and north and west Scotland will be dry with sunny periods. It will be very warm inland but rather cool on the east coast of England and Scotland. Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Sunny periods in most places, but occasional thundery showers over England and Wales. Very warm inland but cool on east coast.

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THERE ARE only five days before our Summer Camp begins on July 22. This is the date we have set to try and meet our £1,750 target. It is a great challenge.

Yesterday's post brought £70 leaving £934.35 still to collect. This gives us approximately £187 a day to raise over the next five days. Will we do it? We know from the feelings that exist to fight the Tory government, that every effort will be made to maintain the only daily paper to lead this fight.

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