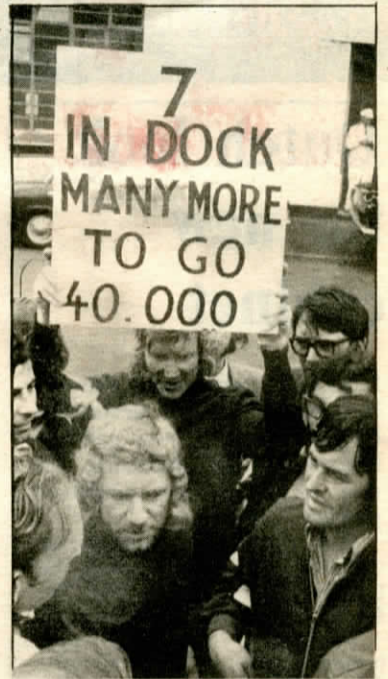


POLICE MOVE IN ON PICKETS

ALL OUT ON THE DOCKS



Docker-pickets outside Midland Cold Storage yesterday. Another picture p. 12

BY WORKERS PRESS REPORTERS
DAVID MAUDE AND PHILIP WADE

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The lorry men's leader, Eric Rechnitz, announced that his pickets in London would cease operations.

He added: 'I have told my members to call off the pickets in view of the arrests. They are an interference with trade unionism and as trade unionists we must fight against the Industrial Relations Act together.'

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Later some of them joined dockers protecting three of the jail-threatened men.

An emergency meeting of the Port of London shop stewards' committee at lunchtime decided to call for a national docks strike until legal proceedings against the five are lifted.

Their jailing follows months of litigation in the NIRC, the Court of Appeal and the High Court. Dockers have boycotted all court proceedings. The present case against seven members of the shop stewards' committee was brought by the Hackney-based firm, Midland Cold Storage.

On July 7, Sir John Donaldson, the court president, issued an order against the men calling on them to stop blacking nationally firms whose lorries crossed their picket line.

On Thursday the company went back to the NIRC to complain that the men were defying the court's orders. In yesterday's judgement Donaldson said the court 'has no alternative but to resort to physical restraint' against the dockers' leaders. (See full court story Page 12).

Immediately the court rose the tipstaff, Mr James Dorling, took a taxi to the Hackney police station to present the warrants for arrest.



'We're not martyrs—there's 40,000 of us'



TONY MERRICK (35), married with two children, member of the T&GWU. He has been a docker for 13 years now working at Nine Elms Cold Store: 'We don't accept this sentence. Through the years the dockers have had to fight for their rights. Pentonville would do me fine. We're not martyrs. There are 40,000 of us. Not just seven.'



DEREK WATKINS (35), married with two children. A member of the 'blue' National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers. He has been a docker since leaving school. He comes from a dockland family; both his father and his brother work on the docks and so did his grandfather and great grandfather.

'How do you explain to your children that you're going to prison for something you believe in? This government is throwing down a challenge to the whole trade union movement. And it will be taken up. Already the docks are out and it could spread quickly.'



CORNELIUS CLANCY (26), married with two children. Works for P. Wallis:

'I think all workers will come out in support of us including every trade union. The Tories want to put us in our place, but we will win. The Tories have too much to take on and I hope they resign. Now they know they've got a fight on their hands.'

Let history judge Stalinism

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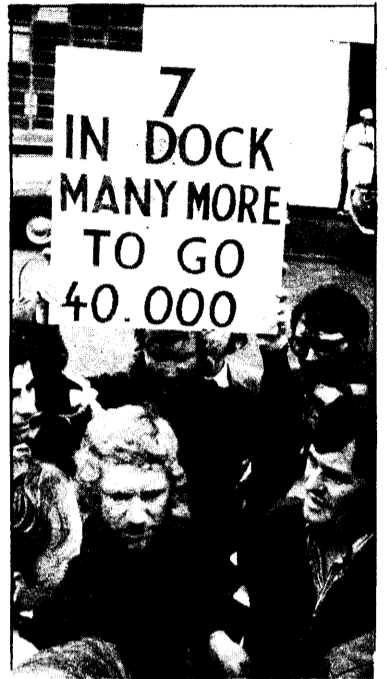
workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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A glassware factory and living quarters in Ngo Quyen district in Haiphong bombed on April 16, 1972

Dutch look for new cabinet

DUTCH premier Barend Biesheuvel was yesterday trying to form a new cabinet following the defection of one of the five coalition parties.

His right-wing administration lost its majority when the Democratic Socialist (DS 70) Party withdrew its support.

The Party disagreed with proposed cuts to meet an estimated deficit of £400m in the 1973 budget.

Biesheuvel has proposed steep increases in value-added tax and cuts in civil service expenditure to overcome the deficit. The tax increases, in particular, will bring about a considerable increase in living costs.

The opposition parties have called for elections by November, but Queen Juliana was yesterday expected to summon Biesheuvel to form a new administration.

The Dutch cabinet crisis is the latest indication of growing political instability among the Common Market countries. It follows the French cabinet reshuffle and the resignation of German Finance Minister Karl Schiller.

There is now no country within the Common Market with a stable government—a state of affairs which contributes considerably to the EEC's inability to face the economic onslaught from the United States.

Cuban hints at US deal

THE CENTRAL Committee of the Cuban Communist Party has affirmed that an improvement in relations with the United States is impossible while US policies remain unchanged.

The statement comes in a full-page resolution published in the official newspaper 'Granma'. The resolution was passed at a plenary session of the Central Committee—the first since 1968.

The plenary session heard a report from premier Fidel Castro on his recent extensive trip to Africa and eastern Europe. The resolution condemned what it termed 'President Nixon's arbitrary aggressive policy'.

However the key passage will be read by the US leaders as a broad hint of Cuban willingness to negotiate a detente with America. Cuban officials have already held a number of private talks with Washington officials with this aim in view.

A US government delegation recently visited Cuba for the first time in more than ten years. In addition, during his tour of Latin America earlier this year, Castro was noticeably more restrained in his attacks on Nixon.

A detente between Castro and Nixon would be in line with the May summit meeting in Moscow. Castro and the Soviet leaders claimed to have reached 'complete accord' on international questions during the Cuban leader's visit to the USSR.

Desperate bombing at Quang Tri Little progress in secret 'peace' talks

LITTLE progress seems to have been made in this week's secret talks between Dr Henry Kissinger and the North Vietnamese representative Le Duc Tho. At the Paris 'peace' talks on Thursday, North Vietnam remained firm in its demand that political and military questions should be settled in advance of any ceasefire.

The Americans want a ceasefire before opening discussions on these questions.

This would enable the US to step up still further the diplomatic pressure for a compromise deal. North Vietnam, on the other hand, will not consider any cessation of hostilities until the US agrees to withdraw and throws out the Thieu government in Saigon.

The Americans insist that the Saigon regime is nothing to do with them—they only supply aid, they claim. According to the General Accounting Office in Washington, US military aid to South Vietnam in fiscal year 1971 amounted to \$1,900m—\$400m more than the total reported to Congress.

Not surprisingly, the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris treated the US assertion about its relations with the Saigon government with contempt.

In an effort to boost its crumbling credibility the South Vietnamese government is trying to take the offensive in some of the areas liberated by the North Vietnamese offensive earlier this year.

But in Quang Tri, where puppet troops are still trying to recapture the provisional capital, they are now in danger of being cut off from their bases.

North Vietnamese infantry units are closing in on the main road linking Quang Tri with Hue, down which the Third Division fled in confusion two months ago.

Meanwhile, the US Air Force is continuing its bombardment of the area around Quang Tri. This bombing is among the heaviest ever seen in Indochina—a clear indication that the Americans and the Saigon regime are desperate to break their run of defeats in the current fighting.

Briefly . . .

FRIEDERICH FLICK, millionaire head of one of West Germany's biggest industrial concerns, and convicted Nazi war criminal, died aged 89 in a Konstanz hospital yesterday. Flick, last of the great Ruhr barons, served three years of a seven-year sentence handed out at the Nuremberg war crimes trial after World War II. As the head of one of Germany's biggest heavy industrial concerns he had helped Hitler to power in 1933. Flick took control of many enterprises in occupied Europe and relentlessly squeezed profit from workers who were reduced to slave conditions.



Rescuers work in Dal dong street, Dong da quarter in Hanoi, destroyed by a US 'Shrike' missile on April 16, 1972

ACCORDING to a study published in Hanoi this week, the American Air Force has dropped more than 83,000 bombs over North Vietnam since April of this year. Thousands of these bombs are anti-personnel weapons.

The study lists 135 sorties carried out against the dykes of the Red River delta, damaging 58 important earthworks and 46 hydraulic installations.

Quang Binh province alone has suffered more than 1,000 raids.

Over the same period the Seventh Fleet has fired more

than 44,000 shells at targets in North Vietnam. The combination of bombing and shelling has damaged or destroyed more than 60 schools, 32 health centres, some 30 churches and pagodas, several dozen state farms and small factories and a number of large factories.

Other revelations about the barbarism of the American air offensive appeared in yesterday's 'New York Times'. The paper revealed that US forces made two attempts in 1966 and 1967 to start huge fire storms and burn the guerrillas out of their forest sanctuaries, but the forest wouldn't burn.

US-Soviet trade talks open

US COMMERCE secretary Peter Peterson yesterday opened talks with Soviet foreign trade minister Nikolai Patolichev in a bid to boost bilateral trade following President Nixon's recent Moscow visit.

It was during Nixon's

visit that a joint US-Soviet trade commission was set up. Peterson told reporters that a settlement of the Soviet Union's lend-lease debt would appear on the Commission's agenda.

Discussion would take place on such questions as business facilities in each country, copyright and licensing arrange-

ments, taxes and credit. The talks reflect the severity of the economic crisis in both the Soviet Union and America. In recent months the bureaucracy has shown itself more than ever willing to make economic arrangements which are of direct benefit to the Nixon administration.

The most recent case was the considerable sale of Russian gold to the US Treasury.

But whatever the outcome of Peterson's talks they will make no impact upon the US balance-of-payments deficit, figures for which are to be published early next month.

Dubcek supporters get tough sentences

DR JAN TESAR, a prominent historian and opponent of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was jailed for six years on charges of subversion in Prague yesterday.

Jiri Mueller, a 30-year-old student leader and supporter of former Communist Party leader Alexandr Dubcek, was sentenced to five and a half years' imprisonment on the same charge.

Rudolf Batték, a well-known liberal sociologist, was sentenced to three and a half years.

Jaroslav Jiru, an engineer who was secretary of the Czech Students' Union, was sent to prison for two and a quarter years.

Stanislav Furek, a former army officer, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, suspended for three years, and Pavel Mares, a computer engineer, was sentenced to one year, also suspended for three years.

All were accused under article 98 of the penal code dealing with subversion. They were accused of printing or distributing illegal leaflets, mostly before last year's parliamentary elections.

The trial of this six-man group was one of a series being held in Prague in the past few days of supporters of the reformist former leader, Dubcek. Sources said the defendants at the trial of the six largely admitted the activities of which they were accused but denied they constituted subversion.

More trials of Dubcek supporters are expected to begin in Prague within the next few days. Thirteen people have already been sentenced in the current series of trials.

Chiang joins nuclear club

CANADA is building an atomic reactor on Formosa which will supply enough plutonium in one year for the Chinese Nationalists to make an atom bomb.

The \$35m research reactor will be ready for operation sometime next year. It is being built in north-west Formosa and is understood to be capable of producing about 22lb of plutonium a year—more than enough to make a nuclear weapon.

Experts on nuclear weapons say it would be easy for the Chiang Kai-shek regime to divert the plutonium into weapons production. The reactor is fuelled by natural uranium, freely available on world markets and subject to no controls.

It takes 13.2lb of plutonium in the form of a 'tamped sphere' to form the critical mass required to cause a nuclear explosion.

Nuclear reactors of the type being built on Formosa are already operating in Israel and India. The Indian research reactor has already produced over 200lb of plutonium and the Israeli reactor 88lb.

These figures, released by a panel of US experts, headed by former assistant attorney general Burke Marshall, indicate that India has enough plutonium for 16 atom bombs and Israel enough for six.

Chiang Kai-shek will soon have all the facilities to join the club.

The seven-year-old hospital no one's even sneezed in...



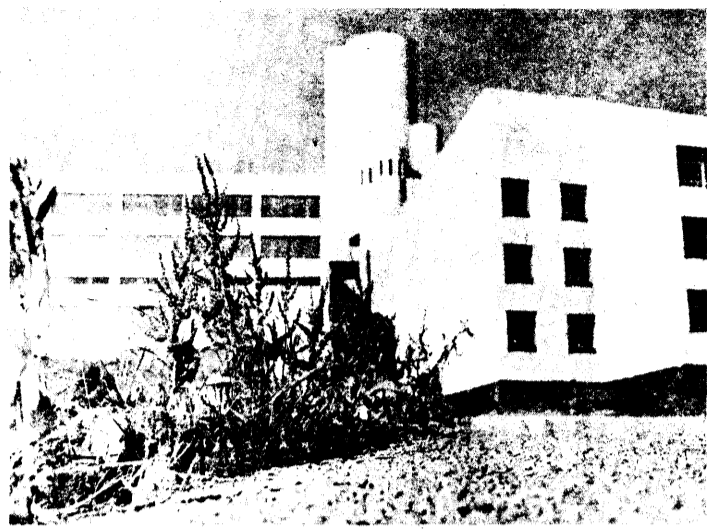
GLASGOW HERALD



190th Year—No. 151

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1972

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Weeds growing beside one of the walkways in front of a block of Ninewells Hospital, Dundee. Seven years after the start of building the multi-million pound complex, only the laundry and engineering workshops are in operation.

Marathon take-over held up

Police inquiry at Ninewells urged

The 'Glasgow Herald' used this picturesque front-page illustration of weeds growing at the Ninewells hospital Dundee, following Mr William Hamilton MP's appeal in the Commons for the hospital to be included in the Fraud Squad investigations into the Poulson bankruptcy. The multi-million pound construction has been

CBI ready to extend 5% voluntary price restraint

Britain's major companies are to be asked to hold price increases to 5% or below for another three months when the voluntary price restraint initiative ends at the end of this month.

The Confederation of British Industry decided this yesterday after a long discussion by their executive council, and sent a memorandum to this effect to Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Last night Mr Barber said the nationalised industries would try to hold their price increases to the same level.



Mr. MICHAEL...

Wage index rises 12.3%

The index of basic weekly wage rates for manual workers in all industries at the end of June rose by 12.3% over the previous 12 months, the Department of Employment said yesterday.

standing for seven years, but it has never seen a patient. The 'Herald' reports that only the laundry and engineering workshops are operating. So who was it built for? And why has it never been used when there is a shortage of hospitals?

Include it in fraud probe—MP

BY IAN YEATS

SEVEN YEARS after the building of Dundee's Ninewells hospital began, only the laundry and engineering workshops are in action and the cost has skyrocketed from £10m to an estimated £18.2m.

Now Fife's Labour

MP William Hamilton has received an anonymous letter alleging that two top Scottish civil servants have been involved with the hospital builders, Crudens Ltd.

The conditions on which senior civil servants take up posts with companies are strictly

governed and among other things they may not accept any gift or reward from individuals or organizations they are brought into contact with officially.

George Pottinger, permanent secretary at the Scottish Office, was suspended last week for

his alleged connections with Yorkshire architect John Poulson.

Since their relationship began in 1960, when Pottinger was under Secretary at the Scottish Home Department, Poulson handed him £21,419 and a Rover car, it was revealed at Poulson's bankruptcy.

TURN TO p.10

Briefly...

DOCTORS from the British Medical Association meeting in Southampton yesterday called on the government to set up a Royal Commission and to produce a national policy on population. Dr Gareth Powell of Carmarthen said the 'public' should be educated on the dangers of over-population.

FITCH LOVELL, the food and Key Markets supermarket group yesterday reported record sales and profits for its latest financial year. Sales for the 12 months to the end of April were £30m higher than last year at £187m and pre-tax profits shot up to a record £5,833,000 from £4,309,000.

No Clyde Marathon jobs on Monday

THE FIRST batch of 151 workers to be sacked from the Clyde-bank yard of the now defunct Upper Clyde Shipbuilders will not start work again on Monday as planned.

The Communist Party-led shop stewards' committee at the yard had accepted the redundancies in return for a promise from the Texas-

based Marathon Manufacturing Co to rehire the men after the end of the Glasgow Fair (holidays).

But the promise depended on a £12m handout from the Tories... and now the aid has hit a snag.

The Industry Bill under which the money was to be given has been overtaken by the parliamentary timetable and fears are growing that it will not become

law until after parliament's summer recess.

If the worst happens these men could be unemployed until October. The CP Stalinists will almost certainly sidestep the problem by allowing the men to 'work in' and paying them out of the fighting fund.

We understand the enabling legislation for the £12m is still in committee stage and MPs are due to go off on holiday on August 10.

Liquidator Robert C. Smith has sent letters to the men informing them not to report for work on Monday because their jobs 'will not be available'.

Yard convenor Bob Dickie immediately met Marathon's president-elect James Fox, but the new chief of the company's UK operations said he could not comment until he returned from a visit to the US.

The stewards are trying to arrange a meeting with the liquidator to clarify the position.

PRINT WORKERS from the occupied Briant Colour Printing plant in the Old Kent Road will stage a demonstration in London today. They will assemble at Temple Gardens, near Temple Tube, at 2.30 p.m. and march along Fleet Street to Clerkenwell Green. The Briant men have been in control of their premises for more than a month after being told the factory was facing bankruptcy and the staff was being made redundant. This week the firm's main creditor, paper merchants Robert Horne, threatened to take legal action against the work-in.

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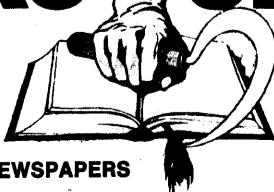
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LUCAS: UNIONS PLAN

Management at the Joseph Lucas group's Birmingham engineering factories has drawn up a tough new negotiating procedure which it wants unions to agree.

It is feared that the company may try to link acceptance of the draft agreement—a fundamental attack on many established trade union rights—to the recently-accepted £3.25 pay deal in the plants.

Said one Lucas-group steward: 'If this were applied at my factory, trade unionism would cease altogether.'

The draft agreement would provide for a number of restrictions on the activities of shop stewards.

If agreed it would not only lay down that no steward should be under 21 and have less than one year's service with the company, but it would allow the company the right to raise objections to the appointment of particular individuals. The unions would have to undertake to discuss such objections.

Stewards, in any case, would be elected by company-organized ballot in works time—a departure from the usual procedure of election at mass meetings.

The agreement would also commit a steward to a statement that to the best of his ability he will ensure that workers comply with all agreements entered into between his union and the company. His own observance of these would also be required.

The draft contains a clause that both parties agree not to resort to legal sanctions to enforce it, so such statements would presumably have no force in the courts.

But this in no way means the provision would be toothless. A further clause in the draft reserves the company's right to withdraw its recognition of stewards who fail to observe negotiated agreements.

The draft continues: 'The company may provide facilities for meetings of all shop stewards outside work times where such a meeting is requested', says Clause II 4d (i) graciously. It goes on to make clear that such requests will only be considered if 'the subject for discussion is not detrimental to the company'.

Accommodation within the factory would also be considered for special meetings of stewards during working hours, the draft says.

But the subject of such meetings would have to be made known to the company in advance. And even then they would only be allowed with the permission of the personnel manager.

Meetings of the rank and file during working hours would be even further restricted—in fact they would be almost ruled out.

'The company generally speaking will make neither time nor facilities available for the whole or part of the works force to meet' (Clause II 4d (iii)).

'During negotiations there may be occasions when it is thought necessary a meeting might be necessary, then the company should decide when such a meeting may be held.'

Even the subject-matter on union notice boards would be under company veto if the draft procedure were agreed. A clause states that the company reserves the right to object to and remove documents it does not like.

TREACHERY OF PLANT DEALS

The settlement of the engineers' wages and hours claim at Holset Engineering, Huddersfield, is typical of the meagre gains flowing from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers leadership's strategy of referring the fight to district and plant level.

Holset workers 'won' a 37½-hour week, in place of 40 hours, one day's extra holiday after four years' service and not a penny was gained on wages.

And some of the 2½ hours has already been grabbed back. The five-minute afternoon tea-break has been replaced by a 'tea-service' to be drunk while working. Also the 'hand-washing time' has been cut from five minutes twice a day, to four minutes twice a day.

No further reduction in hours can be discussed for three years and there are to be no talks on pay for 12 months.

The settlement, accepted by shop stewards after a ballot, contains a clause that: 'The labour force agrees to cooperate with management on the implementation of work-measurement techniques and accepts time-study.'

Mike Day, a 27-year-old worker at Holset's says: 'We could have got a lot more than that. The shop stewards say they were let down by the rest of the district and that no one else got anything on hours.'

'But the fight has been dodged all the way down the line. The pay claim was passed down from national level and then, when it came to the district, no district action was taken. The buck was passed on to plant level and the shop stewards and convenors in the different plants just accepted what they thought was the best they could get.'

'When the pay claim was to be discussed at the shop stewards' quarterly there was a vote of no confidence in the district committee over the sacking of a convenor at Brook Motors.

'This was defeated only by the chairman's casting vote and the meeting broke up in disarray.'

'Now the management is moving in to take advantage of the lack of fight by our leaders. Recently a number of Holset shop stewards and selected foremen were sent on a three-day course on work-measurement organized by the management.'

'It's hard to say anything about Scanlon that hasn't already been said. But he's passed the buck by not leading any action at national level.'

'The Communist Party has done nothing. They've put up no fight on the district committee or anything else. They've given no leadership. In fact, they've done all they can to prevent any developing as they showed by their opposition to the Councils of Action.'

'When a Council of Action resolution went to the district committee from Huddersfield No. 2 AUEW branch, it was



Top: Mike Day (right) at All Trades Unions Alliance lobby of the TUC last week. Above: Hugh Scanlon

left on the table—no one was prepared to speak on it.

'At the last trades council meeting the secretary and president—both leading Communist Party members—blocked any discussion on the Councils of Action. When the question was raised, they closed the meeting.'

'But we're going to bring it up again at the next meeting and we'll make it harder and harder for them to wriggle out of it.'

'The experience of the engineers has shown the need for Councils of Action and we're going to fight here against the right wing and the Communist Party to get one functioning.'

Mike Day travelled to London to take part in the

recent lobby of trade union leaders organized by the All Trades Unions Alliance.

'It's a scandal that these so-called leaders should be running to talk with the Tories. They weren't put there for that. The Tory government is out to destroy the unions, nothing could be clearer than that. The demands of the lobby—to force the TUC to break off talks with the Tories and call a General Strike to force the government to resign—is the only way forward for the working class.'

'I'm convinced that thousands of workers will rally round this programme—despite the TUC leaders (including those who talk "left") and despite the Communist Party which covers up for them.'

ATTACKS ON US UNIONS PLANNED

By John Spencer

American big business is aggressively demanding new anti-union laws for the war against the labour movement. The most vocal demands for changes in the law come from the so-called Labour Law Study Committee, originally formed in 1966.

Many of the committee's proposals bear a striking resemblance to the British Tory Industrial Relations Act.

In a recent interview with the 'New York Times', Carl H. Hageman, chairman of the Public Information Sub-committee of the Labour Law Committee, explained the aims of his organization. Hageman is also a vice-president of the Union Carbide Corporation.

'We just can't continue as we have in the last six years,' said Hageman, 'without becoming a second rate power and facing economic stagnation.'

CORPORATION

Represented on this committee is a Who's Who of American capitalism, including the American Smelting and Refining Co, the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Bethlehem Steel, the Columbia Gas System, First National City Bank, Ford Motor Company, General Dynamics, General Electric, B. F. Goodrich, Humble Oil, R. H. Macy and Co, Olin Corporation, Sears Roebuck, the 3M Company, and Union Carbide.

These are the corporations which raked in record profits in the first quarter of 1972, running at an annual rate of \$52.3 billion. But this is only the beginning. More is required for the capitalists. The aim of their innocent-sounding study committee is nothing less than the destruction of the trade unions, throwing the working class back 50 years or more in its rights and living standards.

PROPOSALS

Among the proposals on which the Labour Law Study Committee is demanding legislation are the following:

- (1) To limit the use of picketing as an economic weapon, so that it is used only against the party with whom a union has a dispute; and outlaw all picketing to force an employer to recognize a union.
- (2) To guarantee an opportunity for employers to discuss unionization with their employees.
- (3) To require a secret ballot vote on whether to strike when requested by the union, the employer or 10 per cent of the employees.
- (4) To limit so-called coalition bargaining by groups of unions.
- (5) To prevent a replaced striker from claiming any status as an employee.
- (6) To let Federal Courts require unions to honour all terms of their agreements.

When ATT, GE, Ford and the others speak, their representatives in Washington listen. Whichever candidate of the bosses is elected in November he will attempt to implement all or part of these slave labour 'reforms'. This is the situation which makes the building of a labour party so urgent.



ALREADY THEY'RE ASKING HOW LONG CAN HE LAST?

For the first time since last autumn, Italy has a fully-functioning government. But the press is already predicting that it will not last long.

The average duration of the 33 cabinets that have held office since the war has been nine months. The 34th, headed by right-wing Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti, however, is thought likely to collapse sooner than most.

Based on an alliance between the Christian Democrats, and the Liberals, the government is strong only in number, with no less than 84 ministers and under-secretaries.

It rests on slender majorities in parliament and is further weakened by factional infighting with the Christian Democrat organization.

When the premier presented his government to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate he enumerated so many urgent problems to be tackled that a heckler shouted: 'You are reciting the telephone directory.' The government's main

priority, as outlined by Andreotti, is to try to tackle the economic crisis and recession by hitting out at the working class.

Factories are closing, unemployment is growing and the lira is under heavy pressure on the foreign exchange markets following the decision to float sterling.

This takes place against a background of rapid class polarization, in which sections of the middle class are moving towards fascism.

In his inaugural address Andreotti quoted Christian Democrat founder de Gasperi on the fascist threat:

'I ask the youth belonging to the Italian Social Movement to show pity for their country. We desire pacification but we do not want—and we cannot accept and tolerate—the return of a system, the return of fascism and all its myths.'

He spoke of taking 'public action against military-style organizations of fascist type and inspiration, against those who encourage them, against those who finance them and against the political groups that guide them'.

But the purpose of this speech was to establish the government's preparedness to hit out equally against the left as well.

However, with a majority of only four—his total on a Senate vote of confidence last Friday—Andreotti lacks the strength to play the Bonapartist on any scale.

His regime is a creature of parliamentary manoeuvre which has little popular base.

Andreotti's promise to govern 'without vain pretensions, but also without any inferiority complex' is already wearing thin.

The parliament is playing ducks and drakes with his legislative programme: last week the Chamber of Deputies postponed (not for the first time) a planned series of tax reforms and postponed implementation of value-added tax for an additional six months.

Revised income tax proposals were shelved for a year, until January 1, 1974.

The basic weakness of the Andreotti government is that the General Election of May this year solved nothing: it left the main parties with



Top: Giulio Andreotti. Above: founder of the Christian Democrats, de Gasperi

much the same distribution of deputies as before, giving them little option but to work out new combinations and coalitions along the lines of their predecessor parliament.

Andreotti's cabinet marks a sharp turn to the right on the part of the Italian bourgeoisie. But it is impotent to solve the crisis of Italian capitalism.

In the last analysis this will not be resolved in the ministerial antechambers and the parliamentary corridors, but in direct conflict between the working class and its enemies in the factories and on the streets.

WHEN THE GUINNESS MILLIONAIRE HAD STRANGE VISITORS FROM IRELAND

BY ALEX MITCHELL

Cheyne Walk on the Chelsea Embankment ranks as one of the most fashionable areas of London. No. 96 is a huge white residence politely obscured by two trees in the front garden.

A circular blue plaque on the front wall informs passers by that it was once the residence of Whistler, the 19th century English painter. Today the occupier is Paul Channon, the Guinness millionaire.

Channon is Tory MP for Southend West and junior minister attached to the Ulster office of William Whitelaw.

Aged 37, he went to Eton and became president of the Conservative Association at Oxford. He was an officer in the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues) and he now belongs to two of the most exclusive clubs in the country — White's and the Turf Club.

It was to his home that a strange convoy arrived on Friday, July 7. The men who stepped out of the limousines — driven by Special Branch — and filed through the portals of the luxurious mansion were the leadership of the Provisional IRA.

They went upstairs to the panelled and booklined walls of the study. A few minutes later the door opened and the 'most wanted men in Ulster' shook hands all round with the Tories' Ulster supremo William Whitelaw.

The group who then settled down in the regency-style chairs were:

Chief of staff of the Provisionals, Sean MacStiofain, his second in command, David O'Connell, Belfast brigade commander, Seamus Twomey, Derry commander, Martin McGuinness, and two key Belfast staff officers, Ivor Bell, adjutant of the Belfast brigade staff, and Gerry Adams.

Adams' presence at the secret talks was perhaps the most bizarre. When the original soundings were taken about a meeting with Whitelaw, the Provisionals needed a go-between in Ulster. A fighting man with some political experience was essential. It was agreed with the Dublin command that the man for the job was Adams. But he was in Long Kesh having been lifted earlier this year amid full-throated cheers from the capitalist press that this 'gunman' was now behind bars.

O'Connell contacted Whitelaw and asked if Adams could be released. Whitelaw agreed. When Adams was told that he was free to go he refused to believe it. He would not leave the concentration camp fearing a trap. Finally he was ordered out of Long Kesh by the British army and the Provisional commander at the camp!

Representing the Tory government were Whitelaw, Channon and two senior civil

servants, Frank Steele from the Foreign Office and Philip Woodfield of the Home Office.

MacStiofain spoke for the IRA. 'We hope,' he said, 'that the discussions now intended may lead to the settlement of this dispute between our two peoples. The republican movement views this meeting as an opportunity of participation in devising machinery whereby the will of the whole of the people of Ireland may be ascertained.'

MacStiofain then read out the proposals in the IRA's 'peace plan'. They were:

1. Britain should make a public declaration that it is for the whole people of Ireland, acting and voting as a unit, to decide the future of Ireland.
2. The republican movement called on the British government to give an immediate declaration of its intent to withdraw from Irish soil, such withdrawal to be completed on or before January 1, 1975.
- 2(a) British troops must be withdrawn immediately from sensitive areas.

His statement continued: 'We call on the British government to give immediate effect to a general amnesty for all political prisoners, all internees and detainees and all persons on the wanted list.'

Whitelaw was at his most genial. He referred scathingly to the 'silly season' of the Protestant marches which would begin on July 12. 'I hope you understand our difficulties at this time of year with the 12th of July coming upon us. Any moves on my part might bring about a worse situation.'

Holding out the speedy release of remaining detainees, he added: 'Give me the time and the opportunity and I will surprise you gentlemen with the rapidity with which I will act.'

At this stage the meeting was interrupted in a bizarre way. One of Whitelaw's aides asked if anyone would like a drink. It was whisky and soda time. The Provisionals solemnly declined saying they were 'on duty'.

There was a further discussion, this time centring on the constitutional question. MacStiofain said the best contribution the Tory government could make to the situation was to rescind the principle involved in the Government of Ireland Act.

'We have had talks with many shades of Unionism and are satisfied that there is a growing realization that such a declaration (rescinding of the Government of Ireland Act) by the British government would bring home to many Unionists the realities of the situation.'

Whether the realities of the Tory government—not to mention the actual place of this meeting—were brought home to MacStiofain were not disclosed.

But a few minutes later, at about 3 p.m., the talks adjourned into two separate



rooms. Ten minutes later the talks resumed with the Provisionals presenting a statement. It read:

'We require to have in our hands, or at least in the hands of an agreed third party, on Monday next at 9 a.m. a letter indicating that the British government will accede to the proposals contained in points 1 and 2 of our peace proposals.'

Whitelaw argued for an extension of this deadline—at least until Monday week.

After some argument it was agreed that:

1. A bi-lateral suspension of offensive operations would continue until July 14.
2. In the event of a resumption of hostilities, 24 hours' notice would be given.
3. On July 14 a further meeting would take place at which the British government's submissions and documents in reply to points 1 and 2 would be made known.
4. In the event of the documents being unacceptable to the Irish, they would be at liberty to resume offensive operations without notice.

As the guests departed Whitelaw stressed that there should be no press leaks. On this point the IRA asked that if the ceasefire broke down, would they be at liberty to speak to the press?

Apparently Whitelaw's last words were: 'That is fair enough. If the truce ends, all bets are off.'

The Provisional leaders then returned to Ulster the way they had arrived. They were

driven to Northolt RAF base and flown by air force Andover to Aldgrove airport.

Even while these astonishing discussions were in progress the British army was stepping up its campaign against the Catholic minority. The flash-point was Lenadoon Avenue where Catholic families were attempting to squat in vacant housing. As angry families stormed onto the streets to support the action, Twomey pleaded with them to 'cool it'.

At one point he entered an army billet to attend talks with senior army officers, Whitelaw aides and a senior member of the extremist Loyalist group, the Ulster Defence Association.

On Sunday, July 9, with massive army reinforcements firing gas and rubber bullets at the crowd, Twomey telephoned O'Connell and the abortive truce was off.

It was scarcely 50 hours since he was amicably shaking hands with the Ulster supremo, Whitelaw.

In the next week ten IRA men were shot dead by the troops and 58 wounded, eight of them seriously. Five of the dead were members of the Official IRA who have maintained a truce with the British army since over a month ago.

Within days of this debacle, Twomey gave an interview to the German news magazine 'Der Spiegel'. Without appearing to learn anything from the Whitelaw experience Twomey said:

'This lying Whitelaw, who

Top left: Seamus Twomey. Centre: Sean MacStiofain. Above left: Rory O'Brady and David O'Connell. Above right: No 96 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where the meeting took place

flew us specially to London for negotiations promised us everything. He gave us all possible guarantees. But when he gives orders to his army he talks a different language. We will never again enter the trap of this so-called statesman and his scum of an army. For good reason we have a saying here in Ireland: "Beware of the dog's bark and the stench of the Englishman." I personally will never again trust the word of an Englishman.'

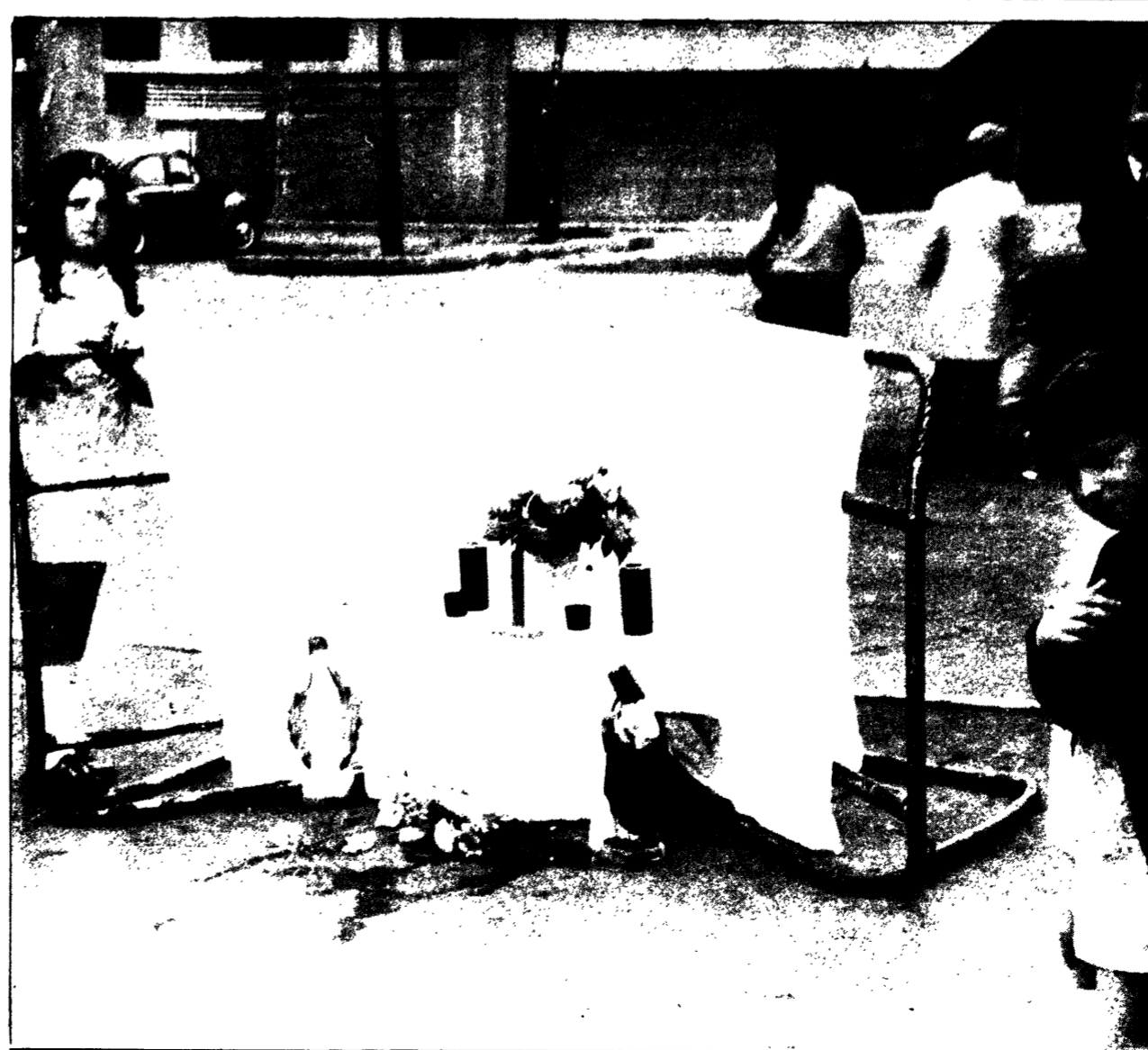
Q: 'Does that mean no more negotiations and no more cease-fire?'

Twomey: 'No. Never again. From now on we will fight and do nothing but fight. We had a ceasefire. Whitelaw signed it with his own hand in the presence of two witnesses, two solicitors from Belfast and Dublin. But he has still broken every word of his undertaking.'

Even as this interview was being published O'Connell was telling the 'Sunday Press' in Dublin:

'We still hope for a positive approach from Whitelaw on our proposals which he said he would give to his Cabinet colleagues. The ball is now in Whitelaw's court.'

That the lives of Catholic families is in the hands of such petty-bourgeois nationalists is the severest condemnation of the republican leadership.



MEANWHILE ANOTHER KILLING LATER...

'On the reports I have read so far, no blame can be attached to the army or the security forces for this latest, very grievous development.'

Harold Wilson, Opposition leader in the House of Commons after the army invaded Catholic parts of Belfast killing and wounding civilians.

'I am very grateful to you,' replied the Tories' Ulster Secretary, William Whitelaw.

Louis Scullion, aged 21, would disagree with the sentiments of this friendly disagreement because he's dead — shot by the British army.

The circumstances of his death utterly condemn the lies of the Tories, Labour Party leaders and the press.

A Workers Press correspondent in Ulster has investigated his death which went totally unreported in the capitalist newspapers and television. Unity Corner has special geographic significance in Belfast. It is where the youth from the Catholic Unity

Flats stand to hold discussions and where several of the major flashpoints of the war have erupted.

On the night of July 13, without warning, a series of shots rang out. The shots came from the sandbagged army post directly opposite the corner. Louis Scullion fell dying. His friend received a flesh wound.

When a car drove up to rush the two boys to hospital, the army intervened. They stopped the vehicle and searched it. When the driver pleaded to be allowed to get on with his mercy mission, one of the soldiers said: 'I hope he dies.'

The army later issued a statement saying that the youth had been shot from a passing car. Later this was altered to 'he was caught in crossfire'.

Like many of the young boys in the area, Louis Scullion was a member of the Provisional IRA. The uncomplicated explanation of his death is that an army sniper picked him up on the night sights on his SLR. He recognized him. And shot him dead.

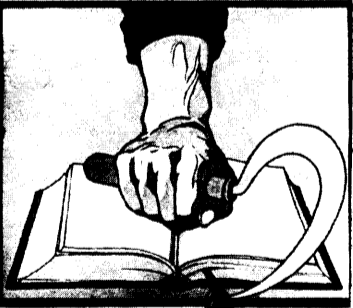
Left: shrine at spot where Louis Scullion was killed



The Easter Rising, 1916: street barricade in Dublin

IRELAND: BRITAIN'S IMPERIALIST BACKYARD

BOOK REVIEW



'A History of the Irish Working Class.' By P. Berresford Ellis. Victor Gollancz Ltd. 352 pages. £3.50.

BY JACK GALE

When Harold Wilson sent the British army into Northern Ireland in 1969—to the ecstatic applause of the International Socialism group—there was a dearth of books on the history of Ireland. This has been more than made up.

Mr Ellis's book, the latest product of the industry, attempts to review Irish history from the standpoint of the working class.

Describing itself somewhat immodestly as 'the first major study of Irish history from the

standpoint of the working class since James Connolly's "Labour in Irish History", the book has some merit in this direction.

It covers the early history of Ireland from the Celtic clan system to the successful move by the Irish Catholic Church and the Irish aristocracy to hand Ireland over to Henry II.

(In fact, Pope Adrian IV granted Henry a 'Bull Laudabiliter' in 1154 permitting him to 'enlarge the bounds of the Church, to teach the truth of Christian faith to the ignorant and rude, and to extirpate the roots of vice from the field of the Lord'. All Henry II had to do in return for the privilege of serving his God in this way was pay an annual sum to the Papal coffers.)

The so-called 'final solution' to the Irish question did not occur for another 400 years. This was the 'plantation' system, which simply involved driving the Irish from their lands and replacing them by English colonists. Once again the Catholic Church had its dirty finger in the pie—the plantation system was devised during the reign of the Catholic queen, Mary Tudor (1553-1558).

Ellis deals with the Wolfe Tone uprising of 1798 and the Emmet rebellion of 1803 (which sought to nationalize Church property). Both of these have been discussed in

some detail in recent Workers Press series.

And it is refreshing to see that canting Catholic hypocrite, Daniel O'Connell, described accurately as 'an opportunist politician and betrayer of the Irish people'.

In the early 19th century O'Connell and his associates turned away from the life-and-death struggle of the Irish masses and concentrated on 'Catholic Emancipation'—a subject of interest to bourgeois place-seekers only.

It was in opposition to O'Connell that a revolutionary tendency—centred on Fintan Lalor—was to arise. This tendency was crushed in the 1840s, with the Catholic Church once more on the side of British imperialism.

In the words of one of the Irish leaders, John Mitchel:

'When the final scene was gathering itself to crush us, the clergy as a body were found on the side of the enemy. They hoped for their Church in a union with monarchical and aristocratic England rather than in an Ireland revolutionized and republicanized; and having taken their part, they certainly did the enemy's work well.'

The most valuable section of Ellis's book is that dealing with Marx, Engels and the Fenians. Marx arrived in England in 1849, the year in which the Encumbered Estates Act transformed the hated Irish middleman into a new native landlord class.

Coming as it did immediately after the Great Famine (which killed a million Irish poor and forced another million to emigrate) and the defeat of the 1848 rebellion, the effect of this Act was, as Marx pointed out, to 'characterize Fenianism by a socialist tendency and make it a "lower orders" movement'.

Marx drew the conclusion from this that the English working class should demand the repeal of the Act of Union. In a letter to Engels in November, 1867, he wrote:

'What are we to advise the English workers to do? In my opinion they must include as a clause in their platform the Repeal of the Union. It is the only legal and so only possible form of Irish emancipation which can be accepted as part of the programme of an English party.'

Marx devoted enormous energy to the plight of the Irish masses. Writing in the 'New York Tribune' in 1859, he declared:

'England has destroyed the conditions of Irish society. First of all, she has confiscated the lands of the Irish, then by "parliamentary decrees" she has suppressed Irish industry; finally, by armed force she has broken the activity and energy of the Irish people. In this way England has created the social conditions which allow a small caste of robber landlords to dictate to the Irish people the conditions in which they are allowed to hold the land and live on it.'

Marx argued that only the expropriation of the landlords by nationalization of the land would solve the Irish agrarian question.

There is no doubt that a significant socialist tendency developed in the Fenian movement. The Fenian newspaper, 'The Irish People', declared in 1865:

'We make no appeal to the aristocracy . . . they are the willing tools of the alien government whose policy it is to slay the people, or drive them like noxious vermin from the soil. The people must save themselves.'

'Something more even than a successful insurrection is demanded. And what is that? An entire revolution which will restore the country to its rightful owners. And who are these? The people.'

'Every man has one simple object to accomplish. It is to rid the land of robbers, and render every cultivator of the soil his own landlord.'

'Our only hope is revolution, but most bishops and many of the clergy are opposed to revolution . . . when priests

turn the altar into a platform, when it is pronounced a mortal sin to read "The Irish People", a mortal sin to even wish Ireland should be free, when priests call upon the people to turn informers, when bishops and priests are doing the work of the enemy . . . they are bad politicians and worse Irishmen.'

Some of the Fenian leaders—in particular, James Stephens who fought on the French barricades against Louis Napoleon—joined the International Working Men's Association (the First International) and it was Gustave-Paul Cluseret, the defender of the Paris Commune of 1870-1871, who led a Fenian attack on Chester castle in 1867.

Marx, however, was critical of some of the Fenian tactics. After one bomb explosion in London, he wrote:

'This last escapade of the Fenians is very stupid . . . It is not to be expected that the mass of the Londoners who have shown much sympathy with Ireland will allow themselves to be blown up for the greater honour and glory of the emissaries of the Fenians!'

Marx constantly stressed the importance of the revolutionary struggles of the Irish masses for the English and European revolutions.

In a letter to Engels in December, 1869, he declared:

'It is to the direct and absolute interest of the English working class to get rid of their present connection with Ireland . . . The English working class will never do anything before it has got rid of Ireland. The wedge must be driven in Ireland. That is why the Irish question is of such importance for the socialist movement generally.'

A month later, he wrote: 'If England is the fortress of European landlordism and capitalism, then the only point from which a strong blow can be struck at official England is Ireland. Ireland is the fortress of English landlordism.'



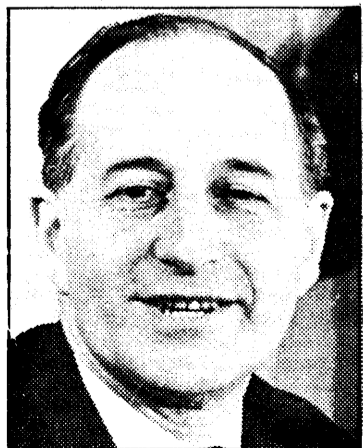
If it falls in Ireland, it will inevitably fall in England also.'

Above all, Marx strove for the unity of the English and Irish workers. Addressing the General Council of the International in 1870 he explained:

'In all the big industrial centres of England a deep antagonism exists between English and Irish workers. The average English worker hates the Irish as a competitor who lowers his wages and level of living. He feels national and religious antagonism towards him. He appears to him in much the same light as the black slaves appeared to the poor whites in the Southern States of North America. This antagonism between the proletarians of England is artificially cultivated and maintained by the bourgeoisie. In this antagonism lies the real secret of maintaining its power.'

Ellis covers in some detail the role of Parnell (an Irish aristocrat who had no desire to add a land policy to his programme), the growth of the organized working class, the Dublin lock-out, the Easter Rising and the years of Partition—all of which have been discussed in recent issues of Workers Press.

But it is in his final chapter—'The Northern Revolution'—that Ellis's weaknesses are revealed.



Captain Terence O'Neill

Captain Terence O'Neill, who succeeded Lord Brookeborough as Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in 1963, is described as 'reasonably liberal'. In fact, O'Neill—like every other member of the Northern Ireland Cabinet—was a member of the Orange Order.

And Ellis insists that the Protestant workers are and must remain consistent supporters of the extreme right, despite the problems facing all workers, regardless of religion:

'Whatever the economic problems of Ulster, it was almost exclusively from the Catholics that political opposition to the 47-year-old government had to come.'

Above all, however, Ellis's account of the activities of the Civil Rights Association is totally uncritical. Gerry Fitt and Eamonn McCann led 2,000 unsuspecting marchers into an obvious police trap in October, 1968, where they were brutally batoned.

Nevertheless, this experience led to an enormous growth of the CRA all over the Six Counties, but the leadership (including the Stalinist Betty Sinclair, described as 'a veteran communist') produced only a limited reformist programme which did not even call for the bringing down of the O'Neill government.

It was on the basis of this reformist programme—calling on the O'Neill Tories to end discrimination in jobs, housing and franchise—that People's Democracy was born.

Just how this type of leadership betrayed the working class was shown in November when John Hume organized a march in Derry. The march was banned by O'Neill's Minister for Home Affairs—the arch right-winger William Craig. Squads of riot police moved in, licking their lips in anticipation of another blood-bath. But to their surprise 15,000 people turned up.

Ellis's description of the outcome cannot be bettered: '15,000 people gathered, outnumbering the surprised riot squads. Only Hume's brilliant

Eamonn McCann speaking at end of People's Democracy 'long march' from Belfast to Derry, early 1970

diplomacy prevented bloodshed and the police refrained from interference.'

Needless to say, Hume's 'brilliant diplomacy' was unavailing two months later when Civil Rights marchers were ambushed at Burntollet Bridge and beaten into unconsciousness.

In July 1969 Protestant right-wingers and police launched the siege of the Bogside.

It was after this that the British army went in. Ellis, of course, subscribes to the idea that the British army played a progressive role in 1969, becoming reactionary only in 1970 when Catholic workers were harassed and searched, arrested and tortured, while the Unionist extremists—like the UVF, ostensibly disbanded—were allowed to do as they liked.

Like the International Socialism group, Ellis argues that the army was 'progressive' under Wilson and 'reactionary' under Heath!

The fact that the Labourites have consistently supported the role of the army under the Tories, remains unexplained—as does the tricky question of the role of the state machine under social democracy.

The last section of Ellis's book is a mass of confusion. For instance, the difference between the 'Official' and 'Provisional' IRA is presented as one of strategy—a disagreement about 'defensive' or 'offensive' violence.

It is inevitable that an author who shares the revisionist view of the British army should also share their pessimism about the role of the working class. A strong political development of the Irish working class is, according to Ellis, 'unlikely'.

Such lack of confidence in the working class contradicts Ellis's claim to have produced a Marxist history of Ireland. That has still to be written.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

'FLEXITIME'

A survey of working habits in Germany is producing some disquieting findings. A system of variable working hours, known as 'Gleitzeit', is common in many factories there. This means that an employee is obliged to work 40 hours a week, but can spread these hours out throughout the week as he likes. Over a time, however, this has now virtually become a ten-hour, four-day week for everyone.

Although a four-day week sounds nice, the effects are worrying many German doctors. Including travelling times, it means that hundreds of men and women are away from home for 12 hours or more a day.

For a great part of the year, many workers do not see daylight for four days a week, and by the end of it are so exhausted they are not able to enjoy the extra leisure day.

In any case, in order to try and keep pace with inflation, many workers spend the extra day in a second job trying to earn more money.

German doctors are concerned about sharp increases in sleep disorders and disorders of the digestive system, heart, lungs and central nervous system. And family relationships are under great strain.

Trade union leaders in Germany have been talking about the need for a shorter working week, and blaming their refusal to fight for this on their members' lack of enthusiasm. It has been found, however, that workers are very enthusiastic about shorter hours, provided basic earnings are not reduced.

That, of course, means a fight for higher wages against a government in as great a crisis as the Tory government here. And German trade union leaders are no different from their British counterparts when it comes to running away from a showdown.

● ICI in this country has just introduced a system of variable working hours in Britain. It is known as 'Flexitime'.

PROPERTY

The property bonanza roars on despite statements issued every day by various banks and housing societies that the market is dipping. Take Victor Lownes, 44-year-old boss of the Playboy Club, and benefactor to the flower people.

At the end of April he bought 56 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, and a lease with 49 years to run for £85,000. Now he's sold it for £106,000. 'I only went in it once,' he said.

FOR SALE

Speaking of houses on the market, you may like to take a peek at the home of the Dowager Marchioness of Tweeddale in the Cotswolds. This modest little gaff is in Fotherop at Oddington near Moreton in the Marsh. It was built 35 years ago in local Cotswold stone.

It has everything you need really. A 10-acre park, five reception rooms and seven bedrooms where you can put up the in-laws when they drop in.

There is also a detached staff cottage where Jeeves can hang his hat and a flat in the stable block for the game-keeper.

If you're interested the going price is about £70,000. But anything up to £100,000 won't be knocked back.

COPS

A report out this week says there has been a 'complete breakdown' in communication between police and the black community in south-east London. The police are charged with harassing and intimidating the population.

Quote of the hour goes to Chief Superintendent E. R. Morgan Thomas of Lewisham police who are directly named in the report.

Thomas, who served at Notting Hill, told the press: 'The relationships between police and immigrants in Lewisham are very good.'

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Maudling and the press

*There's no one who can bribe or twist,
Thank god, the British journalist.
But seeing what the man will do
Unbribed, there's no occasion to.*

—Anon

IN 'THE TIMES' on June 5 appeared a lengthy historical article on the circumstances under which Fleet Street conspired to suppress the abdication of King Edward VIII in 1936.

'The Times' the newspaper of the 'top people' gave details of this scandalous connivance with the ruling class with all the piety of some Jesuitical order.

Devout Roman Catholic, William Rees-Mogg, editor of 'The Times', declared: 'A situation such as we described to readers of "The Times" on Monday would not occur nowadays ...'

Couldn't it?

On Tuesday of this week on the same centre pages another act of flagrant suppression of news was committed. The issue was Reginald Maudling's association with the Poulson case.

The half-page article—'A letter from Mr Maudling to his constituents' did not, of course, mention Poulson. It was a long, turgid piece about the state of the world as viewed by the deputy prime minister.

With the hindsight of what was to be announced by Edward Heath that same afternoon, one paragraph from the article makes ironic reading:

'The twin problems of inflation and violence are both products of social conflict. There is a clash of interests, made more articulate by modern knowledge and modern education, exploited sometime by the malicious, but fundamentally part of the texture of changing human life.'

Anyone with half an eye could see that this curious piece of journalism by a Cabinet minister was in fact a vaudeville; it was Maudling's parting shot as he disappeared into political oblivion.

No hint

No one is going to seriously suggest that 'The Times' was not fully aware of this fact when it took the Home Secretary's lengthy 'letter' and agreed to publish it.

Of course they knew he was going to resign. Did 'The Times' give a hint of it in Tuesday's edition? Not a dicky bird.

Indeed, the only comment on the Poulson case was by political editor David Wood, who informed the readers: 'No minister, no politician at Westminster believes for a moment that Mr Maudling has anything to answer for.'

Wood struck a theme which has been echoed by the rest of the capitalist press throughout the whole saga.

His opposite number of the 'Daily Mail', Walter Terry, wrote the day after the resignation announcement: 'MPs of all parties were shocked. Labour's deputy leader, Mr Edward Short, said the last thing anyone wanted from the Poulson inquiry was a witch-hunt.'

Terry's lobby colleague, Gordon Greig, described the scene in the Commons with some of the most purple prose seen since the Coronation in 1953.

'Two places away from Mr Heath was Sir Alec Douglas Home, stunned and distressed. He cupped his face in his hands and rolled his head in horror and disbelief.'

'He twirled his spectacles. He sucked at one stem. He put his hands over his ears as if to shut it all out, and all the time his head rolled from side to side in some sort of funeral rite.'

Greig's description defies credibility. Home attended the Cabinet meeting which took place five days previously at which the 'Reggie had to go'

A SPECIAL
REVIEW
BY
ALEX MITCHELL

**'Never
has
there
been
so much
purple
prose since the Coronation in 1953'**

decision was taken. If he was rolling about the chamber clutching his skull-like head, this can only be something to do with an appalling migraine complaint.

But there was more than one sick Tory Minister in the House that afternoon. Greig goes on to say that Robert Carr, 'an intimate friend of the Home Secretary, looked a paler shade of grey and shot long, mournful glances at the vaulted roof of the chamber.'

The 'Express' man, George Lochhead, wrote about the spectacle in just as colourful language.

'The word "shame" took on a new meaning in the Commons yesterday. "Shame" meaning "Oh what a shame!" It was the opening word of reaction from a House engulfed in deathly hush as Mr Edward Heath, wearing a dark tie, announced Mr Maudling's resignation.'

'But it aptly summed up the mood of profound regret over the circumstances that had lost the government front bench the friendly and familiar figure, the "shabby giant", who only a few days ago sat with a chubby smile as the Prime Minister dealt with his question time critics.'

But it was Derek Marks, the ex-editor of the 'Daily Express', who turned in the most astonishing



'Wasn't he Chancellor of the Exchequer? Was that another company that nearly went bust?'

prose since the Coronation in 1953'

ing piece of drivel. Marks, perhaps more than any other Fleet Street editor, was in a position to know exactly about Maudling's business associations. About two years ago he was offered a complete history of the Home Secretary's relationship with Jerome D. Hoffman's Real Estate Fund of America, the offshore fund of which Maudling was the first president.

'Smears'

Marks read a synopsis of the material and refused to publish it. Yet on the day after the 'shabby giant's' resignation he wrote: 'The smears that were spurred by jealousy.'

'There was a fitting pall of shame hanging over the House of Commons yesterday afternoon when the Prime Minister announced Mr Reginald Maudling's resignation as Home Secretary. Shame that a smear campaign had worked.'

'It has not often been the case that the announcement of a Ministerial resignation has been greeted with cries of dissent from both sides of the House. Yet such was the case yesterday.'

'One could not help thinking

that had such support but been manifested earlier, this needless resignation would not have taken place.

'It would be stupid to pretend that the campaign against Mr Maudling began and ended with the Poulson affair.'

'It began years ago, and it was based largely on the fact that he was more intelligent than most of his fellow MPs.'

'So that not only was he able to carry out his various jobs with apparent ease—he was also able to enjoy living. He was foolish enough not to conceal either fact from anybody.'

'Jealousy' and 'smear campaign' was Marks' cry. But over at the London 'Evening Standard'—another part of the Beaverbrook press—a different line was being peddled. The City editor, David Malbert, wrote:

'The one major unanswered question over the tragic Maudling affair is: why did he form such strange associations? Here was a senior statesman, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer whose performance was a great deal better than his detractors allowed, a man of acute intellect and a great deal of charm.'

'My explanation of his attachment to Jerome Hoffman and his services to Mr Poulson, can be

summed up in two words: business naivete.'

This amazing theory will cause a rash of anxiety among shareholders of Sir Arnold Weinstock's GEC combine, the merchant bankers, Kleinwort Benson, and the Dunlop Pirelli rubber group where Maudling also held directorships. It also flatly contradicts the view of Maudling held down at 'City Press', the newspaper of the City of London.

They seem to think Maudling is the greatest financial genius since John Maynard Keynes—which is an unfortunate yardstick in these troubled times.

In a front-page article the 'City Press' declared: 'Bankers resent attack on Maudling.'

'The City of London looks on Reginald Maudling (who was a successful chancellor) as the one man in the Heath Cabinet who really understands the management of the economy. He is known as an expansionist who favours a sensible prices and wages policy and a floating pound. Without him the Heath Cabinet would be desperately short of the talent that is required to cope with our desperate economical situation now that inflation is running wild.'

Hardliner

And finally to 'The Guardian' which lazed onto the scene with an obsequious editorial about Maudling. The 'liberals' of 'The Guardian' whined: 'Mr Maudling's resignation is a bitter blow to the government. For Mr Maudling's personal position there must be great sympathy. Mr Maudling stood at the head of a small group of Ministers who were more dedicated to reconciliation, less committed to abrasiveness than others.'

This view of Maudling as the 'radical Tory' is answered fully by John Grigg in the 'Standard'. He writes: 'The idea that he [Maudling] stood for "consensus" policies in a cabinet hell-bent on policies of "confrontation" is very largely mythical. Though by temperament more of an appeaser than Mr Heath, he has been fully associated with the government's policies both before and since he came to office.'

By any standards Maudling was a hardliner. Ask anyone in Long Kesh concentration camp. That, you will recall, was just one of Maudling's ideas in the 'quiet revolution' of the Heath government.

Include hospital in fraud probe

FROM p.3

The relationship developed when Pottinger was seconded to the Scottish Tourist Board to work with the late Sir Hugh Fraser on a £3m winter sports centre at Aviemore in the Highlands.

Liaison

Poulson was consultant architect to Bovis Holdings Ltd, Tory Health Minister Sir Keith Joseph's family firm, and Pottinger's job was to liaise with him.

What came of that liaison will presumably be unearthed by the

Metropolitan Police investigating squad.

Now Hamilton has asked Kenneth Baker, parliamentary Secretary, Civil Service Department, to extend the police inquiry into the links between top civil servants and Crudens.

Tory Secretary of State for Scotland Mr Gordon Campbell immediately wrote to the leader of the Commons Robert Carr insisting that the two civil servants named in the anonymous letter had left the civil service and joined Crudens at dates which rule out any suggestion of malpractice involving the Ninewells hospital contract.

After Baker explained

to the Commons the rule governing the conduct of civil servants, Hamilton asked:

'Can you be quite sure this rule is being obeyed? Can you tell the House for instance how the Pottinger affair would have been disclosed unless there had been the bankruptcy case in Wakefield?'

'Integrity'

He said: 'Will you undertake to allow the Metropolitan police investigation [of Poulson] to cover the case of the Ninewells hospital, Dundee, and the association of two senior civil servants, one now dead and

one I believe retired, who took high positions with Crudens?'

Baker replied that the police investigation was limited to the Poulson affair, but he added that if the other matter was involved, he was sure the investigation could be extended to it.

With two senior civil servants suspended pending police investigations and the Home Secretary forced to resign, Baker went on to say that he hoped recent events had not caused disquiet among the public about the civil service.

'The integrity and honesty of the Civil Service is the biggest asset in British public life', he told the House.

TODAY'S

BBC 1

10.25 Weather. 10.30 Athlete. 10.55 Cricket. 1.00 Grandstand: 1.15, 3.50 Road to Munich; Royal International Horse Show; 1.40, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05, 3.50 Cricket; 1.50, 2.20, 2.50 3.20, Racing from Ascot; 4.50 Final Score. 5.00 Last of the Mohicans.

- 6.00 NEWS, Weather, Sport.
- 6.15 TOM AND JERRY.
- 6.25 GUNSMOKE. Celia.
- 7.15 FILM: 'CITY UNDER THE SEA'. Vincent Price, David Tomlinson, Tab Hunter, Susan Hart. American girl comes to Cornwall to claim inheritance and finds herself held prisoner.
- 8.35 IT'S LULU. With Dudley Moore.
- 9.20 NEWS, Weather.
- 9.30 ROYAL INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.
- 10.30 PARKINSON. Michael Parkinson talks to Shirley Temple.
- 11.30 Weather.

TV

BBC 2

9.35 Open University. 3.00 Film: 'The Yellow Cab Man'. 4.20 Cricket.

- 7.15 THE CODEBREAKERS. Operation Overlord, programme 4.
- 7.45 WESTMINSTER.
- 8.05 NEWS. Sport, weather.
- 8.15 TOP CROWN.
- 8.35 CIVILIZATION. Part 6. Protest and Communication.
- 9.30 SOUNDS FOR SATURDAY. Chuck Berry and Rockin' Horse.
- 10.20 PETS AND VETS.
- 10.40 EMMA. Part 1.
- 11.20 NEWS, Weather.
- 11.25 FILM NIGHT SPECIAL. Gregory Peck.
- 11.55 MIDNIGHT MOVIE: 'WALL OF NOISE'. Suzanne Pleshette, Ty Hardin, Dorothy Provine. High ambitions of a racehorse trainer.

ITV

11.15 Primus. 11.40 Sesame Street. 12.40 Jackson Five. 1.10 News. 1.15 World of Sport: 1.18 Australian Pools; 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Ayr; 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Ripon; 3.10 Speedway; 3.55 Results, Scores, News; 4.00 Wrestling; 4.55 Results Service. 5.10 Please Sir. 5.40 Sale of the Century. 6.10 News.

- 6.15 IT'S CHARLIE WILLIAMS.
- 7.00 FILM: 'THE OVER-THE-HILL GANG'. Walter Brennan, Pat O'Brien. Four aged ex-Texas Rangers attempt to recapture past glories by cleaning up a mob-ruled town.
- 8.20 POLICE FIVE.
- 8.30 SATURDAY VARIETY.
- 9.30 VILLAINS. (New Series.) 'George' starring David Daker.
- 10.30 NEWS.
- 10.40 PARADE.
- 11.25 SHORT STORY. Sunday Collection.
- 11.55 THE COMMON MIND.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 1.10 London. 5.10 Who do you do? 5.40 London. 7.00 Film: 'Death is a Seven Point Favourite'. 8.25 Cartoons. 8.30 London. 11.25 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.15 Make a wish. 12.40 Lidsville. 1.05 Gus Honeybun. 11.25 Faith for life. 11.30 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.40 Yesterdays. 12.10 Thunderbirds. 1.07 Weather. 1.10 London. 5.10 Avengers. 6.10 News. 6.15 Please sir! 6.45 Comedians. 7.15 McMillan and wife. 8.30 London. 11.25 News. 11.35 Strange report. 12.30 Weather. Guideline.

HTV: 11.40 Sesame street. 12.40 Farming. 1.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Short Fuse'. 8.30 London. 11.25 Prisoner. 12.20 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 5.40 Sion a Sian.

ANGLIA: 11.00 Yesterdays. 11.30 Film: 'Zebra in the Kitchen'. 1.10 London. 5.40 Who do you do? 5.40 Primus. 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Man in the Middle'. 8.30 London. 11.25 Saint. 12.25 Stories.

ATV MIDLANDS: 12.35 Horoscope. 12.40 Capt Scarlet. 1.10 London. 5.10 Takes a thief. 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Man in the Middle'. 8.30 London. 11.25 Saint. 12.25 Stories. Weather.

ULSTER: 12.40 Skippy. 1.10 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 Who do you do? 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Scarlet Angel'. 8.25 Results. 8.30 London. 11.25 Frighteners.

YORKSHIRE: 11.25 Yesterdays. 11.50 Make a wish. 12.15 Woodbinda. 12.40 Lidsville. 1.10 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 Who do you do? 6.10 London. 7.00 McMillan and wife. 8.25 Cartoon. 8.30 London. 11.25 Journey to the unknown. 12.20 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Cartoon. 12.15 Thunderbirds. 1.10 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 Who do you do? 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Glass Web'. 8.25 London. 11.25 Strange report.

SCOTTISH: 1.20 Out of town. 1.40 Horoscope. 1.45 Yesterdays 2.15 Sportsworld 72. 3.15 Film: 'Two and Two Make Six'. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Beauty Jungle'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Late call. 11.20 Songs remembered.

GRAMPIAN: 12.50 Beagan Gaidhlig. 1.10 London. 5.10 Batman. 5.40 Who do you do? 6.10 London. 7.00 McMillan and wife. 8.20 Cartoons. 8.30 London. 11.25 Survival.



If you're fed up with cricket, show jumping and horse racing on Saturday afternoons, take time out to watch Red Skelton on BBC 2 at 3 p.m. He plays the accident prone Augustus 'Red' Pirby in 'The Yellow Cab Man'

SUNDAY

BBC 1

9.00 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 11.00 Seeing and Believing. 1.25 Farming. 1.55 Steam Horse. 2.20 Made in Britain. 2.29 News. 2.30 Laurel and Hardy. 2.50 Shari Lewis. 3.00 Young Idea. 3.25 Countryman. 3.50 Film: 'Meet Me at Dawn'. 5.15 Onedin Line. 6.05 News, weather.

- 6.15 ALL IN A DAY'S WORK.
- 6.50 SONGS OF PRAISE.
- 7.25 THE NEW SEEKERS.
- 8.00 PLAY: 'SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER'. By Oliver Goldsmith. Comedy.
- 9.45 NEWS, Weather.
- 10.00 OMNIBUS. Marcel Marceau.
- 10.55 INTERNATIONAL GOLF. Dave Marr v Bobby Cole.
- 11.45 Weather.

TV

BBC 2

9.00 Open University. 1.50 Cricket. 7.00 News Review.

- 7.25 FILM: 'ADAM'S RIB'. Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. Battle of the sexes: husband and wife, both lawyers, on opposite sides of the courtroom.
- 9.00 SCOTT ON TRAVEL. Comedy.
- 9.45 FOR THE NATION. Gulbenkian Museum of Oriental Art.
- 10.00 WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.
- 10.20 THE ROADS TO FREEDOM. Part 5.
- 11.05 NEWS SUMMARY, Weather.
- 11.10 ONE MAN'S WEEK. John Wells.

ITV

11.00 Matins. 12.20 Yesterdays. 12.45 Catweazle. 1.15 Stingray. 1.45 University Challenge. 2.15 Sportsworld 72. 3.15 Jason King. 4.15 Odd Couple. 4.40 Golden Shot. 5.35 Follyfoot. 6.05 News.

- 6.15 SING WE MERRILY.
- 6.30 THE HIGHWAY TO WALSINGHAM.
- 7.00 SONGS THAT MATTER.
- 7.25 DOCTOR IN CHARGE. The System.
- 7.55 FILM: 'HILDA CRANE'. Jean Simmons, Guy Madison. After two unsuccessful marriages Hilda Crane is urged to marry girlhood admirer Russell Burns.
- 9.30 WHO DO YOU DO?
- 10.00 NEWS.
- 10.15 PLAY: 'LAST YEAR'S CONFETTI'.
- 11.15 ELEVEN PLUS. Magazine programme.
- 12.00 THE COMMON MIND.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.00 Matins. 12.05 Training the family dog. 1.48 Weather. 1.50 Avengers. 2.45 Film: 'In the Nick'. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'Appointment in London'. 11.15 Jason King. 12.05 Epilogue. Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.20 One man alone. 1.20 Farm progress. 12.05 Faith for life. 12.10 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.00 Matins. 12.37 Weather. 12.40 Talking hands. 12.55 Farm progress. 1.25 Out of town. 1.45 Bush boy. 2.15 Sportsworld 72. 3.15 Film: 'Valley of Song'. 4.35 News. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'Slaughter on 10th Avenue'. 9.50 Cartoon. 10.00 London. 11.10 Charlie Williams. 11.55 Weather. Guideline.

HTV: 11.00 Service. 1.45 London. 3.15 Film: 'Atomic City'. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'Ring of Fire'. 9.30 London. 11.15 Avengers. 12.15 Weather.

HTV Wales as above except: 12.05 Dan Sylw. 12.45 'Nabod Y Gair. 1.10 The Other Half.

HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 5.35 Nabod Y Gair (repeat).

ANGLIA: 11.00 Service. 1.20 Challenge. 1.50 Weather. 1.55 Farming. 2.30 Film: 'Idle on Parade'. 4.10 Dr Locke. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'Lydia Bailey'. 9.30 In for a penny. 10.00 London. 11.05 Saint.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00 Matins. 1.40 Horoscope. 1.45 Yesterdays. 2.15 Sport. 3.15 Film: 'The Girl in the Headlines'. 4.40 London. 7.55

Film: 'The Law and the Lady'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Spyforce. Weather.

ULSTER: 1.45 London. 3.15 Film: 'Tarzan and the Mermaids'. 4.40 London. 7.53 Results. 7.55 Cartoon. 8.05 Film: 'Alvarez Kelly'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Saint.

YORKSHIRE: 10.45 Talking hands. 11.00 Matins. 12.05 Craftsmen. 12.30 Beloved enemy. 12.55 Farming. 1.25 Cook book. 1.55 Calendar. 2.20 If it moves. 2.25 Bowling. 3.20 Film: 'A Woman Possessed'. 4.35 Cartoons. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'Battle of the V1'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Strange report. 12.10 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00 Matins. 12.50 Year 2000. 1.20 Yesterdays. 1.50 Rocket Robin Hood. 2.15 Sportsworld 72. 3.15 Film: 'Who Done It?' 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'Drop Dead Darling'. 9.50 Sylvester. 10.00 London. 11.15 Out front.

SCOTTISH: 11.45 Casebook. 12.10 University challenge. 12.35 Horoscope. 12.40 Primus. 1.10 London. 5.40 Who do you do? 6.10 London. 7.00 Film: 'Battle Taxi'. 8.30 London. 11.25 Late call. 11.30 O'Hara.

GRAMPIAN: 12.55 Cook book. 1.20 Yesterdays. 1.50 Farm progress. 2.20 Film: 'Dentist on the Job'. 3.55 Place of her own. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'In the Doghouse'. 9.30 Odd couple. 10.00 London. 11.15 Untouchables.

FUND

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IT IS within our grasp. One more day and we know you will do it. An all-out last minute fight and we will be there.

The decision taken against the dockers yesterday is just the start of a showdown by the Tories against the whole of the working class. Over the next few weeks, Workers Press will be decisive as workers everywhere fight back against this Tory government.

Therefore every penny you can raise for our July Fund will be important. We need these extra amounts to help us over the holiday period. With one day left before our summer school begins, let's make every effort to complete our £1,750 target by then. We know you will not let us down. Rush every donation immediately to:

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

**MP seeks
protection
for teachers**

AN AMENDMENT to the government's local government bill seeks to give teaching staff legal protection from 'assaults suffered in the course of duty'.

Labour MP Barry Jones told the Commons that violence in schools was growing and that teachers were getting kicked and punched by pupils.

In 1960 six pupils assaulted their teachers and there were 38 cases involving parents.

By 1971 the number of assaults by children had risen to 38 and the number by parents to 41.

**Bomb wave
in Belfast**

POLICE described Belfast city centre as a 'disaster area' after a wave of bombings in the Oxford Street, Cavehill Road districts yesterday.

Eye-witnesses coming out of the busy shopping areas said there were 'bodies everywhere, some without limbs and with arms and legs lying around'.

Late yesterday police estimated 13 people had been killed.

LATE NEWS

Jones-Aldington report Tuesday

THE SPECIAL committee looking into dockers' job prospects and other problems in the ports will publish its interim report on Tuesday.

This will follow its meeting on Monday afternoon to put the finishing touches to the report.

The National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry will meet on Tuesday to

consider the report, but the most crucial meeting is that of dockers' delegates on Thursday.

Liverpool dockers have called a day-long strike and a special train chartered at a cost of £800 will bring men to a lobby of Transport House.

When the docks delegates last met on June 14 an angry lobby shouted strident abuse

at the delegates who called off the national docks strike on a vote of 49 to 32.

The report on the jobs crisis has been compiled by Transport and General Workers' Union secretary Jack Jones and former Tory MP and deputy chairman of the Tory Party, Lord Aldington.

chairman of the Port of London Authority and chairman of the banking group, National and Grindlays.

When he took over the PLA a year ago, Aldington thought the rationalization process was moving too slowly; he has increased the number of redundancies from a proposed 1,200 this year to 2,000.

**Mersey docks stop
over jobs crisis**

MORE THAN 70 ships were idle at Mersey docks yesterday as the entire 10,000-strong labour force struck over a manning dispute.

The dockers came out in support of 1,600 workers who have been on strike all week at one of the port's major cargo-handling firms, A. E. Smith Coggins.

The dispute does not directly affect the entire port labour force, but Merseyside dockers feel that the employers — who are backing Smith Coggins — have taken them on over an issue of principle.

This concerns the right to clerical jobs traditionally done by registered dockers. Smith Coggins' stewards say the firm insisted on new manning arrangements which meant one docker had to take on the work of

several other registered workers.

When shop stewards refused, the firm threatened to use unregistered staff workers.

There is, however, a further fear that the manoeuvre is aimed at driving a wedge between clerical workers and the dockers.

Smith Coggins are planning to sack a number of their office workers and on Monday 800 staff men throughout the port will go on strike in protest.

On top of this there are merger talks between the port's four cargo-handling firms, Ocean Port Services, Port of Liverpool Stevedoring, Smith Coggins and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company.

Clearly a major saving in such a merger would be the centralizing of accounts and paperwork in general which would lead to a large cut-back in clerical jobs.

The Liverpool dockers, too, could face a jobs crisis. Ocean Port Services, controlled by the giant Ocean Steamship Company is pulling its Far East trade out of Liverpool and switching it to Southampton's container depot.

OPS have already asked to transfer 600 of its 1,250 labour force to the port's temporary unattached register.

With these redundancies on the horizon, some dockers fear that the Smith Coggins move is an attempt to split the two sections by suggesting dockers are further jeopardizing staff jobs.

At a mass meeting at Liverpool Pier Head chairman of the shop stewards committee, Jimmy Symes, accused the firm of provoking the spread of the dispute.

He told 4,000 port workers: 'We will recommend a return to work when we get complete satisfaction.'



Depot workers take away their rival pickets at Midland Cold Storage on hearing the NIRC's jail threat

Briefly . . .

UNITED NATIONS Association of the United States has announced an agreement with its Soviet counterpart to work together on common projects and publish each other's results in an effort to seek 'common ground' on sensitive subjects. The first such 'parallel statement' issued in Washington this week dealt with ways of implementing the four-year treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Plans for further studies on protecting the environment and on regional collective security arrangements were also announced.

EQUITY—the actors' trade union—yesterday appeared before the National Industrial Relations Court on its application for a post-entry, closed shop agreement covering the whole of 'live' theatre. The court referred the union's application to the Commission on Industrial Relations.

MIDLAND and Barclays yesterday followed the earlier lead of National Westminster when they raised their 'base rates' by 1 per cent to 7 per cent. It is a move which automatically raises the cost of overdrafts. Lloyds, the last of the Big Four seem certain to follow with a similar move. The cheapest overdraft rate for the most reliable industrial concern is bound to rise to 8 per cent. Ordinary borrowers will have to pay 10 or 11 per cent for the privilege of a bank loan.

A NEW MOVE was being made in London yesterday to end the three-week white-collar workers' strike in the South Wales tinplate industry. Department of Employment conciliation officers were meeting British Steel Corporation officials and representatives of the Association of Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Staff. The talks come soon after the decision of 1,000 white-collar employees at the Ebbw Vale works to join the 1,300 already on strike at west Wales tinplate plants.

● See Monday's Workers Press for special article.

**Why NIRC
issued
jail
orders**

BY DAVID MAUDE

THE NATIONAL Industrial Relations Court yesterday ordered the arrest of five London dockers accused of 'intentionally' defying injunctions to end their blacking of the Midland Cold Storage Company's Hackney depot.

Making the order President Sir John Donaldson said the Port of London's joint shop stewards secretary Bernard Steer had made it quite clear he had no intention of obeying the court's orders.

He added that Steer was 'scarcely more enthusiastic for the High Court than for the Industrial Court'.

Donaldson said it was not the first time someone had told the press and the public that the court's orders would not be obeyed, but gone onto observe them scrupulously.

'What matters is whether or not this court's orders meet with compliance. That is what the present application is about.'

The five men were Bernard Steer, Victor Turner, Anthony Merrick, Derek Watkins and Cornelius Clancy.

Charges against two other dockers, Ronald and Edward Hedges, were dismissed on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence of their having broken the NIRC's orders.

Giving judgement Donaldson said the court had no alternative but to resort to 'physical restraint' on the five dockers.

'The purpose of this Court is to promote good industrial relations and none of us imagines for one moment that the making of committal orders will achieve this result,' he said.

'But the issue is far greater even than good industrial relations. The public at large through a properly-elected parliament has set up the industrial court. It has given this court the power and the duty of protecting the rights, of all workers, unions and employers in accordance with law.'

What was at stake was whether the dockers were to be allowed to opt-out of the rule of law.

'Can they pick and choose, relying upon it for the protection of their homes and families, but rejecting it when, even temporarily, it obstructs their industrial objectives,' he asked.

'It is a very simple issue, but vastly important for our whole way of life is based on acceptance of law.'

In the court's view there was ample evidence of breach of its picketing ban in the case of Derek Watkins, Tony Merrick and Cornelius Clancy. Derek Watkins, he said, was a party to the uttering of threats referred to in the affidavit of private investigator Gary Murray.

There had been similar evidence against Tony Merrick and Cornelius Clancy.

While there was no evidence that either Vic Turner or Bernie Steer personally uttered threats when they visited the picket line, the court accepted the submission of counsel for Midland Cold Storage that leaflets making threats were issued with the authority and on behalf of the two men. Turner was chairman and Steers secretary of the joint shop stewards' committee, he said.

The breaches that had taken place were serious and deliberately committed, quite literally in contempt of the court. The court had no reason to believe that Turner, Watkins, Merrick, Clancy or Steer were willing to abide by the truce it had ordered. They had rejected the constitutional processes of their own unions and the joint negotiating machinery of their own industry.

Each member of the court had reached this conclusion with regret, Donaldson claimed.

The lay judges party to his order were Ray Boyfield, once an official of the TUC, and Herman Roberts, former industrial correspondent of the 'Birmingham Post'.

WEATHER

IN ENGLAND, Wales, Northern Ireland, southern and central Scotland it will be a generally cloudy day with outbreaks of rain, which will be heavy and thundery in places.

Northern Scotland will be mostly dry with some bright or sunny spells.

Temperatures will be near normal.

Outlook for Sunday and Monday: Some thundery showers. Sunny intervals chiefly in the north. Warm inland.

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