

'LEFT' MANOEUVRES LEAD TO DEFEAT

TUC TO CO-OPERATE WITH TORY ACT

FROM JOHN SPENCER IN BRIGHTON

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Norman Stagg of the Post



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'That is the road to right-wing repression. You need to go no further than Greece or France to see that.'

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A prime responsibility for this betrayal rests with the fatal policy of 'left' unity on an opportunist basis advocated by the Communist Party. This policy has proved completely bankrupt and reactionary.

Entry into the Tory court places the unions at the mercy of the government and the employers. It means the union bureaucracy are committed to police their own members on behalf of the employers.

Boilermakers sign £2 deal at Govan

FROM IAN YEATS IN GLASGOW

BOILERMAKERS were jubilant yesterday after being told their refusal to sign the procedural agreement with Govan Shipbuilders Ltd had forced management to concede an immediate 5p an hour rise.

The increase, which brings boilermakers' average pay up to 90p an hour, will be paid on an interim basis while union officials negotiate new pay rates which the men want fixed at £1 an hour plus bonuses.

Boilermakers' steward Sammy Barr told a mass meeting here that the stewards unanimously approved of putting the offer to the men for consideration.

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They were not opposed to retrospective payments but these would have to form part of the talks.

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After the meeting, which voted 807 to 309 for acceptance,

boilermakers' Scottish area executive member James Murray said the deal would be signed that afternoon.

Murray stressed that far from being sectional and selfish, the boilermakers' struggle would be felt by other workers at the yards.

Not only had Govan been forced to employ the men involved in the work-in, but they had also conceded an immediate £2 a week rise. Sources claim Murray told the meeting the committee should have waged the fight the boilermakers had led in rejecting the Govan deal.

Yesterday's concessions were a humiliating blow to the Stalinist leaders on the Clyde, proving that the strength of the working class has the power to bring the employers to their knees.

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With market conditions forcing world shipbuilding cartels to try to reach agreement drastically limiting production, the long-term prospects of the upper Clyde are dim.

● SEE CENTRE PAGES. Govan and Marathon deals.

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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What we think

OF RATS AND MEN

'We think that a majority of boilermakers have been deceived by people who want to apply the concept of the rat race to the trade union movement' — James Reid, Monday September 4, Brighton.

BOILERMAKERS from the Govan, Linthouse and Scotstoun divisions of the former UCS consortium were understandably up in arms yesterday about this completely unprincipled and downright reactionary statement from the one-time leading light of the upper Clyde 'work-in'.

Their votes to block the signing of the Govan Shipbuilders deal (full text, pages 6 and 7) have unquestionably paid off in terms of wages.

They have reasserted the fundamental right of the working class to fight for wages and conditions.

More than that, they have demonstrated that despite 15 months under the threat of unemployment 15 months of time-wasting blather from the Communist Party-led shop stewards' co-ordinating committee and 15 months' failure to fight the Tory butchers of UCS, the will to fight runs strong on the upper Clyde.

But let us look again at this statement of Reid, a man whose progress from stockbroker's clerk to Rector of Glasgow University seems to have convinced him he can insult his fellow-workers with impunity.

This thoroughgoing Stalinist, who learnt his political trade while the Communist Parties were helping capitalism tighten its post-war grip on the working class, is now apparently embarrassed by the inevitable rough and tumble of the workers' struggle to sell their labour power at the highest price.

Having put his own signature to a no-strike deal (also printed pages 6 and 7) at the Clydebank yard which virtually freezes wages, he arrogantly seems to assume that everyone else must fall in line.

He accepts the wine-and-cigar-smoke talk about the working class of every boardroom lunch. For it is only from these quarters that the implication that workers are 'rats' can come.

This is the language of the corporate state.

Under capitalism wages are of necessity fixed in struggles by sections of workers to improve their standard of living.

Again, of necessity, this struggle is often led by the better-organized and therefore better-paid groups in a particular industry.

What is the difference between Reid and the Tory government, which believes in slashing back all wages to those of the very lowest-paid?

The logic of Reid's attack on the boilermakers, therefore, is: state intervention to hold down everyone's pay.

On the first occasion Reid developed his rat-race theme—in his inaugural address as Glasgow Rector—he spoke in terms which could have graced any Liberal platform about 'the frustration of ordinary people excluded from the processes of decision-making; the feeling of despair and hopelessness that pervades people who feel . . . that they have no say in shaping or determining their own destinies.'

These are the words of a frightened man.

Reid is frightened of the challenge from Govan—of the forward march of the working class—and is running desperately for aid to the capitalist class.

Imperialist murderers join outcry against guerrillas

Hypocrisy over German massacre

BY JACK GALE

THE responsibility for the deaths of the nine Israeli hostages held by Arab guerrillas in Munich rests squarely on the German authorities and the Israeli government.

The guerrillas—members of the Black September group—repeatedly put back their deadline for the release of 200 Arab commandos held in Israel. No response was forthcoming from Mrs Golda Meir's government.

A statement issued by the guerrillas—who finally agreed to fly to Cairo with their hostages and continue negotiations—declared:

'The arrogant attitude of the Israeli military establishment and its rejection of our demands would not make us forfeit our humane approach and we would continue to seek a way to save the Israeli prisoners.'

'If our demands to leave the German territories are not accepted,

our revolutionary forces are ordered to adopt revolutionary and just violence to give a most severe lesson to the warlords of the Israeli military regime and to the arrogance of the West German government.'

The German authorities agreed to provide a flight to Cairo and then treacherously broke the agreement.

The guerrillas and hostages left the Olympic village in three helicopters and flew to Fuerstenfeldbruck military airport outside Munich.

Then the police opened fire. Deliberate attempts by German officials to give a lying version of what took place flourished in the face of overwhelming evidence.

They at first claimed that police merely returned fire from the guerrillas.

But this was obvious nonsense. Why should six guerrillas—who were about to fly to safety—open fire on hundreds of policemen who ringed the airport making escape impossible?

And why did a number of police armoured cars race into the airport as the helicopters landed?

Moreover, police snipers had earlier been given orders to pick off the guerrillas in the Olympic village if they got the chance.

In an attempt to prevent the truth emerging, Federal Interior Minister, Herr Genscher, ordered a total news blackout. And police threatened to let loose Alsatian dogs on reporters attempting to approach the airfield.

But 300 civilian passengers were trapped in the airport and saw all that happened. Eye-witnesses said that two guerrillas left the helicopters and inspected a waiting Lufthansa jet.

But as they began marching the hostages to the aircraft, police hidden behind it opened fire. One of the helicopters then burst into flames, allegedly from a grenade thrown into it by the guerrillas.

In addition to the nine hostages, five guerrillas and one policeman were killed and a helicopter pilot seriously injured. Two other Israelis had been killed when the guerrilla raid began early on Tuesday morning.

One guerrilla was reported to have been arrested. Unconfirmed reports say three guerrillas suffering from knife wounds were left behind in the Olympic village.

In the face of mounting evidence, Bavarian Interior Minister, Bruno Merk, admitted that the police had fired first.

The order to fire, he said, had been given by Munich police chief Manfred Schreiber in consultation with the Federal German government and the Bavarian Interior Ministry.

Workers Press will not join the flood of condemnation of these Arab freedom fighters.

Capitalist governments throughout the world—responsible for millions of deaths and untold misery

—raise their hands in hypocritical horror.

They are joined by His Holiness the Pope and by the Stalinists in Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Palestinian Liberation Organization has joined the chorus, together with King Hussein of Jordan and the editor of the Cairo newspaper 'Al Ahram'.

The guerrillas were heroic fighters who scorned money and danger. Offered an unlimited amount of money by the West German government, they replied: 'Money means nothing to us and our lives mean nothing to us.'

But these men have sacrificed their lives needlessly. Terrorism cannot overthrow world imperialism which sustains Israel and has inflicted suffering and death on the Arab peoples for scores of years.

Imperialism can only be brought down by the revolutionary action of the oppressed masses fighting through an international Marxist leadership.

Individual heroism cannot be a substitute for that.

Stateless, ill and held in Scrubs

TSU TSAI-CHENG, the 35-year-old stateless Taiwanese extradited from Sweden, was being held in London yesterday at HM Prison, Wormwood Scrubs. Cheng is in the prison hospital despite not having broken any laws. When he arrived in London on Monday night he was unconscious.

Solicitor finally allowed to see him

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

When Cheng left Sweden he was reported to be in a fit state, despite a week-long hunger strike. By the time he made London—accompanied by two New York detectives—and after a stop in Copenhagen, he was shaking violently and was unconscious.

After a series of attempts by the US Embassy in London to whisk Cheng out of the country,

But Cheng, who landed without permission and without papers, was still kept incommunicado for almost two days, under the eyes of the British state machine.

Eventually lawyers were given permission by the Home Office to see a person they say is technically not in the country. And yesterday afternoon, solicitor Ben Birnberg visited Cheng to find out his state of health and what sort of help he wanted.

Cheng is alleged to have fled the United States in July 1971 while awaiting sentence on conviction of a conspiracy to kill Chiang Kai-shek's son.

New York police arrested Cheng in March 1970 after shots had been fired at Chiang Ching-kuo, now prime minister of Taiwan, on a visit to the United States.

All along Cheng—deprived of his passport by Taiwan in 1965—has denied any part in the assassination attempt. In fact, the person who fired the gun is now living in Canada, it is claimed.

Cheng arrived in Sweden last September and was given an alien's passport. It seemed certain he would be allowed to stay.

The United States has an extradition treaty with Sweden, but waited until June this year before seeking his return. Last month the Swedish supreme court held that Cheng's case was not one for political asylum.

And on September 1, the Swedish Labour government—only maintained in power by the Communist Party votes—told the US Embassy they had three weeks to get him out.



Ben Birnberg: Inquiry about health

he was eventually removed to prison by the British authorities.

If returned to the United States it is feared the US government will hand him over to the Taiwan government after completing his sentence. He would then face certain execution.

Yesterday moves continued in Sweden itself to have the extradition order rescinded and for Cheng to be granted political asylum.

The head of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, Dr

Bernard, who put Cheng up for six months in Sweden, was in London yesterday at a meeting of the Royal Society.

Dr Bernard was thought to have taken the opportunity to renew pressure on his government to change its mind.

For a government which has taken a liberal stance of hostility to the US over the Vietnam war and granted many US soldiers asylum, the Swedish decision could mean the beginning of a sharp turn to the right.

Indo-China: US plane takes off every 15 minutes

AMERICA'S massive bombing raids on Indo-China are staged from a huge base in Angana, near Guam, which houses 16,500 crewmen and families.

Over 100 eight-engined B52s are stationed at Anderson air force base and 50 others are stationed at U-Tapao, in Thailand. Bombers are landing or taking-off on their 12-hour round-trip flight to Indo-China every 15 minutes.

Meanwhile, on Tuesday, two

US Marine A4 Skyhawk dive-bombers bombed South Vietnamese civilians while supporting an army operation in Vinh Binh province in the Mekong Delta.

Fighting is continuing in the Central Highlands where North Vietnamese troops have advanced towards Pleiku city this week.

North Vietnamese troops have also made a fresh attack south of

Da Nang and captured a hill overlooking Tien Phuoc, a town only 35 miles away.

South Vietnamese troops outside the city of Kontum are reported to be under heavy pressure.

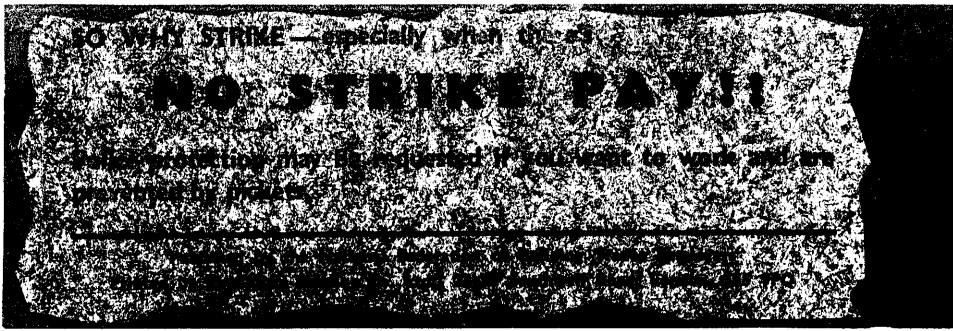
In Cambodia, government relief columns failed to recapture an 18-mile stretch of the main road between Phnom Penh and the rice-growing regions.

Liberation forces have wiped out the government positions 65 miles north-west of Phnom Penh. This further jeopardizes the capital's rice supplies, which are already depleted by a nationwide drought.

The retail price of rice has trebled since June.

JAN SLING, the son of Otto Sling, who was executed following the Slansky trials of 1952, has left Czechoslovakia for Britain. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment last May on subversive charges, but

was released on health grounds having already served 18 months' pre-trial detention. Another critic of the regime, former chess grandmaster Ludek Pachman, has also been allowed to leave Czechoslovakia and will settle in Holland.



Above: The employers' invitation to scab—under police protection. Below: A report of the Police Federation letter to the TUC.

Building employers out to break strike

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BUILDING WORKERS in the 11th week of their fight for the £30, 35-hour week claim now face an organized campaign of strike breaking and intimidation by scabs.

In Stoke-on-Trent, the unions have accused local employers of trying a series of desperate moves to get men back to work.

'They have been knocking on the employees' doors and even went on a pub crawl to meet the men,' said Tom Walker, chairman of the North Staffs action committee.

In London early yesterday morning, building pickets had to jump clear of high-speed vehicles driving into a building site. A driver then threatened them with an iron bar.

On Tuesday, directors of E. Fletcher (Stoke) Ltd called their own meeting of building workers on strike to organize a return to work on the same terms as they came out.

Only the intervention of union officials prevented the management-inspired meeting going ahead. 'We are not going back to the same terms and conditions,' said a striker afterwards.

That the reactionary National Federation of Building Trades Employers—encouraged by the Industrial Relations Act and the Tory government—feels confident to organize strike-breaking, remains the responsibility of the trade union leadership.

Led by George Smith, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, who is also president at the TUC Congress, they have refused to lead a centralized, all-out national strike.

Their strategy of selective strikes—which is backed by the Communist Party—has played right into the hands of the employers. After 11 long weeks of dispute, with many single building workers penniless, only little over 300,000 building workers are on strike—about one third of those in the entire industry.

At the same time, union leaders have proudly announced they have signed 200 separate company deals and will be further splitting and dividing the strikers by sending many men back to work.

Meanwhile the NFBTE is offering police protection for scabs and the Police Federation in an open letter to the TUC has condemned the 'bully boys' on the picket lines and calls for their expulsion from the unions. The police too sense the prostration of the union leaders before the employers and the Tories.

It is little wonder then that George Smith has become the hero of the Tory press with his speech at the TUC on Monday when he claimed the Heath government 'had now been compelled to recognize the need for co-operative effort' and that the trade union movement 'must never imagine we are an alternative form of government'.

Birmingham engineering workers have now pledged financial support for the building workers and will black any building work in factories which the unions asked for. The decision was taken by the powerful T&GWU power, metal, engineering, cars and chemical workers district committee.

● Coventry building news, p. 10

Iron-bar threat on picket line

BY PHILIP WADE

THERE WERE dangers and threats of violence on the picket line at J. L. Eve industrial estate site in Streatham Lane, south London, yesterday.

The vast majority of workers on the site are 'lump' men, without insurance cards, working for innumerable sub-contractors. After meeting union officials on Tuesday they decided to carry on working.

As pickets yesterday tried to persuade men in a van not to cross the line, the driver of another vehicle pulled round them and drove through at high speed, the pickets scattering for their lives.

Inside the gate the driver got out and brandished an iron bar as he walked towards the pickets. When the police eventually arrived, they refused to do anything about the incident and spent their time escorting scabs through.

'This is a police state,' said Pat Quinn, UCATT convenor at the Cubitt's World's End site. 'The police are escorting illegal workers through while legal men are being run down and threatened.'

'What's happened to the right to picket? It seems we cannot talk to anyone without the police bulldozing them through.'

'This strike is still not strong enough with all this doing it region by region. There are only about 750 jobs out in the whole of London.'

Quinn said the London action committee had spent a lot of time talking but little time in doing anything about the situation.

'We're a long time out now and we must stop the cement works and everything else. And I don't agree with these separate agreements, sending men back while we're out.'

'It's about time someone stood up and spoke up for the building workers and got us some support from other workers if they can. This "lump" job here is what this battle's all about. If we lose this the subcontractors will take over everything and finish trade unionism,' added Mr Quinn.



movement. But, while I am

What about bully boys, ask police

THE POLICE Federation has written an open letter to the TUC condemning the "bully boys" in picket lines.

The letter to "Dear Vic, Jack, Hugh and Co" asks:

the September issue of Police — says that much as the federation welcomed Vic Feather's forthright condemnation of the bully boys, it wondered if the TUC should just leave it at that. "If, as the Federation suggests, out-



Top: A van driver turns on pickets with an iron bar and surveyor's pole. Above: Pickets outside the south London site.



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Basildon site at work

THE LAST site in Basildon selected for picketing by the Southend Action Committee, Globe Construction, was still being worked yesterday morning by about 15 labour-only sub-contractors.

About 50 pickets arrived at 6.45 a.m. to find the gates padlocked and the 'subbies' inside. It was thought that they had slept overnight on the site.

Ron Taylor, a member of the Southend Action Committee, explained how the pickets watched by a Black Maria and six squad cars of police turned away the new arrivals. The foreman was spoken to and agreed to phone the company director to get the go-ahead to close the site down.

He returned later to say that the director refused. At this point the pickets leaned heavily on the gates and the gate-post broke down.

Accompanied by the Black Maria and three squad cars they entered the site and held an hour-long meeting with the subbies.

After this half agreed to stop work while the others went back on the buildings. Later the UCATT south east Essex area organizer Brian Cox arrived to discuss closing the site with the director.

WHITTILING AWAY BASIC RIGHTS

Part 8 of a series on Picketing by Bernard Franks

In Britain, the attacks up to the mid-1960s have been mainly in the form of whittling-away rights by the courts. In 1959 a police constable arrested a picket who refused to accept that two pickets were enough on an entrance to a scab printing firm. He was charged with 'obstructing a police constable in the execution of his duty'.

The Appeal Court upheld this judgement. It was said that a police officer charged with the duty of preserving the Queen's peace must be left to take such steps on the evidence before him as he thinks proper. (*Piddington v Bates*, 1960.)

A New Disaffection Act

The Police Act of 1964 made it a criminal offence to incite disaffection in the police or encourage them to act in breach of discipline under pain of two years' imprisonment.

Presumably, any action to encourage police to stop protecting strikebreakers or to stop them breaking up a strike could come under this law.

In 1965, 40 pickets circulating in front of a building were said to be a nuisance. The worker in charge of the picketing, who refused to call a halt to the action was arrested. Again the conviction was for obstructing a constable doing his duty. (*Tynan v Balmer*.)

In the 1967 Roberts Arundel dispute the police invoked the Public Order Act against mass demonstrations in Stockport. Pickets were attacked and injured on the picket line and at the Stockport police station.

Subsequently the police were forced to pay damages for injuries inflicted, including £1,322 for a spinal injury and broken nose of one victim, though no criminal charges were brought against the officers responsible.

In spring 1970, bus-loads of police were drafted into St Helens to form a mass escort for blacklegs in the Pilkington dispute. Allegations of violence and brutality were made against the police.

With a rapidly developing crisis, the attitude of employers and government to all workers' rights becomes a granite wall. Every strike and every picket line is potentially the scene of a politically-motivated provocation by the state, seeking to generate an excuse for further 'legitimate' repressive measures.

The 1971 power workers' work-to-rule action faced a vicious campaign by the capitalist press, radio and television to provoke action by 'the public' against the powermen, almost reaching hysterical levels when the print workers at the 'Evening Standard' refused to print the notorious

Jak cartoon on the power men.

In the recent miners' strike, coercion, intimidation, provocation were directly employed against the strikers. The strong, organized response from the miners and their supporters, in particular the retreat forced upon the police by thousands of workers at the Sattley coke works, Birmingham, inflicted a severe setback on the Tory government which, with the mildest concurrence of trade union and Labour leaders could have been a rout, not stopping until the Tories were out of office.

Altogether, some 200,000 miners took part in picketing 500 establishments over five weeks, 24 hours a day. (Labour Research figures.)

Now the Industrial Relations Act threatens to put every trade union method and the very existence of trade unions in jeopardy. It is not only a question of taking back hard-won rights and conditions, but is also the undermining of the very forces—the organization and strength of thousands of workers combined in struggle—which have created and maintained such rights.

Talk of creating good industrial relations is, of course, so much eyewash.

One of the Act's major functions, as the docks and rail disputes show, is forcibly to stop any opposition by workers to the destruction of jobs.

The government is giving solid backing to any employer who lays down plans to cut back his labour force.

Railmen, steelmen, dockers, postmen and others are to be turned out in tens of thousands during the next period if the Tories are not stopped.

The majority of trade union leaders take up no fight against this, but on the contrary seek to placate the capitalists by offering to discipline the working class themselves—a situation which fits in well enough with the Tories' plans.

The history of the working class in Britain shows that the ability and willingness to fight has never been in question. In those periods when to this has been added a party thoroughly versed in the history, tradition and theory of the working-class political movement—as in the age of the Chartists—enormous advances towards the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism have occurred.

Alternatively, when the weakness and disaffection of leaders has developed, the working class, for all its strength, skill and ingenuity has been set back and even defeated.

The miners' strike, the railmen's vote and the determination of the dockers to defeat the Tories all within the space of a few weeks, again shows that the strength and ability is not in question. The task is now the resolving of the crisis of leadership, the construction of the alternative socialist leadership, the revolutionary party of the working class.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



Top: mounted police at St Helens make an escort for blacklegs during the struggle at Pilkington glass factory. Above: also in St Helens, a picket is confronted with the law.

A FUNERAL THAT BECAME A MARCH AGAINST THE FASCISTS



Italian workers' hatred of fascism and their desire to stamp out the resurgence of this arch-enemy of the working class were clearly demonstrated in the city of Parma last week.

More than 50,000 workers marched through the city's streets behind the coffin of Mariano Lupo, a 19-year-old Sicilian stabbed to death by fascists on August 25.

Lupo, a tile-layer and a member of the centrist group Lotta Continua, was stabbed to death outside a local cinema by five members of the Italian Social Movement (MSI).

The MSI is the biggest Italian fascist organization; led by Mussolini's former aide Giorgio Almirante it won 56 seats in the last general election on a platform of 'law and order'.

The Parma killing is the latest in a wave of violent actions against the extreme left in which the MSI and the para-military fascist organizations under its umbrella have played the leading part.

Lotta Continua has drawn their hatred because it has exposed their undercover training camps at which fascist youth are given SS-style military instruction and prepared for counter-revolution.

Despite the lukewarm reaction of their official leaders the Parma workers turned Lupo's funeral into a massive display of solidarity against the fascist threat.

Two days after the murder they marched to the MSI headquarters in the city, sacked it and set the building on fire.

The day of the funeral, the town came to a virtual standstill. In many factories, workers walked out in the morning to pay their last respects to Lupo's corpse.

In the afternoon they were joined by the city's transport



Top: Rauti, Freda, Ventura — fascists connected with the bombing of a bank in Milan. Above: laying a wreath for the murdered Mariano Lupo.

workers and by contingents from towns and villages all over the province who swelled the funeral procession.

In the working-class streets of Parma every window was decked with red flags as the huge march passed through on its way to the cemetery.

DEFIANCE

As far away as Genoa, the dock workers staged a one-hour strike of 11,000 men and engineers in the port defied their union leaders to come out alongside the dockers.

Parma workers have bitter memories of fascism.

In 1922 the town was taken over by fascist bands under the leadership of Italo Balbo, one of Mussolini's most violent lieutenants.

Balbo entered the city at the head of a small army of uniformed blackshirts and proceeded to destroy the trade union and labour headquarters, beating up officials and militants.

Parma became one of the bases for the march on Rome later that year.

Many of those who took part in Lupo's funeral pro-

cession were former partisans, some of them members of the Communist Party, which is officially very hostile to Lotta Continua.

The CP newspaper 'L'Unita' failed to mention in any of its editions that the dead man was a member of the Lotta Continua organization, presenting him simply as a 'militant' victim of the fascists.

The CP's policy is to oppose the breaking up of fascist meetings on the grounds that this only 'plays into their hands'. They advance the reformist idea that fascism will simply fade away if it is ignored.

The local right-wing press seized on the lying statement of Parma police chief Gramellini, who claimed the killing was 'over a woman'.

This outright slander was belied by the police themselves. They now have the five fascists behind bars, two charged with murder, the other three with causing grievous bodily harm to Lupo's companion outside the cinema.

Almirante, anxious to preserve his assiduously cultivated image as a 'parliamentarian' now claims the five killers were expelled from the MSI the week before the murder.

This attempt to evade the blame has fooled nobody familiar with the history of Italian fascism, both under Mussolini and in the recent past.

The MSI has repeatedly undertaken terrorist attacks against left-wing and working-class organizations and it is only in the past few months that Almirante has tried to adopt a more law-abiding public face to fit his parliamentary image.

Almirante's movement is also closely intertwined with the less inhibited fascist combat squads such as Avanguardia Nazionale (National Vanguard).

According to Lotta Continua Andrea Ringozzi, one

of the five fascists involved in Lupo's murder, has been at the centre of almost all the fascist assaults on local militants over the past year.

He is employed as a bully-boy by a group of local industrialists, some of whom also subscribed funds to pay for the recent right-wing training camp in the Apennine mountains.

Arrested with Ringozzi in Naples, where they had both taken refuge, was Luigi Saporito, an MSI councillor at Torre Annunziata, who led an assault on a CP militant two years ago.

Saporito is said to be in close contact with the leaders of another fascist organization, the 'Fronte Nazionale' (National Front).

The arrest of these thugs coincided with another embarrassing series of revelations for Almirante. While Lupo's funeral was in progress, two fascists, Franco Freda, a 36-year-old Padua lawyer, and Giovanni Ventura, a 28-year-old bookseller, were formally charged in Milan with the 1969 bombing of the Agricultural Bank.

The attack on the bank, in which 16 people were killed, has become a *cause célèbre* in Italy: while Freda and Ventura are awaiting trial in Milan, four 'anarchists', including Pietro Valpreda, are being held in prison in Rome for the same bombing!

Valpreda and his three comrades have been in prison for the last 33 months. The case has been delayed because the prosecution have no real evidence against the four men.

Despite the lack of evidence against the 'anarchists', the right-wing press has been able to use the case to whip up a ferocious witch-hunt against the left.

Valpreda is dying of a rare blood disease and has already partially lost the use of his limbs. Yet he will not be released and if he is ever

brought to trial the state could drag out the case until the end of 1974.

By contrast with the lack of evidence against Valpreda, the prosecuting magistrate has 25 volumes of evidence linking Freda and Ventura to the crime.

Less than a month after the 1969 bombing, a teacher and boyhood friend of Ventura's told the police that his friend had boasted of having been in on the planning of the explosion and regretted that they had not fully succeeded in their aim.

This was to blame the left for the killings and bring in a strong right-wing government on a 'law and order' backlash. The two fascists were questioned at the time by another magistrate, who described them as 'two gallant men'.

SCANDAL

This attitude is shared by the police force, which pushed one of Valpreda's comrades, Pinelli, to his death out of a fourth-floor window in police headquarters during their 'investigations' of the case.

The police are now clearly hoping that Valpreda will die in jail before he is ever brought to trial, enabling them to close what has now become a national scandal.

Freda and Ventura, on the other hand, can be certain of powerful protection and lenient treatment in the courts.

One of their associates, Pino Rauti, who is thought to have acted as a link man between the terrorists and industrialists financing the plot, is now immune from prosecution despite the weight of evidence against him.

Rauti, a leading right-wing journalist, and a member of the MSI's national directorate, was elected to parliament in the May General Elections on the MSI ticket and is thus out of reach of the law.

THE AGREEMENTS ON CLYDESIDE

PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME AS A SERVICE TO CLYDESIDE SHIPYARD WORKERS AND AS INFORMATION FOR ALL THOSE IN THE LABOUR MOVEMENT WHO HAVE FOLLOWED THE EVENTS SINCE THE UPPER CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS 'WORK-IN' BEGAN IN JULY LAST YEAR

Boilermakers' opposition to the agreement negotiated by the Communist Party-led joint shop stewards' committee with Govan Shipbuilders Ltd took the rank and file of other unions by surprise.

Their leaders had told them the deal was a good one and had recommended signing. At meetings, which in some cases lasted only a few minutes, they gave their stewards the go-ahead. Then on the eve of the final signing last Friday, a handful of boilermakers' stewards broke ranks and circulated the 1,200 Society members at the former Upper Clyde Shipbuilders' yards, Govan, Linthouse and Scotstoun with copies of the agreement.

There was immediate rebellion, and the majority of votes against signing rose at two consecutive mass meetings. But while the boilermakers' stand kindled the interest of men in other unions, Stalinist leaders James Reid and James Airlie took it upon themselves and the negotiating committee to contact the press and television and issue statements accusing the boilermakers of pursuing sectional aims. They implied not only that they were holding the jobs of all the men at Govan to ransom,

but also that every man's hand was against them.

In fact, the true and almost exclusive authors of the savage campaign to malign and denigrate the boilermakers in the yards and among the public at large were the Stalinists—incensed at the prospect of their deal with the employers being exposed. As the agreement was passed from hand to hand it became clear to more and more workers that it contained no job guarantees, no specific wage rates or promise of an immediate rise and no retrospective payment clause.

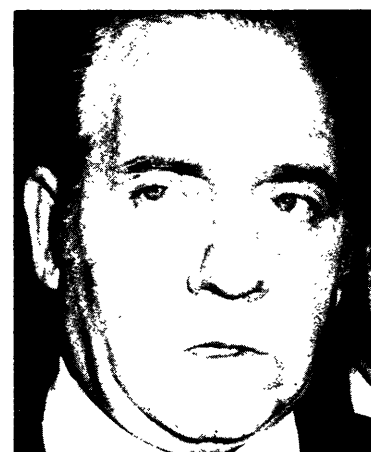
But there was plenty about an earnings ceiling, increased productivity and the need to maximize job mobility, which many fear will lead to even more redundancies. Less than one quarter of the men at Govan, including some shop stewards, have studied or even seen the agreement which will determine their working conditions for at least two years.

None of the rank and file at Clydebank—the fourth UCS yard—have laid eyes on the four-year, no-strike deal signed with the new owners, the Texas-based Marathon Manufacturing Company. Today, for the first time in any newspaper, Workers Press publishes the full text of both agreements:



GOVAN DEAL

The unions, having already declared publicly that they will guarantee their complete co-operation to ensure delivery on time of the four ships currently being built for the Irish Shipping Co Ltd, have now extended their guarantee in similar terms to cover the timely completion of the ships which have recently been placed in the Scotstoun yard.



The unions affirm their desire to co-operate fully with Govan Shipbuilders Ltd and recognize, against the background of a depressed world market, that both management and men will require to make a joint and determined effort to achieve substantial improvement in productivity.



It is now agreed, between Govan Shipbuilders Ltd and the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, that:

1 The current 'work-in' will cease when Govan Shipbuilders Ltd start to trade.

2 The UCS employment charter will be revised and updated, to ensure no impediment to the efficient utilization of manpower, methods and equipment, so that any practices incompatible with this objective would rapidly be eliminated.

It is accepted that arrangements for shift working will be in accordance with the provisions of the relevant national agreements.

The arrangements for interchangeability, flexibility and mobility, as agreed in the UCS employment charter, will continue and the unions reaffirm the importance of the Relaxation of Working Practices Agreements in ensuring effective working.

3 There shall in each yard be a joint consultative committee which will meet regularly for the interchange of information. The committee will comprise representatives of management and the work force and should be regarded as supplementary to the normal day to day channels of communication.

4 The national procedure agreement between the Shipbuilders and Repairers' National Association and the

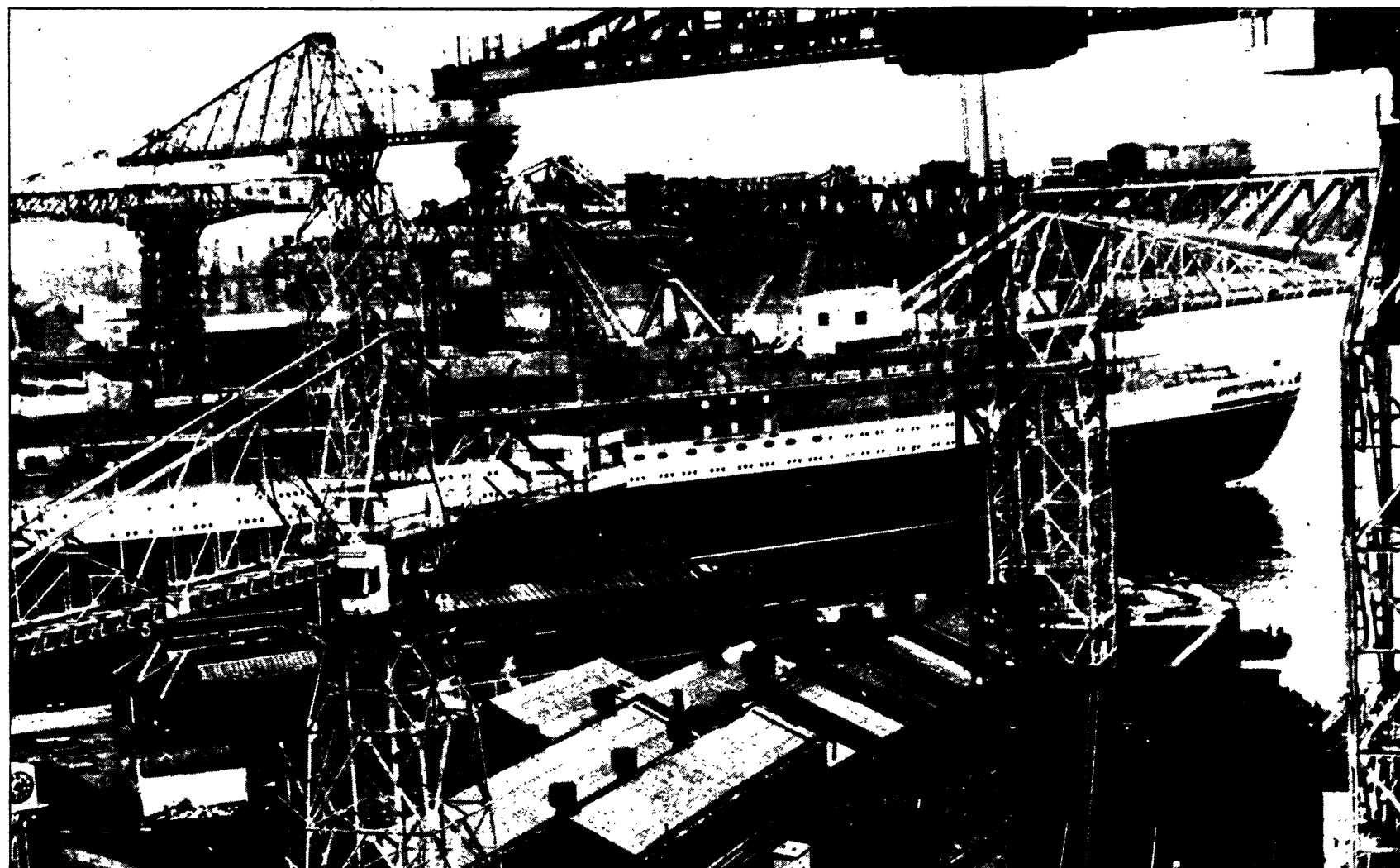
Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions will apply to all three groups of hourly paid workers in the yards—steelworkers, outfitting trades and general workers—and to all staff who are members of appropriate unions.

It is further agreed, in the interest of time-saving and the prevention of leap-frogging claims, that pay-and-productivity negotiations will take place jointly with all manual worker unions except where the negotiations concern such matters as bonus schemes or allowances relevant to one union alone.

The agreed intention is that, except where clearly inappropriate, claims should be jointly formulated and jointly negotiated.

5 (a) Having agreed to work within the various national agreements, the company will honour any national wage awards.

(b) The existing wages agreements and bonus schemes will continue on an interim basis.



(c) The company will wish to negotiate a new wage structure and while these negotiations are in progress it may be necessary to impose a ceiling on earnings.

It is expected that discussions will start a round August-September 1972, and every effort will be made to conclude agreements as early as possible thereafter, but not later than January, 1973.

(d) The present salary agreements concluded with the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians Association and the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union and other unions on behalf of staff will continue until January, 1973.

(e) It is hoped that by the time agreement is reached on a new wage structure that Govan Shipbuilders Ltd will

have obtained stable expansion of production for at least two years ahead in which event the company would wish the new agreement to run for, say, two years.

6 The unions, acting on behalf of their members, recognize the unimportance of avoiding any unconstitutional action of any kind while the national procedure is being invoked, and reaffirm their intent to work within various national agreements, noting in particular clause 1 (19) of the procedure agreement and clause 16 of the demarcation agreement.

7 This agreement, although not legally enforceable, has been entered into freely by the parties to it and is intended to be binding, and the parties accordingly pledge themselves to take all such steps as are reasonably practicable to prevent any persons covered by it from acting in breach of its provisions.

May, 1972.

Top: Reid and Harbin sign the Marathon deal. Centre: the yards. UCS workers argue with Airlie at a mass demonstration in Glasgow in August, 1971. Far left: McGarvey (top) and Airlie.



THE MARATHON DEAL

The Marathon Shipbuilding Co (UK) Ltd . . . and all trade unions . . . with members thereof to be employed by Marathon in accordance with the provisions hereof, at the facility formerly known as the Clydebank division of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd, make this agreement covering the wages and other conditions of employment of the labour force of Marathon at said shipyard as follows:

1. Declaration of common intention

Representatives of Marathon and the unions hereby declare their common intention to be the continuity and stability of employment of the labour force at the former Clydebank division of UCS. It is the mutual intent of and both parties pledge maximum co-operation in realizing this common objective and in establishing a modern and flourishing yard.

2. Terms of the agreement

The terms of this agreement shall be for a period of four years commencing on July 24, 1972, or at such date as Marathon shall take over the facilities and commence construction of its new facilities and the production of its product, whichever is later.

3. Holidays

Holidays will be observed as they are in effect in the shipbuilding industry on the upper Clyde river, i.e. three weeks of summer holidays and six statutory holidays plus three days to be observed in consecutive years commencing with one day in 1972, two days in 1973 and three days in 1974 and thenceafter.

4. Pension

Arrangements will be made to maintain the present pension if possible and if not possible such similar pension as may be under the law.

5. Wages

a) Marathon agrees to pay wages to the skilled trades a base rate as follows: 90p per hour for straight time pay as base pay.

b) The wages of all other classifications thereof whose members are represented by the unions will be increased pro rata as the skilled trades were increased as stated in (a) above.

6. Cost-of-living increase

As the cost of living increases or decreases based upon the standard cost-of-living index for Great Britain, Marathon agrees to increase or decrease the income of the employees covered by this agreement as a cost-of-living increase proportionately to the change in the cost-of-living index as it appears on the effective date of this agreement.

At the end of each six and 12-month period during the term of this agreement the cost-of-living index will be reviewed for the purpose of revising the increase, if necessary.

7. Annual wage review

At each anniversary date of this agreement Marathon and the unions agree to review the wages of the employees working in the shipyards on the upper Clyde river and to adjust the wages in the various crafts of the employees of Marathon based upon a comparison of the wages.

The effect to be achieved by the examination of the other wages is to bring about a comparability of the wages of the employees of Marathon and other employees working in similar trades on the upper Clyde river. Upon agreement by the parties hereto of the average wages the wages of the employees of Marathon will be revised accordingly and nothing hereto referred to will need to be brought to arbitration.

8. Production bonus

Marathon agrees to pay the employees represented by the unions subject to this

agreement a production bonus based on the following terms and conditions:

a) The bonus shall be 10 per cent of the straight time base rate as stated in article 5 of this agreement as that article fixes the base rate for each craft and classification thereunder.

b) To be eligible to receive the production bonus an employee must have worked 900 hours in the six-month period preceding the date of the computation of the bonus.

i. If, due to inclement weather or lack of material when employees in any craft or classification are unable to work, that time so lost shall not be counted in determining their eligibility to receive the bonus.

ii. An employee shall not be disqualified from receiving the bonus if he suffers a job connected injury or an illness certified by his physician and if he performs such work as he is certified to do by his physician upon such work being offered to him by Marathon.

iii. Time off due to leaves of absence approved in writing by the personnel manager shall not be counted against the eligibility requirements to receive the production bonus.

c) The bonus will be computed for the six-month period ending at the commencement of the summer holidays and the six-month period ending at the commencement of the Christmas holidays.

d) The bonus will be paid to all production employees as distinguished from any craft, class or department so as to encourage all employees to meet production schedules.

e) In order to be eligible to receive the production bonus the employees of Marathon must meet the production schedules at the end of each six-month period as determined by Marathon's obligations to its customers. Production schedules will be posted in prominent places in each department at the time of the commencement of each job.

9. Overtime pay

For all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a week, employees shall be paid one-and-half times the regular base rate. Double the regular base rate will be paid for work on Sunday and holidays.

10. Legal enforceability

This agreement is not intended to be legally enforceable in accordance with the provisions of part III, section 34 of the Industrial Relations Act of 1971.

11. Arbitration procedure

The parties agree that in order to avoid all industrial action by the unions, individually or collectively, or by their members or any or all of them that they shall be bound to the resolution thereof by the following method.

a) If an employee wishes to raise any question in which he is directly and personally concerned, he shall first discuss it with his foreman. If he so wishes he may be accompanied by his shop steward. Failing satisfaction the shop steward shall have the right to pursue the question with the management.

b) Where a question to be raised affects a group of employees, the shop stewards, who may be accompanied by a member of the group concerned, shall discuss it with the foreman of the trade concerned. Failing satisfaction the shop stewards shall have the right to pursue the question with the management.

c) In the event of the management wishing to discuss a question affecting a group of employees, the question shall be raised in the first place with the shop stewards of the union whose members are involved.

d) Where any question has not been settled in two working days under any of the preceding paragraphs, it shall be the

subject of a conference where the company shall be represented by the managing director or such other person as he shall delegate to act in his behalf. The union or employee involved shall be represented by itself or himself or any other person or official of the union selected to do so.

The representatives so selected shall meet and endeavour to settle the matter between them. Failing to do so after a period of ten days the union may at its sole election call its national officials or their representatives for a conference within 20 working days which persons shall then endeavour to resolve the dispute.

e) After the procedures referred to above have been exhausted and the dispute has not been resolved, both the unions or Marathon may request the Department of Employment at Glasgow to furnish a list of suitable arbitrators to resolve the dispute.

The parties, after casting lot as to who shall strike first, shall alternatively strike from the list of arbitrators until the last remaining arbitrator shall be selected to determine the issue or dispute.

Thereafter and at the earliest possible convenience the arbitrator shall hear the evidence of all parties concerning the dispute and shall make an award and decision in writing resolving said dispute by which award and decision the parties hereto agree to be firmly bound and by which they agree to abide without resort to strike, work stoppage, lockout or other industrial remedy.

Both parties agree that their members and employees, managers, officers and officials shall be required by them to abide by such decision as well.

12. Demarcation settlements

In case of disputes over the allocation of work there will be no stoppage of work or other industrial interruption or action. The unions will settle all demarcations among themselves in accordance with the national demarcation procedure agreement 1969 between the Shipbuilders and Repairers' Association and the trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions with which both parties are familiar and which shall be made a part hereof by reference thereto as if the same had been copied at length herein for all purposes. Marathon shall be advised of the outcome of such settlement and Marathon will abide by the unions' decision thereon.

The unions agree that they and their members and officers will abide by the settlements made as stated above.

13. Intent to abide by the agreement

The parties have freely entered into this agreement by negotiation and it is intended to be binding and the parties accordingly commit themselves to take all such steps as reasonably necessary and practicable to prevent any persons covered by it from acting in breach of its provisions.

14. Work rules covering conduct of employees and penalties

The published yard rules issued under date of April 18, 1969, which are in effect at the time when Marathon takes over the yard, are adopted as if the same had been copied herein at length for all purposes.

15. Condition allowance

Marathon agrees to follow practices on the upper Clyde as regards the payment of condition allowance for certain work such as, but not limited to, 'dirty work'. The shop stewards have furnished a list of all such allowances which shall control these provisions unless changed in accordance with the terms of article 7 of this agreement.

16. The whole agreement

The parties have set out their entire agreement herein and will not be required to bargain about wages, hours or other conditions of employment except as otherwise provided herein.

May, 1972.

THE PERVERSIONS OF SCIENCE

Part 4 of a series on Science and the Environment by John Crawford

Among the hundreds of writers on the environmental crisis in the past few years, Barry Commoner stands out from the rest. Although his conclusions remain on the pathetic level of liberal protest, his analysis shows a keen awareness of the relation between the problems he raises and the nature of capitalism.

In 'The Closing Circle', he completely destroys the argument that the rise in the level of pollution in the last three decades is the consequence of 'affluence'. On the contrary, he shows that it resulted from the particular types of technology developed in an economy driven by the thirst for profit, without consideration of any other effects.

Commoner was himself involved in the development of DDT for use by the US Navy during the war. Later, this powerful insecticide was employed all over the world, production rising in 1970 to 170,000 tons.

But this June, the US government banned its use almost completely, amidst a flurry of scientific controversy. The effect of the massive quantities of DDT over several years was not just to eliminate certain kinds of insects.

The pesticide works by destroying the nervous system of the insect. However, in the process, the predators who feed on the particular pest accumulate high concentrations of the chemical. Consequently, larger and larger amounts are required to compensate for the disappearance of the insect's natural enemies. Meanwhile, the new strains of the pest developed by mutation tend to be resistant to DDT.

When the quantities of the stuff pouring into the soil, rivers and atmosphere, and thence into the ocean reach high enough levels, marine life is affected. It has also been found that the shells of birds' eggs are weakened. All of this is reflected in the concentrations of DDT found in humans.

The story of nitrate fertilizers is more complex but similar. As their use increased, pushed by eager chemical firms, the soil in many agricultural regions in the US began to change. At first, the result of using inorganic nitrate fertilizer is to increase the amount of nitrogen content and so increase the yield of crops.

Normally, nitrogen is 'fixed' in the soil by bacteria. If crops are removed too quickly, the bacteria cannot multiply fast enough to provide enough nitrate. Inorganic fertilizers more than compensate for this, but at the same time stop the activity of the bacteria. So more and more inorganic nitrates are demanded.

As Commoner says: 'To the salesman, nitrogen fertilizer is the 'perfect' product—it wipes out the competition as it is used.'

What has gone wrong with these products of modern organic chemistry? Do we have to accept the contention of the environmentalists that each attempt to overcome the limits placed by nature in the path of man's development must inevitably come to grief?

Commoner shows how the



SEAN HUDSON

disastrous 'side effects' of post-war technology are all related to the perversion of science by the drive for profit or war.

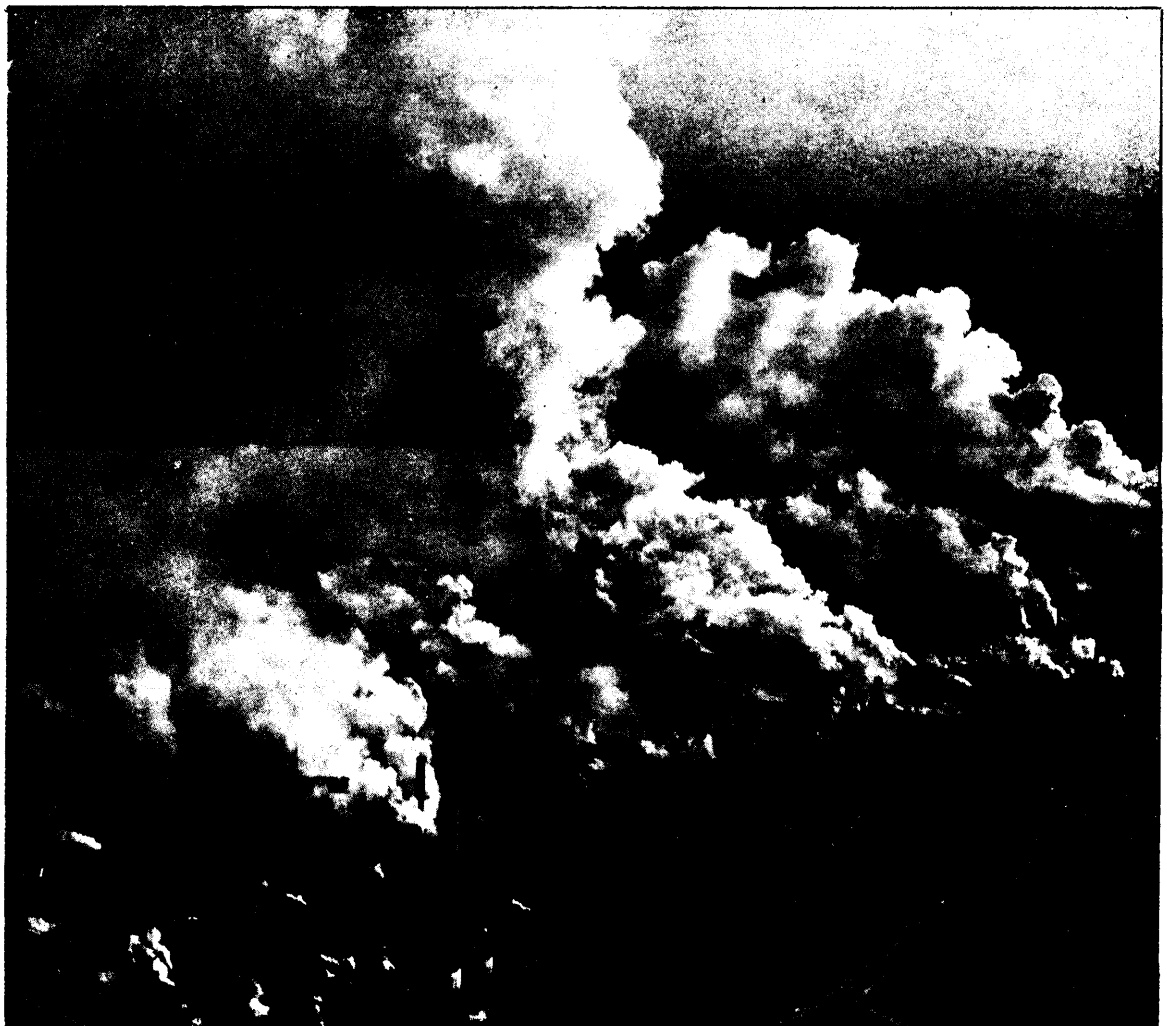
But, both in 'The Closing Circle' and in his earlier book 'Science and Survival', he raises an even more important point. He demonstrates how the method which underlies the training and experience of every scientist leads him to consider technical problems in a one-sided fashion.

In every field of science, the scientist is taught to consider one key relationship: that of cause and effect. Each problem is thought about on its own, and the answer sought after is a finite chain of causes and effects which ultimately joins two phenomena. All changes in the object under investigation which do not lie on this chain must be disregarded.

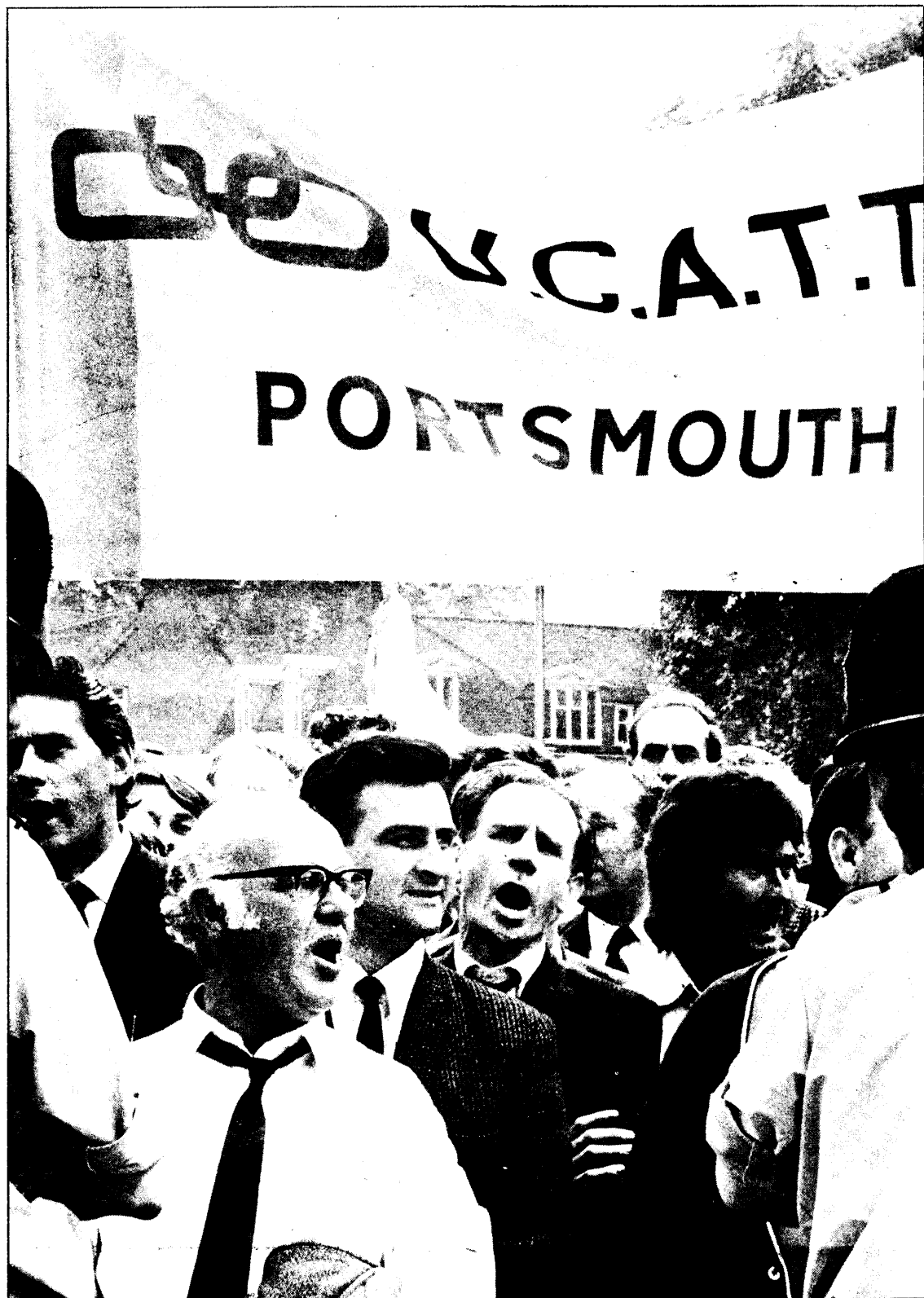
But the real world is not like this at all. The effects of any action or transformation are infinite, reacting back on the initial 'cause' from many different directions.

Conceptually breaking up a complex totality into separate parts, and then tracing single threads of casual connection between these pieces — this 'model-building' method has built up modern science and technology. But it is now responsible for the acute crisis ranging in every branch of science and for the disasters which attend their application on a large scale.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



Top: Barry Commoner, one of the few writers on the environmental crisis who is beginning to see the connection between environmental problems and the nature of capitalism. Above: Industrial pollution—result of an economy driven by thirst for profit, without consideration of any other effects.



WORKERS WHO WANT A REAL LEADERSHIP

A letter from Portsmouth naval dockyard workers.

Workers in Portsmouth naval dockyard have been operating a work-to-rule and overtime ban for the last eight weeks in support of the government industrial workers pay claim.

Government industrial workers are demanding a 17-per-cent pay increase to bring their wages into line with average earnings in outside industry. The government have offered them a 6½-per-cent rise.

On August 30, Workers Press carried an article on the development of the dispute in Portsmouth and an interview with UCATT shop steward Bill Stitwell.

He pointed out that many of the men were becoming disillusioned because they felt that the work-to-rule was getting nowhere and that their representatives on the yard Whitley Committee were holding back from taking all-out industrial action.

The present action, he said, started on July 7 when 7,000 dockyard workers marched through Portsmouth in only the second industrial action in the history of the yard.

When they returned to work stewards complained at having to work with 'scabs'. The Whitley Committee said they would back any action they

took, but offered no lead. The men walked-off many of the ships.

At a stewards' meeting the following day, the Whitley Committee again refused to put forward any policy and asked the stewards for their suggestions. Finally an overtime ban and work-to-rule was agreed.

(In the naval dockyards the Whitley Committees are the senior union representatives, the equivalent of factory convenors. They are elected according to the system of their particular union.)

Here is a letter from dockyard workers:

Dear Sir,
Following your article on the Portsmouth dockyard dispute, I would like to point out the situation as we the workers see it. It has been painfully obvious to the rank and file that we are being misrepresented by the management-made Whitley Committee.

How can we begin to win our struggle for a decent basic wage when our leadership is so apathetic and scared of upsetting the management. The problem, it seems to us, is that apart from four or five trade union representatives out of a committee of 15, the wishes of

the members are not being carried out.

For example, when advised by the national executive of all unions to escalate the industrial action and ban all overtime to add weight to our pay claim, the Whitley Committee allows and condones piece-work to be worked by painters and scaffolders, thus undermining the solidarity of the responsible trade unionists in this yard.

The vast majority of us feel that what we need now is a responsible trade union leadership which will carry out the wishes of its members.

A shop stewards' committee should be formed at once, to carry out the policies as directed by the executive council, instead of the present set-up which they call the representative body of the industrial workers.

If a shop stewards' committee is not set up within the immediate future the solidarity of the trade unionists in the yard that has taken over 30 years to establish will be lost forever.

Yours fraternally,
Thirty disillusioned dockies,
Portsmouth dockyard centre,
Works Amenity Centre.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

BLUE-PRINT

If you're suffering from 'intellectual deficit'—watch it. A team of medical brains from three ultra-respectable professional bodies has ideas about you.

Defining its opponents as insane, has always been a favourite occupation of repressive dictatorships. They can then be locked up in mental homes, filled up with drugs, forced to submit to electric shock treatment, or even brain surgery, in order to shut them up, and no one can question their fate without themselves being accused of being mad.

In the Soviet Union the bureaucracy has got the method worked out perfectly. Prominent political oppositionists who might attract too much national or international sympathy if they were imprisoned, are declared insane and incarcerated in asylums until they either recant their views, or until the treatment they receive there really drives them mad.

In the United States prisoners with a history of violence are in some cases being urged to undergo psycho-surgery which entails removal of part of the brain. This has the effect not only of taking away their aggressive tendencies, but can also turn them virtually into vegetables.

Although the causes of their violence can often be found in American society itself, at least three prisoners have so far been persuaded to accept such drastic measures.

Some brain surgeons are now suggesting that anyone who exhibits any socially undesirable aggression — socially undesirable to the ruling class, that is—should be compelled to accept similar operations.

For example, it has been suggested that blacks who riot against the terrible conditions in the ghettos should be operated on so they will be unable to fight back.

If those surgeons had had their way, there would have been no need to shoot George Jackson. They could have turned him into a nice, quiet zombie who would be no trouble to anyone.

The British medical brains' report shows a similar sinister tendency at work here, too.

'The Mental Health Service After Unification' was produced by a team of doctors

and psychiatrists from the Royal College of Psychiatrists, the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the British Medical Association.

The report, which has been submitted for consideration by the Department of Health and Social Security, outlines the suggestions by members of these august (and highly conservative) bodies on how the mental health services can be integrated into a reorganized health service.

Many of its suggestions are useful and would be well worth consideration in a socialist health service. The idea, however, of a Tory government—hell-bent on taking away from the working class all its hard-won rights to a health service at all — carrying out such reforms is nonsense.

The dangerous part of the report, however, which could help create the sort of repressive system the ruling class in this country wants, is contained in its definition of mental illness.

'Regardless of the cause,' it states, 'mental ill-health shows itself as a disturbance of the patient's adjustment to his social environment.'

Although the eminent doctors do go on to say that perhaps our environment is not all it should be and certain improvements could be introduced (they don't say what), the message is clear.

If you do not adjust to a social environment which creates a million unemployed and makes thousands homeless, you are mentally ill.

They also recommend that special mental hospitals should be set up for the 'young person—usually in the 15-25 years age group—who exhibits intellectual deficit together with behaviour disorder, incapacity for work or persisting delinquency, and who causes serious social problems'. They admit that 'intellectual deficit' is 'often a consequence of cultural deprivation'.

Young people from poor families, coming out of overcrowded and deprived schools, facing a future on the dole or in low-paid, monotonous menial jobs, would certainly fit into this description.

So there you have it. A blue-print for the Tory Britain of the future—if you don't like it you are insane and should be locked up.

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Union still not calling national action Pickets strengthened— builders are frustrated

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

COVENTRY and district building pickets have received additional fresh blood from several young workers who struck work at the Blackbank's site near Redworth, and within hours had closed the site down.

The Midland region of the union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) has called on all sites in its jurisdiction to strike, but many pickets feel that picketing alone will be insufficient to win the strike.

They believe that the failure of the national leadership to call a national all-out stoppage has contributed to an outlook of 'every man for himself' among some workers, who, rather than join the picket lines against the lump, have searched for jobs in areas where the strike is less widespread or where the pickets are not operating.

Again, while solidarity action taken by council building workers even on a limited scale has proved invaluable to the Coventry pickets, they are annoyed at some union officials' refusal to sanction anything more than financial assistance to the strike fund.

A meeting of some 300 corporation building workers discussed some of these problems at a mass meeting last Monday and fixed the level of contributions to the strike fund at £1.50.

Peter Carter, Communist Party member and leading spokesman for the 'Charter' group for the regional shop stewards' committee, called for the extension of the strike to workers in blast furnaces and in cement works.

Interviewed later, he continued to defend the original limitation of the strike to a selective basis: 'Some people say we should have had an all-out strike from June 26. I don't believe we had the forces available to make the call realistic.'

Picket Rory Sullivan told our reporter:

'There should be a national strike, with everyone out, whether factory maintenance, corporation, or men employed by private firms. As you know, corporation workers are under a different agreement; but as you can see from last week, they are all behind us.'

'A national strike should have been called right from the start. I know pickets who came down and picketed our job and brought us out. Now however they are working in Aylesbury.'

A picket from Blackbank's site commented:

'Only a few months ago it was stated that any worker not on £30 by the time we enter the Common Market would be in trouble.'

'I don't think the rent increases are at all just. Council houses were built solely for the working classes. When there are already charges of £8 and £9 on

IN MANCHESTER, UCATT regional secretary Eric Hughes has appealed for local authority workers in Wigan and elsewhere who have joined the strike to return to work. He said 15 firms in the region were prepared to settle separate agreements.



Coventry builders vote for a levy

them and the Tory government raises the rent to £10, it is diabolical. This is Toryism at its worse.'

There have been a number of complaints from pickets of police harassment. Last Friday a picket was arrested at the Hawthorne Lane site in Coventry, and pickets have complained that the police are only too willing to make accusations on the flimsiest of evidence.

In addition, employees of the construction company of Bryants have received a national leaflet which contains the provocative statement: 'Police protection may be requested if you want work and are prevented by pickets.'

It is becoming apparent to a number of men that the consolidation and extension of the strike, which is so vital, cannot be achieved simply by drawing superficial parallels with the miners' strike.

The questions of the ruthless opposition of the Tory government, the alternative Labour government, and a policy to defend all workers' rights in a period of acute economic crisis, is foremost on the agenda.

The formation of a Coventry Council of Action to deal with these questions, and the ending of the Coventry Trades Council's evasiveness in establishing such a body, will greatly assist the struggles of the building workers.

Polaris base walk-out provoked—claim

OVER 1,500 workers who joined a pay strike at the Scottish Polaris submarine base in Dunbartonshire claim the management provoked the walk-out.

They returned to work yesterday after a one-day token strike on Tuesday in protest at management's policy of sending men home after a series of 'guerrilla' strikes on Monday.

The men have been operating an overtime ban and work-to-rule in support of a wage claim being negotiated by unions and the Admiralty at national level.

Said convenor James Bunce: 'We have been provoked by the management into taking this action. On Monday they sent about 50 men home and were going to send more home today if we didn't resume normal working.'

An Admiralty spokesman said that because of the guerrilla strikes a 'number of workers could not carry out their normal jobs. Some were offered alternative employment, but where this was refused or where there was no alternative employment some of the work people were sent home.'

Poet Laureate left £52,571

POET LAUREATE Cecil Day-Lewis who died on May 22 aged 68, left £57,868 gross £52,571 net (duty £3,407). Day-Lewis, of Greenwich, London left half of all his copyrights to his former wife, Constance Mary Day-Lewis, and the remainder of all his property to his wife—Jill Balcon, the actress.

Socialist Labour League LECTURES
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MARXISM
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Nature of the capitalist crisis Tuesday September 19
Historical materialism today Tuesday September 26
AEU HOUSE
Mount Pleasant
Liverpool 1, 7.30 p.m.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

SHEFFIELD: Thursday September 7, 7.30 p.m. New White Lion, Wicker. 'The builders' pay claim and fight for the right to work.'

MANCHESTER: Thursday September 7, 7.30 p.m. Basement Theatre Town Hall. 'Build Councils of Action. Force the Tories to resign.'

CLYDEBANK: Thursday, September 7, 8 p.m. Clydebank Town Hall, Clydebank. 'Lessons of the UCS struggle.'

RHYMNEY: Thursday September 7, 7.30 p.m. Rhymney Workingmen's Club, Rhymney, South Wales. 'Crisis of leadership in the trade unions.'

EAST LONDON: Thursday September 7, 8 p.m. Festival Inn, Market Square, Chrisp Street, Market, E14. 'What is Stalinism?'

SOUTHAMPTON: Friday September 8, 7.30 p.m. 'The Glebe', Corner of Brintons Road and Northam Road. Speaker: Alan Thornett (deputy senior steward Morris Motors, Oxford, in a personal capacity). 'The lessons of the docks strike and the fight for jobs.'

BRACKNELL: Monday September 11, 8 p.m. Priestwood Community Centre.

CROYDON: Monday September 11, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road. 'Lessons of the dock strike.'

HULL: Wednesday September 13, 7.30 p.m. Church Hall, Wayne Road, Bransholme (opp 'The Swallow'). 'Fighting the Tories' Rent Act.'

MEDWAY: Wednesday September 13, 8 p.m. 'The Greyhound', Rochester Avenue, Rochester. 'Defeat the anti-union laws. Force the Tories to resign.'

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday September 14, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club, opposite New Cross Station. 'For the Tories to resign.'

SWINDON: Sunday September 17, 7.30 p.m. 'Locomotive Inn', Fleet Street. 'Join the fight to force the Tories to resign.'

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TV

BBC 1

9.45 Along the trail. 10.00 Robinson Crusoe. 10.25 Magic roundabout. 10.30 Olympic grandstand. 1.30 Herbs. 1.45 News and weather. 1.55 Olympic grandstand.
7.30 TOP OF THE POPS.
8.00 THE DICK EMERY SHOW.
8.30 THE WEEK WE CAUGHT SEA FEVER. The Log of the Tall Ships' Race 1972.
9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS. Weather.
9.25 TODAY AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.
12.30 Weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Harlem globetrotters. 5.15 Barrier reef. 5.40 Magic roundabout. 5.45 Hansel and Gretel.
7.30 NEWSROOM. Weather.
8.00 HILLABY WALKS. The Striding Moors and Dales.
8.30 LOVE AND MR LEWISHAM.
9.15 INDUSTRIAL GRAND TOUR. Sheffield.
9.25 SACHA'S IN TOWN. Sacha Distel with guests Mike and Bernie Winters, Dudley Moore Trio, Clodagh Rodgers.
10.10 NEWS ON 2. Weather.
10.15 FILM: 'LUDWIG II'. O. W. Fischer, Ruth Leuwerik. German film about the monarch who was appalled by Bismarck.

ITV

11.00 Trades Union Congress. 12.25 Women today. 12.50 Common Market cook book. 1.15 Bellbird. 1.25 Zingalong. 1.40 Arthur. 2.00 Castle haven. 2.25 Racing from Doncaster. 3.40 TUC. 4.10 Nuts and bones. 4.25 Land of the giants. 5.20 Olympics and news.
6.00 TODAY.
6.40 CROSSROADS.
7.05 FILM: 'HELL AND HIGH WATER'. Richard Widmark. A multi-nation crew takes a submarine to the Arctic Circle to investigate communist activity.
9.00 MAX BYGRAVES AT THE ROYALTY.
9.30 THIS WEEK.
10.00 NEWS AND OLYMPICS AT TEN.
10.50 CINEMA.
11.20 THE AVENGERS. All Done With Mirrors.
12.20 ADDICTION.

SOUTHERN: 11.00 London. 12.45 News. 12.50 Afloat. 1.15 Hogan's heroes. 1.40 Common Market cook book. 2.05 Bellbird. 2.25 London. 3.10 TUC. 3.40 Houseparty. 4.00 Heckle and Jeckle. 4.10 Send for Dithers. 4.25 Crossroads. 4.50 Primus. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 On the buses. 7.15 Film: 'Apartment For Peggy'. 9.00 London. 11.20 News. 11.30 Film: 'Shock'. 12.45 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 11.00-12.30 London. 2.15 Racing from Doncaster. 3.15 Common Market cook book. 3.45 Dr Simon Locke. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.25 Crossroads. 4.50 Little big time. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Dick Van Dyke. 7.10 Film: 'Count Your Blessings'. 9.00 London. 10.50 Survival. 11.20 Spyforce. 12.20 Weather.
HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.15-4.25 Miri mawr. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.50-11.20 Songs of the Celts. **HTV West as above except:** 6.18-6.35 Sport West.



Jane Lapotaire as Miss Heydinger (nearest camera) and Gloria Walker as Emily in episode two of H. G. Wells 'Love and Mr Lewisham' dramatized for BBC 2.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00-1.00 London. 1.45 Racing from Doncaster. 3.10 TUC. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Nuts and bones. 4.25 Land of the giants. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sale of the century. 7.30 Film: 'Gallant Journey'. 9.00 London. 11.20 Marcus Welby. 12.15 Stories worth telling. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00-12.45 London. 1.45 Racing from Doncaster. 3.10 TUC. 3.40 Gourmet. 4.00 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 Cowboy in Africa. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Partners. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Their kind of music. 7.30 Film: 'Destination Gobi'. 9.00 London. 11.20 Champions.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00-12.45 London. 1.45 Racing from Doncaster. 3.10 TUC. 4.10 Nuts and bones. 4.25 Funky phantom. 4.50 Rainbow country. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 Crossroads.

7.00 Cartoon. 7.25 Film: 'Night People'. 9.00 London. 11.20 Department S. 12.15 Something to sing about. 12.40 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00 London. 12.30 Galloping gourmet. 12.55 Joe 90. 1.25 Towards the year 2000. 1.55 Racing from Doncaster. 3.10 TUC. 4.10 News. Nuts and bones. 4.25 Lidsville. 4.55 Funky phantom. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Amazing world of Kreskin. 6.30 UFO. 7.25 Film: 'The Over the Hill Gang Rides Again'. 8.50 Sylvester. 9.00 London. 11.20 Police file. 11.25 Felony squad.

TYNE TEES: 11.00-12.45 London. 1.45 Racing from Doncaster. 2.10 Bellbird. 2.25 London. 3.10 TUC. 4.09 News. 4.10 Nuts and bones. 4.25 Woobinda. 4.50 Arthur. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Funny face. 7.25 Film: 'Night People'. 9.00 London. 10.50 Sportstime. 11.20 Cinema.

11.50 Police call. 11.55 Calum's ceilidh. 12.40 Revolving chair.

SCOTTISH: 11.00-12.45 London. 1.45 Racing from Doncaster. 3.10 TUC. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Nuts and bones. 4.25 Funky phantom. 4.50 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Shirley's world. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'A Fine Madness'. 9.00 London. 11.20 Late call. 11.25 Festival.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00-12.45 London. 1.45 Racing from Doncaster. 3.05 News. 3.10 Job look. 3.20 Yoga. 3.40 Women today. 4.10 Nuts and bones. 4.25 Pippi longstocking. 4.50 Ivanhoe. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Top team. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Film: 'High Hell'. 8.30 Shut that door. 9.00 London. 11.20 Young view. 11.50 Northern showtime.

SPECIAL ATUA MEETINGS

CENTRAL LONDON:
 Inaugural meeting of the entertainments and press unions.

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 7 p.m.
'The crisis of technology and unemployment.'
SHAFTESBURY HOTEL MONMOUTH STREET, WC2.
 Speakers: Roy Battersby (ACTT. In a personal capacity).
 A London dockcr.

KENT:
WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 8 p.m.
'Victory to the Creffield workers. Defeat the anti-union laws. Make the Tories resign.'
THE GEORGE AND DRAGON SHIPBOURNE ROAD TONBRIDGE, KENT.

LIVERPOOL:
SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 10.30 a.m.
'Crisis in the car industry. Fight for the right to work.'
STORK HOTEL QUEEN'S SQUARE
 Speakers: Alan Thornett (deputy senior steward Morris Motors, Oxford. In a personal capacity).
 Mike Banda (SLL Central Committee).

Two large Scottish GEC plants stay closed

TWO SCOTTISH GEC factories are to remain closed for a fifth week following a vote by over 2,600 striking workers to stay out.

A 2,000-strong mass meeting on Tuesday voted by a two-to-one majority to continue the strike despite union recommendations to return to work so that negotiations could begin on their pay claim.

Campbeltown shipyard workers who have struck work on advice from the boilermakers' union in Glasgow are to hold a mass meeting at midday tomorrow. The dispute is over wage parity with the other shipyards.

Labour's coal plan

A FIVE-POINT plan for large amounts of state support for the British coal industry was outlined yesterday by a Labour shadow minister. The aim, said Eric Varley, Opposition spokesman on fuel and power, was to prevent another 23,000 miners joining the 'already dismally long dole queues'.

He suggested that the Coal Board should start 1973 with a

clean balance sheet by writing off its accumulated deficit—estimated at nearly £200m; that a £70m outright regional grant should be made in recognition that coal was providing 70 per cent of its jobs in the country's hardest-pressed unemployment areas and that a further contribution should be made by the government to help meet the Board's costs of providing jobs in difficult areas. Training facilities in the industry should be extended and improved, he said.

Jaguar return to MDW

THE 2,000 men at the Jaguar car factory Coventry who were on strike for 11 weeks—the longest in the company's history—returned to work yesterday.

They decided at a mass meeting on Tuesday to accept the company's offer of an interim flat rate of £44 for a 40 hour week, coupled with lump sum payments of between £20 and £105 for those earning over £44.

system in the factory—the aim of the British-Leyland management—and will soon give way to Measured-Day Work with its eventual attack on jobs.

British-Leyland has formally warned that the Jaguar strike would affect its profits for the current year. The stock market had already been taking a gloomy view of Leyland's profits prospects, and the shares were little changed at just under 36p.

Earlier in the year, chairman Lord Stokes said that given reasonable continuity of production, profits should be close to last year's £32.4m.

POCKET LIBRARY

Why a Labour Government?

A reply to some centrist critics

By Cliff Slaughter

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**UNDER
THE
DOME**

STEPHEN JOHNS AND JOHN SPENCER REPORTING FROM THE 104th TRADES UNION CONGRESS BEING HELD IN THE DOME, BRIGHTON

TUC moves closer to Tories

How the right wing won the day

THE MOST important question facing the 1972 Trades Union Congress was decided by a squalid backstage manoeuvre. The Communist Party and the so-called trade union left conspired to water down any motion that posed even the most limited challenge to the TUC right wing and, most of all, the Tory government.

In doing so they deprived the working class of the means of expressing its desire to defend basic rights and see an end to Toryism in Britain.

So, despite the historic events of this year, climaxed by the jailing of five dockers, the trade union movement comes out of its 104th congress committed to further collaboration with the Tory cabinet and the big monopolists and co-operation with the Industrial Relations Act.

This means that the battles fought by the working class have been subordinated to the bureaucratic relationship between the union chiefs and the capitalist class.

Two resolutions of the original congress agenda did confront the movement with basic questions: was the TUC to continue its talks with the Tory government? And should it take a united stand against all collaboration with the Industrial Relations Act?

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' technical and supervisory section (TASS) had a motion which specifically outlawed appearances before the Industrial Relations Court and payments of any fines levied by this body.

The key section called on 'affiliated unions to use all means, both political and industrial, to oppose its [the Act's] implementation, including opposition to the payment of fines and appearances before the the National Industrial Relations Court.'

The Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) wanted to instruct 'the General Council to organize a nationwide campaign, including the necessary industrial action, to bring this government down and to fight for the return of a Labour government com-

mitted to (a) genuine socialist policies; (b) the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act in its entirety; and (c) the restoration of previous trade union rights'.

These resolutions posed two important issues:

FIRST they presented the only challenge from the left in the congress to the General Council. Clearly a 'national campaign to bring this government down' would have committed Feather and company to break off joint talks with the Tories and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) over strikes and inflation. SECONDLY, the resolutions constituted a direct affront to any union contemplating the payment of fines or court appearances in the future.

This line would have been an embarrassment to the Transport and General Workers' Union, led by Jack Jones—a man who is rapidly losing all credibility as a left winger and who has already paid over £55,000 in NIRC fines.

The left abandoned the principle embodied in these resolutions in an ultimately futile attempt to placate Jones and the General Council. They accepted a 'formula of words', as one leading Stalinist put it, designed to attract Jones' support, but were defeated anyway by the right wing in yesterday's debate and hence were left with no policy at all.

The frantic manoeuvres began before the conference opened. A key figure was George Doughty, leader of TASS.

He negotiated with the unions involved in the 'hard-line' motions on the Act, including the engineering section of the AUEW and the ACTT.

A suggested composite resolution supported by the parties was presented to the delegates' meeting of all the AUEW sections last Saturday morning.

Though closely following the original resolution, specific demands from TASS not to use the court or to pay fines were replaced by a call for the General Council to discipline any union under rule 13 which failed to de-register or which used 'any facilities' of the Act.

At the delegates' meeting the word 'facilities' was challenged. Did it mean that any appearance before the court would be outlawed or simply that any initiative by unions in the NIRC was forbidden?

There was, in fact, a call to

reintroduce the original wording of the AUEW engineering section resolution which 'instructed' unions 'not to co-operate in the institutions set up under the Act'.

After further consultations with the other unions, Doughty reported that the word institutions was not acceptable. Ambiguity or no ambiguity the 'facilities' formula would have to be accepted, which it was. Finally Congress standing orders committee gave the go-ahead to this emasculated formula and it provided the centre of yesterday's debate.

In this way the combined 'left' found its 'unity' and backed a resolution which made no clear stand on the court appearance or on the questions of fines. In fact the final clause proposed 'a special joint fund financed by all unions to meet penalties imposed.'

More important still the ACTT resolution has vanished entirely! The final composite made no mention whatever of a campaign against this vicious anti-working class government.

Communist Party members and supporters in every section of the engineering union and the ACTT were vociferous advocates of unity with Jones.

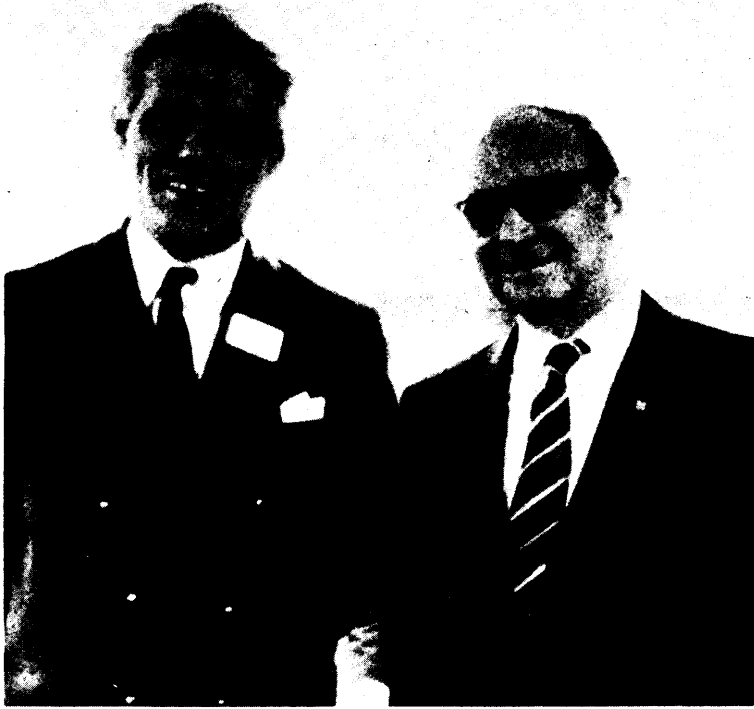
Scanlon and his lobby could have avoided this ignominious course of compromise and eventual defeat with dishonour.

They did have the chance to condemn the TUC's collapse over the Industrial Relations Act and fight for a clear alternative policy against the Tory government. The fight could have been brought right onto the floor of the Congress demonstrating to the working class that there is an alternative to capitulation within their own trade union movement.

William Blair of the extreme right electricians' union accused the General Council of using the CP as a bulwark against the Socialist Labour League, and this is indeed the case.

The SLL disturbs the General Council and union leaders because it does what all the other political tendencies fail to do—ruthlessly expose the base collaboration between the union bureaucracy and the capitalist class.

The building of the Socialist Labour League and its industrial arm, the All Trades Unions Alliance, must be the job of every honest trade unionist who wants to rid society of the scourge of Toryism.



Jack Jones, T&GWU secretary (right) with John Garnett of the Industrial Society in Brighton. The moves to appease Jones in the motions on the Industrial Relations Act finally led to a defeat of the 'left'.

Reject EEC—unless terms are OK

CONGRESS carried a resolution calling for the repeal of the Tory European Communities Act, a withdrawal from further negotiations and if necessary a withdrawal from the Market itself.

Sir Sidney Greene, for the General Council, asked delegates to reject this policy, but he was turned down by a 3.1 million majority.

Greene said that the TUC was not committed in principle against the Common Market.

'Such a commitment would be a dangerous thing. We shall have to see what the terms of entry are and can see what we can do with those terms,' he said.

For the opposition, cine technicians leader Alan Sapper warned Congress it was no use talking about terms. Once Britain was in the EEC had made it

quite clear that they were not negotiable.

The Congress however also passed on a show of hands a resolution which accepted that entry could be agreed if terms consistent with British interests had been negotiated and the British electorate had agreed with them.

The two resolutions mean that the TUC's position on the Common Market is still ambiguous.

DELEGATES stood in silence at Brighton yesterday as a 'mark of respect' to those who died in Munich. Not a single union leader—'left' or right—said a word to place responsibility for the deaths on the murderous tactics of West German police or the re-who died in Munich. Not a ment.

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Left words, but no bite

THE CONGRESS debate on the Industrial Relations Act unleashed the most vociferously reactionary advocates of class-collaboration with the Tory state machine.

Speaker after speaker came to the rostrum, challenged the policy of non-co-operation and blatantly announced their intention to go to the National Industrial Relations Court if necessary.

But these attacks came after union leaders on the 'left' had abandoned any hard-line opposition to the General Council (see above).

Seconding yesterday's defeated resolution, George Elvin, retiring president of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said his union had made a compromise.

(What he did not say was that the ACTT union's leaders had ditched a call, decided by the annual conference, for a national campaign to bring down the Tory government and return of a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.)

Elvin said: 'I hope that most of the points that are there will be understood in this way, because the Act should be opposed politically and this was the point that we particularly stressed.'

He said it was 'farical' to

declare total opposition to the Act and then to allow unions to use facilities under it.

He talked about a 'change' in the policy direction of the General Council since last year's Congress.

The miners and the dockers had treated the Act with a contempt it deserved. 'All people of conscience have defied evil Acts of parliament throughout centuries.'

'The sure way of getting rid of the Act is to adopt 100 per cent non-co-operation with it.'

George Doughty, leader of TASS, the technical and supervisory section of the AUEW, explained why his union had abandoned its clear call against any payment of fines.

He argued for a complete boycott of the institutions under the Act.

'We have to practice non-co-operation not preach it. The action of going to the court is bound to create the acceptance of one of the most vicious parts of the Act. This is a high price to pay for the dubious advantage of some favourable court decisions.'

But he made it clear that the original decision not to pay fines had been overturned.

He said that the composite did not call for collective action against payment of fines. Unions

would accept non-payment of fines on their own responsibility but could expect financial help if penalized by the court for supporting Congress policy.

Then it was the turn of the right wing. The most blatant declaration came from Norman Stagg, a deputy general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, who said it was time for the trade union movement to use its brain and not its brawn.

He said his union was opposing composite five.

'I hid at the centre of this resolution is a demand that we should take industrial action for political objectives. The UPW would not commit itself to industrial action for political objectives. That is not the road to democratic socialism. That is the road to right-wing repression and you only have to look at Greece and France to see that.'

He said his union would not put its funds under the influence of 'self-styled militants who would be encouraged in their rashness by the facilities this motion provided'.

Stagg then made a threat. If the motion did go through in 12 months' time there would be another procession of unions out of this conference, 'and my union will be one of them'.

Dan McGarvey, president of

the boilermakers, said it was wrong to accuse the General Council of breaking faith with Congress policy over its decision to allow unions to go to the court.

In a veiled attack on the AUEW he said that the T&GWU had borne the main brunt of the offensive, while 'there are other unions who have judged the issue when they could have had a scrap'.

Miners' leader Joe Gormley, his delegation split 22 to 27 against supporting composite five, said the debate was not one between the moderates and militants.

'The issue is: are executives of unions going to be allowed to defend their members?'

A vigorous counter-attack was launched by Eddie Marsden, leader of the constructional Section of the AUEW.

He condemned those unions who described the Act as reactionary and designed to destroy the trade union movement and at the same time said they would go before the court.

He pointed out that the TUC General Council had not been responsible for any retreats by the government over the Act.

'It was mass action of the rank-and-file and the threat of a General Strike that has put the court in difficulties.'