

REVOLT MOUNTS AGAINST TORIES' PHASE TWO

HOSPITAL WORKERS

LEAD PAY FIGHT

BY WORKERS PRESS INDUSTRIAL STAFF

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Strong ballot for more than token stoppage

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What form of action the hospital workers will take will be decided by the next executive committee of NUPE on Saturday, February 3.

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'The ballot showed great support for militant action', Fisher said. 'There was very strong support in the ballot we've taken for strike action. Full strike action would be possible,' he added.

Terry Mallinson, a national official of COHSE, told Workers Press that he didn't think there would be any settlement at all from the talks.

'So far as we can see, the maximum we can obtain under the White Paper is £1.98. This is totally unacceptable. It is far lower than the government workers have been offered and our pay traditionally has been linked with theirs.'

The ballot result was announced just two hours before the start of vital pay talks with the hospital employers at which union leaders pressed a £4 pay claim despite the pay control law.

Under both the Phase One and Phase Two legislation industrial action is outlawed. If the hospital unions do proceed with their strike threat, they face unlimited fines and even jail.

The Tories showed yesterday they will apply the state pay controls ruthlessly. The Department of Employment made an order against the London Co-operative Society banning it from paying a £1-a-week rise to lower-paid Co-op workers.

Meantime Ford managers met with convenors at an Essex motel yesterday in the first round of pay talks since the £10 claim was lodged. No cash offer was made and both sides agreed to meet again on February 9.

'It was a tense meeting,' an observer said. 'Everyone's waiting to see who will make the first move.'

The hospital workers' claim—along with the claims of about 2 million other workers—would already have been settled were it not for the pay law.

Already militant unofficial action has hit hospitals in several areas. Yesterday's ballot result showed that there is now widespread support for a fight to a finish with the Tory government.

Of 401 special branch meetings on the stopping of the claim, 207 came down in favour of an all-out strike.

Besides those wanting an all-out strike there were 145 other branches prepared to support other forms of industrial action. And these two groups together constituted a crushing majority of those voting—21,074 out of 23,041.

There were 49 branches who said they would not support any form of industrial action, but these represented only a tiny handful of 1,967 members.

As the NUPE leaders threw down this challenge to the hospital employers and the government, Ford union chiefs were locked in discussion with the company on their big pay-and-hours claim for a big pay increase and shorter hours from



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March 1. And Vauxhall workers' leaders were lodging their claim for a 'substantial', April 1 pay-and-hours deal.

In the so-called public sector, all eyes are on the hospital workers.

If anger against the Tories has built up to strike pitch in the hospitals, it is not lagging far behind among much more powerful groups of workers such as the miners, Post Office workers, gasworkers and even civil servants.

Lawrence Daly, the miners' secretary, says that if there is no improvement of the Coal Board's provocative, government-inspired £2.28 offer in two weeks' time, there is likely to be a ballot on industrial action in his union. His 280,000 members want £5-£7.

A special conference of Post Office workers next month is expected to demand action on their claim for a £5 rise, which should have been settled by January 1.

Renewed negotiations in the gas industry next week will take place against a background of growing unofficial action across the country.

Some 3,000 manual workers in the Northern Gas Board—covering Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and part of Yorkshire—are to stage a one-day strike to coincide with the talks next Wednesday. With thousands of others they are already working to rule against

the Gas Corporation's £2 offer.

In the private sector of industry the flashpoint is likely to be at Ford.

A national meeting of Ford shop stewards has been called in Coventry in mid-February, and if, as expected, Ford toes the Tory line with an offer of only £2.60, body-plant workers at Dagenham have already tabled a motion calling for strike action from March 1.

Yet after Wednesday's meeting of the TUC General Council, Victor Feather dismissed suggestions that the union leaders were dragging their feet in the fight back against the pay law.

He refused to say if the TUC would back workers who took action in defiance of the Tory law. And in the House of Com-

mons on Monday, Labour leader Harold Wilson is expected to renew his call for workers to obey the law.

In other words, at a point when workers are moving into the sharpest possible conflict with the Tories the union and Labour leaders lie down before the enemy.

Every worker in struggle must therefore demand the immediate recall of the TUC to plan the campaign to force the Tories to resign.

Those leaders who refuse to fight must be removed from their posts. Councils of Action in every area must become the focus of the struggle to remove the Tories, and return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

Socialist Labour League Yorkshire Rally
SUNDAY JANUARY 28, 7.30 p.m.
Great Northern Hotel,
Wellington Street (near Leeds station),
LEEDS

FILM: THREE YEARS
OF WORKERS PRESS

Speakers:

G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)
PAUL WHETSTONE (Young Socialists)

In personal capacity:

GEORGE LUBY (U.P.W.)
ROBBIE ROBERTS (N.U.M.)

workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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Trade war is suicide

'Careless speeches are the danger'

EUROPE cannot afford to allow itself to get involved in a trade war with the United States, according to the West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt.

In an interview with 'The Times' yesterday he warned that 'careless speeches' by European leaders on trade and money questions could endanger the Atlantic Alliance.

'It must be clearly pointed out that Europe, due to its preference systems or other special trade regulations, cannot afford to allow itself to get involved in a trade war with the United States... What is necessary is regular contacts between the people who matter.'

Here is an admission of the inability of European capitalism to stand up to the United States. But Schmidt's pathetic faith in the value of 'contacts' betrays a basic social-democratic illusion.

The economic crisis is long past the stage where it can be patched up by talk. And what is the value of an alliance which can be put in jeopardy by 'careless speeches'?

But even Schmidt is forced to recognize the deep-going monetary crisis:

'To talk of world monetary reform without a really healthy dollar is simply academic nonsense. If the dollar were healthy, then half the international monetary reform problems would disappear. If the dollar, however, remains sick, then it is idiotic to talk about creating a new world monetary system.'

This view is backed up in the 'Financial Times' by C. Gordon Tether, who attacks the recent British proposal to replace gold with special drawing rights (SDRs) as a prime international reserve asset.

At present SDRs are linked with gold, but the British scheme apparently envisages cutting the link and defining it instead in terms of the leading currencies.

Given the extent and rate of inflation, Tether says, this proposal would mean that the SDR would cease to have any pretence to being a store of value.

And since the average fall in the value of the leading currencies is probably similar to that of the dollar, the SDR would to all intents and purposes be indistinguishable from the US currency.

These observations only confirm the impossibility of overcoming the monetary crisis along the lines being discussed among the International Monetary Fund's Group of 20.

These discussions appear increasingly remote from reality in a situation where trade war and competitive devaluations are already under way.



MARCHAIS... Devotion to democracy.

French Stalinists assure good election behaviour

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE FRENCH Communist Party's Central Committee, meeting in Paris on Thursday, issued the watchword 'seriousness, dignity and serenity' for its campaign for the March elections to the National Assembly.

A lengthy report from Georges Marchais, the Party's general secretary stressed the CP's devotion to democracy and its opposition to all attacks on the national independence of France.

Confidence

Marchais expressed confidence in the outcome of the elections.

Present opinion polls give the CP and its socialist and liberal allies a clear lead over the Gaullists.

The committee appealed to the electorate to vote

for CP candidates at the first round of the election on March 4.

The results of this round will decide whether the CP, Socialist Party or left Liberal candidate will represent the Common Front at the second poll a week later.

The Party's chief trade union functionary, Georges Séguéy, told a meeting the same day that the CGT had no intention of throwing a spanner into the works if a left government was elected.

He attacked what he termed 'gross distortions' of the Party's position by its opponents, notably the idea that 'the parties of the left and the CGT are obsessed by the idea of reassuring and spend their time playing down the

likely effects of the common programme'.

Apart from the big capitalist groups and their political representatives, together with the country's quota of reactionaries, nobody had any reason to fear the common programme in application, Séguéy said.

Do nothing

Séguéy has previously attacked the leaders of other trade union formations for stating that they will put demands on a left government.

He has made it plain as far as the CGT is concerned, it will do nothing to mobilize any independent movement of the working class if a left government is installed.

Vietnam signatures on paper today, but

Treaty a prelude to civil war

BY JOHN SPENCER

THE INDO-CHINA ceasefire treaty will be signed today in Paris by North Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the Thieu regime and the United States.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to ensure that none of the parties loses face during the signing ceremony. But it is already becoming clear that the agreement will not bring peace in Vietnam.

Saigon is getting ready for a last-ditch stand as soon as the diplomatic formalities are over. The signing of the agreement will be simply the prelude to another round of civil war.

Hoang Duc Nha, a leading spokesman for the puppet regime in Saigon, said on Thursday that the only legal government in the south is that of President Thieu.

The fact that President Nixon had recognized the Thieu government spoke for itself, he said.

This interpretation of the agreement was hotly contested by Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Paris representative of

the NLF of South Vietnam. She accused Nixon of breaking the agreement, which had as one of its basic points the recognition of Vietnam's unity and of two administrations in the south.

In fact the terms of the agreement are so vague about these crucial questions that they give virtually no guidance about the country's political future.

This is clearly going to be fought out on the ground, arms in hand.

Hoang Duc Nha also made it clear that the Thieu regime will not allow elections in the south unless the North Vietnamese withdraw.

Withdrawal

He claimed that withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops was essential if the 'self-determination' of the south was to be assured.

Nha also poured scorn on the International Control Commission, saying that with only 1,160 men it would be unable to detect violations of the ceasefire by the communists.

Equally, of course, it would be unable to prevent the Thieu government breaching the ceasefire.

The Saigon government obviously intends to carry out only those sections of the agreement which can be interpreted to its advantage.

Thieu is extremely upset by the signing of the agreement which virtually seals the fate of his regime in the long term.



Economics student Roberto Franceschi, who was shot in the neck by police on Wednesday, seen on a previous demonstration in Milan.

MILAN trade unionists and students demonstrated on Thursday against police shooting in Bocconi university. On Wednesday the authorities had called in the police to break up a meeting attended by 'alien elements'.

Economics student Roberto Franceschi (21) was shot in the back of the neck. Roberto Piacentini (22), an engineering worker and Maoist, was shot in the back by a bullet which penetrated a lung.

Paolo Maspes, the surgeon treating Franceschi, said on Thursday that he 'was clinically dead and there was no hope left at all'.

Minister of the Interior Mariano Rumor told the Italian parliament that the police were only peacefully trying to carry out their duties when they were ambushed 'by 100 individuals coming out of Bocconi armed with iron bars'.

He concluded his tirade with the

unambiguous statement that 'the rights of citizens are the basis of democratic rule, but the forces of law and order cannot be the object of a systematic questioning of their role'.

A Republican Party member lamented that Italy was far from a climate of 'civilized consensus and democratic tolerance'.

After recommending that the police should refrain 'from having recourse to extreme measures bordering on civil war', he warned against the 'simplistic solution' of disarming the police.

The Italian Communist Party did not support the students and warned against 'irresponsible agitators' and 'adventurist tendencies'.

The liberal daily 'Corriera della Sera' warned that the activities of the 'extreme-left' could open the way up for the fascist MSI with their aggressive approach.

● See centre pages.

Poles greet Franco police chief

POLISH Stalinists warmly welcomed one of Franco's secret police chiefs—Director of the Civil Guard Carlos Iniesta Cano—who arrived in Warsaw earlier this week on a delegation to the Interparliamentary Union.

The Spanish group has expressed special interest in discussing the 'problem of security in the Mediterranean' with the Polish bureaucracy.

In Spain, the Civil Guard and police have

mounted a military-style operation in the Basque province following the kidnapping of millionaire Felipe Huarte by ETA nationalists.

Roadblocks have also been set up in neighbouring Huesca province and houses in Valcarlos and Oyarzun have been searched.

Widow Maria Garcia Lopez (41) was taken to hospital with serious stomach wounds after roadblock guards opened fire on a van outside Ochandiano. The driver was arrested and is still in jail.

In Pamplona, a young teacher, student, and a technician have been

jailed for being suspected ETA members.

Bilbao police have cordoned off the courtroom for the military trial of 15 Basques

SPANISH police have jailed six workers involved in the strikes in the Torfinasa factory of the Huarte family. This follows a lengthy interrogation of 12 Torfinasa workers to discover the source of their strike funds.

accused of kidnapping industrialist Lorenzo Zabala on January 19, 1972.

Madrid university authorities have expel-

led several students who led the movement against increased meal and transport charges.

The Rector of Barcelona University has suspended all academic activities pending an inquiry into the visit by writer and sociologist Alfonso Carlos Comin without the Dean's permission.

Sociology students had decided to 'sack' fascist professor Berini Gimenez and organize their own courses with invited speakers.

This dangerous exercise in 'student power' led to Comin's arrest as he finished his lecture on Spanish agriculture.

Fatah victim of bomb blast

ISRAELI terrorists claimed another victim on Thursday in their cowardly bomb campaign against Palestine guerrillas.

One of a series of bomb explosions in Nicosia killed Hussein Bashir Abul-Khair (code name Abu Sami), the Cyprus representative of Al-Fatah, the Palestinian liberation movement.

The bomb had been placed under his bed in a Nicosia hotel. Fatah issued a statement describing the victim as 'a new martyr and a new sacrifice offered to the revolution' and declared that 'his blood will not go unavenged'.

Palestinian leaders have been the target of a series of bomb attacks in recent months and the Palestinian envoys in Rome and Paris have both been murdered by Zionists.

THE ANNIVERSARY of Bloody Sunday—the massacre of 13 people in the streets of Bogside, Derry—is commemorated this weekend with an orgy of protest, vigils and civil rights demonstrations. The wheel of resistance to British imperialism would seem to have turned full circle. We are back to the days of 1968 when the civil rights movement took to the streets to demand their rights from a capitalist system intent only on bloody repression of the Irish working class.

In the north of Ireland the reformists, aided by the Stalinists, are conspiring with the Tory government to re-establish an imperialist 'peace' over Ulster. The White Paper, with details of Ulster's phoney democracy, is expected to be published soon. The so-called 'opposition', represented by the Social Democratic and Labour Party is a willing partner in this cynical charade.

In the south, the Lynch government, the client administration of Westminster, is proceeding with its pogrom against the Republican movement. The IRA leaders are arrested, subject to the judgement of tribunals bereft of the most minimal civil rights, then handed over to the army in the north to face the brutality of the internment camps.

Bloody Sunday was the start of this process. The massacre was deliberate. There is overwhelming evidence to suggest the paras were flown north to Derry on orders from the Tory cabinet to carry out their specific task of intimidating the Catholic population, destroying resistance to army rule and frightening the miserable reformists in the SDLP into the arms of William Whitelaw, the Tory Secretary for Ulster.

Despite the courage and resistance of the Derry working class this campaign had considerable success. When the horror subsided, moves towards co-operation with the Tories began.

After a series of fake manoeuvres, the SDLP leaders sat down and signed away the principle of a united Ireland. They will now take their places on the 'All-Ireland Council'—a talking-shop with no powers whatsoever, which is supposed to placate the unquenchable desire of the Irish working class and peasantry for national independence.

Meanwhile the army has extended its kingdom of repression into all the

WHAT WE THINK

BLOODY SUNDAY ONE YEAR AFTER

Catholic areas. After Bloody Sunday the occupation of the 'no-go' areas was carried out with little or no resistance.

This was accompanied by the blind terrorist campaign of the Provisional IRA. The indiscriminate wave of bombing last summer served further to isolate the Provos from Catholic support and created an enormous obstacle in the way of any unity with the Protestant working class.

It also aided reformist treachery. All the Social Democratic traitors and priests who had ridden to political prominence on the back of Republican heroism

turned round and joined the vicious Tory campaign to isolate and destroy the IRA.

Now the Provisionals have also gone back to drink from the stagnant pool of middle-class protest. Their answer to the vicious Lynch oppression is to form their own Civil Rights movement.

Bloody Sunday will always be remembered by the revolutionary movement in Britain. Some day the guilty men who organized and perpetrated this slaughter will be brought to trial to answer for their deeds.

Workers Press hails the memory of the people who fell that day and all the thousands of martyrs who have given their lives for the cause of a free Ireland.

But the anniversary of the Derry massacre is also an occasion for serious thought. Imperialism still rules Ireland. It will do so as long as imperialism rules Britain.

The task remains the construction of a revolutionary leadership in Britain and Ireland to remove this scourge of all mankind. Workers Press and the members of the Socialist Labour League and the Young Socialists will pay their tribute to the dead of Derry by carrying forward their efforts to build a Marxist leadership within the working class of Britain and Ireland.

The day that Shotton came to London town

COMMENT BY IAN YEATS

Steelworkers get the soft-soap

AFTER FIGHTING their way—literally—to the mother of parliaments to exercise their democratic rights on Thursday the 3,000 Shotton steel workers were let down with a bang. Special trains and a fleet of cars had brought them to London to urge their Labour leaders to carry their flag of defiance to steel plant closures onto the floor of the House of Commons.

But the fire of their anger, which had catapulted them across two police barriers and into the committee rooms of the House, was abruptly dissipated in the honeyed words of a group of mild-mannered men surrounded by millions of pounds worth of oil paintings and chandeliers.

They listened politely—if silence is in all cases polite—while Flint's Labour MP Mr Barry Jones, pointing like some awful spectre out of Macbeth, told them he was 'with them'. To those at the head of the march who had seen him duck out of the way when the fighting began, the assertion might have had a hollow ring.

Mr Jones, who, like everyone else, seemed anxious to claim as many relatives in the doomed works as possible, stretching as far back in time as possible, said he would tell the Tories—if he was called in the debate—that Shotton must not close.

He did not say how he would prevent it, but added that he wanted the steel workers to know he understood what their suffering would be.

In the event, he warned British Steel Corporation chairman Lord Melchett not to 'over reach himself' and said it was 'conceivable' that it might be dangerous to put 'all his eggs' in the basket of large scale.

Cledwyn Hughes, who also seemed bent on claiming personal acquaintance with as many relatives in the works as possible, said at least things would be different under a Labour government. If these terrible things had to happen in the steel industry, he said, at least let 'our people' do it. Labour had, after all, the one thing the Tories lacked—'heart'.

Stepping, with every expression of innocence, over the fact that BSC began the introduction of basic oxygen steel-



Above: MP Barry Jones (standing below his own banner) spoke to Shotton workers when they arrived at Euston station for their London demonstration (left).

By 3.40 p.m. there had been whole oceans of commiseration, but not a single promise of action beyond Hughes' announcement that in Michael Foot the steel workers could not have a better champion.

Mr Foot's exact words in the steel debate were: 'We want to see a major modernization of the industry. We believe that major modernization must eventually follow the lines laid down by the BSC.'

However he did seek an undertaking from the Tories that the dates for the proposed closures should be extended.

'Our livelihood as a community is at stake. If we were to neglect any possibility in this matter, it would be criminal on the part of those who represent the people of Ebbw Vale.'

James Callaghan joined the fight with the words: 'If we have to face the fact [of closure] in the end, then we demand that the period of redundancies should be much longer.'

Eric Heffer contented himself with outlining the full horror of the closures which he said would be 'dramatic'.

Labour's spokesman on fuel and power plainly saw himself as doing little more than going through the motions when he moved that the closures be halted.

In the same breath he reprimanded the Tories for being 'lackadaisical' in not saying at once just how many jobs would go.

Tory Industry Minister Mr. Christopher Chataway had the last terse word:

'It has to be faced that any conceivable strategy [for steel] must mean a large reduction in BSC's employment. There is NO other way.' (His emphasis.)

A Tory amendment rejecting Labour's motion that there should be no closures of steel-making plant until new employment is found was carried by 280 votes to 250.

This dismal performance throws into high relief the urgency of building a new Marxist revolutionary party to lead the working class to power.



MICHAEL FOOT . . . Follow BSC lines.

making under the aegis of the Labour government, Hughes said no one in the 1970 cabinet would have countenanced closures on the scale proposed by the Tories.

He did not say they would not now, or in 1975, or that they were not prepared to accept closures on any scale.

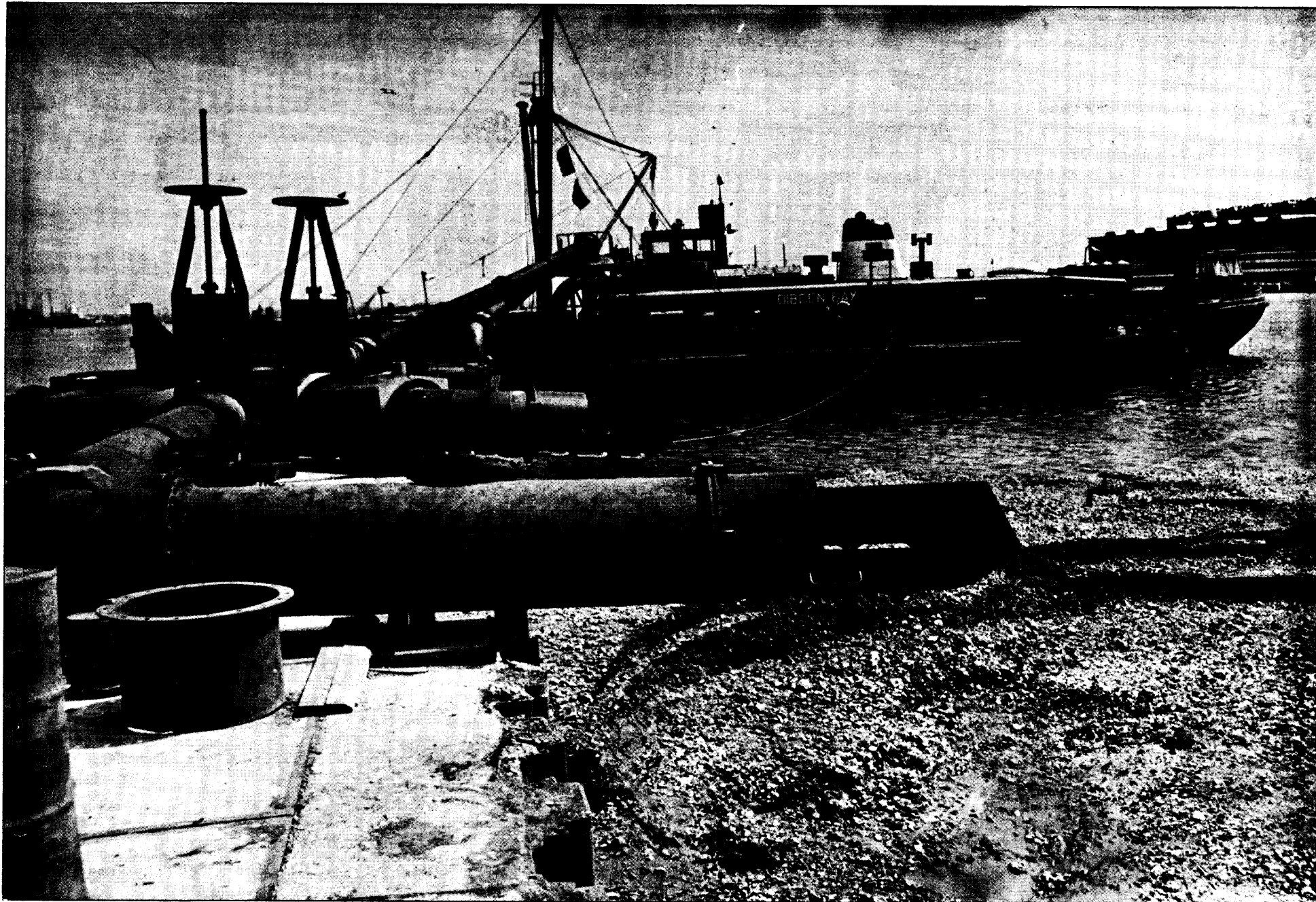
He recognized that the steelworkers and their families had come to London to ask their Labour MPs for help and so they would.

Lancashire's 'left' MP Mr Stanley Orme claimed they would fight to the bitter, but 'legitimate', end to prevent the closures.

But, he said: 'We will be defeated in the steel debate. What can we do?'

The only real answer, he told the steelmen, was a new Labour government. But, he said, no one could deny change was necessary in the steel industry and even under a Labour government some sackings might be inevitable.

More sinister still, Barry Jones, in his now familiar spectral manner and waving an arm menacingly like a windmill, said that once the wheel of change had turned in the steel industry it might be impossible for a Labour government to roll it back.



RISE OF THE ROLL-ON PORTS

The last few years have seen a massive investment in—and development of—British ports which handle roll-on, roll-off and container traffic.

At the last count by the National Ports Council a total of 106 berths specially designed or adapted for container and roll-on operations had been constructed by port authorities in Britain.

These figures do not take account of 1972 developments. For example, the Tor Line announced plans to develop a

further seven and a half acres of land at Immingham, on the Humber, to expand their freight terminal facilities by 50 per cent.

Bypassing

And during 1972 new facilities were opened at such small ports as Newhaven, Shoreham and Felixstowe.

The by-passing of dockers by lorries driving straight off ships with their container loads is of course increasing. Such is the speed, Tor Line have just put into service the latest in a series of four 5,500 ton ferries which cater for roll-on, roll-off only.

In 1971 movements of goods vehicles and trailers by roll-on, roll-off ferry services totalled 386,306. In 1967 the figure was 151,337—less than half.

The pattern was the same with freight container traffic which in 1971 was at a level three times that of 1967. In 1967 a total of 362,459 general freight containers were moved. In 1971 the figure was 1,001,984.

All round Britain the emphasis in the ports is switching to roll-on, roll-off, especially now that British capitalism has joined the Common Market.

The Port of Tyne Authority own and operate three berths at Albert Edward Dock, North Shields. In Liverpool, the facilities are very extensive, with eight berths in addition to the new Seaforth Terminal.

Hull has five terminals, offering 28 sailings a week whilst at Swansea there is the £600,000 terminal on the east bank of the River Tawe adjacent to King's Dock Lock.

The Port of Ipswich is going through a development programme aimed at doubling its trade within a decade. A second berth is almost completed and a third is planned.

In Scotland, Swedish Lloyd is to open its first roll-on, roll-off service from Grangemouth to Gothenburg. Two new vessels capable of carrying 160 20ft units have been bought.

Grimsby's first berths were opened in 1967 with a twice-weekly ferry service between the port and Esbjerg, in Denmark. Two special ferry vessels can carry 110 refrigerated trailer-containers of bacon on their journey from the factories in Denmark to the wholesalers in this country.

Big business

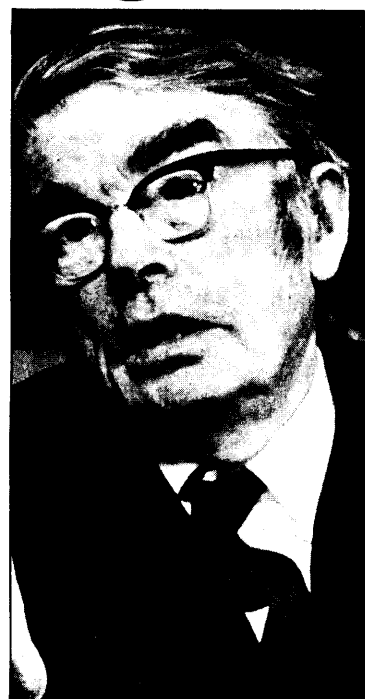
The containers have their own refrigerating machinery which is connected to the ship's power supply during the voyage.

When trade expanded a new vessel was brought into service, capable of carrying 200 containers.

Southampton Docks have attracted the most roll-on, roll-off business. At the height of the season there are over 80 such sailings a week.

Roll-on, roll-off is now a major business in Britain, with about 50 services operating from UK ports.

The biggest company involved is the Atlantic Container Line who provide facilities between seven European ports. They have ten purpose-built container ships which



Lord Devlin. Above: Southampton docks where roll-on, roll-off terminals are being built.

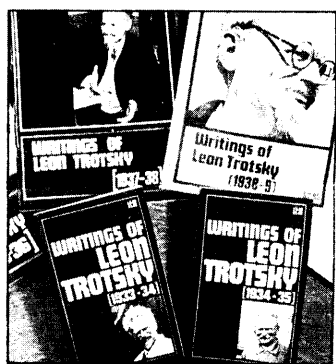
have more than one mile of interior road. About another dozen companies tie up the rest of the business.

Shipping owners, hauliers and the port authorities are clearly envisaging a rapid expansion of roll-on, roll-off. With this method and the full use of containerization, the dock labour force, already savaged by Devlin, is in for a further hammering bordering on virtual elimination.

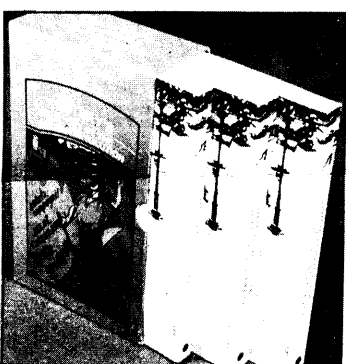
Only one thing can provide the dockers with the full benefit of modern techniques like those now being developed—nationalization of the entire docks and transport industries under workers' control and without compensation.

Without such a political solution, the future for the docker is grim. The road to realizing such a demand is through forcing the Tories to resign and returning a Labour government pledged to carry out socialist policies.

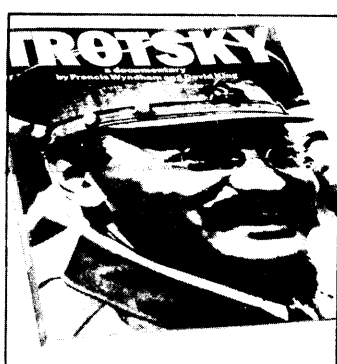
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NEW RULES FOR THE HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE

Hong Kong's financial secretary, Mr Philip Haddon-Cave, is speeding-up proposals to bring forward 'a comprehensive securities Bill' to regulate the colony's stock exchanges.

This follows a wave of unprecedented speculation which sent the Hang Seng index up 100 points in the first 11 days of this year, reaching a record 970.88 points.

Alarm reached its highest point when the daily turnover soared to \$500m. All of this was going into just 200 shares on the local exchanges.

The chairmen of the exchanges were forced to issue a joint statement 'urging caution'. In the next one and a half days 129.07 points were knocked off the index.

PUNTING

Threat of legislation, however tame, seems to have had a salutary effect on some of the wilder men who have been punting in Hong Kong-listed shares.

One of Haddon-Cave's proposals is for the appointment of a commissioner for securities and a supervisory panel.

The council will be responsible for setting up a federation of stock exchanges, supervising the registration of dealers, ensuring there are no irregularities in outside trading, preventing false markets, and making sure that proper accounts are kept and audited.

The extent of this purely voluntary arrangement gives an indication of the way things have been organized in the past. It was a free-for-all. In 1971 the 33-share Hang Seng index stood at only 341.36 and the total turnover for the year was a considerable, but not astonishing, £1,100m.

But 1972 saw a sudden influx of speculation. The Hang Seng index finished the year 147 per cent up at 843.40 while the rival Far East Stock Exchange improved 143 per cent. Ninety new companies were floated, nearly doubling the number of all quoted companies.

Turnover on the island's four exchanges reached a staggering £3,080m.

The worst excesses of the speculation came on the scene in August and September. Makeshift companies, many of them in the property world, were thrown together and floated off for the purposes of capital gain.

HAND-OUTS

They had no earnings; their managements were unknown. These companies received a frantic reception on the stock exchange by carefully organizing the float. Generous stock hand-outs were made to privileged individuals in the Press and the banking world and the number of shares floated was deliberately kept low.

The speculators' romp in Hong Kong has important connections with the City of London. When the Tories decided to float, many institutions flocked to Hong Kong to gamble with their overseas holdings and try to make up the difference in their devalued sterling.

It's no wonder that the telex and telephone lines to Hong Kong have been running hot recently. A collapse in that distant colony could create some embarrassing scenes right here at home.



AFRICAN WORKERS ON THE OFFENSIVE

BY JOHN SPENCER

The racist Ian Smith government in Rhodesia has closed its border with Zambia and enacted stringent emergency legislation which makes collective punishment the rule.

Smith's ally, Balthazar Vorster of South Africa, has struck his own vicious blow against the Zambian economy, barring the export of the food-stuffs, mining equipment and explosives on which Zambia relies.

The measures indicate the mounting panic among the white supremacists of southern Africa as the African nationalist guerrillas win support among the oppressed black populations they rule.

Smith and Vorster together with the Portuguese colonialists of Angola and Mozambique want to seal off Africa south of the Zambezi from the 'subversive' influence of nationalist ideas.

They have left it too late. All their armies and police forces and all their draconian laws are not enough to hold back the masses of southern Africa who have been robbed of their rights by imperialism.

The proof can be seen not only in north-east Rhodesia, where Smith's government claims tribesmen are supporting the guerrillas, but in south-west Africa where the Ovambo workers struck heroically for several months against the contract labour system.

It can be seen in Angola and Mozambique where a rmed resistance to the Portuguese fascist colonizers is being organized and is winning support from the local people.

It can be seen in the heartland of apartheid, in South Africa itself, in the recent strikes of black dockers and

shipyard workers in Durban, the country's biggest port.

It is this that has made necessary the introduction in Rhodesia of measures which allow collective punishment to be meted out on an arbitrary basis to whole communities of black workers and farmers.

The state of emergency laws introduced by the Smith government empower the provincial commissioners (white administrators responsible only to Salisbury) to impose such punishments on people in their provinces.

Smith claimed that tribal authorities—the government-appointed chiefs—had asked for powers 'in line with the African tradition for collective punishment' in areas where guerrillas had obtained active co-operation from local people.

No court hearings need be involved in these punishments which depend entirely on the whim of the commissioner concerned. He does not have to listen to representations from communities he punishes.

At his own discretion any provincial commissioner can impose a fine of any magnitude he chooses on a community where he is satisfied that any individual is guilty of subversion or of aiding 'terrorists'.

People who are fined under the regulations will be able to appeal—but only within seven days of the day they pay the fine. There is no formal legal machinery for appeal—they simply have the doubtful right to 'make representations'.

These powers appear sweeping enough but they are accompanied by others giving any member of the Defence Forces the power to impound property for three days 'if he considers the circumstances would warrant a fine'.

This amounts to a virtual legalization of looting by any soldier in the field. What is more the arbitrary character of

the powers gives the government almost unlimited scope to organize acts of provocation against any opposition.

Smith claimed in a speech last week that the 'simple, gullible people' of north-east Rhodesia had been misled by witch-doctors some of whom had doubtful qualifications.

But his admission that the guerrilla fighters are winning support in Rhodesia's border regions will come as a bitter blow to those white supremacists who felt secure in their Rhodesian enclave.

Even in South Africa there is growing psychosis among the white rulers about the prospects of warfare spreading south from Rhodesia.

Lt-Gen P. J. Venter, the head of South Africa's security police, warned earlier this week that guerrilla fighting—what he termed 'terrorist activity'—could soon spread to South Africa.

Interviewed by the Johannesburg 'Sunday Times' the general said it would be foolish for South Africans to believe that increased terrorist incidents in Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique could necessarily be confined beyond South Africa's borders.

Venter naturally has a vested interest in creating as big a fear of terrorism as he can among the white population. He said: 'Just as the police are throwing everything into this fight so must the public be prepared for this danger—both physically and mentally'.

He added: 'I wish only too sincerely that I could say that the citizens of this country should forget about terrorism and relax, but only a fool would say such a thing.' Terrorists could already have arrived in South Africa and be in hiding awaiting a chance to strike, he said.

The general called on South Africans to be prepared to

Above: Mozambique Liberation fighters—spreading throughout South Africa.

'sacrifice their sons and daughters in the defence of the republic'. It remains to be seen how many white South Africans would actually stay to make a last ditch stand in defence of the apartheid system and how many would take to their heels once the republic was really threatened.

Venter, of course, speaks for the ultra-right racist wing of the ruling group. At a recent conference on combating 'terrorism', he described a 'sort of terrorism of the brain' developed in Moscow which reduces 'race inhibitions'.

South Africa has already participated in the defence of white supremacy in Rhodesia and Mozambique and some of the border patrols which have clashed with nationalist guerrillas have been South African.

According to Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda at least 4,000 troops from South Africa have been drafted into Rhodesia to aid the Smith regime since it closed the border to Zambian goods.

Smith has denied that the extra troops have been sent. He described the Zambian report as 'a complete figment of the imagination'. The story was also denied by Admiral Hugo Biermann, the commandant-general of the South African Defence Force.

However, Vorster has said he is unconditionally opposed to terrorism 'and we shall in terms of our declared policy render assistance within our means to governments who seek it in their fight against terrorism'.

This would appear to indicate a South African government commitment to 'defend' white supremacy where it is threatened by the development of the African nationalist struggle.

ITALY'S NEW FASCISTS



THE FASCISTS CAN BE SMASHED

BY STEPHEN JOHNS.
PHOTOGRAPHS BY
MARTIN MAYER.

Only once have the new fascists of Italy faced the united strength of the working class and that once they were soundly beaten.

The confrontation took place at Genoa in 1960 where the fascist MSI was holding its annual Congress. The Communist Party leadership called together other parties of the left and a General Strike was launched.

The response from the working class, which led the resistance fight against Mussolini, was immediate and massive. The factories closed and hundreds of thousands of workers streamed into the city. On July 1 the prefect of police called up the trade union headquarters. 'Call-off the strike,' he said. 'The Congress has been cancelled.'

It was a blow that the fascists remember to this day with hatred and fear. Their punny social forces had been exposed, it had been proved that the human dust they represented could be defeated by class action.

Over a decade has passed since the Genoa days and the situation now is far more grave. The fascists have been nourished by the deliberate and persistent refusal of the ultra-Stalinist leadership of the PCI (Italian Communist Party) to mobilize the working class against fascism.

The contrast between Genoa and Rome last week, when the fascists held their 10th Congress, was stark and revealing. Until two weeks before the fascists met there was no mention of the Congress or any call for mobilization in the two mass communist daily papers.

Eventually, under great pressure from their own rank and file, the Stalinists did organize a protest and a two-hour (!) General Strike in the city. Even this lethargic campaign called forth a huge demonstration of 100,000 workers, youth and large sections of the middle class—this, in Rome, a city dominated by civil servants, not a noted CPI stronghold.

The masses were marched from the Coliseum to Porta San Paola and the monument for the resistance behind the Italian national flag—the Stalinists always pose as the true guardians of the 'Italian nation'—the only other place such antics were observable was at Palazzo Dei Congressi where the MSI also met beneath the shadow of the Italian tricolour.

The Communist Party leaders refuse to rouse the working class against fascism because to do so would wreck their policy of collaboration with the capitalist and petty-bourgeois parties of Italy.

Once mobilized in political action, Italian workers would not confine their attack to the fascists—the campaign would broaden out to include the reactionaries in the Christian Democrat, Liberal and Republican Parties.

This is what the Stalinists fear most. It would jeopardize their policy of subordinating class interests to that of collaboration with capitalism. Workers would demand their own socialist reforms in place of the Stalinists' cry for a change in the 'structure' of Italian big business.

So the Stalinists continue their insane campaign of calling on 'the state' to put down fascism—insane because 'the state' is now the main sanctuary of the extreme right. And if the fascists did pull off their *coup d'état*, the Stalinists, despite their craven class collaboration, would be among the first to feel the knife.

The words of Rome PCI leader Amendola, spoken to that 100,000-strong demonstration, give some impression of the treachery of Italian Stalinism.

He called, on the 'people of Rome' to defend the constitution. The constitution the working class are supposed to fight for has a clause specifically guarding the right to free enterprise and in fact reflects many fascist influences. Italy's legal code, for example, is substantially the same as that drafted by Mussolini's Minister Alfredo Rocco in 1931.

Amendola continued: 'To the fascists . . . Rome reserves the kind of greeting you give to those suffering from the plague: moral isolation, the door closed in their face, democratic vigilance to shatter at once any attempt at provocation and fights. We demand resolutely of the authorities that they do not offer any cover . . . to these people.'

In fact the fascists found Rome's door wide open. Thanks mainly to the PCI they held a very successful undisturbed conference.

Elsewhere in his address the Stalinist leader went to truly amazing lengths to convince the capitalist state of his good faith. To the forces of repression he said:

' . . . to the Carabinieri and the police which are present in such large numbers, we address the generous appeal of Giuseppe Di Vittorio: brother, sons of the people, it is your duty to defend the Republic and the constitution and fight the enemies of liberty.'

Later the police, fully armed and firing tear-gas repaid Amendola's trust by invading Teveri, Rome's main working-class area. They could not have been listening to the Stalinist speeches that night!

The kind of policy represented by Amendola speaks for itself. It is no exaggeration to say that the single biggest prop to fascism in Italy—

notwithstanding the army, and the police—is Stalinism—because it is this force that confounds and diverts a working-class powerful enough and capable of driving every fascist into the Mediterranean.

There is a long history of Stalinist treachery. It was the CPI which, after the defeat of fascism, helped to restore capitalism in Italy in 1944-1945.

The working class and CPI militants led the resistance. Between the beginning of the fascist collapse, in 1943, and 1946 party membership rose from a few thousand to 1.7 million (membership now stands at 2.5 million).

But the partisans were ordered by the party leadership to relinquish their *de facto* control of the country to the Allied command, then later to the capitalist coalition government.

DEFEAT

Despite this total lack of leadership an insurrectionary General Strike broke out across Italy in 1948 when there was an assassination attempt against the CPI leader Palmiro Togliatti. Factories were occupied, road blocks set up and the guns came out. The Stalinists took rapid control and within 48 hours the strike was over.

This was a turning point. The defeat of 1948 opened the way to long period in which the employers and their parties could re-establish their rule. The CPI, for its part, began to openly avow a reformist line.

It dropped all demands for the expropriation of capital and abandoned the call for an end to capitalist exploitation (for example Di Vittorio, the leader of the CPI union, said in 1951: 'This formulation makes quite clear the position of the CGIL and the working class: absolute struggle against all forms of super-exploitation, but full support for the increasing development of the productivity of labour, according to the principles which inspire the Labour Plan.')

Under conditions where Italian workers were the lowest paid in Europe, the so-called Italian 'economic miracle' got underway.

The Stalinists began to mouth exactly the same formula as the so-called left of the Christian Democrats. Both wanted a reform of the 'structure' demanding a greater role for the state trusts, which were in fact a fascist development to guard private profits.

But this criminal complicity was severely threatened by the economic crisis which broke in Italy in the late 1960s.

This, on the one hand, led to a wave of industrial unrest and on the other to the growth of fascist influence in the state and industry.

The Stalinist leadership is now caught between these two forces—the stormtroopers of capitalism and the working class.

Trotsky once compared today's situation in Italy to a pyramid with a steel ball resting on the apex. The ball can



Top: The power of the working class seen here in the 100,000-strong anti-fascist demonstration in Rome last week. The posters—with the names of concentration camps where millions of workers' leaders and Jews perished—are held aloft. Above: the church and fascism. Vatican politics are shrouded in secrecy, but the Catholic hierarchy did a deal with Mussolini and now the reactionaries at St Peters are looking once more to the extreme right. Priests attended the fascist MSI Congress in Rome. Here one talks with leader Almirante on the platform.

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OTTE
GRASSI

STRALPO

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1000-strong anti-fascist rallies are held aloft. Above: Pope Paul VI at the Congress in Rome.

roll down one side and break the backs of the working class, he argued. Or it can roll down the other and smash capitalism and the ruling class.

To imagine, however, it can remain balanced on the point of the pyramid is Utopia. The Stalinists would like the ball to balance—so they can continue their collaboration. But this is impossible.

What then is the prospect for the Italian working class?

Beyond the Stalinists are various left groups. They are critical of CPI policy, but their polemic often lacks depth. Stalinist treachery is often put down to mistakes, incorrect tactical formulation—rarely is the CPI characterized as a counter-revolutionary force in Italian society.

Many of the left-wing groups proclaim that 'fascism is the state'. This perhaps betrays an overestimation of the fascists' strength and influence. This, as we have seen, is considerable. But mere possession of certain state institutions does not mean fascism.

For fascism to be established, the working class must be defeated in battle, its trade unions destroyed and its lead-

ership imprisoned or murdered. The Italian fascists certainly have this on the agenda, but achieving it is quite another matter.

The forces of repression can also appear more powerful than they are in reality. The Carabinieri and the police look tough with their rifles slung across their backs, their tear-gas, riot shields and clubs. But this force is a poor body of men often recruited from the most desperate sub-proletariat of the south. Its morale and intelligence is low. Under a united attack of the working class, such a force would be in danger of disintegrating.

RALLY

The fascists therefore could be smashed by the working class which would rapidly rally the poor peasantry and the petty bourgeois to their banner. One thing prevents them—Stalinism.

The key question—how to win the 8.5 million workers who vote for the CPI—is often ignored. Instead many seem to prefer hopeless confrontation with the riot police. This may

be courageous, but it is also futile.

Only the power of the working class can smash fascism, the police and the army in Italy. But the working class can only be won from Stalinism with a consistent political campaign.

This must be directed against the fascists. By calling for class action against fascism the Stalinist leadership will be exposed. But an essential part of such a programme would be a revolutionary policy demanding expropriation of Italy's decrepit capitalist system under workers' control.

A policy of concrete action against the fascists, the establishment of factory defence committees, workers' anti-fascist brigades, details and plans of fascist concentrations etc, must go in hand with a bitter political battle against Stalinist politics and a campaign for a revolutionary programme.

Time is now desperately short. Italy really does face two prospects—a workers' state, or a *coup d'état* by forces of the extreme right. A *coup*, of course, would not be the end of the matter—it

would lead to a civil war, since workers, especially in the north, will have no truck with Mussolini's heirs.

COUP

But to fight after a *coup* would be to fight having already sustained a serious wound. To anticipate events is far better.

Revolutionary socialists in Italy face a great opportunity. Revolutionary politics and a bitter war against Stalinist policies can rally the working class—many of whom are disaffected, angry or confused over the laggardly policy of the CPI leadership.

Italy, of course, is not Britain. The social predominance of the British working class, its enormous power and organization, do not aid the development of fascism. But much the same economic conditions that cause crisis in Italy, cause crisis in the UK. The British ruling class too must inevitably look in the fascist direction.

There is another factor that British workers must consider. The monopolies of Europe are looking south to areas like

Greece and Spain where the working class suffer super-exploitation and where trade unions are organized under pain of imprisonment. The fascists offer the prospect of bringing both these countries into the EEC and adding Italy for good measure.

A civil war in Italy that went in favour of the ruling class would therefore be a blow for the British working class, because it would greatly strengthen the monopolies all over Europe.

The best way the British workers can help their Italian brothers is by preparing politically for their own revolutionary upheaval—by transforming the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party and constructing a Marxist leadership in the trade unions.

This situation in Italy, therefore, is of central importance to the working class of Britain and Europe. The same economic conditions that plague the Italian capitalist class, also plague the British bosses.

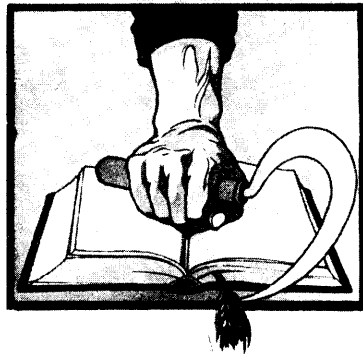
They too will have to turn to fascism. The war clouds now gather over Europe—the first field of a giant class battle may be Italy.



The period of working class upsurge in the years after the first World War saw the formation of the Communist Party. Above: Workers march through Poplar in 1921.

MR MURPHY 'PREPARES' FOR POWER

BOOK REVIEW



'Preparing for Power: A Critical Study of the History of the British Working-Class Movement'. By J. T. Murphy. With a new Introduction by James Hinton. Pluto Press. Price £1.00 paperback, £3.00 hardback.

BY PETER JEFFRIES

There is no clearer indication of the politics of the state capitalist 'International Socialism' (the anti-Trotskyist group which falsely declares that the Soviet Union is a capitalist régime) than the fact that they feel obliged to re-issue this work by J. T. Murphy.

For far from being 'a superb history', as James Hinton's introduction describes it, it is the work of a centrist who was moving rapidly to the right and away from any connection with Marxism. First published shortly after Murphy's break from the British Communist Party in 1932, it contains a whole series of distortions about the real historical experiences of the British working class.

But above all, it is a work which utterly mis-represents the impact of Stalinism on the British working class. Presented as a plea against 'sectarianism' Murphy's work is, in fact, an open attack upon the conception of the revolutionary party

as an instrument necessary to lead the working class to power.

As such it fits perfectly the anti-Marxism of the Cliff group. For the politics of state capitalism have always been characterized by a worship of spontaneity and a hatred of Bolshevism.

John Thomas Murphy was born in 1888, the son of a blacksmith's striker. At the age of 13 he went to work at Vickers' Brightside works in Sheffield, where he remained until 1918.

It was here that he became a leading shop steward, first in Sheffield and later nationally.

He thus represents that important layer in the working class, concentrated in Sheffield, the Clydeside and South Wales, whose experiences in World War I, combined with the impact of the Russian Revolution, took them in the direction of communism.

It was as a representative of the Shop Stewards' Movement that Murphy attended the deliberations of the Communist International in 1920. A foundation member of the Communist Party of Great Britain, he remained in its leadership until 1932, when he was expelled, formally on the grounds that he supported the granting of credits for Anglo-Soviet trade, a policy which the Stalinists at that time opposed.

'Preparing for Power' is an attempt to reassess these experiences in the light of the history of the British working-class movement, a re-assessment which led him to join the Labour Party and become closely associated with Sir Stafford Cripps in the Socialist League.

Murphy's move to the right continued; after the war he acted as adviser to the Foreign Office, during the years of the Labour government, on Balkan affairs. He died in 1966, aged 77.

Murphy's decision to break with the Communist Party

was, he tells us, the result of its isolation from the working class, exemplified in its disastrous performance in the 1931 election campaign. This isolation, it is suggested throughout the book, is the product of the long history of sectarianism which had characterized the work of Hyndman's Social Democratic Federation and later the British Socialist Party and the Socialist Labour Party (of which Murphy had been a member before joining the CPGB).

Half-truths

'This record shows the SDF, the SLP, the syndicalists, the shop stewards, and the Communist Party, pursuing a sectarian policy which has left them only on the fringe of the working-class movement. The SDF resigned from the Labour Representation Committee. The SLP refused to have anything to do with the Labour Party. The syndicalists stood aside from politics. The shop stewards refused to stand for official positions in the unions. The communists formed a separate party as an alternative to the Labour Party when the masses were moving towards the Labour Party and not away from it. Instead, therefore, of increasing the revolutionary influence, they have been persistently working against the tide of the working class itself and thereby strengthened the influence of the right, who have turned the criticism of policy into an attack upon the labour movement itself.' (p. 283.)

Contained here is the essence of Murphy's deception and political dishonesty. For the 'sectarianism' and 'isolation' which characterized the position of the Communist Party by 1931-1932, was not in any sense merely a hangover or legacy of previous mistakes on the part of the earlier Marxist movement in Britain.

It was the direct product of Stalinism, and in particular the product of the so-called 'Third

Period' line which was imposed upon the International by Stalinism in the years after 1928.

This was the line which preached the imminent collapse of capitalism and denounced the Labour and trade union leaders as 'social fascists', enemies more dangerous to the working class than the fascists themselves.

It was this line which was responsible not only for the total isolation of the British Communist Party from the mass of workers who continued to support the Labour Party; much more serious, it was the line which split so tragically the German working class and paved the way for the seizure of power by Hitler and the Nazis.

Nothing of this is even hinted at in Murphy's account. And yet he was fully cognizant with all the facts.

He was fully aware of all these questions because as a leader of the EC of the Communist International for much of the 1920s he had fought shoulder to shoulder with Stalin for this policy against Trotsky and the Left Opposition.

Murphy spent considerable periods of time in Moscow in the crucial decade after 1920 and was fully aware of the enormous struggle which was taking place inside both the Russian Party and the International.

Fringe

Indeed we should remind every member of the state capitalist group, which now chooses to publish Murphy's work, that this man enjoys the dubious distinction of being among the very first inside the British Communist Party leadership to take up the fight against the 'menace' of Trotskyism.

For it was Murphy who wrote the introduction to the book 'The Errors of Trotskyism' that collection of lies,

half-truths and slanders written by Stalin, Kuusinen and others and published in May 1925. It was here that Murphy 'rebutted' the charge by Trotsky's supporters that 'the present leaders were and are opposed to party democracy when such was and is not the case'.

And when he returned to permanent residence in England in 1928 he became one of the most vociferous exponents of the 'New Line' before finally becoming disillusioned with it.

It is clear that Murphy's objection was never to Stalinism, but only to its 'left phase' from 1928-1934. When Stalin's line once more swung violently to the right after the catastrophe in Germany and the British Party became the leaders of the Popular Front and craven supporters of bourgeois democracy, Murphy was only too willing to join them in these counter-revolutionary activities, activities which enabled the capitalists to prepare for and unleash World War II in 1939.

This is clear from his account of the 1926 General Strike. He endorses fully the right-wing line which the Party took during the strike, excusing their lack of impact on the smallness of the forces controlled by the Party and the Minority Movement.

He ends his treatment of the strike by observing: 'The left forces among the trade union leaders had capitulated completely to the right.'

Here again Murphy knew full well that the entire policy of the Communist Party immediately prior to and during the strike was dominated by support for these lefts (Purcell, Swales, Hicks etc.), on the TUC General Council.

And once more Murphy knew that this policy was one imposed by Stalin and Tomsy on the British Party leadership. Support for the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee was considered by Stalin as much more important than the estab-

lishment of an independent political line by the CPGB.

Because Murphy remains silent on these crucial matters, he is throughout guilty of slandering Bolshevism by identifying it with Stalinism.

Here again his work suits perfectly the politics of the Cliff group which has always curried favour with the anti-communist petty bourgeois by doing precisely this.

Murphy, for example, blames the failures of the Communist Party on the decision which Lenin 'forced' upon the communists after 1920 to establish a Party separate from the Labour Party. The founding Congress of the Communist International, was, says Murphy, guilty of 'an over-estimation of the rapidity of the development of the world revolution and a consequent under-estimation of the strength of the leaders of the Second International in many countries... Had the congress examined the situation in each country and decided upon the formation of communist parties in those countries where the internal position of the working-class movement was ripe for such a decision... it would not have thrust upon small, immature groups of communists the tasks of independent parties and made it easy for the reactionaries to thrust them into isolation'.

Trade unions

Here Murphy openly slanders Lenin and the leadership of the International. For anyone acquainted with the early CPGB history knows that all Lenin's early struggles were directed precisely against the sectarianism of Gallagher, Pankhurst and others.

It was for this reason that he urged them to apply for affiliation to the Labour Party, as a tactic necessary at that period in the struggle to break the working class from the influence of the social democrats. Acutely aware of the sectarian, propagandist weaknesses of the early communists, Lenin and Trotsky also urged the young Party to turn seriously to the trade unions.

It was through the guidance of the Comintern that the CPGB began, from the autumn of 1921, to correct its previous 'left' mistakes. In the demoralization following 'Black Friday' the communists made considerable progress with their slogans 'Halt the Retreat' and 'Back to the Unions'.

This process was only arrested with the emergence of Stalinism and its theory of Socialism in one Country which was ultimately to destroy the

International and with it the CPGB as a revolutionary force.

James Hinton in his introduction to the book lends his full support to Murphy's deliberate confusion of Leninism and Stalinism. 'Was the Party's sectarian isolation after 1929 the inevitable consequence of its formation in a period of declining working-class combativity? Or was it the result of avoidable tactical errors?' he asks.

First, the Party was formed in a period of great upsurge in the British working class as many of the best elements in the working-class movement, with all their undoubted weaknesses, came into its ranks, attracted by the events of 1917 and disgusted by the betrayals of the Second International.

Secondly, as Hinton knows, the Party's history after 1924 did not consist of a series of 'mistakes', but can be explained only in terms of the Stalinist degeneration of the Third International against which Trotsky fought at every stage.

Hinton also comes out quite unashamedly in support of spontaneity against Marxism: 'The theory of the revolutionary party, instead of emerging on a rising tide of mass activity, started out in Britain, as to some degree, a substitute for that spontaneity. It proved impossible to build a party based—as Bolshevik theory insisted it be—on the independent rank-and-file organization of the workers in the factories.'

Once more we see revealed the anti-Marxism of the state capitalists. For Bolshevism was founded deliberately and consciously on a struggle against spontaneity and 'rank and fileism'.

This is the central point of Lenin's 'What is to be Done?' which insisted, against Menshevism and all brands of revisionism, that Marxism could only develop in the sharpest conflict with the spontaneous, trade union consciousness of the working class.

It is this same conception which is at the core of 'Left-Wing Communism' which Lenin wrote specially for every delegate attending the Communist International.

In it he had to explain to a new generation of workers, finding their way to communism for the first time, the real significance of Bolshevism and the long theoretical and political struggle against revisionism which had characterized the Bolshevik Party over its entire life.

And nowhere was Lenin more conscious of the danger of spontaneity in a period of rapid upsurge in the class

struggle than in Britain. It was for this reason, as we have indicated, that he insisted that the immature Communist Party turn to the unions and apply for affiliation to the Labour Party.

Murphy, however, wishes to present the question of the relations between the Communist Party and the Labour Party not as a tactical matter, which it always was for Lenin, but as an issue of principle. In advising the CPGB to seek affiliation, Lenin never for one moment implied that this should be at the expense of the independent politics of the Party. Quite the contrary. This is clear from his correspondence with Sylvia Pankhurst, Tom Bell and others:

'I personally am in favour of participation in parliament and of adherence to the Labour Party on the condition of free and independent communist activity' (emphasis added). Lenin wrote to the Communist Unity Convention which led to the formation of the new party in 1920.

For Lenin the tactic of Labour Party affiliation was not a device to enable the communists to merge with the centrists in the Labour Party, the policy which Murphy advocates at the end of his book.

It was, for Lenin, a tactic which would allow the Marxists mercilessly to expose such traitors. The principle which Lenin and Trotsky fought for throughout the first four Congresses of the International was to establish the independence of revolutionary parties in every country. The relations which these parties would have with other working-class parties was always a subordinate matter.

In distorting Lenin's position, Murphy had also to distort Marx. He makes great play of the quote from the Communist Manifesto which states: 'Communists do not form a separate party conflicting with other working-class parties. They have no interests apart from those of the working class as a whole.'

Servant

Now this was written in 1848 as the Programme of the Communist League at a time when the working class was in the process of emerging as an independent historical force.

To take this statement out of its historical context and make it true for all time is completely to ignore the whole subsequent development of capitalism and, in particular, the emergence of reformism and social democracy as a reflection of imperialism inside the working-class movement. Hinton, by failing to comment on Murphy's distortion of the Manifesto, once more lends his weight to Murphy's anti-Marxism.

It is clear from this book and from Murphy's other writings that whatever political twists and turns he went through after 1917, throughout the rest of his life he was and always remained bitterly opposed to Trotskyism. And that made him, even after his break from the Communist Party, a servant of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

It is entirely appropriate, therefore, that the leaders of the state capitalist group should now decide to resurrect J. T. Murphy in a desperate attempt to provide some thin theoretical cover for their consistent tail-ending of Stalinism which has characterized all their work in relation to the fight against the Tory government, their activities at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders or their support for the Stalinists in last year's dock strike.

For the revolutionary movement, a study of Murphy's writings, those of a convinced centrist, can be of considerable value in the fight against today's centrists, including the state capitalists.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

ADVICE

'The Plain Truth', a magazine for 'understanding', distributed free by the Worldwide Church of God, carries an article telling everyone who is unemployed how to succeed in life.

First, 'you should get up early and either arrange interviews or pound the pavement every day during working hours'. You have to keep cheerful while you're doing this for a recommended eight- or nine-hour day.

The God people urge the unemployed to 'eat in restaurants' while doing this, as well as making '15 or 20 telephone calls' for every visit to an individual establishment.

Providing you get an interview before you actually finish up in the workhouse after eating in restaurants and spending pounds on the telephone, you should tell the prospective employer: 'I am ready to do my utmost to produce as much as possible for you and the company.'

The next job is to keep the job once you've got it, or, as this Christian magazine puts it with typical Christian charity, you have to make sure that you are 'the last man to be sacked'.

The formula for this is: 'Be co-operative and zealous on the job. Strive to please your foreman or the boss by doing things his way. Work extra hours if necessary to complete a certain job your employer wants done.'

There are, however, two snags to this free advice on how to be a happy crawler (sorry, worker). One is that the final key to security is God's 'law of tithes'.

The Worldwide Church of God is very keen on that. It means paying one-tenth of your income to 'the spiritual priesthood of Jesus Christ'. You are left to guess who that is.

The other snag is that when you start doing things the bosses' way and volunteering to stop-over to finish the job and other such charitable things, you just might find that your workmates belong to unions and not to the Worldwide Church of God.

PROVEN



Harold Wilson's fawning support for the Zionists has become more conspicuous than ever in recent weeks. Following his visit to Israel—to see his son, Giles, who is on a kibbutz—Wilson has been welcomed more heartily into the fraternity.

He and the Chief Rabbi, Dr Immanuel Jakobovitz, will be the main guests at a dinner in Manchester in May to mark the 25th anniversary of Israel.

Benjamin Gil, general secretary of the Zionist Central Council, said: 'We decided to invite Mr Wilson because, apart from being a distinguished person, he has also shown himself to be sympathetic to the Zionist cause.'

THIRD WORLD



Workers Press society correspondent recently overheard the following exchange:

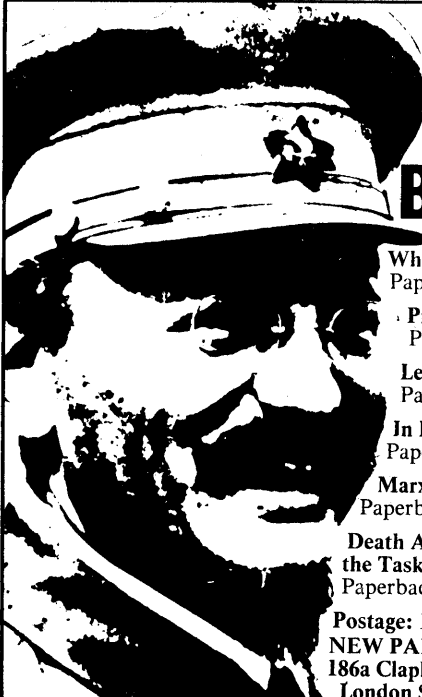
Geoffrey Rippon: I'm afraid I've got to be off in a minute.
Friend: Where are you going?
Rippon: I've got to give a lecture.

Friend: What's it on?
Rippon: The Third World.
Friend: That should be interesting.

Rippon: Uumm, yes, It's just that I don't know what the first two worlds are.



Sylvia Pankhurst (right), a founding member of the Communist Party, pictured in prison with her mother. It was against the ultra-leftism of Pankhurst, Gallagher and Tom Bell that Lenin struggled in the early 1920s.



BOOKS BY TROTSKY

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TODAY'S TV

BBC 1

10.00 Repondez s'il vous plait. 10.30-10.55 Avventura. 11.00 Croesi'r bont. 11.30 Weather. 11.35 Herbs. 11.50 Motor mouse. 12.10 Desert crusader. 12.30 Grandstand. 1.05, 1.40, 2.05 Racing from Kempton. 1.25 Boxing. 1.55, 2.20 International tennis. 2.35 Rugby union. Barbarians v All Blacks. 4.40 Final score. 5.05 Basil Brush show. 5.35 News. Weather. 5.50 Dr Who.

6.15 WONDERFUL WORLD OF DISNEY. Man is his Own Worst Enemy.

6.55 FILM: 'THE RAID'. Van Heflin, Anne Bancroft, Richard Boone, Lee Marvin. A group of Confederate troops plan a raid.

8.15 CILLA. Cilla Black with guests T. Rex, Kenny Lynch, Cliff Richard sings the third song for Europe.

9.00 A MAN CALLED IRONSIDE. In the Line of Duty.

9.50 NEWS. Weather. **10.00 MATCH OF THE DAY.**

11.00 PARKINSON. **12.00 INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.** Rothmans International Tennis tournament. **1.00 Weather.**

ITV

9.00 Time off. 9.55 Return to Peyton Place. 10.20 Sesame street. 11.20 Merrie melodies. 11.35 Osmonds. 12.00 Partridge family. 12.30 News. 12.35 World of sport. 12.40 On the ball. 1.05 International sports special. 1.20 ITV seven. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Doncaster. 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Warwick. 3.10 International sports special. 3.50 Results, scores, news. 4.00 Wrestling. 4.50 Results service. 5.10 Black Beauty. 5.40 Sale of the century.

6.10 NEWS. **6.15 FILM: 'FANTASTIC VOYAGE'.** Stephen Boyd, Raquel Welch, Edmond O'Brien. A team of five are reduced to microbesize and injected into the bloodstream of a scientist.

8.00 THE JULIE ANDREWS HOUR. Guests Robert Goulet, Joel Grey, Alice Ghostley.

9.00 COLUMBO. The Most Crucial Game. Peter Falk.

10.30 NEWS. **10.40 RUSSELL HARTY PLUS.** **11.40 EPILOGUE.**

11.45 DEPARTMENT S. One of Our Aircraft is Empty.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.40 Bonanza. 12.30 London. 5.10 Tarzan. 6.10 London. 6.15 Sale of the century. 6.45 Film: 'Batman'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Longstreet. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Spyforce. 12.20 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.55 Jobs around the house. 10.20 Getting your money's worth. 10.45 Woodbina. 11.10 Cartoon. 11.35 Gus Honeybun. 11.40 Bonanza. 12.20 Faith for life. 12.25 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 9.15 Jobs around the house. 9.40 Getting your money's worth. 10.10 All our yesterdays. 10.35 Stingray. 11.05 Merrie melodies. 11.35 Cowboy in Africa. 12.27 Weather. 12.30 London. 5.10 Tarzan. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'Doctor in the House'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Longstreet. 10.30 London. 10.40 Longstreet. 11.05 News. 11.10 Spyforce. 12.05 Weather. Guide-line.

HARLECH: 9.00 London. 9.55 All our yesterdays. 10.20 Bugs Bunny. 10.30 Once upon a time. 10.45 Grasshopper island. 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Joe

A new Dr Who series starts on BBC 1 tonight with its (un) usual range of strange characters. This time we are also presented with a 'Carnival of Ministers'. Ringmaster is Leslie Dwyer who plays the wandering showman Vorg. The one with the bushy eyebrows and sideboards, is Peter Halliday who plays Pletrac, a member of the ruling class of Officials of an alien planet. Not so alien that they don't have braces!

BBC 2

8.55-1.30 Open University. 3.00 Film: 'Hello Frisco, Hello'. Alice Faye. Musical. 4.35 Play away. 5.00 Pets and vets. 5.15 Treasures of Chuquisaca.

6.05 MAN ALIVE. Not on Speaking Terms.

6.55 WESTMINSTER. **7.20 NEWS AND SPORT.** Weather.

7.30 RUGBY SPECIAL. Barbarians v The All Blacks.

8.15 WAR AND PEACE. The Retreat.

9.00 OPERETTA: 'DIE FLEDERMAUS'. Johann Strauss's comedy set in Vienna.

11.00 NEWS ON 2. Weather.

11.05 MY NAME'S JOHN FORD, I MAKE WESTERNS. Interview.

11.45 FILM: 'HOUSE OF STRANGERS'. Edward G. Robinson, Richard Conte, Susan Hayward. Power struggle in a New York Italian family.

90. 12.30 London. 5.10 UFO. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'The Karate Killers'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Persuaders. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Name of the game. 12.45 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 5.10 It's all in life. 5.40-6.10 Sion a sian.

ANGLIA: 9.00 London. 10.00 Hammy hamster. 10.15 Rovers. 10.40 Film: 'Papa's Delicate Condition'. 12.30 London. 5.10 News. 5.15 Riptide. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'Hurricane Smith'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 News. 9.40 Longstreet. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Man in a suitcase. 12.35 At the end of the day.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.15 Jobs around the house. 9.40 Getting your money's worth. 10.10 A place in the country. 10.40 Thunderbirds. 11.35 Jackson five. 12.00 Skippy. 12.30 London. 5.15 It takes a thief. 12.00 Skippy. 12.30 London. 5.15 It takes a thief. 6.10 London. 6.15 Doctor at large. 6.45 Film: 'Once Before I Die'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.00 Longstreet. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Gordon Bailey. 11.35 Film: 'Revenge'. Weather.

ULSTER: 10.30 Sesame street. 11.30 Thunderbirds. 12.30 London. 5.10 Sports. 5.40 Merrie melodies. 6.10 London. 6.15 Beverly hillbillies. 6.45 Film: 'The Reluctant Heroes of Hill 656'. 8.00 Comedians. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Bearcats. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Kreskin.

YORKSHIRE: 9.15 Rugby. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Osmonds. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Film: 'The Geisha Boy'. 12.30 London. 5.10

Riptide. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'House of Numbers'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Longstreet. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 A place in the country. 12.00 To see ourselves. 12.30 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.15 Jobs around the house. 9.40 Getting your money's worth. 10.10 You and your golf. 10.40 Sesame street. 11.40 Kick off. 12.05 Arthur. 12.30 London. 5.10 Man from Uncle. 6.10 London. 6.15 Sylvester. 6.35 Film: 'King of Kings'. 9.20 Bugs Bunny. 9.30 Julie Andrews. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 Boris Karloff presents.

TYNE TEES: 9.15 Wild life theatre. 9.40 Collecting on a shoestring. 10.10 Osmonds. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Abbott and Costello. 12.30 London. 5.10 Riptide. 6.10 London. 6.15 Comedians. 6.45 Film: 'The Outriders'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Longstreet. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.30 FBI. 12.25 Lectern.

SCOTTISH: 9.15 Jobs around the house. 9.40 Getting your money's worth. 10.10 Tomfoolery show. 10.35 Follyfoot. 11.05 Dave Cash. 11.30 Osmonds. 12.00 Calvalcade. 12.30 London. 5.15 Bonanza. 6.10 London. 6.15 Sky's the limit. 6.45 Beverly hillbillies. 7.15 Champions. 8.10 Film: 'The Stripper'. 10.30 London. 10.40 Julie Andrews. 11.40 Late call. 11.45 O'Hara.

GRAMPIAN: 11.15 Jackson five. 11.45 Ron and friends. 12.30 London. 5.10 UFO. 6.10 London. 6.15 Turnbull's finest half hour. 6.45 Film: 'Flying Leathernecks'. 8.30 Julie Andrews. 9.30 Longstreet. 10.30 London. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.25 O'Hara.

SUNDAY

BBC 1

9.00 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 9.30 Repondez s'il vous plait. 10.00 Avventura. 10.30 Service. 11.35 Cut and thrust. 12.00 Handling materials. 12.25 Let's get going. 12.50 Farming. 1.15 Made in Britain. 1.30 Parents and children. 1.55 News headlines. 2.00 Mary, Mungo and Midge. 2.15 International tennis. 2.40 Ask Aspel. 3.00 Blue Peter special assignment. Paris. 3.40 Film: 'The Patsy'. Jerry Lewis. 5.20 Woodstock.

6.05 NEWS. Weather. **6.15 THE SUNDAY DEBATE.** The Permissive Society. Rt Rev Trevor Huddleston, Dr Margaret White, John Mortimer, Jill Tweedie.

6.50 THE NEW BEGINNING. **7.00 THE CHOICE IS YOURS.**

7.25 THE BROTHERS. The Trojan Horse.

8.15 FILM: 'CITIZEN KANE'. Orson Welles, Joseph Cotten, Agnes Moorehead. Orson Welle's first film about the rise of a newspaper magnate. **10.10 NEWS.** Weather.

10.20 JOHN WILLIAMS AT RONNIE SCOTT'S. **11.10 CROSSTALK.** Richard Crossman with W. H. Auden. **11.50 Weather.**

ITV

9.30 Service. 10.30 UFO. 11.30 Weekend world. 1.00 Thunderbirds. 1.50 Brian Connell interview. 2.15 Big match. 3.15 Persuaders. 4.15 Junior police five. 4.25 Golden shot. 5.15 Aquarius fanfare for Europe.

6.05 NEWS. **6.15 ADAM SMITH.**

6.45 CHILDREN OF THE VICARAGE. **7.00 SONGS THAT MATTER.**

7.25 THE FENN STREET GANG. Is Anybody There?

7.55 FILM: 'THIS PROPERTY IS CONDEMNED'. Natalie Wood, Robert Redford, Charles Bronson. Love story set in New Orleans during the depression.

10.00 NEWS. **10.15 COUNTRY MATTERS.** The Little Farm.

11.15 OPEN NIGHT. **12.05 EPILOGUE.** **12.10 DOCTOR IN CHARGE.** Honeylamb.

BBC 2

9.20-1.05. Open University. 4.05 Man at work. 4.30 Money at work. 5.30 Horizon.

6.15 NEWS REVIEW. **6.50 NEWS SUMMARY.** Weather.

6.55 DOUBTS AND CERTAINTIES. **7.25 AMERICA.** The Arsenal.

8.15 THEY SOLD A MILLION. The Young Generation, Vince Hill. Guests Dusty Springfield, Tony Christie.

9.00 SOME MATTERS OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCES. Kenneth Griffith, Frank, Thornton, Sheila Steafel.

9.30 THE VIEW FROM DANIEL PIKE. A Tale of Two Cities.

10.20 UP SUNDAY.

10.45 FILM: 'THE SUN SHINES BRIGHT'. John Ford's film about a Southern judge rivalled by a Yankee politician. **12.15 NEWS** Weather.



REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.30-1.00 London. 2.13 Weather. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'The 49th Man'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Fate is the Hunter'. 10.00 London. 12.15 Epilogue. Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.30 London. 10.30 All our yesterdays. 10.55 Gus Honeybun. 11.00 Tomfoolery. 1.00 Talking hands. 1.15 Branded. 1.45 Farm and country news. 1.55 Acres for profit. 12.05 Faith for life. 12.10 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 9.15 Talking hands. 9.30 London. 10.30 Farm progress. 10.57 Weather. 11.00 World War I. 11.30 London. 1.00 Superman. 1.20 Primus. 1.50 Jimmy Stewart. 2.15 Cartoon. 2.20 Soccer. 3.15 Turnbull's finest half hour. 3.45 Cartoon. 3.50 Golden shot. 4.40 Aquarius. 5.30 News. 5.35 Black

Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Will Penny'. 10.00 London. 12.10 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 10.35 Farming diary. 11.00 A place in the country. 11.30 London. 1.00 Survival. 1.30 Drive-in. 2.00 Bugs Bunny. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film 'Information Received'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Khartoum'. 10.00 London. 12.00 Weather. **HTV Cymru/Wales as above except:** 6.40-7.00 Seiniau'r saboth.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 10.30 Circus. 11.00 Doris Day. 11.30 London. 1.00 Champions. 1.50 Weather. 1.55 Farming. 2.30 Name of the game. 3.55 Football. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Billion Dollar Brain'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Epilogue.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 10.30 All our yesterdays. 11.00 Farming. 11.30 London. 1.00 Champions. 2.00 Soccer. 3.00 Film: 'Move Over Darl-

ing'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Amorous Adventures of Moll Flanders'. 10.00 London.

ULSTER: 11.30 London. 1.00 Getting your monies worth. 1.30 Jobs around the house. 1.55 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'Inn for Trouble'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Sports. 7.55 Film: 'Tony Rome'. 10.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 9.20 Chess masterpieces. 9.30 London. 10.30 You and your golf. 11.00 Hogan's heroes. 11.30 London. 1.00 Farming outlook. 1.25 Calendar. 1.55 Soccer. 2.50 Cartoon. 2.55 Film: 'I Could Go On Singing'. 4.55 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Priest Killer'. 9.45 Cartoon. 10.00 London. 12.05 Shirley's world. 12.35 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 10.35 Untamed world. 11.00 Time to remember. 11.30 London. 12.55 Saint. 1.50 Jackson five. 2.20 Football. 3.20 Film: 'Congratulations, It's a Boy'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Double Man'. 9.50 Sylvester. 10.00 London.

TYNE TEES: 9.20 Chess masterpieces. 9.30 London. 10.30 You and your golf. 11.00 Doctor in charge. 11.30 London. 1.00 Farming outlook. 1.25 World War I. 1.50 Where the jobs are. 1.55 Shoot. 2.50 Film: 'The Law and the Lady'. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Donovan's Reef'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Challenge. 12.05 Dr. Simon Locke. 12.35 Lectern.

SCOTTISH: 10.10 World War I. 10.35 Women only. 11.00 A place in the country. 11.30 London. 1.00 Randall and Hopkirk. 2.00 Sport. 3.25 Theatre of stars. 4.25 Golden shot. 5.15 Aquarius. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Mobsters'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Farm progress. 11.30 London. 1.00 Getting your money's worth. 1.30 Jobs around the house. 2.00 Sport. 3.25 Film: 'Tarzan's Peril'. 4.40 Golden shot. 5.35 Black Beauty. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Tom Jones'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Living and growing.

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Half a million old people could die of cold

MORE THAN 500,000 old people's living rooms were so cold last winter that their lives were at risk, a survey published yesterday revealed.

Any factory owner making employees work at such temperatures would be fined.

Medical scientists and sociologists from the National Institute for Medical Research and the Centre for Environmental Studies took the temperatures of homes of 1,000 old people over a three-month period last winter.

About 75 per cent of their homes were colder than the minimum 65F recommended as the minimum for council housing. (The Department of Health stated recently that 70F should be the minimum for old people.)

Some 54 per cent were below

Medical report

the 60.8F minimum laid down in the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Ten per cent were below 53.6F and were 'exceedingly cold', according to the researchers.

These old people are at risk of death from hypothermia (low body temperature). People with a body temperature below 95F can die.

Six people in the national survey and three in another survey in the London borough of Camden had deep-body temperatures below 95F in the morn-

ings. Most were living alone, had no heating in the bedroom and no hot water.

Roughly 10 per cent—the equivalent of 500,000 to 700,000 old people over the whole country—had only small reserves of heat.

If they fell and lay in the cold or took medicines to reduce the temperature, often used to treat some illnesses, they could drop below the official point of hypothermia.

Yet only 3 per cent of those receiving supplementary benefits had a fuel allowance.

Estimates of the number of people who die from cold range from 100 or so a year, on the Registrar General's returns, to 20,000, says the survey published in the 'British Medical Journal'.

Stewards' meeting demanded to discuss CAV sit-in

LEADERS of the Liverpool Trades Council will be asked next Tuesday to call together shop stewards throughout the area in support of the sit-in strikers at CAV Fazakerley. They are fighting the Lucas combine's plans to close their factory in April, and have voted decisively to continue their action.

A mass meeting on Thursday rejected suggestions that they either call off the sit-in, go for improved redundancy terms from the company or relax their control of the factory site gates.

If any redundancy-pay cheques were sent out, the meeting decided, they should be immediately handed to the senior shop stewards.

The strikers took this stand despite the refusal by last Tuesday's Trades Council executive to set a firm date for the area stewards' meeting.

BY DAVID MAUDE

Widest possible support for the strikers is now vital. The CAV sit-in occupies a key position in the struggle against unemployment throughout the Merseyside area.

Workers at Lucas Industrial Equipment, which shares the Fazakerley site with CAV, yesterday voted to accept the passes issued by the occupation committee and report for work on Monday.

Martial law renewed in Turkey

MARTIAL LAW introduced in April 1971 has been renewed for a further two months in the nine main provinces of Turkey. But the political crisis continues. With less than seven weeks to go to the presidential election, no candidate has yet been put forward.

Since the army forced the resignation of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel in March 1971, there have been three shaky coalition governments—but real power has been in the hands of the army leaders.

The constitution may be changed to allow the re-election of 73-year-old President Cevdet Sunay, a former Chief of General Staff.

Bulent Ecevit, leader of the opposition Republican People's Party, was beaten up by 15 members of the conservative National Reliance and Democratic Parties on Thursday night when he accused Prime Minister Ferit Melen of lying in rejecting allegations of torture in Turkey.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Fight rising rents and prices
Defend basic democratic rights
Force the Tories to resign

MIDDLESBROUGH: Sunday January 28, 7.30 p.m. Settlement Community Centre, Newport Road.

LIVERPOOL: Sunday January 28, 10.30 a.m. St Christopher's, Speke.

WATFORD: Monday January 29, 8 p.m. Trades Union Hall, Watford, near Watford Junction station.

PADDINGTON: Monday January 29, 8 p.m. 'Dudley Arms', corner North Wharf and Bishop's Bridge Road, W.2.

MANCHESTER: Tuesday January 30, 8 p.m. 'The Maypole', Ford Lane, Pendleton. Speakers: Connie Fahey, Harry Price, Mike Hyndman. 'Fight rising prices! Force the Tories out!'

ROCHESTER: Tuesday January 30, 8 p.m. 'The Greyhound', Rochester Avenue.

BARKING: Tuesday January 30, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, corner of Fanshawe Ave./Lagbridge Road.

HARROW: Tuesday January 30, 8 p.m. Labour Hall, Harrow and Wealdstone.

CLAPHAM: Tuesday January 30, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4.

WANDSWORTH: Tuesday January 30, 8 p.m. Selkirk Hotel, Tooting Broadway, SW17.

CAMDEN: Tuesday January 30, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wahrfedale Road, off York Way, Kings Cross.

ABERDEEN: Wednesday January 31, 8 p.m. Trades Hall, 24 Adelphi.

CROYDON: Thursday February 1, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road.

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday February 1, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road.

HOLLOWAY: Thursday, February 1, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road.

KINGSTON: Thursday February 1, 8 p.m. 'Liverpool Arms', (corner of Cambridge Road/London Road).

CAMBRIDGE: Thursday February 1, 8 p.m. 'The Rose and Crown', corner of Newmarket Road and East Road.

MANCHESTER: Thursday, February 1, 8 p.m. Ross Place School, Fort Ardwich. Joe Potts, Winnie Price, Connie Fahey. 'Fight rising prices! Force the Tories out'

LIVERPOOL: Tuesday February 6, 7.30 p.m. AEU House, Mount Pleasant.

An appeal on behalf of the Fine Tubes strikers of Plymouth

THE Plymouth Fine Tubes strikers have just completed two years and seven months on strike.

These men have waged a bitter struggle for the most basic right a worker can possess—the right to belong to a trade union.

Strike committee members have travelled over 100,000 miles to sustain their fight.

These latest months have been the hardest of all for the men, their wives and 53

children. Common Market entry, with rapidly rising prices, has imposed a severe financial burden. The 37 strikers face the challenging months ahead with a depleted strike fund—this is in a period when meat has now become a luxury for all but the highest paid. January is always a difficult month to raise money to further their fight.

Yet they are determined to fight on. This is a struggle the working class cannot afford to

lose. That is why the Socialist Labour League and the Workers Press wishes to make a special appeal to all trade unionists to take collections in their factories and branches for the Fine Tubes men in order that their heroic and determined action can be carried forward. All money should be sent to:

Fine Tubes Treasurer
c/o 65 Bretonside
Plymouth, Devon.

A CORK policeman and a civilian were sent for trial in Dublin yesterday on ten charges under the Republic's Official Secrets Act. Bernard F. McCaul, a police officer of Liscarroll, near Cork, and Pdraig O'Cuanachain of Old Youghal Road, Cork, were arrested on Thursday on

the instructions of the Attorney-General.

They each face five counts relating to the possession of official documents, passing information about the operation of the Irish Police Force and passing information prejudicial to the safety of the state. The trial was fixed for February 15.

SLL LECTURES

GLASGOW

Sunday January 28
The Communist International in the Days of Lenin and Trotsky.
Sunday, February 4
The Left Opposition's struggle against Stalinism.

MID HALL
Partick Burgh Halls
7.30 p.m.

Lectures by Tom Kemp, SLL Central Committee member

DONCASTER

Sunday February 4
The crisis and the socialist answer.

Sunday February 11
The revolutionary party in Britain.

Lectures given by Cliff Slaughter.

SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL
Westlithgate
7.30 p.m.

TODMORDEN

Monday February 5
'Trotskyism'

THE WEAVERS' INSTITUTE, Burnley Road,
7.30 p.m.

LONDON

Lecture 1
1919-1924—The Communist International in the days of Lenin and Trotsky

Lecture 2
1924-1933—The Left Opposition's struggle against Stalin

Lecture 3
1933-1938—From the German defeat to the founding of Fourth International

given by TOM KEMP (SLL Central Committee)

ACTON

Wednesday January 31
Lecture 1

Wednesday February 7
Lecture 2

Wednesday February 14
Lecture 3

Woodlands Hall
Crown Street, W.3. 8 p.m.

EAST LONDON

Thursday February 1
Lecture 1

Thursday February 8
Lecture 2

Thursday February 15
Lecture 3

Old Town Offices
Poplar High Street
E.14. 8 p.m.

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Girls from the recent Barbours' rainwear strike in the north

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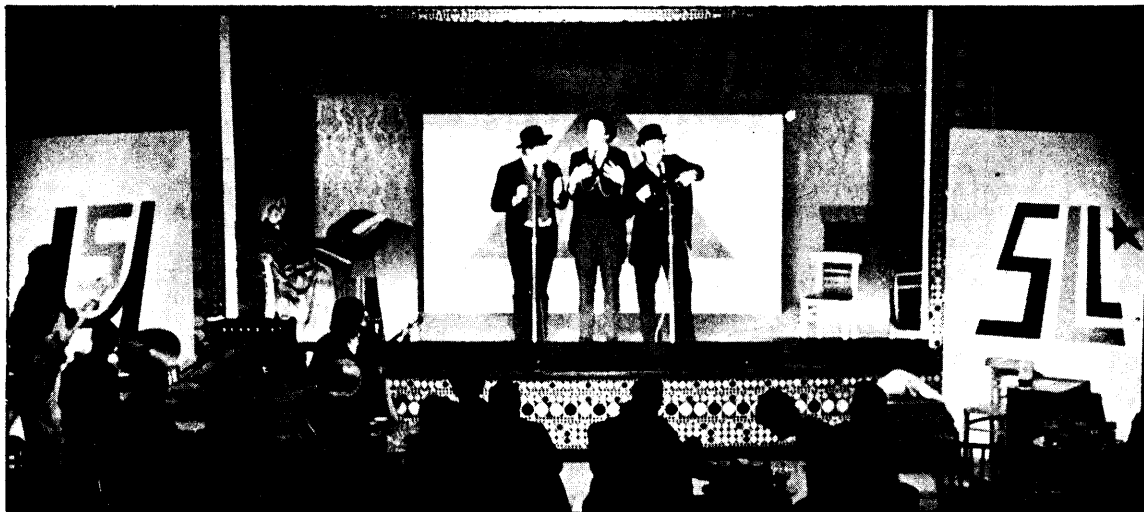
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SPECIAL LECTURE: Given by G. Healy, SLL national secretary

MARXISM AND THE ROAD TO WORKERS' POWER

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 4, 7p.m.
BEAVER HALL, GARLICK HILL
(nr Mansion House tube)



A scene from the cabaret in Langley, near Manchester, on Thursday—part of the campaign towards the March 11 Empire Pool rally at Wembley.



Workers Press MONTHLY APPEAL FUND

FUND NEEDS £516.26 BY WEDNESDAY

THIS IS the last weekend to change the situation for our Fund. Let us not waste a moment of it. The total stands at £1,233.74 and there is only until Wednesday to complete our £1,750 target.

We are sure you will do it. Never before has there been such support for Workers Press. As the movement grows among steelworkers, hospital workers, miners and civil servants for a fight against this government, our paper stands out alone as being the daily paper with policies prepared to meet this economic crisis.

The Tories have no intention of halting their attacks against the working class. We will continue the fight to mobilize workers everywhere and force this government to resign.

We know that you, our readers, will back us up all the way. Let's therefore have an all-out campaign immediately to complete the January Fund. Raise everything you can—and more if possible—and post right away to:

Workers Press
January Appeal Fund
186a Clapham High Street
London SW4 7UG.

Govan welders extend strike

WELDERS at Govan Shipbuilders yesterday extended their strike, which began a week ago over a manning dispute. About 350 welders at two of the firm's three yards who are on strike decided to call out another 250 welders at the third yard. More than 300 other workers have been laid off. Shop stewards representing the men are meeting again today and there will be a mass meeting on Monday.

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Stock markets 'in general retreat'

There were further huge losses on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. When trading closed the index had dropped to 451.5, marking a 36.6 point fall since Monday.

The index is now lower than it has been since December 1971. On a rough calculation about £10,000m has been wiped off share values this week.

The largest losses were in the big four banks—Midland, National Westminster, Lloyds and Barclays—which dropped up to 30p, insurance houses, which dropped 10p, and property companies.

A spokesman for the Exchange said the whole market was 'in general retreat'.

Some of the country's biggest corporations, ICI, Courtaulds, Unilever, GKN, Dunlop and Glaxo, suffered losses varying from 6p to 12p.

The partial collapse of the market is the result of a combination of factors.

The ending of the Vietnam war means that the American imperialists can now devote themselves to an enormous trade war with Europe.

This was the message of Nixon's inauguration speech which sparked off the share slide.

CIR to report on hosiery strike

INDUSTRIAL relations within Mansfield Hosiery Mills, Ltd, the firm at the centre of a 'racial discrimination' strike last year, are to be studied by the Commission of Industrial Relations, the Department of Employment announced yesterday.

Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan has ordered the investigation 'with a view to the promotion of any improvement that appears to be necessary or desirable'.

BRIEFLY • BRIEFLY

AFRICAN textile workers at three mills in Durban struck yesterday for higher pay, but returned to work when they were told they would be given more money. At another mill owned by the same company, workers who had struck on Thursday and returned to work with promises came out again when they were told they would get increases in two weeks' time.

Miners meet to defend closed shop

SPECIAL lodge meetings affecting over 2,000 miners in South Shields have been called this weekend to decide on further action to defend their closed-shop arrangements.

James Simms, a miner who wants to leave the union, has written to officials at Westoe Lodge telling them of his decision.

He will try to enter the colliery at 4 a.m. on Monday morning and a mass picket of miners is expected to be there to meet him.

Simms has already instructed the National Coal Board not to deduct union contributions from his pay.

Previously he took the NUM to the National Industrial Relations Court over fines imposed on him for excessive overtime working.

Big concession to racialism

THE TORIES' new immigration controls are a major concession to the extreme right wing of the party. The newly-drafted regulations are tougher than those which parliament rejected on November 22 last year in the first defeat the government suffered in the House since its election in June 1970.

Tougher than November Bill

COMMENT

The main assurance given by Home Secretary Robert Carr to his reactionary followers was that the government will not accept in future an influx of refugees holding British passports.

Carr said that although the government had accepted its responsibility for the Ugandan Asian situation, another similar problem would impose 'unacceptable strains and stresses in our society'.

In other words the Tories are going to abolish all the rights of British citizenship for groups of coloured citizens in many African, Asian and Caribbean states.

The Marxist movement is international. We are opposed in principle to passports and all restrictions on people's right to travel from one country to another.

But it was a Tory government under Macmillan

which gave citizens in these states, at their time of 'independence', the right to take British citizenship and UK passports.

It is now the Heath government which is introducing regulations which take away all the privileges which these passport holders have.

In the event of another outburst of black nationalism in Kenya, for instance, the Tories would refuse to provide refuge for those thousands of UK citizens who would be left stateless.

The voluminous new proposals are compiled in the most hideous civil service jargon.

But the pompous language does not hide the fact that the Tories have seized harsh new discretionary powers to control citizenship and aliens.

This brings the British laws into line with those already existing inside the Common Market countries.

The effect of the EEC citizenship laws can be clearly seen: they create a large group of second-class citizens among immigrant workers. Many are non-unionized and they are paid extremely low wages.

If they show any militancy they risk being deported to their countries of birth—Spain, Greece, Turkey, Portugal—where they could face prosecution under the fascist and military regimes.

Under the new Tory regulations, visitors, holidaymakers, work permit holders from Commonwealth countries will be given the most stringent tests of entry and residence.

They will be judged on 'whether, in the light of his character, conduct or

associations it is undesirable to permit him to remain; whether he represents a danger to national security'.

Who is to make such investigations and take such decisions? Why the police and the Home Secretary!

It was this same secret machinery which threw out Rudi Dutschke shortly after the Tories came to power.

Wider powers than already exist are vested in the hands of immigration officers at ports of entry.

This branch of the secret police now has the right to exclude anybody considered 'not conducive to the public good'... whatever that is.

The section says that an immigration officer can refuse entry where 'from information available to the immigration officer it seems right to refuse leave to enter on that ground—if, for example, in the light of the passenger's character, conduct of associations it is undesirable to give him leave to enter'.

This means that secret policemen acting as petty arbiters can throw out anybody on these all-purpose grounds.

Can the passenger appeal?

In the finest traditions of British 'justice' an appeal procedure exists:

'If he wishes to make representations, he should be advised that on return to his own country it will be open to him to apply for revocation of the order.'

The appeal channels are a fraud.

It would be nigh impossible to make a successful appeal (and to whom would one make it?) from half way around the world in such a case.

Recent experience has shown that British embassies in Commonwealth countries are most reluctant to give any advice at all to people who have been refused admission to Britain.

Since the Tories came to power they have introduced a series of Acts of a repressive nature.

To resolve their own economic crisis they are hell bent on destroying the basic democratic rights of the working class.

The defence of these rights involves the central question of forcing the government out of office.