

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1973 ● No 1103 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

No immediate strike at second plant

DANGER OF SPLIT AT CHRYSLER



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Frank Turner,
Stoke worker

FROM IAN YEATS IN COVENTRY

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Joint shop stewards' committee chairman Mr Ray Wild said he was satisfied local manage-

PARTY FUND IS SLOWING DOWN!

YESTERDAY'S post brought in £25 for our £100,000 Party Building Fund, which brings our total up to £51,404.82. Tooting branch of the Socialist Labour League £15; Southampton £10.

We're slowing down again. Please keep the campaign going at top speed in the areas. Post all donations to: Party Building Fund 186a, Clapham High Street London, SW4 7UG.



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All Trades Unions Alliance Conference: To discuss defence of democratic rights

BELLE VUE

Kings Hall: Belle Vue Zoo Park: Manchester—Sunday July 1: 3 p.m.—9 p.m.
Special showing of the Pageant film 'THE ROAD TO WORKERS POWER' and songs and scenes from history
Tickets £1: Available from R. Smith, 60 Wellington Street West, Salford 7, Manchester.

TURN TO BACK PAGE

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Scanlon's talks with the Tories

WHAT WE THINK

HUGH SCANLON has thrown down the gauntlet to the whole trade union movement with his latest outburst at Eastbourne. Scanlon—speaking at the AUEW conference—blames the working class for the TUC's retreat over Phase Two, but in the same breath says he will continue collaborating with the Tory government.

The cause of the surrender to the pay laws has been the refusal of any of the trade union leaders to give a lead. The prime responsibility for this falls on Scanlon and Jack Jones, leaders of the two biggest and most militant unions, the engineers and the transport workers.

When the hospital workers were battling against the state control of wages, a series of top-level TUC committee meetings, on which Jones and Scanlon were the prominent voices, refused to take any industrial action to support them, despite a clear instruction from the March 5 Special Congress to do just this.

For Scanlon to put the blame on 'a regrettable refusal by many trade unions to give the TUC the teeth it needs to co-ordinate the movement' when he spoke on Monday is a gross attempt to deceive the working class and evade his own responsibility.

The emergency motion on March 5, carried overwhelmingly on a show of hands without any need for a card vote, declared:

'This Congress calls upon the General Council to organize and lead co-ordinated action in support of affiliated unions in dispute and who require such support.'

The motion was in the name of the engineers and transport workers. Jones said that perhaps the delegates, who had rejected the General Council's report (originally approved by Jones and Scanlon), were right in insisting 'that action should be spelt out more fully' in clause 116. 'We want 116 to have teeth.'

Scanlon said: 'None deserve more support than the hospital workers and gasworkers. Your struggle is our struggle.' Elsewhere, he said that defeat for the hospital workers or gasworkers would mean 'the end of trade unionism as we know it'.

The responsibility at that time on Jones and Scanlon to give the lead the working class was waiting for was absolutely clear. They betrayed that responsibility. Now Scanlon tries to hide behind a new

rotten subterfuge—that unions would not contribute to a common fighting fund.

A fighting fund was not the issue, and Scanlon knows it. The miners in 1972 went seven weeks without a penny strike pay—and defeated the government's then incomes policy.

The issue is whether there is the determination to carry out what is required to defeat the 1973 pay laws—co-ordinated action in a General Strike to force the Tory government to resign.

Not only has Scanlon no intention of leading any such action, he has been opposed to this development from the start.

At last September's Congress, with Stalinist support, Scanlon and Jones ensured that the TUC leaders would not be prevented from collaborating with the Tory government in the long series of Chequers and Downing Street talks held subsequently.

Of course, there are times when the trade unions must negotiate with governments, as with employers. But these talks which have gone on since last September involve the destruction of the trade union movement.

The Tories have removed the right of free collective bargaining and imposed state control of wages. They wish to impose a corporate state in which the working class will have lost all its basic rights.

At last September's Trades Union Congress the 'lefts' and Stalinists voted for talks with the Tories in order to avoid mobilizing the working class in this way.

The TUC gave up without a fight and the state control of wages became law. The endless friendly chats with Heath had their effect in disarming the working class, as they were meant to do.

Only through the revolt of the delegates at the Special Congress were the TUC forced into even the token gesture of the May 1 'day of protest and stoppage' and the hollow threat to 'co-ordinate action'. Jones and Scanlon put these up precisely to head off the moves to call a General Strike.

They then worked methodically to undermine even this token resistance. The endless TUC meetings with the hospital union leaders finished with no action, but a plea to the government that if the

hospital workers were made a special case, the TUC would not back any other section's claim for an above-Phase-Two deal. There was not even a gesture of support for the gasworkers.

At the end of March, Scanlon made his notorious speech to the Parliamentary Press Gallery in which he said: 'Two amendments to the Industrial Relations Act could offer a way forward for co-operation with the Tory government.'

This was a move to totally undermine the anti-Phase Two struggle and open the way for the permanent state control of wages.

Then he challenged his union's national committee to say why he should not continue to take part in discussions with the Tories. The Stalinists kept silent.

The question was a fraud anyway. Scanlon had already been taking part in the secret talks with the Tories over Phase Three of the pay laws, and, along with Jones and Feather, had spent an amiable lunchtime discussion with Heath and the top Tory leaders at a National Economic Development Council meeting, right in the middle of the hospital workers' fight against the government where 'defeat would mean the end of trade unionism as we know it' as Scanlon had declared.

Scanlon followed this by warning engineers over their next pay claim 'to recognize that we will inevitably be involved in a fight with the government if you insist on a settlement irrespective of the limits of the present legislation'.

Scanlon wants his own union and the whole working class to voluntarily surrender to the state control of wages.

This follows his policy of 1972 when he deliberately refused to lead the engineers into action over their pay claim at the same time as the miners, and substituted instead the disastrous plant-bargaining policy.

Finally, Scanlon made no effort to turn the May 1 stoppage into the start of a campaign for a General Strike. He has refused to criticize Jones' and Feather's attempts to sabotage May Day by not instructing the Transport and General Workers' Union to strike and by urging the Labour Party NEC to avoid making a solidarity call.

Claiming that he wants 'teeth' and a TUC strike fund is nothing but 'left' talk to confuse the working class. Scanlon's union alone could lead the fight back against the punitive anti-working class laws of the Tories and millions of trade unionists would rally to the call.

The defiant action of the workers at Chrysler and Perkins and in countless other actions over the past year shows that the working class is more than ready for the showdown with the Tories to force the government to resign.

Scanlon's aim, along with the other trade union 'lefts' and the Stalinists, is to help the right wing defeat the moves towards a revolutionary struggle.

Scanlon is for continued co-operation with the capitalist system and its Tory government. He is virulently opposed to any action that would overthrow it.

Feeling that their policy of unity with the 'left' is now being exposed as a fraud, the Communist Party tried to cover themselves in yesterday's 'Morning Star' editorial with more militant-sounding phrases.

'The TUC talks with Heath are at best a diversion, and could disarm the movement at a critical moment. At worst, they could lead to a TUC deal with Heath at the expense of the workers.'

This wretched equivocation is just another trick the Stalinists are pulling. The movement of class forces towards an enormous political crisis is unmistakable. To throw puff balls at Scanlon at this stage for taking part in the collaboration for the corporate state is tantamount to helping put the working class's head in a noose.

But even this mild rebuke to Scanlon to quit the talks is a sham. The Stalinists at Eastbourne withdrew a motion which said just this in order not to embarrass Scanlon. In other words, the Communist Party refuses to demand that the trade union movement repudiates Scanlon and the policy of collaboration with the Tories.

Further talks with the Tory government are only being undertaken so that the TUC can disarm the workers' movement.

On this issue, all trade unionists must now take their stand. Either for collaboration with the Tories and the subjugation of the working class to the corporate state; or for the mass mobilization of the trade unions to force this dangerous and discredited government to resign.

The grand deception

BY JOHN SPENCER

THE TALKS in Washington between President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev are an organized deception of the people. Brezhnev does not represent or speak for the Soviet people any more than Nixon does for the ordinary people of the United States.

Brezhnev represents the privileged caste of bureaucrats which usurped political power from the Soviet workers under Stalin. Nixon is the leader, for the moment, of the world's largest and richest imperialist power.

Brezhnev claims that Nixon 'won the confidence of the American people when he was elected for a second term and his line in international relations is one that merits profound respect'.

Nixon's line in international relations, in fact, is outrightly and unashamedly counter-revolutionary. For five bloody years his air force has blasted and bombarded Indo-China and is even now raining bombs on the Cambodian workers and peasants.

Nixon actively maintains and supports a string of military dictatorships around the world in Latin America, the Mediterranean, Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Among his client states are fascist Spain, the colonels' Greece, Brazil, Iran, Indonesia and Thailand, all ruled by ferociously anti-communist dictators. Brezhnev says he 'merits profound respect'!

Nixon is discredited by the Watergate scandal and is fighting a losing battle to cling to office as his former aides turn against him.

Nixon's line in domestic affairs—revealed in the bugging burglary and secret surveillance of Watergate—was a concentrated, consistent and planned attack on basic democratic rights.

The postponement of the Watergate hearings during the

Brezhnev visit is only a temporary reprieve for the President.

Had the hearings continued—with the most explosive testimony yet heard in the inquiry due this week—Nixon might well have claimed they were sabotaging the national interest.

In fact the Soviet leader has already announced that he will not make an issue of Watergate during the talks. It would, he told newsmen before he left Moscow, be 'completely indecent' to mention it.

Brezhnev looks on Nixon with 'very great respect' because 'he has taken a realistic and constructive approach to relations between our two countries... passing from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiations between nations'.

Both leaders paid tribute to

each other's 'peace-loving' qualities when Brezhnev arrived at the White House. But behind the honeyed phrases is the preparation of counter-revolutionary blows against the international working class. That is why secrecy is essential—and has been defended by Nixon himself on the grounds that otherwise detente would be impossible.

The summit has been carefully prepared in advance by extensive secret negotiations between Soviet leaders and Nixon's envoy Dr Henry Kissinger at the politburo's luxury hunting lodge at Zavidovo on the Volga.

At these talks basic agreement was reached on a package of deals to be signed in Washington, among them pacts on scientific co-operation, joint farming research, undersea surveying, cultural exchanges and taxation.

Leonid's laugh-in



The obscene antics of Brezhnev won full Fleet Street praise yesterday.

A major item on the agenda will be the question of strategic arms limitations, on which US officials said they were 'optimistic' there would be progress.

The Soviet bureaucracy is driven to seek closer ties with imperialism by its own economic and political crisis.

The stagnation of Soviet agriculture, combined with the failure to meet industrial planning targets, has forced Brezhnev to seek capital for investment from abroad.

Last year's huge grain purchases from the United States, Canada and Australia left the USSR with a very large balance-of-payments deficit at a time when industry is lagging behind the planned targets.

The opening up of the Soviet Union to US capital endangers the nationalized property relations, the monopoly of foreign trade and all the conquests of the October revolution.

More important, despite all the talk about peaceful co-existence from the Stalinists, their concessions to imperialism cannot ensure peace with world capitalism.

On the contrary, allowing the big western monopolies to nibble at the vast mineral and energy resources of Siberia can only whet their appetite for more.

What they cannot get peacefully, they will plan and prepare to take by force.

CUBAN newspapers have reported the Nixon-Brezhnev talks without spelling out the President's name—which they usually do by putting a swastika in it.

A brief item in the evening newspaper 'Juventud Rebelde' simply reported the Soviet leader had arrived in the United States for talks with 'the US President'.

Non-govt moves to save the lira

AN INTER-MINISTERIAL committee of the non-existent Italian government is taking emergency measures to save the lira.

This 'mini-government' will ask the Common Market countries and the United States for a \$3,000m loan to push up Italian reserves.

These measures are an attempt to stop the speculation which has caused a huge drop in the value of the lira against other currencies.

Enrico Berlinguer, head of the Italian Communist Party, told the Press after a meeting with the president of the Republic, Leone:

'The defeat of the government and the politics of the centre-right has opened the possibility of a change of direction in politics and government.'

Berlinguer was the first Party chief to see Leone. In a statement issued after the talks, the Christian Democrats said they were in favour of an 'organic collaboration' between the Christian Democrats, the Republicans, the Social Democrats and the Socialists.

Christian Democrat Leone, is engaged in a series of discussions with heads of the various Italian parties in the attempt to paste together a coalition to form the next government.

'The change of direction which the country requires makes a new political climate necessary in order to establish a positive relation between the popular masses and their organizations, and to commit the state to strong blows against the neo-fascists and destructive plots.'

Hawker Siddeley mass meeting today over alleged run-down

Occupation lock-out

FROM STEPHEN JOHNS

WORKERS at a missile components factory at Bolton, Lancashire, locked out staff on the second day of their occupation yesterday.

Hundreds of office and canteen workers turned up at the Hawker Siddeley plant at Lostock, near Bolton, but they found the main gate padlocked and the strikers inside the plant. The occupation came on Monday after 2,000 production workers decided to take over the plant after a three-week dispute.

The strike is over a management bid to introduce semi-skilled workers into the factory's skilled milling section.

Convenor David Jameson said the occupation had forced management's hand. 'They started negotiations immediately we took over and climbed down

from their original position,' he said.

Proposals will be put to a mass meeting by shop stewards today. Trouble at Lostock had been brewing for some time. And the milling room dispute was only the spark that caused the explosion.

Said Mr Jameson: 'This is a warning to the company. Things on the shop floor have been deteriorating for some time.

'For years men have been leaving but have not been replaced. This has meant a deterioration of conditions. Engineers had to run all over the place to do their own progress-chasing.

'Management decided to put in the semi-skilled men knowing full well this would cause a dispute. But we hope we have taught them a lesson,' he said.



Staff members locked-out of the occupied Bolton plant.



Convenor David Jameson.

Two bosses have close business links

Perkins-Chrysler hard-line tie-up

BY ALEX MITCHELL

THE MAN behind the lock-out of 5,700 workers at Perkins Engines, Peterborough, is Sir Monty Prichard. The man behind the attack on workers' wages and basic rights at Chrysler's in Coventry is Sir Gilbert Hunt.

On the surface both men would appear to be waging independent and separate wars against their work forces. This, however, is not the case. The two men have very close business associations, as we shall show

Montague Illyd Prichard is chairman and managing director of the Perkins Engines Group. The firm was taken over by the Massey Ferguson corporation 15 years ago and built up into the largest producer of diesel engines in the world.

It supplies engines for the Massey Ferguson factory at Coventry, plus V8 diesels to Ford's, Dodge engines for the Chrysler's and two ranges of engines for the British-Leyland Motor Corporation.

Prichard is group vice-president of the Canadian parent company, Massey Ferguson Limited, Toronto, and its UK subsidiary, Massey Ferguson (Holdings) Limited.

His other main business interest is the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders where, from 1967 to 1970, he was the society's vice-president. He still sits on important committees which directly affect the British car industry.

It just so happens that the head of the Society is none other than Sir Gilbert Hunt. Last Thursday the council re-elected him chairman of the society for the second successive year.

He and Prichard are old business acquaintances.

From 1960 to 1967 Hunt sat on several boards of the Massey Ferguson group with Prichard. Hunt was managing director of Massey Ferguson (UK) Limited and joint managing director of Massey Ferguson Perkins. The other joint managing director was Prichard!



Perkins' boss Prichard.

Although many of these interrelationships have not been brought together before, many of the pickets at Perkins are convinced that the attacks are part of a concerted campaign by the foreign-owned motor manufacturers.

'They are taking us on to break our standard of living,' said one of the shop stewards on the line. 'When they threaten to close down and move out, we have to take them seriously these days. The international situation is such a mystery they could be planning anything.'

The Perkins workers at the four plants—Eastfield, Queen Street, Fletton and Walton—have been locked out following a 22-week dispute in which they have been demanding parity with the Massey Ferguson workers in Coventry.

Their first eye-opener has been the attitude of the Tory Press and television. 'We're painted as complete villains,' said one outraged picket. 'They keep saying we want a £20-a-week increase. This isn't the case at all. We want the management to give us firm undertakings as to when we

can reach parity with the Coventry—two years, five years hence.

'But they refuse to give us any commitment on this. The Press says that Prichard has made concessions on this. But where are they? What concessions? These are lies being put around to confuse people. It's part of the psychological warfare.'

Two engineers who went to work on Monday at the Queen Street works decided better of it yesterday.

The men were jostled and needed a police escort out of the gates on Monday afternoon. The local committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is to investigate the men's conduct.

'We can't let this pass,' said one picket. 'We remember Goad and Langston.'

Picketing has been ex-

tended this week to the local labour exchange. The men have been refused dole money because it is claimed they are on strike. Men carried placards which said: 'The only people we are in dispute with is the DEP' (Department of Employment).

This slogan—suggested by a nearby branch of the Claimants' Union—is totally erroneous and diversionary.

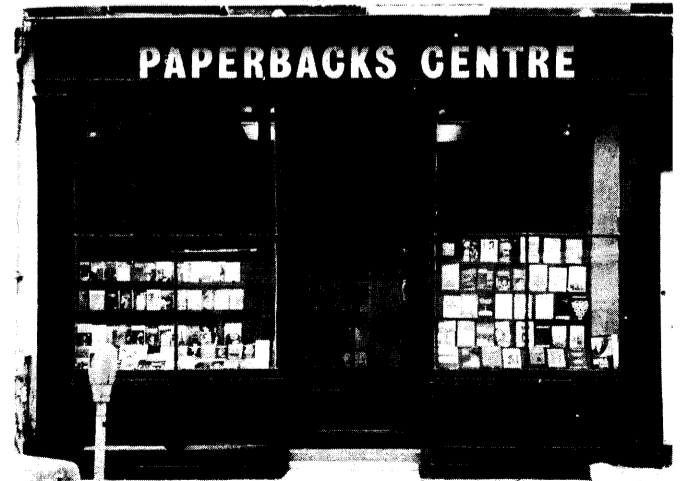
The Perkins workers are in dispute with the Massey Ferguson monopoly and the Tory government whose state pay laws prevent the payment of anything like the parity rates being demanded.

The Claimants' Union intervention is therefore an attempt to derail the dispute into something about Social Security when it is really about the fight for decent wages and against the Tories' state pay laws.



The Peterborough workers are in determined mood and must not be drawn into a diversionary fight with Social Security.

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WE'RE COMING TO BELLE VUE

A discussion around the policies which will be debated at the All Trades Unions Alliance conference at Belle Vue, Manchester, Sunday July 1st—3 p.m.

THE NATIONAL Committee of the All Trades Unions Alliance has called a national rally of trade unionists at Belle Vue, Manchester, for July 1, as a further step in the preparations for building the Revolutionary Party.

This follows on the very successful ATUA conference of 2,200 workers at Birmingham on October 22, 1972, which launched the campaign.

The founding conference of the Party will be held in London at the end of October 1973. The basis of the draft perspectives and programme for the Party, which are currently being discussed in the pages of the Workers Press, was the ATUA National Committee's statement adopted at Birmingham last year.

In a statement adopted on May 13 by the ATUA in preparation for the July 1 conference, the National Committee declared:

The further turn in the grave economic crisis caused by the political and economic effects of the Nixon scandal will have a profound influence on the inflationary boom in Britain and the policies of the Tory and Labour leaders.

The Tories have laid plans for a corporate state, but the sharpening class struggle resulting from the intensification of the crisis

will more and more disrupt these plans and expose Phase Three of the state pay laws.

It is this massive class basis for the launching of struggle which forms the Revolutionary Party.

Therefore it is vitally urgent that these new developments, which greatly assist the launching of the Revolutionary Party, should be discussed by the largest possible number of delegates and visitors to the July 1 conference.

Arrangements are in hand to provide appropriate facilities for such a discussion at the Belle Vue, Manchester, one of the largest assembly halls in the north of England. Invitations to delegations have already gone out.

The ATUA calls upon all those workers, who want to end the state pay laws and restore free negotiations for wages between trade unions and employers, to join the demand for breaking off all talks with the government on Phase Three.

The fight for the defence of basic democratic rights is now inseparable from the struggle to build the Revolutionary Party.

We believe that the July 1 rally can be an important landmark in the struggle to unite the working class on the basis of socialist policies to create the necessary industrial and political conditions for forcing the Tory government to resign.



Alan Gadsby is a shop steward and chairman of his local Transport and General Workers' Union branch. He is one of the strong delegation of car workers attending the conference from Vauxhall Motors, Ellesmere Port.

Do you think it is possible to get rid of the state pay laws without getting rid of the Tory government?

To get rid of the state pay laws you have to get rid of a law and to do that you have to get rid of the government.

Workers are still a bit dazed, they are just starting to feel the full effects of these laws. In the plant people are desperate for overtime to keep the wages up with the rising cost of living. All this is building up the pressure to breaking point.

But I don't really think that people have grasped the full impact of the laws. Everyone knows it's keeping wages down, but they don't realize they have completely lost the power to negotiate for their conditions, which is, of course, basic to the whole trade union movement in places like Vauxhall's.

Some of the shop stewards live under the illusion, though it is rather a desperate one, that these laws will go away. But the Tories are not fools, they have brought in control of pay to stay.

I read in the 'Sunday Telegraph' two weeks ago a consensus by six top economists on the economic climate in Britain. They all stated that the laws over wages would be a permanent feature of Tory policy and were necessary anyway for economic growth and so on. This is quite open. This government rests on this kind of legislation.

Do you think the present Labour and trade union leaders want to force the Tory government to resign?

My position and the position of the branch is quite clear on this one. We have sent

resolutions up which stated that we want our own union leadership to break off talks with the Tory government immediately.

This was sent to the TUC. We got a reply back which began 'Dear Sir or Madam'—this is the contempt they have for the backbone of the movement.

We have sent another resolution off demanding an explanation over the way May Day was handled, why for example there was no mandating, and why certain leaders were not called to order for violating TUC policy. We just got a standard reply detailing all the stages of the TUC campaign.

All this shows how totally inadequate the leadership is of fighting this government—it is pitiful to watch them sometimes, like amateurs playing professionals. The problem comes further back than national level. The local full-time officials of most unions are completely out of touch with the feelings of the rank and file—let alone the need to give leadership.

This brings tremendous problems for the stewards. In some plants I know the stewards are only just holding the men in the union, people are so fed up with the way things are developing at the top. In other words, the leaders are inviting a break-up of the movement itself by their behaviour.

What experience have you had which makes you believe that getting rid of the Tory government is an urgent task?

There are so many of them it is difficult to single one out that was decisive. One is money. With the present price of land values it will take me until the year 2013 to pay for my house—I've worked it out.

I think the price of food and the tremendous rise in the cost of living have also played a major role in my own outlook. The attacks on the unions, through the Industrial Relations Act and the pay laws are also of great importance. Really there is no one experience—the policy of this government cannot be separated up. It has been one long continuous attack on

Alan Gadsby: 'Everyone knows [the pay laws are] keeping down wages, but they don't realize they have completely lost the power to negotiate for their conditions, which is basic to the whole trade union movement. . .'

the working class.

So far these attacks have been met by protest, but this is not possible any more. Quite honestly, though there was a turn-out on May Day, a lot just didn't want to know. The most common response was that one-day stoppages are no use. At the back of this attitude comes confusion and demoralization—the days of protest opened the door for this.

This will change, because the whole situation is changing. It is changing daily; you can see this in the car plants. But whether people rally or disintegrate into small mobs, trying to protect their own sectional interests, depends entirely on leadership.

Are you in favour of building a new leadership which will make the Tory government resign?

The main trouble is the confusion in the mass partly because of the trade union bureaucracy and partly because of the role of the Labour Party leaders.

One thing the Belle Vue conference can do is explain some of the history of working-class struggles. I have always believed that history is one of the most important things taught in schools, the way it is taught puts a lot of working-class children way back in their consciousness, because their own origins are deliberately distorted.

The rally will also develop a lot of people on the brink who are just coming along to see what happens.

These people will have the proof that there is something being done, that there is a considerable body of people who are constructing this new leadership and furthermore there are many workers in their position who are coming towards revolutionary politics.

Many workers say to me: 'I have heard this kind of thing before' and they are quite right to be cynical. But this will show that we are serious and mean what we say.





Above: James Reid (second from left) during talks with the American businessman Wayne Harbln (extreme right) over UCS. 'Now for what purpose a communist goes to talk with businessmen I don't know,' says Peter McGowan.



Peter McGowan is a shop steward in a Manchester cold store near Salford docks. He has decided to come to Belle Vue with a delegation from his place of work.

Do you think it is possible to get rid of the state pay laws without getting rid of the Tory government?

You know straight away that this is impossible. No worker can get the money he wants

unless we can get rid of this government. A lot of workers know the laws are there and they know the Tories are there, but they just don't connect the two and draw the obvious conclusion that a political struggle is needed.

Some, of course, do see this, but the biggest percentage are hoping that the Tory government will go soft—but they are not in a position to go soft.

The laws have changed the whole relationship between the men and the employers. When in the past you went for an increase you might put in for £2 in the hope of getting 35 bob after a little bit of argument and action. But today the gaffers have the laws behind them—it's not the gaffer you're fighting, but the law and the government, but of course the gaffers are very pleased with the law.

Our company is a part of a very big group. This time when we went into negotiations I couldn't believe it. He said he would give us the maximum allowed under the law and that was all he could give us. Bang—that was it, no struggle, no argument, we had what amounts to pay cut if you take the rise in prices.

Of course the trade union leaders have been working hand and glove with the government. They put up nominal opposition and the first thing they do in practice is to come down to you and warn you of the consequences of breaking the law. What kind of leadership is this? The employers and Heath must be laughing up their sleeves.

Do you think the present Labour and trade union leaders want to make the Tory government resign?

As far as I am concerned we have to get another leadership. We have leaders in name only. The other day we saw the same spectacle of Feather coming away from talking to Heath. All of them, Feather, Wilson, Jones and Scanlon are the same, they talk one way to the labour movement but act another with the government.

Here you have men using the funds that I and millions of other workers have put into the union for collaborating with the Tories.

The Tories have made their shrewdest moves with these talks because they have paralysed the whole trade union movement. Eventually they and the full-time officials will become the protectors and the bodyguards for the Tories. As I said before, in the past, full-time officials might come down and advocate some kind of action over pay. Now they just come down and tell you about the law and how careful you must be.'

What do you think of Jack Jones' and Hugh Scanlon's support for talks with the Tories?

Even a few years ago I realized that Jones and Scanlon were men who said one thing and did another. But to us in Manchester Jones is Transport House, the Crescent [T&GWU offices, Manchester]. All they

do is to lay down the law: 'You can't do this, you can't do that' and so on. Their attitude is an invitation for the weakest sections.

If you are coming into a struggle and men have been talking to the full-time officials, they will always use their words for ducking out of a struggle. This is how the bureaucracy work, from the top right down. They could not survive without this kind of machine. The only way I think is for a complete new leadership.

The Communist Party and others describe these two men as 'lefts' and do not expose their collaboration. What do you think of this?

On the CP in general, it's a party I have never seriously considered joining, though I have been looking for some alternative to what the Labour Party has to offer. The CP idea of communism, and Russia as an example, does not correspond with my own. The modern CP doesn't attract me.

I have been watching Jimmy Reid. Now he probably has the interests of the workers at heart, but he is starting to veer off and going to businessmen's functions to talk about politics. Now for what purpose a communist goes to talk with businessmen I don't know.

The Party's attempt to protect Scanlon and Jones is a complete fallacy. Surely they should point out the way these

men collaborate with the Tories and warn the working class that there is no future their way. But the CP don't do this.

Are you in favour of building a new leadership that will make the Tory government resign?

The working class is crying out for leadership. It would only need two of them to get together and say no more talks—onto the offensive and they would win the best element on the shop floor behind them. But the leaders we have now won't do this, so we have to do it.

I think it will have to be a revolutionary party and not reformism. There is no other way. When you talk about revolution some people think of dodging behind cars and shooting it out. But it won't happen this way in Britain if you have the working class united behind you.

But it's a question of building the movement up in the factories to get people behind socialist policies, to show them that this is the only way.

What is the importance of the ATUA conference at Belle Vue?

This will be very important. For every ten people who come they will each tell, say, three people, and they will tell others and the news will spread out. It will put the movement on the map and show workers there is an alternative.

POLICE CHIEF SOUGHT

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of a high-ranking British member of the Hongkong force wanted for questioning by the anti-corruption branch.

A Government spokesman identified him as Chief Superintendent Peter Godber whose whereabouts are unknown.

Chief Supt. Godber had been seized with a warrant informing him that his prosecution under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance and giving him an opportunity to make representations.

The spokesman added: "No reply has been received from Mr Godber or his legal representative and a warrant for his arrest has been issued."

Mr Godber was wanted for questioning by the anti-corruption branch of the police force, the spokesman said.

Chief Supt. Godber was being investigated under a section of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance, which makes it an offence for a Government servant to live above his official income, or own property or possess money above his official income without an adequate explanation.

Traffic chief

He served in the top posts of chief superintendent of the traffic branch and second in command of the Kowloon police district, covering a huge population on the Kowloon peninsula opposite Hongkong island.

He joined the Hongkong police in 1952 after four years with Hastings police. In 1968, he was awarded the Colonial Police Medal for meritorious service. Among his appointments here was a term as head of the police public information bureau.—AP and Reuter.

WROTE TO MOTHER "Packing to leave"

Chief Supt. Godber's mother, Mrs. Eleanor Godber, 82, a widow, lives alone in a cottage in the village. She said yesterday: "My wife Jean wrote me up to a month ago that she was packing to leave."



Left: Hong Kong's district police commissioner, Mr E. P. Grace (holding baton) who said, "We have our own share of undesirables." Inset: Cutting from 'Daily Telegraph' of June 12, 1973.

the meantime disappeared mysteriously.

The functions of the police are clearly spelled out in the Police Annual Report, 1969-1970:

'Hong Kong prospers by its tourist industry, free currency market and ability to export goods in competition with the rest of the world. To provide a fertile ground for these operations to continue there must be internal security and the freedom provided by a law-abiding society.'

It can't be more explicit than that!

To carry out their wholesale repression of the working class the police are equipped with wide-ranging powers of arrest, detention and deportation.

Under Section 54 of the Police Force Ordinance, a policeman may stop and search, and, if necessary, arrest without a warrant, anyone who 'acts in a suspicious manner, of whom he may suspect of having committed or of being about to commit, or of intending to commit a crime'. (My emphasis.)

Coinciding with the Fight Crime Campaign the colonial regime is in the throes of a full-scale recruitment drive.

The authorities are now collecting just about any able-bodied manpower they can lay their hands on to enlist. This means the more obviously criminal elements are finding jobs inside the police force.

Writing about police recruitment, Bai Ke Qiang says: 'The police force in Hong Kong attracts thugs and criminals. For them it is a safe refuge which gives their thuggery and criminal actions an aura of pseudo-respectability.'

POLICE PRIORITIES

Since the riots, the size of the police force has risen rapidly in relation to the size of the overall population. There is one policeman for every 381 people, compared with one for every 500 in England and Wales.

The colonial regime knows its priorities. In the financial year 1970-1971, a budgeted \$180m was spent on the police. This compared with \$170m for the Medical and Health Department, \$55m for the Resettlement (Housing) Department and only \$22.5m for the Social Welfare Department.

The working population of Hong Kong are in the most disgruntled and angry mood. Inflation is devouring the purchasing power of their meagre salaries; food prices are soaring; new housing is impossible to get and thousands of people are forced to live in caves on the hillsides.

Confronting the working class are two groups anxious to perpetuate the corrupt regime—the 'Hong's', the big trading houses who have been profiteering from Hong Kong since their ancestors launched the opium wars last century, and the Chinese Communist Party, which has consistently argued for the retention of the colony's status so that Peking can continue to amass foreign reserves there.

Many workers who didn't understand the meaning of Stalinism have now learnt a bitter but indelible lesson. As one worker told me: 'We no longer expect any help from the Chinese Communist Party. They have made a pact with the British imperialists to keep the colony how it is. But this won't stop us. We must break this last colonial stronghold of the British Empire. It can't go on any longer.'

POLICE CORRUPTION IN BRITAIN'S LAST COLONY

FAR EAST REPORT BY ALEX MITCHELL

Police corruption is so rampant in Hong Kong that it has become institutionalized. That is to say, almost every policeman is receiving some form of 'kick-back' from the criminal community—which, incidentally, is another institutional pillar of the island's affairs.

Corruption takes the simplest and most brazen forms. We were standing in a seething street market talking to one of the vendors. Two uniformed policemen swaggered past. They gave us cold stares before disappearing into a chop suey house.

'What are they doing?' I asked.

'They're collecting money

from the hawkers who don't have licences.'

'You mean bribes.'

'Yes.'

'They pay a bribe so they won't be picked up for illegal trading?'

'Yes.'

'Have you got a licence?'

'No.'

'Why didn't they ask you for money then?'

'Because they got money from me yesterday.'

'When will they collect money from you again?'

'Tomorrow.'

When you consider that there are some 500,000 street traders in Hong Kong, it can be readily recognized that vast sums of money reach the police each day.

The annual total must be hundreds of thousands of dollars. And this form of corruption is petty when com-

pared with the really big money involved in drugs, prostitution and pornography.

The whole British administration is so rife with bribery and extortion that the legislature recently introduced an Act giving powers to examine individuals' bank accounts. Immediately prior to the passage of the law, ten senior police officers resigned.

This is the story of one conscientious young Chinese who entered the force in 1968:

'Immediately after I graduated I was posted to a downtown station. I discovered that crimes abounded in the district. Being restricted in power by my rank, I could only report the crimes to my superiors.

'Each time, my reports were rejected. All I could do was try to arrest those responsible. Everytime I did this someone would tell me, "Everything has

been settled here". I did not pay any attention to this and did only what was right.

'Every time I returned to the station Corporals X and Y would say to me: "Give others a break. We all belong to the same family". But I still refused to pay any attention to such remonstrances.

'As a result, my superiors were very dissatisfied with me and transferred me to A.'

FRAMED AND DISMISSED

(Eventually our hero irritated the next police district and he was framed on charges which led to his dismissal from the force.)

He said in a Press interview:

'Thinking back, I am filled with anger at the whole business. At the time I wrote a letter to the anti-corruption branch and reported the whole incident. But the only reply I received was some questions concerning my financial circumstances . . . All I wanted was to expose to the department the corrupt practices in the police force. But eventually nothing came of my report.'

To combat the widespread scepticism of the force there is a genuine attempt to produce crime detection figures of a reasonable standard.

But these are compiled in the most extraordinarily suspicious way. A favourite stunt by the drug squad is to set up opium den raids. These have a common nickname—they are called 'Cho Hay' raids.

These are police-organized opium dens in which people

are paid to sit around and smoke, get arrested, charged and fined. The police even pay off the fines.

'Cho Hay' raids are conspicuously fraudulent. Money and accounts are rarely found and the pots of opium, needles, trays, head rests, etc. which are confiscated are usually unusable gear about to be replaced.

Nevertheless, the administration continues to issue annual reports warmly congratulating the police for its vigilance against crime.

This year marked the start of a fresh drive by the police called 'The Fight Crime Campaign'. For this campaign the colonial administration has produced thousands of handbills and posters.

At the same time police exhibitions are touring schools and businessmen's organiza-

tions to foster confidence and respect in the forces of law and order.

POLICE UNDESIRABLES

Mr E. P. Grace, the district police commander, recently gave a talk on the role of the police to members of something called the Mongkoj Kaifong Association. He said:

'There is still prejudice on both sides and the police are trying to correct that on their part. We are aware of the fact that some policemen, in the treatment of the public, especially the poorer public, do not regard them as their employers and masters. The Police Department is a big

organization, and like any such organization, we have our own share of undesirables, but we are trying to correct that.'

In spite of the immense corruption, it would be wrong to think that the Hong Kong police is somehow weak.

On the contrary, because it profits so mightily from the corrupt colonial regime, it is ferociously repressive against all left-wing agitation.

This extends to the large labouring masses who produce the island's wealth in the textile industry.

Any discontent among these enormously exploited workers is put down in the bluntest fashion.

In the 1967 Kowloon riots, for example, when workers rebelled against the increased ferry charges, more than 30 were killed, shot dead by the police.

It is still rumoured on the island that others were shot and secretly buried; there are leaders of the riot still being detained in prison without trial.

One of the issues which sparked the bloody rioting in 1967 was the death of a Chinese worker from the San Po Kong plastic flower factory. He was taken to the nearby Wong Tai Sin police station where he was brutally kicked and beaten.

He died before he could make an appearance in court. An inquest found that he died of multiple internal injuries. Two constables and a corporal were charged with murder, brought to trial and sentenced.

However, when the atmosphere had calmed, the policemen were obligingly acquitted on appeal. Some of the documents in the case had in

RIOTS - FAMINE HIT INDIA



MRS GANDHI'S GOVERNMENT UNABLE AND UNWILLING TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

Serious economic and political troubles, marked by violent riots across the country, widespread hunger, strikes and go-slows, spiralling unemployment and administrative corruption are facing the Indian government.

The prestige and popularity of the Congress Party premier Mrs Indira Gandhi have plummeted only 18 months after the Indian victory in the Bangla Desh war, when her popularity was at its height.

The worst drought in the decade—the second in two years—is combining with mounting economic problems of inflation and unemployment to produce a grave political crisis for the Congress government.

Mrs Gandhi is under attack from both right and left: there

have been food riots, a police rebellion in one state that had to be put down by the army and persistent bitter charges of government incompetence.

According to the government the 'setbacks' are natural and temporary, but even the planners in the Prime Minister's office admit that the economy is not developing according to plan.

The right-leaning 'Hindustan Times' blames the crisis on 'too much laxity, drift, compromise, corruption, incompetence and debasement of standards... a sad erosion of moral authority.' It adds: 'The people are cynical and impatient and near the breaking point.'

The erosion of Mrs Gandhi's position has been spectacular. A recent local election in the southern state of Tamil Nadu saw the New Congress candidate receive only 2 per cent of the vote, a humiliating defeat.

Two state governments, in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa,

have collapsed and six others are in disarray largely because Mrs Gandhi's hand-picked chief ministers had little local backing.

The central government's lack of control over the situation was epitomized by the Uttar Pradesh police rebellion in which policemen fought with the army to back their demands for better pay and conditions.

Despite the inflation, per capita income had dropped: from the low level of just over £35 a year in 1971-1972 to just under £35 in 1972-1973. This year the cost of food has risen nearly 20 per cent.

Unemployment has risen at a very rapid rate: though no accurate figure is available it affects at least 35 per cent of the working population today, compared with 20 per cent in recent years.

Nearly 40 per cent of the population—about 220 million people—live below the poverty line, getting less than 40

rupees (about £2) a month. Deprivation and hunger are rife in many of the North Indian states as a result of the failure of the rains.

The crisis is not just the result of drought, however. The government's policies are blamed for what many economists describe as a 'man-made crisis'.

It is widely acknowledged that the government failed to present an accurate picture of the food crisis last year—a picture that could have thwarted mass hoarding, prevented steep price rises and simply resulted in less hunger in a nation of 550 million people.

In a half-hearted and belated effort to overcome the crisis, Mrs Gandhi has set in motion the 'nationalization' of the wholesale food trade in an effort to cut out the middleman, ensure fair prices and end speculation and hoarding of grain.

This measure, however, is far too little and too late. It is no substitute for a thoroughgoing land reform and the ousting of landlords and usurers who maintain an iron grip on the Indian village.

Such is the corruption of the Congress regime that its functionaries are incapable of carrying out the nationalization plan without lining their own pockets at the expense of both the peasants and the final consumers.

India is the first victim of the international capitalist crisis, which has led to the slashing of aid programmes, reduced the currency to worthless paper and forced India to endure rampant inflation.

The Congress regime is unable and unwilling to solve these problems. It represents a bourgeoisie which is tied irretrievably to world imperialism in a country which is more and more entering revolutionary developments.

Harassment, arbitrary arrest and physical ill-treatment are everyday happenings for the workers of Ulster. A typical experience is that of electrician John Francis Walsh (21) of Belfast. He was a victim of the Coldstream Guards. In a sworn statement, he recounts:

I was walking down Ross Street with my friend Gerard Fagan at 1.30 a.m. on March 1, 1973 and at the corner of Frere Street and Ross Street we were arrested. Our names were taken. The soldiers radioed through and then they told G. Fagan he could go, but I was told to get into the Saracen.

I was taken to Mulhouse Street army billet. There I was taken through a passageway and before I had got very far I was told to put my hands against the wall (spreadeagled). I attempted to do this, but before I got my hands on the wall I was struck in the stomach.

They (about four soldiers) proceeded to beat and kick me as I lay on the floor. I was repeatedly kicked and beaten at the same time being called all the filthy language they think of.

I was trailed into the interrogation room by the hair. I was asked questions by a man who had an English accent but was not in uniform. He asked me if I was in the IRA. I denied this. The questioning did not last very long. This man then stubbed out his cigarette and left.

I was in the room alone, the door was open and I could see several soldiers down the passage. One in particular who was stripped to the waist came over to me and together with the other soldiers beat me unto the ground again.

A this point a gun was shoved down my throat forcibly and this was very painful as my palate was scraped and my throat was rather raw. I got tablets for this later in the hospital. In fact I asked the nurse for something and she gave me a few which seemed to ease the pain, although I could still taste the oil from the gun in my mouth.

I was taken out to a yard where my shoes were removed and again I was beaten and knocked to the ground into a puddle of water. I was then made to walk through Theodore Street, Plevna Street, Balkan Street, and down Raglan Street to the disused Presbyterian Church (Credit Union Building).

I was tied to the railings with my hands up my back and then they left. I was there for about 20 minutes and then I saw them coming back, but this time there was a foot patrol with them.

VICTIM OF THE COLDSTREAMS



Young boy is carried away after being injured in a clash with soldiers—an everyday occurrence for the workers of Ulster.

They surrounded me and one of them, the one with the sadistic laugh, started to rip off my clothes with a knife. I saw the headlights of a car coming and they saw it too and they more or less stopped. This car went on and proceeded on its way.

Later a car came up Belgrade Street with two men in it and when the soldiers saw it coming they ran towards the waste ground in Ormond Street, and the two men stopped and ran over to me.

They said they would help me no matter who I was. The men got a knife in one of the houses and cut me loose.

Then a girl appeared with a pair of slacks and the men helped me to put them on. They put me into the car and brought me round to Mrs Fagan's house (I had asked them to bring me there) and together with Mrs Fagan they brought me to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

I was examined by a lady

doctor. I had to give a urine test and then I was X-rayed. After this I was given a quick wash and brought to the ward. I just can't remember much after this because I felt very confused and puzzled as to just why this should all happen to me.

I remained in the hospital until Sunday morning. My mother and father took me home in Mrs Fagan's car. I just lay down on the settee and later went to bed.

I have since received a note to go back to the Royal Victoria Hospital for a further X-ray.

At 2 a.m. on Monday morning, March 5, they came into our flat (they broke in) and entered my room. They ordered me to get up and dress. I did this.

Then I was put into a Saracen and brought to Hastings Street Barracks. Here I was examined by a military doctor and my bruises were

noted. I was further interrogated and then they tried to tell me that I had not been legally arrested when I was brought to Mulhouse but that one of my mates had seen me going into Mulhouse Street Station and that they did this to me. This is a complete fabrication and a downright lie because it was the British

army who were responsible for the lot.

Dr McSorley visited me at my flat at lunch time. He noted my condition and will in turn notify Mr P. O'Hare, who is my solicitor.

I give this statement to the Association for Legal Justice to use in whatever way they think best.

RESCUER'S STATEMENT

John Sloan, who rescued John Walsh from the railings, also made a statement:

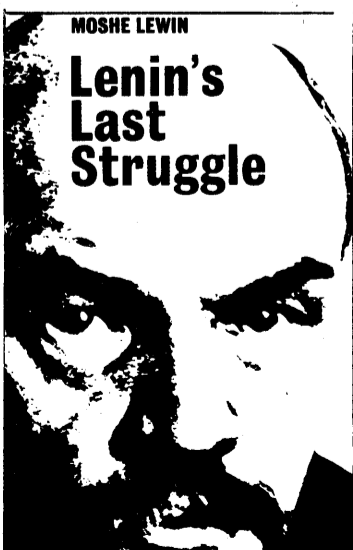
At around 4.45 a.m. I was passing in a car with a friend on the way to work. We heard shouting and I suggested to go and find out what was happening. We came on John tied to the railing of the disused church with his hands behind his back.

His clothes had been ripped off him and he told us

the army had beaten him up. He looked in a very dirty and distressed state and seemed to speak in an incoherent fashion, but we got as far as finding out that he had been there since around 2 a.m.

All we could think of was to untie him and get him to the hospital, but John wanted to go to Mrs Fagan's house, so we took him there and Mrs Fagan then took him to the hospital. As far as I know John spent three days in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

INDISPENSABLE READING!



A study of the critical period of the consolidation of the Soviet state. The book examines Lenin's irreconcilable struggle against the growing threat of bureaucracy led by Stalin, and Lenin's collaboration with Trotsky in this task. Despite certain weaknesses the book is a powerful corroboration of Trotsky's defence of Soviet democracy and his criticisms of the oppressive policies of Stalin against the national minorities. Indispensable reading for all socialists.

LENIN'S LAST STRUGGLE
By Moshe Lewin.
Published by Faber and Faber.
Hardback, 193 pages.
Available (see below) at reduced price of £1.50.

Available from the Paperbacks Centre, 28 Charlotte St., London, W1
Or New Park Publications, 186a Clapham High St., London SW4 7UG

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

'MOST MILLIONAIRES...'

If you haven't decided on your summer holiday yet, assuming you can afford one at all, how about this?

A reader has sent us a news clipping about a holiday tour being promoted by Albany Travel of Manchester and Olsen travel.

A Pan Am Boeing 707,

which normally carries more than 160 people, is being re-appointed to carry 84 in spacious comfort on a 35-day tour of 11 countries with visits to some of the plush hotels and restaurants.

The trip costs £3,150 per head, which is £88 a day.

Albany's managing director, Sidney Frieslander, says its not a lot 'for the sort of people we have in mind'.

'After all,' he says, 'most millionaires spend £100 a day on accommodation alone.'

LOOKING FOR A CAREER

Poor Jonathan Aitken. First of all he wanted to be a Tory MP. He got a safe seat, but just before the General Election in 1970 he was involved in the Biafran secrets case and the 'Sunday Telegraph'. He had to resign hurriedly.

This damaged his chances of becoming a big star on one

of his millionaire uncle's newspapers. (His uncle is none other than Sir Max Aitken, the head of the Beaverbrook chain—'Daily Express', London 'Evening Standard', etc.) So Jonathan joined the rival Rothermere Press with the hope of becoming editor, at 30, of the London 'Evening News'. Failed again. The job went, unfortunately, to someone else.

Disillusioned with politics and the Press, he has now chosen another career—the City of London. He's become 'one of four executives in the chairman Jim Slater's office on the international side'.

Now there's all sorts of rumours about revelations shortly to be made that may make life in the Slater Walker group very uncomfortable. And if this business career fails, then there's only one final salvation for the ambitious and wealthy young Aitken—the church.

TODAY'S TV

BBC 1

9.38-12.00 Schools. 1.00 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 1.25 News. Weather. 1.30 Barnaby. 2.05 Schools. 2.25 Racing from Royal Ascot. 4.30 Magic roundabout. 4.35 Jackanory. 4.50 Boss cat. 5.15 We are the champions. 5.40 Wombles. 5.45 News. Weather.
 6.00 NATIONWIDE.
 6.45 WHERE IN THE WORLD?
 7.05 TOMORROW'S WORLD.
 7.30 SON OF THE BRIDE. Of Unsound Mind.
 8.00 SUTHERLAND'S LAW. The Travelling People.
 8.50 ROBBIE. In search of . . . satisfaction. Fyfe Robertson.
 9.00 NEWS. Weather.
 9.25 ANDRE PREVIN'S MUSIC NIGHT. With John Williams and the London Symphony Orchestra.
 10.15 JOURNEY THROUGH SUMMER. P. J. Kavanagh takes a country walk. Part 1 There's always the wind.
 10.45 MIDWEEK. 11.30 NEWS.
 11.35 LOOKING TO EUROPE. A Matter of Course.
 12.00 Weather.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 10.03 Yoga. 10.30 Film: 'The Geisha Boy'. Jerry Lewis. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Cuddles and co. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Scotch corner. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 Harriet's back in town. 2.30 Good afternoon. 2.55 Looks familiar. 3.25 Hine. 4.20 Sooty show. 4.50 Kids from 47A. 5.20 University challenge. 5.50 News.
 6.00 TODAY. 6.35 CROSSROADS.
 7.00 PAT PHOENIX — THIS IS YOUR LIFE.
 7.30 CORONATION STREET.
 8.00 . . . AND MOTHER MAKES THREE. Starting Trouble.
 8.30 THE BEST OF FATHER, DEAR FATHER. Brother, Dear Brother.
 9.00 SPECIAL BRANCH. You Won't Remember Me.
 10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
 10.30 ROMANTIC V CLASSIC ART. Jacques Louis David.
 11.00 THEATRE: '1939'.
 11.30 FILM: 'How Awful About Allan'. Anthony Perkins, Julie Harris. A young man suffers psychosomatic blindness.
 12.50 PERISCOPE.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 4.05-4.30 Play school. 5.25 Open University.
 7.30 NEWS SUMMARY. Weather.
 7.35 LOOK, STRANGER. Foula—The Lonely Island.
 8.00 MAN ALIVE. A Fighting Chance. Story of three black boys.
 8.50 FILM: 'Johnny Guitar'. Joan Crawford, Sterling Hayden. The owner of a gambling house is the enemy of the local ranchers leader.
 10.35 EDITION.
 11.00 NEWS EXTRA. Weather.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Galloping gourmet. 2.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Hogan's heroes. 6.35 London. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 8.20 Anna and the king. 9.00 London. 11.33 Angling. 12.00 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.30 London. 10.00 Rovers. 10.30 Pacemaker. 10.45 Coastguard. 11.10 Danglerman. 12.05 London. 12.25 Hammy Hamster. 12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 12.57 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 11.30 News. 12.00 Epilogue.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 10.00 Hammy Hamster. 10.15 Yoga. 10.40 Film: 'Long, long trailer'. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 7.00 London. 10.30 Smith family. 11.00 London. 11.30 News. 11.40 Odd couple. 12.10 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30-10.00 London. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 2.55 London. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Cuckoo in the nest. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 10.30 Time was. 11.00 London. 11.30 Cinema. 12.00 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.20 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 6.01-6.15 Y dydd.

HTV West as above except: 6.15-6.30 Report West.

ANGLIA: 11.00 Cartoon. 11.10 Gourmet. 11.35 Dr Simon Locke. 12.04 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Show jumping. 3.25 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Anna and the king. 7.30 London. 8.30 Adventurer. 9.00 London. 11.30 Spyforce. 12.25 Your music at night.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 10.45 Jason King. 11.35 Galloping gourmet. 12.00 Guide. 12.05 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 8.30 Our kid. 9.00 London. 10.30 Citizens' rights. 11.00 London. 11.30 Baron. Weather.

ULSTER: 12.05 London. 1.28 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Cartoon. 2.45 Romper room. 3.00 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Viewfinder. 6.35 London. 7.00 Adventurer. 7.30 London. 8.30 Anna and the king. 9.00 London. 10.30 Assembly platform. 11.30 Documentary.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 10.03 Cookbook. 10.30 Ed Allen time. 10.55 Sean the leprechaun. 11.05 Women. 11.35 Rovers. 12.05 London. 2.30 Lincolnshire show. 3.25 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 8.30 Who do you do? 9.00 London. 11.35 You and your golf. 12.05 Adam 12. 12.35 Weather.



Gareth Thomas plays Alex Duthie, deputy Procurator Fiscal, in BBC 1's new 50-minute drama series 'Sutherland's Law'.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 10.00 Hammy Hamster. 10.15 Pete Smith. 10.25 Lidsville. 10.45 Rainbow country. 11.10 Supercar. 11.35 Galloping gourmet. 12.00 Handful of songs. 12.05 London. 5.15 Nature's window. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 Police surgeon. 7.30 London. 8.30 Here we go again. 9.00 London. 11.35 Evil touch.

TYNE TEES: 9.25 Guilty m'lud. 9.30 London. 10.05 Common Market cook book. 10.30 Ed Allen. 10.55 It's fun to be fooled. 11.05 Funky phantom. 11.35 Shirley's world. 12.05 London. 12.25 Hammy Hamster. 12.40 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Mr and Mrs. 7.30 London. 8.30 Who do you do? 9.00 London. 11.30 News. 11.45 Hawaii five-o. 12.40 Lectern.

do you do? 9.00 London. 11.30 News. 11.45 Hawaii five-o. 12.40 Lectern.

SCOTTISH: 10.55 Yoga. 11.20 Bellbird. 11.35 Last stand. 12.00 Ba bar. 12.05 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 Show jumping. 3.25 London. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 10.30 Odd couple. 11.00 London. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 Blue light.

GRAMPIAN: 11.15 UFO. 12.00 Roundup. 12.05 London. 5.15 Wildlife theatre. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Thompson at teatime. 6.35 London. 7.00 Lucy show. 7.30 London. 10.30 Scales of justice. 11.00 London. 11.30 Hogan's heroes. 12.00 Meditation.

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Several translations of articles from the German Trotskyist newspaper Der Funke

Italy's New Fascists

By Stephen Johns

LENIN AND TROTSKY WRITING ON EUROPE

and six International Committee statements

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

BACUP: Wednesday, June 20, 8.00 p.m. Mechanics Hall (side door). 'Fight Rising Prices, Force the Tories to Resign.'

DEWSBURY: Wednesday June 20, 7.30 p.m. Textile Hall. 'Forward to the All Trades Unions Alliance conference.'

HACKNEY: Wednesday June 20, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Labour must nationalize major industries.'

LIVERPOOL: Wednesday, June 20, 7.30 p.m. The Westminster Inn, Westminster Road, Walton. 'Defend democratic rights! Forward to the ATUA conference!'

SOUTHAMPTON: Wednesday June 20, 7.30 p.m. Temperance Institute, Carlton Crescent, nr T&GWU headquarters.

SWINDON: Wednesday June 20, 7.30 p.m. Co-op Hall, East Street. 'Down with the pay laws. TUC must break off Phase Three talks.'

LANCASTER: Thursday June 21, 7.30 p.m. The Trades Hall, Fenton Street, near the Post Office.

MIDDLETON: Thursday, June 21, 7.45 p.m. 'Ring O' Bells'. 'Forward to Belle Vue. Build the Revolutionary Party.'

CORBY: Thursday, June 21, 8 p.m. 'The Corby Candle'. 'Force the Tories to Resign.'

FULHAM: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. 'The Swan', Fulham Broadway. 'Trade unions and the Tory government.'

GOOLE: Thursday, June 21, 8 p.m. The Station Hotel. 'The Revolutionary Party and the Fight against the Tories.'

HOLLOWAY: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road. 'Inflation and the crisis of capitalism.'

KINGSTON: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Norbiton Hotel, Clifton Road. 'Force the Tories to resign. Labour must nationalize the major industries.'

LEEDS: Thursday June 21, 8 p.m. Peel Hotel, Boar Lane. 'Defence of Trade Unions and democratic rights. Forward to the ATUA conference.' Speaker: Cliff Slaughter.

HULL: Wednesday, June 27, 8 p.m. Windmill Hotel, Witham. 'Forward to the Belle Vue conference.'

LANCASTER: Thursday June 28, 7.30 p.m. The Trades Hall, Fenton Street, near the Post Office.

'Queenies' women want guaranteed week

A GROUP of Merseyside women workers are on strike at Kroft Seafoods because they claim they have no security of employment or any fixed weekly wage.

Kroft export 'Queenies', a type of shellfish, to America. The 150 women, taken on when the factory opened last September, were promised 40 hours' regular work a week.

But employment has turned out to be extremely haphazard and the strike broke out when the number of hours worked a week dropped to one or two.

'Sometimes we used to start work at 8 a.m. and have to go home at 10 a.m.,' shop steward Marion Smith said on the picket line yesterday.

'Some girls used to spend 40p on bus fares only to find there was no work when they

turned up at the factory.'

Kroft and the other firms around the Netherley area of Liverpool have set up recently with government grants. They employ mainly women.

The women are demanding a guaranteed 35-hour week at their present 35p hourly rate of pay.

'Even this is a very low wage by today's standards,' said Mrs Smith. 'We are basically striking for regular employment. This is essential with the high rents and the rising cost of living.'

The strikers have been backed by the General and Municipal Workers' Union and are receiving donations from other workers as well as strike pay. Work in the plant is at a standstill due to a block of Kroft's Seafood products throughout Merseyside.



Women at the Kroft Seafood picket line.

Food prices up again as CBI warns of pay freeze

TWENTY-ONE companies have been given permission to raise prices by the Price Commission this week in one of the longest lists so far released. Some increases will be as high as 20 per cent. Seven of the companies are food manufacturers.

Kraft Margarine goes up 7.2 per cent. Findus Frozen Foods will go up. So will biscuits and confectionery products manufactured by Associated Biscuits. Beecham's PLJ lemon juice will go up 9 per cent.

Animal feeding stuffs manufactured by Beecham Agricultural Products go up, in some cases by 13 per cent. This is certain to lead to dearer meat, particularly pork and poultry.

Mars confectionery will go up by more than 9 per cent. Mars Bars will cost 4p more and be 5 per cent smaller. Corona soft drinks will rise by up to 1p per bottle.

OFFICIAL

The increase on sweets and drinks is the first significant and officially-sanctioned inroad on the much-vaunted 'price cuts' introduced in Barber's budget.

Carrington Viyella has been

BY JACK GALE

given the go-ahead for further advances (the shirts will cost 2 per cent more) and so has Yardley, the cosmetic manufacturers.

Reed Paper and Board is to put up prices of all its paper and board products, except newsprint, by 8.3 per cent. This is in addition to 7-per-cent rises granted under Phase One.

Both Reed and Bowaters are applying to put up newsprint prices again—only last month they were given permission for one such increase.

The state-owned Freightliners transport company has been permitted to raise its charges by 5.5 per cent.



ADAMSON . . . Tough Phase Three warning.

Five Guest, Keen and Nettelfolds subsidiaries—Firth Cleveland Sintered Products, Pneumatic Automatic Control Equipment, Exors of James Mill, Special Products and Standard Bolt and Nut—will increase their prices between 2.5 and 9.4 per cent.

The Unilever subsidiary, Synthetic Resins, will raise its prices 9.5 per cent.

The Jeyes Group can raise the price of its disinfectants, washing-up fluids and bleach. Jeyes Fluid can go up 20 per cent.

Prestige non-electric carpet sweepers will go up, and so will products of Glacier Metals and Sun Printers.

Meanwhile, as more and more upward leaps in the cost of living are announced, the bosses have demanded strict state pay laws, unrestricted profits and no free wage negotiations.

It was vital, the Confederation of British Industries claimed after seeing premier Edward Heath on Monday, that profits should be maintained 'at a high enough level to sustain investment'.

RESTRICTIONS

But Phase Two of the state pay laws would have to be followed by 'continuing and possibly severe restrictions' on the real incomes of the working class, said CBI Director-General Mr Campbell Adamson.

Economic growth, according to the bosses, involves cuts in consumption, and wage increases might have to be lower than the £1 plus 4 per cent permitted under Phase Two.

Unless the unions and the public were made aware that the end of Phase Two would not mean a substantial relaxation of state control of wages then, Campbell Adamson said, later discussions would reach an 'unpleasant situation'.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Barnsley

Given by Gerry Healy
National Secretary
of the
Socialist Labour League
Sunday June 24

Dialectical Materialism—a
Marxist theory of knowledge
Sunday July 8

Theory and Practice of
Marxism
Sunday July 15

Role of the
Revolutionary Party
at

The Red Lion
Worsborough
Near Barnsley
7.30 p.m.

Leicester

lectures given by
Cliff Slaughter

(SLL Central Committee)
The Socialist Revolution in
Britain:

1. The roots of capitalist crisis: Marxism and the contradictions of capitalism. Britain and the world crisis.
2. The state and revolution. Reformism and revolution in Britain. The fight for democratic rights today means preparing for working-class power.

Sundays June 24, July 8
Stockingfarm Community
Centre, Stockingfarm
7.30 p.m.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MEETING

BLACKBURN

'The Peel Hotel'
(Town Centre)

Monday June 25, 8 p.m.
(Please note date change)

'Build the Revolutionary Party'

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING

Preston

Friday June 22, 8 p.m.

The Windsor Castle
Egan Street

'Build the revolutionary party'

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Irish TV man appeals against three months' jail

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

IRISH television journalist, Mr Kevin O'Kelly, appeals in Dublin High Court today against a three-months' prison sentence he received for contempt of court during the trial of former IRA leader Sean MacStiofain last November.

Mr O'Kelly, news feature editor of RTE—the Republic's broadcasting network—refused to identify MacStiofain as the man he had interviewed for a radio news magazine programme.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but released almost immediately on personal bail of £500.

Mr O'Kelly was the first Irish journalist for almost 40 years to be sentenced for contempt of

court. The sentence led to widespread protests throughout the Republic. A 48-hour strike by RTE colleagues closed down the station.

MasStiofain was convicted of being a member of the IRA and is now free after serving a six months' sentence.

MR GERRY FITT, leader of the Northern Ireland Social Democratic and Labour Party, was meeting Mr William Whitelaw, the Ulster Secretary, yesterday to ask him to release about 50 detained IRA suspects—but only because they were 'moderates'.

Before the meeting, at Westminster, Mr Fitt said:

'These men have given up all associations with the IRA, if they ever had any.'

He said the 50 had broken all the rules imposed by the IRA regime among the detainees at the Maze (Long Kesh) camp.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Liverpool

given by Peter Jeffries

Sunday June 24

Trade Unions and political struggle in Britain

Sunday July 8

Chartism, yesterday and today

Sunday July 15

The Revolutionary Party and the British working class

at

Stanley Halls
Upper Parliament Street

3 p.m.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Manchester

given by Peter Jeffries

Sunday June 24

Trade Unions and political struggle in Britain

Sunday July 8

Chartism, yesterday and today

Sunday July 15

The Revolutionary Party and the British working class

at

Black Lion
Blackfriars St/Chapel St
near Salford Bus Station

7.30 p.m.

Slater calls it off!

THE £1,500m MERGER between Slater Walker, the financial conglomerate founded by Jim Slater and Cabinet Minister Peter Walker, and the Hill Samuel banking group is off.

The surprise announcement was made yesterday by Mr

Slater following two days of bruising comment in the City pages of the Fleet Street Press.

When the merger was disclosed in April, it was hailed as the greatest event in Britain's financial history.

Both Slater and Hill Samuel chairman, Sir Kenneth Keith, took vast advertisements in

newspapers to explain what a brilliantly conceived deal it was.

Suddenly, following revelations about the business practices of Slater Walker and questions about its real asset value, the deal has collapsed on the eve of Thursday's talks which would have sealed the marriage.

Break-in at Poulson files office

THIEVES have broken into the offices of the solicitors in charge of debt-collecting in the Poulson bankruptcy case.

The break-in comes on the eve of next Monday's resumed hearing into the bankrupt empire of Mr John Poulson.

A spokesman for R. C. Moorhouse and Company, the solicitors instructing Mr Muir Hunter, QC, said: 'Nothing significant has been taken from the files. I'm not prepared to comment further.'

Asked if documents might have been photocopied, the spokesman added: 'Nothing has happened. I am not prepared to say anything more.'

Mr W. D. Simpson, a partner in the firm, said later:

'There has been a break-in but it has been a minor affair. As far as I am concerned this incident has nothing to do with the files and nothing to do with the bankruptcy.'

Literally hundreds of files on the Poulson case are kept at Moorhouse's office in East Parade. Many were collected from Poulson's former office in Pontefract as early as January this year and their contents have not yet been made public.

The Poulson case took a curious turn this week when Scotland Yard issued a special statement which stated: 'We will not be in a position to submit anything to the Director of Public Prosecutions for at least a year.'

This completely contradicts the statement made by Sir Peter Rawlinson, the Attorney-General, in parliament last week.

Rawlinson told Liberal MP John Pardoe that the preliminary report of the fraud squad would 'soon' be with the DPP. If it was found to be justified, he said, proceedings would begin within a few months.

But on Monday Scotland Yard made Rawlinson's statement non-sensical when it said:

'The first stage will purely be a precis of what has happened up to now. Investigations have not been completed by a long way. Certainly the first stage could not be used as a basis for prosecuting anybody.'

At best, this means that Rawlinson and Home Secretary Robert Carr have been misleading parliament.

The departure of the former Home Secretary Reginald Maudling, the involvement of Andrew Cunningham, who is a member of the Labour Party's NEC, and dozens of Labourites in the north-east, the banning of the 'World in Action' film and yesterday's surprise break-in adds to the stench surrounding this affair.

DANGER OF SPLIT AT CHRYSLER

FROM PAGE ONE

ment had not collaborated in the use of hired thugs responsible for the incidents on Monday night.

The shop stewards said they had deliberately separated the early-morning raid at Stoke from the dispute at Ryton.

Throughout Monday, Ryton pickets at Stoke were harassed by staff cars persistently attempting to break their lines.

Three were run down and one 20-year-old worker is in hospital with injuries to his back and head.

News broke in Coventry yesterday that Dunstable security guard Mr Terry Walker-Spiers was too ill to operate on after having his pelvis and legs broken by scabs who drove three lorries from Stoke to the truck plant on Monday night.

Three other lorries were found abandoned in a field near Ryton.

Some 520 workers at Hills Precision, a Chrysler subsidiary, were threatening to strike yesterday after management insisted they work materials brought into the plant on a lorry which smashed through picket lines.

Half the labour force has been laid off.

It is in the face of this unprecedented determination to force Chrysler workers to their knees that the Stoke stewards yesterday recommended no further action.

Said one picket: 'Chrysler are trying to split us and weaken us. They've done it before with one shift against another. They've launched an all-out attack on the trade union, but instead of standing up to them the stewards go in there and concentrate on the one issue of what happened to the millwright.'

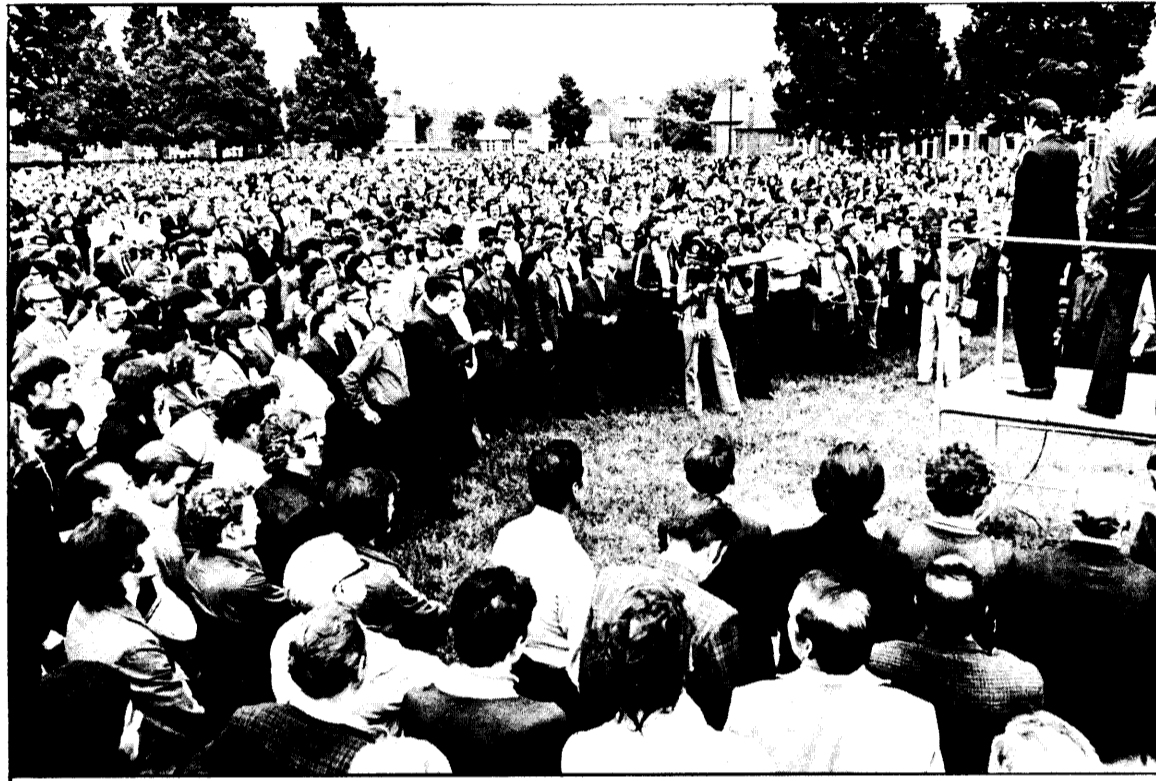
A mass meeting at Linwood, Scotland, yesterday also voted for a recommendation against immediate strike action.

Combine shop stewards are determined to go on with their policy of blacking all materials to and from Ryton and forcing Chrysler to lay off the majority of its 29,000 UK workers on full pay.

As the Ryton strike committee met yesterday, pickets said they had been stabbed in the back and would not be satisfied with anything less than the complete shut-down of Stoke.

Overnight the pickets were strengthened and workers' cars used to barricade all entrances to the plant.

After incidents on Monday, staff workers have been banned from taking their cars onto the premises.



Yesterday's mass meeting of workers from Chrysler's Stoke plant.

Perkins battle goes on - convenor

THE PERKINS dispute—in which 5,700 workers are locked out—goes on unless the company gives a pledge of pay parity with parent company Massey Ferguson, deputy works convenor Mr Jeff Cain said yesterday.

The Peterborough company suspended production last Wednesday after 12 weeks of indus-

trial action cut production by 70 per cent. On Monday Perkins' chairman and managing director Sir Monty Prichard offered to set up a committee with union officials to discuss the question of parity once government pay restrictions were lifted.

But Mr Cain said: 'We have been told by our national offi-

cial that this does not alter the position one iota. The company is merely rewording earlier statements.'

'Our position is still quite clear. We want a commitment of pay parity before we agree to call off our industrial action.'

● See Chrysler-Perkins link-up page 3.

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out in front every day. Issues such as Chrysler and Perkins are forcing thousands of workers into action to defend their basic rights.

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class for the battle ahead.

Help us turn the situation right away. It is not too late if we fight now. Make sure we pull this position around. Rush every donation immediately to:

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June Appeal Fund
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London, SW4 7UG

Stalinists let Scanlon talk with the Tories

FROM DAVID MAUDE
IN EASTBOURNE

EXECUTIVE council member of the engineers' union, Reg Birch, challenged continued talks between the union chiefs and the Tory government at the union's national conference here yesterday.

Communist Party and 'left' delegates backed a composite motion calling for withdrawal from dealing with the government on any prices and incomes policy, but gave Hugh Scanlon,

the union's President, the backing he needs for continuing the talks. (See What we think page 2.)

Len Brindle, convenor of the British-Leyland bus and truck factories in Lancashire, said it was 'ludicrous' to suggest that Scanlon should not attend the further talks.

But he said that there should be 'no deal' with any government which seeks to take away the democratic right of the worker to determine what price his labour will be.

Brian King, the delegate from Hull, said in moving the main resolution that there should be

no shabby compromise in which the union leaders would have to restrict their members' struggles.

Cliff Roberts, Liverpool delegate, called for 'total confrontation' with the government.

Birch told the 69 delegates: 'If they [the Tories] set themselves against this machinery of the working class... if they are saying to us that we are criminals, we should not speak to them at all. We should put them into Coventry.'

He added that there should be no debate with the government and no commitments.

Birch himself, however, is

busy trying to persuade striking British-Leyland plant attendants at Cowley to accept the management's terms to end their strike.

EARLIER the national committee came down narrowly in favour of the principle of nationalizing the major industries without compensation.

Although delegates unanimously instructed the union executive to insist that the principles be embodied in the Labour Party's election programme and manifesto they were 'clearly divided on the issue of compensation.'

The amendment which inserted the no-compensation policy into the successful motion obtained a majority of only five—37 votes to 32.

While taking no open stand either way on this point, foundry section secretary Bill Simpson, this year's Labour Party chairman, urged the conference not to adopt 'far out' policies.

The conference went on to call specifically for the full nationalization by the next Labour government of the banks, insurance companies, drugs industry, oil and the land.

Frelimo man evasive about his 'friends'

FRELIMO vice-President Marcelino Dos Santos said in London yesterday that the Mozambique guerrilla war against the Portuguese was gaining in strength, but the biggest obstacle now was the support given by the western powers to Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Dos Santos said the Portuguese colonialists were mainly

acting as agents for international capitalist interests in southern Africa and Portugal's links with NATO and the 600-year alliance with Britain, just celebrated in London by the British ruling class, helped to maintain the reactionary regime.

But Dos Santos evaded a question about the kind of people he was appealing to for support in Britain, such as the Labour Party leaders, who per-

mit some Labour MPs to act as paid representatives of Portuguese interests in parliament, and the Communist Party, which justifies Kremlin foreign policy of treaties with Portugal and other reactionary regimes.

The Frelimo leader merely said that the differences with friends should be sorted out by discussion, whereas the differences with enemies had to be settled by weapons.

ATUA MEETINGS

Crisis in the Motor Industry COVENTRY

MONDAY JUNE 25
7.30 p.m.

Gosford Park Hotel
St. Georges Rd/
Northfield Rd
nr Chrysler (Stoke)
plant

BASILDON

Thursday June 21, 8 p.m.
Civil Aid Centre (small hall)
Great Oaks

DUNSTABLE

Sunday, June 24, 10.30 a.m.
The United Services Club
High Street South