

YOUNG SOCIALISTS' RIGHT-TO-WORK MARCHES

STRENGTHEN THE ANTI-TORY FIGHT

BY A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Stokes calls Bathgate bluff

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

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Stokes' ruthless statement follows closely on a warning from another of his chief executives, Michael Sheehan.

Sheehan has just sent letters to the 18,000-strong work force at Leyland's plant at Longbridge in Birmingham warning that more strikes will mean more redundancies.

The letter was sent to men's homes. Trade union officials say the document is aimed as much at wives as it is at the car workers.

AS WE enter the fourth week of the Right-to-Work marches on the road, the political lessons from their experiences are of great importance.

No other event in recent years has evoked such widespread support from rank-and-file trade unionists and members of the labour movement. Indeed, without this support it would have been impossible for the marchers to have maintained themselves for a single day.

The vital necessities of food and shelter have been donated voluntarily by the local organizations of the trade unions, co-operative societies and the labour movement.

The concern over Tory policy on unemployment is enormous. If the Labour leadership of Wilson really wanted to make the Tory government resign, they could do it on this issue alone. That is why the right-wing bureaucracy in some localities actively supported by isolated outposts of diehard Stalinists in the trade union movement have, whenever they could, pulled every dirty trick in the book to prevent the marchers from making an impact.

But all they have done, however, is effectively to expose themselves.

That was clear from the magnificent packed meeting held in Sheffield on Sunday night. Not only did the audience respond with a splendid collection which brought in £200, they warmly applauded the young marchers who stated their case for the Right to Work in terms of a struggle for socialist principles.

This is the strongest political aspect of the campaign. The marchers are not simply talking about the Right to Work out of context with the struggle to make the Tory government resign. They stress that this right can only be achieved when this is done.

All along the route they have distributed thousands of copies of the All Trades Unions Alliance's Draft Manifesto, containing the Charter of Basic Rights, which will form the basis of the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party in the autumn of this year.

They see the struggle for the Right to Work as part of a struggle to elect a Labour government pledged to implement the socialist policies contained in this Charter of Basic Rights.

The marchers are therefore fighting to raise the political understanding of all those they come into contact with. This approach constitutes the highest point of political class consciousness.

It is here that we have the greatest gains of the march. The efforts which are now being made to ensure a mass rally at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on March 12 are being inspired more and more by the determination of the marchers to continue their campaign for revolutionary principles and programme.

Workers Press unhesitatingly appeals to each of its readers to do everything in your power to make this rally the greatest possible success.



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UNITE WITH THE JOBS MARCHERS FOR

THEIR RIGHT YOUR RIGHT

To a job, to organize welfare, housing and all the gains made by the working class

READ THE CHARTER

Free from 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG

THE CHARTER OF BASIC RIGHTS

THIS CHARTER of Basic Rights was supported by 4,500 people at the 'Vote the Tory government resign' rally at Alexandra Palace, London, N22, on February 14, 1972.

It was first adopted by the 2nd Annual Conference of the All Trades Unions Alliance in Birmingham on December 16, 1970.

We believe that the role of the Tory government is one of attacking and taking away all the basic rights of the working class over the past 200 years. Such a government must not be allowed to remain in office another four years. It must be made to resign and a Labour government returned pledged to legislate this Charter. This is the only way to prevent the working class being driven back to the conditions of the 1930s.

The rally at Alexandra Palace on February 14 took the decision to transform the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party. This party will defend the basic rights and interests of the working class by building a revolutionary leadership within the labour and trade union movement.

This Charter is our basic document. We ask you to read it and if you support it and are willing to help us build the party in any way, fill in the form on page four.

Make the Tory government resign!
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£35m for Govan yard: Clydebank axed?

MR JOHN DAVIES, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, announced yesterday that the government was making available £35m to launch Govan Shipbuilders on the upper Clyde.

Of this, £17m would be needed over the first three years to meet losses on the early order book of the new company. The other £18m would be needed for investment in the yards and for working capital.

He added: 'Although I am

naturally concerned that the new company cannot firmly forecast a date of attainment of full commercial viability, I am relieved that it foresees moving into surplus after the first three years.'

The Tory plan, worked out in close negotiation with Govan Shipbuilders and the unions, provides work for 4,300 men. This means that at least 3,000 will lose their jobs.

Although the full implications of the shock statement by Davies are still to be studied, it seems clear that Clydebank yard has been irrevocably axed.

workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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AROUND THE WORLD

\$ VALUE THREAT TO ENLARGED EEC

By JOHN SPENCER

FOREIGN ministers of the six Common Market countries and the four candidates for membership met in Brussels yesterday to begin formal preparations for their autumn summit meeting. Their agenda included the issue of economic and monetary integration, though this is not likely to be considered in depth until next month.

The Nixon measures of August 15 last year, removing the dollar's convertibility with gold, have created an enormous problem for the Common Market.

To arrive at monetary union, the various European currencies must be brought closely into line with one another, but the fluctuations of the money markets and the weakness of the dollar make this more and more difficult.

Under the December 18 Washington agreement on currency realignment, the parity bands within which different currencies can vary against one another were widened, increasing the disparity between them.

This has led to a split between the Germans and the French. Neither side wants to use their gold and foreign currency reserves to buy dollars on the exchange markets in order to narrow the parity gap.

PAYMENT

An alternative proposal, for the Germans to loan their reserves to the weaker countries and enable them to buy surplus dollars, is unlikely to be agreed.

The Germans say the loans must be repaid in gold or special drawing rights, while the French want to repay the loans in dollars. The Germans, who already have a vast surplus pool of unwanted dollars, refuse to accept this proposal.

If some compromise between the two positions is arrived at—say repayment in a mixture of dollars and gold—the British government could be placed in a critical position on entry.

Entering the Common Market will take a heavy toll of British gold reserves and participation in the monetary union scheme could further deplete them.

The British government is already faced with a \$1,000m bill from the International Monetary Fund, which no longer accepts dollars in settlement of debts.

The Fund is demanding payment in gold and special drawing rights.

GERMANY'S BIG 3 CAR FIRMS MAY MERGE

THREE of Germany's biggest motor firms are actively involved in merger talks, with the knowledge and encouragement of the Bonn government, according to the influential business magazine 'Capital'.

The projected merger involves Volkswagen, Daimler-Benz and Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) which between them control more than two-thirds of the country's motor industry.

All three firms have suffered a spectacular drop in profits over the last year, as a result of the mark revaluations and the flagging home market.

Another factor driving them together is the threat of competition, particularly from the British motor industry, within an enlarged Common Market.

The three firms are already closely intermeshed. Daimler-



ANGELA DAVIS

DAVIS TRIAL OPENS WITH WITCH-HUNT

TRIAL of Angela Davis, the 28-year-old black communist accused of murder, conspiracy and kidnapping, began at San Jose, California, yesterday.

The trial takes place in an atmosphere of witch-hunt and prejudice whipped up by the state government of extreme right winger Ronald Reagan.

The court was finally forced to release Angela Davis on bail only because the State Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty was unconstitutional and illegal.

But the Reagan administration is making plans to reverse this decision and railroad Angela Davis to the gas chamber just the same.

Unprecedented security precautions surround the San Jose courthouse, where alarm systems, closed-circuit television and metal detectors have been installed, 39 additional guards taken on and a chain-link fence erected around the court.

More than half a million dollars has been spent on security alone at the trial, which is expected to cost more than \$2m and last more than six months.

The State of California is trying to link Miss Davis with the 'Soledad Brothers' break-out

at Marin County court in 1970.

In this attempt to free black political prisoners, Jonathan Jackson, brother of George Jackson, was killed by police. George Jackson himself, a prisoner at San Quentin, was shot down by guards and killed one year later.

Support for the defence of Angela Davis is building up among trade unionists in the United States, who correctly see the frame-up trial as an attack on the whole working class.

'Red Orchestra' film snatched

POLISH security services have confiscated a TV film made by three French reporters of an interview with Leopold Trepper, former head of the 'Red Orchestra', the Soviet espionage service in Occupied Europe during World War II. Trepper, who has spent years in Stalin's prisons and has been victimized by the Polish government, has been seeking permission to join his son in Israel.

Second Israeli attack on guerrillas

ISRAELI planes flying over S Lebanon are being engaged by guerrilla ground defences, the Palestinian resistance movement said yesterday.

Commando ground forces were locked in battle with Israeli troop concentrations in Lebanon and fighting was still in progress yesterday morning.

Israeli forces entered at least three villages in the Arqoub area on Sunday in a second wave of attacks against the commandos' last remaining border stronghold.

The United Nations security council has called on Israel to 'desist and refrain' from military action against the Lebanon and withdraw its troops.

The attacks, which began five days ago, are aimed at wiping out Palestinian guerrilla bases in the Lebanon, the only Arab country which now allows the Palestinian fighters freedom to act against the Israelis.

WHAT WE THINK

HEATH MEANS BUSINESS

PREMIER EDWARD HEATH's warning that the government would 'not tolerate anything which undermines our country and our way of life' must not be lightly dismissed.

Coupled with the open challenge to the engineering workers by the engineering employers' chief D. C. Bamford, and the action of ICI in substantially reducing its coal purchases, Heath's television speech last Sunday shows that the employers and their political representatives mean business.

ICI's action—plus other likely reductions in coal orders from the Central Electricity Generating Board and the British Steel Corporation—confirm a confidential memorandum issued during the miners' strike by a senior official of British Railways. Industry, said this memorandum, would 'take its revenge' after the strike.

Meanwhile, the Tory government—with the exception of the miners' strike and sections of the car workers—is succeeding, in collaboration with the trade union leaders, in holding wages down while unemployment and the cost of living soar. If this is unchecked, it could seriously weaken the working class in the next 12 months.

Thanks to the ineffectiveness of the TUC's opposition, the Tories are now fully armed with the Industrial Relations Act which, among other things, makes it illegal to take industrial action against a third party not involved in a dispute. This could, for example, outlaw much of the picketing that was done during the miners' strike.

It is highly likely that in the event of a strike of a key section of workers—such as the engineers—the Tories will seek to use this Act, which amounts to the organized legalization of scabbing. Heath's references to the 'growth of violence' are designed to lay the basis for such action.

A campaign to frighten the middle class with the spectre of 'anarchist violence' has been intensified since last summer when two top London policemen, in a specially arranged interview with 'The Times', called for harsher legal and penal institutions.

The interview was a calculated reply to Mr Robert Mark—now the Metropolitan Police Commissioner—who had stated that violence was NOT on the increase.

Such a clash reveals a conflict within the ruling class and its agencies about 'get tough' measures. Heath's warning now about 'violence' shows that the government is preparing for a direct, harsh confrontation with the working class and is rejecting the advice of those who wish to continue the long-established co-operation with the trade union leaders.

In these circumstances it is dangerous nonsense to say—as the Communist Party's 'Morning Star' did yesterday—that Heath is 'blustering', that his 'tough talk is a cover for weakness'. It cannot be said too often:

THE TORIES ARE NOT BLUSTERING.

On the contrary, they have decided on a period of intensive preparation for a show-down with the working class. The climb-down over the miners' strike was a readjustment which was forced upon them. But it was not a final defeat and it has not changed their overall strategy. It has alarmed them and made them more determined.

The Tories will not willingly give up power. They have every intention of using the Industrial Relations Act and, if necessary, even more repressive legislation in an effort to break the working class before going to the country. A defeated working class would ensure a Tory victory, as it did in the 1930s.

1972-1973 will be even more decisive for the British working class than 1925-1926.

NO CGT PROTEST OVER RENAULT MURDER

THE French CGT trade union federation dominated by the Communist Party, has refused to take part in protest actions against the murder of a young Maoist shot by security guards outside the Renault car factory in Paris.

The dead man, Pierre Overney, was shot by Jean-Antoine Tramoni a 25-year-old security guard in the course of a demonstration outside the works on Friday night.

Overney's comrades held a protest demonstration through E Paris last night, and the Christian-union federation (CFDT) held a meeting of workers to discuss strike action.

The CP declined to take part in any protest against the murder.

Portuguese jail CPer

A PORTUGUESE court has sentenced a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to 12 years in prison and loss of civic rights for 16 years. The sentence was passed last Tuesday on Antonio Joaquim Gervasio. Under emergency powers he can, in fact, be kept in jail indefinitely.

Sheffield CP slammed for anti-YS campaign

LEADING Stalinists in the Sheffield trade union movement were attacked on Sunday night for organizing against the Glasgow-London Right-to-Work march.

In a criticism aimed directly at the Communist Party-dominated AUEW district committee, Socialist Labour League national secretary Gerry Healy told an audience in the City university:

'It's high time we told these high and mighty gentlemen: Get off your horses. If your party is always pleading for unity of the left, why do you attack these marchers?'

Comrade Healy said that the aim of the march was to establish the most precious principle in the labour movement today—the

unity of action of the working class to force the Tories to resign and return a government pledged to socialist policies.

The march had been vilified by the press.

Some papers, like the 'Sunday Express', were urging the state to break up the campaign. Others, like the 'Sunday Times', used a different technique. They drew upon every statement made by the youth to belittle the march and hide its political aim.

Comrade Healy warned those trade unionists who did not support the march that they were only weakening themselves.

The government, he said, was about to launch a war against the working class unprecedented in modern times.

The Industrial Relations Act would be used to legalize scabbing and protect non-unionists.

'The employers and the Tory state want to use the unemployed against the employed as well as taking full advantage of the Industrial Relations Act. This is the real state of affairs.'

He said that those union leaders who had accepted the government's pay 'norm' had already made their peace with an important feature of the corporate state—the direct state control of wages.

He said the capitalist press was giving the impression that after the miners' strike, union leaders would come forward and fight to win claims above the norm.

'This is a lie. The

trade union leaders are peddling backwards fast. In the next period to challenge the Tories would be to break the law embodied in the Industrial Relations Act. We lay down this challenge now. Is anyone in the TUC prepared to break this law in defence of the basic rights of the working class?'

The meeting heard three speakers from the Glasgow Right-to-Work march and watched the third performance of the highly successful play 'The English Revolution'.

A collection of £150 was made. It included a last-minute donation of £30 from shop stewards at ICI Huddersfield.

● SEE DIARY FROM FOUR AREAS ON PAGES 10 & 11.

BOSSSES CRITICIZE HEATH'S HANDLING OF PIT STRIKE

THE GOVERNMENT seriously misjudged many aspects in its handling of the miners' dispute, William Jack, president of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday.

'One has to express astonishment that industry and commerce was faced almost instantaneously with such severe measures in the run-down of power.'

'We all can and must accept emergency situations, but it was difficult to conceive that in this day and age many people engaged in industry in this country found themselves faced at mid-morning on Friday February 12 with a requirement to sign there and then an undertaking which would have immediate effect, not to use any electric power at all for four days of the week.'



PREMIER HEATH

Mr Jack's statement points to a dissatisfaction among the industrial hierarchy at the Tory's inability to deal effectively with the working class.

In his attempt to crush the miners, Heath had inevitably to alienate those very sections of industry upon which his tottering position depends.

Judging by his ministerial broadcast on television on Sunday night, and the yet more repressive measures it threatens for the working class, it is not a mistake he intends to repeat.

Electricity prices up

THE SOUTHERN Electricity Board yesterday announced a 5-per-cent price rise in charges.

The increase will apply to the first meter reading after March 31.

The announcement blows yet another hole in the mythical Confederation of British Industry 'prices pledge' announced late last year. On the basis of this 'pledge', signed by 200 firms, the TUC and other trade union leaders gave an unwritten undertaking to hold down wages.

The electricity board's announcement follows hard on the heels of British Rail's decision to increase fares by up to 26 per cent next month.

'Breakaway' union registers

ONE of Britain's newest and smallest trade unions announced yesterday that it had registered under the Industrial Relations Act.

The Association of Licensed Aircraft Engineers—membership 660—was formed in January 1970.

Chairman Mr A. Baines said: 'We will now be seeking recognition by British aviation companies through the industrial relations court.'

Bulk of membership is drawn from supervisors and inspectors dissatisfied with their representation by Clive Jenkins' Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said Mr Baines.

Servant's quarters

OPPOSITION leader Harold Wilson may have finally solved planning difficulties at his £17,000 residence in Buckinghamshire.

Wilson's application to build a small residence for his housekeeper at his home—Grange Farm, Deep Mill Lane, near Great Missenden, originally failed because only agricultural buildings can be erected in the Green Belt area.

However, Amersham Rural Council's Buildings and Town Planning Committee is to recommend today that conditional permission is given for a single-storey extension to form the housekeeper's accommodation.

'CROMWELL' DIRECTOR

FILM DIRECTOR Ken Hughes has announced his support for the Right-to-Work campaign. Mr Hughes directed the much-acclaimed film 'Cromwell', starring Richard Harris and Sir Alec Guinness.

Wolverhampton AUEW District Committee has donated £25 for the cost of a meal, plus the use of a hall for a meeting and overnight accommodation.

Goodyear Tyres shop stewards have agreed to an initial donation of £5.

Wolverhampton No. 1 AUEW donated £2.

Miners at Lea Hall colliery, Cannock, Staffordshire, have agreed to provide a midday meal at Cannock.

BACKS MARCHES

A mass meeting of T&GWU members at Pressed Steel Fisher, Common Lane, Birmingham, voted with only one against to take a collection and send a delegation to meet the marchers at Birmingham boundary.

Engineers shop stewards at Fort Dunlop have agreed to a further donation of £25 plus a delegation to meet marchers at the Birmingham boundary.

The Guild Council at Birmingham University agreed to join a demonstration of welcome to

marchers, plus the offer of accommodation.

AUEW (foundry workers) at Aberdeen have given their support and a £1 donation.

Fire Brigades Union members at the King St garage, Aberdeen, have given their support and have collected £1.30.

Aberdeen General and Municipal Workers' Union, No. 1, (Gas Board workers) have given their support and a donation of £10.

Building trades workers on the Ross Foods Site, Tullos, Aberdeen have collected £2.

Oldham anti-immigrant march planned

EXTREME right-wingers in Oldham are planning to stage an anti-immigrant demonstration through the city on March 18.

It is being organized by the British Workers' Committee Against Unemployment, which is associated with Tru-Aim, the trade union organization against immigration.

Eddie Dodds, an engineering worker, said: 'This is not a communist, but a patriotic demonstration. It is for the people who support our British troops in Ulster, who are worried about the decline in law and order and who are worried about the increase in drugs and vice.'

'We don't want to persecute immigrants, but we want them to go home to their own countries where they can do useful work.'

A number of immigrant and youth groups have already announced their intention of staging a counter-march against racialism.

Liverpool docks return

LIVERPOOL dockers yesterday voted to end their three-day strike over piece work earnings.

The dispute began last Friday over rates for handling a badly-stowed cargo of South American copper.

The men walked out after rejecting a peace formula worked out between shop stewards and the Port of Liverpool Stevedoring Company.

'PAID HOLIDAY' PROBED

A TOP-LEVEL inquiry is being conducted at Scotland Yard after newspaper reports that the head of the Yard's Flying Squad, Commander Kenneth Drury, went on a holiday paid for by a Soho strip-club owner.

A senior police officer has been appointed to investigate the allegation, a Yard spokesman announced yesterday.

Commenting on a statement in



FLYING SQUAD'S DRURY

the 'News of the World' from strip-club owner Mr James Humphreys that the holiday trip was part of a plan to track down the escaped train robber Ronald Biggs and that he had paid for the trip, Drury said:

'If Mr Humphreys wants to say we went hunting for escaped great train robber Ronald Biggs, that is up to him.'

'The whole matter is under investigation at the moment and I have no qualms about the outcome.'

Drury added that he could not comment on his reasons for going on the holiday and was not prepared to say whether he went for business or pleasure.

COUNCIL PAY PUBLICITY STUNT

THE National Union of Public Employees today launches an 'Action Programme for Council Workers' in an eight-page pamphlet which will be distributed among the 900,000 men and women employed by local councils as manual workers.

The document is notable for its failure to mention the Tory government or its Industrial Relations Act, which came into force yesterday.

And not once does the document address itself to political questions.

On the other hand the pamphlet is filled with huge promises for the membership. It wants:

Pay increases to bring council workers in line with national average earnings and to reflect the social value of the work they do; A 35-hour working week; A minimum four week annual holiday, increasing with length of service, and three extra days in addition to existing public holidays; Retirement at 60 with improved pensions; Average earnings during holidays and sickness; Legislation to set minimum standards of health, safety and welfare in the work environment; Training facilities leading to wider job prospects; and Industrial democracy based on the right of council workers to stand for election to their own employing authorities and the right of direct representation on local councils.

Council workers will be particularly incensed by the programme's call for better wages. Only a couple of months ago NUPE's general secretary, Alan Fisher, accepted a 7.4 to 7.8 per cent increase—within the Tory 'norm'.

The settlement was tantamount to wage-cutting and marked an important victory for the Tory wage strategy.

And how does Fisher propose to get any of his latest demands met?

Technical teachers reject offer

THE ASSOCIATION of Teachers in Technical Institutions (ATTI), which organizes most of the 50,000 technical teachers, yesterday rejected a 7-per-cent pay offer. Fresh Burnham (Technical) Committee talks are to be held on March 7.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Make the Tory government resign!

Return a Labour government pledged to restore full employment and repeal all laws against the unions!

E LONDON: Tuesday February 29, 8 p.m. Toynbee Hall, Commercial St, Aldgate East. 'Bangla Desh and the fight for socialism'.

W LONDON: Tuesday February 29, 8 p.m. Prince Albert, Wharfedale Rd, off York Way, Kings Cross. 'Crisis of capitalism'.

SW LONDON: Tuesday February 29, 8 p.m. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St, SW4. 'Labour must force a General Election'.

ACTON: Wednesday March 1, 8 p.m. Mechanics Arms, Churchfield Rd, W3. 'Labour must force a General Election'.

N LONDON: Thursday March 2, 8 p.m. Town Hall, Edmonton. 'Building the revolutionary party'.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

There are now well over one million people out of work in Britain, the highest joblessness for a quarter of a century. These huge levels of unemployment are as a direct result of Tory policies. The Young Socialists' Right-to-Work campaign is a challenge to these policies and, therefore, the continued rule of this government.

MARCHERS ARRIVE

SATURDAY MARCH 11

The marchers will arrive at the outskirts of London and will be greeted at:
EAST INDIA HALL, East India Dock Road, E14. 7 pm
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE, Westcott Crescent, W7. 7 pm
LIME GROVE BATHS, Shepherds Bush, W12. 7pm

RALLY EMPIRE POOL WEMBLEY

SUNDAY MARCH 12, 3 p.m.

Speakers: **G. HEALY** (SLL National Secretary)
CLIVE NORRIS (National Secretary of Right-to-Work Campaign)
JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of Glasgow march)
CHRISTINE SMITH (YS leader of Liverpool march)
MIKE BANDA (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)
 The following in a personal capacity:
ALAN THORNETT (Deputy senior steward, Morris Motor)
BRIAN LAVERY (National Union of Mineworkers, Wheldale colliery)
SIDNEY BIDWELL, MP
 Chairman: **CLIFF SLAUGHTER** (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.

SPIKE MILLIGAN. PAUL JONES. 'ROCK 'N ROLL ALL STARS'. RAM JOHN HOLDER. ANNIE ROSS. GEORGE MELLY. LESLIE DUNCAN.



ROCK & ROLL ALLSTARS

Tickets: £1, unemployed 50p
 Apply to:
 Clive Norris,
 National Right-to-Work Campaign,
 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG
 Phone: 01-622 7029

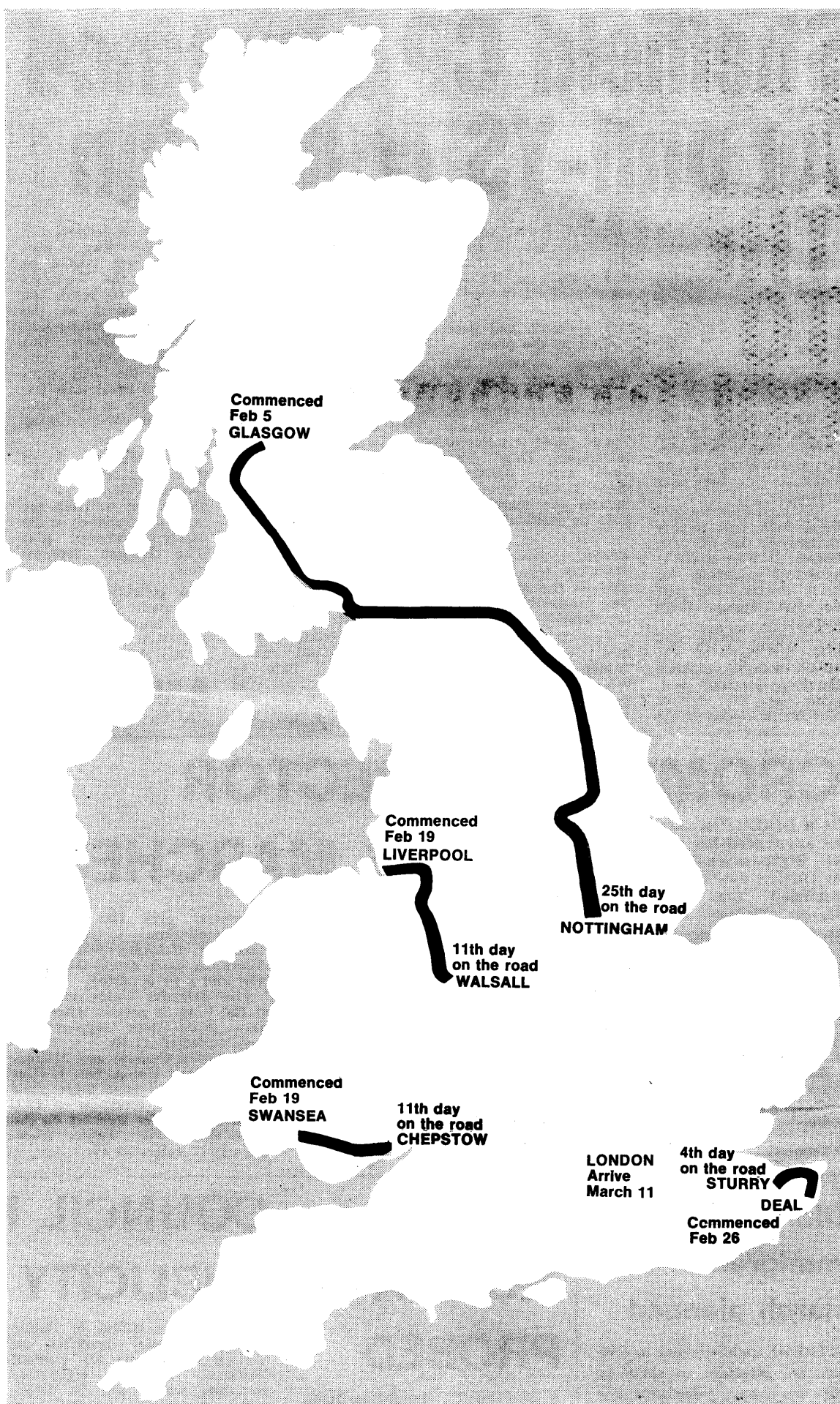
MARCH THROUGHOUT LONDON

MONDAY MARCH 13

Assemble: 10 am, Speaker's Corner, Marble Arch
 March: 11 am through West End to the Temple.

MASS LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT

Lobby your Labour MP: 2 pm
 Meeting: 4.30 pm Central Hall, Westminster



YOUNG SOCIALISTS

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

SUNDAY MARCH 12

EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY, RALLY 3 p.m.

TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.

SPIKE MILLIGAN. PAUL JONES. 'ROCK 'N ROLL ALL STARS'. RAM JOHN HOLDER. ANNIE ROSS. GEORGE MELLY. LESLIE DUNCAN.

Tickets: £1, unemployed 50p
 I would like to come to the rally

NAME

ADDRESS

I would like tickets

Amount enclosed £

Please send details of transport to the Empire Pool

Complete form and send to:
 Clive Norris, Right-to-Work Campaign,
 186a Clapham High St,
 London, SW4 7UG.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

We are marching from
GLASGOW FEBRUARY 5—LIVERPOOL FEBRUARY 19—SWANSEA FEBRUARY 19 to a mass rally at **EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY on MARCH 12**

WANTED URGENTLY

- Accommodation
 - Cooking equipment
 - Tinned food
 - Finance
 - Brass/Jazz bands
- Please tick box where applicable

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

Please complete above form and post to:
 Clive Norris, National Secretary,
 Right-to-Work Campaign
 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG
 Or phone 01-622 7029.

LAUGHING ALL THE WAY TO THE COURTROOM

Clifford Irving tried—and failed—in his attempt to hoax the world with a phoney autobiography of Howard Hughes, the recluse American millionaire.

But he's not a whit put out, though the US and Swiss courts, not to mention Time-Life, who bought the original rights on his Hughes book, are breathing down his neck.

Irving certainly isn't going to lose on the deal, if Chicago 'Daily News' columnist Mike Royko is to be believed.

The name of the game is capitalism and it works like this: First item in Irving's credit balance is the 'book of the hoax'—the authentic story of how he fabricated Hughes's autobiography. This could sell for a cool \$500,000.

Then there are the film rights—for a story with more than its share of blondes, intrigue and international glamour.

Publishing sources estimate the film rights will be worth another \$150,000 to \$200,000.

That's not the end of the story either. If the book sells over 400,000 copies, Irving stands to get 15 per cent of the sale price of every extra book—that could generate another \$100,000 to \$200,000 on the hard-cover sales alone.

REVENUES

Then there are the paperback revenues which could easily net him several hundred thousand more greenbacks on top of the hard-cover profits.

When he's run through that he can still reckon on selling serialization rights to magazines and newspapers. Time-Life, the original hoax victims, are rumoured to be offering more for the hoax story than they did for the original book.

His previous books should benefit as a result of all the publicity, and he'll be in the running for the lecture and personal appearance circuit at

something like \$1,000 a shot.

If Royko's figures are anything like correct, Irving stands to make far more out of the story of his fraud than he would have done if the Howard Hughes autobiography had been true.

But won't he be tucked away in a prison cell, unable to enjoy all these potential riches? ask the more naive and credulous observers.

Well, in actual fact, no.

A leading criminal lawyer is on record with the opinion that: 'On the basis of what I've read, I don't think they can get him on anything unless Howard Hughes is willing to come to court and testify.'

EXPOSED

'And you know he's not going to do that. If Hughes won't appear in court on all those civil cases that are costing him tens of millions of dollars, why would he go to court on this? He has what he wants. The book is exposed as a fraud.'

Hughes has not appeared in public for years, preferring to live secluded in a Las Vegas penthouse surrounded by tight-lipped Mormon servants and specially insulated from disease-bearing air and food.

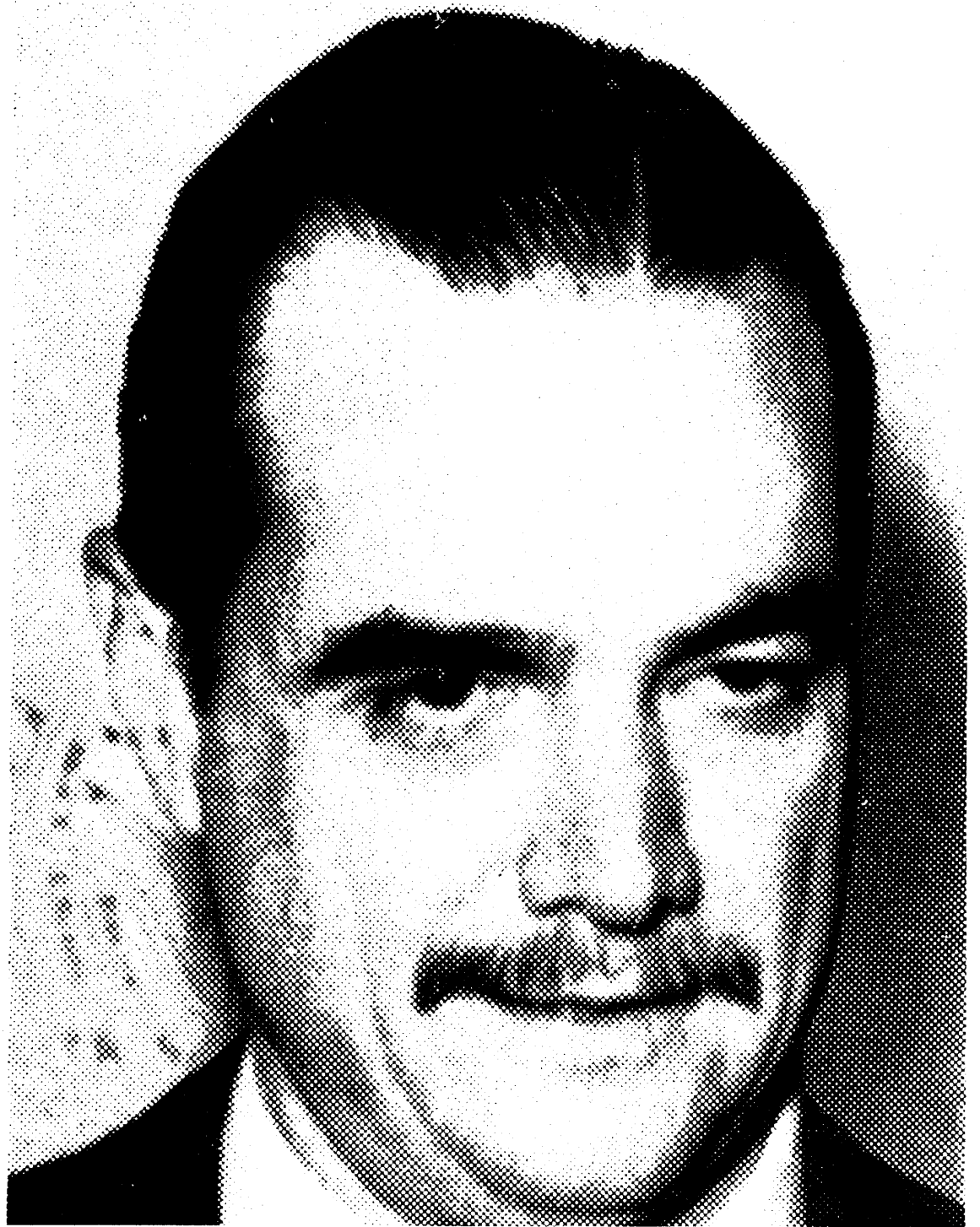
Currently, in any case, he's in Nicaragua, but no-one has seen him there either.

As the lawyer said: 'You can't prosecute a case by having a guy testify over the telephone or send in a tape-recorded statement. They'll need Hughes in court to make a real case, and they won't have him. You watch—Irving is going to walk out of this one free as can be.'

Which explains why Clifford Irving keeps smiling through his apparent tribulations.

The only person who isn't smiling is his wife, Edith, who faces criminal charges in Switzerland. She could land in jail whether Howard Hughes appears to testify or not.

Top: Howard Hughes. Right: Clifford Irving who wrote the fabricated autobiography.



FRENCH FRAUD

A French private bank which traces its origin back to the 17th century has been hard hit by a financial fraud connected with the property scandals revealed last summer.

The Neufize, Schlumberger and Mallet bank suffered a loss of 25m francs. Over £2m of this was lost in a financial transaction involving a company specializing in the leasing of heavy contracting equipment which formed part of the Lipsky group.

Claude Lipsky, wanted for frauds in connection with the property company Patrimoine Foncier, fled to Israel at the end of September.

The bank employee responsible

for the firm's account was himself a close friend of Claude Lipsky and permitted his firm to run up a considerable overdraft for which there was no cover.

The bank issued a statement on February 13 that it would be able to meet the loss out of the current year's profits. There had previously been rumours that it would be forced to amalgamate with another banking group. Its directors have since said that negotiations had been going on before the fraud was discovered.

The bank has links with the earliest period of French capitalism. The Mallet bank dates back to 1713, while Neufize descends from a bank established in Geneva in 1667. These banks were set up by Protestants at a time when Canon Law made it difficult for good Catholics to engage in banking.

The Protestant banks comprised a kind of financial international which, on the continent, had its headquarters in Switzerland. Although the Huguenots had been driven out of France, except for some isolated rem-

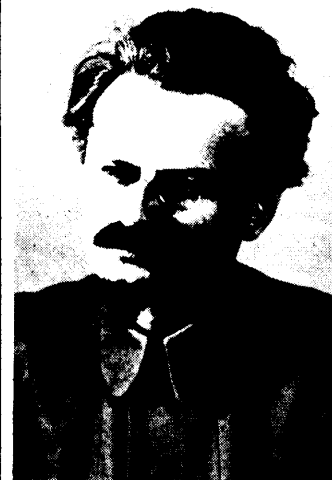
nants in the SW, the French crown was heavily dependant upon loans from the Protestant bankers such as Mallet.

What is called 'la haute banque protestante' came into its own with the development of French capitalism in the 19th century. Many of the old private banks survived and prospered, despite the rise of new forms of finance-capital in the latter part of the century.

When French capitalism began to expand after the Revolution of 1789, what was called 'la haute banque protestante' came into its own. Despite mergers and the growth of new forms of finance-capital some of the old-established private firms with a 300-year existence continued as independents.

Members of these banks were governors of the Bank of France and sat on the boards of other banks, railway companies and firms of all types. Not a few of the '200 families' said to dominate French business came from the ranks of the Protestant bankers.

BOOKS



Moscow Trials Anthology
Paperback, 62½p
MAX SHACHTMAN :
Behind The Moscow Trial
Paperback 75p
ROBERT BLACK :
Stalinism In Britain
Paperback £1.12½—cloth £2
LEON TROTSKY :
Death Agony of Capitalism
(The Transitional Programme)
Pamphlet 5p
Class Nature of the Soviet State
Pamphlet 20p
In Defence of the October
Revolution Pamphlet 15p
The Theory and Practice of
Revisionism Pamphlet 15p
Postage 10p per book, 3p per
pamphlet. Order from :
NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS
186a Clapham High Street,
London SW4 7UG.

THE COURTS THAT WILL GOVERN THE UNIONS

Part two of a series by PHILIP WADE examining the Industrial Relations Act which became law yesterday

The National Industrial Relations Court has power to make orders restraining workers from carrying out 'unfair' actions and can award damages against the leaders of any illegal strike.

There is a limit of £100,000 fine on registered unions. For unregistered organizations, like shop stewards' committees or newspapers the fines are unlimited.

Failure to pay fines could lead to imprisonment for contempt of court.

Just in case an action seems likely to escape the web of the Act, there is the infamous Clause 97, described by Peter Paterson as the Catch 22 of the Act. This clause has the effect of making it an unfair action for anyone to take industrial action of any kind in support of any action which constitutes an unfair industrial practice.

The NIRC will work within the guiding principles of the Act laid down in section 1. Finally, the court will take into account when preparing judgement the conduct of the parties in relation to the Code of Industrial Practice.

REGULATE

This document moves towards the establishment of a labour code which will tightly regulate all the activities of trade unions and especially shop stewards. Recommendations are made in detail about management procedures, systems of wages payments, workers' negotiating machinery, planning and use of manpower and so on.

The Code has been fully analysed in previous issues of the Workers Press (July 27 and 28, 1971). But the provisions in relation to shop stewards are worth going over.

The management is given the right to be a party to the choice of a shop steward. This would give employers the opportunity to put spies and stooges in place of the real representatives of the workers. This section of the Code would go a long way towards allowing the employers to veto any steward they disapproved of by refusing to sign a joint credential. It would amount to direct intervention by management into the affairs of the shop stewards' committees.

Although the Code has no legal standing on par with the Act, there can be little doubt that the NIRC will consciously apply the principles contained in it, ensuring trade unionists are constrained and tied up on all sides.

The NIRC has been likened to the manorial system of

courts which existed in England in the 13th century. In those days, the local lord of the manor would gather a few of his cronies around him and deliver 'judgements' based on their experience of the prisoner and the area he came from.

Seven hundred and fifty years later...

Interlocked with the NIRC is the Commission on Industrial Relations, with former T&GWU official Len Neal as its chairman.

The CIR was a brainchild of the last Labour government following the recommendations of the Donovan commission on the trade unions which the Labourites set up in 1965.

The idea of the CIR, which once boasted former TUC chief George Woodcock as chairman and ex-Communist Party member and former miners' leader Will Paynter among its members, was to oversee the trade union movement, especially on the questions of disputes procedure and registration of agreements reached between unions and management.

The Industrial Relations Act begins where Labour left off and goes a great deal further.

The NIRC can ask the CIR to examine the possibilities of imposing a procedure agreement in an industry which is considered to have a bad strike record. The motor car industry would be one instance where the Tories would like to impose a procedure on workers, the breaking of which would constitute an 'unfair' action.

An investigation would be made by the CIR and recommendations made to the NIRC. If the court agrees it makes an order for the compulsory adoption of the agreement as laid down.

The court will also ask the CIR to advise on the key question of sole negotiating rights and the so-called 'agency' shops. The closed shop, as it is known, is abolished by the Act and it is illegal to strike in pursuance of such a shop. In its place the Tories have put forward the ideas of sole negotiating rights and agency shops.

Although agency shop agreements appear in Part II of the Act (sections 11 to 16) and sole negotiating rights in Part III (section 44 to 53) there can be no doubt these two spurious concepts will be linked together by the CIR in an effort to break shop-floor organization.

In fact in Paterson's book they are dealt with in the same chapter under 'Collective Bargaining: Recognition and Representation'.

An agency shop is supposed to be the substitute for the 100 per cent shop, banned under the Act. It enshrines the Tory principle of the right



not to belong to a union.

Under the agency shop it is a condition of employment for the workers covered by the agreement that they must: a) join the registered union concerned or b) not belong but pay the contributions or c) not belong and pay the contributions to charity.

ILLEGAL

In other words, management can hire people who don't want to be in the union. The hard-won right of the trade union movement, the concession wrung out of the ruling class, by which workers in most factories have to be in unions—becomes illegal.

If the trade unions refuse to enter into such an agreement, the employers can apply to the NIRC who will pass it on to

the CIR for deliberation. The CIR can conduct a ballot on the question. The situation is then frozen for two years, whatever the result of the ballot, and any attempt by unions to unfreeze it will constitute yet another unfair action.

The aim of agency shops is simply to drive a line through trade union organization and solidarity on the shop floor, creating confusion and splits among the workers.

No unregistered unions will be entitled to operate an agency shop, leaving the field open for staff unions and other management inspired organizations.

Linked with the question of who operates an agency shop, the CIR can also deal with so-called sole bargaining agents. The CIR will be able to decide which unions should have recognition rights for which

particular plant or workplace.

The aim of this section of the Act is to take away the unqualified right of a trade union to seek to represent its members. For example, it would have to be proved in law that the National Union of Railwaymen has the right to represent railway workers, other than those covered by the footplatemen's union, ASLEF, or the ticket men, TESSA.

They override the right of the TUC General Council to sort out organizational disputes among affiliated unions and give it instead to the Department of Employment and the CIR.

But, most seriously, the section opens the way for break-away unions and 'staff associations' (i.e. management organizations) to be given sole negotiating rights where other unions have members.

CHALLENGE

It is under this section of the Act that the breakaway Staff Association is to challenge the position of the UPW as the only union entitled to negotiate on behalf of post office telephonists. They have started the process by writing to Robert Carr. From there it could go to the NIRC who can then make the reference to the CIR.

The UPW is not a registered union. As such it cannot ask for sole negotiating rights. It will be up to the Department of Employment or the CIR to sponsor them.

And of course, surrounding the whole question of sole negotiating rights are more

provisions for 'unfair actions'. In fact, everywhere you look in the Act there are cases of 'unfair actions'.

Other CIR functions are to supervise ballots following the implementation of the 60-day cooling-off period in strikes considered by the Tories to be 'national emergencies'.

Finally, the government can refer any industrial relations question to the CIR including questions concerning a particular industry or company.

The third main weapon in the armoury of the Tory government is, of course, the Registrar of Trade Unions.

This organization has the power to deregister or only register those organizations which it considers have 'suitable' rules. Until such time as unions revise their rules in accordance with the Tory government's requirements

they will not be regarded as unions.

There will be no limits on the fines which can be imposed upon them for 'unfair' actions.

INTERGRATED

This is simply a blueprint for a corporate state, with the unions completely integrated into the capitalist state machinery. The registrar has started work, but with little success so far because the big unions have refused to register.

Unions who do register will find themselves under constant vigilance by the registrar who can initiate proceedings himself against any alleged rule breaches.

The final two institutions are the Industrial Tribunals and the Industrial Arbitration Board.

The tribunals have up to now mainly been dealing with claims for compensation under the Redundancy Payments Act.

Now they will deal with issues under the Act mainly concerning individuals. They will include a complaint from a non-unionist that he has been penalized or dismissed for exercising his right not to be in a union.

The existing Industrial Court is to be renamed the Industrial Arbitration Board to avoid confusion with the NIRC. The board will retain the previous functions of the industrial court relating especially to the part played in the machinery for determining wages and conditions of civil aviation and haulage industries.

Under the Act the board has been given two new functions. The first relates to disclosure

One day strike against the BHI on December 8, 1970

of information by companies, the other responsibility it has is when an employer refuses to negotiate with a bargaining agent appointed by the NIRC. The board might then make an award to be automatically incorporated into employee's terms and conditions.

The period now opening up, therefore, for the British trade union movement is one of unparalleled struggle to defend the hard-won rights to form trade unions and to use them to defend their members' interests.

The unions will become incorporated into the capitalist state unless a revolutionary leadership is constructed within the working class, a leadership which must pose the question and organize the taking of power.

PART 2

Lenin and the other leaders of the Communist International paid close and patient attention to the developing communist movement in Germany which emerged after the betrayal of the Social Democrats in the World War and was prominent in the revolutionary battles of 1918 and 1919.

In October, 1919, Lenin wrote: 'At last we see in Germany honest and sincere socialists who, despite all persecutions, despite the foul murder of their best leaders, have remained firm and unbending. At last we see in Germany communist workers who are waging a heroic struggle that really deserves to be called "revolutionary".'

'The Scheidemanns and Kautskys, the Renners and Freidrich Adlers . . . have in equal measure proved to be petty-bourgeois. The followers of Scheidemann and Kautsky have shamelessly betrayed the proletariat in Germany and have sided with the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie.'

'Hence we have differences that are really irreconcilable.'

'There can be no peace, no joint work, between the proletarian revolutionaries and the Philistines . . . in practice they are at best puppets in the hands of the bourgeoisie and, at worst, direct hirelings of the bourgeoisie.'

An early split among the German communists was on the question of participation in bourgeois parliaments and in trade unions dominated by reactionaries. (This was a theme common to all the new Communist Parties, and is dealt with in full by Lenin in 'Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder'.)

Lenin's position was that refusal to participate in a bourgeois parliament, in a reactionary trade union and even in an 'ultra-reactionary workers' council dominated by the Scheidemanns' was a mistake. Such refusal went alongside syndicalist attitudes and—though wrong—was understandable in a militant, inexperienced and rapidly growing party, particularly in the light of the recent social-democratic betrayals.

To win the masses, Lenin insisted, it was necessary to fight against the social traitors and against reformism and opportunism in all spheres of struggle.

However, Lenin fought for the unity of the German communists: 'The differences among the communists are differences between representatives of a mass movement that has grown with incredible rapidity,' he said.

'The communists have a single, common, granite-like foundation—recognition of the proletarian revolution and of the struggle against bourgeois democratic illusions and bourgeois democratic parliamentarianism, and recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and Soviet power. On such a basis, differences represent growing pains.'

In this letter to Paul Levi, Clara Zetkin, Eberlein and other CC members of the German Party, Lenin objected to the expulsion of the minority, even though they advocated boycott of parliament and were semi-syndicalists. They were young and inexperienced. Given agreement on the basic question of soviet rule against bourgeois parliamentarianism, unity was possible and necessary.

The central question was the role of proletarian dictatorship: 'Proletarian dictatorship is the sole means of defending the working people against the oppression of capital, the violence of the bourgeois military dictatorship and imperialist war. Proletarian dictatorship is the sole step to equality and democracy in practice, not on paper but in life, not in political phrase mongering, but in economic reality.'

'Having failed to understand this, the Scheidemanns and the Kautskys proved to be contemptible traitors to socialism and defenders of the ideas of the bourgeoisie.'

It was, however, not a hostile letter. Lenin considered that the mistake could be rectified and he concluded with 'a hearty handshake and warm wishes for success in your difficult work'. At the same time, he wrote to the group which had been expelled and which had formed a separate party.



justification—that this ever-growing and ever-strengthening movement must terminate directly in the conquest of power by the working class.

'But now almost three years have already elapsed since the war. Throughout the world, with the single exception of Russia, power continues to remain in the hands of the bourgeoisie . . . the bourgeoisie has become stronger and more stable as the class in power, or at all events feels that way.'

The crisis of capitalism had not, of course, been overcome. European capitalism was economically weakened—particularly in relation to the United States. It was to lurch ahead—assisted by the treachery of social democracy, and subsequently of Stalinism—to fascism in Germany, Italy and Spain, to the General Strike in England, the sit-down strikes in France, the great depression of the 1930s and finally the catalyst of World War II.

This was not an inevitable development. Nor did the 'breathing space' which had been granted to capitalism in 1921 make the task of the Communist International impossible.

In 1921 the overall picture remained one of profound depression. But the relation between economics and revolution is dialectical, not automatic.

Trotsky told the Third World Congress: 'On the basis of this economic depression the bourgeoisie will be compelled to exert stronger and stronger pressure upon the working class.'

'This is already to be seen in the cutting of wages which has started in the full-blooded capitalist countries: in America and in England, and then throughout all of Europe.'

'This leads to great struggle over wages. Our task is to extend these struggles, by basing ourselves on a clear understand-



Left: Lenin on May Day 1919 addresses the workers of Moscow. Above: Clara Zetkin.

THE STRUGGLE FOR A COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP

A five part series by JACK GALE on the rise of German fascism

Again, he repeated that the basic issue was the fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat and for soviet power. Communists who were in agreement on that, and who were implacably hostile to the Scheidemann and Kautsky groups, Lenin declared, could and should work in unison.

Accordingly, he offered the services of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in an effort to restore communist unity in Germany.

Contrast Lenin's patience and flexibility with the problems of the communists, with his implacable rejection of an official proposal for negotiations from the Independent Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (the Kautskys).

There was, he said, 'nothing of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the day-to-day agitation of the German Independents'. This rejection is contained in the 'Draft (or Theses) of the RCP's Reply to the Letter of the Independent Social-Democratic Party of Germany'. (March, 1920).⁴

In Part 5 of these theses Lenin writes:

'The dictatorship of the proletariat means the overthrow of the bourgeoisie by a single class, the proletariat, and by its vanguard at that. To demand that

this vanguard should first ensure the support of the majority of the people through elections to bourgeois parliaments, by elections held while wage slavery still exists, while the exploiters exist and exercise their oppression and while the means of production are privately owned . . . to demand this or to assume it is actually abandoning the standpoint of the dictatorship of the proletariat and going over to the standpoint of bourgeois democracy.'

And he concluded: 'In the opinion of the RCP there is no place for such parties in the Communist International.'

But Lenin's efforts to bring about the unity of the German Communists were unsuccessful. The 'left Communists'—the Communist Workers' Party of Germany (KAPD)—remained an anarcho-syndicalist tendency. Beginning with a membership of several tens of thousands, the KAPD lost its best elements within two or three years and became transformed into a sect, hostile to the Communist International and to the Soviet Union.

The German Communists did make a gain, however, when the Kautskyste Independent Socialist Party split in 1920. Trotsky explained that this was due to the work of the Communist

Party. The revolutionary masses, he said, were pulling along with them the best sections of the leadership.

Because the German working class found itself without a revolutionary party at its head when the epoch of revolution began, it was forced to try to create one in the course of open struggle.

This, as Trotsky explained, led to 'a whole series of offensives followed by retreats, of uprisings followed by defeats, transitions from attack to defence, and throughout: critical self-analysis, self-purification, splits, re-evaluation of leaders and of methods, new splits and new unifications.'

But at its Third World Congress, held in June and July, 1921, the Communist International had to evaluate a changed world situation.

Throughout Europe, capitalism had survived the post-war revolution upsurge not through any strength of its own, but thanks to the treachery of the social democratic leaders.

In his main report to the Congress on 'The World Economic Crisis and the New Tasks of the International', Trotsky declared: 'When in the initial postwar period we observed the unfolding revolutionary movement, it might have seemed to many of us—and with ample historical

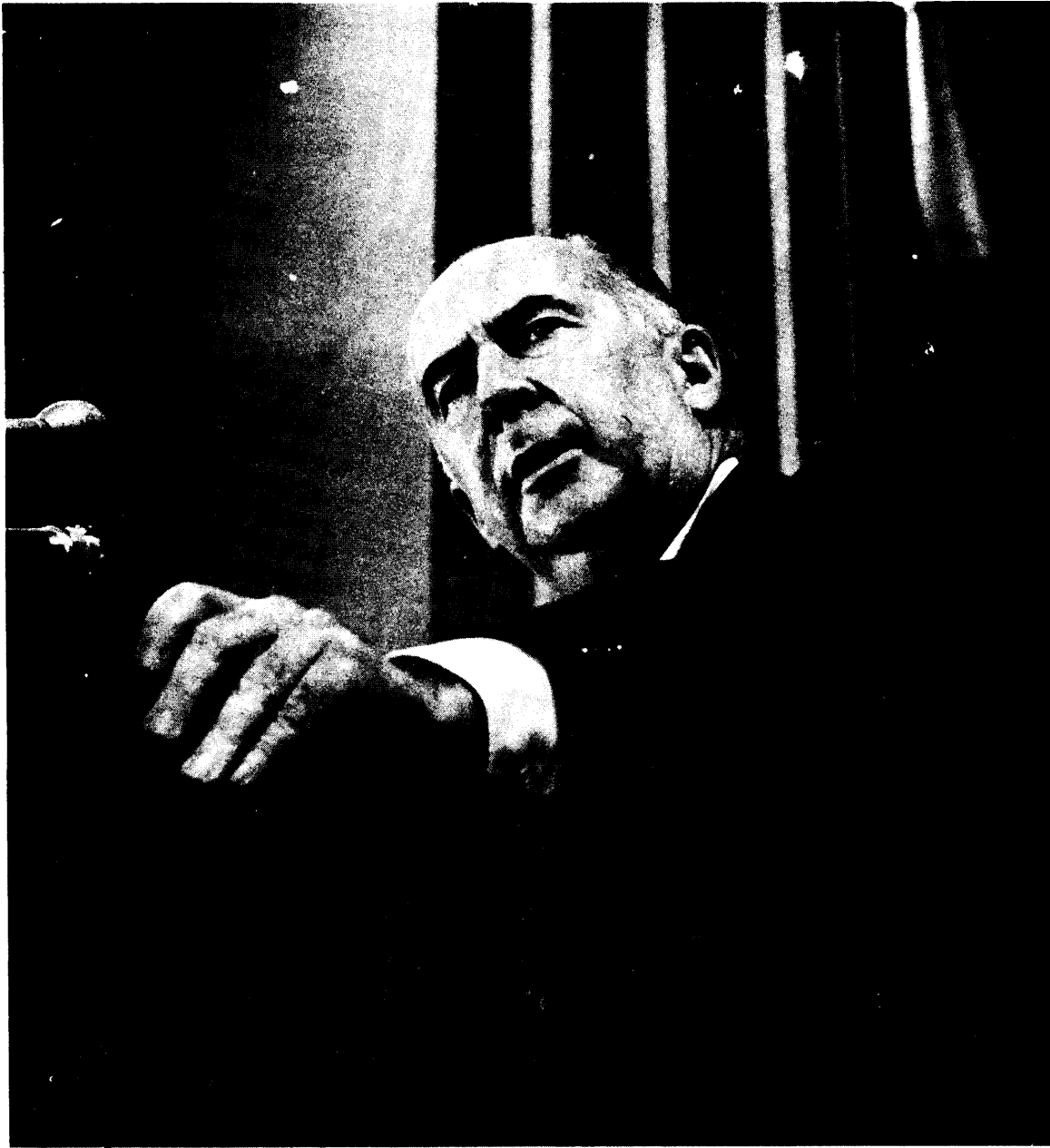
ing of the economic situation. This is quite obvious. It might be asked whether the great struggles over wages, a classic example of which is the miners' strike in England, will lead automatically to the world revolution, to the final civil war and the struggle for the conquest of political power.

'However, it is not Marxist to pose the question in such a way. We have no automatic guarantees of development. But when the crisis is replaced by a transitory favourable conjuncture, what will this signify for our development? Many comrades say that if an improvement takes place in this epoch it would be fatal for our revolution.'

'No, under no circumstances. In general, there is no automatic dependence of the proletarian revolutionary movement upon a crisis. There is only a dialectical interaction. It is essential to understand this.'

1. 'Greetings to Italian, French and German Communists' in 'Collected Works', Vol. 30, p.53.
2. 'Letter to the EC of the German Party' in 'Collected Works', Vol. 30, pp.87-89. Also 'Letter to the expelled group', pp.89-90.
3. 'Collected Works', Vol. 30, p.57.
4. In 'Collected Works', Vol. 30, pp.337-344.
5. 'On the Policy of the KAPD' in 'The First Five Years of the Communist International', Volume 1, p.151.
6. 'First Five Years of the Communist International', Volume 1, p.176.
7. 'First Five Years of the Communist International', Vol. 1, p.209.

TO BE CONTINUED



US Attorney General, John Mitchell in tonight's 'Space Between Words' programme entitled 'Politics'.

Recent years have seen, in the western capitalist world, the emergence of a vocabulary of disquiet and disintegration. Disintegration has its opposite in integration, but integration within this system is its own opposite in the conformity which a culture subordinated to commodity production and consumption imposes on the mass population.

Thus phrases such as 'crisis of identity', 'one-dimensional man', 'the politics of experience', 'crisis of communication' and words such as 'alienation', 'liberation' and so on, dominate thought and action.

For confused, irrational and liberal thinkers the struggle to be real only too often resolves itself into an escape from reality itself, with the hippie's 'freaking out' being quite closely linked in cause and effect with the 'freaking in' of the do-gooder activist or the Fabian. Both are ways of avoiding reality.

Another way of coping with the disintegration of human relations and the breakdown of communication is the more subtle, yet equally misguided, subordination to apparent reality. This method is the one most favoured by television and film makers and consists in 'factual reporting' or 'un-intrusive witnessing' of people and events.

We have in the last three weeks been able to see what such an approach can actually produce in the way of clarification. A talented, sincere and well-intentioned team, consisting of producer Roger Graef, cameraman Charles Stewart and soundman Mike McDuffie, have been probing the break-down of communications in the most vital spheres of human life. For the five-part documentary series, they chose to investigate the fields of industry, the family, school, politics, and—coming up next week—diplomacy. Using the so-called cinema-verité technique, the idea was to immerse the camera into a situation of tension, unobtrusively, and to allow reality to take its course. The series has been applauded for its truthful method, without anyone having examined the nature of the truth involved.

The tension which was examined in the Plessey factory in the first episode, was one which arose over the possibility of redundancies which might evolve from the visit of an Organization and Methods agency. Certainly we were shown the attitudes of both workers and management

TV IN SEARCH OF REALITY

BY ANNA TATE

and the conflict of their interests, but only to the limits to which their consciousness and the consciousness of the film-makers extended. The very approach and title of the programme is a wrong one in relation to the field of industrial relations.

Roger Graef set out to produce a picture of 'The Space Between Words', to show how two different groupings have difficulty in communicating with each other, but the problem is not one which is based on words as such, but on the clash between two classes—the capitalist class, whose agents are management, and the working class. It is not a question of finding the right verbal formula—the contact key, but of struggle.

This is where the verité (truth) part of cinema-verité falls apart. So does the assumed objectivity of the producer.

One has the distinct impression that Roger Graef would like to send management and workers off to an idyllic Esslin Institute so that they can sense and feel each other and live in love and understanding.

In the same way the film, which dealt with the break-down in communication in a family, made compelling viewing, highlighting as it did the very real hostilities and antagonisms which exist within this society's ideal human unit—the family.

But again all the complex problems which arise within the family unit, the confrontation of one neurosis with another, the mythology of ideal, non-materialistic, loving relatedness, the crises, are part of the totality of human existence in which one's whole way of life and one's being are determined by the economic, social and cultural forces at work in the system.

This also applies to Graef's

programme on schools. The disintegration of the relationship between teachers and pupils arises from the fact that neither those teaching nor those being taught are free. Learning has long been at the service of utility. Joy in knowledge was lost when knowledge was subordinated to marketing. Human contact between teacher and pupil was lost when competition began to make men hostile to, and sceptical towards each other.

In the field of politics Roger Graef has shown the same superficiality in approach.

Nixon, Senate Committees, the Supreme Court and the Justice Department are perhaps suitably real-politic to fit with realism, but a suspect 'neutrality' in the face of the phenomenon constitutes a real subordination to the pervading culture.

There are two concepts of Marx from which Graef would have benefited had he applied them to his programmes 'The Space Between Words', the first comes from 'German Ideology': 'It is not consciousness that determines life, but life that determines consciousness', and the second from the 'Contribution to the Critique on Political Economy': 'It is not the consciousness of men which determines their existence, but, on the contrary, it is their social existence that determines consciousness.'

Roger Graef in his undoubtedly sincere use of cinema-verité has shown us the limits of the method and the liberalism of the man confined within the perimeter of 'his own ideas'.



Karl Marx

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

GANGS

Jakarta Radio chalked up a 'historic' achievement for Indonesia's right-wing dictatorship last week. It was referring to the announcement that gangs in the country's capital had voluntarily disbanded themselves at the instigation of the Greater Jakarta municipal authorities.

The disbanding ceremony was attended by Gov. Ali Sadikin, who called on former gang members to 'visit youth centres built by the municipal administration'. The city is planning, according to Sadikin to build 'mini youth centres' in every ward of the capital to accommodate youths and supervise their activities.

The historic victory owed little to Sadikin's persuasive powers, however, and still less to the prospective mini centres. It is believed to be not unconnected with an ultimatum issued by the police on orders from the local Security and Order Restoration Command.

Gen Widodo Budidarmo, the Greater Jakarta Police Chief, gave unregistered Jakarta gangs five days in which to disband 'voluntarily'. He said there would be no compromise on the time-limit, after which stern legal steps would be taken.

He was backed up by the regional military commander, Maj-Gen Poniman. He told the gang leaders their young members were a threat to society because they could be exploited for political purposes or become a tool of subversion.

With this weight of brass ranged against them, the gangs had little option but to disband with as much grace as they could muster. In Indonesia, this passes for a 'historic event'.

NOVEL

Shoppers at a Parisian supermarket at La Villette were surprised by a novel bargain offer one afternoon a week or so ago.

As loudspeakers blared forth their special offers, one came over for a paperback reduced from 5.50 francs to 4.90—it was the programme of the French Communist Party, known as the 'little orange book'.

And there, amid the piles of merchandise, stood a leading member of the Communist Party, Paul Laurent, serving his time as a super salesman, all by arrangement with the big capitalist concern which runs the store and fleeces the workers who buy their goods in it.

It was a symbolic occasion, marking the respectability of the programme and the Party behind it, a Party which has passed definitively to the side of the bourgeois social order.

CHEEK

The 'Lord' is reputed at one stage to have stated that if his followers were struck, they should promptly offer 'the other cheek' to see if the aggressor wanted to have a go at that one too.

Few churchmen in history have been willing to follow his advice on this subject—but perhaps one notable exception to this rule is the veteran liberal, the Rev Paul Oestreicher of Blackheath, SE London.

Last year the Rev was involved in the case of the Quaye family who have now been acquitted on appeal and on whose case an inquiry is now being conducted into the conduct of the police.

At the height of the controversy, members of the National Front, the extreme right-wing nationalist organization, demonstrated outside Oestreicher's parish church—the Church of the Ascension, Blackheath. They quite unjustly accused him of being a communist supporter.

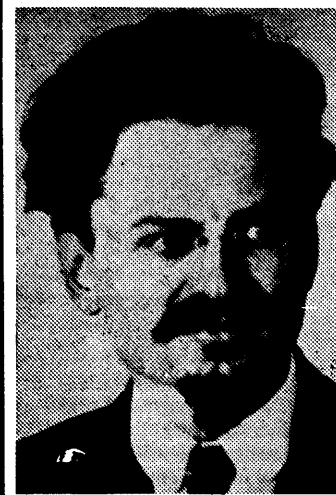
Head of the Quaye family, Mr Quaye, is a Ghanaian, and the Rev understands that it was his support for a black man that angered the Front.

However, he is not one to hold up his enemies' mistakes unjustly. Just listen to this extract from this month's edition of his parish newsletter:

'We could have called the police when members of the Front interrupted our Parish Communion. They were breaking the law.'

'I welcome one thing—that they cared enough about something to come and demonstrate. For this, at any rate, I respect them, however misguided their views. I showed my respect, or at least I tried to.'

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Right-to-Work

DIARY

WE DEMAND
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STALINIST MANOEUVRES FAIL TO HALT PROGRESS IN YORKS

FROM STEPHEN JOHNS
IN YORKSHIRE

WE MET big Communist Party opposition in Sheffield at the weekend.

The powerful shop stewards' quarterly of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers had backed the march by a big majority. But the AUEW district committee Stalinists, by a mixture of falsehood and bureaucratic manoeuvre, managed to veto this support.

At the first meeting the committee—the creature of the dihard Stalinist George Caborn—amended the stewards' resolution (which had been seconded by a leading CP member) deleting all reference to the march and campaign.

Two other resolutions of support from AUEW branches were stamped upon by the committee. The opposition has been to no avail, however. The Stalinists were rebuked by the Sheffield Labour group who welcomed the march and arranged for accommodation in one of the city's colleges.

Frank Green, an engineers' steward at Firth-Brown's, marched with us into the city. He condemned the Stalinists:

'I think this behaviour is disgusting and entirely lacking in principle. I had no hesitation to back these lads. The fight they are putting up for this right is tremendous. If I was unemployed



PLAYWRIGHT DAVID MERCER JOINED THE MARCH AFTER AN EARLY MORNING DRIVE FROM LONDON TO BARNSELY

I would be walking with them all the way.'

Brian Flanagan, a General and Municipal Workers' steward at Firth-Brown's agreed with Frank:

'I am flabbergasted by the committee's action. It has been an eye-opener on the Communist Party for me.'

Earlier there was a great reception in the half-way stop, Chapeltown. The local prize-silver band played us into town and we ate an excellent stew paid for by a £10 donation from the local bingo hall manager.

Our thanks also to the students of Sheffield Polytechnic. They have raised £80 and Totley Thornbridge teacher training college £35.

The miners came to our support as well. After six weeks of strike the men of Orgreave colliery dug into their pockets and raised £12 for the marchers.

In fact our journey through the Yorkshire coalfield was a big political experience.

Barnsley is possibly the centre of the most militant working-class area in Britain today. It compares to Ayrshire in Scotland and the Rhondda in Wales. The Labour majorities are truly enormous, yet here also the march has exposed once more the yawning rift between the Labour Party bureaucracy and the working class.

Barnsley Trades Council passed a resolution of support and established a six-man committee to make the unemployed youth really welcome when they passed through last Friday.

But Barnsley is one of those towns where the Labour Party and the trades council meet as a joint body. So when the Yorkshire Labour Party HQ squealed about the YS being a proscribed organization, the Trades and Labour Council withdrew its support.

Jack Brown, the secretary of the trades council was among those who opposed this low manoeuvre.

He spoke out in the Sheffield



CHAPELTOWN SILVER PRIZE BAND GAVE A MUSICAL ESCORT THROUGH THE TOWN

'Morning Telegraph' condemning the policy switch. His right-wing counterpart, councillor Walter Sinfield made a revealing 'no comment' to the press over the attempt to keep the march out of Barnsley.

Thanks to the miners of the area we ended up with no less than two offers of accommodation. Mr Brown secured one miners' hall for us and the miners of the Barrow pit—who have no connection with the YS—came forward and offered their own homes. That's where the girls on the march slept and everyone went with them for a meal cooked by the miners' wives.

At Castleford the Labour town council officially backed the march and paid for excellent accommodation in the town's finest school—Airdale High. The canteen staff were brought in to give the marchers dinner and a slap-up breakfast in the morning.

We had a full escort from the miners of Glasshoughton and Wheldale pits. Glasshoughton's

huge union banner led us into town.

Alderman Henry Goodall, chairman of the finance committee, visited the school and told our meeting: 'Anyone who is fighting sincerely against this government will get our support. It is a scandal, in this so called civilization, that young people have to make this kind of protest because they want work. Please extend my best wishes for success to all the other marchers.'

Our thanks to playwright David Mercer, a long-time supporter of the Young Socialists. He drove through the early hours to join the march as it left Barnsley. He told me it was an issue of principle.

'As a writer and a socialist, I agree entirely with the aims of this march, the policy in the Charter of Basic Rights and the Manifesto of the All Trades Unions Alliance. This I sincerely hope will only be a beginning of the struggle to get rid of this illegal, reactionary and totally barbaric government.'

THROUGH HOSTILE TORY COUNTRY

BY IAN YEATS

TIRED but in high spirits the Kent Right-to-Work march arrived in Ramsgate on Sunday night to a hot meal, a bed, a bath and even late night television provided by the Simon Community at a converted Abbey School.

Behind them lay a dozen miles of fiercely Tory territory. But as the march swung loudly and defiantly down Ramsgate's silent High St, groups of youth roaming the pavements took up the marchers' slogan — 'Kick the Tories Out'.

Earlier the Young Socialists brewed a camp fire lunch on the edge of the 20-strong factory estate outside Sandwich—a 5,000 population dormitory town for businessmen and their families working within a ten-mile radius.

The working class form islands in an ocean of old-world villas and luxury limousines. In Deal, the Mill Hill miners' estate was purposely built a mile from the town so the rich wouldn't have to be irritated by the presence of workers.

The southern coastal belt has no tradition of industry. The three pits around Deal are sealed off in communities of 'immigrant'



CHARLIE BRITTON, RAMSGATE TRADES COUNCIL SECRETARY

workers from other coalfields all over Britain.

Up to the war, industry didn't extend beyond mining. Anything else was comprised by the holiday trade of resorts populated with drop-out Londoners and with farming.

During the post-war boom, some of the captains of the new Britain were smart enough to see a pool of cheap labour on the S coast and as small, light industry type firms moved in, wages were often £5 a week lower than in London.

Slump has swept all these get-rich-quick companies out of the running. Unemployment in Deal

is 7 per cent, in Ramsgate nearly 8 per cent and on the Isle of Thanet as a whole, it has climbed above 9 per cent. The prospects for young people are hopeless.

In Ramsgate money and support for the young jobs marchers has come from AUEW members and from the town's trades council.

As the march went into Ramsgate, Trades Council secretary Charlie Britton told me:

'The Young Socialists are doing a good job, but it's a pity there aren't more older people out to help them. I think the marches will have an effect on people, especially in the unions.



JOBS MARCHER LES PANKHURST: OUT OF ARMY ONTO DOLE

'I can remember the Jarrow marches and I certainly don't want to see them back in this country.'

'The Labour Party is not doing its job in opposition to the Tories. We've got to do something about our own leadership, otherwise we'll just stagnate.'

Jobs marcher Les Pankhurst (23) knows better than anyone how grim the employment prospects are in the S.

He spent three years in the army medical corps because he couldn't get a job. When he came out, it was back to the dole queues.

'I'm on the march because I haven't got a job at the moment and I think something's got to be done about the way the Tories are running the country,' said Len.

'I've been out of work five months. I go down to the dole queue every week, but it doesn't matter when you go they tell you without even looking: "Sorry, nothing doing."

'I'm not going on the march to get work. I know the march alone can't do that. I'm going because I think we have to express the feeling that we're not going to be pushed aside.

'It's not just the Tories we've got to get rid of, it's the Tories in the Labour Party as well. We want a government that's willing to care about the just demands of workers.'

Throughout the first full day's march to Ramsgate, Tory hatred was implacable. One driver swerved to try to run the marchers down.

In Ramsgate their hostility joined with a near total back turning of the Labour Party bureaucracy unmoved behind their bans and proscriptions.

But Mr Tony Miles, one of the 22 full-time volunteer staff at the Simon Community, who spend their time caring for the homeless, told me:

'We helped the Young Socialists because we know what being out of work means. Many of the homeless are without work. If I didn't have broken toes, I'd march with them.'

Today the march goes on to Herne Bay—the longest haul of the 100-mile march — passing through Edward Heath's birthplace, Broadstairs. There the young organist cycled around the country lanes during the time of the 1930s hunger marches.

MARCHERS' RESPECTS AT ABERFAN

FROM DAVID MAUDE

ABERFAN welcomed us in silence, but the faces of the small groups who gathered on street corners to watch us pass were eloquent with respect for the Right-to-Work march.

The Swansea-London marchers passed through the town on their way from Merthyr Tydfil to Pontypridd.

There a promise of further powerful backing from the miners awaited us. But though brief, our visit to Aberfan touched the marchers even more deeply.

On October 21, 1966, 116 schoolchildren were killed when the massive slag-heap above Pantglas junior school collapsed.

John Collins, whose family was killed subsequently summed up the feelings of many workers all over the country about the tragedy. He told the official inquiry they had been 'buried alive' by the 'National Coal Board'.

The marchers—now 27-strong—chanted and sang their way into the town as they have done throughout S Wales over the last week, but as they passed the site of the school they dipped their banner, removed their hats and remembered in silence those latest victims of capitalism's unplanned drive for coal.

For Rees Davies, 21, of Swansea Young Socialists, the ceremony was particularly poignant. On Sunday he carried the Right-to-Work banner. In 1966 he was one of the hundreds who flocked to the mining town in a desperate fight to save lives.

'The facts of the Aberfan disaster go back to 1927, when the instability of tips due to uncontrolled water was discovered', he told me.

'It was pure murder by the Tory system. Those deaths need never have happened.'

Our 18-mile trek from Merthyr started with a march round Gurnos estate, one of the big working-class housing estates to the N of the city, where families came to windows, doors and garden gates as we staged an impromptu open-air meeting.

By the time we reached Treharris, where we made a brief stop for refreshment, the fine drizzle which had accompanied us through Aberfan had turned to driving rain.

For two of our number, it was their first taste of march life.

Miners' son Peter Warrell is 17. He joined us in Merthyr after eight weeks without work; eight weeks during which he has been offered nothing by the Youth Employment Service apart from a miserly £3.60 a week.

For Peter, the initial experience of life out of school has been bitterly disappointing.



HATLESS AND WITH BANNER DIPPED MARCHERS PAY THEIR RESPECTS AS THEY PASS THE SITE OF PANTGLAS SCHOOL

Starting work in a bakery at £8 a week, he found that there was no trade union and that he was expected to work from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. at a pace he describes as 'far too fast'.

A second job in a hotel meant a drop in earnings to £7 for very similar hours.

At a supermarket where he spent 12 weeks, Peter was asked to lie to a government inspector about his age. Then he found the management sometimes expected him to work from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. at a stretch with no extra pay.

'They took advantage of me', he told me shortly after we reached Pontypridd.

Rose Print (16), is the second marcher to join us from Merthyr.

During her first day on the road to London, she told me a very similar story to Peter's. Her one-and-only job—working for £7.97 a week at a small pie factory—ended after two months.

'I was just told "you're redundant"', she said. 'Since then there's been nothing.'

At Pontypridd, a town with a working population of some 15,000, we were greeted by Emlyn Jenkins, S Wales executive member of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Secretary of the 800-strong Lady Windsor NUM lodge and a Communist Party member, Mr Jenkins told the marchers that what they were doing was 'admirable'.

He said: 'My union will go along with you all the way in

the fight for the right to work. "Is it all worth it?" you must sometimes be asking on this march. Yes, it is.

'I can give you an assurance that S Wales miners will be out in force at your rally on March 12; every working man should be at that rally.'

'On Tuesday I will be asking the area executive to support your cause.'

Answering questions from the tired, but nonetheless critical marchers, Mr Jenkins agreed that the Tories could have been completely defeated had the miners stayed out on strike, but claimed that the support of other unions would have been lost.

He was thanked warmly for his support by Right-to-Work campaign secretary Clive Norris and all the marchers.

Besides Lady Windsor, there are three pits left in the area around Pontypridd: Ty Mawr, Nantgarw and Lewis Merthyr, each employing about 450 men.

No one believes, however, that all their jobs are safe. 'We have to support you because some of us may be joining you before long', Elwyn Jenkins told me before addressing the marchers.

Jobs are also under threat at Pontypridd's Brown and Lennox chain works.

Before leaving we thanked the district committee of the AUEW and district secretary Tom Evans for giving us well-appointed accommodation to sleep in and cooking facilities.

Rich experiences on the road

AFTER seven days of marching, we have crossed into Staffordshire and are well on our way into the Midlands industrial belt.

But when we left Liverpool that Sunday, few anticipated the rich experiences we would make and the political developments that would take place on the march.

Most marchers were new recruits to the Young Socialists and had had little contact with the working class in its organized form.

But in these first seven days they have learnt in a most practical way the meaning of working-class unity in action against the Tories.

On the very first day, miners from St Helens turned out with their lodge banner to escort us into town. Skelmersdale and Winsford Labour Parties supported us 100 per cent. Labour clubs threw open their doors and trades councils arranged accommodation.

In this situation of developing support, a leadership was fought for and eventually emerged from among the marchers.

The struggle for it took place around the committee elected at the beginning of the march. The central question raised was the need to maintain a political discipline and certain standards of work.

In essence it was the struggle

for revolutionary leadership as against the individualism of many of the youth who had spent months, even years on the dole, hanging around street corners.

By the middle of the week a number of marchers came forward. They took real responsibility for distributing and selling the Workers Press and 'Keep Left'. And in a political way they took up other comrades who wanted to break the discipline of the march.

'The building of a revolutionary party won't be easy at all', said Kirkby marcher, 21-year-old Tony Morris who has been out of work 14 months.

'At the moment we're only at a small stage. In some towns I felt the older workers may not have been brought round by the march. But most of the youth realized something had to be done.'

'They are ready to do something, especially as the Labour Party leaders want to sit back and reform things.'

'The Tories are now preparing their counter-attack after the miners' strike. I'm confident we can build a revolutionary party because one is needed,' said Tony.

Last night we stayed in Stafford in the North End community centre. Students from Stafford Polytechnic came up and put on a film for us.



TONY MORRIS

TV

BBC 1

9.38 Schools. 12.55 Hen Allorau. 1.30 Andy Pandy. 1.45 News, weather. 2.05 Schools. 3.45 Rosla and After. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Vision On. 5.20 Motor Mouse. 5.44 Crystal Tipps and Alistair. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.45 QUIZ BALL. Soccer quiz. Home International Final.

7.05 TOMORROW'S WORLD.

7.30 HOLLYWOOD PREMIERE: 'SOMETHING FOR A LONELY MAN'. Dan Blocker, Susan Clark. Frontier days of the old West.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 THE BRITISH EMPIRE. 8. 'The Challenge'.

10.15 FILM 72.

10.45 24 HOURS.

11.20 VIEWPOINT.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 5.35 Open University. 6.35 Handling Materials. 7.05 Open University.

7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.

8.00 THE SPACE BETWEEN WORDS. 4. 'Politics'.

8.55 COLLECTOR'S WORLD.

9.20 WALK INTO THE DARK by John Hopkins. Jeremy Kemp, Shirley Knight Hopkins.

10.40 NEWS, Weather.

10.45 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST. Seals and Crofts, The Strawbs.

ITV

10.20 Schools. 2.35 Racing from Doncaster. 3.15 Tea break. 3.45 Matinee. 4.10 Dr Simon Locke. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Sooty. 5.20 Maggie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. News from London and the South East.

6.30 CROSSROADS.

6.55 FILM: 'ASSAULT ON THE WAYNE'. Leonard Nimoy, Joseph Cotten, Keenan Wynn. Conflict on nuclear submarine during top-secret mission.

8.15 WHICKER'S ORIENT. 'The Last Paradise—Ball...'

9.00 LOVE STORY. Once Upon a Time ...

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 THICK AS THIEVES. Leonard Rossiter, Corin Redgrave.

11.40 DRIVE-IN.

12.10 EAST MEETS WEST.

REGIONAL ITV

ULSTER: 10.20 Schools. 2.33 Doncaster racing. 4.30 Romper Room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV Reports. 6.15 Daws explores. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Bonanza. 7.50 Deadline. 8.15 London. 11.40 Short story.

CHANNEL: 10.20 Schools. 2.33 Doncaster racing. 4.10 Enchanted House. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Dr Simon Locke. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Channel. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Black Dakotas'. 8.15 London. 11.40 Channel Gazette. 11.45 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 Westward news headlines. 6.00 Diary. 12.05 News. 12.08 Faith for life. 12.13 Weather.

SCOTTISH: 10.20 Schools. 2.33 Doncaster racing. 3.30 Foo Foo. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. Early. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dateline: Tuesday. 6.20 Hogan's Heroes. 6.50 Film: 'Murder at the Gallop'. 8.15 London. 11.45 Late call. 11.50 British museum.

GRANADA: 10.18 Schools. 2.30 Doncaster racing. 3.40 All our yesterdays. 4.05 News. Hogan's heroes. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 Newsday. Put it in writing. 6.25 Peyton place. 7.00 Film: 'Conquest of Cochise'. 8.15 London. 11.40 Living writers.

HTV: 10.20 Schools. 2.33 Doncaster racing. 3.50 British museum. 4.15 Mimi Mawr. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Y Dydd. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Film: 'The Plunderers'. 8.15 London. 10.30 Dinas. 12.00 Drive-in. 12.25 Weather.

HTV Wales and the West as above except: 4.15 Tinkertainment. 6.01 Report West. 10.30 Thick as thieves. 11.45 Drive-in. 12.15 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above. HTV West as HTV for Wales and the West.

TYNE TEES: 10.20 Schools. 2.30 Doncaster racing. 3.35 Newsroom. 3.45 Taste and Style. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Dr Simon Locke. 7.00 Film: 'Cattle Drive'. 8.15 London. 10.30 Snooker. 11.15 Thick as thieves. 12.25 News. 12.40 Revolution now.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Schools. 3.06 Doncaster racing. 3.38 News. 3.40 Nanny. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Royal clansmen. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Shadow of the Guillotine'. 8.15 London. 11.45 Living and growing. 12.15 Evening prayers.

ATV MIDLANDS: 2.33 Doncaster racing. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Simon Locke. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Royal clansmen. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Shadow of the Guillotine'. 8.15 London. 11.45 Living and growing. 12.15 Evening prayers.

ANGLIA: 2.33 Doncaster racing. 3.40 Newsroom. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Tea break. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Breakaway'. 8.25 London.

SOUTHERN: 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Tea break. 4.05 Houseparty. 4.18 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.40 Film: 'The Wild and the Innocent'. 8.15 London. 11.45 News. 11.55 Farm Progress. 12.55 Weather.

YORKSHIRE: 10.20 Schools. 2.30 Doncaster racing. 3.40 Calendar News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 Dr Simon Locke. 7.00 Film: 'The Black Dakotas'. 8.15 London. 11.40 The Communicators. 12.05 Weather.

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PARATROOPER FIRED ON AMBULANCE GIRL WIDGERY TOLD

A PARATROOPER fired at near point-blank range on an ambulance girl and a man running to help a wounded boy, Lord Chief Justice Widgery was told yesterday.

Hugh Young, whose brother John died from gunshot wounds on January 30, told the 'Bloody Sunday' tribunal a bullet spurted the ground at his heels as he ran along with a

Knights of Malta ambulance girl.

'I saw a soldier with a rifle standing against the wall 30 to 40 feet from me,' he said. 'I glanced back and he fired. The bullet hit the gable stones directly behind my heels.'

Young said he helped drag the wounded boy, Gerald Donaghy, into a house opposite the Rossville Flats.

Shown a police picture of Donaghy lying on the back seat of a car with an alleged nail bomb sticking from a pocket, Young says there was nothing in his pockets before he was carried to the car.

On the way to the hospital the car was stopped at a military check point.

Another witness, John Stevenson, said he helped drag Donaghy into the house.

'He was searched for identification by a doctor. His jeans were so tight I would have known if there was a bar of chocolate in his pockets. I can be absolutely sure that he was carrying no nail bombs.'

The hearing continues.

IRA suspects released

FOURTEEN of the 18 IRA suspects rounded up in the Republic since the Aldershot bombing have now been released, an Irish police spokesman said yesterday.

Four others, including Cathal Goulding, Chief of Staff of the Official IRA, have been charged.

This means that all those detained have now either been charged or released under the 48-hour maximum detention rule of the newly activated Offences Against the State Act.

The four charged face accusations of being members of an illegal organization—a charge specifically catered for by the Act. It is assumed in Dublin that there was not enough evidence to charge the others.

MAGNIFICENT! FEBRUARY FUND REACHES £1,365.41

OUR total at the moment for February's Fund has risen to £1,365.41—£115.41 over the top and more money is still coming in. It really is a great effort.

Each month now your response to our Appeal Fund is magnificent. And since the expansion to the 12-page tabloid, it has become even better.

But we will not allow ourselves to become complacent in any way. This Tory government still remains in office. Each day it launches new attacks against the working class. We need every effort we can muster to force them to resign.

It is clear from your response that you feel Workers Press vital in this struggle. Many, many thanks to all of you, our readers, for your wonderful support.

We will announce the final result of February's Fund tomorrow. Meanwhile, let's make an early start for March. Post today all your donations to:

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

Two remanded at Aldershot

TWO men were remanded in custody at Aldershot Magistrates' Court yesterday in connection with the explosion at the Parachute Brigade headquarters there last week.

Francis Finbar Kissane (33), of Finsbury Park, N London, was accused of conspiring to cause an explosion.

Michael Francis Duigan (28), of Raynes Park, SW London, appeared with him charged with illegally possessing a shotgun and ammunition. Both face a joint charge of conspiring to pervert the course of justice by falsely producing a driving licence.

A self-confessed IRA member, Brendan Magill, was released from Albany Prison in the Isle of Wight yesterday after serving a sentence for possessing explosives.

Magill was sentenced to two years in March last year.

In London he drove straight to Bow St court where three members of the Anti-Internment League were further remanded, charged with conspiring with others to contravene the Public Order Act on February 5 in Whitehall during a demonstration against the Derry massacre.

John Grey, secretary of the Anti-Internment League, John Flavin and Michael O'Kane were remanded on bail until March 27.

McAlpines back down on £16 wage-cut

GIANT building contractors Sir Robert McAlpine's yesterday dropped a proposal to slash bonus payments for 80 labourers on the Brunswick Centre site at Bloomsbury, London.

However, McAlpine's are still planning to sack 22 of the labourers in an economy drive.

The proposed cut-back would have meant a loss of £14 to £16 a week for the majority of labourers on the site.

The management's decision to drop the wage-cut plan followed a labourers' meeting addressed

by stewards and local Transport and General Workers' Union organizer Jack Orwell.

The management had earlier told the workers their bonus would be slashed from 45p to 15p an hour as a consequence of lost production during the government's power cuts.

This is the second attempt to cut pay levels on the site, one of the highest paid in London.

A previous cut in bonus levels

was withdrawn after the workers imposed a work-to-rule.

But labourers' steward John Burke warned that yesterday's management climb-down is not the end of the matter.

'Although McAlpines have backed down for now, they are preparing the ground for bigger battles in the future. They are still proposing to sack 22 labourers and we are having further discussions on Wednesday.'

Fake CP campaign on Iraq repression

FOLLOWING the collapse of opposition to Numeiry's dictatorship in the Sudan, the British Communist Party has embarked on another fraudulent campaign over anti-communist repression in the Middle East.

Yesterday's 'Morning Star' reports that: 'The Welsh Committee for Solidarity with the Iraqi people launched a campaign against the tortures, executions and repressions in Iraq at a public meeting in Cardiff yesterday.'

Speakers at the meeting included an Iraqi student, the secretary of the Welsh Nationalist Party and Welsh CP secretary Bert Pearce.

The 'Morning Star' fails to inform its readers that while socialists, communists and trade unionists are tortured and maltreated in Iraqi jails, the Soviet and E European Stalinists are forging the closest possible ties with the Iraqi regime.

Only ten days ago, a delegation headed by Saddam Husayn, deputy chairman of the Ba'athist command council, visited Moscow for talks with the Soviet leaders.

The fulsome official communiqué issued after the visit stressed the 'friendly and comradely' atmosphere of the Moscow talks.

More important, it made clear that the ties

between the two governments extended not only to inter-state but to inter-party relations.

The operative paragraph reads:

'The sides expressed satisfaction with the state of friendly links between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, and expressed a mutual desire to develop them further in the interests of strengthening relations of friendship and co-operation. . . .'

All three top Soviet leaders, Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny, are due to visit Iraq in the near future at the invitation of the Ba'athist rulers. This indicates the exceptional importance attached by the Soviet Stalinists to improving their ties with the Iraq torturers.

The Soviet Stalinists' enthusiasm for the Ba'athist regime is shared by the pro-Moscow wing of the Iraq CP, many of whose members have been imprisoned, tortured or murdered by the Ba'athists.

The Iraq CP has

just endorsed a draft National Action charter drawn up by the ruling party. Makram Talabani, for the CP central committee, said the document 'opposes imperialism, calls for national liberation struggle and confirms the peaceful and democratic solution of the Kurdish question'.

Talabani did not mention his jailed and persecuted comrades.

It is obvious that the so-called Welsh Committee For Solidarity with the Iraqi people will remain a deceitful fraud while it does not denounce the Soviet Stalinists' collaboration with the Ba'athist torturers in Iraq.

The Howard Hughes at No 10

THE COAL strike was 'the most expensive error of judgement ever made by a government since the war', said the Shadow Secretary for Trade and Industry Anthony Wedgwood Benn, in the Commons yesterday.

Opening a debate on unemployment initiated by the Opposition, Benn also claimed that not even the most optimistic observer could see any prospect of bringing

unemployment down to acceptable levels by the use of existing measures.

A factor in the prolonged dispute was 'the Prime Minister himself who has made it his business to keep out of all these matters to the point where he gives the impression that he regards industrial relations and unemployment as being well below his level. . . .'

There were loud Tory protests as he called Heath 'the Howard Hughes of No 10 Downing St.

FEARS OF FASCIST ELECTION COME-BACK

ITALY'S parliament was dissolved yesterday following the collapse of its nine-day-old Christian Democrat government, and there were fears that the fascists might stage a partial come-back in the General Election on May 7.

There has already been an increasing polarization in Italian politics and many people fear the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) will make substantial gains.

The election has been brought about by the defeat of the minority Christian Democrat government of Giulio Andreotti in its first parliamentary confidence vote on Saturday night.

Its defeat in the Senate — by 158 votes to 151 — was a carefully orchestrated affair designed to enable the Christian Democrats to lead the country to the polls unfettered by alliance with other parties.

A general election was not due to be held until next year, and the May poll will be the first premature national election in the Republic's 26-year-old history.

Socialist Labour League lectures:
LIVERPOOL: Wednesday March 1, and Wednesday March 8, Common Hall, Hackins Hey, off Dale St, 8 pm.
'Marxist theory a guide to action'.

Right-to-Work Campaign
RALLIES
W LONDON
Friday March 3, 8 p.m.
Camden Studios
Camden Street
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EASTERN districts will be rather cloudy with a little rain at first, but it will become brighter later.

NW England and W Scotland will have showers and bright intervals at first, but it will become cloudy later.

N Ireland, Wales and SW England will start bright but cloud and rain will spread eastwards later.

Temperatures generally will be near normal, but slightly above normal in the West.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Some rain at times in most districts. Becoming mainly dry in the N. Temperatures rather below normal.

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