

workers press

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● THURSDAY MARCH 2, 1972 ● No. 703 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

COMBINE STEWARDS COUNTER STOKES' BATHGATE THREAT LEYLAND FACES TOTAL SHUTDOWN

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

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 NAL's 10th Anniversary 'People's Rally' at Alexandra Palace, London, N22, on February 18, 1971.
It was first adopted by the 2nd Annual Conference of the All Trade Union Alliance in Birmingham on December 19, 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 replace this Charter. This is the only way to prevent the working class being driven back to the conditions of the 1930s.
The call at Alexandra Palace on February 18 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!
Defeat the antiunion laws!
Fight for the Charter of Basic Rights!

IF LORD STOKES goes ahead with his threat to close the Bathgate factory, Scotland, he faces strike action throughout the £400m British-Leyland combine.

The threat of a total shutdown of the Leyland group came from yesterday's meeting in Birmingham of the 150-strong joint shop stewards' committee which represents 200,000 Leyland car workers.

The decision was reached after union delegates from Bathgate explained their wages fight and their seven-week strike for parity with their colleagues in England.

The committee decided that if Stokes shut down Bathgate, an emergency meeting of combine stewards would be convened to discuss 'industrial action'.

Rom Reston, secretary of Bathgate's joint shop stewards' committee, said afterwards: 'I am more than satisfied with the support we got here today.'

'I still feel that the Bathgate plant won't be closed, but if it does come to that, we won't allow the closure to take place.'

'In the backs of our minds are the experiences from Plessey, Alexandria, and Fisher-Bendix. (Both the Plessey and Fisher-Bendix factories were involved in prolonged sit-in strikes which ended when the employers granted important concessions.)

'Bluffing'

The chairman of the Bathgate committee, Stan McKeown, said: 'I'm perfectly happy. And I still think Stokes is bluffing. Workers at Bathgate have made up their minds to answer his threats.'

In a statement earlier this week Stokes threatened that he would close down Bathgate 'at the end of the month' if the strike continued.

He added: 'There is a strong possibility it will close. It has been losing money for four years since we took it over from BMC. The factory is not in a good area anyway.'



Leyland stewards



LORD STOKES



APPLAUSE

ALL THE

WAY FOR

RIGHT-TO-

WORK

MARCHERS

See p10 & 11

workers press

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● THURSDAY MARCH 2, 1972 ● No. 703 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

COMBINE STEWARDS COUNTER STOKES' BATHGATE THREAT LEYLAND FACES TOTAL SHUTDOWN

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

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 'Make the Tory government resign' rally at Alexandra Palace, London, N22, on February 18, 1972.
It was first adopted by the 2nd Annual Conference of the All Trades Union Alliance in Birmingham on December 19, 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 18 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 movements.
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!
Defeat the anti-union laws!
Fight for the Charter of Basic Rights!

IF LORD STOKES goes ahead with his threat to close the Bathgate factory, Scotland, he faces strike action throughout the £400m British-Leyland combine.

The threat of a total shutdown of the Leyland group came from yesterday's meeting in Birmingham of the 150-strong joint shop stewards' committee which represents 200,000 Leyland car workers.

The decision was reached after union delegates from Bathgate explained their wages fight and their seven-week strike for parity with their colleagues in England.

The committee decided that if Stokes shut down Bathgate, an emergency meeting of combine stewards would be convened to discuss 'industrial action'.

Rom Reston, secretary of Bathgate's joint shop stewards' committee, said afterwards: 'I am more than satisfied with the support we got here today.'

'I still feel that the Bathgate plant won't be closed, but if it does come to that, we won't allow the closure to take place.'

'In the backs of our minds are the experiences from Plessey, Alexandria, and Fisher-Bendix. (Both the Plessey and Fisher-Bendix factories were involved in prolonged sit-in strikes which ended when the employers granted important concessions.)

'Bluffing'

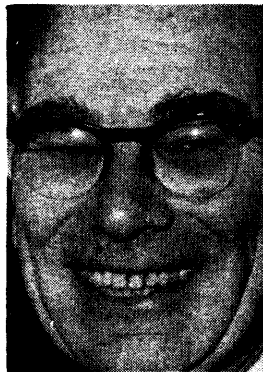
The chairman of the Bathgate committee, Stan McKeown, said: 'I'm perfectly happy. And I still think Stokes is bluffing. Workers at Bathgate have made up their minds to answer his threats.'

In a statement earlier this week Stokes threatened that he would close down Bathgate 'at the end of the month' if the strike continued.

He added: 'There is a strong possibility it will close. It has been losing money for four years since we took it over from BMC. The factory is not in a good area anyway.'



Leyland stewards



LORD STOKES



APPLAUSE
ALL THE
WAY FOR
RIGHT-TO-
WORK
MARCHERS

See p10 & 11

AROUND THE WORLD

Israel turns on Syrian bases

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

ISRAELI planes and artillery struck at Palestine guerrilla bases in Syria yesterday morning in attacks that came hard on the heels of a four-day operation against similar encampments in the Lebanon.

An Israeli military spokesman said air force planes bombed bases in Syria from which attacks against the occupied Golan Heights had been launched.

In the wake of the attack on the Lebanon, the Beirut government is in the course of revising the terms under which Palestinian forces are allowed to operate from its territory.

A number of party leaders have demanded the

revision of the 1969 Cairo agreement which allows the guerrillas control of the area near the border with Israel.

The Lebanese army has now taken control of the border areas and Saeb Salem is expected to announce shortly the terms on which the guerrillas can stay.

The other Arab countries, all of which give verbal support to the Palestinian cause, have remained absolutely passive spectators of the Israeli attacks.

This includes close allies of the Soviet Union like Syria, Egypt and Iraq.

They are prepared to abandon the Palestinians to their fate rather than mobilize the Arab masses against the Israeli regime.

The Soviet Stalinists claim that these countries are 'progressive' in both home and foreign policy.

Panagoulis beaten up by guards

GREEK soldier Alexandros Panagoulis, sentenced to death for trying to kill prime minister George Papadopoulos, was beaten up by his guards earlier this month, his mother said in Athens on Tuesday.

Mrs Athena Panagoulis (60) told Reuter she intended to appeal to the International Red Cross in Geneva to save her son from appalling conditions of detention in a military prison just outside the Greek capital.

Mrs Panagoulis said that when she visited her son on Tuesday he complained about the treatment.

'In front of several guards who did not deny his allegations, he told me that on February 17, for no apparent reason, his guards beat him up in the presence of a few officers,' she said.

'Through a thick wire mesh in the door of his cell he showed me bruises on his face. I will appeal to the International Red Cross in Geneva to save him,' Mrs Panagoulis added.

Her son, (33), was sentenced to death in November 1968 after pleading guilty to desertion and conspiring to kill the Greek premier.

His death sentence was not carried out following international pressure. Last year, Lady Fleming, the widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, was expelled from Greece after being tried for conspiring to aid Panagoulis escape from the military prison.

Cost-of-living strike hits Argentina

INDUSTRY, commerce and nearly all public transport throughout Argentina were paralysed for the second day running yesterday as workers struck against the government's economic policies.

The military dictatorship of Alejandro Lanusse raised the cost of living by 11.3 per cent last month alone, according to official figures.

This staggering rate of inflation is likely to be exceeded next month when the effects of the 10-per-cent devaluation of the peso begin to be felt. The government has devalued four times

Army spied on prominent Americans

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

AT THE height of the Vietnam war, the US army spied on many prominent Americans, including three Democratic presidential contenders and a Supreme Court justice, Senate aides in Washington have revealed.

The news will come as no surprise to members of anti-war movement and the US trade unions, who have long been prime targets for surveillance and in infiltration by the various secret services.

In the course of the trial last year of US air force captain Tom Culver for his part in a London demonstration against the Vietnam war, secret agents produced hundreds of photographs and evidence from 'planted' spies to back up the prosecution.

Agents were specially flown in from Germany to Britain to take part in surveillance against the anti-war GIs.

The vast machine of the US secret service is directed at any possible opposition to the Pentagon's plans, no matter how 'respectable' it may appear.

The latest evidence of secret



TOM CULVER: CONVICTED ON SPIES' EVIDENCE

service activity came from Senator Sam Ervin, a Democrat from N Carolina. He revealed that the secret service had kept watch on many members of Congress, a Supreme Court justice and state and local officials.

Among them were presidential candidates Edmund Muskie, George McGovern of S Dakota, and Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota.

Senator Edward Kennedy was also under army observation. The candidates' names were included in a computer print-out obtained from the army by the Senate sub-committee on constitutional rights.

Another target was Thurgood Marshall, the only black member of the Supreme Court. After the hearings the Defence Department gave the worthless assurance that the surveillance had now stopped and said it no longer engaged in such practices. Since the surveillance, by its nature, is secret there is no way this can be checked.



DAVIS JURORS ALREADY PREJUDICED

EIGHT jurors have now been provisionally selected for the trial of black communist Angela Davis, accused of murder and conspiracy in San Jose, California.

Each potential juror is being questioned about their views on communism, recent prison riots, campus demonstrations and racialism.

The response from the panel—who all reside in one of California's most right-wing regions—have already demonstrated the extent to which the jury will be prejudiced before the trial even begins.

An atmosphere of witch-hunt and hysteria is being generated by the prosecution and the state government.

When it is finally selected, the jury will be screened off from the body of the court so that its members will not be

identified by spectators.

Outside the courthouse, 69 extra guards patrol with walkie-talkie radios throughout the day. A chain fence has been erected around the court and every person entering is body-searched by guards.

Each person has to stand with feet apart, arms raised to shoulder level, before passing through a sensitive metal detector. All the spectators are also photographed for police files.

Every gate in the fence is fitted with an alarm, designed to set off a siren and alert the security guards. It went off accidentally on Monday.

Jury selection is expected to go on for six weeks before the trial proper begins. The only black panel member has already been provisionally selected to sit on the jury.

SURPLUS OF COFFEE IN COSTA RICA

OVER half a million hundred-weight of coffee—almost a third of Costa Rica's yearly crop—are surplus to requirements as a result of the international slump.

The weekly paper 'Libertad' predicts 'gloomy prospects for the nation's economy' in the light of the mounting surplus.

According to the National Coffee Office, out of a total of about 1,840,000 cwt, there will be a surplus of 406,000 cwt after home consumption and exports are deducted.

To this figure must be added another 180,000 cwt warehoused since last year as a result of the closing of some traditional export markets.

'Libertad' says that if this coffee cannot be exported, the nation's economy will undergo collapse.

During the depression of the 1930s, vast quantities of Costa Rican coffee were dumped into the ocean in order to keep up the price on the international market.

'PLOT' DIVERSION TO STUDENTS' STRIKE

IN A BID to break the nationwide strike of university and high-school students called yesterday by Spanish student leaders, the police are hinting darkly at a 'subversive plot'.

On Tuesday they claimed to have uncovered large caches of communist propaganda in a three-day search of buildings on the Madrid university campus.

The university was scheduled to reopen yesterday. It was closed after fighting between police and students six weeks ago.

The students are demanding

academic reforms and defying the fascist regime.

Among the materials seized in the three-day search, according to police, were copies of the communist publications 'Hora de Madrid' and 'Vanguardia', posters of Ho Chi Minh, Angela Davis and communist leaders and pamphlets entitled 'The Sexual Battle of Youth' and 'Study of Female Sexuality'.

Also seized were thousands of mimeographed sheets containing 'communist and subversive propaganda', the police added.

They claimed the discoveries showed an organized plot to foment a 'constant climate of tension' at the university.

Keep down costs by attacking workers' standards

PRESIDENT of the Confederation of British Industry Sir John Partridge has issued a crisis statement to big business urging a policy of holding down wage settlements.

In a special circular to employers, Partridge says: 'I must emphasize again the need for all employers to secure pay settlements which are at least 12 months distant from the previous settlement and which maintain the downward trend of recent settlements towards a level very much below the inflated levels of 1970-1971.'

'Moreover, you will not, I am sure, overlook that, apart from rates of pay, such negotiated factors as working hours and holidays are important elements in the total cost of labour and have a real effect on the level of inflation.'

Advice by CBI President

Like the recent statements by Heath, Carr and Davies, the CBI circular is aimed at excusing the miners' settlement (21 per cent plus) and calling for a new determination to cut wages.

Partridge says: 'Despite the mining settlement, which must be regarded as an exceptional case, the trends in the pay situation are encouraging and it is more than ever important to maintain a firm approach in the negotiation of settlements.'

Partridge gives fullsome praise to the 'success' so far in cutting wages. He says that 'the general level of settlements in recent months has undoubtedly been significantly lower than would have been the case 12 to 18 months ago.'

'Our latest information shows that some companies have recently succeeded in negotiating settlements in the region of 6 to 8 per cent and

there have been several important settlements at these lower levels in the public sector,' Partridge said.

Partridge still claims that the CBI 'prices pledge' is having 'a significant impact'.

Only two days ago the Agriculture Minister Mr James Prior revealed in parliament that prices rose last year by 13 per cent.

This figure is misleading; as Workers Press has shown in other prices reports, the increases on essential commodities — butter, bread and vegetables — have been as high as 20 per cent.

Partridge's letter to employers comes a week after the fighting words of D. C. Bamford, head of the Engineering Employers' Federation. He warned the unions that his members were prepared for industrial action and would totally resist so-called inflationary wage demands.



CBI PRESIDENT JOHN PARTRIDGE

JUNIOR DOCTORS ATTACK HOSPITAL TRAINING WAYS

THE JUNIOR Hospital Doctors' Association has launched a strong attack on teaching standards during their final year's training.

A survey by the association shows that teaching hospitals are 'deficient' in providing proper training for doctors-to-be.

It showed that 19 per cent of pre-registration house officers received no teaching at all from their consultants and a further 54 per cent received only 'a small amount'.

Fifteen per cent of house officers do not have a consultant spending more than 14 hours a week in their hospitals and 40 per cent have the benefit of two or less rounds a week.

The results of the survey were released at a press conference in London yesterday.

6,000 off school in one day in London

IN A spot-check conducted last October, 6,000 children were found to be missing from London secondary schools.

Most of them were playing truant.

A report before the Inner London Education Authority committee today shows that the worst time for truancy is in the afternoon.

And the worst offenders are in the school-leaving classes.

The authority's education officer, Dr Eric Briault, says in the report that in general truancy problems are not as bad as they are some times made out to be.

Gunter should have told us—agent



GUNTER: RESIGNED WHIP

A CAMPAIGN is mounting in Southwark to get Ray Gunter to resign as MP for the S London constituency.

The former Labour Minister in Wilson's cabinet announced two weeks ago he was resigning from the Labour Party. But he said he would remain in parliament as an independent.

He resigned the Labour whip on the eve of the Tories' legislation to get Britain into the Common Market.

He flew to S Africa on the day of the vote, thus giving Heath an extra vote in his narrow majority of eight.

Canon Harvey Hinds, Gunter's former agent for Southwark, said he 'should have the courage to resign as MP.'

'I was shocked and disappointed by Mr Gunter's decision. He could have done me the courtesy to send me a postcard at least letting me know of his decision.'

TWO PRO-EEC LABOUR MPs NOT TO STAND AGAIN

TWO LABOUR MPs who favour Britain's entry into the Common Market have announced that they do not intend standing at the next General Election.

They are London MPs Austen Albu (Edmonton) and Mrs Freda Corbet (Peckham).

In the crucial vote two weeks ago on the enabling legislation, Mrs Corbet abstained. It was the six Labour abstentions and the Liberals which gave Heath his narrow eight-vote majority.

If he had lost, Heath vowed he would resign along with his

Cabinet, thus bringing about a General Election.

Last year Albu walked into the Tory lobbies with Heath and his Ministers to give parliamentary approval to Britain's application for membership.

In voting with the Tories, Albu was defying the overwhelming votes at the Brighton Labour Party conference, the TUC decision and the huge majority of his own union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Albu is an AUEW-sponsored MP, which means he gets a hand-out from the union. At the same time as these resignation

announcements, the deputy leader of the Labour Party, Roy Jenkins, who is as pro-Market as Heath himself, has warned the party not to tear itself apart over the EEC.

Mr George Thomson, a Labour Shadow Cabinet Minister, has also called for tolerance.

In a speech a couple of days ago Thomson said that the party 'ought firmly, and without faltering, to travel along the road to tolerance, aware that any attempt by the majority to impose its will over matters of fundamental conviction can only damage the party without defeating the government'.

Thomson and Jenkins both voted with the Tories last October 28 to get Britain on the road to the Market.

The EEC is also creating deep political ructions in the Tory ranks.

Sir Robin Turton, a Tory who is passionately against entry, has announced that he will resign his seat at Thirsk and Malton so that he can fight the ensuing by-election on the Common Market issue.

Another Tory MP, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, has been criticized by his constituency party's executive council following his vote against the government two weeks ago.

A council resolution expressed the hope that he would not oppose the government again during the passage of the Common Market Bill or take any action leading to the government's resignation or defeat.

LAWYERS ABANDON CONVICTED CLIENTS

LAWYERS are fiercely criticized in a report published yesterday for failing to help their clients if they are convicted.

The survey reveals that lawyers frequently:

- Don't tell clients whether there are grounds for appeal.
- Fail to draft grounds for appeal.
- Don't see clients after conviction.

The report points out that lawyers are legally required to

advise whether any grounds for appeal exist and, if so, draft them.

Prepared by Michael Zander, reader in law at the London School of Economics, the report says the exit of lawyers after conviction causes 'resentment'.

'One moment the lawyer is apparently acting as a client's champion, the next he disappears without even saying goodbye,' Zander says.

His findings are based on interviews with 134 prisoners who tried to appeal and on questionnaires sent to their lawyers.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETING

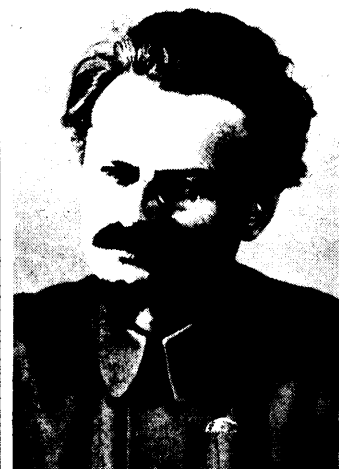
Make the Tory government resign!

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

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

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

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.

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. LESLEY DUNCAN. VINEGAR JOE.



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

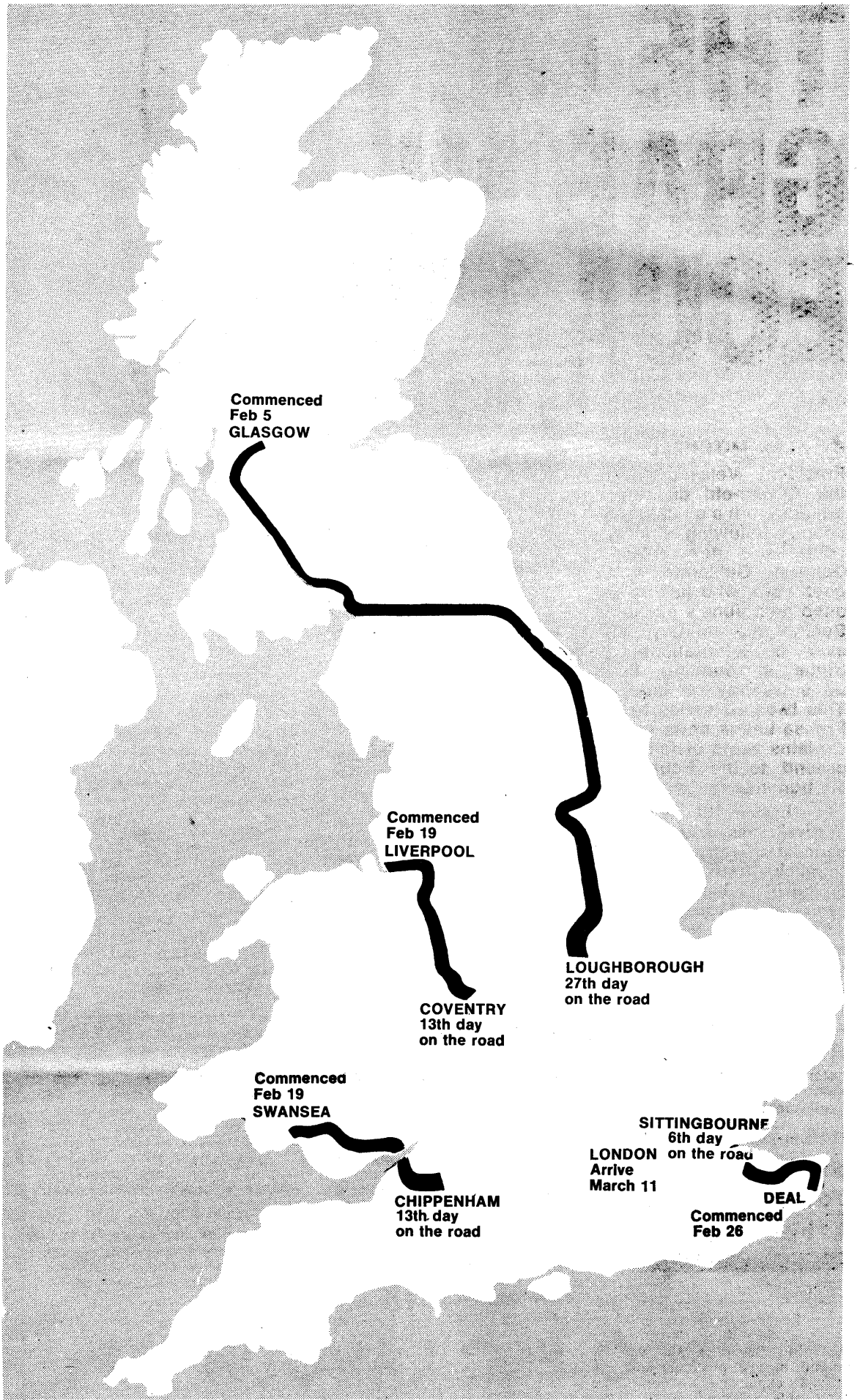
MARCH THROUGHOUT LONDON

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. LESLEY DUNCAN. VINEGAR JOE.

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—DEAL FEBRUARY 26 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.

THE OIL GRAB IN ECUADOR

BY ALEX MITCHELL

President Velasco Ibarra, the 79-year-old dictator of Ecuador, has fled his country following a military coup. The new ruler is General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, who has abandoned next June's elections. Behind the military takeover is international intrigue surrounding Ecuador's wealthy oil industry. This two-part series by the Prensa Latina news service explains some of the background to the Ecuadorian oil bonanza.

The Ecuadorian petroleum 'festival', as some international circles call it, is not so much a festival as an orgy, in which the biggest oil companies of the capitalist world take part, as do many governments, including those of the United States, Great Britain, Holland and Japan.

In the midst of obscure machinations, different mechanisms and pressures, Ecuador's oil orgy has been notable for the systematic violation of the country's laws and the constantly increasing squandering of this underdeveloped country's great oil resources.

BIGGEST

The international press has ventured the information that soon Ecuador will be able to produce 5 million barrels per day, thus becoming the world's second biggest producer and its biggest exporter. No one has been able to confirm or deny this.



1,200 barrels a day from each well.

However, we do know that in less than three years E Ecuador, which had never produced a single barrel of oil before, is now producing 60,000 barrels daily from 50 wells, an average of 1,200 barrels from each well, while in the US the daily average is scarcely 14 barrels per well.

Moreover, drilling has taken place in only two of the 100 concessions in the country, which cover the whole E area and most of the Pacific coast. Wells have been drilled only in a small area, while the amount of land granted as concessions to the oil companies is equal to 90,000 square kilometres—a third of the whole country.

For 40 years the country has been accustomed to a routine which raised no suspicions—the coming and going of oil companies that obtained concessions, and later left, declaring they had not found oil either in the E or on the coast, except for the deposits on the Santa Elena Peninsula, which did not amount to very much according to the Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields Company, traditionally given the concession in this area.

Important chapters in the mysterious history of Ecuadorian oil include the E concession of 2.5 million hectares given in 1931 to the Leonard Exploration Company, and the concession of 10 million hectares given in 1937 to the Anglo Saxo.

The Lenord Company was simply a subsidiary of Standard Oil, New Jersey, and the Anglo Saxo of the Royal Dutch Shell, the big Anglo-Dutch company.

The results of surveys done by the Leonard Company over a period of six years were never made known, and the Royal Dutch Shell, profiting from the economic hegemony and influence then possessed in Ecuador by British capital, took over from the Leonard in 1937.

When the Leonard's contract was cancelled because it had not carried out the required agreements, the Anglo Saxo took over with all its equipment, and later transferred its concession to the Shell Company which, after 11 years' surveying (they had the right to explore for only five years), calmly declared it had found no oil in the E.

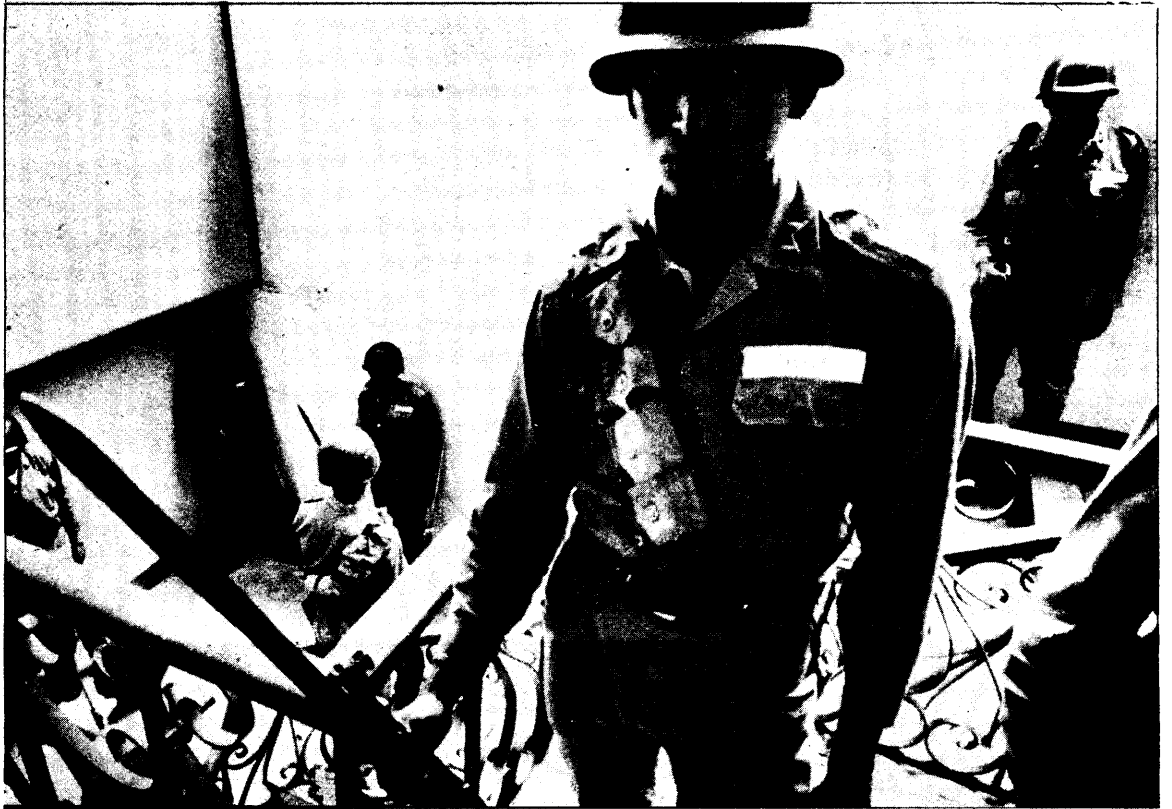
Despite the fact that in 1948 it returned the 4 million hectares it then held, Shell obtained a new concession for the same amount of land, this time in association with Rockefeller's Standard Oil, which profited from the presence in the government of a man in whom it had great confidence: Galo Plaza Lasso.

The companies were given permission to survey for five years and to exploit any oil found for 40 years. But in 1950 they decided to leave the country, declaring once more that there was no oil in the E.

MYTH

Defending the withdrawal of the American-English-Dutch company, Plaza Lasso declared at the time: 'The E is a myth. It has been clearly shown there is no oil there. It is not even good for agriculture. Ecuador must concentrate on the coastal lands.'

Despite these declarations by the companies and the government, unemployed workers, Ecuadorian technicians, legislators and journalists all insisted repeatedly that the company had found big reserves of oil, and that about 100 wells had been sealed for later use.



International intrigue surrounds the wealthy oil industry of Ecuador and the frequent changes of its rulers. Top: President José María Velasco Ibarra with Fidel Castro only weeks before he was ousted by a military coup. Below: members of the armed forces on guard duty at the Presidential Palace.

Having discouraged the country from becoming an oil producer, and having discredited the East's agricultural possibilities, Plaza Lasso opted for the cultivation of bananas, much needed by the US fruit monopolies which had been ruined by the decline of banana growing in central America because of hurricanes and floods.

Ecuador, 'making use of her coastal lands' in accordance with official plans and foreign needs, became the world's foremost banana producer and exporter. This monoculture of one type of fruit later completely deformed the country's economy, and when the American market shrank, massive unemployment and financial difficulties followed, with other tragic consequences for the economy.

At the same time, from being an exporter of crude oil up to 1958, Ecuador became an oil importer, with serious results for its foreign exchange. True, through the years, the oil firms had been importing constantly increasing amounts of by-products, but the importation of crude oil began in 1958 and still goes on.

Is there really no oil? Of course there is; and not only in the E, but also in the Santa Elena Peninsula. What is happening is that from the point of view of those who stand to profit from it, it is better for the oil companies to import crude oil and refine it in Ecuador, thus multiplying their profits.

Jacques Boulanger, a French technician contracted by the government, explained this with reference to the year 1963, when he wrote in an official report published by the Planning Board:

'There is evidence that the reason for the country's oil situation is on the one hand the inactivity of many of the concessionaires, and on the other the

very limited activity of the producing firms, because for them it is more convenient and more in their interests to import oil at present prices, than to drill for it in Ecuador.'

UNMASKED

Boulanger spoke moderately when he unmasked the policies of the oil firms in Ecuador, but American Colonel Leonard Clark was very indiscreet when in 1947 he told the US press that there were oil reserves in Ecuador comparable with those in the Middle East.

Clark certainly was not unaware of his country's international policy, as during World War II he was head of counter-intelligence behind the Chinese lines.

The strange coincidence between the encouragement of banana cultivation and the discouragement of oil production at the end of the 1940s and early 1950s, was connected with similar calculations about profits envisaged by imperialist monopolies. Up till then Ecuador had appeared as a 'reserve country' in the files of the big International Oil Cartel.

Thus for years the Cartel's main worry was to keep control of the reserves by obtaining concessions, but their work never went beyond preliminary surveying. Forced by circumstances to hand over the concessions to other companies, they had to quit the stage and the new concessionaires became responsible for continuing the idea that there was 'no oil in Ecuador', especially not in the Amazon region.

After 1956 the world oil situation changed considerably. That year Egypt closed the Suez Canal, which had been ideal for trans-

porting Arabian crude oil to Europe and the US. More alarming was the fact that the closing of the Canal was accompanied by angry nationalist noises from the Arab and Persian Gulf nations. The oil moguls began to get worried and European and American industry became uneasy. Eventually the nationalists were able to shipwreck (for a short time) the fat, juicy, oil concessions throughout the area.

Immediately the Cartel moved against Ecuador. In 1957, under the chairmanship of Camilo Ponce Enriquez, the nebulous Leonard Exploration Company returned and received a concession of 9 million hectares in the E, much more than it had obtained in 1931; and this, despite the fact that it had been thrown out of the country in 1937 for not having carried out the terms of its contract.

Then the world situation became somewhat more stable. There was no reason for alarm. Ecuador's wells could continue closed for a time. The Leonard Company as was the custom, returned the area conceded.

In 1960 the oil empire was shaken by two big explosions: the Cuban government's nationalization of the refineries of Texaco, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Shell; and the foundation of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The International Cartel could not play down the importance of the Cuban explosion. From the Sierra Maestra, the revolution threatened the whole American continent. Recuperation of independence and of natural wealth became the order of the day. There were guerrillas in many places, military risings in Venezuela... The Cartel took an anxious peep at its files dealing with the 'reserve country'.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

ZHUKOV: THE DAY OF THE GENERAL

Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov, Marshal of the Red Army, is now living in retirement. Owing his successful military career to Stalin's favour, Zhukov rose to be one of the most powerful men in the Soviet Union.

Organizer of the defence of Leningrad and Moscow, he subsequently led the Russian army into Berlin. After the war, he was the man who arrested Beria and saved Khrushchev from the Malenkov group. It was he who ordered the Russian tanks into Budapest in 1956 and he also wanted to invade Poland at the time of the Poznan riots that same year. In October 1957, he threatened Khrushchev with an army take-over. In O. P. Chaney's book 'Zhukov', just published (David & Charles: £4.50), the story of one of Stalin's chosen men is presented to Western readers for the first time.

Georgi Zhukov's first political experience was in February, 1917, when his cavalry squadron joined the revolt against the war. By his own account, he was elected chairman of the squadron's Soviet, which in March declared for the Bolsheviks against the Provisional government.

In 1918-1919 he fought under Timoshenko and Budyenny against the White Armies and in March, 1919, he joined the Communist Party.

He was selected as a potential commander and received some training in Germany after the Treaty of Rapallo in 1922.

On his return to the Soviet Union, he became a leading proponent of mechanization and modernization of the Red Army, and he also gained some experience in Spain during the Civil War.

In June, 1940, this son of a peasant was promoted to the rank of General.

But his rapid rise to high rank cannot be explained in terms of his own abilities. His meteoric career owed a great deal to the Stalinist purges which decimated the Red Army in the years before World War II.

Chaney records the carnage: of five Marshals, three were purged; of 15 Army commanders, 13 were purged; of 85 Corps Commanders, 57 were purged; of 195 Division commanders 110 were purged and of 406 Brigade Commanders, 220 were purged.

Zhukov survived because Stalin regarded him as safe. He was made by Stalin.

But the Red Army suffered grave reverses in the Finnish campaign of 1939 and was almost destroyed by the German attack of June, 1941.

In his chapter 'Before the Storm', Chaney relates in detail how Stalin refused requests from commanders at the front to prepare for an attack and actually had shot communists who crossed from the German lines to tell of the imminence of invasion.

The chapter 'Barbarossa' recounts how criminally unprepared Stalin's Russia was. Most of the Red Army's communications were knocked out in the early minutes of the war.

But Zhukov undoubtedly distinguished himself in the defence of Moscow and Leningrad. Significantly, it was this which caused him to lose favour in Stalin's eyes. Stalin began to overrule Zhukov's orders and to accuse him of 'putting on airs'.

All of this, though interesting, is well known. The real value of this book lies in the picture it gives of the conflicts within the bureaucracy in the post-war era—particularly the struggle between the army and the Party after Stalin's death.

Zhukov suffered several years of oblivion when, in January 1946, he came second only to Stalin in nominations for membership of the Supreme Soviet.

In less than six months, Zhukov had been expelled from the Supreme Soviet and relegated to a minor job in the Odessa Military District.

In 1950, at the time of the outbreak of the Korean war, he began to emerge from obscurity, but his time came with the arrest of Beria in 1953. Khrushchev relied heavily on the army for support in this move and Zhukov was the man who marched into a meeting of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and arrested Beria at gunpoint.

For this political service, Zhukov became a full member of the Party's Central Committee and he was one of Khrushchev's main supporters when Malenkov was forced to resign the premiership in February, 1955.

By this time, Zhukov was one of the top political leaders in the Soviet Union and he accompanied Bulganin to Poland to strengthen the 'hard-liners' after the June, 1956, strikes in Poznan.

Chaney claims that Zhukov was for an immediate military intervention in Warsaw and, in fact, that Polish troops halted a Russian column only 60 miles from Warsaw with a barricade of tanks across the road.

Zhukov got his way in Hungary, ordering Russian tanks into Budapest when the workers' revolution broke out there in October, 1956.

In reward for these services, Zhukov—the most decorated 'hero' in Soviet history—became the only holder of four Gold Stars.

Zhukov was to perform one more service for Khrushchev. He saved Khrushchev when he was threatened by the Malenkov group in 1957 and played a leading part in driving out the 'anti-party' group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov and Shepilov.

For this, he became a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Union. But the break was near.

Feeling himself safe now the Malenkov group was gone, Khrushchev began to regard Zhukov as a potential danger. Zhukov had always resented Party control over the army. According to Chaney, Zhukov told Tito that he would never again allow the Party to gain control of the secret police.

Chaney also claims that Zhukov was planning to discredit Khrushchev by revealing more of the 1930s purges of the Red Army—in which Khrushchev had been implicated.

In October, 1957, the clash came to a head inside the Party. After a week of intensive struggle, Khrushchev won. Zhukov was accused of 'implementing the cult of the personality in the Red Army' and of failing to justify the confidence placed in him by the Party.

He was removed from his post as Defence Minister and stripped of his Party positions.

In October, 1964, Khrushchev was overthrown and Zhukov's name began to be heard again. He was restored to his position as a hero of the Soviet Union and in 1970—at the age of 74—he published his memoirs. These end, however, with his departure from Germany in 1946.

Perhaps, even for a Marshal, discretion is the better part of valour.



Top: General of the Army, Zhukov with Sokolovskiy, chief of staff and Bulganin in command headquarters near Moscow, 1941. Above: Zhukov as a young non-commissioned officer in the Red Army in 1919. Right: With the commander of the Mongolian forces at Khalkin-Gol, Marshal Choybalsan in 1939.

Zhukov reads the citation before presenting the Order of the Patriotic War award, the highest Soviet military decoration, to General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery in Frankfurt, Germany, June 10, 1945.

Above: as minister of defence, Zhukov inspects training programmes in 1958. Right: 'A still more deadly blow to the principles of the October Revolution was struck by the decree restoring the officers' corps in all its bourgeois magnificence.' (Trotsky—'Revolution Betrayed'.)

PART 4

The defeat of the German revolution in autumn 1923, together with fascism's victory in Italy the previous year, heralded a decade of defeat for the working class internationally.

However, this was not inevitable. Despite the debacle of 1923, the German Communist Party still polled over 3 million votes in the elections of December that year.

At that time the Nazi movement was mainly a S German party with little support outside Bavaria. When they put up Ludendorff as their presidential candidate in 1925, they received only 211,000 votes out of 27 million.

From the latter part of 1923 until 1929 the German economy became more stable. This, however, was based entirely on American loans negotiated through the Dawes Plan. The inflationary crisis was conquered by mid-1924, the French withdrew from the Ruhr and the German frontiers were guaranteed by the Locarno Pact. Withdrawal of allied troops from the Rhineland began and in September, 1926, Germany was admitted to the League of Nations by unanimous vote.

By summer 1928 unemployment was down to 650,000. In the Reichstag elections of that year the fascists polled 810,000 votes compared to 3,265,000 cast for the communists and over 9 million for the Social Democrats.

Yet within five years, the fascists were in power. How did this come about?

The Wall Street crash had a devastating effect on the German economy, totally dependent as it was on the Americans. Unemployment rocketed upwards.

By September 1929 there were 1,320,000 out of work.

By September 1930 there were 3 million.

By September 1931 4,350,000.

By September 1932 5,102,000.

And by 1933 the figure was over 6 million.¹

Not only the working class, but the middle class as well, was desperate. But this was not enough to produce an upsurge of fascism. For that, it was necessary for big business to come in wholeheartedly behind it.

By 1930 Hitler was speedily discarding his pseudo-anti-capitalism, which had appealed to some of the middle class. When one of his subordinates, Otto Strasser, supported a strike in Saxony, Hitler immediately repudiated him.

In that year Hitler issued an edict that no member of his party would take part in a strike. Hitler knew he had to get the backing of big business and he got it.

The means by which the Nazi Party obtained its subsidies from the capitalists were partially revealed by Walther Funk's evidence at the Nuremberg trials after World War II. Funk, who was later to become President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics, had been editor of a leading financial newspaper in the 1920s.

He became the full-time 'contact-man' between the Nazis and industrial and business interests: 'My industrial friends and I were convinced in those days that the NSDAP (Nazis) would come to power in the not too distant future and that this had to be, if Communism and civil war were to be avoided,'² he told Nuremberg judges.

Funk's claim is substantiated by Fritz Thyssen in his autobiography 'I Paid Hitler'. Thyssen, head of the United Steel Works, admits that he personally contributed 1 million marks to the Nazi Party.

Others behind Hitler included Emil Kirdorf, the biggest figure in the Ruhr coal industry, Albert Voegler of United Steel Works, Friedrich Springorum and Tengelmann, Ernest Buskuhl and H. G. Knepper of the Gelsenkirchen Mine Company.

Among bankers and financiers who were involved with Hitler were Stein and Schroeder of the Stein bank in Cologne, E. G. von Strauss of the Deutsch Bank, Hilgard of the Allianz Insurance Corporation, and two more bankers, Otto Christian Fischer and F. Reinhart.

The Nazis also received

1. Alan Bullock 'Hitler: A Study in Tyranny', p.136.

2. Bullock op. cit. p.155.



THE NAZI MENACE

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

finance from a powerful group of coal and steel producers in the Rhineland and Westphalia.

Other industries were represented in the list of Hitler's backers. August Rosterg and August Diehn of the potash industry; Cuno of the Hamburg-Amerika shipping line; Otto Wolf and Robert Ley of the Central German coal industry; and Erich Lubbert of the transport industry.

Grauert, manager of the employers' association in the Rhineland and Westphalia, placed its considerable strike-breaking funds at Hitler's disposal.

The Nazi Party's press chief, Otto Dietrich wrote in his memoirs: 'In the summer of 1931 our Fuehrer suddenly decided to concentrate systematically on cultivating the influential economic magnates. . . . In the following months he traversed Germany from end to end, holding private interviews with prominent personalities. Any rendezvous was chosen, either in Berlin or in the provinces, in the Hotel Kaiserhof or in some lonely forest glade.

'Privacy was absolutely imperative, the press must have no chance of doing mischief. Success was the consequence.'³

This campaign was accelerated in 1932. On January 27 that year, Hitler paid a visit to Dusseldorf, the capital of the German steel industry where he spoke to the Industry Club at the Park Hotel.

He stressed the threat of communism and undertook to protect capitalism against it: 'There is only one fundamental

solution—the realization that there can be no flourishing economic life which has not before it and behind it a flourishing powerful state as its protection.'⁴

The industrialists believed him and saw him as the man who would defend their interests against the communist threat and the unions. Large contributions from heavy industry flowed into the Nazi treasury.

But this does not account for Hitler's victory. The big capitalists, though wealthy, faced a strong and well-organized working class. They stood in fear of this class, otherwise they would not have turned to Hitler.

Armed with the industrialists' money, the Nazi party was able to expand. From 60,000 members in 1928 it grew to 178,000 members by the end of 1929, 389,000 by early 1931 and 800,000 by the end of that year.

But the Communist Party was a mass party too and the Social Democrats were even more numerous. The combined strength of the Communists and Social Democrats could easily outnumber the fascists.

Although the fascist vote went up to nearly 6½ million in 1930, the communist vote was over 4½ million and the Social Democrats were even more powerful.

In the key industrial areas, the communists retained mass support. In the election of March, 1931 for instance, the fascists gained 23 per cent of the votes in Berlin but the communists pulled in 28.7 per cent.

4. Bullock op. cit. pp.177-179.

industrialization programme and collectivization, relying instead on the rich peasants to whom he put forward the slogan 'get rich'.

By 1928 the peasantry's upper strata had become so wealthy and ambitious that they were threatening the social foundations won by the Russian Revolution.

This combination of threats, internal and external, caused a dramatic and sectarian swing to the 'left' by Stalin. In Russia, this means forced collectivization ('liquidate the kulaks as a class'), and rapid and inefficient industrialization.

In external affairs it led to the so-called 'Third Period', in which social democrats were denounced as social fascists and declared to be a worse enemy than the fascists themselves.

This criminal policy was taken as far as it could go. In 1931 Hitler organized a plebiscite in order to overthrow the social-democratic government in Prussia, the largest and most important state in Germany. The German Communist Party, under the direct instructions of Stalin and the Comintern, supported this referendum, which they called the 'Red Referendum'. Fascists and communists united against the social democrats.

Stalin insisted that fascism was not a real danger, that it had reached its highest point and would rapidly disintegrate. It even served a useful purpose in dispelling illusions in bourgeois democracy!

This lunatic policy was continued even after Hitler came to power, embodied in the slogan: 'After Hitler, our turn'.

Trotsky warned in 1931 what a Hitler Germany would mean:

'The coming to power of the German "National Socialists" would mean above all the extermination of the flower of the German proletariat, the disruption of its organizations, the extirpation of its belief in itself and in its future.

'Considering the far greater maturity and acuteness of the social contradictions in Germany, the hellish work of Italian fascism would probably appear as a pale and almost humane experiment in comparison with the work of the German National Socialists.'⁵

Trotsky also warned in 1931: 'A victory of fascism in Germany would signify inevitable war against the USSR.'⁶

Contrast this with the statements of the official Comintern and its leaders. A few months before Hitler seized power they declared: 'The main blow must, in the present period of preparing for the revolution, be directed against social fascism and the reformist trade union bureaucracy'.⁷

Ten weeks before Hitler was appointed Chancellor:

'The decline of the Social Democratic Party in no way reduces its role as the main social buttress of the bourgeoisie, but on the contrary, precisely because the Hitler party is at present losing followers from the ranks of the workers, instead of penetrating more deeply into the proletariat, the importance of the Social Democratic Party for the fascist policy of finance capital increases.'⁸

And after Hitler was in power:

'The establishment of an open fascist dictatorship, by destroying all the democratic illusions among the masses and liberating them from the influence of social democracy accelerates the rate of Germany's development towards proletarian revolution.'⁹

In this way, the Stalinists led the ranks of the German communist Party, as well as the German Social Democracy and the unions, into the concentration camps of Adolf Hitler.

5. Trotsky: 'Germany, the Key to the International Situation' in 'Trotsky on Germany 1931 / 1932', p.15. (Available from New Park Publications).

6. 'Trotsky on Germany' op. cit. p.16.

7. O. Kuusinen 'Prepare for Power', p.141. Quoted in Robert Black's 'Stalinism in Britain', p.98.

8. International Press Correspondence (Official organ of the Comintern) November 1932, p.1100. Quoted in R. Black's 'Stalinism in Britain', p.98.

9. Resolution of the Presidium of the ECCI quoted in R. Black's 'Stalinism in Britain' op. cit. p.98.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



INTERNATIONAL YOUTH NEWS

WE ALWAYS SHOOT TO KILL

THE BRITISH army has just announced new record levels of recruitment for 1971.

This is scarcely surprising. The Tories have used massive unemployment to launch an aggressive recruiting drive among youth who are unable to get work.

With the promise of learning trades and becoming 'Professionals', some sections of demoralized youth are falling for the army's propaganda.

An ex-soldier, now a member of the Young Socialists, has written to the Workers Press describing one aspect of his training—torture. We cannot publish his name for obvious reasons; but we have no doubt that his statement is completely true. He writes:

'Having been in the army and done the training necessary for active service, I am informing you of the torture training which we were told would be useful in Ulster. We were taught this together with another platoon while at a battle camp. If any of the other platoon were caught

they were tortured in various ways:

1: Cigarette burns on the arms and feet;

2: Blindfolding and telling the prisoner that he would be thrown into a river when it is only a ditch two or three feet deep;

3: Making a prisoner do press-ups in the mud with a man standing on his back.

These are only three of the many forms of torture we were taught. The army call it all part of the toughening up course, but the Tories are using this so-called toughening up course to suppress the working-class population of Ulster. It should not be allowed to happen.'

The brutality of the army is also revealed in this investigation of training methods used by just one regiment.

'We always shoot to kill. . . . When it comes to shooting, cool-headedness is vital'. These are the words of one of the commanders of the First Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders now preparing for six months' 'peace-keeping' duties in N Ireland.

In May they will leave their training camp at Fort George in the NE for service in Armagh.

Recently returned from Cyprus, the Gordons are now being prepared for service in Ireland by a rigorous training course designed to prepare them for all eventualities.

To make it all the more realistic, their second in command, Major Euan Gordon, has devised 'Operation IABCA'. (Apparently a joke, the initials mean 'It's All Been Changed Again'.)

Flexibility, says the major, is the most important thing—the men have got to be able to react to any situation.

Lesson one on the training programme is how to use a riot shield. Akido lessons are also on the agenda—they learn four basic Japanese holds that will

The suppression of the working-class population of Ulster

enable them to subdue a rioter. Then it's time for target practice. And, as the man said, they shoot to kill.

Of course, 'riot-situations' form an important part of the training. With one group of the battalion playing 'terrorists' the Gordons engage in a series of 'incidents' such as might take place in N Ireland.

Here's one incident as seen through the eyes of the Gordons' commander.

'The IRA funeral is over . . . the mourners become a chanting mob and advance along the width of the road they have just walked. Suddenly the violence begins. Slates, stones and branches are hurled. A car explodes in flames . . .

'As the mob bear down, British riot troops calmly take up kneeling positions, shields ready. A stray cobblestone opens a gash above one soldier's eye . . .

'The troops rush the rioters. Ringleaders are singled out, grabbed and searched. One has a weapon and is driven off in a Land Rover for interrogation.

'Situation under control, the soldiers withdraw to report.'

Or this one: 'Someone rings up to say a Gordon has been tarred and feathered and wired to a telegraph pole a mile away. A Land Rover, armed sentries facing back and forward, speeds to the rescue.'

Or during the night a tip-off: 'The army rely on them a lot', someone comments. 'There are four IRA gunmen holed up in a shed beside Cameron Barracks, Inverness. The army flush the terrorists successfully and take them back for questioning.'

One more piece of fiction. The Gordons say they are going in with an 'open mind, from the CO down'.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

LUMINARIES

'The Hampstead and Highgate Express' has just carried an amazing letter to the editor. (Hasn't he got better things to read?)

It was headed: 'Chance to debate Labour's priorities' and said: 'There has never been a time when it has been more important for those who believe in socialism [sic] to discuss informally, but in some depth, the policies and priorities which should be adopted by the next Labour government.'

'Pressure of party business makes it difficult to hold many such discussions at Labour Party meetings, and hence, to provide further opportunities for debate and research, we, the undersigned, feel that it would be valuable to form a Camden Fabian Society.'

The group hopes to 'channel some of the wealth of political expertise which exists in Camden into appropriate task forces'.

Who are these Camden luminaries who are about to bring great new changes to the nation's body politic with their 'in-depth' programme?

The signatories are such proletarian figures as: Lord Delacourt-Smith and Lady Delacourt-Smith, Lord Greenwood, Lady Serota, Ben Whitaker, Ingwald Kraft and Giles Radice (of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and parliamentary hopeful).

The letter extols readers to write to the newly formed society c/o the newspaper, to join in this 'Great debate'. You can just picture the immigrant and unemployed workers in Camden reaching for their pens to dash of a quick reply.

DESCENDING

The latest 'East-West Digest', an extremely reactionary anti-communist monthly, contains a witch-hunting job on Trotskyism.

The journal also carries an interesting back-page advertisement.

It is for a book called 'Trousered Apes' which, according to the dustjacket, is 'a timely survey of the inhumanity of modern literature'. The author shows the literature 'is descending through self-indulgence to self-destruction'.

The whole advertisement is superimposed by the caption

that the book is recommended by Ronald Butt as his 'book of the year'.

Butt is the political correspondent of the 'Sunday Times' and 'The Times'.

He used to work on the 'Financial Times' where he was known as a 'liberal'.

FRONTIER

The citizens of Dundalk are angry about the way their border town in the Republic of Ireland has become known as El Paso.

A lot of the toffs are complaining that their town is getting a bad name for the large number of IRA refugees from Ulster.

But Councillor Seamus McGuinness isn't offended at all. He suggests that everyone takes advantage of the frontier town image which Dundalk now has.

He wants townspeople to dress up in wild west outfits and carry guns in holsters.

Actually, councillor, if you hadn't noticed, many of the locals have been doing precisely that. Especially since internment.

GRABBED

As civil discontent worsens in Spain, the police are becoming less discriminatory about who they smash over the head or throw in prison.

During the recent student riots at Madrid University, intrepid 'Times' correspondent, Harry Debelius, went along to the Faculty of Architecture to see what was doing.

Just as he was about to clamber out of his vehicle he was grabbed by a squad of Franco's fascist police.

They confiscated his tape recorder and camera and then began searching his car. There was a great commotion when one of them found a big black-covered volume on the back seat.

'Aha,' one of them said flicking through the pages, 'subversive literature.' Another then found a bottle of white pills. 'Aha,' he said, 'drugs.'

Debelius attempted to explain but he was bundled away.

Just as he was being driven off to the torture chambers, an officer came on the scene. He looked at the 'evidence' his trusty men had uncovered. 'Idiots!' he roared. 'These pills are aspirin. And this book is by General Franco.'

THE JOBS QUEUE

Thousands of university graduates and school-leavers in the United States joined the jobs queue this month to find themselves largely unwanted.

Major industrial institutions, which have previously employed the country's intellectual talent find themselves having to lay off people.

Recruiting levels in industry generally are expected to fall by about 40 per cent, according to several surveys carried out by university authorities and other organizations.

At colleges the situation is even more grim. In most

places only half the usual number of companies have asked for new recruits.

Those leaving with little or no qualification face the worst crisis. This is because the unemployment rate amongst Vietnam war veterans—mostly unskilled in civilian trades—has shot up to 8.2 per cent.

At over 6.1 per cent, the unemployment rate for the overall work force is the highest in the capitalist world.

Caught in the world-wide trade recession and the most serious dollar crisis at home, firms have had to cut back on production expenditure.

This applies in particular to the engineering industry where recruitment is the lowest.

Many graduates, who would have normally found managerial posts in advanced technological establishments, are said to be staying on at colleges. Others are forced to

give up hunting for careers to take jobs such as taxi drivers and bar-tenders.

Apart from the university graduates, unemployment stands at a record 13 per cent amongst youth in general. Almost 50 per cent of black Puerto Rican and other minority youth are unemployed.

Young Socialists in USA plan to organize a mass demonstration of youth against unemployment on March 29.

They are demanding that the trade unions take action and organize the unemployed in a fight against the government.

A recent statement from the YS said: 'The employers, with the help of the government, are forcing wage cuts and speed ups by threatening workers with layoffs.'

'The very survival of the unions depends on whether or not labour takes up this fight.'

BOOKS



LEON TROTSKY:
Germany 1931/1932
Paperback £1.25—cloth £1.87½
Where is Britain Going?
Paperback 37p
Revolution Betrayed
Paperback 62½p—cloth £1.05
Problems of the Chinese Revolution
Paperback £1.12½—cloth £1.87½
Permanent Revolution:
Results and Prospects
Paperback 75p
In Defence of Marxism
Paperback 75p
Lessons of October
Paperback 60p

Postage 10p per book, 3p per pamphlet. Order from:
NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS
186a Clapham High Street,
London SW4 7UG.

From our own reporters
Stephen Johns in Notts
David Maude in the West
Ian Yeats in Kent
Philip Wade in W Midlands

Right-to-Work DIARY

WE DEMAND
THE
RIGHT
TO
WORK



THE BLACK country working class is on the move and Enoch Powell had better watch out! That's the clear message we got after the magnificent support we've received here so far.

On Tuesday AUEW shop stewards at Carrington's engineering plant at Darlaston just outside Wolverhampton applauded the march into their factory canteen and served us with a three-course meal paid for out of their funds.

Leading the servers was convenor Sam Handley, who is also a member of the Wolverhampton district committee of the union.

He told me how the post-war boom has come to a rapid end in the W Midlands. Wolverhampton now has 6,600 on the dole, a rate of 7 per cent where it used to be 1 per cent.

Workers at Carrington's, part of the GKN combine, have been on short-time of four days and three nights for 14 months now.

'Almost every factory in this area is on short time. Workers throughout Britain used to take a lead from this area and now it's the other way round.

'That's a sign of the times, and of the Conservative government of course,' said Sam.

'If the Tories can destroy conditions in this area, they'll do it everywhere. But what we are lacking is a good leadership in the trade union movement.

'We had the opportunity to bring down the Tories in the last seven weeks, during the miners' strike, but the leaders refused to act,' added Sam.

The economic boom, together with shop-floor organization, brought big benefits to Carrington's 900 workers. Wages were tripled in ten years from a level of about £14 a week.

It was never necessary to strike for these increases and other conditions like the excellent facilities in the canteen for workers who have been there over 40 years.

And the fact that the management readily agreed to the request to let us use the canteen (the managing director actually paid us a visit) was symbolic of the relationships built up over this period.

But that's all finished, as shop stewards' committee chairman Tom Johnson made clear to me:

'When we meet the management this afternoon, one of the items on the agenda will be

Once prosperous W Midlands still generous support



ONE OF THE LIVERPOOL-LONDON MARCHERS THANKS THE WORKERS AT CARRINGTON'S FACTORY, NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON, FOR INVITING THEM INTO THE FACTORY CANTEEN FOR A MEAL. ON THE RIGHT IS FACTORY CONVENOR SAM HANDLEY

proposals for Measured-Day Work. But no factory in this district hasn't lost labour under MDW and we won't have any of it,' he said.

'With short-time working, however, the whole position has changed. Our bargaining power

is not as strong as it was when the firm had full order books.'

With rapidly-growing unemployment and attacks on conditions, the Black Country working class is under attack in a way they haven't been since the 1930s.

It was of major importance to us, therefore, that the Wolverhampton AUEW district committee supported us 100 per cent. At a meeting, six district committee members turned out to welcome us into their new HQ, where we stayed the night.

Through a barrage to miners' welcome

KENT marchers had their first taste of class war yesterday, but they emerged tougher than ever from a hail of Tory abuse on the road from Herne Bay to an open-arms welcome at the mining village of Hersden, eight miles away.

Sellers sold out of the Workers Press and families offered to put the marchers up overnight. By late afternoon they were tucking into a banquet-sized three-course meal at Hersden miners' club where they spent the night.

Pensioner and ex-miner Ivor Cox and his wife Lilian spent four hours preparing the special meal. Both were unemployed in the 1920s and Mrs Cox told me: 'I wish we had had the sense to do what these lads are doing when we were young. These young people are prepared to shout about what they want, but we went miles away from home and if we did get work it was for long hours and next to nothing.'

We owed the club's hospitality to the intervention of Communist Party member and National Union of Mineworkers' national executive delegate for Kent Mr Jack Collins.

Speaking in a personal capacity, he told a meeting: 'I am pleased that the Young Socialists have got up and done something about being out of work.'

'The most fundamental thing



NUM EXECUTIVE MEMBER JACK COLLINS SPEAKING (IN A PERSONAL CAPACITY) TO THE KENT-LONDON MARCHERS IN THE HERSDEN MINERS' CLUB

in our lives is the right to work, but this government is challenging that right because it is easier to control the economy and the working class by making more people unemployed.'

Referring to the miners' strike Mr Collins said: 'We could have brought down this Tory government, but there were

certain people who, though they had this massive strength behind them, were not prepared to take the opportunity and put in a working-class government at Westminster.'

He added: 'The thing that worries Heath and Carr most is not the so-called rabble they claim joined the miners' picket

lines, but the unity which was created around the miners' struggle.'

The welcome at Hersden contrasted starkly with the near-deserted streets of Tory-dominated Herne Bay when the marchers arrived there late on Monday evening.

The resort is part of the

President Arthur Tomkinson handed over a cheque for £25 and Goodyear convenor Alf Fishlock gave us the same amount from his factory.

Several of the committee members spoke at a meeting we called. Arthur Tomkinson said he was rather sad to see twice within his lifetime marches against unemployment.

'But perhaps you're different from Jarrow. You don't have to beg in soup kitchens and ask for charity. Working-class organizations are coming forward to assist you,' he said.

Rubery Owen delegate to the district committee Ray Rollison told the marchers the working class would never get anywhere with its present leadership.

'They were frightened men in 1926 and I'm not so sure they're not the same now. But the working class is more educated now and have shown recently that workers' control could work.

'I think the miners' strike would really have been worth it if they'd finished up with six miners on the NCB,' he said.

When YS national secretary John Simmance replied for the marchers, he stressed the questions of a new revolutionary leadership in the trade union movement which had to pose working-class power, socialism.

When he finished, district committee members rose to their feet and applauded him.

The big danger in the Wolverhampton area for the working class, of course, is Powellism. Growing unemployment, together with a big immigrant working class, are just the sort of conditions in which his policies can flourish.

But as we saw in Wolverhampton, Powell has one enormous barrier to surmount: the organized working class.

The powerful AUEW district committee will undoubtedly be in the forefront of the struggle against Toryism in all its forms in the coming days.

On Tuesday night we were the guests of Bentley Labour Club, Walsall, and yesterday we moved on to Birmingham for the evening.

Canterbury-Whitstable employment area and out of 34,000 insured workers about 1,500, or 4.7 per cent, are unemployed.

The local Labour Party, due for resuscitation after years in the political wilderness, turned its back on the marchers. But party secretary and ex-CPer, Mr Eddie Price, welcomed the marchers with an armful of food in a 'personal capacity'.

He told the marchers: 'I think this is marvellous, but it is a pity the whole labour movement is not participating. I deprecate any section of the Labour Party which turns its back on the unemployed.'

After a night at a church hall complete with kitchen and games room, the Young Socialists marched on to Hersden.

Local police ignored the march as it wound along the narrow twisting and highly dangerous road to the mining village and for their own safety the Young Socialists were forced to direct traffic round the march themselves.

When we arrived at Hersden after a barrage of Tory insults and a forest of faces twisted with hatred, 17-year-old marcher Tony Dawson told me:

'When we left Broadstairs we all felt right down, but after this welcome from the miners we're back up again. This has really raised my spirits. We are going all the way.'

Sympathetic welcome on Severnside

CHEPSTOW proved a pleasant surprise for the Swansea-London marchers, with a sympathetic response in the town and backing from the local Labour Party.

A hard, 16-mile march from Newport took us into the rolling patchwork of the Monmouthshire farmlands.

For much of the way all we saw were neat fields of sheep and cows. And the prospect of a hostile, small-town Tory reception at the end of the line made some of the marchers apprehensive.

But as we entered the centre of Chepstow—just a few miles from the Severn Bridge crossing into England—Labour councillor John Huntley was there to greet us.

Although it has a working population of only 6,000, the Chepstow area is by no means isolated from the problems of unemployment which plague the Welsh valleys we have just left.

The rate of joblessness is currently 7.1 per cent. At the same period last year it was half as much—3.8 per cent.

Just 21 unfilled vacancies have been notified at the local office of the Department of Employment and there are 18 jobless workers chasing each of them.

Many workers are forced to travel in the search for work. In fact most of the Labour Party local leaders we met were employed at the British Steel Corporation plant at Llanwern, near Newport.

Bringing with them both moral backing and a useful supply of food for our journey, a delegation of councillors and party men visited the Chepstow drill hall the council had secured us for the night.

This is not to say there isn't a good deal of rampant Toryism in the town—as the marchers found on a sale of Workers Press.



THE SWANSEA-LONDON MARCHERS ON THEIR WAY TO A CHEPSTOW WELCOME

The contingent which came to shake marchers by the hand included Ted Green, independent chairman of the council; Lyn Cooper, secretary of Chepstow Labour Party and engineers' union convenor at Llanwern; his son, Ian; and fellow steelworker Ossie Evans.

Another member, boilermaker and prospective councillor, Ted Viney, told me he thought the march was 'just what's needed in the present situation.

'I only wish I could join you', he added.

Then, after a short introductory statement from John Huntley, who is chairman of Chepstow Labour party, the party

men stayed for an hour-and-a-half's informal discussion with the whole march.

Asking us as comrades to take to Westminster the Chepstow Labourites' message deploring the Tories' creation of unemployment, Mr. Huntley wished us every success on our journey.

'You will come up against opposition in your struggle', he said. 'But that is no reason to be discouraged.

'We have recently been studying the idea of a Severnside development project, but my own feeling is that this will very likely prove to be a myth.

'When it comes down to it, our struggle is yours as well.'

We had solidarity, so we'll help you

THREE miles outside the city of Nottingham at the pit village of Gedling, the committee of the local miners' welfare kindly opened up its warm and modern hall to the march for Tuesday and Wednesday—which was our second day of rest since we left Glasgow on February 5.

Strike committee member Arthur Palmer explained why they made this gesture:

'I think the recent dispute had a decisive effect. Miners have experienced such tremendous solidarity from other workers they are now prepared to help other groups in the fight against the Tories.'

He told me that the Notts miners have shed their reputation for docility during the recent strike.

Mr Palmer, a local Labour councillor, told me he supported the march because he backed any campaign which aimed to force the Tories to resign.

'It is an indictment of this system that young people with obvious energy have to go to such lengths to secure a job.'

Mr Palmer told me his wage after the settlement was only equal to his pay four years ago under the old piece-rate system.

'Personally I was against the settlement. It did not achieve what was originally intended, a far higher wage for the lower paid miners. I think we would have got the lot if the strike had gone on.'

We had an excellent three-course meal when we arrived, paid for by collections in Nottingham. I mention in particular shop stewards at Raleigh's, students at the City Polytechnic, and the Transport and General Workers' Union district committee which gave £20.

TV

BBC 1

9.38 Schools. 12.55 Tresarn. 1.30 The Herbs. 1.45 News, weather. 2.00 Schools. 3.45 Conflict at work. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jack-anory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Dr Dolittle. 5.44 Crystal tipps. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE. Your Region tonight.

6.50 TOM AND JERRY.

7.00 OWEN MD. Way of Life. Part 2.

7.25 TOP OF THE POPS.

8.00 SIX OF RIX. A Spot of Bother starring Brian Rix.

8.50 DO YOU REMEMBER? October 1954.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 EDNA, THE INEBRIATE WOMAN by Jeremy Sandford. Patricia Hayes, Barbara Jefford and Pat Nye.

10.50 24 HOURS.

11.25 PEOPLE LTD.

11.50 Weather.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 6.05 Open university. 6.35 Rosla and after. 7.05 Open university.

7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.

8.00 THE SHADOW OF THE TOWER. Do the Sheep Sin?

8.50 EUROPA. What is happening in Italy?

9.20 SHOW OF THE WEEK. Nana Mouskouri, The Athenians.

10.05 NEWS, Weather.

10.10 WORLD CINEMA: PARIS 1900. The Art of Compilation.

11.45 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

10.20 Schools. 2.32 Yesterdays. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 The break. 3.40 Marcus Welby. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Roadrunner. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. London magazine programme.

6.40 CROSSROADS.

7.05 FILM: 'THESE THOUSAND HILLS'. Don Murray, Richard Egan, Lee Remick. Western.

9.00 MY GOOD WOMAN. The Perfect Match.

9.30 THIS WEEK.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 CINEMA.

11.00 SOMETHING TO SAY.

12.00 EAST MEETS WEST.



Jeremy Sandford's play 'Edna, the Inebriate Woman' gets a second showing on BBC 1 tonight at 9.20. Patricia Hayes is Edna.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 10.20 Schools. 3.50 Lottery. 4.05 Origami. 4.18 Puffin. 4.22 Nanny. 4.50 Bush boy. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 What's on where. 6.15 Farming News. 6.20 Sports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Odongo'. 8.30 This is your life. 9.00 London. 11.02 Life in France. 11.16 British museum. 11.45 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.18 News. 6.00 Diary. 10.30 Format. 11.13 News. 11.45 Faith for life. 11.50 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 3.35 Tea break. 4.17 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Superman. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 Junkin. 7.15 Film: 'House of the Seven Hawks'. 9.00 London. 11.00 News. 11.10 Drive in. 11.40 Weather.

HTV: 10.20 Schools. 3.50 Beloved enemy. 4.15 Miri Mawr. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Huckleberry Finn. 5.20 London. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 7.10 Film: 'The Rains Came'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Dr Price 1800-1893. 11.30 Marcus Welby MD. 12.30 Weather.

HTV for Wales and the West as above except: 4.15 Tinkertainment. 6.01 Report West.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above.

HTV West as above except: 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Sport West.

ANGLIA: 3.40 Newsroom. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Tea break. 4.40 Rupert. 4.55 Bush boy. 5.20 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30 Film: 'Chase a Crooked Shadow'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Jesse James. 11.30 Living and growing.

ATV MIDLANDS: 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Family affair. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 Get this. 5.20 London.

6.00 ATV Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Film: 'The Siege of the Saxons'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Marcus Welby.

ULSTER: 10.20 Schools. 4.00 Yoga. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.00 UTV Reports. 6.15 Tommy. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Dr Simon Locke. 7.30 Film: 'They Met in Bombay'. 9.00 London. 11.00 What's it all about. 11.20 My brother's keeper.

YORKSHIRE: 11.20 Schools. 2.33 Face the press. 3.00 Pied Piper. 3.05 Matinee. 3.35 Calendar news. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Lone ranger. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Bottom of the sea. 7.20 Exclusively Elvis. 9.00 London. 10.30 Yorksport. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive in. 12.00 Weather.

TYNE TEES: 10.20 Schools. 2.32 Face the press. 3.00 Pied Piper. 3.05 Time to remember. 3.35 Newsroom. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Smith Family. 7.00 Exclusively Elvis. 9.00 London. 10.30 Sporttime. 11.00 Police Call. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive in. 12.00 News. 12.15 Women's world day of prayer.

SCOTTISH: 10.20 Schools. 3.30 Once upon a time. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. early. 4.55 Fireball. 5.20 Doctor at large. 7.00 Film: 'Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 The Prisoner.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Schools. 3.38 News. 3.40 Dick Van Dyke. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Rainbow country. 5.20 London. 6.00 Gramplan news, weather. 6.10 Lesley Blair. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: '90,000 Suspects'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Survival. 11.30 Golf. 12.00 Evening Prayers.

Subscribe!
workers press

The daily paper that leads the fight against the Tories.

£20.28 for 12 months (312 issues)
£10.14 for 6 months (156 issues)
£5.07 for 3 months (78 issues)

If you want to take Workers Press twice a week the rates are:
£1.56 for 3 months (24 issues)
£6.24 for 12 months (96 issues)

Fill in the form below NOW and send to:

Circulation Dept., Workers Press, 186a Clapham High St., London, SW4 7UG.

I would like to take out a subscription to Workers Press.

Days required	MONDAY	THURSDAY
(Please tick)	TUESDAY	FRIDAY
	WEDNESDAY	SATURDAY

Or Full subscription (six days) for months.

Amount enclosed £

I would like information about THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Fill in the form below and send to NATIONAL SECRETARY, SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE, 186A CLAPHAM HIGH ST, LONDON, SW4 7UG.

Name

Address

Americans demand cash: jobs dubious

'DON'T COME without the money.' That's the blunt message to the Tories from one of the American firms reported to be interested in the Clydebank shipyard—the one left out of the Tory £35m Clydeside 'settlement'. Mr Wayne Harbin, chairman of the Marathon Manufacturing Company of Houston, Texas, has said that all the problems of building oil rigs at Clydebank could be resolved—except the vital one of cash from the government.

Sir John Eden, Minister of Industry, got a slap in the face from Harbin when he suggested sending a team of officials from the Department of Trade and Industry to Houston for further discussions.

Harbin said there would be no need for such a visit if the British government was not prepared to give financial support comparable to the £35m given to Govan-Linthouse-Scotstoun.

So, the future of the 2,500 workers at Clydebank is still very much in the air.

As, indeed, it is for the workers on the lower Clyde. Mr A. Ross Belch, managing director of the lower Clyde Scott Lithgow Group, has said that they, too, need comparable aid. 8,000 workers are employed at the Scott Lithgow yards and engineering works.

Shipbuilding in other parts of Britain, of course, is also in crisis. Cammell Laird's on Merseyside, is reported to be asking for over £5m and, according to a Newcastle Labour MP, Mr Bob Brown, Swan Hunter on Tyne-side is 'not without problems and difficulties'.

Confrontation

Far from having resolved the shipbuilding crisis, the Tories are heading for a confrontation with the unions, particularly on Clydeside.

Lord Strathalmond, chairman of the new Govan complex, has written to John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, warning that the future there depends on overcoming 'risks of strikes, unmodern equipment and production methods, late deliveries, financial instability, high prices and poor service'.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Donald Liddle, has said that men and management on the Clyde should 'get together to dispel the alarming image of the industry'.

And Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow's shipbuilders—which separated from UCS last year—said the future of the company was 'promising, if we can steer clear of industrial strife'.

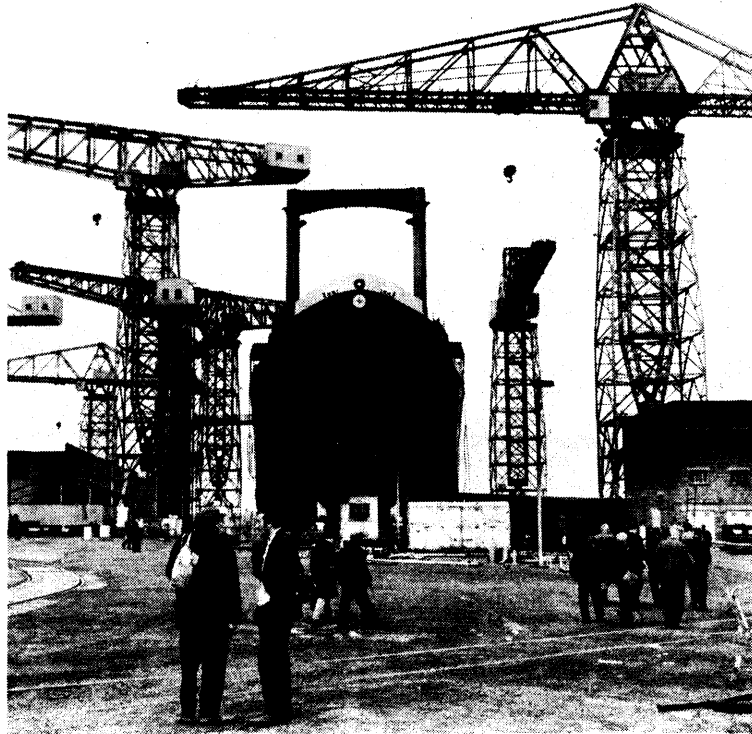
Worst year

All this against the economic background of the worst year for British shipbuilding, with warnings of worse to come.

In this situation, the £35m invested in Govan is enough to maintain the three yards for a short period only—until, possibly, a General Election is safely over.

Meanwhile, James Airlie, Stalinist chairman of the UCS shop stewards' committee, has declared that the management forecast of three years before Govan becomes profitable is 'somewhat pessimistic'. According to Airlie, 'the workers will prove this'.

This is a clear indication that the Stalinists and the union leaders are prepared to offer full co-operation in the speed-up, 'no-strike' conditions demanded by the employers.



UCS GOVAN WORKERS VOTE TO WORK-IN LAST YEAR. BUT THEIR CAMPAIGN STILL LEAVES A LARGE QUESTION MARK OVER THE CLYDEBANK YARD (TOP)

LATE NEWS

NEWS DESK
01-720 2000
CIRCULATION
01-622 7029

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.
Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 186b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

WE APOLOGISE to those readers — particularly postal subscribers — who may be experiencing delays in the delivery of Workers Press. Despite the government's power-cuts policy, we are endeavouring to get your copy to you at the usual time.

Clydebank Trades Council backs the marchers

CLYDEBANK Trades Council has passed a resolution giving support for the Right-to-Work marches. And in another move in Scotland, the regional council of the National Union of Students has also voted support.

Three members of the cast of the TV series, 'Callan', are supporting the Right-to-Work marches.

They are Russell Hunter, who plays Lonely, Patrick Mower and Clifford Rose. They have donated £10, £10 and £5 respectively to help finance the campaign.

Other television personalities to give their support are Michael Gambon, star of 'The Challengers', Chloe Ashcroft, a presenter on the 'Playschool' programme, and BBC director Alan Clarke.

George Innes, who played in the highly-acclaimed film 'Gumshoe', has also offered support.

Right to Work meeting

Sunday March 5, at 7.30 p.m.
AUEW Hall, West Regent St, Glasgow
Speakers from UCS and the National Union of Mineworkers.

<p>Right-to-Work Campaign RALLIES</p>
<p>SE LONDON Thursday March 2, 8 p.m. Havill St Hall, Havill St, SE5. Speakers: P. Molyneux (T&GWU, in a personal capacity) T. O'Brien (Lambeth Trades Council) S. Malone (SE London YS Federation secretary)</p>
<p>WILLESDEN Thursday March 2, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, High St, NW10 (nr Willesden bus garage)</p>
<p>WANDSWORTH Thursday March 2, 8 p.m. St. Peter's Church Hall, Beechcroft Rd, (nr Tooting Bec tube) Speakers: R. Hannigan (Secretary SW London YS Federation) D. Phelps (convenor T&GWU Triang Ltd) P. Teroka (Mitcham AUEW branch)</p>
<p>EXETER Thursday March 2, 7.30 p.m. 'Ship Inn' Havitree</p>
<p>W LONDON Friday March 3, 8 p.m. Camden Studios, Camden St, NW1. Speakers from Paddington NUR branch; Young Socialists and other trade unionists.</p>
<p>DAGENHAM Sunday March 5, 11 a.m. Small Hall, Barking Town Hall</p>
<p>E LONDON Sunday March 5, 3 p.m. 'Windsor Castle' Silvertown Way, Canning Town</p>
<p>ACTON Monday March 6, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High St Sponsored by West Brompton ASLEF. Chiswick No. 5 AUEW.</p>
<p>SOUTHALL Monday March 6, 8 p.m. Shackleton Hall, Shackleton Rd Speakers from Trico-Folberth shop stewards' committee; AEC shop stewards' committee; Paul Stevenson, ETU steward Macfarlane Lang (in a personal capacity); Mr Myers, secretary Cuckoo Estate Tenants' Association, Hanwell; Gary Gurmeet, Editor, 'Keep Left'.</p>
<p>GREETINGS TO THE MARCHERS Coventry Right-to-Work committee will greet marchers on the Liverpool-London route on Thursday, March 2, 3.30 p.m. Sportsman Arms, Allesley At 5 p.m. at the Precinct, Coventry, an open-air meeting will be held.</p>
<p>Socialist Labour League public meeting At 8 p.m. a public meeting will be held at the White Lion, Gosford Green. Speakers will include G Healy, SLL national secretary.</p>

Young Socialists
National Right-to-Work Campaign

Right-to-Work MARCHES

Glasgow to London and Liverpool to London marches arrive in

NORTHAMPTON
Sunday March 5
COME TO OUR RALLY SUNDAY MARCH 5
The Guildhall
Northampton, 7.00 p.m.
see our documentary play **'THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION'**
Directed by Corin Redgrave
Written by Tom Kempinski
followed by a meeting

Speakers:
G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)
JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of march from Scotland)
CHRISTINE SMITH (YS leader of march from Liverpool)
GERRY MULHERNE (Shop Steward Triumph-Meriden)

Admission 20p