

## CABINET INVOKES THE ACT TORIES PROVOKE CLASH WITH TUC

BY ALEX MITCHELL

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The court action calls on the unions to lift their work-to-rule which has brought rail chaos throughout Britain since midnight last Sunday.

If the unions defy the court order—which would be in line with TUC policy of non-co-operation with the Industrial Relations Act—they will be open to huge fines and the possibility of imprisonment for contempt of court.

The government decision to invoke the court and the Industrial Relations Act follows yesterday's 'high noon' debacle. At midday Victor Feather of the TUC was due at the office of Maurice Macmillan at the Department of Employment to meet the government's deadline on talks.

About 50 press, television and radio reporters outside the department were to be disappointed. Feather didn't show up.

He apparently telephoned Macmillan telling him that the three rail union executives had met and decided against balloting members on the Alex Jarratt award.

It was symbolic that Feather didn't rush yet again to the minister's table—there was nothing more to be said.

The use of the anti-union Act means that the fight is now not just a wages question. It is a political fight.

Unlike 1926 when the issue was the Tory plans to cut the wages of miners, today the issue is the future of trade unionism. The working class is launched into an historic confrontation to defend its basic rights.

The biggest danger in this situation is to underestimate the intentions of the Tory government. Since the miners' strike, the Tories have been preparing for this fight with the unions.

Behind the scenes the Tories and their backers in the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) have been engaged in the most elaborate preparations to defeat the railwaymen and attack the trade unions with the Act.

It is clear, for example, that detailed contingency plans have been made between the government and the big oil companies to co-ordinate the distribution of fuel when the state of emergency is declared.

Officials of the Department of Trade and Industry have been visiting the companies and issuing instructions on the limiting of supplies to essential services—hospitals, schools and key industries.

Before the work-to-rule, British Rail was engaged in a massive operation to restock power stations with coal in preparation for a confrontation with its workers.

There can be no bluff about this, therefore. There can be no middle-of-the-road position. The Tories are dismantling the last vestiges of the 'boom' conditions in



### The real clash

RAIL white-collar union chief Percy Coldrick (left) enters Congress House, London, for yesterday's TUC's summit on the battle between the unions and the government over the anti-union laws. But the real clash came later in the afternoon in the windowless No 1 court when the Tory government asked the Industrial Relations Court to outlaw the rail work-to-rule. Leaders of the three rail unions decided to boycott the hearing. Ray Buckton, head of the loco men's union, ASLEF, said that he was 'stunned' by the government's tough action. Jack Jones—who also faces fines from the Court—said the unions had decided to stand together. But while he spoke, the new Tory Employment Secretary, Maurice Macmillan (above), warned in the Commons: 'I think it is fair to remind the House that however one may approve or disapprove of the law, it is the law of the land.'

preparation for entry into the Common Market.

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As Macmillan and the Attorney-General, Sir Geoffrey Howe, were drawing up the documents to attack the rail unions, Roy Jenkins and his right-wing friends were supporting the Tories on another vote on the Common Market in the Commons.

These traitors to the labour movement who have consistently conspired to keep the Tories in office must be expelled. They have betrayed the working class.

The national executive committee (NEC) of the Labour Party must declare itself on the question of Jenkins and the right-wing. It must also declare itself on the Tories' use of the Act against the unions.

This hated government must be got out of office immediately.

The urgent need of the hour is for the return of a Labour government which will expropriate the banks and big business. The next Labour government must lay the foundations for the socialist state.

### Call national strike on pay —engineers

LIVERPOOL engineering shop stewards yesterday sent a telegram to the national committee meeting at Eastbourne demanding that they call a national stoppage on the pay claim. Some 60 stewards met on Tuesday night and overwhelmingly passed the motion for national action.

● See engineering stories pages 10, 11 & 12

**BLOODY SUNDAY**  
P2 As we saw it  
P12 As Widgery  
white-washed it



# workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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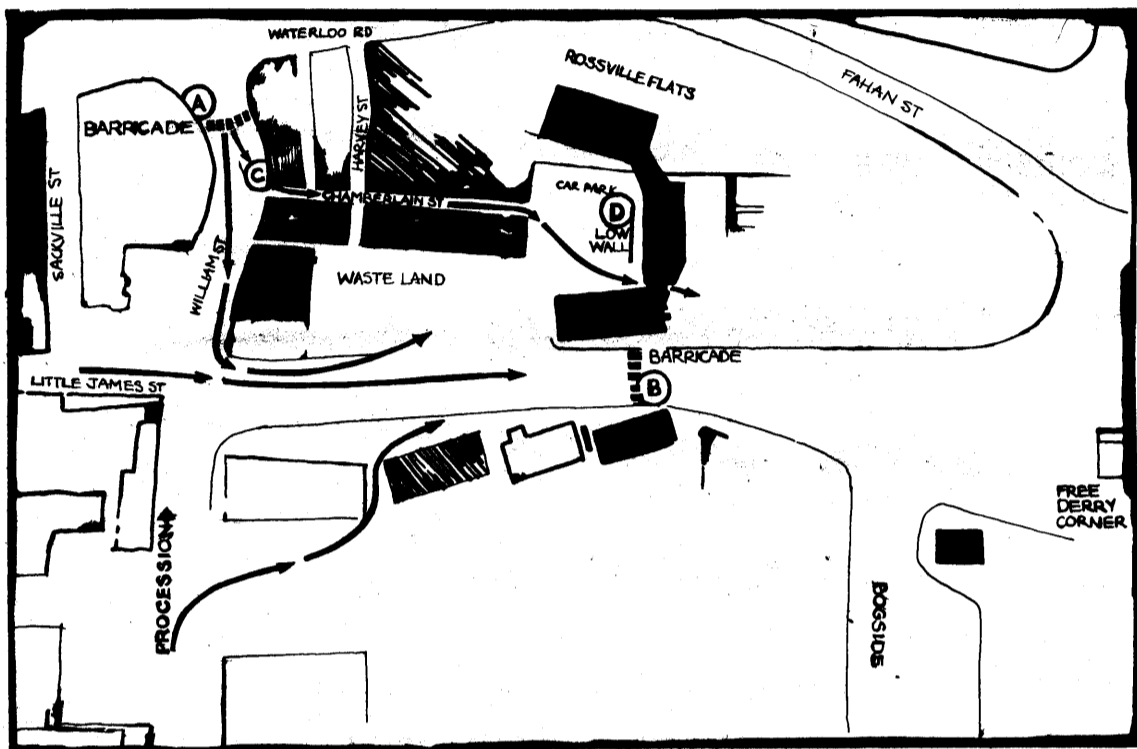
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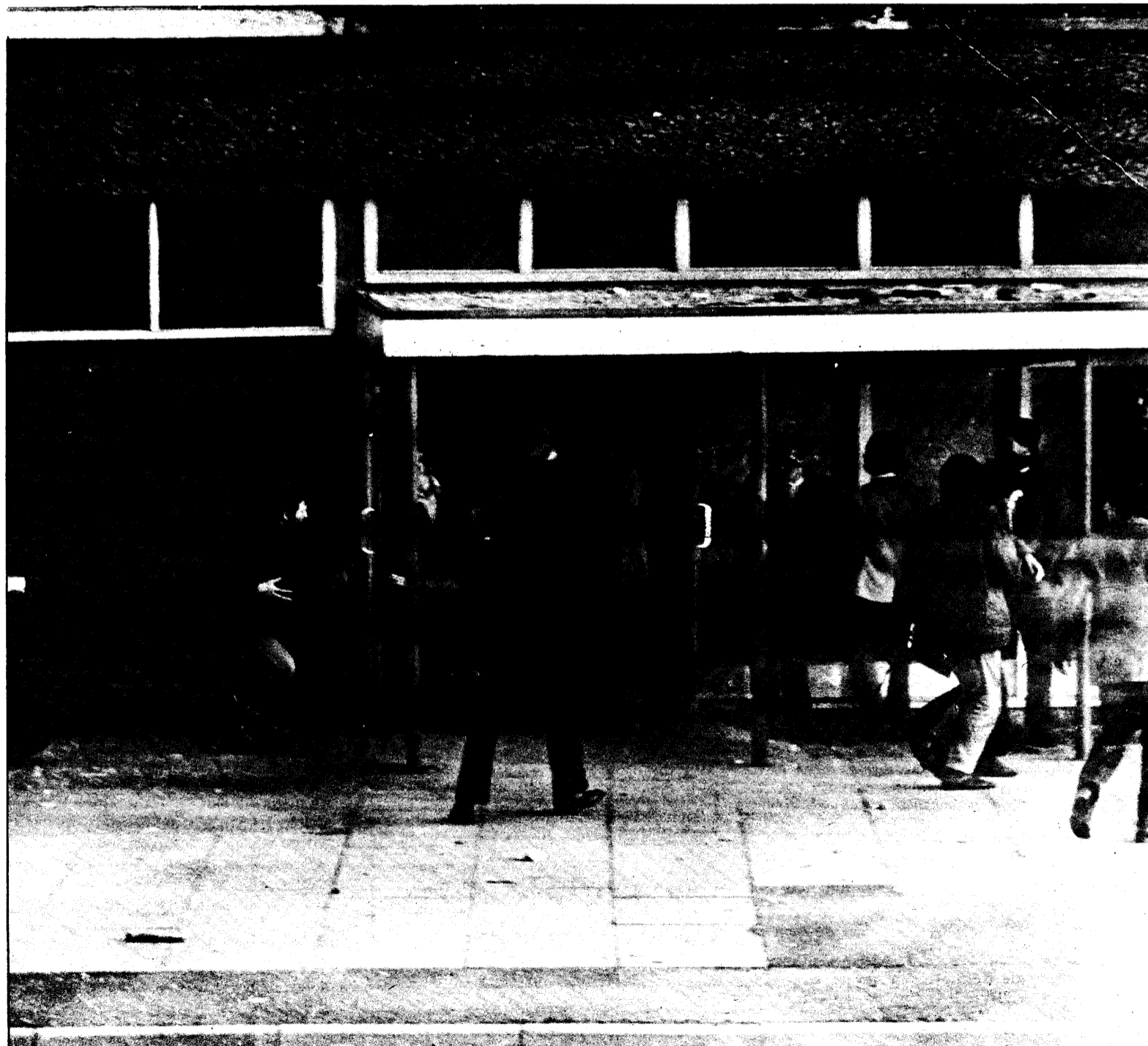
# BLOODY (murderous)

# SUNDAY

**As we wanted to report it  
the day after it happened**



Below: Seventeen-year-old Hugh Gilmore begins to clutch his stomach where he has just been hit by an army bullet as he rushes back to the cover of the Rossville Flats. Right: He later died on the pavement with friends trying to comfort him.



Workers Press can today publish the results of an on-the-ground investigation of Bloody Sunday on January 30—the day the British army shot down 13 innocent civilians in Londonderry. We could not present our findings until today because the Tory government, in setting up the Widgery Tribunal, gave it all the legal powers of a High Court. This meant we were bound by the capitalist laws of contempt of court.

This report by STEPHEN JOHNS was gleaned from hundreds of statements of eye-witnesses. It does not pretend to be a definitive investigation. But it indicates conclusively that the armed intervention of the Paratroop Regiment was premeditated and planned. The killings therefore can only be described as murder.

**ITALIAN** journalist Fulvio Grimaldi, who taped and witnessed the Derry massacre, summed up Bloody Sunday very simply: 'I have seen many civil wars and revolutions and wars. I have never seen such cold-blooded murder, organized, disciplined murder, planned murder.'

Grimaldi's verdict on the bloody half-hour in Londonderry is amply substantiated by all available evidence.

Indeed, perhaps the most striking indictment of the troops has come from the army's own spokesmen. Commanding officers have scarcely bothered to repudiate in detail the charges laid against them.

The cavalier attitude of the army demonstrates that they are not in fact concerned to cover up the fact of the massacre. The way the murderous attack was launched suggests that the goal of the military was the mass intimidation of the people of Bogside and Creggan.

Despite the evasions in the Widgery report, the operation was carefully planned by the Tories of Westminster and Stormont down to the last bullet in the back.

The main thrusts into the Bogside were launched by troops with armoured vehicles who massed in streets on the left side of William St, the main thoroughfare of the demonstration.

After engaging youth in a perfunctory barricade riot at the end of William St (see A in diagram), the troops pushed onto the waste ground in front of the Rossville Flats. Eye-witnesses out of a crowd of about 500 report up to five Saracen armoured vehicles, a Whippet car surmounted by a Browning machine gun and an army truck invaded this area.

More significant, all testify that the soldiers had no hesitation in shooting at people who dived for cover. Clearly these men had been briefed before they entered the area.

Thrusts bottled up a group of demonstrators in the car park before the high flats. The scattered protestors, some who had run away from gunfire at point C, down Chamberlain St, sheltered behind a low wall (D). It was here that four or five men and boys were reported to have met their deaths.

**MICHAEL BRIDGES (25)**, also interviewed in hospital. Michael told us how he got his wound in the leg. He was bottled up after fleeing along Chamberlain St.

'We were down behind the wall in the car park. I got hit through the thigh. I thought it was a rubber bullet at first. Then some boy said, "You're hit", and my legs crumpled up.'

He took shelter in a yard in Chamberlain St. Inside the house about 20 men were hiding. Michael says the soldiers flushed them out, lined them up against a wall and systematically clubbed them.



**'Another young fellow came out from the flats with his hands in the air. The army fired at him and he fell and lay on the ground' - the victim, Hugh Gilmore (17) above.**

The other big killing occurred at B—a long standing barricade, by the Rossville St high flats, built by the residents of Bogside. Here three boys lost their lives.

Shots were reported also from the Derry Walls which tower over the Bogside — the symbol of Protestant supremacy in the city.

At Free Derry corner the main meeting with Bernadette Devlin MP and Lord Brockway was about to begin, when a hail of bullets sent the crowd diving for cover.

The sequence of events seems to be:

Man and boy wounded in leg on waste ground at C.

Stone throwers scatter along Chamberlain St and side streets off William St.

Army thrusts into area before Rossville flats. Rifle and machine-gun fire. A ten-minute lull, then more prolonged firing.

The army collected the corpses and threw them into the backs of armoured vehicles—'like sides of meat' according to one witness.

Others, including priests, report troops displaying obvious glee at the slaughter.

This evidence, coupled with the fact that the notorious Parachute Regiment was specially drafted in from Belfast to do the job, suggest that the action was premeditated.

The army has not yet produced a shred of physical evidence to substantiate that they were fired at or that nail bombs and petrol bombs were thrown. Yet recordings of the whole event are available. More important, they do not appear to be anxious to do so.

Bloody Sunday adds up to a deliberate massacre on the most heinous traditions of Algeria, Vietnam, Kenya or Aden.

The statements, reproduced below, are only some of the 250 so far collected. The extracts substantiate this rough reconstruction of the events.

**Member of the official wing of the IRA:**

This statement deals with thrusts 2 and 3. It shows the army opened fire on about 500 people — stragglers and stone-throwers on their way to Free Derry corner.

'We began running for Derry corner followed by a Saracen and a Whippet car with a Browning on top. We ran behind the flats and we heard machine-gun fire.

'A friend said to me "they are firing". At first I looked behind me. There was a man with a Sterling machine gun. He was not taking cover as though snipers were firing at him, he was just standing spraying the crowd. The scene was hard to describe, there were people lying everywhere—bleeding. Others were behind the barricade.'

**Mrs Lynch (21):**

This woman describes the incident where three people died at the barricade B. She observed the killings from the flats.

'I saw a man lying behind the barricade and another man lean-



**ALEX NASH** was wounded and we interviewed him in the Altnagelvin Hospital. He had been shot in the arm and chest. He identifies the third victim of the incident seen by Susan Porter—it was his son Willy Nash, a 19-year-old dock worker.

'We were just past the barricade at the flats and this man was shot. Willy, my son, and his friend went over to get him. I heard a shot, it was my son Willy, he got it. I put my hand up. I got one in the hand and then one in the chest. I fell down onto three bodies. I was lying beside them.'

ing over him. The man called up to me for help and an ambulance. The man put his arm up to the army and the army fired at him . . . 20 minutes later the army drove the Saracens up and about six soldiers jumped out. Two soldiers took the man up beside the body. I then realized there were three bodies behind the barricade.'

**Susan Porter (17):**

This girl witnessed the same indictment on barricade B. Again she watched from the flats.

'I looked out of the window and saw about six young fellows walk from Lisfannon Park waving their hands in the air when the army opened fire on them. They fell to the ground.'

'About two minutes later another young fellow came out from the flats towards Lisfannon

Place with his hands up in the air. The army fired at him and he fell and lay on the ground. People ran out and he appeared to be dead.'

She identifies two of the dead as victims, Bernard McGuigan (41) and Hugh Gilmore (17) both of Derry.

**Jim McMenamin and Barry O'Loughlin (20):**

They both witnessed Michael Bridges' wounding.

'Michael Bridges put his hand into the air to show the army that he was going to the little boy's assistance. A coloured soldier opened fire twice at Mickey Bridges and hit him in the leg.'

**Betty Villa (31):**

'I saw a young fella running for cover and as he was running he was shot and they shot him again. He made another move and they shot him again.'

**Mathew Connally (21):**

He saw John Young, a 17-year-old salesman die. Again here is proof that unarmed people were shot dead. Mathew was in a group of people on a mound of rubble on the waste ground before the flats. A boy was shot and lay before them.

'Automatic fire riddled the rubble. Everyone lay flat out on the ground about four stayed on for about a minute and tried to get him. This time the soldiers were still shooting.'

'A minute later John Young crawled forward head down. He got within a yard of him and a single shot hit him. He was dead. A youth tried to move towards the two bodies, but only got out into the open and was shot.'

The statements are endless. Added to reports by journalists, mainly foreign journalists with fewer interests to preserve, they are conclusive evidence that a deliberate massacre did take place.

One young demonstrator told me he listened in to the army on his radio after the slaughter.

'Thank you 1st Battalion, Parachute Regiment, for your co-operation,' drawled the Oxbridge voice.

## A LETTER

THE REAL face of the British army in Ulster is revealed in a letter sent by Brig F. P. Barclay, DSO, MC, the Royal Norfolk Regiment, to Lt-Col Derek Wilford, commander of the First Battalion the Parachute Regiment. The letter was sent to Wilford on February 1, two days after the massacre. The letter was mysteriously intercepted at an Ulster post office and handed to the press.

Little Dunham Lodge,  
King's Lynn  
Norfolk.  
February 1, 1972.

Dear Wilford

As an ex-parachute Brigade Commander I write just to say how proud it made one feel to see the way, on TV, in which your lads went into action against those blighters last Sunday. They looked splendid and, as usual, bang on the ball.

It seems to me and many others that prompt retaliatory action such as this is long overdue. It will have, I've little doubt, a most salutary effect.

I sincerely trust you successfully weather these thoroughly unjustified but seemingly inevitable brickbats and recriminations emanating mostly from those who either have no sense of law and order, duty or perspective, or who are spineless.

With best wishes to you and yours.  
Sincerely,  
Peter Barclay.

**FOREIGN NEWS**

See p. 10





# WHY WE GAVE THE MONEY BACK TO UCS

The Young Socialists have given back the cheque for £100 which the UCS shop stewards co-ordinating committee donated to the Right-to-Work campaign.

The campaign brought five marches—from Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea, Deal and Southampton—to a massive rally at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on March 12. The decision to return the money was taken unanimously by the marchers. In his letter to the UCS co-ordinating committee, the national secretary of the campaign, Clive Norris, said: 'At the time we felt grateful for this act of solidarity which we are convinced represents the overwhelming viewpoint of the majority of UCS. The 'Right to Work' is a basic right affecting all members of the working class irrespective of what political difference may exist between them.'

When our Scottish contingent was on the march just over a week, your committee issued a statement which implied that you were persuaded into giving the donation by some of our marchers, without you being aware that they were members of the Young Socialists, which is the youth organization of the Socialist Labour League.

This, of course, was untrue. Those members who addressed your committee were well known in Glasgow as members of the YS who had sold Workers Press continuously outside the shipyards. Indeed they were specifically asked by members of your committee if they sold the Workers Press, to which they replied, of course, in the affirmative.

Your repudiation of our march strengthened the right wing of the TUC and Labour Party who had banned and proscribed it. It was tantamount to a stab in the back of unemployed youth in Glasgow and to the young people who marched for five weeks on the road to London.

Unemployed youth hate the Tory government and want to see it forced to resign.

Your action not only strengthened the enemies of the working class but it showed a contempt for the plight of the unemployed youth in the W of Scotland.

At the YS conference at Scarborough on April 8 and 9, delegates took up a collection of more than £300 which easily compensated for the money returned to the co-ordinating committee. During the debate on UCS, one YS delegate said: 'The leadership at UCS stabbed us in the back. They can keep their dirty money.'

Today members of the Scottish contingent on the Right-to-Work march and other YS members give their views on the UCS co-ordinating committee's treacherous conduct.



**Johnnie Young** (unemployed youth, Renton, one of the marchers)

I'm glad we have given it back. The committee knew John Barrie was in the YS—he stood outside the UCS gates for five weeks selling papers. But the Tories put money in the yard and that's why they did it. We said we'd give it back and we did!



**Paddy Callaghan** (unemployed youth, Renton, one of the marchers)

It was right to give it back, after what they said. They gave the money to the Young Socialists, and then denied it. The YS should ask for an apology.



**Tom Lindie** (unemployed youth, Renton, one of the marchers)

After they'd given the money to us, they said they didn't know who it was for. This is completely untrue and I fully supported giving it back.



**Colin Barrie** (unemployed youth, Glasgow, one of the marchers)

We should get them on a platform at a public meeting with UCS workers there and ask them to explain themselves. They wouldn't turn up, though. What they did to us strengthened the Tories.

**Gordon Baillie** (unemployed youth, Glasgow)

I think that the question of giving back the £100 is one of pure principle. This £100 was donated by the UCS Shop Stewards' Committee on the full understanding of who we were and what we were.

The Stalinist leadership can't put the cloak over the eyes of the working class any longer. The advertisement that appeared in the 'Tribune' and the 'Morning Star' was reminiscent of the

actions of the Communist Party in the early days after Stalin came to power and what they did to the Trotskyists in the 1920s and 1930s.

Day by day the Stalinist leadership in UCS is being exposed for what they are. That advertisement appeared in the papers at a very critical stage in the Right-to-Work marches; it was a counter-revolutionary act, aimed at turning the working class against the marchers, against the principles of the Right-to-Work campaign. In that context, it became a principle to give the £100 back.

**Pat Ballantyne** (schoolgirl, Maryhill)

I think that the Stalinists were stunned when we gave the £100 back.

I hope the workers at UCS think about the Young Socialists' actions and that it brings them closer to the Trotskyist movement.

**Tom McKay** (young worker, Maryhill)

I agree with giving the £100 back, because workers at the yards should know that they've been betrayed by their leadership. What they said about the YS was an absolute lie. YS members have been selling papers outside the yards for months, and they made it very clear exactly who they are. The co-ordinating committee transformed it into dirty money. To have kept it would have been unprincipled.

**Frank Judge** (boilermakers union, Govan shipyard)

I think you did the right thing in handing it back. The lads did the only thing they could do. What the shop stewards did was

a gesture against all unemployed youth.

**Pete Allan** (19, seaman, NUS)

The shop stewards at UCS must be very strange people. Nobody in their right minds would say they did not know what organization they gave £100 to. They knew who had organized the march, but as soon as they saw that the YS was successfully giving a lead to the working class, they kicked the marchers in the teeth. It was quite right to give them the money back.

**Sandy Lawrie** (18, unemployed, SOGAT)

It shows what the Stalinists are they put attacking the Young Socialists before supporting the Right to Work. They attacked the YS as soon as they saw how successful the marches were, and that they weren't just another protest. The adverts in the 'Morning Star' and the 'Tribune' were a stab in the back for the only people who were fighting in a principled way against unemployment and the Tory government.

**George Collier** (unemployed, married, one child)

Giving back the money was right, but it mustn't be seen as some kind of one-upmanship. No worker must be allowed to be misled into thinking the YS lied.

I don't believe that experienced shop stewards such as Reid and Airlie would agree to donating £100 to anyone without knowing who they were. Giving the money in the first place expressed the support of the UCS men for the marches.

The decision to attack the march came from the Communist Party. I'm sure it was against the wishes of most of the UCS men.

# KREMLIN TRIES TO STOP RIFTS IN SYRIA

A Soviet Communist Party delegation, led by Geidar Aliyev of the central committee, arrived in Damascus on April 5 to take part in celebrations on the 25th anniversary of the ruling Syrian Ba'ath Party.

That, at least, was the public reason for the visit. But there were other pressing problems to be settled as well. In particular, the delegation came to lay down the law to the Syrian CP which has been split since May last year.

## ADVANTAGE

At that time, taking advantage of his absence abroad, the majority of the Party's political bureau launched a sharp attack on their general secretary, Khaled Baghdash. They accused him of building his own personality cult and attacked his close ties with the Ba'athist government, saying he was liquidating the party and destroying its leadership over the masses.

Five of the seven Politburo members came out against the general secretary, whose only defender was Yussuf Faisal, himself a minister in the Ba'athist National Front government.

The Politburo majority drafted its own programme attacking the Syrian government's participation in the Federation of Arab Republics, and conspicuously omitting to blame China for the Sino-Soviet split.

The new programme also failed to mention the UN Security Council resolution of November 1967 calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and a negotiated peace in the Middle East. The UN resolution is the cornerstone of the Kremlin's Middle-East policy.

Baghdash rushed back to Damascus to try and restore order in the Party. He went round the branches personally to try and whip up support, but only two areas — Aleppo and Jezirah—backed him.

Thwarted in Syria, Baghdash turned to Moscow for support and at the end of 1971 a Soviet delegation headed by Mikhail Suslov arrived in Syria and 'arbitrated' in favour of the general secretary.

The delegation's decision was rejected both by the Politburo and by the branches. Accordingly, the Arab Communist Party representatives at the Lebanese CP congress in January this year were consulted and decided to 'freeze' the dispute while a new programme was drafted to replace the disputed May 1971 policies.

Shortly afterwards, another Soviet mediation attempt was made by Kyril Mazurov, vice-president of the Supreme Soviet. That attempt failed as well, and in March of this year the Baghdash slate was decisively defeated in the elections for the central committee.

## OFFENSIVE

The general secretary decided he had better take the offensive. He hit back with a public declaration accusing the majority group of 'deviationism' and suspect and anti-Soviet activities'.

Baghdash has little support in the party, but he does have one trump card. He is backed by the Ba'athist government.

No one knows what threats were made against the dissident leaders, but instead of expelling the general secretary, they have decided to take him back as head of the Politburo, on condition he adheres in future to majority decisions.



# MISSILE THREAT TO U.S. PILOTS

BY JOHN SPENCER

American pilots are finding the skies of N Vietnam more inhospitable than ever before as they drop their deadly cargoes in accordance with President Nixon's instructions.

It's no longer simply a question of 'zapping the Cong'—a favourite sport of the gung-ho US flyers four or five years ago.

Two weeks ago, Washington learnt to its consternation that one of its EB-66 'Pathfinder' planes had been shot down over the N by a surface-to-air missile. It was very bad news indeed for the US Air Force.

The EB-66 is no ordinary plane. It bristles with a formidable array of advanced electronic counter-measure (ECM) equipment and its purpose is to smother the N Vietnamese air defences so that fighter-bombers can reach their targets.

'You should never lose an ECM aircraft to a SAM,' one former US pilot told 'Newsweek' magazine. 'Not if it's doing its job. This EB-66 was doing its

job and still got hit. That's not a good sign.'

'Newsweek' adds that 'the mounting threat from communist air defences in N and S Vietnam and Laos is causing US air officers serious concern'.

They have good reason to be worried. The N Vietnamese have mastered the evasion tactics used against their SAM missiles by US fighter planes to such effect that they now deal with them 'like beaters flushing wild game from the underbrush'.

To evade the SAMs, the US pilots go into a diving turn, the 'split S' manoeuvre, levelling off several thousand feet below their original altitude. When they come out of the dive, they find N Vietnam's anti-aircraft gunners have put up a wall of deadly flak to meet them.

Against radar jamming from the American ECM planes, the Vietnamese use sophisticated tactics—switching on the radar apparatus just long enough to spot their target and sending up their missiles before the plane has had a chance to jam radar.

Worse still, from the US stand-

Above: Anti-aircraft gun which, with the SAM missiles, is troubling American pilots

point, is the use of optical tracking linked to the missiles. 'This device,' 'Newsweek' says, 'is comparable to the telescopic sights of a rifle: the operator lines up the cross-hairs of the tracker on an approaching US jet and then simply follows it.'

'Any up-and-down or side-to-side movements he must make to stay with the aircraft are fed into the SAM system's computer and are converted into guidance directions for the missile. The optical device isn't quite as accurate as a radar, but it is accurate enough—and, unlike radar, it has the advantage of being invulnerable to jamming.'

Not surprisingly, US losses in the air over N Vietnam are believed to be much higher than last year. 'Newsweek' quotes one outraged US officer as saying: 'We're supposed to be fighting a primitive enemy. But the way things are going that just isn't so any more.'



Tariq Ali with N Korean Deputy PM in 1970: cementing close relations.

# SPEAK UP, MR ALI

Tariq Ali, of the International Marxist Group and the 'Red Mole' is currently junketing in N Korea as a guest of Stalinist leader Kim Il-sung.

This is Ali's second trip to N Korea. His last visit, in the summer of 1970, cemented close relations between the Oxford-trained revisionist and the Korean Stalinists.

At that time, the 'Red Mole' reported with pride that: 'Our correspondent who recently

visited the Armistice Line in Panmunjom on the 38th Parallel in Korea reports that at a banquet which he attended the representatives of the Korean People's Army proposed a toast to the 'revolutionary newspaper "The Red Mole" and all its readers'.

Prominent in Kim Il-sung's 'revolutionary' pantheon is none other than Joseph Stalin. Where does this leave Ali and his 'Mole'?



# LONG LIVE PROFIT

## Stephen Johns re-visits the Clyde

The final 'solution' to the crisis at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, which began in June last year, may only be weeks away.

Govan Shipbuilders, the company which hoped to inherit three of the old UCS divisions, is about to be launched amidst the worst slump in shipbuilding since the 1930s depression.

Managing director Archibald Gilchrist has an agreement on working conditions from the shop stewards and unions in his pocket, but the stewards have pulled back at the last minute. They say they will not sign until the future of the fourth division, Clydebank, is secure.

Clydebank's survival depends on the Texan oil rig builders, Marathon Manufacturing, or rather if the Tory government will hand over £12m the Texans say they will need to develop the yard.

A government decision is expected soon and according to one leading Clydeside union official: 'It's in the bag.'

If it is favourable, Govan Shipbuilders will get their agreement and begin trading.

This will signal the end of the famous UCS work-in, but not the struggles of the yards' workers.

ports of the world. This is four times the tonnage produced in the whole of Britain last year.

The root of the crisis is the steep fall in the level of world commodity trade. The important Hampton Roads trade to Japan in coal, for example, slumped to 800,000 tons in the first three months of this year from 2,225,000 tons in the same period last year.

Govan is facing this daunting task by attempting to break into the smaller end of the tanker market to produce 30,000-tonners for the coast-to-coast trade in specialist fuels.

Other ideas include more sophisticated bulk carriers for transporting one product, roll-on and roll-off ships and, if productivity does increase fast, the possibility of improving the Govan and Scotstoun yards to build 70,000 to 110,000-tonners. But these remain ideas and very much a gamble. All the other shipyards in the world are fighting desperately for orders and there is only one, at Malmo, Sweden, which is making a profit.

The hard facts are that Govan will start life with six orders inherited from UCS by the grace of the liquidator—that's just under a year's work. Beyond that nothing but vicious competition in an utterly depressed market.

Hill Samuel brutally summed up the new company's commercial prospects. In their feasibility study into Govan's financial viability, the merchant bankers found that the operation was not a commercial prospect. Private capital would be attracted only in small quantities and then for 'emotional' rather than economic reasons.

They concluded with damning finality: 'We feel that the least unsatisfactory solution would be for the company to be wholly owned by the government and we recommend strongly that this solution be adopted.'

Only Workers' Press emphasized the slump in world trade and its shattering effect on shipbuilding as the factor underlying the whole UCS saga. Now, as Govan gets underway, it is recognized as the major problem. Gone are the days when stewards and even employers boasted of the expanding market for Clyde ships.

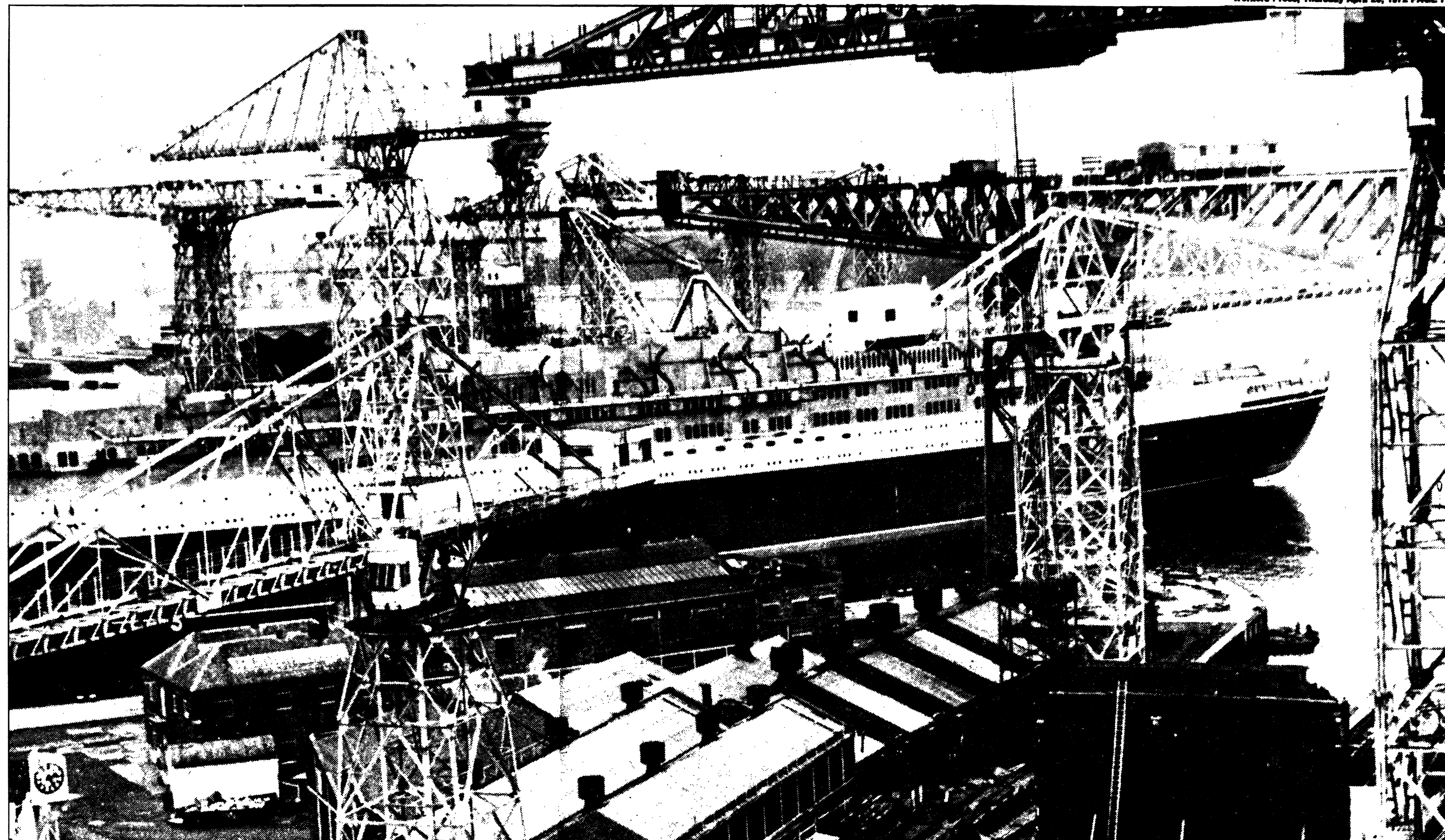
Says Gilchrist: 'It was never appreciated by the men or the press that there had been a vast over-emphasis on the labour problem. I have made the point since I became involved in this situation that while our labour problems did of course exist, our most serious problem was the state of the world shipbuilding market.'

It is, as always, the yard labour force which will pay for this crisis—with the connivance of shop stewards.

Govan hopes to get a vast increase in productivity by new management methods, flexibility and interchangeability of labour.

The deal at Govan, laid out in two documents drawn up by a sub-committee of management, union officials and stewards, now awaits ratification.

Two clauses in the 'Charter of Employment' point the way to more and more work by the



Top: Govan yard. Right: UCS shop stewards, Sammy Barr, James Reid, James Airlie, Bob Dickie on a visit to 10 Downing St last year.

same or fewer numbers of men. One clause defines interchangeability as: 'The transfer of a journeyman of one craft to operate as the journeyman of another craft.'

In practice existing agreements for interchangeability within the steel trades (welders, shipwrights, caulkers, burners, riveters) will be strictly observed.

Further discussion will be held on flexibility within the finishing trades (engineers, painters, carpenters, plumbers etc.).

The extent and scope of these changes is still not clear. Just how far things could go was illustrated by one leading Clydeside union official who disarmingly described a situation where 'it is difficult for a fitter to do a boilermaker's work in an atmosphere of redundancies, but if there is an offer of four years' guaranteed employment it would be possible.'

Management—whether British or American—would meet a wall of opposition if they attempted to go it alone and bring in these changes. Gilchrist's trump card is the unions and the stewards. The key men will be co-ordinating committee members James Reid, James Airlie and Sammy Barr, the Communist Party members who made up three of the four-man stewards' team who negotiated the deal.

So far they have gone all the way with Govan Shipbuilders. Their last-minute decision to 'withdraw from talks' did cause a flurry in some quarters, but veteran Clyde-watchers recognized this as one of the familiar 'left' feints by the Stalinist led shop stewards' committee to avoid a confrontation.

They had to get two ships out of the yard and hand them over to the liquidator despite previous promises that they would be held until the four yards were secure (this promise has been broken three times on the Clyde now).

Speaker after speaker opposed the release, so Reid was left to use the language of the arche-



## All-purpose workers

Gilchrist himself denies he eventually wants all-purpose yard workers. He prefers the Swedish system where a man is kept welding because of acquired skill or natural aptitude, but will 'pick up a paint brush and get cracking if steel work runs out.'

## Battle to maintain wages

Under Govan Shipbuilders or Marathon they will have to fight a running battle to maintain wages, conditions and rights won since the iron masters of the last century began building on the banks of the river Clyde.

This is because a factor which was little highlighted in the capitalist press now predominates—the enormous slump in shipbuilding throughout the world.

To have a chance of survival without massive and continuing loss, Govan Shipbuilders aim to more than double the productivity of the 4,300 workers they say they will employ. Marathon, if they do buy Clydebank, will want the same and more—a four-year, no-strike contract.

The crisis facing Govan Shipbuilders is severe. Their main market remains the 26,000-ton bulk-carrier. But in the words of Gilchrist: 'Unfortunately the market situation at the moment seems to indicate no great resurgence of demand for this kind of ship.'

This is a diplomatic way of describing potential disaster.

Bulk-carriers supply the dry-cargo market. The level of chartering in this field is down 30 per cent compared with last year. This means the problem facing most shipping lines is how to reduce their fleet—no one is ordering more vessels.

As a result there are 4 million tons of shipping laid up in the

typical union bureaucrat and appeal for 'sanity' and 'responsibility'—to sweeten the medicine he threw in the decision to stop talks.

The talks, however, were over and the agreement is now in the hands of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions for its own stamp of approval. The stewards will add their signature if and when Marathon gets Clydebank.

After this it will fall to the stewards to make sure the pledges on productivity are carried out. The Govan documents are not legally binding, but a clause states that the parties are duty-bound to honour its clauses. And this includes the one which outlaws 'unconstitutional' action before national procedure is exhausted.

In addition, stewards have pledged the delivery of four Irish Shipping orders on time, no matter what happens to Clydebank. This has been extended to two bulk-carriers the liquidator has released for completion at Scotstoun.

The extent of these concessions can be gauged from the fact that the six ships will provide a year's work at Govan, Linthouse and Scotstoun. Understandably Gilchrist is quietly confident the stewards are on his side.

Their only stated reservation to the deal is on redundancy. The documents do not intimate how many of the men working-in will be re-employed, but an earlier submission from the new company clearly indicates their view on this matter.

It should not be assumed that men currently 'working-in' will be automatically re-employed,

and shop stewards will be required to revert to a situation where they were workpeople first and shop stewards second.'

The co-ordinating committee says there will be no compulsory redundancies. They add there should be enough volunteers. But this is not the case.

There were at the last detailed count about 180 men working-in, but only 150 volunteers. The situation is more serious when examined craft by craft. Twenty-two electricians were 'working-in', but throughout the yards only two wanted to go. Hardly surprising with 600 time-served electricians on the Clydeside doles.

On top of this, it is unlikely that the existing labour force of 6,900 will be entirely absorbed by the new companies. At best Govan will take 4,300 and Marathon 2,000.

## Luxury liner traditions

There is another problem. The oil rigs Marathon build offer plenty of work for the steel trades, but not so much for the finishing trades with which Clydebank, with its luxury liner traditions, is top heavy. More redundancies are undoubtedly on the way.

It is perhaps premature to

draw up a balance sheet on the struggle on the Clyde since it is far from over. But certain facts are clear. Out of an original labour force of 8,500, the government will have inflicted 2,200 redundancies.

The men that remain are being strong-armed into paying for the capitalist crisis in trade, shipping and shipbuilding by speed-up, the relinquishing of hard-won rights and protective practices and curbs on their freedom to withdraw their labour when they leave.

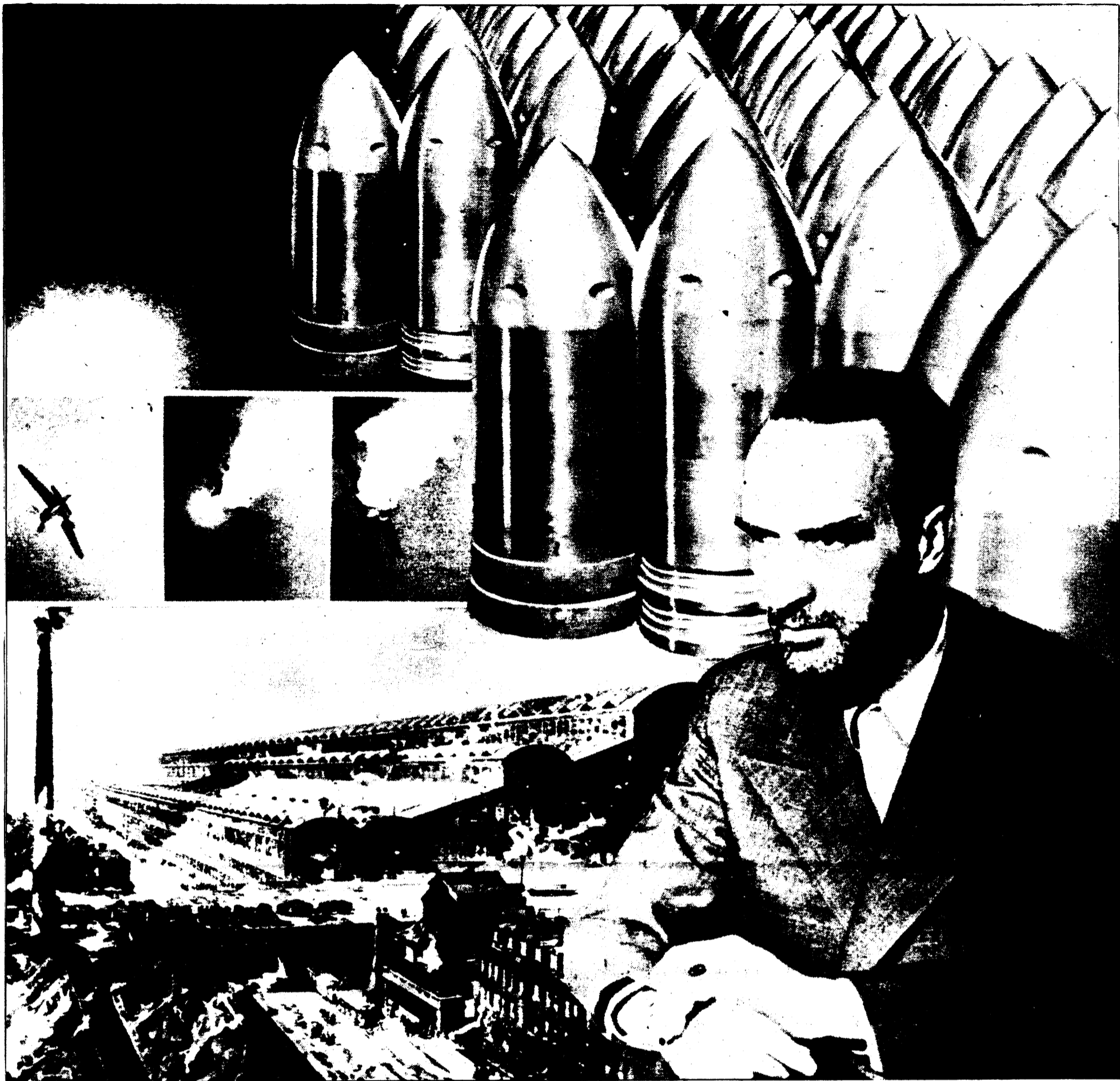
This is what the Stalinists led by Reid, Airlie and Barr, described as a victory. Well they are entitled to their opinion. But it is not a socialist one. The working class can 'survive' in a capitalist crisis, but at the terrible cost of mass unemployment, lower wages and slave conditions.

Of course socialists demand quite a different answer to crisis—make the owners pay by expropriating their shipyards, without compensation, together with the rest of banks, steel plants and all that make up the industrial complex at places like Clydeside and put them under the control of the workers in those industries.

But this is not the language of 'sanity' Airlie and 'responsibility' Reid.

Instead they might chorus this remark, made by the boiler-makers' leader Danny McGarvey at a recent seminar in Glasgow:

'The Americans are bringing new industry. They are modernizing and re-equipping the yards. If they can make a profit and our members can get a share of it, then long live profit.'



# HARMONY BETWEEN BIG BUSINESS AND NAZIS

The world economic depression of the 1930s begun with the Wall St crash in the autumn of 1929, struck German capitalism with special severity. It plunged it into a social and political crisis which culminated in the defeat of the highly-organized working class movement and the coming to power of Hitler. This series of articles deals with the economic aspects of the victory of Nazism, the connection between the Nazi regime and monopoly capital and concludes with an analysis of Hitler Germany's war economy.

Part 4 by Tom Kemp.

At an early stage in its development, German capitalism had begun to eliminate competition and assume a monopolistic form. Besides giant firms controlled by veritable industrial dynasties, of which Krupps was the most famous, there were concerns based upon interlocking

share holdings and cartels through which independent firms adopted a common pricing policy.

The Nazi regime fully accepted this structure and, by its policies, increased the powers of the monopolies and cartels. For example, by a cartel decree of July 1933, powers were given to

eliminate price-cutters by boycott and other means.

The government was able to impose membership of a cartel to the detriment of small and medium-sized businesses.

Under the Nazis the giant firms increased their size and their holdings in other businesses and assumed an increasingly dominant position inside the cartels. The growing economic power of the monopolies meant that the Nazi state depended upon their support to carry out its policies.

There was obviously no question of the monopolies being owned by the Nazi state. Legally and in their structure they remained private property in the hands of the capitalist ruling class and especially of a few big groups and families.

But what about their control, which according to some theorists is more important than, and overrides, questions of ownership? Here again control of production through all its stages was in the hands of private businessmen and their hired agents, not in the hands of the state.

Early in its life the Nazis had actually carried out a policy of denationalization (or 'reprivatization') to the benefit of private enterprise. Jewish businesses were not nationalized but handed over to their Arvan rivals, thus speeding up monopolization at the same time.

When the state went directly into industry it was to carry out production which private enterprise was unwilling or unable to undertake. Thus the Hermann Goering Works was set up to make steel from low-grade ores which private producers thought could not be profitably used.

Making the best of a bad job

Hitler said: 'If the private economy does not believe itself capable of doing it, then the National Socialist State itself will know how to perform this task.' In fact the scheme was not a success.

Apart from this, and some other state enterprises in similar unprofitable industries producing substitutes, German industry under the Nazis continued under the control of private capital. It sold its produce either on the market in the normal way, or it produced to state order under contracts which allowed it to make high profits.

In negotiating terms with the bureaucracy of the Nazi state, business always put profits first and struck a hard bargain for its co-operation. It knew that it depended upon the state to keep the working class in check and to provide the conditions for continued expansion. In some cases the industrialists turned the Nazis' proposals down flat. There were, at all times, clear limits to what they would accept.

In fact, the relationship between the capitalist ruling class, whose central core was based on the ownership of the big trusts, and the state was not very different under Nazism from that in any other bourgeois society. The initiative of the political executives, in this case the Fuehrer and his close associates, while crucial in making certain decisions, such as those concerning peace and war, was limited by what the ruling class would accept in practice.

The resort to fascist dictatorship was itself an indication of the depth of the German crisis, a last ditch attempt to stave off collapse and revolution. But there is no evidence that the

**Alfried Krupp: head of most famous German industrial dynasty.**

ruling class as a whole was not satisfied with Hitler's methods and measures, at least as long as they were yielding results. There was a practical working agreement on the main issues, differences over details and some open clashes.

But the capitalist class never rules directly, but through an 'executive committee', which may be the result of bourgeois parliamentarism or of some other political system.

The Nazis did get to power through the electoral mechanism of the Weimar constitution and by their ability to win the support of the traditional conservative parties of the German ruling class.

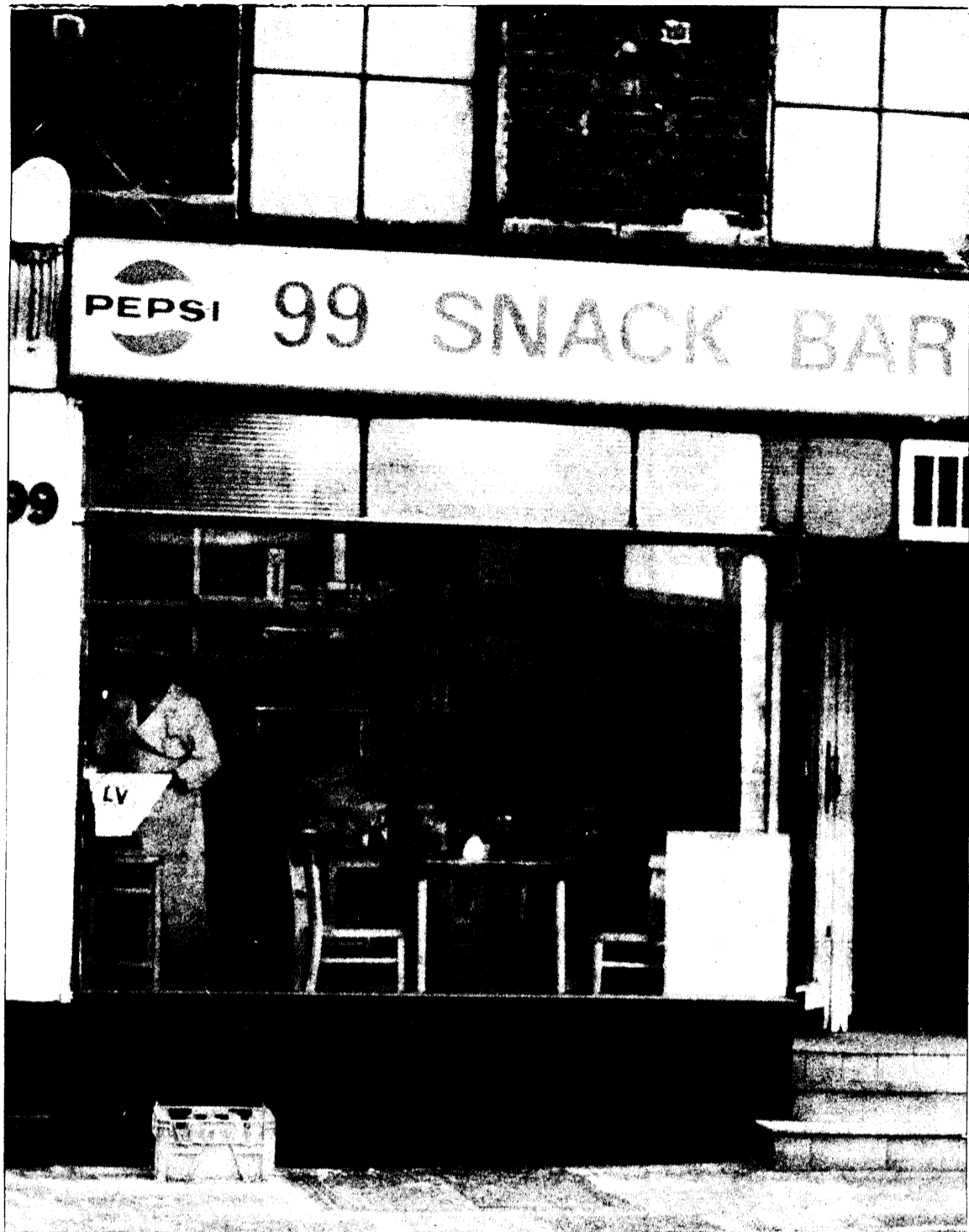
Certainly the state played an important role in shaping economic policy and in gearing industry to a war economy. It thus had to build up an extensive system of controls which took the place of the market mechanism in some spheres. But this was no different from what happens in every capitalist country during wartime. In fact, the Nazi economic system was reminiscent of the wartime measures taken by the Kaiser's government in 1914-1918.

The irony was that in 1914-1918 the wheels of war industry could not have turned without the intimate co-operation of the trade unions and the support of the Social-Democratic Party.

After 1933 the trade union and Party bureaucracy were dispensed with; the Nazi party took its place. The same capitalists remained in control.

CONTINUED TOMORROW





# THE BEAUTIFUL BOURGEOISIE

By Ian Yeats

In last week's 'Sunday Times' there was a truly meticulous pen portrait of your average bourgeois by Greta Lamb.

Sitting in a workmen's café opposite the modern, if somewhat tinny, Gray's Inn Rd headquarters of the self-professed 'world's best newspaper' last week, I was struck by how accurately Greta Lamb's account captured the social essence even of many of the 'Sunday Times' literary figures.

Relaxed, informal, bright shirts, suedes and woolly scarves, quiet but individual dresses, lazy, rich accents, alert, concerned, sociable.

'The middle class are so nice,' wrote Lamb, 'not touchy and not always standing up for their rights.'

'Bourgeois people have soft voices and behave in a civilized way. It is a pleasure to watch them at table.'

'Middle-class people like wood, silk, leather and all things that have lived.'

'Much that enchants is beloved by the middle class; Georgian houses and Georgian silver, books, lovely materials, furniture of such lovely proportions that it brings tears to the eyes.'

'Most of them appreciate wit (Ustinov, Morley). Subtlety and understatement are the breath of life to them.'

'Cricket and lawn tennis are middle-class games.'

'Bourgeois women dislike glitter' and 'middle-class people are sensitive to atmosphere knowing when they are welcome and when to make a move.'

'The bourgeoisie have been brought up to oil the wheels of social intercourse.'

Oh bliss! Oh never-ending

## TORY PRESS



summer! The beautiful bourgeoisie.

How strange to reflect that it was one of those beautiful 'Sunday Times'-type bourgeois who, using every four-letter word in the book, once came close to smashing a champagne bottle over a colleague's head accusing him of forcing politics down her throat.

Even beauty, it appears, is a unity of opposites. But there is more to it than that.

Under normal circumstances, with £100 a week going into the bank, perhaps the odd percentage rolling in from a modest share portfolio and with no rights sufficiently threatened to shout about the 'beautiful bourgeoisie' is content to roll about on its cloth of gold, its brain addled with too prolonged a study of Georgian silver.

But take away the cloth of gold and the claws come out. As Lamb herself says: 'When the Persian rugs wear thin and the brocade curtains fray' that is the time to speak out.

Let class war commence, you might almost say. Vandals have got over the wire and are stomping about in the flower beds.

But who are the vandals? According to Lamb they are the ones who at table 'sprawl, displaying their crotches', they 'hunch' they 'bawl at waiters', they 'handle their cutlery like picks and shovels', they 'drink when their mouths are full'.

They are the people who like 'plastic and man-made fibres'.

'Plastic went straight to the hearts of many of whose houses and gardens were soon full of it. They will soon demand plastic tombstones (just wipe with a damp cloth).'

They are the people who 'despoil our countryside with empty ice cream tubs, crusts of bread, chewed gum, sweet papers and cigarette packs'. Their 'babies sit in prams discarding lolly sticks over the side'.

They are the people who 'enjoy jokes (taking the mickey, getting sloshed, false teeth).'

They are the people who throw bottles at 'matches and tournaments' and 'on homeward journeys "slash" railway seats or drag cisterns off walls.'

'Their women are the women who wear dresses of shiny stuff and who have bridesmaids in icy blue and are presented with silver cardboard horseshoes.'

They are the people who get 'cards for everything (thank you, get well, congratulations on your one 'O' level).'

They are the people who enjoy 'plastic gnomes and one-arm bandits, overchromed motorcars and sharp transistors, bawling in pubs on Saturday nights, drinking champagne in braces on aeroplanes bound for Spain.'

Says Lamb: 'It is hard for a member of the bourgeoisie to bridge the gap and feel at home'. Our hearts bleed. The bourgeoisie may think they look beautiful, but there is not much pretty about their thoughts.

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## The chop

One way to do some alterations to your bathroom: 'Members of a karate club plan to demolish a condemned house using only their bare hands. Dinnington, S Yorkshire, karate enthusiasts have been given the choice of two condemned houses at Bradford and they hope to make the effort by the end of the month.'

## Book

New list from Pan Books arrived the other day. It announces the publication of 'The Last Starship from Earth'. The author? John Boyd. But I am assured by telepathic forces from Peckham that he is no relation to the John Boyd of engineering and tuba-playing fame.

## Hallelujah

If you see a man carrying a 10 ft cross on his back down the M1, don't turn a hair. It will be Arthur Blessitt.

Mr Blessitt, the most way-out of the American Jesus Freaks, is on another tour of Europe.

After his British campaign, he will move to France to commence a six to eight months' walk carrying his cross to the E European border.

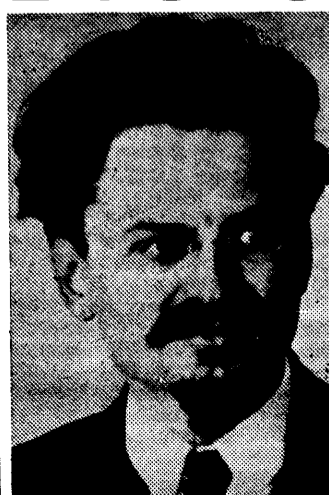
When he addressed a rally in Trafalgar Square last weekend he told them: 'We're not here to get your money.'

The well-fed, immaculately-dressed Mr Blessitt is believed to be living on something a little more substantial than the lamb of God.

Mr Blessitt in Trafalgar Square with followers.



## BOOKS



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# 'Killer' fascist chief loses case

A COURT in Modena, Italy, yesterday cleared two Socialist Party officials of libelling fascist leader Giorgio Almirante by calling him a 'shooter and slaughterer of Italians'.

It was the fifth such case which has gone against Almirante, who leads the Italian Social Movement (MSI).

Almirante brought the case over a Socialist Party poster which reproduced a manifesto he signed in 1944 while he was an official of Benito Mussolini's last-fifth fascist republic in N Italy.

The manifesto warned anti-fascist partisans they would be shot in the back if they did not surrender to Mussolini's troops.

The court found that the two Socialist Party defendants were justified in using the words Almirante had complained of.

Under threat of a General Strike in Genoa, the authorities have also released Paolo Castagnino, vice-president of the city's Resistance Association. Castagnino was accused of 'forming armed bands and armed insurrection against the state'.

The charge was brought in the course of police investigations into the death of left-wing publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli. The former resistance fighter was alleged to have received from Feltrinelli a plan for setting up an extra-parliamentary opposition group.

On the eve of a threatened General Strike against Castagnino's arrest, the court suddenly

found he was not the man they were looking for.

Castagnino was arrested in Genoa on Saturday only hours after police claimed to have captured two men concerned with Feltrinelli in subversive activities.

They are Giuseppe Saba and Augusto Viel, said to belong to the 'October 22' group based in Genoa. Police arrested them after rushing the men's apartment in Milan. They claim to have discovered papers and clothing linking the two men with the dead publisher.

The Feltrinelli mystery has assumed great importance in the run-up to the General Election of May 7. The police are using the case to create a red scare with wild accusations of armed left-wing bands.

Meanwhile the fascists are getting police protection in city after city to stage their provocative electoral campaign.

## Northern troops nearer Saigon

LIBERATION forces pushed towards Saigon yesterday outflanking a government force which has been stalled on strategic Highway 13 for more than a week.

Government positions less than 23 miles from Saigon were attacked during the night, including Ben Cat, a town along the Highway, and the government troops' advance headquarters at Lai Khe.

The flare-up of fighting followed a warning from the local Saigon forces' commander that liberation troops in small groups were preparing to launch a new initiative.

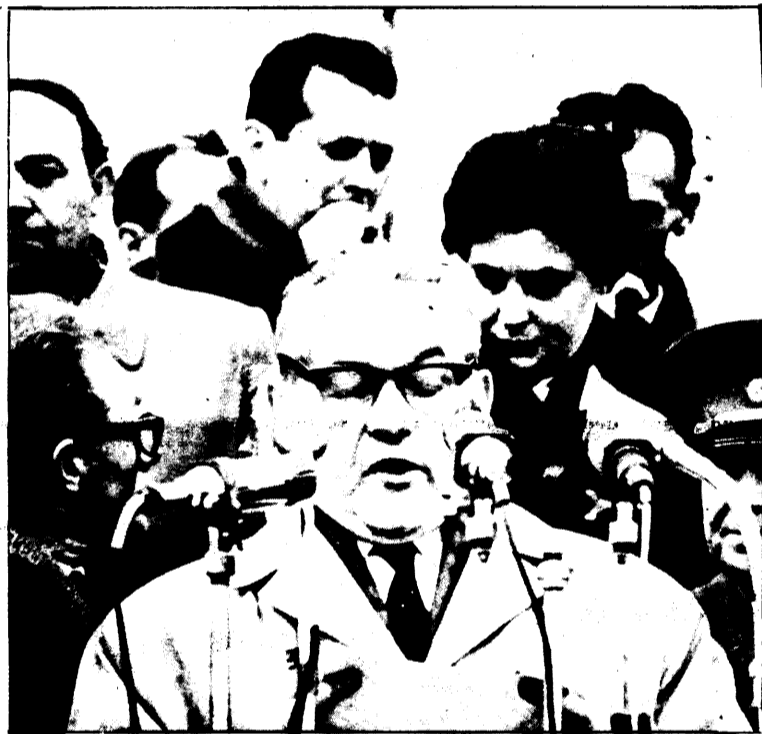
Across the border in Cambodia, the puppet troops of Gen Lon Nol's regime are in full flight from Prey Veng, one of the few E towns still in government hands. They were driven out two days after the town had been relieved by road.

In the same province, there was fierce hand-to-hand fighting at Kompong Trabek as the liberation forces massed to drive the government forces out of the E provinces altogether.

This clears the way for supplies and men to reach the S Vietnamese frontier without interference from the Lon Nol troops.

Gen Srey Meas, overall commander of the E region for the Cambodian puppet government, commented:

'We are in a very bad position. We cannot deny it.' As he spoke his troops were in full flight down the road towards the capital Phnom Penh.



Trepper speaking some years ago

## Trepper sues security chief

LEOPOLD TREPPER, organizer of the Soviet espionage ring known as the Red Orchestra in Nazi-occupied France, is planning action for libel against the director of the French security services, Jean Rochet.

Trepper, who supplied Moscow with key information about Nazi war plans, is now prevented by the Stalinists from leaving Poland. Persecuted as a Jew by the Polish Stalinists, he wants to spend the last years of his life in Israel.

The French secret service refused to supply him with a residence permit so that he could leave Poland. Its director

attacked Trepper as a collaborator with the Nazis, citing his comfortable conditions of detention before his escape from the Gestapo in 1943.

Rochet's accusations are treated with contempt by Trepper's former comrades in the Red Orchestra, and by the Soviet, Polish and E German secret services, which decorated him for his wartime exploits.

What is interesting is that the Gaullist secret service should choose to slander the head of the Red Orchestra in order to assist the Polish Stalinists' persecution. No doubt the Gaullists have wartime secrets they would prefer kept under lock and key.

## Allende nationalizes ITT holdings

CHILE is to nationalize the holdings of the US International Telephone and Telegraph corporation. This follows reports that the company took part in a plot to overthrow President Salvador Allende's Popular Unity coalition.

Allende announced the expropriation plan at a mass rally of some 350,000 government supporters in Santiago on Tuesday night.

ITT has investments in Chile

totalling about \$170m, most of it tied up in the Chile Telephone Company, of which ITT owns 70 per cent.

Last September the government took over ITT's assets and the company is still negotiating for compensation. Allende's decision means no compensation will now be paid.

The government is also planning to take legal action against Chileans involved in the ITT plot, which was first revealed by Washington columnist Jack Anderson.

Tuesday night's rally was held in response to a mass demonstration organized by Allende's Christian Democrat opponents six days before.

The working-class character of the rally contrasted markedly with the well-heeled demonstrators on the opposition march.

THOUSANDS of Egyptians whose property was nationalized under the regime of the late President Nasser are to be fully compensated by his successor Anwar Sadat.

## Rail workshops: Engineers oppose rundown

THE AUEW National Committee yesterday carried unanimously a resolution opposing the Tory run down of British Rail.

Criticized by Sheffield delegate Herbert Howarth for lacking 'teeth', the resolution called for a policy of expansion, increased capital spending, workshop representation on decision-making boards and use of the railways as a real public service.

Several thousand AUEW members in rail workshops are threatened with redundancy this year by the impending closures at Barassie, Ayrshire, and drastic cutbacks at Swindon in Wiltshire.

Ayrshire delegate Angus Fox pointed out that the Barassie closure was being carried through by the Tories 'with complete disregard for the already very high unemployment situation in this area'.

For workers made redundant there would be little chance of getting another job in the area.

Herbert Howarth called for action involving all the railway unions in resistance to any further closures.

With one vote against—that of Len Brindle who is convener of the Leyland truck plant in Lancashire—the committee passed a motion calling on the government to halt closures and aim at transporting all long-distance goods by rail.

The committee went on to demand a substantial wage increase for 200,000 workers in government industrial establishments—ordnance factories, workshops and naval dockyards.

Liverpool delegate Derek Gough hoped that in the light of their effect on creating unemployment, productivity agreements would not be such a prominent feature in government establishments as last year.

## Battery men want wider backing

'GRIM but determined' was the mood of Birmingham Battery workers as they left a mass meeting at the Station Inn, Selly Oak, yesterday.

The 300-strong meeting had voted unanimously to continue their six-week strike until the firm makes a definite cash offer. The men want a £6 rise, a 35-hour week and all the other points of the original national engineers' claim.

The firm's offer of an extra day's holiday and a proposal to negotiate on wages after a return to work was contemptuously rejected by the meeting.

There is a growing recognition among a section of the men, that, as one put it: 'Three hundred men from Birmingham Battery can't defeat the Engineering Employers' Federation on their own'.

AUEW district secretary Ted Young was able to parry a growing feeling for district-wide action by telling the meeting that other firms in the district were now in dispute.

In a statement to Workers Press after the meeting, he said: 'There are other factories in the district on strike. They are not on the national claim, but they are wages strikes, and there's no difference.'

Although the six-week-old strike was made official at the AUEW executive council meeting on April 11, the men have yet to receive any strike pay.

Their application forms for full dispute benefit have now been returned by the union's London Peckham Road headquarters because of alleged errors in the way they were completed, and the men have to claim again.

## Tyneside plans action

A MEETING of the Tyne and Blythe Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions district committee on Tuesday night endorsed a call by shop stewards for area-wide action in support of the recently abandoned national pay claim.

This followed a meeting on Monday when 170 stewards decided to call for a ban on piecework and the adoption of a non-co-operation policy by the 70,000 engineering workers in the area.

Last week claims for shorter hours and longer holidays were submitted to 35 employers.

Most of them replied with an offer of only £1.50. The highest was £2.22.

Action is due to begin on May 15 if no further offer comes from the employers.

### Socialist Labour League LECTURE

'Essential Marxism' given by G. Healy, SLL national secretary Woodside Hall, St George's Cross

GLASGOW  
Sunday April 23, 2.30 p.m.

### Socialist Labour League and Young Socialists Meeting

#### DUNDEE

'Working class unity and the fight against the Tory government'

AUEW Hall, 26 Southward Rd.  
Sunday April 23, 8 p.m.

#### Speakers:

G. Healy, SLL national secretary

David Barclay, YS Glasgow-to London Right-to-Work marcher

#### ALL TRADES UNIONS

#### ALLIANCE MEETINGS

BANBURY: Wednesday April 19, 8 pm. 'The White Hart'.

CROYDON: Thursday April 20, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road, Croydon. Tory 'fair rents' Bill.

WILLESDEN: Monday April 24, 8 p.m. Labour and Trades Hall, Willesden High Road, NW10. Tory 'fair rents' Bill.

SW London: Tuesday April 25, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4. Tory 'fair rents' Bill.

N KENT: Tuesday April 25, 8 p.m. SOGAT House, Essex Rd, Dartford. The Industrial Relations Act.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday April 25, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue, Barking. The engineers' wage claim.

SOUTHALL: Wednesday April 26, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Bridge Rd. Fight Tory rents policy.

LUTON: Thursday April 27, 8 p.m. St John Ambulance Brigade Hall, Lea Rd. YS May Day rally.

N LONDON: Thursday April 27, 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers Arms', Tottenham High Rd (nr White Hart Lane). The engineers' wage claim.

SE LONDON: Thursday April 27, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Rd (opp New Cross stn). Tory 'fair rents' Bill.

E LONDON: Tuesday May 2, 8 p.m. 'Aberfeldy', Aberfeldy St (nr Blackwall Tunnel). N Ireland.



# ENGINEERING NEWS

## Redundancy fears could close Girling's

FROM PHILIP WADE

**THE GIRLING disc brake factory at Bromborough, Cheshire, could close by the end of the week following a strike by setters.**

Over 70 per cent of the disc brakes for passenger cars in the United Kingdom are manufactured at this Joseph Lucas plant. The closure of the factory, which employs 1,600 workers, would severely cut output of new cars in all the main factories in Britain.

On Monday 30 setters in the standard body shop, all members of the AUEW, walked out when four other setters were transferred to their department.

By Tuesday 70 part-time workers had been laid off.

The transfer was made because of a run-down in non-standard and railway brake departments.

Contrary to local press reports the setters had not refused the transfer point blank. For months they had been insisting that adequate manning arrangements be maintained and that length of service would be taken into account if any redundancies occurred.

Just over a year ago 12 per cent of the labour force lost their jobs.

It was at that time that management imposed new working conditions in the standard body shop.

Former convenor F. Shaw claims that there has been a speed-up throughout the factory since the redundancies took place.

There are fears that Girling might switch production to Bouzonville, E France.

'I have been told that union

officials have seen the place. Wages are low and men are sacked on the spot. And they are already duplicating production of a Ford brake we make here,' said Mr Shaw.

'The setters in our standard body shop are probably the most militant in the factory. They won't be pushed around. I really think they're fighting a factory battle and I hope they receive the backing of the district committee.'

The strike by setters is the first dispute to hit the firm for 13 months. The men will meet union officials this morning to learn the results of last night's district committee meeting which discussed the strike.

## No retreat on pay

TELEGRAMS started to flood in to Bill Anten at Eastbourne on Tuesday.

'No retreat on pay,' they said. Factories throughout the Stockport area wanted to make sure their delegate made their voices heard in the debate everyone is waiting for at the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers National Committee.

First in was a message from shop stewards at the GKN steelworks, Bredbury.

The Bredbury works initiated the sit-in strike movement which now embraces 27 factories in the NW area.

Hawker Siddeley, Bill Anten's own stamping ground, joined the movement 14 days ago.

Greater Manchester's call in the wages debate—unless 'for technical reasons' Bill and his co-delegate decide otherwise—will be for national strike action failing a speedy and satisfactory answer by the employers to the pay claim drawn up last year.

That does not imply support for right-wing moves at the con-

## Telegrams pour in to AUEW delegates

ference to go back into national pay negotiations with the Engineering Employers' Federation.

Far from it. 'National negotiations in the past brought us nothing,' Bill told me.

In fact the Manchester resolution was forwarded for discussion way back in January. A few days later, at a recalled national conference on January 10, the union agreed to call off the pay fight at national level and go for plant bargaining.

Bill Anten is not an opponent of that decision. 'However,' he told me, 'when divisions put in resolutions on wages and these are carried, the national committee is obliged to see that the utmost benefit is given to those resolutions.'

'Once we've put in a claim, we've got to bring it about. It's not a question of how we do it. Achieving our aim is more important.'

But he added: 'Having said

that, it's not really for branches to complain about how we carry the decision out as long as we do it.'

I spoke to Bill following a victory of a resolution from his division calling for a programme of activity—led by the TUC and the Labour Party—to bring about a General Election and the return of a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

What kind of activity did he think would be necessary?

'We had in mind the position where the TUC had to call its mass demonstration against unemployment,' he said.

'The resolution calls for the utmost activity on the lines of demonstrations, campaigns and other actions to bring about the government's downfall. If it is felt that industrial action should take place, so be it.'

'We can't accept either that the Tories should stay in office for their full term or that they should pick their time to go to the country.'

'At the same time we must be developing within our programme of activity the programme a Labour government must implement on its return to power.'

'This must include immediate action on unemployment, rents and pensions.'

Like Bill Anten, Herbert Howarth is a Communist Party member. And at Davey Manufacturing, Darnall, Sheffield, he saw last week the start in his division of a sit-in movement similar to that under way in Manchester.

A shop steward at the British Steel Corporation's troubled River Don works, he told me: 'We've had a more different discussion on the Labour Party this year than ever before.'

## Coventry engineers back railmen: demand pay strike

COVENTRY AUEW district committee passed a motion on Tuesday pledging support to the railwaymen and calling on the executive council to use the full industrial strength of the unions if the government enforces the Industrial Relations Act.

However the committee would not take action in support of the national wage claim and the Manchester workers now sitting in and striking for the claim. Instead it is asking local convenors for a progress report on

individual plant negotiations. AUEW branches Coventry 25 and Coventry 59 have sent telegrams to the National Committee members in conference at Eastbourne asking them to table a motion for national strike action in favour of the engineers' claim.

Coventry 25, Coventry 59, Nuneaton Central and Coventry 8 branches have passed resolutions in support of the Transport and General Workers' Union and have demanded industrial action if the funds of that union are requested by the National Industrial Relations Court.

## Gestetner ban stays

WORKERS at Gestetner engineering, N London, have refused a management request to lift restrictions on normal working as part of a campaign for wage rises and shorter hours under the engineers' pay claim.

In February the men banned overtime, restricted labour mobility and demanded a 35-hour week because of a redundancy threat which has now been lifted by management.

But the 1,200 employees are keeping up the restrictions and demanding a substantial wage increase, a 35-hour week and longer holidays.

# TV

### BBC 1

9.45 On the farm. 10.00 Champion. 10.25 Parsley. 10.30 Come gliding. 10.55-11.00 Magic roundabout. 12.55-1.25 Arall fyd. 1.30 Joe. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.50 Good sailing. 3.20 Countryman. 3.45 Working with youth. 4.10 Parsley. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Boss cat. 5.44 Hector's house. 5.50 News and weather. 6.00 NATIONWIDE. 6.50 TOM AND JERRY. Flirty Bird. 7.00 SPY TRAP. Double Agent. 7.25 TOP OF THE POPS. 8.00 IT'S MURDER. BUT IS IT ART? Mr Drake asks Questions. 8.30 THE FRENCH WAY. The Blacksmith, the Baker, the Blood Pudding Maker. 9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather. 9.20 APOLLO 16. Moon Landing. 9.45 PLAY: 'BILLY'S LAST STAND'. By Barry Hines. 10.35 24 HOURS. 11.20 MISTRESS OF HARDWICK. 11.45 Weather.

### ITV

12.10 Visions to reality. 12.30 Coastguard. 12.50 Woobinda. 1.15 Jobs in the house and garden. 1.45 Racing from Epsom. 2.15 Houseparty. 2.30 Good afternoon! 2.55 Epsom racing. 3.45 Marcus Welby. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Secret squirrel. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 TODAY. 6.30 CROSSROADS. 6.55 FILM: 'HOTEL'. Rod Taylor, Karl Malden, Melvyn Douglas, Merle Oberon. Stories of the people who live in the St Gregory Hotel in New Orleans. 9.00 LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR. 9.30 NEWS and Apollo 16. Touchdown on the moon. 10.00 THIS WEEK. 10.30 CINEMA. 11.00 SOMETHING TO SAY. 12.00 THIS GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND.

### BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 6.35-7.00 WORKING WITH YOUTH. 7.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY. 7.30 NEWSROOM and weather. 8.00 EUROPA. Witches, Spells and Sorcerers . . . 1972 Style. 8.30 FRANCIS DURBRIDGE PRESENTS . . . The Passenger.

### ITV

9.20 SHOW OF THE WEEK: HARRY SECOMBE SHOW. With Guests Beryl Reid, Nana Mouskouri and The Athenians, Delme Bryn Jones, Roy Budd Trio. 10.05 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 10.10 FILM: 'PEARLS OF THE CROWN'. First of two films by French director Sacha Guitry. 11.50 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.



Barry Hines' play 'Billy's Last Stand' gets a second showing on BBC 1's Play for Today tonight. John Barrett (l) plays Billy and Dudley Foster, Darkly.

CHANNEL: 1.45 London. 3.50 Lottery. 4.05 Yak. 4.18 Puffin. 4.22 Funny face. 4.50 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.15 Farming news. 6.20 Sports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Black Spurs'. 8.30 This is your life. 9.00 London. 10.30 Maverick. 11.30 News; weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.18 News. 6.00 Diary. 10.30 Report. 10.59 News, weather. 11.00 Theatre. 11.55 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 2.05 Katie Stewart. 2.30 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Sean. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Richard the Lionheart. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 Simon Locke. 7.15 Film: 'Living It Up'. 9.00 London. 11.00 News. 11.10 Drive-in. 11.40 Stuart Gillies Ceilidh. 12.10 Weather. Sing.

HARLECH: 1.00 Phoenix 5. 1.25 Out of town. 1.45 London. 3.50 Simon Locke. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Huckleberry Finn. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report Wales. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 7.10 Film: 'The Gift of Love'. 9.00 London. 10.30 The

splendour falls. 11.00 Saint. 12.00 Weather. HTV West as above except: 6.18-6.35 Sport West. HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.15-4.30 Miri mawr. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd.

ANGLIA: 1.45 London. 4.05 News. 4.10 Jimmy Stewart. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 Arena. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Kaleidoscope'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Test case for paradise. 11.15 Cinema. 11.45 Avengers.

ATV MIDLANDS: 1.45 London. 3.30 Stars. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Family affair. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 Get this. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Film: 'He Ran All the Way'. 8.55 Popeye. 9.00 London. 11.00 Marcus Welby.

ULSTER: 1.45-3.50 London. 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 London. 7.00 Simon Locke. 7.30 Film: 'Father of the Bride'. 9.00 London. 11.00 What's it all about. 11.20 Avengers.

YORKSHIRE: 1.00 Survival. 1.25 Pied piper. 1.30 Origami. 1.45 London. 2.15 Carnival of animals. 2.30 London. 3.25 Sound of . . . 3.40 Ugliest girl in town. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Bugs Bunny. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Shirley's world. 6.55 Film: 'Hotel'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Sport. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive-in. 12.00 Weather.

GRANADA: 1.45-3.50 London. 3.55 Camera in action. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.50 Make a wish. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. Police file. 6.25 I dream of Jeannie. 6.55 Sky's the limit. 7.25 Film: 'McMillan and Wife: Husbands, Wives and Killers'. 8.50 Sylvester. 9.00 London. 11.00 On the line. 11.30 See our next thrilling installment.

TYNE TEES: 12.45 Forest rangers. 1.15 Time to remember. 1.45-2.15 London 2.30 London. 3.25 Sound of . . . 3.40 Ugliest girl in town. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Shirley's world. 7.00 Film: 'Here Comes the Groom'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Sport. 11.00 Police call. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive-in. 12.00 News. 12.15 Revolving chair.

SCOTTISH: 1.45-3.25 London. 3.30 Once upon a time. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 Fireball XL5. 5.20 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.15 Cartoon. 6.25 Stuart Gillies ceilidh. 6.55 Film: 'That Man From Rio'. 9.00 Short story. 9.30 London. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Conference report. 11.45 Beagan gaidhlig.

GRAMPIAN: 1.45-3.25 London. 3.34 News. 3.35 Job look. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Julia. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Rumble jumble. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.05 Lesley Blair. 6.35 London. 7.00 Plus Tam. 7.30 Film: 'The Angel Wore Red'. 8.55 Police news. 9.00 London. 11.00 Viewfinder. 11.35 Conference report. 11.45 Golf with Sam Snead. 12.10 Epilogue.



# ENGINEERS BACK RAILMEN

## Marathon chief here on Monday

THE AMERICAN businessman who wants to buy the Clydebank division of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders will meet government officials for talks on Monday.

Wayne Harbin, president of Marathon Manufacturing of Texas is understood to want £12m from the Tories as part of a plan to build oil rigs at Clydebank.

After a trans-Atlantic telephone call, James Reid, leader of the UCS shop stewards, said that Harbin had held discussions with Christopher Chataway of the Department of Trade and was 'happy' there was a basis for serious talks.

Reid said that if 'all was going well' Harbin would accept the shop stewards' offer of talks at Clydebank.

Marathon has already stated it would like a four year no-strike contract with Clydebank workers.

If the Clydebank deal is clinched shop stewards will ratify agreements negotiated with Govan Shipbuilders who hope soon to begin trading at the Govan, Scotstoun and Linthouse division of UCS.

**ENGINEERS' union leaders yesterday sent a message of greeting and full support to the embattled railwaymen.**

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive was instructed to 'do everything possible to assist the railway unions' in their pay fight.

An emergency resolution—carried unanimously by the 52-man National Committee of the AUEW engineers section—called on the TUC to unite the trade union movement to back the railmen.

Several big questions were left unanswered by yesterday morning's debate, however.

AUEW executive councilman Arthur Hearsey, who is rail sub-committee chairman of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, told the committee it was 'not simply passing a paper resolution'.

Lancashire delegate Len Brindle asked where the union would stand if the Tory government used the Industrial Relations Act.

He had some ideas and would tell interested delegates what these were privately.

FROM DAVID MAUDE IN EASTBOURNE

Moving the resolution, Aberdeen delegate John McConnachie said the Tory press encouraged the government to use the Act and crush the trade union movement.

'What we want to get from this conference is a call for the maximum unity and support for the railwaymen.'

Engineering workers could not stand by and see the railmen picked off.

Arthur Gibbard, delegate from Middlesex, said that the whole trade union movement had to be mobilized in the railwaymen's defence.

He said: 'The old slogan in the trade unions, "An injury to one is an injury to all", must come very much into effect.'

Explaining the tactical position of the 22,000 AUEW members in the railway workshops, Hearsey told delegates that a wage

claim had been submitted on their behalf early in February.

But the final reply of the British Railways Board had not yet been received.

The unions involved were attempting to arrange a meeting, expected within the next week. When this took place they would no doubt be able to bring themselves in line with the men now working-to-rule.

SE London delegate Len Miseldine said that the Tory government's intransigent attitude was now being felt in every sector of industry.

'Workers are having to take industrial action today in order to get elementary justice' he said.

The railwaymen were not striking but simply working to the book, Len Brindle told the delegates. Their union leaders had rejected British Rail's final

offer, yet the government had had the gall to say that it was not accepting the unions' decision and was going to force a ballot.

'This is the audacity of that aspect of the Industrial Relations Act' he said.

'It clearly indicates how the Act can be used against any form of militant action.'

It was in fact left to right-winger Jim Griffin from Coventry—speaking in a later debate—to criticize the resolution for 'not going far enough'.

## APRIL FUND: A SPECIAL APPEAL

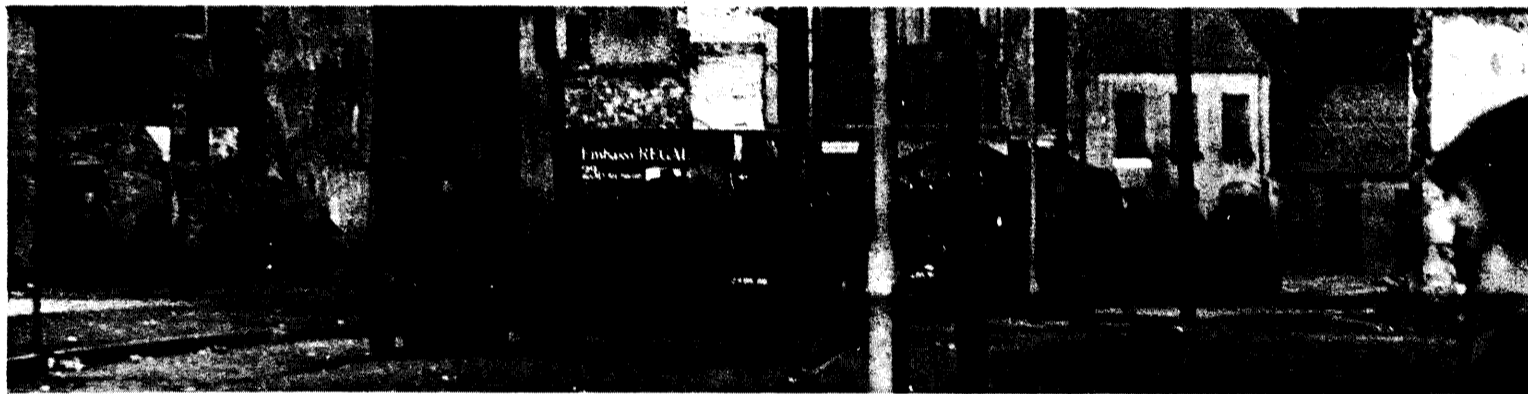
WE WOULD like to make a very special appeal to you, our readers, for an extra effort for our Fund this month.

Our expenses have risen greatly due to the refusal of the Tories to concede to the railmen's just wage claim. This has also affected our distribution of Workers Press.

We would like therefore to propose that, if possible, we try to raise additional amounts this month and push our Fund target up to £1,750—£500 more than usual. We know from your generosity in previous months that you will do everything possible to maintain our paper.

So far our Fund stands at £490.74. We have 11 days left to raise this money. Let's not waste a moment. Post all your donations immediately to:

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



Army vehicles crawl up Rossville Street just before the killings on January 30

## WIDGERY SANCTIONS SLAUGHTER

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

THE ARMY murderers who shot dead 13 people in Derry have been exonerated in the Widgery report into Bloody Sunday, published yesterday.

In a blatant whitewash of the massacre of January 30, Lord Widgery, an ex-Territorial Army brigadier, has ignored the mass of evidence from trained observers. His one criticism is that some soldiers fired 'recklessly'.

The report won unqualified praise from Ulster's extreme right and condemnation from civil rights and republican leaders.

Nationalist Party president Eddie McAteer said the investigation had resulted in a political judgement by a British judge on his 'darling the British army'.

'I suppose we are lucky he did not find that the 13 committed suicide,' said McAteer.

Bernadette Devlin attacked the Widgery verdict that the IRA opened up the firing:

'I was in Derry on Bloody Sunday and I know that the IRA conducted themselves with dignity and discipline which British imperialism, its armed thugs and legal lackeys could never begin to understand, being incapable of such themselves.'

In sharp contrast, the British army, Craig's extreme right-wing Protestant Vanguard movement and followers of the Rev Ian Paisley all welcomed the report which is clearly being interpreted as a sanction for army slaughter.

The report admits that there was no proof that any of the victims were carrying firearms or bombs. Yet it concludes that troops fired at people they believed to be gunmen.

Time and time again Widgery comes down on the side of the troops — members of the 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment—and against civilian eye witnesses.

He describes one incident where four men, James Joseph Wray, Gerald McKinney, Gerald Donaghy and William McKinney, were killed at Glenfada Park flats.

Four soldiers described as E, F, G and H were sent into the courtyard to cut off an alleged gunman.

Evidence showed soldier G shot Donaghy and the other men were shot by E, F, G or H.

Widgery comments: 'The balance of probability suggests that at the time when these four men were shot, the group of civilians was not acting aggressively and that shots were fired without justification.'

At the very least this appears to be a description of manslaughter. But Widgery merely chastises the soldiers for firing 'recklessly'.

The killing began, says the report, after a sniper fired a high-velocity bullet. The next shooting came from troops.

Soldier A and soldier B fired three rounds and wounded a John Johnson and Damien Donaghy.

Widgery says against the soldiers' evidence that there was no reason to suppose that the two men were trying to light or throw a nail bomb.

Yet astoundingly he concludes:

'Mr Johnson was obviously an innocent passer-by going about his business... and was almost certainly shot by accident.'

Ten minutes after this incident the main army thrust into the Bogside occurred, when a convoy of ten vehicles moved along Rossville Street.

Despite an absence of physical evidence Widgery says: 'I am absolutely satisfied that the first firing in the courtyard (before Rossville St flats) was directed at the soldiers.'

'Such a conclusion is not reached by counting heads or by selecting one particular witness as truthful in preference to another. It is a conclusion built up over many days of listening to evidence and watching the demeanour of witnesses...'

Dealing with the killings at the Rossville St barricade, where some people were shot in the back, Widgery says he is satisfied that the soldiers did not fire at a fleeing crowd but at a group of missile throwers standing in the vicinity of the barricade. (Presumably all this group was armed when the army opened fire.)

Widgery says that when the soldiers go 'all out' to get gunmen the innocent must suffer.

The report—which is an indictment of Civil Rights leaders like John Hume, MP, who advised witnesses not to boycott the court—is sure to harden Republican attitudes in N Ireland.

But only the politically naive can be shocked. Widgery's is an imperialist's verdict on an imperialist massacre—the exoneration of the Paras was predictable.

● See pages two and three for the Workers Press investigation into Bloody Sunday.

Socialist Labour League and Young Socialists

## MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

Sunday May 7

We demand the Right to Work!

No retreat from the fight against the Industrial Relations Act!

Hands off the trade unions! Defend democratic rights!

Withdraw troops from Ulster! Release all internees!

Victory to the Vietnamese workers and peasants

For the military defeat of US imperialism!

MAKE THE TORY GOVERNMENT RESIGN!

ASSEMBLE: 1.30 p.m. The Embankment, Charing Cross

MARCH: via Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Oxford Street, Tottenham Court Road, Euston Road

MEETING: 4 p.m. St Pancras Town Hall.

G. Healy (Socialist Labour League National Secretary)

J. Simmance (Young Socialists National Secretary)

M. Banda (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

(In a personal capacity)

Frank McCabe (NUM)

Roy Battersby

A. Thornett (Deputy Senior Steward Morris Motors)

CHAIRMAN

C. Slaughter (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

I would like to come to the May Day Demonstration

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Please send me details of transport arrangements. Complete form and send to J. Simmance, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.