

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER • TUESDAY APRIL 25, 1972 • No. 748 • 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Ulster & industry—Cabinet confrontation

RAILMEN TO FACE COURT?

Cabinet planned Bloody Sunday

BY IAN YEATS

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Said one ticket collector: 'No-one can compel me to do overtime or to work my rest day.'

Another ASLEF driver told me: 'We can't fight the Act. It is not just our own trade union leaders who have climbed down. It started at the TUC. What we have got to do is to have this government down. Labour have promised to repeal the Act.'

Purley NUR shop steward Roy Hoy told me: 'This Act has got to be fought, otherwise we will have no rights. They can fine us and take away everything.'

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● SEE FULL STORY P. 12.

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This means a new crisis for Britain's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers, which is faced with the seizure of all its assets if its Liverpool members do not lift their action.

Tomorrow the St Helens haulage firm Heatons will send another load to Liverpool and is likely to apply to the National Industrial Relations Court for further action if it does not get through.

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This is their answer to the Tory Industrial Relations Act which is now threatening four major unions.

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It represents a further capitulation to the Tory anti-union offensive.

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The scheme is the brainchild of Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which faces the seizure of all its £22m assets if it does not pay fines totalling £55,000 to National Industrial Relations Court.

The summit took place at the climax of the battle between the government and the unions.

The three TUC representatives, Jones, Victor Feather and railwaymen's leader Sir Sidney Greene, went from Transport House to discuss whether the unions would switch their policy and co-operate with the NIRC.

Despite this, the current industrial relations crisis was only mentioned in passing. Jones explained that employers could go to the court and ignore existing arbitration machinery within their industries

and Greene explained why the railway unions themselves rejected arbitration.

Only one MP—Ian Mikardo, a leading member of the 'Tribune' group—suggested that the trade unions should continue with their existing policy of disregarding the Act and the Court.

Further details of the operation of the tribunal will be worked out by the TUC in preparation for the next joint meeting scheduled for May 22.

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AROUND THE WORLD

A NEW MAN FROM THE PRU' — THE KREMLIN

THE SOVIET government has agreed to insure American corporations against the risk of expropriation in under-developed countries.

The US government's Overseas Private Investment Corporation, which provides insurance for American investments in about 70 countries has revealed that part of its expropriation insurance has been placed through the London market with a Soviet firm.

The Soviet firm, Ingos-

INSURING US FIRMS AGAINST EXPROPRIATION

strakh, is now helping to safeguard the security of US investments in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Ingosstrakh is operating through its London subsidiary,

Black Sea and Baltic Insurance Co. OPIC president Bradford Mills said: 'This is the first time that an arm of the Soviet government has supported the United States government in insuring US private investment overseas.'

'We hope this is the beginning of similar mutually satisfactory arrangements between our two governments.'

The arrangement gives the Soviet government a vested interest in preserving US imperialist holdings overseas.

Among the investments insured by the deal are US holdings in Chile, ruled by a coalition of social-democrats, Stalinists and Liberals.

RAILMEN

● From Page 1

tough if you have got to work all the hours under the sun to get a living wage.'

Meanwhile, ASLEF general secretary Ray Buckton said: 'I have been appealing to the men not to be provoked and to abide by the NIRC's decision.'

In Scotland 3,000 ASLEF men decided to ignore his advice and carry on working to rule.

The nationwide turmoil among rank-and-file railwaymen is a direct result of the Tory Industrial Relations Court forcing the rail union leaders to police their own members.

The response of the rail union leaders, the TUC and the Labour Party to the first real use of the anti-union law confirms as never before the urgency of building the revolutionary party and an alternative revolutionary leadership in the trade unions.

Double blow to Brandt

WILLY BRANDT'S shaky W German coalition government suffered a double blow at the weekend with a defeat in the Baden-Württemberg state election and the defection of another coalition deputy to the opposition.

Of the two events, the defection of Free Democratic deputy Wilhelm Helms is probably the more serious. It leaves the Brandt government with a wafer-thin majority to push through its policy of rapprochement with the Soviet Union and Poland.

The 1970 Moscow and Warsaw treaties signed by Brandt and Free Democrat leader Walter Scheel come up for ratification in the Bundestag in ten days' time. Brandt now controls 249 votes to the 246 held by the opposition Christian Democrats.

Helms is the fourth Free Democrat to cross the floor since the coalition came to power in 1969. The Christian Democrats will now be exerting great pressure to bring down the government by persuading other deputies to vote against the treaties.

In the Baden election, the Christian Democrats won 53.1 per cent of the pool, the largest vote they have ever gained in the state. They were aided by the neo-Nazi National Democrat Party, which withdrew in favour of the CDU candidates.

Ratification of the treaties is essential to the Soviet drive for a European Security conference. There are signs that the Kremlin is becoming thoroughly alarmed over the future prospects of the Brandt government.

Lawyers protest at jailing

ONE HUNDRED Madrid lawyers have demanded the military authorities free lawyer Jaime Miralles, arrested last week for insulting a section of the army and distributing illegal propaganda.

Miralles is the lawyer of Dolores Sanchez Silvestre, widow of Pedro Patino, the building worker shot by the Civil Guard during a building workers' strike at the end of last year.

Six months ago Miralles sent letters to the Spanish Home Office, the Ministries of Justice and the army explaining the circumstances of Patino's murder.

Seventy Madrid lawyers, basing themselves on the letter, sent a letter of condemnation to the Civil Guard headquarters.



The escalation of the Vietnam war has sparked widespread demonstrations in the US. Up to 60,000 people marched through New York at the weekend, and students at a number of universities have struck against the war. Picture shows demonstrators at Columbia University on the campus's 'Liberty' statue. More demonstrations are expected on May 4, the second anniversary of the shootings at Kent State University, where the National Guard killed four students during an anti-war protest.

SAIGON IS SHORT OF TROOPS

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

THE PENTAGON is reported to be increasingly pessimistic about the S Vietnamese government's chances of weathering the liberation forces' current offensive.

The Saigon counter-offensive promised two weeks ago has still to materialize, either around the besieged town of An Loc or in the central highlands.

And, according to US experts, the liberation forces still have troops in reserve who have not yet been thrown into battle.

The S Vietnamese government, on the other hand, has taken such a beating since the fighting began that it no longer has any substantial forces in reserve.

In fact, it is now being forced to shuffle its troops from one battlefield to another to fill gaps in the defences.

The 11th Airborne Battalion has just been flown from the central highlands to cover the approaches to Saigon, which is now believed to be seriously threatened.

To cover the highlands, where liberation forces are opening up a new front, the S Vietnamese command had to move other forces from the area S of demilitarized zone.

Another index of the liberation forces' strength is the fact that the combined US and S Vietnam air forces—some 1,700 planes in all—can no longer cover all the requests for air support from ground troops.

Yesterday the liberation forces overran the important firebase at Tan Canh, in the central Highlands and mounted an attack on the neighbouring air base at Dak To. Across the border in Cambodia, heavy fighting was reported.

By nightfall yesterday Dak To airfield was surrounded by some 6,000 troops with eight tanks. Heavy fighting was reported and observers said there was scant hope the town could be held.

Earlier, liberation forces had ambushed two battalions of S Vietnamese paratroops as they moved towards the base in an effort to strengthen its defences.

The paratroops were weakened by the dispatch of a brigade from their military region to relieve the pressure around Saigon.

The collapse of S Vietnamese defences around Dak To leaves the city of Kontum, provincial capital of the central highlands area, wide open to an armoured advance by liberation forces.

Around Saigon, the liberation troops are still pressing forward, and significantly have not blown the bridges on Highway 13 linking An Loc and the capital.

American advisers fear the liberation forces intend to use the road to bring their tanks up for an attack on Saigon.

S Vietnamese forces are also under heavy pressure in the Mekong delta S of Saigon, where several provinces have been virtually overrun.

In retaliation for these new victories, President Nixon yesterday ordered renewed bombing of the N, sending B52 bombers to attack the town of Thanh Hoa, 80 miles S of Hanoi.

American preparations to save the crumbling Saigon regime are being kept a closely guarded secret.

But anti-war veterans in the US have been keeping a close watch on the build-up of planes, ships and personnel. Their researches show that a total of 798 planes, 38 ships and 63,000 men have been sent to Indo-China or alerted ready to leave since the current fighting began.

One GI at Da Nang wrote to his wife saying 10,000 US Marines dressed in unmarked jungle fatigues had landed at the base and moved up N towards the demilitarized zone.

Ships have also been reported leaving the Philippines loaded with mines suitable for blockading Haiphong, N Vietnam's main port.

EMBARRASSING REFERENDUM

THE OUTCOME of the French referendum on British entry into the Common Market is being described in Paris as a serious embarrassment to president Georges Pompidou.

As expected, Pompidou won a comfortable majority of the votes

cast. But the turn-out was far smaller than in previous referenda, with nearly 40 per cent of the electorate staying away from the polls.

In fact, the government won only 36 per cent of the total electorate for its policy, while the 'No' vote was far higher than anticipated.

The Communist Party had called for a 'No' vote in the referendum, seen as a vote of confidence in the Gaullist administration.

The Socialist Party, backed by the Pabliste revisionists, called for abstention. The result demonstrates the solid opposition to Pompidou

within the French working class.

However, the bureaucratic leaders have no intention of challenging the regime in a struggle for power. Their policies keep Pompidou in power despite the narrow basis of support for his regime.

General Strike protest for Quebec

UNION leaders in Montreal have called a one-day General Strike on May Day to protest against Quebec government legislation which ended an 11-day strike by 200,000 public ser-

vice workers for better pay and conditions.

The workers returned at the weekend after union chiefs had left it up to individuals to risk daily fines of up to £100 a day for striking.

The fines were threatened under emergency laws rushed through the Quebec parliament to smash the strike.

The General Strike

call is a face-saving manoeuvre by the union chiefs, who have come under heavy fire from some branches. Many of their members say they abandoned the fight 'in a moment of panic'.

Court threat to engineers

ENGINEERING employers engaged in sit-ins, strikes and lock-outs with 30,000 workers in the greater Manchester area could be on the point of using the Industrial Relations Act against the AUEW.

One of the leading firms in the Employers' Association has threatened union officials with a court order which would strike deep at the power of the union to make its own rules and enforce them on the membership.

In effect the employers are questioning the power of the AUEW district committee, claiming it is 'unfair' for the committee to exercise control over wages and conditions in the area.

Employers know full well that one of the main functions of the district committee using authority, given by Rule 13 of the AUEW rules, is to try and maintain some uniformity of wages and conditions.

It is this power to ratify or reject agreements reached by shop stewards that the employers are seeking to break.

Last Thursday (April 20) John Tocher, divisional organizer of the Manchester AUEW and district secretary of the Confederation Division No. 29, received a letter from a London firm of solicitors.

AUEW district secretary Bernard Panter and secretary of the boilermakers' section Wilf Haynes also received one.

The solicitors were acting on

FROM PHILIP WADE IN MANCHESTER

instructions from the diesel engine manufacturers J. L. Gardner Ltd, which has a large plant at Eccles, near Manchester.

The letter made it clear that if Tocher and other officials went through with a meeting of workers employed by Gardner's it would be considered an unfair action under the Industrial Relations Act.

What sections of the Act did they have in mind? Precisely the one that was used against the Transport and General Workers'

2,000 workers on a £2-a-week pay offer. No offer was made on hours or holidays—two integral parts of the Manchester district claim.

Some 1,110 workers voted in favour and 800 opposed the settlement.

District committee officials were worried about the settlement for two reasons.

First it wasn't in line with the district claim for £4, 35 hours and one extra week's holiday. On that basis alone the commit-

tee was not prepared to ratify the settlement.

Secondly officials claimed—and were backed up in this by workers and stewards—that the ballot was conducted in an 'intimidating way', with foremen handing out ballot papers and people voting who were not affected by the claim.

Officials tried to hold a meeting with workers at the factory gates on April 17 to explain the

position but as management were present the meeting was adjourned.

Then the solicitor's letter arrived. It insisted that any deal at the factory was no real concern of district officials. It warned them that if they went through with a further meeting of workers they could be in trouble under the Act.

Nevertheless John Tocher and other officials called a mass meeting in a local bingo hall last Friday. The decision to accept the offer was overwhelmingly repudiated after Tocher had explained the position of the district claim.

Officials will now try negotiating on the three points of the claim. If no settlement is reached in seven days, workers will discuss reimposing an overtime ban and embargo on piece-work.

An Employers' Association spokesman couldn't say if Gardner's moves were part of a co-ordinated attempt by Manchester employers to invoke the Industrial Relations Act against engineers.

The firm, however, has top level connections with the Association. One of its seven directors, Mr W. G. Thompson, is Association vice-president. Gardner's is also a member of the Confederation of British Industry.

In 1968, workers recall, the firm was involved in a bitter ten-week strike with 200 foundrymen. At one point all were sacked, although eventually reinstated.

The AUEW National Committee at Eastbourne decided to use the union's full power to back up members attacked by the Act. It may well soon be called upon to carry that policy to action.



John Tocher, organizer pressing for AUEW claim

Union on the question of container blacking at Liverpool docks.

Section 96 (1) deals with inducement to break a contract and applies to non-registered unions like the AUEW. The penalties for a breach of this section include damages and an order to refrain from continuing the union's action.

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AUEW wants £40 a week target in power industry

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

ENGINEERING craftsmen yesterday set themselves a £40-a-week basic wage target for the next round of pay negotiations affecting 120,000 electricity-supply industry workers later in the year.

The engineers' section national committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers was told by Len Miseldine, delegate from SE London, that £1 an hour was 'not unrealistic' these days.

Proportionate increases for other workers will be sought. The last agreement, dating from September, provided a skilled rate of £26 a week after three years' service.

The engineers also want improved shift, weekend and holiday payments, a reduction of hours, four weeks holiday and retirement at 60.

The committee remitted to their executive a resolution urging across-the-board rather than percentage increases.

The key debate which will decide the pay policy of at least 2.8 million workers in the engineering industry takes place tomorrow.



Bredbury convenor Alec Reese

The quiet detonator of the sit-in explosion

THE MEN of Bredbury steelworks, Stockport, began the action now spreading to Sheffield and Leeds over the engineers' pay claim.

The other factor has been the speed-up introduced by management. Alec Reese, convenor to the factory's engineers, has witnessed this. In the maintenance department voluntary redundancies have risen to a level of 40 per cent over 18 months.

The man who introduced the new regime was the ex-managing director, Geoffrey Wilson. He was moved on by the GKN board in the third week of the sit-in. He was promoted to head the bright steel division in the GKN empire.

Wilson commanded the Bredbury plant from the six-storey office block by the work's gates. In the evenings he travelled to the rich green countryside of Cheshire far away from the grime of greater Manchester.

Surrounded by the floodlit rock-pool, shaved lawns, 'Victorian' lamppost in the garden, Wilson was the new kind of employer the big bosses of British engineering want.

It is not for nothing that the national Engineering Employers' Federation has committed £1m to the Manchester struggle. Their message to their members in the massive industrial conurbation is 'hold-out. Your fight is our fight.'

Alec Reese, together with Alan Wells—convenor to the semi-skilled workers at Bredbury—are in the centre of this battle.

I talked to Alec in his modest Bredbury home—about the size of Wilson's garage.

'They came to us and talked about productivity. We have had enough of productivity. Our wages are continually swallowed by price increases and we

work ourselves out of a job if we produce more.

'The lads at this steelworks have had enough of this. This simply is what is behind our sit-in and all the rest in this area. We want a decent wage and no more dole.

'You have to realize what people make in this plant. There are women and people who sweep up who don't take home £12 a week.

'Skilled men can earn as low as £20 a week clear. Is this a living wage? That's why we think we are justified at the steelworks in demanding a £10 increase. This is to give us a rise and parity with the other engineering workers in the district as well.

'Another big change at



this works has been the co-ordination between the skilled and semi-skilled sections. In the past there was a division and jealousy. This, of course, played into the hands of the management.

'But the situation has changed so radically since those times that we are acting together. The other week we came out in support of the staff, which is unheard of. But it was a great sight to see even the young typists come out and march down the road.

'The local Chamber of Commerce is squealing that we are putting people out of business; we should hold a ballot and all that.

'I can tell them this—I don't need to hold a ballot, I know how the lads feel in that works. Now I want to see other areas follow us in Manchester—

and if they do come out let it be clear it's a strike until the claim is conceded.

'We're a long way from what we want to see even now. I read about the claim in the Tory papers like "The Guardian" and "The Financial Times". All the untruths and distortions these papers print—we can't really speak. We won't speak properly until there are a lot of changes in this country.

'I describe myself as a left-wing socialist. What I would like to see is a Labour government back to power that will nationalize—not like the old kind of nationalization by giving the managements huge sums of money.

'I would not give them a penny—they had it out of us for decades; men like me and those lads down there.'

Operation sit-in

Workers at the Bredbury steelworks, Stockport, Cheshire, who are still sitting-in for the engineers' pay claim. They were the first into action in the greater Manchester area and others in Leeds and Sheffield are now following their example. Things are so organized now that the men have a 'computer' blackboard with a shift system for actual duty inside the factory.

TWENTY-SEVEN factories in the Manchester area are occupied by workers in support of the engineers' pay claim. The action is spreading to Leeds and Sheffield. The men who started it off work for Güest, Keen and Nettlefold at Bredbury, Stockport. **STEPHEN JOHNS** talks to their convenor. Their 'sit-in' started six weeks ago. And they have faced one of the country's toughest employers with a solidarity unknown in the factory's history. Low wages, escalating living costs and a desire to end a situation where they are the underdogs in the area, makes them keep the fight going.

Wage pension

BRITAIN'S old-age pensioners are pressing for more money. Several resolutions calling for higher pensions will come before the conference at Douglas, Isle of Man, of the National Federation of Old Age Pensioners on May 2.

Demands range from an immediate rise to £10 for a single person and £16 a couple, to a pension equal to the average wage in industry.

BUILDING THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Have you read the Draft Manifesto adopted by the All Trades Unions Alliance at the national conference at Birmingham last November? Have you expressed your views on the document in a letter to the Workers Press?

The Manifesto calls for the transformation of the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party. This historic and vital task must be fully discussed and understood throughout the workers' movement: trade unionists, their families, students, the unemployed and people in the professions are invited to express their views on the Manifesto.

If you want a copy of the Draft Manifesto write to the Workers Press or contact your local ATUA branch. Today we present further correspondence in the Manifesto discussion.



A. THOMPSON

Right-to-Work marcher from Renton.

The message behind the Charter of Basic Rights is being made clearer daily.

At present the situation has been reached whereby men and unions can be dragged through a court of law for taking industrial action to safeguard their right to work and defend their places of work.

'Where is it all going to end?' 'Do we, as trade unionists have to take to the streets for a crust 'Can it happen here?' A set of imploring, melodramatic questions, but the answer is unequivocally: Yes.

The UCS gave the trade union movement the lead in tactics of fighting industrial action where the normal strike action was insufficient to meet the situation.

A work-in was tried, and although politically motivated, was aborted by not admitting, and forcing their political manoeuvre to its final extremity of workers' control.

The UCS tactic has taught a lesson to the rank and file.

The rank and file realize that by now even a militant sit-in isn't just enough to make their employers cede to their wishes as they are also fighting the government aided and abetted by the Industrial Relations Act.

This poses another question: 'When will the trade union leadership realize that they have divorced themselves from the

basic trade union principle of "united we stand"?'

As far as Scanlon and his AUEW executive council are concerned, they relinquished that right on January 4 by not going in for a national wage claim. Even after the miners' heroic stand, they still adhered to their plant-bargaining decision.

The maxims of the AUEW 'United we stand', 'Organize, Educate, Control', have taken on a diametrically opposed meaning to what was originally intended.

'United we stand'—our executive council? 'Organize, Educate, Control', for what? so that they can stifle the spontaneous, revolutionary potential of its rank and file membership? Even now they are using the power of the sit-in for reformist blackmail instead of taking up the cause politically.

The reformist policies of our so-called Labour leadership, both union and parliamentary, is a bane to our society and must be guarded against. The reformist is equally as treacherous as the capitalist.

Heath and company, although they are Conservatives, aren't moving fast enough for the 'parasitical excrement' of our society, which want to see the worker on his knees, deprived of his hard won gains of past struggles.

The only way to combat this menace is by fighting for the Charter of Basic Rights. They are your survival. It's up to you to help build a revolutionary party with the profound convictions of the Socialist Labour League.

NOEL RING

Internal transport driver at Chrysler, Stoke, Coventry.

I agree with the Manifesto that on the question of the Common Market the people were not fully informed or consulted. There should have been a referendum on an issue of this magnitude.

The Tories have conned the electorate, except over the Industrial Relations Act. They've gone to town on that, with the collaboration of the right-wing Labour leaders. It's these leaders who must be tackled. This is a real problem for the rank and file; how to expose and shift the Labour traitors.

The average man or woman sees entry into the Common Market resulting in rising prices, but it has much deeper implications in terms of employment and livelihood and working-class rights, which have not been revealed by the Tories.

I see the Industrial Relations Act in the context of the Market, where you could have an influx of scab labour as a means to defeat any militant stand of our own workers in this country to maintain their standard of living.

I think the International Socialists are trying to misconstrue what actually went wrong in the USSR. They paint a picture of Stalinism which denies the gains made by the original leaders of the Russian Revolution. Every effort must be made to expose these people through the fight for Marxist theory.

The International Socialists lead workers up a cul-de-sac, as the Stalinist leadership also does. I think a lot of the rank and file of the Communist Party, through the events of the past few years, for example Czechoslovakia, are seeing through the deceptions of the leadership, hence the decline in membership.

One of the main things to come out of the Right-to-Work marches was the smoking out of the right-wing bureaucrats, both in the Communist Party and the Labour Party. Many of the rank and file in both parties went against their own leadership in order to support the Right-to-Work campaign. I place much importance on the daily Workers Press as the organ of the Socialist Labour League, because it exposes Stalinist and Labour traitors.

The miners showed that the militancy within the rank and file is there, but what is lacking is the right leadership. That's why they didn't defeat the Tories, the leadership denied the militancy of the rank and file when they should have been leading them to further victory. So in fact the miners were really fighting on two fronts, not only the Tories, but their own leaders as well.

I noticed the intervention of the engineers in support of the miners which brought them

7. Charter of Basic Rights

1. The right of every worker to a job

FULL EMPLOYMENT is not a privilege, but a basic necessity of life, an elementary right. Unemployment is being deliberately created to divide the working class and weaken them.

We are not against new technology—we want to eliminate dangerous and unnecessary jobs. But every worker's right to comparable and continuous employment must be protected.

In the fight for higher wages we fight for the basic right to a living wage, for the right to improve our living standards. Only this consistent struggle establishes the right of the worker to the fruits of his labour.

Every wage settlement linked to a produc-

tivity deal means loss of jobs. We must demand:

- No Measured-Day Work, no intensification of working conditions.
- Full support for any group of workers engaged in wages struggles.
- No sackings; any firm which cannot give security to its workers must be nationalized without compensation and under workers' control.
- Women must have equal pay as a right.
- We oppose racialism. Every worker has the right to live and work in the country of his choice.

2. The democratic right to strike and organize

THE STANDARD of living and everything the working class has is based on the right to strike and organize.

No employer ever gave anything away, he sets out only to make the maximum profit. Without the right to force out of him what they are entitled to the working class have nothing.

The Tory anti-union Bill aims to destroy the unions and leave the working class defenceless. It threatens the independent

trade union and political activity of the working class which is basic in their struggle.

The working class must never give up these rights, they must not allow the Tories to take the road of Hitler and Mussolini.

We must force the trade union leaders and the TUC General Council to mobilize the whole movement to defeat the anti-union laws. An Emergency Conference of the TUC must be called immediately, to organize a General Strike to defeat the laws.

3. The right of the working class to retain the gains they have made

THE TORIES are hell bent on taking away the gains of the past and the improved standard of living that the working class has won in struggle.

The working class has an absolute right to maintain these gains.

The power of the working class and

modern industry have the capacity of providing continuously rising standards of living.

We cannot accept that living standards can be driven down simply because the system of private ownership—capitalism—is breaking up in deep crisis and cannot harness the forces of production for the benefit of mankind. Only a socialist society can solve the crisis.

4. The right to a higher standard of living

WE CANNOT stand aside while prices, rents and fares are allowed to rocket in order to maintain luxury living for a selected few.

The trade unions were formed to win a greater share of the wealth produced in capitalist society for the working class. It is through this struggle that the living standards of all working people can be raised, including those of pensioners, the chronic sick and the poorly organized.

Wage agreements which accept the status quo or include productivity deals are a betrayal of this principle and lead to greater exploitation and worsened conditions for the whole working class.

We call for trade unions to confront the employers and government in their attack against our living standards with straight wage demands, without the acceptance of any restrictive strings and conditions.

Agreements must also contain clauses which increase wages automatically in line with rising prices, in order that gains once achieved are not eroded by price increases.

Trade unions must campaign for an immediate 50-per-cent increase in all pensions, and also for pensions to increase in line with any increase in the cost of living.



'Ulster is a testing ground to see how far they can go'

greater success, but I don't see the miners has having won a total victory.

This can only be achieved by the removal of this reactionary government, which is when we'll all achieve victory. Having got rid of the Tories, the next step is to put in a Labour government with a socialist defined programme founded on the Charter of Basic Rights, as advocated in the Draft Manifesto.

In Ulster, the withdrawal of troops and an end to internment must be demanded. The troops went there under the pretext of maintaining democratic rights; what has actually happened is the complete violation of democratic rights, with concentration camps, cold-blooded murder and with the credibility of the role of the honourable British officer and the role of the army completely exposed for what they are—anti-working class.

Ulster is a testing ground to see how far they can go over here pushing back the working class. A classic example would be the clamping down on the

right of assembly and freedom of expression.

This is how the violence began in Ireland, so I can only conclude that Ulster is not far from England.

There is no short-term answer to Ulster, the only answer is an independent united socialist Ireland. I want to see an end to a system in Ireland whereby your religion is your passport to a livelihood. This can only be achieved through a fight to eliminate the capitalist class, and with that I include the grip of all religious leadership.

I see the Socialist Labour League as the only revolutionary movement in this country today capable, in terms of credibility, of tackling the capitalist class. Socialism can only come about internationally, it can't be achieved in isolation, and it is the transformation of the SLL into a revolutionary party with its present programme which will unite and mobilize the working class forces in this country and bring an end to this rotten system.

CAN INDIA BAN THE BOOZE?

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

Prohibition of liquor which caused the era of the gangster in the United States is still a big political issue in India.

The constitution of the sub-continent pledges Indian governments to 'endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medical purposes, of intoxicating drinks'.

The ban on drink has its roots partly in religion and partly in the revulsion felt for the use of cheap liquor by the British colonialists to keep the Indian masses enslaved.

But this part of the constitution has never been observed. The Indian rich enjoy their whisky too much and, of course, there are huge amounts of profit and excise revenues derived from illicit brewing.

But several recent scandals have renewed demands for a more stringent approach to prohibition.

More than 60 people died in the capital in a recent incident after drinking illicit liquor and others were permanently blinded.

This followed another tragedy in New Delhi in January when

about 120 people died after illicit liquor was served at a wedding. Deaths are commonplace from India's crude and powerful brew, but these two shocking incidents have led to an outcry.

A debate has begun on India's liquor laws and several states have attempted to enforce prohibition.

The battle, however, is lost before it is begun. The politicians meet resistance from the big illicit brewing concerns and a web of corruption surrounds the efforts of campaigners against the lethal brews.

In addition most of the country's bankrupt state governments desperately need the revenues from the trade. Take Rajasthan — now facing the spectre of famine.

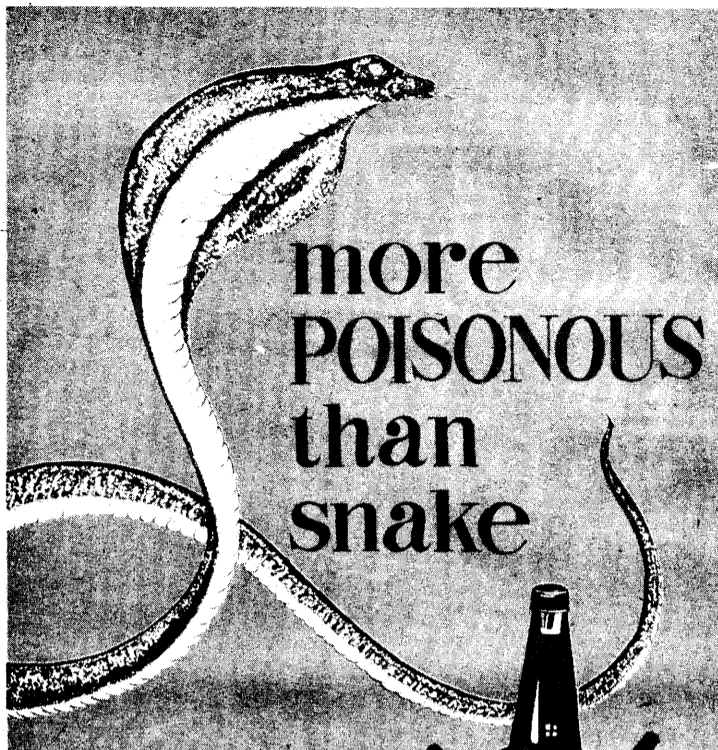
They decided to impose prohibition throughout the state in April this year. But Chief Minister Barkatullah Kahn told the state legislature recently that the government was simply not in a position to bear the annual loss of complete prohibition.

So the date of prohibition has been postponed and meanwhile the government says it will gradually extend the area where drink is banned.

Only the home state of Gujarat—the birthplace of the petty-bourgeois ascetic Mahatma Gandhi—is going ahead with the ban. Gandhi once said drink was 'more damnable than thieving and perhaps even prostitution'.

The efforts to get rid of drink have a long history. In 1964 a government commission recommended that alcoholic drinks should be phased out over a 12 months period, but in 1970-1971 consumption of imported spirits in New Delhi rose by 300 per cent over the previous year, the consumption of Indian spirits by 200 per cent and beer by 60 per cent.

The consumption of illicit liquor, of course, is directly related to the abysmal state of poverty and starvation forced on



"ALCOHOL ruins one physically, morally, intellectually and economically"

Mahatma Gandhi

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE GANDHI CENTENARY
RAJGHAT, NEW DELHI.

ALL INDIA PROHIBITION COUNCIL,
28, THEATRE COMMUNICATION BUILDING,
NEW DELHI.

the Indian people by imperialism.

The poor and bitterly oppressed often have no escape from their wretched existences other than the transitory comfort offered by crude liquor.

The history of drinking in Britain during the Industrial Revolution depicted in cartoons like Hogarth's 'Gin Lane' is evidence of this fact.

Efforts to banish drinking of this nature while retaining all the unbearable pressure that force the exploited to drink, are, of course, destined to Utopian failure.

In India, the massive consumption of illicit liquor has partly resulted from the high price of less harmful drinks. Imported Scotch whisky costs 180 rupees—more than £9—a bottle and Indian whisky 40 rupees—about £2.10.

Such drinks are for foreigners and India's own monied elite. They are far beyond the reach of the worker or peasant whose average annual income only equals the price of three and a half bottles of Scotch.

The government therefore permits the brewing of beers bearing such appropriate brand names as 'Rocket'.

But their sale is permitted in restricted areas and is banned—in the case of Delhi—on 150 days in the year. Consequently the bootleggers face a sellers market.

They brew drinks from normal ingredients and also from a bizarre range of products designed to give an extra kick. The adventurous can drink liquors which have had frogs, lizards, cockroaches, bird droppings and dry battery cells added to enliven the maturing process.

The illicit brews, sold clandestinely on a wide basis, are smuggled to the retailers. Inner tubes filled with liquor are a popular method, water pitchers on bicycles another and milk pitchers with false bottoms yet another.

The illicit brewers get the alcohol for their drinks by buying back industrial alcohol, which contains poisons making it unfit for human consumption. The brewers distill off the poisonous elements before adding it to their brews.

Deaths occur when a barrel of black market industrial alcohol somehow escapes the distillation process.

SWEDEN'S SECRET SPIES

Sweden's image has the home of liberal and tolerant capitalism has taken a nasty knock.

Its top-secret security police have found themselves under an unaccustomed spotlight, with their own activities under investigation by the country's parliamentary Ombudsman.

The official has been trying to determine whether people are listed in security police files simply because of their political views—a type of registration which was outlawed in Sweden in 1969.

The question is at the centre of a public controversy which has seen newspapers questioning the performance of the chief of Sweden's defence staff and the head of the security police.

The controversy began with an incident at the annual assembly of military servicemen—known as 'The Conscripts Parliament'—in March. A young corporal took the platform at the assembly and pointed out four men in the hall who, he said, were apparently security men noting the political leanings of speakers.

The corporal said he had been sitting behind them and watched them taking notes. The men were asked to identify themselves and explain their presence, but they refused and left the hall, amidst angry demands for explanations.

The incident brought both Defence Minister Sven Anderson and the defence staff chief, Lt-Gen Bo Westin, to the assembly.

Full investigation

Anderson told the conscripts the government would conduct a full investigation, and Gen Westin said the four men were from military security and were only noting which speakers were on which committees.

He said the defence staff did not register servicemen's political views.

But the next day several delegates told the assembly they had been questioned by officers about their political affiliations or those of other men, and that attempts had been made to recruit them to gain such information.

Suddenly, newspapers were full of reports from people who told of recruiting attempts by the security police.

At this point the Ombudsman announced he was expanding his investigation of the assembly incident to cover the whole field of activities by the security police—who are supposed to remain anonymous except for their head.

Security police chief Hans Homer admitted in an interview that parliament's three-year-old order to destroy files on people registered for their political views had not yet been fully carried out.

Then, during a TV confrontation with three questioners, Justice Minister Lennart Geijer acknowledged that security police were registering members of a Marxist-Leninist party, which he said was out to sabotage the nation's defence.

Gen Westin had told the conscripts that the notes made by the four military security men at their assembly were being kept for the government investigation. But the Ombudsman, pursuing his inquiry, disclosed that the four men had in fact destroyed their notes.

The leading pro-government paper, 'Afonbladet', commented: 'Gen Westin is still chief of the defence staff today, although he cannot keep a check on his security men's important papers. Can we afford to maintain such a security risk?'—Reuter.



Above: India's prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi. Below: peasants in Rajasthan threatened by famine, leave their homes.



FIGHT FOR WHITE COLLAR WORKERS

A big campaign has been launched to recruit Britain's non-union white-collar workers. There are now more than half a dozen trade unions in this member-grabbing exercise. In this article a special correspondent looks at the recent CAWU (Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union) annual conference at Scarborough and notes some trends.

Under the slogan 'Building a Modern Union', the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union has voted by 49,170 votes to 48,880 to change its name to the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (APEX). In doing so, it took a firm step to the right.

Always a right-wing dominated union, the leadership has up to now been able to rely on the more conservative attitudes of white-collar workers and their traditional dislike of joint action with manual workers.

The attacks of the Tory government on living standards is bringing about a rapid change in such ideas. In 1970 CAWU membership rose by 25 per cent to 25,541, as clerical workers began to move into action to defend their wages and jobs. In many industries, white-collar workers have borne the brunt of the sackings as computers and other new office machinery begin to take over. They are learning the hard way that only joint action with their fellow workers on the shop floor can bring results.

The bulk of the CAWU membership has always been in the engineering factories and over the past year large numbers of clerks have been engaged, with shop-floor workers, in the various sit-ins and work-ins at places like UCS, the River Don steel-works, Plessey's and others. As one delegate from Sheffield explained: 'The heat of battles has fused some of us together.'

The EC, however, is very reluctant to engage in such struggles. Delegates from factories such as Clarke Chapman Ltd, Gateshead, and British-Leyland's Service Division, at Cowley, Oxford, where successful action has been taken, complained of long delays before the EC would sanction official strike action.

From the coal-mining districts, in particular, delegates talked bitterly of instructions given to them to report for work during the miners' strike. If they have gained increases from the strike, they pointed out, all thanks were due to the National Union of Mineworkers and not to the CAWU. 'The EC must be asked now, to decide where we go from here,' stated the delegate from the Doncaster colliery staffs.

The spectacular membership increase of 1970 was lost during last year, and the current figure is now 118,388. This has largely been due to factory closures and redundancies, against which there has been no fight. General secretary Roy Grantham made it clear at last year's conference that the only fight would be over the amount of redundancy payments. The loss of over 7,000 of the most militant members was accepted by the union leadership with complete equanimity.

As Union president Denis Howell reported: 'Although it has been a difficult year, we have much that gives us cause for satisfaction. The reduction in membership is less than most of us would have feared. To have a membership of 118,388 in a year of wholesale redundancies and dismissals, which affected office workers more than any other group, is a

situation which reflects great credit upon our branch officers, staff representatives and our officials, at every level.' Now the leadership hopes to turn to a different layer of people to make up the losses. By dropping the word 'union' from its title, it aims to recruit the most middle-class, anti-working class elements to counter-balance the growing restlessness of the factory clerks.

The name APEX has a history. Two years ago the EC recommended the setting up of separate APEX branches within the CAWU to accommodate higher grade and salaried professional people.

A drive was being made to recruit managerial staffs and existing members were complaining that they dared not discuss wage claims or grievances in their branch meetings because every word was being reported back to management.

At the same time, organizers were reporting a reluctance among higher grade staffs to join a branch with ordinary clerks and typists. The APEX branches were set up in the Midlands to begin with, in the face of some opposition from other areas. London and Home Counties area flatly refused to have them.

What would be the role of the APEX members, it was asked, if clerical workers were on strike? If they could not be trusted to keep confidential the discussions in branch meetings, how could they be trusted not to scab on their fellow CAWU members?

At last year's conference, some APEX members who had recently been promoted and transferred out of ordinary branches pleaded unsuccessfully for the winding-up of separate branches. It split the union, they said, and they were finding themselves meeting with people who had no trade-union consciousness or loyalty.

GIMMICKS

Now the whole union has become APEX and ambitious plans are being made to recruit thousands of more conservative elements by advertising on television, articles in the papers, and other gimmicks. It was even stated that the Industrial Relations Act, by allowing staff associations to register as unions, is making trade unionism respectable among people who would not have joined one before and APEX could take advantage of this.

But the leadership cannot yet cut itself off from the rising militancy in the factories. Five hundred clerks are in the sixth week of their strike at GEC, Liverpool, over a claim for £6 a week. Their last wage rise was two years ago and many of them are taking home only £15 to £19 a week after over 20 years' work.

The unions have co-operated with management over recent years to reduce the labour force from 17,000 to 5,000. Roy Grantham ruefully admitted that the National Joint Consultative Committee in GEC, on which the CAWU sits along with other



Top: White collar workers in the morning rush hour. Above: Daly addressing miners during their strike

while at the same time attempting to lull them to sleep by insisting that the Act can be ignored and the government is being forced to change its policies.

The EC report specifically states: 'Clearly, the union must take all steps necessary to ensure that members do not take action that will lay it open to claims for damages.' And vice-president Joan Lipson told conference: 'Voluntary self-discipline must be our answer to the discipline the Act seeks to impose on us through the courts.'

At the same time, after stating that 'the government had decided that it would deliberately create unemployment in order to reduce the bargaining position of the trade unions,' the EC report went on to state: 'The stand taken by the trade union movement, coupled with the loss of confidence in the government, has argued, that low production was forcing up costs of industry and preventing new investment, has forced the government to change its policies.'

What is certain is that the stop policy that the government has been following which has resulted in post-war record unemployment figures, together with a substantial surplus on our trade balance, will be followed by endeavours to reduce unemployment with a corresponding impact on our balance of payments in the next two years.'

Every endeavour was made to convince delegates that there is no need to take up a political struggle to force the Tories out. 'This government deliberately set out upon a policy of confrontation,' Howell told conference. 'The tough, abrasive Mr Heath was sold to the nation as the man who would put the unions in their place and free the forces of the market place. We can all see now that this policy lies in ruins. We welcome, therefore, the late conversion of the Prime Minister to the cause of reason in industrial relations, and his new talks with the TUC, even if it took a spectacular defeat to bring this about.'

to perpetuate the Tory government by voting with them for entry into the Common Market.

There had been a move amongst some delegates, led by Communist Party members, to demand that Jenkins should not be allowed to speak. If this failed they planned to lead a walk-out.

In the event, Jenkins' visit was called off. Whether the initiative came from him or from the EC is not known, but it is certain that any hostile demonstration would have made Howell's position much more difficult.

The SW London General Branch had submitted an amendment to a motion on the Common Market, which criticized the 69 MPs as traitors to the labour movement and declared 'no confidence in Howell as president. Standing Orders Committee had refused to accept the amendment, stating that it was 'impertinent'.

The delegate's attempt to refer back the Standing Orders Committee report so that the amendment could be debated, was defeated. At the same time, MPs such as Howell, and Mrs Shirley Williams, who had publicly threatened to resign from the Labour Front Bench with Roy Jenkins, were re-adopted on the parliamentary panel with very little opposition.

Yet, opposition to the Common Market, although a minority, was vocal. The SW London delegate was interrupted with such loud applause when moving her reference back, that Howell interjected to demand an end to such demonstrations.

REACTIONARY

Conference went on record once again in support of the Common Market. Although there were a number of firmly anti-EEC speeches stressing the reactionary nature of the alliance, the debate itself was distinguished by some of the most anti-working class statements heard in the ranks of the labour movement.

Opponents of entry were called 'Alf Garnetts', 'Little Englanders', 'people full of the prejudice and intolerance which led to World War II'.

One delegate answered those who objected to being members of the only trade union in support of entry, by saying it was no wonder the CAWU was alone since clerical workers were in the main better educated and more intelligent than manual workers! Mention must be made of the Communist Party's role in the CAWU.

For many years the union has been a living example of 'peaceful co-existence'. Although the national leadership has always been firmly in the hands of the right wing, at local and area level the CP often holds important positions. Critical speeches about the EC abound, but no effective challenge to them has ever been put up by the CP.

When Trotskyists in the London City and Central branch began to gain support against the policies of the right wing and the CP a few years ago, the CP branch secretary ran to the right-wing EC for support and succeeded in getting one of them expelled from the union on charges that he was disrupting meetings.

At this year's conference, leading CP members made no attempt to challenge the EC on any of the important questions under debate, except on the Common Market. Even then the speeches were carefully worded so as not to include any criticism of Howell himself.

The fight against the Tory government means a fight against those leaders in the labour movement who refuse to take up such a struggle. Those leaders such as the APEX EC who try to minimize the dangers to their members only assist the government in their onslaught on the unions.

Unless a new leadership is built in the unions which will take up a revolutionary struggle, they will become part of the means by which the capitalist state disciplines the workers' movement.

The All Trades Unions Alliance is fighting to build that new revolutionary leadership. Only by organizing the ATUA in all the unions can real unity in struggle be developed between white-collar and manual workers to defend the unions and force out the Tory government.



Vic Feather (top) was a guest speaker at the conference. Roy Jenkins (bottom) cancelled his visit.

unions and management, has been dubbed by many workers as a 'sacking committee'.

Last year, thanks to this co-operation, GEC made £85m profit.

Now, with the Tory government firmly behind them, Sir Arnold Weinstock and the GEC management have turned round to offer the clerks no more than £1.80. Although some of them were naturally apprehensive about taking strike action at first, their attitude changed completely when they received notices of £1-a-week rent increases.

Management has now dismissed all the strikers and the dispute has become a lock-out.

Kevin Doyle, senior staff representative at GEC, expressed the new attitude amongst clerks when he told conference: 'We are prepared to see that site rot. There is a new trend in take-overs. If Arnold Weinstock resists, we shall go in and take it over. The company said they could obtain 500 scab clerks from amongst the unemployed in Liverpool. Well, I've got some real hard-case young ladies here and if scabs try to push their way through our picket lines they will need 5,000.'

Fearing they would lose control of their members, the EC

jumped on to the militant bandwagon. They organized a coach to bring 50 of the strikers to Scarborough. Conference gave them a standing ovation, collected £620 for the hardship fund and joined in singing 'We shall not be moved'.

The EC promised to fight this one through to the end. They would, if necessary, bring out clerks in all the GEC factories. They would pay double strike-pay. They had finished with the NJCC.

CONSCIENCE

Assistant general secretary Ray Edwards waved a large axe in the air before the assembled pressmen.

'I'm going to send this chopper to Sir Arnold,' he proclaimed, 'in the spirit in which he gave the axe to so many of his employees. I'm going to tell him he must stop using the axe to chop so many jobs and use it instead on his conscience. It's the men and women whom he would deprive of their livelihoods who made his £85m profits.'

All good stuff. But the GEC strikers had better watch out.

Demagogic gestures never won any strikes, especially now, in the period of capitalist crisis, the Tory offensive and the National Industrial Relations Court. Conference did not, in fact, even discuss the firing of the T&GWU by the NIRC. Three emergency resolutions were before delegates on this subject, but an attempt to have them debated was dismissed by Standing Orders Committee which did not consider them important enough to take priority on the agenda.

The GEC strikers are in the midst of a fight with one of the most ruthless employers in the country. Apart from changing the rules to protect its funds, the union is totally unprepared for the possible consequences of such a battle.

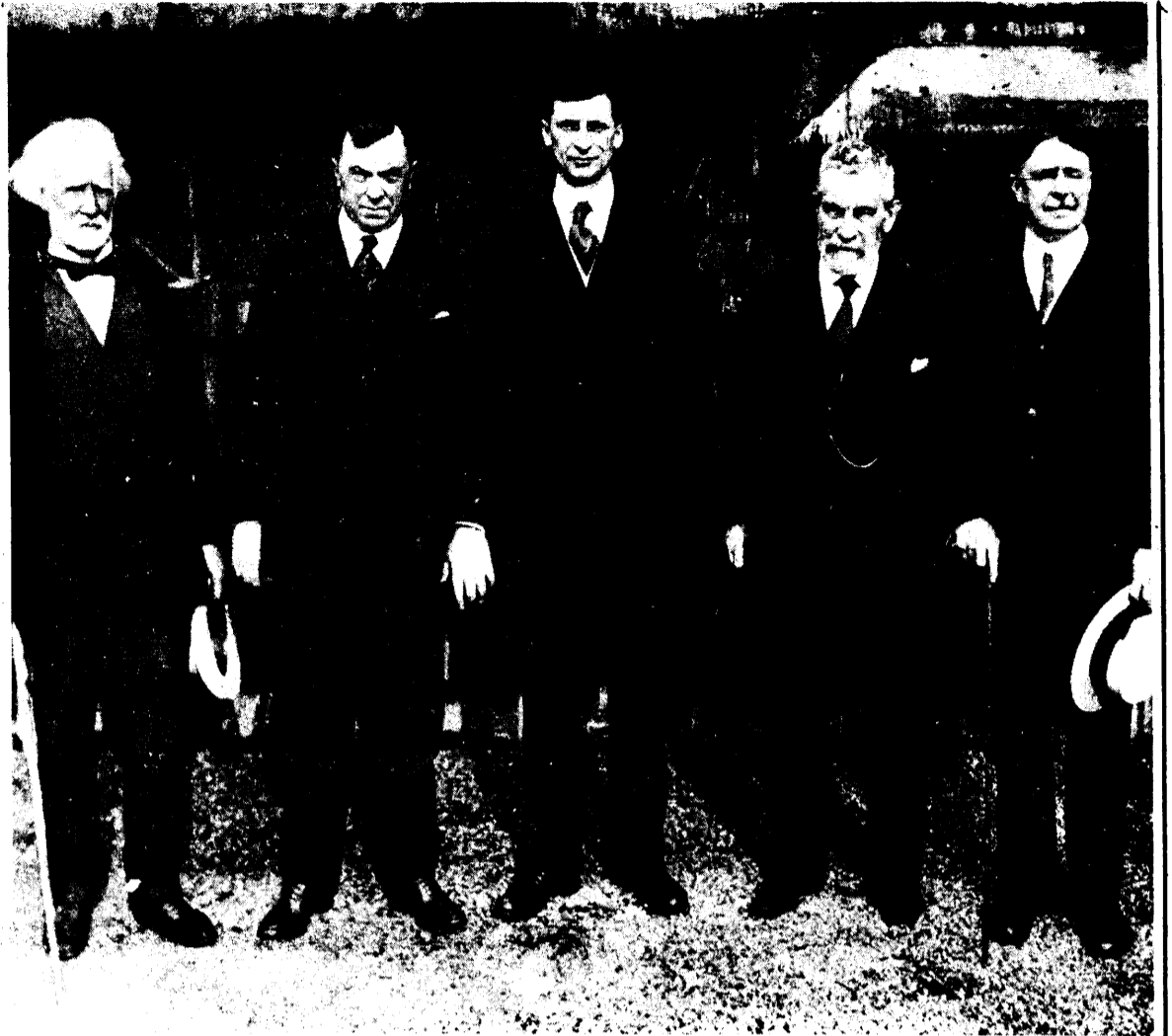
If Weinstock decides to take the union before the NIRC because pickets are stopping lorries—what then? It is the T&GWU today. It could be APEX tomorrow.

The only way to fight in that case is to extend the strike to force the Tory government to resign and return a Labour government pledged to repeal the Act.

But the APEX leadership uses the threat of the Act to hold back their members' militancy

DE VALERA: IDOL WITH THE FEET OF CLAY

Part two by Jack Gale on the history of the Irish civil war



Top: De Valera in New York in 1919 with Irish-American leaders. Bottom: De Valera reviewing anti-treaty IRA units 1922.



Eamon de Valera was, at one time, something of a hero to many Irishmen. He had been in command of one of the four Dublin battalions of Volunteers which took part in the Easter Rising of 1916. He received the death sentence, later commuted to life imprisonment, and he was taken to London in chains.

In June, 1917, he was among those Irish prisoners released from jail. The following year, he won a resounding victory in the General Election on the programme of the Irish Republic proclaimed by Pearse at the beginning of the Rising.

By this time acknowledged as the senior survivor of the Easter days, he became a member of the Sinn Fein national council and chairman of the provisional executive of the Irish Volunteers. Soon after, he became president of both the military and political wings of the national movement.

In May, 1918, he was re-arrested for leading the opposition to the British government's plans to force through conscription in Ireland. Nine months later, he contrived a daring escape from Lincoln jail, using a key smuggled into the prison inside a cake.

In April, 1919, he became president of Dail Eireann—the body which established itself as the government of Ireland—although he was still liable to re-arrest by the British.

It was in this capacity that, in March 1921, he declared that a state of war existed between Ireland and Britain. The IRA, he announced, was not a band of terrorists, but a national army of defence.

Later that year, when Lloyd George was anxious to negotiate, de Valera refused to do so (against the advice of many of his colleagues) unless an IRA commander—Sean MacEoin—was freed. Lloyd George gave way.

Throughout the Treaty negotiations, de Valera insisted on Ireland's right to secede from allegiance to the British crown. When his colleagues in the Dail—particularly Griffith and Collins

—accepted the Treaty on British terms, including the oath of allegiance to the British crown, de Valera broke from them (see previous article).

During the ensuing civil war, he re-enlisted as a private in his old Volunteer battalion.

But under de Valera's leadership, the Irish national struggle moved markedly away from the socialist content which it had had under men like Connolly and Larkin. Although more of a fighter than Redmond, de Valera's political outlook was basically the same as the leader of 'the Irish Party'. He was a bourgeois nationalist.

In the years after 1916 he placed his confidence entirely in the Paris peace conference, in which the victorious powers were cynically dividing the world up among themselves, and in the leading spokesman of American capitalism—President Wilson.

He would commit himself to no political or social programme whatever, beyond the establishment of an independent Irish Republic. In 1917, for example, he told a joint conference of the Volunteers and Sinn Fein:

'The only banner under which our freedom can be won is the Republican banner. It is as an Irish Republic that we have a chance of getting international recognition. . . . Some might have faults to find with that and prefer other forms of government. . . . This is not the time for discussion on the best form of government. This is the time to get freedom. Then we can settle what particular form of government we may have.'

De Valera laid consistent stress on the 1914 constitution of the Irish Volunteers—particularly the clause which read: 'to unite in the service of Ireland, Irishmen of every creed and of every party and class.' (My emphasis.)

Yet despite his touching faith in the peace conference, the Irish President was unable to get the 'great powers' assembled there even to discuss the Irish question nor to send more than the most cursory replies to his numerous appeals to them.

It was one thing to prate about 'brave little Belgium' as a cover for imperialist war aims; it was quite another to support Ireland against British imperialism, especially after the dreadful events of Easter 1916!

In a letter to one of his supporters de Valera declared: 'I am trying to get Wilson (US President) to know that if he goes in for his 14 points and a true League of Nations, men and women of Irish blood will be behind him.'

Unfortunately for him, this delicate promise to deliver the Irish-American vote in return for Wilson's support was not enough. The victorious powers had taken care to write into Article 10 of the League of Nations Covenant an undertaking 'to preserve the existing territorial boundaries of member nations'—and this included British imperialism's territorial boundaries in Ireland!

This did not prevent de Valera

from going to America, where he remained from June 1919 until December 1920.

His visit there had a very different purpose from that of Jim Larkin.

De Valera was appealing, not to the American working class and socialist movement, but to the American bourgeoisie. He was there to plead with the government and the capitalist parties to recognize Irish independence and also to raise an American loan on behalf of the Dail.

A third aim, which he expressed in a letter home, was 'to interest wealthy men of the race in the industrial development of Ireland'.

He encountered some difficulties here. Prominent Irish-American businessmen were loud in their protestations of love for 'the old country', but they loved their old dollars even more.

Needless to say, everywhere he went de Valera was greeted with rapture. He was given the freedom of New York City. Only when it came to doing something to actually assist the Irish struggle did things tend to get a bit cool.

The Irish President was greeted with acclaim at the Conventions of both the Democratic and Republican Parties (both wanted the Irish vote). Unfortunately, the enthusiasm did not extend to actually voting to recognize an independent Ireland.

It was, indeed, moved at the Democratic Convention by a Californian oil magnate, Edward L. Doheney but substantially defeated.

It was to be moved at the Republican convention by one Judge Cohalan. But Cohalan was given to understand that if the Republican candidate became President he might find himself in the administration. Only—it would be tactful to 'moderate' his support for the Irish cause.

To nobody's particular astonishment, Cohalan—despite his

burning love for Ireland—suddenly decided to withdraw his resolution calling for the recognition of its independence and substitute a 'statement of sympathy'.

Even after these displays of high-mindedness, de Valera could still see no substitute for bourgeois-democratic support. He accordingly wrote to the United States President pleading that 'the standards and principles approved by United States' practice' entitled Ireland to recognition. Whether they did or not, they apparently didn't entitle de Valera to a reply, because he got none.

On his return to Ireland, the same political outlook dominated de Valera's activities. During the civil war, he became head of a 'Republican government', backed by the IRA, which established itself as a rival to the provisional government whose leaders had signed the Treaty with Britain.

Although the provisional government (with British support) had begun the hostilities, the Catholic bishops of Ireland issued a pastoral, in October 1922, denouncing the Republican struggle as 'a system of murder and assassination'. All who remained members of the Republican forces were prohibited from receiving the sacraments.

Yet de Valera, always a devout Roman Catholic, refused to condemn the bishops. The pastoral was, he said, 'unfortunate' but 'prompted by good intentions'!

Meanwhile the provisional government—without a word of reproach from the reverend and very reverend fathers—enforced ever-stronger repressive measures. They authorized the army to execute all prisoners found guilty of possession of firearms or taking part in an attack on the army, or on public or private property.

The Irish Free State government came formally into existence on December 6, 1922. Within days it was ordering the

shooting of prisoners without trial. In January, 1923, 34 IRA members were executed in this way. Yet, that same month, de Valera declared in the 'Irish World' that those who signed the Treaty did so 'for the highest motives'!

When, in May 1923, the Republican forces—outnumbered and outgunned—could fight on no longer, de Valera appealed for help not to the Irish working class but to the Catholic church, which had been busily excommunicating the Republican soldiers.

Writing to the papal emissary, Monsignor Luzzio, he appealed: 'Please give to the Holy Father my dutiful homage. Though nominally cut away from the body of Holy Church [excommunicated] we are still spiritually and mystically of it, and we refuse to regard ourselves except as his children.'

He appealed to the Vatican—which throughout had aimed at keeping Ireland subject to England—to persuade the same Free State government which had been systematically torturing and murdering prisoners to adopt now 'an open-minded generous policy'.

But the government had no 'generous' feelings. Thousands of Republicans remained prisoners or internees. Over 2,000 were forced to go into hiding and risked, on capture, being murdered. So widespread was this that the Irish Free State CID became publicly known as 'the murder gang'.

This was official policy. The Free State Minister for External Affairs, Desmond Fitzgerald, announced: 'As long as we are in power, de Valera and every other enemy of the country will have to be on the run.'

De Valera, however, was to become as respected a friend of British imperialism as those who had gone before him in the government of the Irish 'Free' State.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



POOR LITTLE RICH BOY

Film review by Ben Jones

'WHO IS HARRY KELLERMAN AND WHY IS HE SAYING THOSE TERRIBLE THINGS ABOUT ME?'

The American dream is crumbling. The myth that anyone can be a Rockefeller has worn thin and capitalism as it decays creates pessimism and despondency.

The days when films were made about the youthful pioneering America are past. There is no point in trying to evoke that spirit again.

Westerns today are more concerned about what the young American did to the Indians, than they are in the enterprise of those pioneers. They have to be—the period in which they are made demands it.

The central character of this film is Georgie Soloway (excellently played by Dustin Hoffman), a phenomenally successful pop singer and writer. He is extremely rich. He has a penthouse on top of the General Motors building in New York, an aeroplane, an enormous limousine with a chauffeur enigmatically called Chomsky. He has a psychiatrist whom he has been seeing for seven years.

But Georgie is not happy. Suddenly, just as he is beginning at last (and after \$52,000 to his psychiatrist) to feel able to love himself, and to start loving other people, crisis comes into his life. He finds that someone he does not know, called Harry Kellerman, is phoning all his friends—in particular his girl friends—and telling them that Georgie is a horrible and dangerously violent man.

Georgie is so worried that he has not slept for six days. His only rest has been in dozing fitfully whenever his accountant reads over the company's quarterly returns, which only goes to show how much nicer it is to be unhappy on \$1m, than when you

are on the dole. Georgie resolves to find Kellerman, and deal with him.

In the day and night which follow, while he is looking for Kellerman, Georgie also looks back on his own life and remembers incidents from it. His first love affair, the girl's pregnancy, the fact that they did not marry, his unsuccessful marriage, his life at home with his parents.

It is a history of painful unachieved relationships. He is a sad, lonely, and alienated man. He cannot bear the noise and bustle of the New York streets, nor the fact that such relationships as he has seem to be commercial ones, with managers offering him 80 per cent of a particular protégé if Georgie will agree to promote him.

But Georgie cannot understand the predicament he is in, and it is one of the failures of the film that its makers also seem unable to do so. A little elementary reading of Marx and Engels would have been of inestimable value to them.

The film seems to have been born out of a mating of lack of consciousness and a desire for commercial success. It is hardly surprising that the offspring is neither very disturbing, nor enlightening.

Georgie's pain is described by comedy lines, many of them very good, and the viewer is never allowed to get close to his experience. He is a character abstracted from the world in which he lives. He is observed like a fly in a boy's jam jar.

His world has no political crisis, his country no conflict, no poverty, no depression. The film in trying to examine Georgie's fantasies, approaches them from a fantasy world of its own, where existence, although painful, is seen in personal and isolated terms.

Some of the incidents in the film are well done. There is a beautiful performance by Barbara Harris, as a girl being auditioned by Georgie for a part in one of his musicals. She becomes the

one possibility of human contact remaining for him; a girl as demoralized and alienated as he is, who feels auditioned by life every morning when she wakes up, and told by it that it will let her know.

There is despair in all Georgie's encounters. In a final one, he goes to see his father. Georgie presses him to accept some money. The old man refuses, as he always has, but it is all Georgie has to offer. The old man says that anyhow it would be pointless, as his doctor has just told him that he is dying. Georgie wanders out. For him it is an ultimate rejection.

The film ends with Georgie, in his plane, having found the cemetery in which his father wants to be buried, heading to his own death aiming the plane at a church, and diving to his death. His urge for self-destruction is complete.

The film then is deeply pessimistic. It is an artistic failure because its characters never live, and because it is unable to comprehend what the alienation it seeks to describe is about. It is, in fact, a condition of capitalism, which prevents human beings relating to each other as human beings, but makes them employers and employees, exploiters and exploited.

But the film is still interesting because of its subject and the solution it offers.

Only a few years ago, Hollywood made a film called 'Wild in the Streets', in which a teenage idol became President of the United States, youth took control, and people over 30 were quietly disposed of. The film was a reflection of the post-war inflationary boom, in which the buying power of young people made them a self-assertive and confident group.

This film is its opposite. The confidence is shattered. The central character is a demoralized, desperate teenage idol, whose only solution is self-destruction. It is a film very much of its time.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

Court

Thinking of disrupting a court case. Think well. Six students and an electrician were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Carmarthen Crown Court after they admitted taking part in 'disturbances' at a trial of nine members of the Welsh Language Society.

Quiet zone

Lord Leicester, a member of the House of Lords for 22 years, has made his maiden speech in a debate on the environment. He said he broke his silence 'because of the importance and urgency' of the topic. But he admitted that his family had never been over-talkative in the Lords. His father never spoke, his grandfather was silent for 32 years, and his great-grandfather never made a speech in 67 years of membership.

Pious

Notebook's pious-wish-of-the-week-award goes to the Organization of American States for its resolution asking members to limit their military spending to necessary defence.

The motion was unanimously approved by the 21 Latin American OAS members in Washington.

Diplomatic sources view the resolution with justifiable cynicism. They point to the Punta Del Este OAS summit five years ago, where a similar resolution was approved.

Since then members like Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela and Colombia have acquired such sophisticated weapons as supersonic jet aircraft, submarines and tanks. That's not to say they don't mean it this time, of course.

Profits

At least somebody has been heartened by the government's handling of the rail work-forule—the bowler-hatted gentlemen of the City.

At the end of last week prices on the Stock Exchange shot up, companies said that the outlook for profit looked distinctly brighter and Wall St rallied.

Two of the best contributors in pushing the index higher were Guest, Keen and Nettlefold and Associated Portland Cement.

Rackets

It has always been known that the Vietnam war provides big opportunities for black market dealings. Almost every article of GI issue and general supplies can be bought in the street markets.

Currency deals also provide the basis for large-scale rackets in which a number of the officials of the United Service Organization are now alleged to have been involved. The USO provides club facilities for US servicemen around the world.

A girl formerly employed by USO claims that the head of its operations in Vietnam was involved in sales to the black market and the theft of soldiers' gift parcels. A sergeant is said to have admitted that together with the coordinator of the USOs in Vietnam, 11 air-conditioners had been stolen and sold on the black market.

She also said that cigarettes donated by US veterans' organizations were sold on the black market in Danang. One cigarette manufacturer complained that receipt of \$10,000 worth of cigarettes had not been acknowledged. The officials mentioned in these allegations have resigned, but no proceedings have been taken against them so far.

Crops

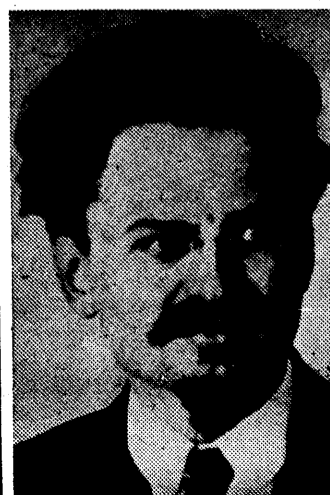
An American Senator has come up with a brilliant idea to fight inflation. He has put down a resolution in the Senate calling on families to grow their own vegetables to keep down prices.

The resolution also claims that this will also improve nutrition and enable families to get healthful exercise and have fun. Brought forward by Senator James B. Allen of Alabama, it has been referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The Senator has perhaps not heard that the United States already has enormous farm surpluses which are bought up by the Federal government. He may not have heard either that large-scale vegetable growers in the US and other capitalist countries habitually destroy part of the crop in order to keep up prices and profits.

As a remedy for inflation it has only one merit. The busy gardeners will have less time to notice how fast prices are going up or, indeed, to go shopping. Perhaps this was in the Senator's mind.

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Jackson will go Defies the TUC to NIRC

BY DAVID MAUDE

THE UNION of Post Office Workers will attend the National Industrial Relations Court even if the TUC forbids it, Tom Jackson, UPW general secretary, said yesterday.

It was imperative, he said, that the union should defend itself against possible recognition by the Post Office of the Telecommunications Staff Association, which 'scabbed' on last year's bitter strike.

'Whatever happens at the TUC General Council on Wednesday, it is the position of the executive council, and my position as well, that we will attend the court.'

The TSA, which is making a bid to organize telephonists hostile to the UPW, took its recognition demand as expected to the NIRC yesterday. Procedurally the UPW should now be sent a copy of the application form and have 14 days in which to inform the court if it objects. Tom Jackson told me yesterday he expected to make his court appearance 'within three weeks'.

Speaking before yesterday's meeting of the TUC Finance and General Purposes Committee, he revealed that the UPW had asked the TUC a month ago to allow it to go to the court. No decision had then been made. This was to be a 'minor' item on yesterday's F&GPC agenda.

'Even if the committee tells us not to appear, we'll go just the same,' he said uncompromisingly. It was 'foolish' for any union to 'allow their case to go by default' before the court.

But this did not mean he was in favour of registration. 'It is still my position that any union which registers under the Industrial Relations Act should be booted out of the TUC,' he said.

'We are dealing with a "scab" union which worked right through our strike, but which still has a superficial attractiveness to some elements. We have to defend ourselves against that. That's certainly the wish of our members.'



UPW chief Tom Jackson expects to appear at the court 'within three weeks'—even if the TUC says 'No'.

Campus trouble-shooter

LANCASTER University has appointed a Labour 'trouble-shooter' to examine recent campus troubles.

He is Tom Taylor (42), deputy leader of Blackburn Town Council. Taylor, a Labour councillor since 1945, is vice-chairman of Blackburn Education Committee.

The university's pro-Chancellor Lord Greenwood said that his terms of reference would be to consider the causes of 'recent disputes and disruptions' and recommend any policy changes he considers desirable.

Vice-Chancellor Charles Carter is still withholding students' grants following their refusal last week to sign 'good-conduct' pledges.

Student Representative Council officials have welcomed the 'belated' investigation.

They have urged the university to drop dismissal proposals against English lecturer Dr David Craig, a Communist Party member. They have also demanded the abandoning of complaints to the police about a recent occupation of the University House.

'Failure to effect these conditions would only be prejudicial to the outcome of the proposed inquiry', say the students.

Scottish jobless shadow over TUC junket

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

LAST WEEK'S meeting of the Scottish TUC at Dunoon basked in sunshine and an orgy of protest against Tory policies.

But even as the trade unions were making suggestion after suggestion to the Tories, some harsh facts emerged which challenged the last vestiges of any basis for their apparently incurable optimism.

I refer, primarily, to the unemployment figures.

Not only did the Scottish figures show only an insignificant 0.1 per cent drop on the previous figures, but in certain key areas there was actually an increase.

In the so-called 'boom' area of the NE—the area around Aberdeen—there were over 1,000 more people unemployed this month than last. In Aberdeen itself no decrease was recorded. The 'boom' which has been dominating the local press and radio and TV programmes over the last months has resulted in a 4.1 per cent unemployment rate, compared with 3.8 per cent this time last year.

Capitalist politicians — Tory, Liberal and Scottish Nationalist—are staging endless debates and conferences to 'prove' that properly administered the oil finds are the key to the prosperity not just of the NE but of Scotland as a whole.

This illusion was enthusiastically supported by Scottish Labour leaders at their recent Inverness conference as well as by the cheery junketers of Dunoon last week.

Certainly the major oil monopolies see the chance of creating a new boom out of North Sea oil—a boom in profits. But only the crassest reformist confusion-monger will equate this use of the word 'boom' with the post-war boom in capitalist economy as a whole—the boom which permitted so-called 'full employment'.

To make the point more explicit, Graham Alexander, director of Weldex (International) Offshore Ltd, announced in Aberdeen last week that his company was paying off 13 boilermakers. Weldex is one of Aberdeen's newest oil service companies.

Alexander explained blandly: 'The service side of the oil industry has its ups and downs... It takes time for more work to come along and we cannot carry men when there is no work.'

The men paid off represented more than 25 per cent of the company's employees.

More Triumph lay-offs in axle dispute

OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

MORE Triumph workers at Coventry were laid off yesterday. The company has had its car production disrupted for over a week by stoppage of 70 axle-assembly men in a pay dispute.

Halting of axle supplies has caused a progressive lay-off. Yesterday the total rose to 6,500. In addition, the firm's Liverpool plant, also affected by the same dispute, has 1,500 now laid off.

At the GEC telecommunications works, Coventry, 2,000 manual employees have been out since Thursday in protest against management officials doing jobs normally done by 120 mainten-

ance men who are on strike in a pay dispute.

Eire cuts

EIRE'S power dispute, now in its 13th day, continued yesterday with no sign of a break in the deadlock. Cuts came into force again yesterday as supplies reached 60 per cent of normal.

The dispute by 600 shift workers is about wages. The strikers have been isolated by their trade unions and scabs are doing some of their work.

The damaging decibel

BY A SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

AS MANY as 600,000 workers in Britain are exposed to continuous noise levels in their jobs high enough to cause deafness.

Details of the extent of 'industrial deafness' in British factories are published in the latest 'New Scientist' following Department of Employment plans for a code of practice aimed at protecting affected workers.

Work on acceptable noise levels in industry has produced a figure of 90 decibels as the maximum acceptable continuous noise level throughout the working day.

Surveys carried out in many different industries, however, show noise levels far in excess of this 'maximum acceptable' level.

In glass bottle factories, for example, surveys showed noise levels from 92 to 104 decibels (dB) near forming machines, 84 to 98 dB in compressor houses and 74 to 96 dB even in inspection areas.

Noise levels in the textile industry are often even higher—ranging from 90 to 105 dB. Loudest noises recorded were in

drop forge shops which produced figures of 120 dB.

General and Municipal Workers' Union member, Frank Berry, a 50-year-old power-tool operator who won the first successful damages claim for deafness from noise at work was awarded £1,250 against his employer, Stone Manganese and Marine.

For 14 years he had endured what the judge described as 'an inferno of noise'—he had been working at noise levels of between 115 to 120 dB.

Altogether 600,000 workers in Britain are working under noise conditions over 90 dB, but it is estimated that the numbers suffering from occupational deafness run into tens or hundreds of thousands.

One expert in the field of noise levels has stated that if deafness is defined as a 'certain measurable deterioration in hearing', then as many as 250,000 people are affected.

If, he says, it is defined as the level where people are aware of

an impediment to their hearing to the point where they are handicapped by it, then there are between 10,000 and 70,000 people brought to this condition by their jobs.

Of course, quieter machinery or equipment for reducing noise is available, but industry is not prepared to pay the price.

The 'New Scientist' cites the example of a forming press which would work at 10 dB below the level of a drop hammer, but which would cost £200,000 rather than £50,000.

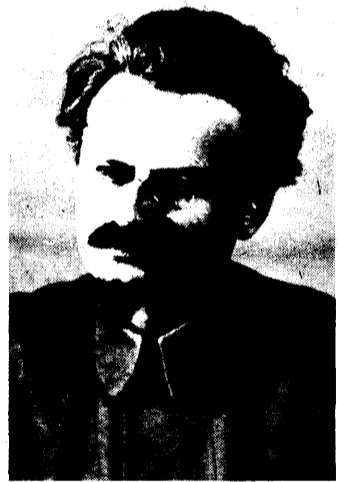
However, another noise expert, Dr Elfyn Jones, vice-Chancellor of Loughborough University, has stated that quieter equipment need not cost any more to run in the long term.

He points out that noises arise from impact and that means wasted energy—energy which could be used to increase efficiency, thus saving cash.

He estimates that in 80 per cent of British factories noise levels could be reduced by 10 dB without much difficulty.

Meanwhile, the Department of Employment has plans for publicising a code of practice and little else.

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N London engineers may get cash backing

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

SEVENTEEN toolmakers on strike in N London for the past five weeks may get financial assistance from other engineering workers in the area.

The local district office of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has decided to ballot all its members for a levy contribution to the strike fund. The men on strike are from Smiths Industries, Cricklewood.

The dispute is over a claim for a £6 domestic rise plus the national AUEW claim for £6—a total claim of £12—and a 35-hour week.

Strike committee member, Bill Humblestone, told Workers Press the strikers were very pleased with the committee's decision which, if carried, will mean a considerable increase in their strike pay.

'It will probably take a few weeks to go through the machinery,' Mr Humblestone said.

'Once that comes through, we shall be able to sit it out indefinitely.'

The decision to ballot for a levy was taken, Mr Humblestone said, because the Smiths toolmakers are regarded as the spearhead of the fight for the national claim in the N London district.

It appears however that management is prepared to stick it out too.

Their last offer was a bonus of 50p a week.

The toolmakers understand that their strike is now beginning to affect work in the

factory.

Several lines have either stopped altogether or are in danger of breaking down very shortly. A statement is expected from the management soon which could mean the paying off of a number of workers.

Registration ballot in Equity

EQUITY, the actors' union, is to hold a referendum to make a final decision on whether to register under the Industrial Relations Act.

Ballot forms to the 20,000-strong membership will go out on May 1 and voting will be completed by June 2.

Each ballot paper will contain statements for and against registration.

The right-wing dominated Equity council will be recommending registration. At a special general meeting at the Adelphi Theatre, London, on Sunday a resolution deploring the council's decision to register was defeated by 519 votes to 388.

The resolution called on the union to follow TUC policy and withdraw from the register. After the meeting Nicholas Smith,

Decca inspectors work to rule

RADAR inspectors at the Battersea, S London, Decca factory have decided unanimously to continue a work-to-rule which has cut output there by 50 per cent.

They are demanding the upgrading of one of their number who has been doing a higher class of work for several weeks while remaining on the bottom grade.

Although only involving about ten workers, the work-to-rule is seen by Decca trade unionists as an important challenge to the management assertion that they alone control the grading system on which pay is based. The action started last Wednesday.

leader of a right-wing faction, told Workers Press:

'I've really nothing to say. I'd rather not comment on the decision. After all, I'm not really very important.'

Marius Goring, who resigned from the council because of the influence of a 'politically-motivated group', said he was 'delighted' with the decision to register. He did not feel it would damage the union.

Journalists' left move on Act

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

THE National Union of Journalists moved to the left at its Annual Delegate Meeting in Tenby last week. Nearly 400 delegates representing 26,000 journalists voted overwhelmingly to de-register the NUJ, thus reversing an earlier decision the executive had contrived by means of a referendum.

The ADM also decided

unanimously to deplore the government's censorship of journalistic investigation into the Derry massacre of January 30 by making the events *sub judice* through setting up the Widgery Inquiry Tribunal.

It instructed the executive to use the whole power of the union to resist any such attempted censorship on any subject in the future.

As a follow up, the delegates also voted unanimously to amend the professional code of conduct to include, for the first time, an instruction to journalists to struggle collectively to eliminate news suppression and distortion from the paper or programme they work for and to ensure that the media does not solely reflect the views of private proprietors or the government of the day.

Although these decisions are all still at resolution level—and there is a wide gap between what ADM decides and what the executive eventually carries out—the decisions, and the manner in which they were debated, nevertheless show clearly that journalists, like other sections of workers and professional people, are beginning to respond to the political crisis.

The debate on de-registration was the best there has ever been inside the NUJ and despite the executive's attempts to restrict the discussion to one about whether the union would look foolish in saying one thing in a

referendum and another at ADM, the political arguments against the Act were eventually what counted.

The executive's unwillingness to fight the Act, whilst saying they were against it, was roundly exposed.

In the censorship debate, delegates made it clear that the struggle should be taken up against not just blatant acts by government but also against all the small scale censorship and news management that goes on continually at all levels of newspaper and television production.

It was pointed out that the question of editorial content should become as much a matter of concern to the NUJ as a union as are matters of wages and conditions.

One major weakness of the union is its position on redundancies, and little progress was made at ADM in raising journalists' understanding of the real threat the economic crisis poses to their livelihoods and the need to adopt revolutionary solutions to the problem of decaying capitalism.

At present, the demise of both jobs and newspapers are merely matters to be cushioned against as comfortably as possible. Refusal to accept redundancies and plans to take over newspapers threatened with closure are ideas that still have to win acceptance.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

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, Farnshaw Avenue, Barking. The engineers' wage claim.

LEEDS: Tuesday, April 25, 7.30 p.m. Quarry Hill Flats Community Centre. Trade unions and the Revolutionary Party.

BRADFORD: Tuesday April 25, 8 p.m. Rawson Hotel, Bradford. Tory offensive against trade unions.

Speakers: Trevor Houldsworth, Bradford AUEW district committee (in a personal capacity), Jack Gale (SLL).

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

ACTON: Wednesday April 26, 8 p.m. Tenants' Hall, Hanbury Rd, S Acton Estate. 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.

LIVERPOOL: Thursday April 27, 8 p.m. 'Swan Hotel', London Rd. Building an alternative revolutionary leadership.

CASTLEFORD, Friday, April 28, 6.30 p.m. 'The Magnet', Airedale. The Industrial Relations Act.

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

W LONDON: Tuesday May 2, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Rd, Kings Cross. Fight Industrial Relations Act.

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6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.45 TELEVISION TOP OF THE FORM. Stonehaven v Dunfermline.

7.05 TOMORROW'S WORLD.

7.30 FILM: 'ISLAND OF THE LOST'. Richard Greene, Luke Halpin, Sheila Wells. Anthropologist determined to prove existence of chain of unknown islands.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 UNDERSEA STRIKE. Documentary.

10.10 FILM 72.

10.40 24 HOURS.

11.15 THE BITTER SANDS.

TV

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 6.05 Open University. 6.35 Computers in Business. 7.05 Open University.

7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.

8.00 LIFE IS RIGHT—THE ARCHITECT IS WRONG. Documentary.

9.20 VILE BODIES. Evelyn Waugh's satire on the 1920s.

10.50 NEWS, Weather.

10.55 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST. Jerry Lee Lewis, Country Joe MacDonald.

ITV

12.05 Everybody's London. 12.30 Habatales. 12.45 Time to Remember. 1.10 House and Garden. 1.40 The Judges. 2.30 Good Afternoon. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.15 Let's Face It. 3.45 Danger Man. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Junior Showtime. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 ALBERT! (New Series). Rodney Bewes, Garfield Morgan in Hair.

7.30 FILM: 'TANGANYIKA'. Van Heflin, Ruth Roman. Jungle thriller.

9.00 A PLACE IN THE SUN. Achilles Heel.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 WHO NEEDS HORSES?

11.15 DRIVE IN.

11.45 THE BISHOPS.

REGIONAL TV

SOUTHERN: 2.05 Katie Stewart. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Man from UNCLE. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Grasshopper island. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Sale of the century. 7.00 Film: 'Belle Starr'. 8.30 London. 11.15 South News. 11.25 Farm progress. 11.55 Weather. Jesus revolution?

ANGLIA: 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.15 Bygones. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Newsroom. 4.15 Mr Piper. 4.40 London. 6.00 Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'McCloud'. 8.30 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 2.25 Happiest years. 3.00 Paulus. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Simon Locke. 4.40 London. 6.00

Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Black Spurs'. 8.30 London. 11.20 Who knows?

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.43 News, weather. 11.47 Faith for life.

GRAMPIAN: 3.38 News. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Nanny. 4.40 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.05 Strictly Scottish. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Scandal at Scourie'. 8.30 London. 11.45 Epilogue.

ULSTER: 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.15 Daws Explores. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Gun Runners'. 8.30 London. 11.15 The White Line.

CHANNEL: 3.20 Britannia. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Simon Locke. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Manfish'. 8.30 London. 11.45 Gazette. 11.50 News, weather.

GRANADA: 1.05 Road from Wigan Pier. 1.40 One Man Alone. 2.35 Randall and Hopkirk. 3.30 Messengers on Camera. 3.55 Camera in action. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 Newsday. Put it in writing. 6.25 Jimmy Stewart. 7.00 Film: 'The Red Beret'. 8.30 London. 11.15 Monty Nash.

HTV: 1.20 Captain Scarlet. 1.45 Arthur. 2.05 Out of town. 2.25 Park People. 3.20 Camping and caravanning. 3.50 Junkin. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report. 6.18 Report. 6.35 Film: 'The Painsman'. 8.30 London. 11.45 Weather.

HTV Wales as above except: 4.15 Miri Mawr. 6.01 Y Dydd.

HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 10.30 Dan Sylw.

HTV West as above except: 6.18-6.35 Report.

SCOTTISH: 3.30 Foo Foo. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline: early. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dateline: Tuesday. 6.15 Cartoon. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'The Last of the Buccaneers'. 8.30 London. 11.15 Late call. 11.20 Drive in.

TYNE TEES: 12.30 Forest Rangers. 1.30 Corwin. 2.30 Taste and style. 3.00 Master Chefs. 3.15 Dangerman. 4.10 Newsroom. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Sean. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'Gunsmoke'. 8.30 London. 11.15 No small change. 11.45 News. 12.00 Yours faithfully.

YORKSHIRE: 1.00 Rovers. 1.25 Pied Piper. 1.30 Origami. 1.40 The Saint. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Master Chefs. 3.15 Danger man. 4.10 Calendar news. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'Backlash'. 8.30 London. 11.15 Spyforce. 12.10 Weather.

Cabinet planned Bloody Sunday

FOLLOWING Derry's Bloody Sunday on January 30, Workers Press was the only daily paper in Britain which accused the Tory Cabinet of direct responsibility.

Our report offended the 'liberals' and the protesters who wanted to see the events on January 30 in Londonderry as a 'terrible mistake' or as 'army brutality'.

The revisionist groups hated our report because it spotlighted again the main enemy—the Tory government—and reinforced our political demand to get the Tories out of office.

The revisionists consistently shy away from this demand. Immediately after the shooting they marched to Whitehall with the slogan 'Victory to the IRA' and 'Victory to Free Derry'.

Not a single demand to force the government out of office!

'The Sunday Times' reporting team, Insight, has interviewed several hundred eyewitnesses as well as military personnel, civil

servants and politicians.

A major instalment of the findings appeared on Sunday.

Chiefly they conclude that: 'The operation was authorized by British ministers in knowledge of the risks of civilian casualties.'

The report names several ministers as being involved in the final decision: Defence Secretary and newly appointed chairman of the Tory Party, Lord Carrington, his two ministers of state at the ministry, Lord Balneil and Geoffrey Johnson Smith.

The decision, however, was not simply one by individual ministers. It was taken within the Cabinet security committee, chaired by Home Secretary Reginald Maudling. The Prime Minister, Edward Heath, has, of course, overall responsibility for the decisions of this body.

Next in the chain of command, which led to the paratroopers gunning down demonstrators, was Brigadier Frank Kitson, head of military intelligence in Ulster.

According to 'The Sunday Times' account, it was Kitson who told the paratroopers to prepare for action in Londonderry.

Kitson is no ordinary soldier. He was especially drafted into Ulster because of his so-called expertise in the field of counter-insurgency.

He was decorated by Tory governments for his attacks on the colonial peoples of Kenya and Malaya and also for his services in Cyprus.

In a book published at the end of last year Kitson argued for firm ties between the political and military leadership to fight strikers and 'subversive' influences.

The Bloody Sunday massacre planned by Heath, carried out by Kitson, is only a blueprint for what they will do here—if they can get away with it.

A 'NO SURRENDER' call went out to BEA work-to-rule pilots yesterday. Captain Don Laing, chairman of the Pilots' Council, in a letter to the men, said that the management had made it apparent that they intended to crush the BEA section of the British Airline Pilots' Association by intimidation.

PRODUCTION at the Caterpillar Tractor factory at Uddingston, near Glasgow, was halted yesterday when 1,400 workers went on strike over a £7 pay claim.

Civil war danger still in Ulster

THE DANGER of civil war still remains in N Ireland unless Britain ends the frustration of the Catholic and Protestant communities, the N Ireland Civil Rights Association warned yesterday.

NICRA organizer Kevin McCorry said the two groups must be freed immediately from the policies which divided them. The time had now come for people to stop and assess the effects of their actions.

The community was more polarized, he warned, and only those who had this polarization as an objective had achieved their ends.

N Ireland Secretary of State William Whitelaw had inherited the arsenal of Unionism 'lock, stock and barrel', he said.

So far, he had made no move to rid himself of legislation designed with the sole purpose of institutionalizing divisions between Catholics and Protestants.

Unemployed youth in the Bogside and Creggan and in other large Catholic housing areas had been so alienated from the system that their only retaliation to it could be violent confrontation, McCorry said.

He announced that NICRA would be holding an illegal march and rally in the Falls Rd area of Belfast on May 7.

Return at car plants

CARWORKERS at British-Leyland's Cowley, Oxford, body factory yesterday voted to return to normal working, pending talks on a company offer of improved guarantees against lay-offs.

The 2,350 workers, from Maxi and Marina production lines in the factory, have been operating work restrictions in support of their pay claim since March 9.

At a mass meeting, they were told that stewards recommended two points of a peace formula worked out by company and union top brass. Rejection of the other points was recommended.

The two points are, a return to normal working 'as quickly as possible', plus a company undertaking to make an improved offer relating to the pattern of lay-off guarantees in talks to start not later than 14 days away.

Most questions from yesterday morning's mass meeting were hostile to the proposed deal. But on a vote, it was carried with about 200 workers against.

The stewards' recommendation was unanimous. While David Buckle, district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, took no position, he warned that 'nobody knows' how long the alternative of strike action might last.

Leyland has rejected the union's claim for a £10 wage increase, plus other improvements in line with the engineering national pay claim. It is making a £12 ex gratia payment plus eight hours' pay to cover the fortnight the men were suspended for their restriction.

DOOR-HANGERS at Ford's Dagenham, Essex, car-body factory yesterday accepted a back-to-work formula after fighting since last Wednesday against a manning cut.

At a lunchtime meeting, the men were told that the company was prepared pending negotiations to replace two men taken off the production-line last week.

The 10,000 workers laid off by the dispute return to their jobs today. There is no guarantee, however, that the company will not again attempt to reduce the labour once it thinks support for the door-hangers has cooled down. Ford want six less men on the line on days and eight less on nights.

APRIL FUND £655.24 ONLY SIX DAYS TO GO

THE USE of the Industrial relations court by the Tory government has brought the union leaders to their knees. In the struggle against the Tories, the fighting determination of the working class must push these cowardly leaders aside. An alternative leadership must be built to force the government to resign.

Workers Press must remain in the forefront of this fight. Therefore, over these next six days we need all your support. Help us with a special effort to raise an extra £500 over our target this month. We need this amount to

ALL OUT MAY 1!

ON MAY 1 the Communist Party-dominated Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trades Unions has called a one-day strike against unemployment.

This call has now been extended to include a protest against the government's operation of the National Industrial Relations Court.

The Socialist Labour League and Workers Press will critically give fullest support to this call. We urge every reader of our paper to do their utmost to make it a success.

Our support must be critical

because a one-day strike will amount to nothing more than a protest unless it becomes the prelude to a campaign within the trade unions for a General Strike to make the Tory government resign.

The Communist Party, together with the revisionists of the International Socialist group, have so far rejected this vital political demand.

We call upon trade unionists everywhere to join with us on May 1 to make the strike the starting point of a nationwide campaign to make this government resign.

WEATHER

EXCEPT for a little drizzle in N Scotland, most places will have a dry day with spells of sunshine. Temperatures will be near normal—appreciably higher than of late in S England as cold NE winds decrease.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Scattered showers in the N, with sunny periods in the S. Temperatures near normal.

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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.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MAY 1 PUBLIC MEETINGS

**Mobilize against the Tories
Hands off the trade unions
Defend the right to work
Force the Tory government to resign**

LONDON
Poplar Civil Hall, Bow Rd. 7.30 p.m.
G. Healy (SLL National Secretary).
Sarah Hannigan (YS; London regional secretary).

LIVERPOOL
Royal Institute, Colquitt St. 7.30 p.m.
Mike Banda (SLL Central Committee).
Christine Smith (YS).

LEEDS
Art Gallery, Headrow, Leeds 1. 7.30 p.m.
Jack Gale (SLL).
Ken Pearce (OTO in personal capacity).
Joan Burrows (YS National Committee).

SHEFFIELD
Montgomery Hall, Surrey St. opp. Town Hall. 7.30 p.m.
Cliff Slaughter (SLL Central Committee).
Frank McCabe (NUM in personal capacity).
Ray Jackson (YSNC).

BIRMINGHAM
Lecture Room 1, Digbeth Hall. 7.30 p.m.
Mair Davies (SLL Central Committee).
Alex Mitchell (Workers Press).
William Aitken (YSNC).

NOTTINGHAM
Co-op Education Hall, Heathcote St. 7.30 p.m.
John Spencer (Workers Press).
Harry Finch (SLL).
Steve Martin (YSNC).

SWINDON
Locomotive Hotel, Fleet St. 7.30 p.m.
Ray Howells (AUEW personal capacity).
Clive Norris (YSNC).

READING
Trades and Labour Hall, Minster St. 7.30 p.m.
Dany Sylveire (SLL).
Trade speaker.

SOUTHAMPTON
Langley Hall, next to St Peter's Church, Commercial Rd. 7.30 p.m.
Frank Willis (AUEW in personal capacity).
P. O'Regan (SLL).

GLASGOW
Partick Burgh Hall, Glasgow, 7.30 p.m.
Stephen Johns (Workers Press).
John Barrie (YSNC).

EDINBURGH
Trades Council Club, Albany St. 7.30 p.m.
Jim Dormer (EPTU in personal capacity).
Dave Barclay (YS).

MANCHESTER
Wheatsheaf, High St. 7.30 p.m.
Alan Stanley (Vauxhall shop steward in personal capacity).
John Simmance (YS national secretary).

AYLESHAM
The Legion, Burgess Rd, Aylesham. 7 p.m.
Brian Lavery (NUM in personal capacity).
Roger Smith (ACTT in personal capacity).

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 (ACTT)

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.