

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● THURSDAY JUNE 8, 1972 ● No 786 ● 4p

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The Tories have been able to do this only because they, unlike the union leaders, treated the rail claim as a political strike and not just as another industrial skirmish.

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It was succinctly summarized by Lord Justice Denning in winding up his judgement in the Appeal Court appointed to hear the appeal on the secret rail ballot:

'It has to be remembered that we are concerned with a grave threat to the national economy to see that the steps which were proposed did not imperil the liberty, livelihood or property of any man.'

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'We shall want negotiations to continue until a decision is reached.'



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decide on action against the unions.

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They weren't far off the mark. Buckton and his colleagues remained completely unmoved:

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This surrender did nothing to impress the Tories—nor did the decision of the unions to postpone action on their claim which

followed this retreat.

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Precisely because it was government policy to buy time, even though such a manoeuvre would harden opinion in the rail unions and tie the hands of the rail union leaders to a ballot decision.

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The vast majority of railway men are not looking for any compromise. They want their legitimate right to a decent standard of living and they want to protect it by all means necessary.

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WHAT WE THINK

END TORY RULE IS MESSAGE OF JOBLESS REPORT

THE economic crisis facing British capitalism can be clearly seen from the report of the National Institute for Economic and Social Research. On the day the report was published, feverish buying pushed the gold price up by almost \$3 an ounce. Yesterday morning the price was fixed at \$64.75 an ounce—\$5.30 above Monday's closing price. As a result of the report, the 'Financial Times' share index fell eight points in the slackest day of trading since the aftermath of the monetary upheaval last September.

The report forecasts continuing high unemployment, rocketing prices and a rapid deterioration in the balance of payments. It makes nonsense of the Tory government's estimates of increased economic growth over the coming period. Unemployment (which stood at 822,000 last month) will be over 750,000 for the first quarter of next year, the Institute forecasts, 'with little further fall from then on given present policies'. Prices will 'accelerate, on "unchanged policies", as value-added tax is introduced at the proposed 10 per cent standard rate'. The Institute forecasts that the rate of price increases in 1973 will be almost double this year's rate. Balance of payments on current account will be £500m in deficit by the end of next year, the report says. It says imports will increase almost twice as fast as exports—raising the prospect of an early sterling devaluation to try and undercut foreign competition.

In reality, this report is extremely optimistic. It takes no account of the intensification of trade war internationally resulting from the breakdown of the post-war monetary system. Yet the extremely rapid increase in the gold price indicates that confidence in paper currency is at rock-bottom internationally, and prepares the way for a series of huge commercial crashes.

Workers Press has continuously warned of the economic crisis driving the Tory government to attack the living standards and basic rights of the working class. This is the background to the struggles on the railways and in the docks and the imposition of a legal dictatorship over the trade unions. The report proves there is not the slightest prospect of any let-up in the drive to impose a Bonapartist dictatorship on the working class.

Yet the Stalinists of the Communist Party and the right-wing trade union leaders proceed as if the economic crisis did not exist. To recognize the crisis is to confront the reality of the Tory government and prepare to bring it down. This is the last thing these reformist leaders want. They are trying to deliver the working class tied hand and foot to the Tories and a future of mass unemployment, rampant inflation and economic collapse.

Apartheid falls apart

THE South African government has clamped a month-long ban on protest meetings and processions in every university centre in a sweeping move to crush the anti-apartheid movement among the country's students.

The ban came as students in a number of universities were planning marches and open-air meetings against the brutal police attacks on students in Cape Town.

Students at several universities hastily changed their plans and arranged indoor meetings—not covered by Justice Minister Petrus Pelsler's decree.

But in Johannesburg, where students defied the ban, police waded in with rubber truncheons against a student demonstration. They were warned by police that they would face 'very serious consequences' unless they stopped defying the ban.

Moments later the police charged, swinging their batons. At the all-white University of Natal, students stayed away from classes yesterday, closing the university.

They were planning to hand out 50,000 pamphlets accusing the government of creating a climate of hatred and breaking the law.

Students who handed out protest pamphlets in Johannesburg on Tuesday were arrested as they

walked back to the university, though they were not held.

However, at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, over 100 students and staff were arrested and charged with offences under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

In Durban, Indian students were due to decide whether to continue their lecture boycott and face suspension.

The student movement is a major threat to the apartheid regime, which can rule only by the most rigid police methods and the imposition of virtual thought-control. This system is now coming apart at the seams.

The government is plainly extremely worried by the upsurge of student militancy, which threatens to line up with the struggle of black workers against contract labour and low wages.

In Windhoek, Namibia (South-West Africa), yesterday, eight Ovambo workers were found guilty of inciting their comrades to strike and fined and given suspended jail sentences.

After a five-month trial, a magistrate found them guilty of playing a leading part in last year's strike by Ovambo contract workers.

It was the strike—by one of the most oppressed sections of Southern Africa's black workforce—which first revealed the crisis racking the apartheid system.

AROUND THE WORLD

MINERS' BLOOD ON RHODESIAN COAL PROFITS

by John Spencer

BEHIND the tragedy which has claimed the lives of 428 miners at Wankie Colliery, Rhodesia, is a brutal reality of starvation wages, ruthless exploitation and a relentless drive for profit.

Only eight men have been pulled out alive from the pit since it exploded and filled with poisonous gas on Tuesday.

Rescue operations were halted by two secondary explosions yesterday morning, and the rescue teams have virtually abandoned hope of bringing any more miners out alive.

392 black miners and 36 whites are entombed in the blazing gas-filled galleries 300 feet underground.

The Number Two colliery where the explosion occurred produced about 40 per cent of the total output of the Wankie colliery complex.

The disaster pit is owned by the Wankie Colliery Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

Anglo-American is the largest mining company in Southern Africa, with a capital of £650m, much of it raised through the City of London from British investors.

Last year the Wankie Colliery Company declared a pre-tax profit of 3.5m Rhodesian dollars (about £1.75m) and paid out nearly £1m in dividends.

As a whole, Anglo-American made a profit of over £20m last year.

The basis of these profits is cheap labour, backed up by apartheid-style legislation and police repression.

The black workers under the Smith regime are denied virtually all trade union rights and the mining companies are not slow to take advantage of the situation.

According to figures recently published in the 'Economist', black mineworkers earn an average yearly wage of £215 a year—just over £4 a week.

By contrast, the wage of a white miner averaged £2,785 a year.

With dozens of unemployed chasing every job, the black miners are forced to disregard

safety standards and regulations in the interests of greater production—greatly increasing the dangers of catastrophe in the mines.

The Wankie disaster is not the first mining holocaust in Southern Africa. Over the past 12 years, the death toll is lengthy.

In January 1960, 437 miners, all but six of them Africans, died after being trapped by rock falls in the Lydesdale North Colliery, South Africa.

In February 1961, 30 men died in an underground explosion at South Roodeport Mine. And in December 1962, 29 Africans died at West Driefontein gold mine when a crushing plant collapsed.

Four years later, in January

1967, 17 miners were killed when the Virginia gold mine in the Orange Free State was ripped by a methane explosion.

Similar accidents have taken a steady toll of miners' lives since then.

The worst in recent years was the cave-in at Mufulira on the Zambian copperbelt in September 1970 when 89 miners died.

Shareholders in Anglo-American need not worry too much, however. Their shares slipped by only 5p when news of the Wankie disaster reached London.

And with the current rise in gold prices they will soon overcome this trifling setback to their drive for profits.

'Smash CP'—fascist call

ITALIAN fascist leader Giorgio Almirante has invited youth to prepare for a 'physical dash' with the Communist Party.

Italian youth should not be educated to violence but equally should not be taught resignation, he wrote in his party's newspaper, 'Il Secolo d'Italia'.

'If prevented from entering the schools and factories it must know how to enter them and to stay there,' he declared.

Almirante also said that if the government 'abdicated its duties,' the fascists had the task of 'creating within the armed forces and the police a climate of solidarity which allows them to do their duty in the defence of

everybody's freedom against subversives.'

The fascists and their Monarchist allies increased their seats from 30 to 56 in the Chamber of Deputies (lower house) in the election last month.

His threats to smash the workers' organizations and organize strikebreaking have struck panic into the capitalist politicians now trying to cobble together a workable coalition government.

His statements demonstrate the acute dangers of the Communist Party's policy. During the election, the Stalinists condemned attacks on the fascists and posed as the protectors of parliamentary democracy.

Thousands join Paris protest

TENS of thousands of demonstrators marched through central Paris yesterday to back a 24-hour strike called by the Stalinist-backed CGT trade union confederation.

The marchers demanded a minimum wage of 1,000 francs (£75) a month and the lowering of the retirement age to 60. There were several scuffles with members of left-wing groups along the route of the march.

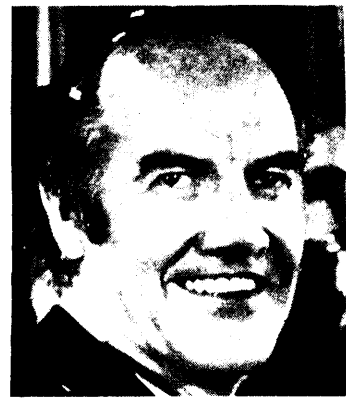
The one-day stoppage was yet another stunt by the CP to fritter away workers' militancy in blind-alley protest actions.

Behind a smokescreen of pro-

test against government policy, the Communist Party is in fact jockeying for electoral advantage in its current discussions with the Socialist Party.

The two parties are trying to agree a common platform and slate for the forthcoming municipal elections, and the strike is a means by which the CP can demonstrate its strength in the working class without seriously challenging the Pompidou government.

Front-runner McGovern drops liberal mask



SENATOR George McGovern has won the democratic presidential primaries in California, New Jersey, New Mexico and his home state of South Dakota.

With 56 per cent of the crucial California votes in—there was a legal snarl over the closing hours of the polls—McGovern had 48 per cent; his chief rival, Sen Hubert Humphrey, 36 per cent; and Alabama Governor George

Wallace, a write-in candidate, about 6 per cent.

Humphrey also ran second place to McGovern in New Jersey, where he was not expected to win.

And with 60 per cent of the precincts in New Mexico finished counting, McGovern had 32 per cent—putting him a hairsbreadth in front of Wallace with 30 per cent. Humphrey was trailing them both at 26 per cent.

He took all 17 votes in South Dakota.

McGovern will thus take all of California's key 271 delegate votes at the Democratic Party convention in Miami on July 10, and is now well ahead in the race for the party's choice of a candidate to challenge President Nixon in November.

McGovern already has 561 votes and if his predictions are realized in the next few hours he will have around 950 of the 1,509 delegate votes needed to secure the nomination.

As this sought-after prize draws near, McGovern has more

and more emerged from behind the screen of liberal rhetoric in which he has so far cloaked his campaign.

The last hurdle separating him from winning the nomination is persuading big business that despite everything he is on their side.

In reality, of course, he always has been.

He did not vote against a single defence appropriation despite his anti-Vietnam war stance. He backs the Pay Board and the Taft-Hartley Act, with all that this means in terms of freezing wages and industrial relations. And he has announced he will vote for the anti-bussing provisions in the new education bill.

Although he has sniped at Nixon's economic policy—and talked about unfairness in everything ranging from the Pay Board to education—his proposals to sort out these and taxation, the welfare system and foreign aid look more and more like plain old-fashioned, hard-headed 'business realism'.

NEW PEACE MOVES IN NORTH-WEST SIT-IN FIGHT

TALKS continued yesterday at three North-West factories where 2,000 workers are holding out for a claim of improved pay and longer holidays.

If a peace formula is reached, it will leave only three factories in the greater Manchester area still affected by the district-wide claim.

The plants concerned in yesterday's talks were GEC Diesel, Newton-le-Willows; Viking Engineering, Stockport; and William Neill, St Helens.

The original claims included a demand for a 35-hour week, but this was abandoned after intervention from the national leadership of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

AUEW district secretary John Tocher said yesterday that a concession on shorter hours was unlikely.

At Viking Engineering, the dispute is complicated by a case of victimization. Management have sacked the firm's convenor and are claiming to have found him employment elsewhere.

John Tocher said that this move was 'diabolical and unacceptable'. An emergency meeting of the Manchester Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions was held yesterday afternoon to review the closing stages of the campaign and to consider finance.

Next week all four sections of the AUEW will meet in national conference and this will be followed soon by the annual meeting of the CSEU.

At both these events there is bound to be recrimination over the way the claim has been handled.

It was abandoned at national level, but the plant-by-plant campaign to win major concessions has been singularly unsuccessful.

The Manchester area bore the brunt of this struggle. After over 14 weeks of strikes, sit-ins and lock-outs however, hardly any workers have won the long sought after shorter working week.

BRITISH Road Services workers at Birmingham have backed the campaign for Councils of Action.

A resolution carried by the 5/538 branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union (BRS Freight, Birmingham) on June 4 calls, in view of the serious fines on the T&GWU by the National Industrial Relations Court, on the Birmingham Trades Council to follow Liverpool's and Coventry's example by immediately establishing a Council of Action.

This, the motion says, would 'bring together all those attacked by the Tories, to work out a common policy to make the Tory government resign and bring back a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'.

Lock-in occupation at Durham plant

THE 300 workers at Leadgate Engineering Ltd, near Consett, Co Durham, have seized the factory keys and locked themselves inside the works.

With the firm due to close on June 30, the men's action is to prevent the removal of machinery and stocks from the factory. The shop stewards decided

to stage the lock-in and occupation after a meeting with Jack Rostron, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' divisional official, on Tuesday.

Management are to negotiate with the Department of Trade and Industry over repayment of a proportion of the grant received to set the factory up three years ago.

Delaying tactics as dock strike nears

BY ALEX MITCHELL

PORT EMPLOYERS will urge today that the national docks strike threat be lifted.

The appeal will be made at today's meeting of the dock industry's National Joint Council in London.

The basis for seeking a further postponement of the strike will be the round of negotiations begun between Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers' Union and Lord Aldington, chairman of the Port of London Authority and former deputy chairman of the Tory Party.

The talks started on Tuesday under the auspices of a newly-created body called the joint

authoritative committee, nicknamed 'Jack'.

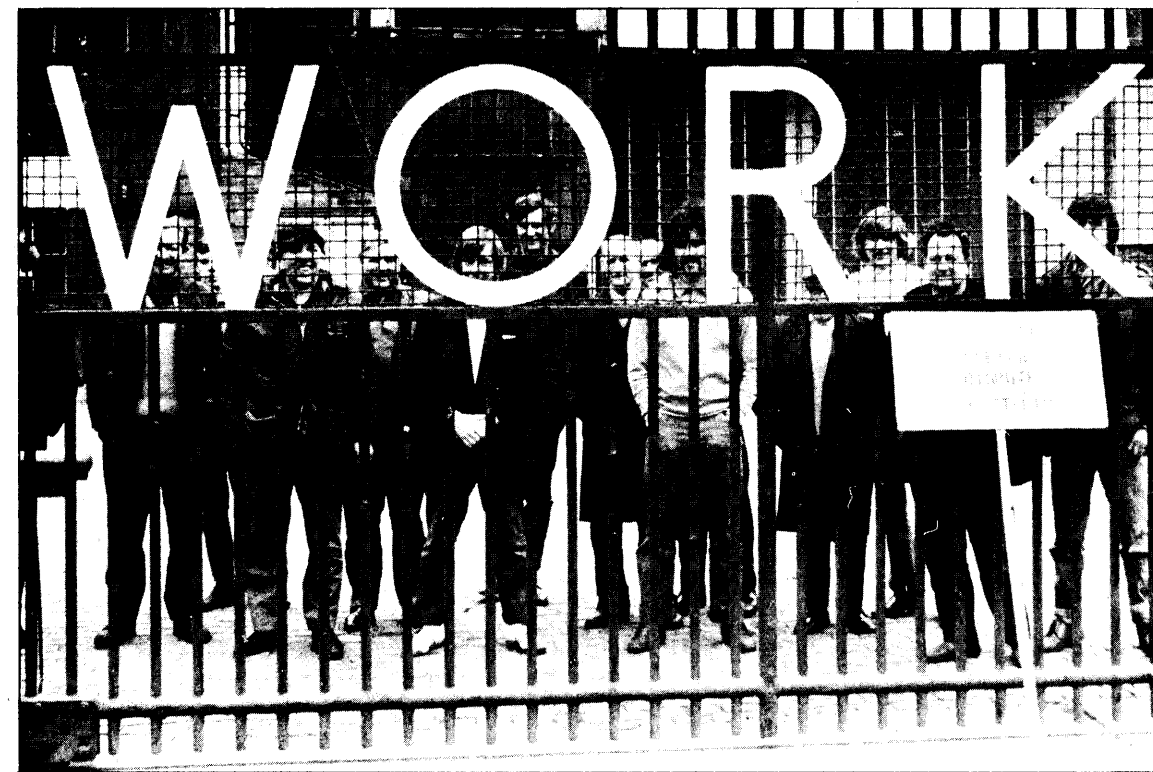
The so-called high-powered committee was due to have reported within two weeks—before the national dock strike is due to start on Friday week, June 16.

Now, however, the story has changed. The 'Financial Times' reported yesterday the committee 'is expected to take up to six weeks to study the problems of containerization and dock work'.

And the 'Journal of Commerce' says: 'Meetings of the 12-man committee will take place several times a week for the next six weeks'.

It becomes abundantly clear, therefore, what the employers and Jones are attempting to do.

They have claimed to have entered detailed negotiations so they will want the threatened strike shelved.



Sit-in workers at GEC Diesels, Newton-le-Willows. Their action may be wound up

Trespass charges follow anti-strike letters

By our own reporter

TWO engineers' union members will appear in court today at Dudley, Worcestershire, to answer charges arising from an incident on the picket line at H. F. Shaw Ltd, Upper Gornal, Staffs.

Meanwhile three of the strikers—including shop steward Ken Wright—are being held on remand to appear on more serious charges next Monday.

Ken Wright and Leslie Garrett are being held at Winson Green jail in Birmingham. An 18-year-old, the third accused man is detained at a remand home.

Dudley magistrates refused to grant bail when the men appeared on Saturday charged with entering H. F. Shaw's as trespassers, doing unlawful damage and stealing 2,000 gallons of diesel oil worth £154. The oil is used to fuel furnaces.

The men are maintaining a determined daily picket in the face of organized scabbing, the continual presence of police and an anonymous publicity campaign against them.

The pickets claim they are continually receiving signed letters threatening them with the sack if they do not return.

One of the latest—headed 'News Letter to Strikers'—contains allegations that 'ten ordinary strikers plus one "shop steward" have resigned and found other jobs', and that 'six other strikers including one "shop steward" and one other "leader" have tried to get other jobs and failed'.

The men dismiss these claims contemptuously.

They point out that the strikers are as solid as ever, and that when they began to unionize only one shop steward was ever elected. He, far from resigning, is at the moment in prison.

The letter, which is unsigned and contains no address, ends with a 'questionnaire' which includes:

'We have calculated that the company can hold out easily until December, and much longer if necessary. Can you? ... Yes/No.'

The 'questionnaire' is headed: 'Now is your chance to say how you feel without pressure from anyone.'

With this letter was a stamped envelope addressed to the works director. The men gleefully claim that the stamps were useful when

sending off this week's football pool!

Another unsigned letter offered the men 'new' rates of pay, which strikers say were merely a rejigging of the division between daywork and piecework rates.

The flat rate of pay when the strike began was 35p an hour. The men claim the most that could be earned on piecework was around £25. One picket claimed he was £7 a week worse off than three years ago.

The men stress, however, that they are not striking over pay but union recognition.

They have yet to receive dispute benefit, although being supported by the Wolverhampton Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' district committee. A collection at a local factory raised £10 for their strike fund.

BOOKS



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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Support the dockers and railwaymen. Build Councils of Action

NORTH LONDON: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers Arms', Tottenham High Rd (nr White Hart Lane).

CROYDON: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road.

LUTON: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. St John Ambulance Brigade Hall, Lea Road.

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. Dept-

ford Engineers' Club (opposite New Cross Station).

SOUTHALL: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. Parkway Rooms (Rent Office), Racecourse Estate, Northolt.

PRESTON: Thursday June 8, 7.30 p.m. Railway and Commercial Hotel (nr rail stn), Butler St.

COALVILLE: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. Miners' Welfare. 'Organize Councils of Action'.

WILLESDEN: Monday June 12, 8 p.m. St Michael's Hall, cnr Hillside and Knatchbull Rds, NW10.

Whether Jones and his national docks secretary, Tim O'Leary, can swing the docks delegates at next Thursday's meeting is another matter.

This meeting will be lobbied by hundreds of dockers who will be staging a day-long strike to demand all-out strike action against the employers.

This lobby is the policy of the national shop stewards' committee, decided in London last Saturday.

Liverpool dockers have already voted to stage the token strike and join the demonstration; London dockers meet today.

The London meeting is held only days after the closedown of Southern Stevedores, which threw well over 1,000 men into the unattached pool. Previous stewards' policy was to strike if one more man was returned.

Part two of a six part series on revisionism by Cliff Slaughter, Central Committee member of the Socialist Labour League

CAPITULATION TO BUREAUCRACY

We explained yesterday that the fight to make the Tories resign and return a Labour government with socialist policies was the only way to bring the life-and-death struggle of the masses into necessary and successful conflict with the treacherous reformist leadership of the Labour Party.

The 'International Marxist Group' (IMG) opposes this policy. Lacking any confidence in the working class, it believes the workers cannot break out of the control of Wilson and the Labour leadership.

Reading the resolution produced by the IMG National Committee for its 1972 conference, we find the following gem, which proves the point:

"The SLL's slogan of 'Labour to power on a socialist programme' in particular fits in perfectly with the line of the Labour leadership and the aims of the bureaucracy."

This sentence seems to have been written on the principle that if a lie is sufficiently barefaced and complete, then nobody will dare to challenge it!

NO SOCIALIST POLICIES

In what way does the campaign for a socialist programme for the next Labour government 'fit in perfectly with the line of the Labour leadership'?

The line of that leadership is not to fight in any way to bring about a General Election. They have not led a campaign on this demand around any issue, from the miners' strike and the Housing Finance Bill to the Irish question and the Vietnam war.

At no point in the election material put out from Transport House have socialist policies appeared. Even the 'opposition' on the Tories' main strategy of the Common Market has been confined by Wilson to questioning the terms of entry.

Not only that, but a whole great section of the right wing of the social democracy went over to vote with Heath and preserve the Tories and their Common Market, rather than accept the decisions of the Labour Party conference and TUC, let alone advocate the alternative programme of a Socialist United States of Europe.

How can all this be interpreted to mean that the SLL's

demand for Labour to power on a socialist programme 'fits in perfectly with the line of the Labour leadership'? The line of the Labour leadership is simply to take office only when the Tory master is electorally pushed aside and to take office with a policy of rationalizing capitalism and integrating the trade unions into the state. Does this 'fit in perfectly' with a socialist policy?

ISOLATING THE STRIKERS

As for our policy being very acceptable to the aims of the bureaucracy, let us examine the role of these trade union bureaucrats.

In the great strike struggles since the election of the present Tory government, every energy of the trade union bureaucracy has been summoned to prevent the mobilization of the whole organized movement behind those in struggle.

This is because such a mobilization would have meant an openly political struggle of the whole working class against the Tory government, and the question of an alternative government would have been raised—a Labour government, with the workers in struggle demanding socialist policies.

We need only to look at the Post Office strike of January-February 1971 and the miners' strike of January 1972, to see the deliberate policy of the trade union leaders in attempting to isolate the strikers.

Therefore, when the IMG says that the SLL policy of 'force the Tories to resign, return a Labour government' is very acceptable to the trade union bureaucracy, they say the opposite of the truth. The reason for this distortion, this resort to a topsy-turvy world, is to obscure the IMG's own subservience to the trade union bureaucracy.

All those centrists, such as the IMG, who say simply, 'encourage the industrial struggle, so that the working class develops its militancy, whether against a Tory or a Labour government' are openly helping the trade union and Labour bureaucracy in excluding the working class from the necessary political experience of forcing the Tories to resign.

According to the IMG, the slogan for the day is 'a government based on the trade unions', and not 'return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies'. The IMG is part of an international tendency (Pabloism) which falsely claims the title 'United



Top: Post Office workers during the February, 1971 strike. Above: Roy Jenkins—voted with Tories.

Secretariat of the Fourth International'. This tendency split from the Fourth International of Leon Trotsky in 1953, with a programme based on the conclusion that revolutionary leaderships could not be built in time before the third world war and the struggles for power, so that the Communist Parties would be forced by mass pressure to lead these struggles, thus giving rise to 'centuries of degenerated workers' states'.

In essence this programme

was a capitulation to the Stalinist bureaucracy. In the following years, the Pabloites capitulated in similar fashion to the nationalist middle class in the colonial revolution, and to the social-democratic reformists in countries where these reformists dominated the working class, like Belgium and Britain.

If the IMG now rejects the years of Pabloite 'entrism' into the Labour Party and calls for a government of the trade unions, it is because they now

proceed to subordinate themselves more directly to the trade union bureaucracy. In this period of big industrial struggles, these centrists find themselves seeking the most effective way of obstructing the political development of the working class; the answer is the crude, anti-political, militant syndicalism which they now propound in the slogan for 'a workers' government based upon the trade unions'.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

CIA REPORT ON PARAGUAY DRUG TRADE

Washington columnist Jack Anderson recently revealed the contents of a Central Intelligence Agency report on how Paraguayan dictator Alfredo Stroessner granted 'concessions' on the heroin-smuggling trade in the Americas to his military leaders.

The four men mentioned in the document are:

- General Andres Rodriguez, commander of the first Cavalry Division, based in Campo Grande, five miles from the Paraguayan capital, Asuncion.
- General Patricio Colman, director of the First Infantry Training Centre.
- General German Martinez Jara, commander of the Paraguayan military region.
- Rear-Admiral Hugo Gonzalez, commander of the Paraguayan navy.

Before the Jack Anderson story broke in the columns of the 'Washington Post' four copies of the CIA report had already reached Paraguay. They were addressed to prominent political personalities. The whole report has never been published.

The opposition weekly 'El Radical' mentioned the report and was immediately threatened with closure. The chief of police, General Francisco Britez, told the newspaper's editor he would get a bullet in the neck if he pursued the matter.

WELL-ARMED

General Andres Rodriguez, to whom the report attached most of the guilt, is in charge of Paraguay's most important military outfit. According to political observers he is the only one of the generals capable of overthrowing Stroessner by the simple tactic of mobilizing his troops against Asuncion. He commands 5,000 well-armed men.

It is believed that Rodriguez is the most likely successor to Stroessner, when the old dictator finally decides to relinquish the power he has held for 18 years.

Stroessner once said: 'Contraband is the price we pay for peace'. In effect by giving the

generals the contraband concessions he had removed the danger of a possible coup. The generals will enjoy a vast rake-off and will have neither the time nor the inclination to conspire.

General Rodriguez, who comes from a very humble family, is now one of the richest men in Paraguay. He has huge stock-rearing estates, is head of an airline and controls one of the major sectors of the drugs traffic.

At the beginning of this year a reporter and photographer from the Brazilian magazine 'Realidade' flew over one of his estates in the Alto Parana, only about 20 miles from the Brazilian border.

MAIN CENTRE

The estate contains one of the clandestine airports used for the international drug trade. The journalists' aircraft was shot at by a Cessna 210 Centurion which took off in pursuit from the general's estate.

Later the magazine published pictures of the clandestine airport which was full of planes loading and unloading drugs for distribution throughout the Americas.

Several American newspapers and magazines have said that Paraguay is the main centre for smuggling drugs to the United States.

Congressman Jack Mann has said that Augusto Jose Ricord, a Franco-Argentine, is responsible for more than half the drugs which reach the US. Ricord is living comfortably as a prisoner in Asuncion. He refuses to pay the bail which would gain him his freedom because he is afraid of being shot.

It is believed that Ricord knows too much for many people's comfort.

Paraguay also contains huge marijuana plantations, scattered throughout the country. Marijuana is grown on a big scale on estates owned by leading army officers.

The plantations are worked by Indians who are paid in meals only. Drugs constitute the biggest factor in Paraguay's invisible earnings.—

Prensa Latina.

Below: Columnist Jack Anderson, this time its Paraguay.



KEEPING THE SHAH IN ARMS AND RICHES

The imperialists are falling over themselves to visit the Shah of Iran (above), the man responsible for the torture and murder of countless political prisoners and opponents of his regime.

On his way home from Moscow and his summit with Soviet leaders, President Nixon found time to pay a 'courtesy call' in Tehran.

About a week before came John Davies, secretary of State for Trade and Industry in the reactionary Tory government.

Davies undoubtedly received better treatment than that meted out in Tokyo a few days later.

Japan's Finance Minister made it clear he was too busy to meet Davies who had gone there to try and browbeat the Japanese into lowering their import tariffs. Some hopes!

The purpose of the Davies visit was apparently to stimulate trade between Iran and Britain. To help this he brought with him promises of £50m credit to finance imports from the UK.

British imperialism is one of the main props of the Shah's regime. In 1970 Iran exported over £76m worth of goods to the UK. Imports totalled £66.3m.

For the oil exported to Britain, Iran received in return mostly capital equipment aimed at developing the backward Iranian economy.

For example, under licence from Chrysler UK a £36m engine manufacturing plant and foundry has just begun operations. What Davies was promising was more government-backed loans to British exporters to facilitate further trade.

Nevertheless the country remains predominantly agricultural. Fifty-eight per cent of the 28.5 million population earn their living directly or indirectly from agriculture, while almost three-quarters of

the people depend for their living on the land.

As for the gross national income, between 40 and 50 per cent comes from agricultural production as against 13-15 per cent for industry (excluding oil revenues).

Only about one-tenth of Iran's land surface is arable, the remainder being a vast salt desert in the central and eastern regions. And only one-third of the arable land is actually cultivated.

The peasantry own only 25 per cent of the cultivated land. The rest is held by the big landlords and the Shah himself.

Iran is the chief guarantor of American interests in the Middle East and as a counter to the nationalist regimes in Iraq and Syria as well as the anti-imperialist struggles in the Gulf States.

As far back as 1953 the Central Intelligence Agency assisted in the overthrow of the Iranian nationalist government of Mohamed Mossadeq.

Today US imperialism provides nearly all the weapons and equipment for the Iranian armed forces. The ground forces, which have a strength of about 60,000 regulars and 100,000 conscripts, has the latest American tanks. The airforce has a strength of about 14,000. It is equipped with some 140 American aircraft, including 100 jets.

The rest of the armed forces is made up of 6,000 in the navy and a para-military gendarmerie of about 30,000 men.

Despite the reactionary nature of the Iranian regime and the aims of western imperialism, the Stalinist bureaucracies remain happy enough with the situation.

The Soviet Union is one of the biggest importers of Iranian non-oil exports. Some of the army's weapons are also supplied by Moscow.

As for China, it was only last year that they established full diplomatic relations with the regime that murders its

political opponents, including supporters of Peking.

Both the Soviet Union and China were represented at the lavish celebrations held last October to celebrate 2,500 years of the founding of the Persian Empire.

A French lawyer was told by prisoners that they had been tortured by, among other techniques, being placed on a heated metal table.

According to Iranians living abroad, the armed resistance to the Shah's government has been organized by two principal groups.

The first is the 'Siakhal', named after the forest region in Gilan province where their first clash with government forces took place. The group is said to be Maoist-oriented.

Their first skirmish, for which they were unprepared, took place in February 1971 when they were defeated. Thirteen summary executions followed.

Since then the group has blown up railway lines and destroyed American private civil aircraft on the ground.

The second main group is the Organization of combatants of the People of Iran. This group has affinities with the Al Fatah wing of the Palestinian liberation movement. It has attacked numerous police stations and banks in the cities.



John Davies: visitor





AMAZON INDIANS: VICTIMS OF CAPITAL

BY JOHN SPENCER

The Indians of the Amazon are being systematically destroyed by the rapacious expansion of Brazilian capitalism.

At the beginning of the century they were estimated to number around 6 million. Disease, demoralization and genocide have reduced this figure to a maximum 100,000. The Indians have been gunned down by greedy landowners, driven into virtual slavery by mineral exploiters, ravaged by drink and brutalized by speculators of all kinds.

Brazilian experts estimate that at the rate of decimation over the past 50 years, the last Indian will be destroyed by 1980. The military government is speeding up the process by driving a road through the Indians' jungle areas. The Transamazonian highway will not only open up the deep interior to land-grabbing and mining interests, but is certain to accelerate the killing of the Indians. One of the most active agencies in this process has been the government's own 'Indian Protection Service'. This body was dissolved in 1968 after Gen Albuquerque Lima, the Minister of the

Interior, had himself reported that the Service had become an instrument for the Indians' oppression. The Ministry discovered, for example, that 'crimes committed by certain ex-functionaries of IPS amounted to more than 1,000, ranging from tearing out Indian fingernails to allowing them to die without assistance'. At Aripuana, on the western border of Brazil, the Cintas Largas Indians were attacked from the air with sticks of dynamite. The Maxacali Indians were given cheap alcohol by the landowners, who employed gunmen to shoot them down when they were drunk.

Another group of landowners hired a well-known bandit to exterminate the Canelas Indians, while the Nhambiquera tribe were mown down by machine-gun fire. Woven more horrible was the fate of the Patachos tribe, who were given injections of smallpox to kill them off. The photographs on this page show the rapid demoralization and destruction of the Indians at the hands of Brazilian capitalism. They are taken from an exhibition currently at the Institute of Contemporary Arts of the work of Hungarian photographer Ata Kando. She has documented the onslaught against the tribes—



Above left: not allowed to go naked in the mission station, Indian women are taught to make clothes. Top right: a community of families live beside one another under windscreens. Above: a sick Indian mother with her child. Left: the Communal House of the Makiritare tribe.

how they are reduced from proud, free-ranging tribes to the lowest rank of humanity, sometimes in a space of only two years. A considerable role in this process is played by the missionaries. American non-conformist missionaries in some jungle areas have been accused of setting up virtual slave camps for the Indians. At some of these camps the missionaries protect themselves behind barbed wire. They have a deliberate policy of destroying the Indians' subsistence economy—driving them to work at low wages and selling them food at the current inflated prices. This leaves the Indians with no surplus for other items like cooking pots, and they are forced to accept the mission's hand-outs of clothing and the missionaries' religion.

The clothing, which is never changed, soon produces skin disease among people who have gone naked all their lives. The Indians are soon reduced to complete dependence on their 'benefactors' and their way of life is irrevocably destroyed, opening the way for the introduction of straightforward capitalist relationships and the conversion of the Indians into a source of cheap wage-labour. Various liberal protest groups have recently begun an agitation against the genocide of the Indians in Brazil. Such campaigns are wasted on the military regime, which continues its secret war against the Indians while periodically denouncing its own corrupt agents. In reality the fate of the Amazon tribes is a direct result of the introduction of capitalist property relations into these previously unexplored regions. Rosa Luxemburg graphically described the break up of 'natural economy' under the impact of capitalism in her book 'The Accumulation of Capital'. She wrote that: 'Capital in its struggle against societies with a natural economy pursues the following ends: (1) To gain immediate possession of important sources of productive forces such as land, game

in primeval forests, minerals, precious stones and ores, products of exotic flora such as rubber, etc. (2) To "liberate" labour power and coerce it into service. (3) To introduce a commodity economy. (4) To separate trade and agriculture.' She added: 'Any hope to restrict the accumulation of capital exclusively to "peaceful competition" i.e. to regular commodity exchange such as takes place between capitalist producer countries, rests on the pious belief that capital can accumulate without mediation of the productive forces and without the demand of more primitive organizations, and that it can rely upon the slow internal process of a disintegrating natural economy... 'Force is the only solution open to capital; the accumulation of capital, seen as an historical process, employs force as a permanent weapon, not only at its genesis, but further on down to the present day. 'From the point of view of the primitive societies involved, it is a matter of life or death; for them there can be no other attitude than opposition and fight to the finish—complete exhaustion and extinction...'

SLATER GOES TO MARKET

Chairman Jim Slater of investment conglomerate Slater Walker Securities is almost ready to launch his attack on Europe.

Executives have been appointed in Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam. And negotiations are in an advanced stage to acquire two financially-orientated European companies.

It has always been one of Slater's long-term aims to enter Europe. He must feel now that the investment combine is in good shape for the operations.

Last week he announced yet another record increase in profits for the year 1971. And the trend continued during the first four months of this year.

Over the last 15 months Slater Walker has been rationalizing its assets in preparation for EEC entry.

By the end of 1971 the company had virtually divested itself of its direct industrial interests in order to concentrate on developing its banking, investment, property, insurance and overseas activities.

The Slater concept is that all these activities are non labour-intensive, expanding and are international in their scope.

Slater's cash resources have been substantially increased following the recent £16m Eurobond issue and the sale of further investments. Arrangements are now going ahead to increase the firm's legal borrowing capacity.

It shouldn't be long now before the fastest mover on the London Stock Exchange proves his virtuosity on the Paris Bourse.



Top: Peter Walker. Above Jim Slater—going into Europe

FREIGHT WAR ON THE HIGH SEAS

WITH the intensification of the trade war accompanying the turn-down in world trade, the big shipping companies are still hard put to avoid an all-out freight war.

The battle-scene is the key North Atlantic route. It runs mainly from Boston and New York and Norfolk, Virginia, to Great Britain, northern Europe and the Scandinavian countries.

OVER-TONNAGE

The companies freely admit that the real key to the problem is 'over-tonnage'. In plain language this means there are too many containerships for the business available.

The other week the presidents of seven United States and foreign shipping companies met in Cannes, in the South of France, and agreed to continue their moratorium on a rate war.

The cease-fire was not the only decision they took, however. The executive's major decision was to make a special filing with the US Federal Maritime Commission (FMC).

In it they are asking permission of the FMC to deal with with ten 'independent' ocean freight operators, who, they claim are the villains behind the widespread rate-cutting on the North Atlantic route.

The trouble for the big seven has been exacerbated in the past because these ten 'mavericks' were outside the long-standing freight conferences.

The conferences are in reality cartels of US and foreign lines that join on freight-rate actions.

The big seven containership companies want to extend an olive branch to the smaller independents, and want them to join the conference.

The reason they are seeking the FMC's permission is to try and get round the US anti-trust laws.

The 'North Atlantic pool' was formed by the big companies exactly one year ago and brought to a temporary halt the freight-cutting war that had raged on the North Atlantic since 1969.

The pool is still subject to the approval of the FMC and members of the proposed combine are worried that this process of recognition will take another year to complete.

Meanwhile, most of them say they are not making any profit on the trade route because of the depressed rates.

Under the pool plan, members would get a fixed share of the North Atlantic container freight revenue. Each company would use each other's containers.

During the period of open hostility between the big companies and the independents, the latter chose to carry cut-throat competition to its logical end.

Much to the chagrin of the established firms, under-the-table rebates of 30 per cent were common and rate discounts of 30 per cent were the fashion.

In addition, some companies would absorb inland transport charges to win customers, or gave customers the use of some containers free if they would use a certain number more.

HOSTILITY

The idea of a pool is meeting a certain amount of hostility from the shipping companies' customers. They feel that the shippers will gang up and maintain high rates even when trade is stagnant.

As one traffic manager put it: 'We do not like the idea of a pool. It is a cartel.' He preferred the traditional use of freight conferences for rate setting so he could get some assurance that competitive companies were paying the same as his company.

In reality of the ever-deepening economic crisis, together with the clash of interests between shipping companies and customers, the freight-rate war will undoubtedly go on.

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The Social Security Swindle



TORY PRESS



CLASS WAR— AND WE KNOW IT

BY IAN YEATS

We have always said Peregrine Worsthorne is one of the most clear-sighted observers of the class scene.

His article in last week's 'Sunday Telegraph' did nothing to change this view.

He begins: 'The big surprise about the present state of Britain is the extraordinarily militant mood of industrial workers.

'The truth should be faced that in many ways the class war is more of a reality today than it was before the war.'

He goes on to explain: 'The scale and scope of practicable social and economic advance, whichever party was in power, could never hope to end the class war.

'All it could do and has done is to enable the workers to fight it from a far firmer base and with infinitely sharper and more deadly weapons.

'What in fact the welfare state and affluent society have increasingly achieved is a climate of economic security and social wellbeing in which, for the first time, working people can afford to be bloody-minded.

'The truth is that given society's present social values the discontented working class has more confidence in the justice of its cause than does the discontented middle class and is prepared to fight harder and longer.

'The Industrial Relations Act may place legal obstacles in the unions' way. But if they have the will to surmount



them there is no avoiding the moment of truth at the end.

... instead of being the uneducated and underfed industrial rabble of the 1930s they [the workers] are a disciplined industrial army with plenty of supplies, a competent general staff and high morale.

'The emotions of the class war are still as fierce as ever. What is new now is that the conditions exist for them to be put into far more effective action.'

All of this amounts to a warning of Powellite dimensions and drama. It is almost a shock to find this kind of icy clarity outside the pages of the Workers Press. We do not agree of course with everything he says—especially phrases like 'competent general staff'.

The bourgeoisie is worried, not least of all by the Tory government's ability to cope.

Referring to the mood of the working class Worsthorne says:

'The Prime Minister, like his Labour predecessor, consistently underestimates the intensity of these feelings, preferring to believe that the rank and file or silent majority of union members do not share their leaders' extremist attitudes.

'The result of the rail ballot does not support this complacent assumption. On the contrary, it suggests that bloody-mindedness is both deep and widespread.'

It will not be without significance that on the same page of the paper—its leader page—Tory MP William Deedes quotes Heath's now-

famous civil war speech to the UN warning that this may be 'the main danger we face'.

Once again it is almost a surprise to find the pieces Workers Press has been putting together for weeks published in cold print in the Tory press.

It was all there. The experiences of the army in Ulster, Frank Kitson and his 'Low Intensity Operations', the battle of Saltley power station, the prospect of a General Strike.

And there were two or three snippets of additional information.

Camberley (military Staff College has been comparing notes with Chief Constables, Bramshill Police College has been training recruits to think strategically and top men are thinking about forging links between army and police 'intelligence'.

Deedes does not actually advocate using the army to quell civil and industrial disorder, but he asks a series of rhetorical questions which leave no doubt that, as he says, 'a nation is not obliged to stand idly by and watch itself being subverted'.

Neither of them actually says the class war is on and this is the way to deal with it, but these high priests of the Tory press leave no doubt that the bourgeoisie are becoming much more class conscious—fast.

Above: Peregrine Worsthorne—'class war is more of a reality today.' Below: Saltley incident, where engineers joined miners to shut down the coke depot.



WORKERS NOTEBOOK

Top men

One of the jobs you won't find advertised at your local labour exchange, or anywhere else for that matter, is that of a company chairman. Unless they sack themselves, which is unlikely, they seem content to keep the chair and the loot that goes with it.

Labour Research has just compiled a list of 35 company chairmen who were paid a salary of £30,000 or more last year. Between them they raked in the paltry sum of £1,406,134.

Undoubtedly an inspiration to all Shell employees was their chairman Sir David Barran. He won the league with £76,705 or £1,475 a week. With the price of petrol what it is, he probably needs the money.

O. A. Aisher of the building giant Marley came second. He only managed £62,000. Mind you, if he hadn't waived another £102,000 he would have finished top.

Others who never banked so much were helped off the breadline by dividends on shares they owned in their own companies.

For example, poor Joseph Rank, paid only £41,700 as chairman, owns 144,850 shares in Fanks, Hovis, McDougall. He would have earned an extra £11,588 on these last year to make ends meet.

Plessey workers will be able to take comfort from chairman Sir John Clark's well-being. As the owner of no less than 1,972,031 shares he received £98,601 on top of the £45,000 paid to him as a director. For those on piecework I make that £69.02 an hour.

Chairman of Joseph Lucas, K. S. F. Corley managed to pick up £40,000 last year while Leyland's Lord Stokes did slightly better (though not much) with £46,060. Beer drinkers will be pleased to know F. D. Nicholson of Vaux Breweries drunk them out of £52,121.

And just to make sure our hard-working, deserving chairmen didn't go too short in 1971 (remember prices were rising) many of them thought it a good idea to maintain directorships on other companies.

Thus Sir Joseph Lockwood of EMI (only on £32,000 felt it best to encourage his 24 directorships, including the Beecham Group, British Domestic Appliances, the Hawker Siddeley Group, the

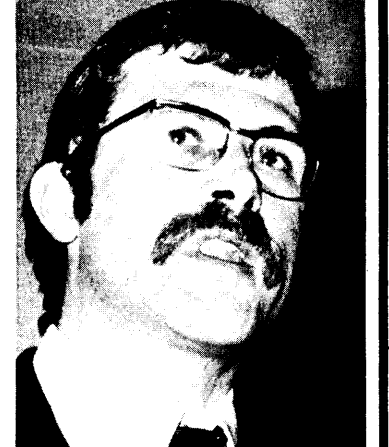
Laird Group and Smiths Industries.

Finally, sadly to report the sacking of two directors from Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers last year. Apparently both were unmoved by the £110,000 compensation each of them got.

Jazz

Nothing better to do tonight? Then why not stroll down to 'The Spotted Dog', in Wandsworth.

Roger Protz, editor of International Socialism's 'Socialist Worker', is giving a talk on a really vital subject in these days of Tory attack on the unions, Moscow-Washington secret diplomacy and stepping-up of the Vietnam war. It's illustrated, too.



Protz's chosen topic? Modern jazz. He's obviously got nothing better to do.

Golfer

As a score or more Memorial Day golfers watched, a man was shot to death when he scuffled with a special guard who questioned whether he had a pass to play at the Delaware Park golf course.

According to police lieutenant Leo Donovan, witnesses said the guard, Solomon Fletcher (37) placed John R. Mosley (41) under arrest when the two argued and then scuffled at the first tee over Mr Mosley's apparent lack of a pass.

Witnesses told police that Mr Fletcher tried to handcuff Mr Mosley and they continued fighting as the officer led him away from the tee.

Mr Fletcher's .38-calibre service revolver was then drawn, they said, and when the two were 30 feet from the tee, a shot was fired into Mr Mosley's chest. He was dead on arrival in hospital.

'New York Herald Tribune', May 31.

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Sack firm's profits on the slide

HALF-YEARLY profits for Ransome, Hoffman and Pollard—the ball-bearings manufacturers who sacked 1,500 men last week—have dropped below the £1m mark.

The company axed 700 jobs back in October, and now workers at several plants affected by the new cut-backs say they intend to 'work on' after their notices have expired.

Pre-tax profit for the six months ended March fell from £1.3m to £857,000 and directors say there is little chance of business recovery.

They cite the depressed state of the machine-tool, agricultural-machinery, heavy commercial vehicles and general-engineering sectors as the reasons for the slide in profits.

Their trading position has been aggravated by Japanese competition and by the US currency realignments, which affected the earnings of South African, Australian and US subsidiaries.

Electrical firm plunges into red

THE FALL in demand for capital goods plunged Ultra Electronics £313,270 into the red last year, according to a report out yesterday.

HULL DOCKS almost ground to a halt yesterday when 1,000 railway union docks staff walked out to stage a mass meeting.

Officials from the National Union of Railwaymen were giving the men the latest report on a dispute over voluntary severance payments for 260 men.

About 200 jobs are to go by a port plan to close down two old docks. Talks have broken down and the men are threatening industrial action.

Glasgow call —force Tories out to get decent homes

By our own reporter

GERRY SHERIDAN is 23 and has lived with his wife in a tenement flat in Maryhill, Glasgow, for three-and-a-half years.

During this time the conditions of the tenements have continued to deteriorate. Repairs have not been carried out.

Gerry has organized 64 families within his immediate vicinity into a committee to fight against the sub-standard housing conditions in which they are forced to live. He is now chairman of the Maryhill Road Tenants' Committee. A petition is being circulated amongst tenants in the area for signature and presentation to the local ward committee.

The petition reads: 'We, the undersigned, hereby declare the houses in which we live to be substandard, with our present-day existence in this area almost the same as the conditions suffered by the Victorian working class.

'We feel that our houses should be condemned immediately because of these atrocious conditions, in which three families have to share one outside toilet, and some of the houses are overrun by rats and others also full of dampness.'

Gerry Sheridan's home consists of a room, kitchen and toilet out-

side on the stairway—shared with two other families.

He told Workers Press that there are two such flats on each floor of the three-storey tenement, and between the two a 'single end' (a one-roomed house).

Said Gerry: 'We attended a meeting called by another tenants' committee formed in the Gairbraird Road area, at the top of Maryhill.

'Labour councillors were there. All kinds of promises were made, but all that happened was the supply of new bins and a visit from the rat-catcher. It was just a case of throwing crumbs to peasants to keep the people quiet, but we are not prepared to accept this.

'At the meeting the tenants were told that these tenements would be condemned in three years' time, but we want them condemned now. And we want to be re-housed in decent conditions, not transferred to other old property or run-down housing schemes.

'This property is over 160 years old.

'The people around here lie awake with torches at night for fear of rats. The houses are damp.

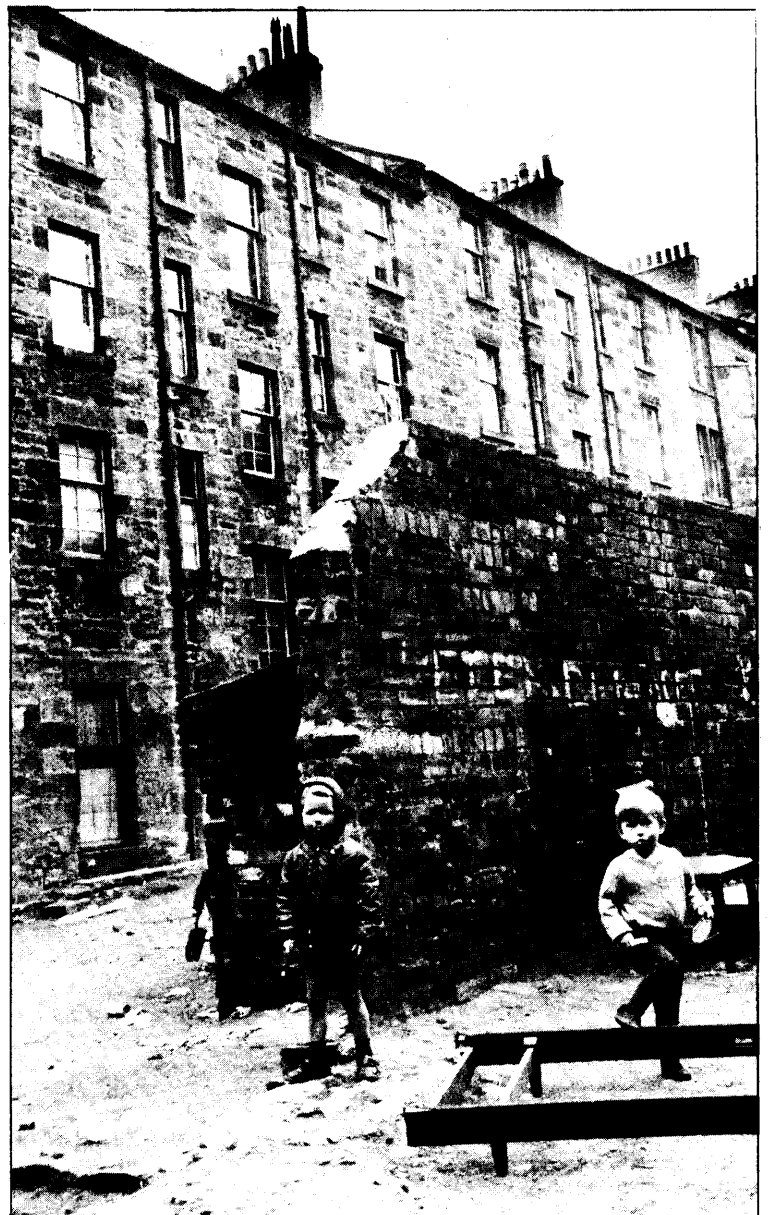
'The roof of one toilet collapsed some time ago and has not yet been repaired. The cistern of another toilet takes one hour to fill up after flushing the toilet. Imagine what that means when three families have to share one toilet!

'This is no place to bring up children. Because of fear of dysentery, mothers try to keep their young children from using the shared toilets.

'At the back of the tenements there is a lane to provide access for corporation refuse collection vehicles. An old sewer overflows into this lane and frequently flows into the back courts. Nothing is done about repairing it.

'Half-standing walls, the remains of old wash houses, constitute a constant danger to children.

'The rents have been controlled until now, but unless a compulsory purchase order is put into



Despite the appalling conditions in which many Glasgow tenants are forced to live, they fear their rents must increase because of the Housing Finance Bill

effect by the corporation we are afraid that the rents will increase under the new rent Act.

'We want the corporation to immediately take out a compulsory purchase order, condemn the property and rehouse the tenants in decent homes in areas of their own choice.

'That is why we have set up this committee. A similar committee was set up in Gairbraird Road. They organized a demonstration to the housing department and got a lot of publicity. As a result many of the tenants in that area have been rehoused.

'Another committee has also been started in Oran Street, lower down Maryhill and we have heard that in other areas of Glasgow more committees are being formed.

'But each committee is separate. There is no centralization and there is need for organization.

'When I attended a meeting of the All Trades Unions Alliance, I was very interested in the discussion on forming Councils of Action. It seems to me that the tenants' committees which are being formed are like small councils of action, but we need wider support in our fight for better housing. This could come through the Councils of Action such as were discussed by the ATUA.

'I also agree with the call for them to force the Tories out and return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies. This is really the only way to provide everyone with adequate housing.'

'Housing fight needs much wider support'



The Glasgow tenants are organizing. Here are the sort of conditions they are organizing against

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BBC 1

9.20 Mr Benn. 9.30, 2.05 Schools. 11.20 Cricket. 1.30 Joe. 1.45 News, weather. 2.25 Cricket. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Magic Roundabout. 4.45 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Boss Cat. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.45 WHERE IN THE WORLD. Travel Quiz.

7.00 SPY TRAP. Who Among Us?

7.25 TOP OF THE POPS.

8.00 THE GOODIES.

8.30 THAT MONDAY MORNING FEELING. 3: The Detectives.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 ELIZABETH R. Glenda Jackson as Elizabeth I in The Lion's Cub.

10.45 24 HOURS.

11.30 MISTRESS OF HARDWICK. 8: This Costly Countess.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 4.30 Cricket. 6.35 Working with Youth.

7.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY.

7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.

8.00 EUROPA. Animal Crackers. A not too serious look at mankind and his relationship with animals.

8.30 THE GOLDEN BOWL. By Henry James. Fanny has smashed the Golden Bowl saying she considers Charlotte and the Prince above suspicion. Maggie now faces the Prince with

TV

ITV

10.20, 1.40 Schools. 1.10 Remember. 2.30 Good Afternoon. 3.00 Epsom Racing. 4.00 Bewitched. 4.25 Cartoon. 4.40 Nuts and Bones. 4.55 Secret Squirrel. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.

6.40 CROSSROADS.

7.05 FILM: 'NO TIME TO DIE'. Victor Mature, Leo Genn, Anthony Newley. Small band of wartime fugitives find themselves up against more than the official enemy in the North African wilderness.

9.00 NEAREST AND DEAREST. A Place in the Sun.

9.30 THIS WEEK.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 CINEMA. Alan Bates.

11.00 MOTORWAY.

11.30 ONLY ONE EARTH. The Poor and the Rich World.

9.20 the remains of the Bowl. SHOW OF THE WEEK:

MORECAMBE AND WISE.

10.05 YESTERDAY'S WITNESS. The Great Blizzard of 1891.

10.35 NEWS, Weather, Cricket Highlights.

10.45 WORLD CINEMA: 'Viridiana'. An innocent young novice is about to take her final vows. On her last visit home she comes face to face with the brutal realities of life.



Glenda Jackson as Princess Elizabeth in the first instalment of 'Elizabeth R', BBC-2

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 10.30, 1.40 Schools. 2.32 Racing. 4.05 Nuts and bones. 4.18 Puffin. 4.20 Funny face. 4.50 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Hogan's heroes. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Searchers'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Maverick. 11.20 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 10.30 Report. 10.59 News, weather. 11.03 Theatre of stars. 11.55 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 2.30 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Sean. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Richard Lionheart. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 Dr Simon Locke. 7.15 Film: 'Fortune is a Woman'. 9.00 London. 11.00 News. 11.10 Film: 'House of Mystery'. 12.00 Weather. Insight to the artist.

HTV: 10.20 Schools. 2.32 Racing. 3.30 Enchanted house. 3.45 Dr Simon Locke. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55

Clapperboard. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 7.10 Film: 'Thunder in the Valley'. 9.00 London. 10.30 One dark morning. 11.15 Saint. 12.15 Weather. HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.15 Miri Mawr. 6.01 Y Dydd.

HTV West as above except: 6.18 Sport West.

ANGLIA: 2.30 London. 4.10 News. 4.15 Jimmy Stewart. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Battle of the VI'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Captain's country. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Avengers.

ATV MIDLANDS: 2.32 Racing. 4.05 Horoscope. 4.10 Women. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 Pretenders. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Film: 'Rhino'. 9.00 London. 11.00 O'Hara.

ULSTER: 10.20 Schools. 2.32

Racing. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Arthur. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Partners. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Dr Simon Locke. 7.30 Film: 'Mr Belvedere Rings the Bell'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Avengers.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00 Schools. 2.32 London. 3.55 Music. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Bugs Bunny. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Smith family. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.10 Six days. 9.00 London. 10.30 Sport. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Motorway. 12.05 Scales of justice. 12.40 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00 Schools. 2.30 Racing. 3.55 Camera in action. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.50 Make a wish. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. 6.25 I dream of Jeannie. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Film: 'Blueprint for Murder'. 8.50 Sylvester. 9.00 London. 11.00 On the line. 11.30 Whiplash.

TYNE TEES: 11.00 Schools. 1.10 Songs. 1.40 Schools. 2.32 Good afternoon. 3.00 Racing. 3.55 Music. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Rovers. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Smith family. 7.00 Pop-eye. 7.10 Six days. 9.00 London. 10.30 Sport. 11.00 Police call. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive in. 12.00 News. 12.15 Revolving chair.

SCOTTISH: 11.00, 1.40 Schools. 2.32 Racing. 3.30 Once upon a time. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 Fireball. 5.20 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.15 A place of her own. 7.00 Film: 'One Spy Too Many'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Expansions. 11.30 Beagan Gaidhlig.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Schools. 2.32 Racing. 4.00 News. 4.03 Job Look. 4.10 Women. 4.40 Nuts and bones. 4.55 Rumble Jumble. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.05 Folk afore us. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Andy. 7.30 Film: 'Dangerous Moonlight'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Viewfinder. 11.35 Survival. 12.00 Epilogue.

Union men testify to miners' picket 'riot'

By our industrial correspondent
THREE trade unionists yesterday gave evidence for the police in the trial of 13 miners who are charged with mobbing and rioting when picketing outside Longannet power station during the miners' strike.

The evidence came on the second day of the trial being held at Dunfermline sheriff court, Fife. All 13 defendants have pleaded not guilty.

Robert Archibold, of Oakley, Fife, a conveyor operator and member of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, told the court: 'Our instructions were to go to work, but to turn back if there was any trouble.'

Archibold said he was a passenger in a car driven by another power-station worker on February 14, the day of the alleged offences.

'As we turned off the main road on the service road to the power station, we saw there was a huge crowd of pickets—I think in the region of about 2,000—standing at the side of the road.'

'Some of the police were lining the pickets. The pickets were behind the police lines.'

'Our driver stopped as usual at the signal of a police officer, and two or three delegates (miners) came and spoke to him. They asked us to turn back and

support them. We said we wanted to go in.'

Eventually he turned back, he told the court, because he was 'frightened and nervous' to go on.

'The crowd was much larger that morning than it had ever been, and was jostling about and jeering', he said.

QC Fred O'Brien, defending three of the accused miners, asked whether he was threatened with physical violence. 'No,' said Archibold.

'When you stopped, were the police holding back the pickets?' 'Yes.' 'And the road was open in front of you for the car to drive through?' 'Yes.'

Maintenance fitter, George Ferguson, a member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said he was driving alone in his car to work. As he approached the power station gates he was spoken to by a miners' delegate.

'He told me if I went any further I would have my car overturned,' Ferguson said.

'The pickets who spoke to me shouted, "Stop him, he's going in". There was a roar and I could see the pickets pushing at the police lines trying to close the road again.'

He said he managed to enter the station by driving 'quite fast'.

Ferguson said his union had instructed him to go to work.

Plant driver Alexander Simpson, another member of the G&MWU, told the court he had been told to go to work.

As he approached the power station pickets had called out 'Go home' and 'Blackleg'. He decided not to go on because 'we thought there was a danger of getting our car overturned, or a brick or something like that. We did not know what to expect'.

Police Constable David McLeod of Dunfermline said there were about 2,000 outside the station on February 14.

'There appeared to be a lot more militancy. It was impossible to identify any specific person, but it seemed apparent that people among the pickets were causing others to become a little more violent.'

'I got the impression they were trying to rouse up the crowd,' he said.

The trial continues today.

£2m Leyland profits drop

BRITISH-LEYLAND yesterday reported a drop of £2 in their half-yearly pre-tax profit returns for the six months to March.

The £7.2m profit for the last six months compares with £9.5m for the same period last year.

Leyland chairman Lord Stokes was optimistic yesterday about the situation.

'Given reasonable continuity of production, profits should be close to last year's level', he predicted. There was 'an almost pent-up demand' for cars in Britain, he said.

The biggest problem, however, was industrial relations. He thought British-Leyland had 'made considerable progress' and 49 per cent of its hourly-paid workers had switched to a new form of payment.

In the 12 months to the end of March, 12 major strikes had cost the group 5,200 man-hours. If the factories had been working full time, he said, 'we could have had a bonanza'.

Engineers' chiefs take Sir John's tip

By Ian Yeats

DESPITE engineers' leader Hugh Scanlon's persistent condemnation of the Tory anti-union law and the National Industrial Relations Court, his union has accepted the NIRC's advice.

In response to Sir John Donaldson's tip last Monday, the union's executive have decided to bring an official strike by 18 welders at the Expanded Metal Co's works, Hartlepool, into line with the Act.

The welders have been told to give seven days notice of their 13-week-old strike over a parity claim so that they are no longer

'technically' in breach of the Industrial Relations Act.

So far AUEW officials have not appeared at the court, but the line between refusing to cooperate with it while studiously obeying it is, to say the least, thin.

The engineers have already been weakened by abandoning a fight on their national wage claim in favour of the disastrous policy of plant bargaining.

Meanwhile, in the Appeal Court in London yesterday, the AUEW was ordered not to take further industrial action for the next seven days at the Hartlepool factory. On the application of Expanded Metal, the court granted a temporary order against the union and a full hearing will begin within the next week.

NOW WEEKLY

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CORRECTION

YESTERDAY'S 'Workers Notebook' incorrectly described Fred Gore, from London airport, as 'a Communist Party shop steward'. This is incorrect and we apologize for the error. Mr Gore is in fact a member of the Labour Party.

JOBS 'BOMBSHELL' KILLS LONDON TOY FIRM

TRIANG workers at Merton, South London, were bitterly angry yesterday with Barclay Securities' announcement that their plant is to close—putting the 1,500-strong workforce on the dole.

The decision comes only four months after Barclay closed down three other toy factories at Erith, Redcar and Harborne—part of its Sebel subsidiary—throwing almost 1,000 out of work.

Said Terence Lock from Triang's maintenance department: 'This is property speculation. The lives of 1,500 people have been put in jeopardy. The company has literally sold human flesh.'

Terence, who has three children, regards the closure as part of the Tory system that needs three-quarters of a million people on the dole to keep itself stable. He

JOHN BENTLEY, a 32-year-old finance entrepreneur, has just carved up his toy empire making £2m for himself and throwing 1,500 men and women out of work. The deal—and several others like it recently—established Bentley as the foremost assets stripper now operating in the City of London.

Bentley, who is a protege of Jim Slater, the head of Slater Walker Securities, has acquired a personal fortune of between £2m and £3m since he set up in his own finance house, Barclay Securities. In this period of capitalist crisis men like Bentley find profits not in building industries—but by dismantling them. In this report SARAH HANNIGAN talks to the men who Bentley has abruptly sacked and ALEX MITCHELL examines the implications of his latest 'deal'.

has been told he has a job until Christmas, but will then have to look elsewhere.

He told me: 'Until we have got an end to this sort of government system there is nothing we can do.' 'That's Ted Heath and his government for you,' a friend added bitterly.

Bill Anns, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers convenor at Merton, has worked 41 years on the site, first for Lines Brothers, then for Barclay Securities. Furniture trades convenor, Frank Goss has served 32 years.

The engineers' leader told Workers Press yesterday: 'The attitude in the company as far as the workers are concerned is shock with the fact that this has all happened in a very short space of time.'

'What they have done is as good as dropped a bombshell on this works.'

'The four convenors on the site were called in to see the management at .50 p.m. yesterday. We were only given the bare facts and the reasons for closure.'

'At the moment we are not negotiating with management, because it's come as such a surprise that nothing has been formulated from the union point of view. We have to await developments and have to see exactly what the position is.'

'We've been told that this site will be totally closed, and that 92 per cent of personnel—1,500 workers—will be put out between now and some time in August.'

'We have had a factory meeting this morning. We have only told them what we were told ourselves—we could only tell them what we were told ourselves.'

Frank explained: 'We have formed an action committee representing all the unions on the site and all grades—labourers, craft

workers and supervisory staff.

'We want to have total representation because name, number and rank means nothing when you're all outside the gate.'

'The workers on the site are all very bitter. We were led to believe in January that we would be a viable company. We have never had any intimation that we would be otherwise.'

'The average man in the factory feels he is just a pawn in this giant game of chess.'

'Since the inception of the new company, production has gone up. Workers here transferred their loyalties from a family company, like Lines Bros was, to this giant group.'

'But today they no longer put money into business in the hope that trade will go up.'

'You have got to show a profit.'



Triang, Merton, pictured yesterday

So they raise the money by selling the land. They can make more money by employing nobody. They make a profit out of the ground that we stood on.

'The men with the money have made more money and the men with nothing have lost everything.'

Bill Anns took up the story. 'The only argument that the directors put forward is the fact that they cannot get back into the sales market, he said.'

'They have accumulated large stocks since the takeover, but they cannot get into the sales market to realize cash on their production.'

'The efforts of the workers have been frustrated by the fact that the marketing estimates have been completely mistaken.'

'They promised us a piece of the cake if they made a profit. Well they've made a profit and we've got nothing.'

Added Frank Goss: 'I can show you a suit and two weeks' holiday a year for 31 years.'

'I don't intend to do that again. We have nothing to show for all our work—nothing. Yet these people are going to show more profit in seven months than the total savings of 1,500 people.'



Frank Goss: 'Money men make move, we lose everything'



Bill Anns: 'A bombshell'



John Bentley

BITTERNESS at Merton is understandable.

In a complex series of deals, Bentley has shut down one factory, sold another and kept the group's most profitable plant at Merthyr Tydfil.

The Welsh operation will now become the scene of more intense exploitation of the workforce. The area is already hit by unemployment of more than 8 per cent.

Bentley comes out of the 're-organization' having made a whopping profit.

In the space of seven months he has recouped entirely the price he paid for Triang. He bought the bankrupt firm from the liquidator for £5.28m.

In the latest asset-stripping, he stands to raise £5.7m and still be left with a substantial proportion of the original Triang operation.

The deals are as follows: ● The Merton Triang factory in South London is to close down, throwing 1,500 employees out of work.

● The 22-acre Merton site is being bought from Barclay Securities for £3.3m by a property investment company. When Bentley purchased the factory last November, the property was valued at £1.5m. On the Merton land deal alone he has made a cool £1.8m.

● The £3.3m for the site will be paid by Town and City Properties, and a new company will be set up to develop it. Bentley has taken a 40 per cent stake in the new company.

● The Triang Pedigree wooden toys and nursery goods business,

How Barclay sold jobs made millions

carried out at Merton, is to be sold to Goodwood Playthings for £225,000, and production will be transferred to Goodwood's factory.

● Negotiations are to commence immediately for the sale of Merton's remaining division—the Pedigree pram business, which is worth substantially more than the wooden toys.

● The Triang Pedigree adult bicycle business in Birmingham has been sold to Raleigh Industries for about £800,000 cash. The deal excludes the Triang and Pedigree trade names and some £400,000 of stocks to be retained and sold by Barclay separately.

Announcement of the ruthless dealing has sent a shiver down the backs of workers in the film industry.

Bentley recently purchased

British Lion, one of the country's last remaining film production companies. (See centre pages of yesterday's Workers Press for a history of Bentley and the British Lion deal.)

The takeover has provoked persistent rumours that Bentley intends to sell off the film company's major asset, Shepperton studios, in Middlesex, for property development.

At a recent meeting at the Criterion Theatre, Piccadilly, the trade unions with members at Shepperton passed a resolution demanding the nationalization of the film industry without compensation and under workers' control.

This is in line with TUC policy agreed at its last congress in Blackpool.

LATE NEWS WEATHER

A DEPRESSION will remain slow-moving off North Scotland and a trough will move east across most districts during the day.

Central and Eastern Scotland and North-East England will have showers, occasionally prolonged in the north, but with sunny intervals.

Much of England, except the north-east and the south-west, will start bright or sunny, but cloud and rain over Northern Ireland, Wales and South-West England will spread east during the day.

It will be followed by brighter conditions, but these are not likely to reach East Anglia and the south-east before the end of the day. It will continue rather cool.

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Whilst the Tories do battle with the railwaymen, the government is doing its best to trap Jones and the T&GWU into a compromise position. Workers Press is decisive today in preparing for these major struggles. Raise, therefore, extra support for your paper.

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