

AFTER THE BRIGHTON TUC

THE WAY

FORWARD FOR ALL TRADE UNIONISTS

THE BRIGHTON TUC marked a definite swing to the right. The leaders of millions of trade unionists are bent on total collaboration with the Tory government and its anti-union laws. This open co-operation with the state machine means virtual acceptance of the corporate state. All opposition to the Tories' attacks on the working class has been officially dropped, des-

pite the willingness to fight by the ranks during the miners', railwaymen's and dockers' struggles. The reformist 'left' and the Communist Party totally failed to mount any challenge to the right wing. Despite leading positions in some delegations, the CP backed a compromise resolution on 'non-co-operation' with the Industrial Relations Act which was easily defeated. On the main resolution, the Con-

gress—again including CP members—unanimously voted for talks with the Tories, precisely when the Tories are preparing the legal destruction of trade unionism. To discuss these very serious developments, the All Trades Unions Alliance is holding its fifth National Conference in Birmingham Town Hall on October 22. Yesterday, the ATUA National Committee issued the following statement:

EIGHT MONTHS of strikes—the greatest movement of its kind since 1926—have provided trade unionists with many important lessons. What has been proved in every major struggle has been the capacity of workers to organize and fight with unequalled determination and tenacity against the employers.

The strength to conduct these strikes grew out of the knowledge that they were fighting employers who were backed by a Tory government determined to deprive labour of its basic democratic rights.

Behind the Tory onslaught lies the biggest economic crisis since 1929. It is a crisis created by falling profit rates and universal inflation, which had depreciated paper currency to the point where Nixon has made the dollar inconvertible with gold and Heath has been forced to float the pound.

The ending of the Bretton Woods agreement by Nixon on August 15, 1971, now means that the Tories cannot postpone the crisis, as the Labour government did, by borrowing from the International Monetary Fund and the European bankers.

They must now seek to solve the crisis by the most ruthless strike-breaking, wage-cutting, speed-up and rationalization of industry. Inflation and unemployment will increase as the Tories enter the Common Market.

This is why the Heath Cabinet created the National Industrial Relations Court, in which three judges can represent the interests of the employers and, by decree, decide the level of wages, penalize stewards, sequester union funds and outlaw strikes, picketing and working to rule. The Tories have given the judiciary tremendous legal powers, short-circuited parliament and taken the first step towards dictatorship.

The purpose of the NIRC has been made crystal-clear to trade unionists in the rail and dock strikes. But the union leaders, despite their previous decisions not to recognize the court or to

operate the Act, refuse to match the determination of their members.

They have consistently evaded the responsibility of challenging the political leadership of the Tory Party.

The release of the Pentonville Five demonstrated the power of the workers' spontaneous struggle. But when the House of Lords reimposed the £55,000 fine on the Transport and General Workers' Union and reintroduced the hated principle of Taff Vale, the union leaders did nothing to challenge the Tories. In this way the union leaders exploit the limitations of the spontaneous struggle of the workers and enable Toryism to continue.

These leaders, aided by the Parliamentary Labour Party, refuse to mobilize the entire strength of the working class to fight the Tories.

By their collaboration with the Confederation of British Industry and their retreat before the government, they prevent workers drawing political conclusions about the nature of the Tory government. In this way they legitimize the reformist illusion that the Tories are inherently superior to the working class.

This class-collaborationist philosophy was succinctly outlined by George Smith, president of the TUC, when he told the September 1972 Brighton Congress that the Tories '... have been compelled to recognize the need for co-operative effort' and reminded delegates: '... we must never imagine that we are an alternative form of government'. There is no difference between this outlook and that of the German Labour leaders who allowed Hitler to take power.

The retreat of these leaders from the political tasks posed by

the economic crisis and the attacks of the government on wages, social services, housing and immigrants means that the working class is left leaderless and confused while the Tories consciously manipulate the union traitors and choose the most favourable time and conditions for the next attack.

This retreat is assisted by all those who fight consciously to prevent the working class mobilizing against the Tory government—namely, the Labour and trade union 'left', the Communist Party and the revisionist groups.

These groups follow behind the spontaneous militancy of the working class and, while they make occasional criticisms of union leaders, they do so only in order to prevent workers drawing political conclusions and fighting for revolutionary leadership.

Militancy—as seen at Pentonville, Saltley coke depot and Keadby docks, Lincolnshire—is an essential condition for every struggle. But militancy by itself cannot advance the level of political understanding of the workers and prepare them for a generalized national struggle against the whole ruling class.

This was the lesson of the abortive General Strike of May-June 1968 in France.

The All Trades Unions Alliance, which represents militant workers in all major industries, rejects the reformist ideas of these groups and fights for a revolutionary political leadership in the unions.

Central to this is the fight against all theories of spontaneity. In this way, the Alliance continues the struggle pioneered by Lenin to break the Russian

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Helicopter airlifts 'lump' builders See story p.12



Israeli jets bomb Arabs

ISRAELI air force planes yesterday struck at Palestinian refugee camps in Syria and Lebanon. Among the targets of the operation—a reprisal for the Munich shootings earlier this week—was a refugee camp near the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. The aircraft hit the Nahr El-

Bared camp at about 4.45 p.m. local time. According to recent United Nations figures, the camp houses about 11,000 Palestinian refugees.

Israeli spokesmen in Tel Aviv claimed ten 'guerrilla bases'—seven in Syria and three in Lebanon—had been hit.

workers press

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1972 ● No 864 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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What we think

TORIES CONSIDER COMPULSORY WAGE POLICY

The government must impose a compulsory incomes policy this winter, declares an editorial in yesterday's 'Times'.

This leading capitalist newspaper rejects any compromise wages policy that might be negotiated with the TUC leaders. Such an agreement, it says, would not be worth having 'in terms of its impact on inflation'.

In other words, a powerful section of the ruling class is demanding a total, legally-enforced wage freeze.

'The Times' is unimpressed by Thursday's TUC resolution rejecting pay restraint. The important thing, it says, was that 'it was clearly understood at Brighton that the Downing St talks would go on'.

Just what was involved in the unanimous TUC decision to continue talks with the Tories, was revealed when 'The Times' declared that the talks 'are an essential prelude to a compulsory policy'.

What has happened is that a wing of the Tory Party—encouraged by the collapse of the TUC's opposition to the Industrial Relations Act and the failure of the union leaders to develop the miners', railwaymen's and dockers' struggles into a fight to bring down the government—is determined to go even more strongly onto the offensive.

The more the union leaders crawl before the class enemy, the more arrogant he becomes.

The Tories see the purpose of their talks with the TUC not only as a smokescreen behind which a compulsory wage freeze will be prepared, but as a means of lining up the union leaders to 'sell' it to their members.

The talks, says 'The Times', 'will give the best chance of the widest possible acceptance by trade unionists and by the public at large of a decreed policy'.

This is a major step towards corporatism. The union leaders are to be used to persuade their members to accept direct state legislation on wages.

'The Times' underlines this by saying that if the unions do not fall into line, Heath should go to the country.

This means, bluntly, that the

central task of the government is to transform the unions from organizations that defend workers' wages and conditions against the employers and the state, into organizations which transmit the edicts of the employers' state into the working class.

Trotsky warned of this in 'Trade Unions in the Epoch of Imperialist Decay' when he declared that the unions would either be transformed by Marxists into instruments of revolutionary struggle or they would be transformed by the capitalist class into instruments of control over the working class.

There is no doubt that the present trade union leaders will seek to collaborate with the latter process, as their predecessors in Germany sought to collaborate with Hitler.

'The Times' can contemplate the prospects of an electoral victory only because the top men of the TUC and the unions have left the working class leaderless and confused by actions like the sell out of the dockers' strike.

They have been assisted in this by the Communist Party, which has consistently covered up for the 'lefts' like Jones and Scanlon and held back the working class from breaking with them.

The revisionist groups, like the anti-communist International Socialists and the International Marxist Group, have lined up with the Communist Party. Calling only for 'more militancy', they then turn on the working class and blame them, rather than their leaders, for sell-outs and defeats.

But the strike struggles of the last eight months have shown the enormous strength of the working class.

They have also shown however that for a decisive victory over the Tories more is needed than militancy, however determined. For that, a conscious Marxist leadership is required—a leadership that can only be built in struggle against the union leaders, including the 'lefts' and their Stalinist and revisionist allies.

The conference of the All Trades Unions Alliance in Birmingham on October 22, will be a major step in that fight.

Lies over Vietnam

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT

ANOTHER Pentagon lie about the bombing raids over North Vietnam has been exposed by a young air force sergeant.

Sgt Lonnie Franks, who first reported the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam ordered by Gen John Lavelle has attacked the general alone was involved in ordering the raids and said more than 200 men were involved in falsifying bombing reports.

Gen Lavelle was relieved in March as commander of the Seventh Air Force based in Thailand after Franks had revealed he had ordered widespread bombing of supposedly 'off-limits' targets in the North.

bombing

Yesterday Franks revealed in an interview with the 'New York Times' that pilots and officers at the key Udorn airbase spent up to three hours a day falsifying the highly-classified reports on the bombings before routinely sending them to higher headquarters.

'Everybody knew we were falsifying these reports,' the sergeant said. 'Everybody was doing it. I kept on saying "why" and they said "That's the way we do it"'. He said more than 75 so-called protective reaction strikes were carried out secretly on Lavelle's orders.

'The only reason I waited so long before doing something was that I honestly thought somebody else would do it,' Franks said. 'I was the lowest-ranking guy there.'

It was German bullets that killed the nine Israeli hostages—Cairo spokesman

Egypt blames German police

BY JOHN SPENCER

FULL RESPONSIBILITY for the Olympic killings at Furstenfeldbruck military airport was laid on West Germany yesterday by the Egyptian government.

In a strongly-worded statement the official Cairo government spokesman, Dr Mohammed Zayyat, said: 'The government of the Federal Republic of Germany acted in an unwise and unsound fashion and it must bear the consequences.'

He said German bullets had killed the nine Israeli hostages at the airport. Zayyat rejected accusations against Egypt by the West German government and said these were a distortion and an effort by Bonn to evade its responsibilities in the incident.

He added that Willy Brandt, the German chancellor, had phoned Egyptian premier Dr Aziz Sidky on Tuesday night to suggest that the guerrillas and hostages be flown to Cairo in a private plane.

'The strange thing is that this telephone call took place at a time when German officials—according to statements by responsible German officials—were planning an ambush for the guerrillas at an American military airport that belonged to NATO and which led to the regrettable results which took place,' Dr Zayyat declared.

Egypt yesterday ordered special prayers in all mosques for the repose of 'the Palestinian commando martyrs killed treacherously by the West German police'.

The Cairo statement follows remarks by Conrad Ahlers, for the Bonn government, claiming Arab governments, particularly Egypt, had not been very helpful in response to Brandt's efforts to solve the hostages crisis.

Contrary to Ahlers' claim, it is clear that the German police set out from the start to kill the guerrillas, luring them into a floodlit trap at the airport where trained snipers could gun them down.

They had no intention of negotiating with the guerrillas and in their eagerness to annihilate the Palestinian fighters they sealed the fate of the hostages as well.

Black GI in first fragging case

BLACK US army private Billy Dean Smith, charged with killing two officers with a fragmentation grenade in Vietnam last year, is being tried before a military court in Fort Ord, California.

Smith (24) is accused on two counts of premeditated murder, two of attempted murder and three of assault. The judge has ruled that the death penalty demanded by the army cannot be imposed as a result of a Supreme Court decision.

There have been 551 'fragging' incidents in Vietnam in the last four years, resulting in 86 deaths. But the present case is the first ever to come to trial in the United States.

The Pentagon is plainly bent on making Smith a scapegoat for the discontent and anger against the officer caste in the US army.

The bulk of the prosecution case rests on the fact that a grenade pin was found in the GI's pocket when he was arrested.

Star-spangled ban

BLACK American athletes Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett, who stood and chatted on the victory rostrum while the band played the 'Star-Spangled Banner' at the Olympic medal ceremony, have been banned for ever from the Olympic Games.

The two athletes won gold and silver medals in the 400 metres. The International Olympic Committee said yesterday they had been banned from Munich and all future Olympics for contravening the 'spirit and ethics of the Olympic tradition'.

Matthews said on television afterwards that he did not stand to attention during the national anthem because 'I could not do so with a clear conscience'. Collett explained: 'Our behaviour on the stand mirrored the attitude of the white Americans to the black Americans.'

'When the national anthem was played I could not stand there and I cannot go along with the words. I don't believe that they are true. I wish they were. We have the potential for a beautiful country, but I don't think we have a beautiful country.'

Earlier the IOC had sent a letter to the US Olympic team chiefs expressing displeasure over the 'disturbing display of your two athletes during the gold medal ceremony'.

Wilson formula for police-state tactics

HAROLD WILSON, leader of the British Labour Party—and like his West German co-thinker Brandt a fervent pro-Zionist—has demanded Draconian international measures against so-called terrorism and attacked the Tories for 'dragging their feet' over this issue.

His hand strengthened by the reactionary deliberations of the Trades Union Congress this week, the Labour chief has come out with open hatred for the struggle of the Palestinian fighters against Israeli domination and declared his hostility to the Arab revolution.

Outdoing the Tory government is his call for extreme measures against the Arabs. Wilson unveiled a plan for para-military 'counter-terrorist' forces at all British airports and an international campaign to hound the Palestinian guerrillas.

He said the British government should insist that the British team immediately withdraw from the Olympic Games as urged by the Israelis, should stop arms sales to Egypt and cancel the projected visit of the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

He said legislation should be introduced if necessary to close the Palestinian Liberation Organization's London office 'until the sponsors . . . take active measures against terrorist groups'.

A Bill for this purpose, which would bar all 'undesirable foreign revolutionaries' from Britain, is already before the Commons.

Wilson also said the government should stop 'dragging its feet' in international talks on hijacking and take the issue out of the 'legalistic debating chamber' into a specially convened action conference of national security forces with power to act.

In Britain, there should be a 'full-time specialist anti-hijacking and anti-terrorist unit, fully trained and conducting regular trial exercises against all known terrorists on the lines of the Israeli counter-subversive unit operating at Lydda airport'.

This extremely reactionary statement for bourgeois nationalism is part of the sharp turn to the right by the British Labour and trade union chiefs which was clearly visible at the TUC in Brighton.



Wilson: Outdoing Tories

Wilson's demands are nothing more than a blueprint for the police-state hounding of foreign revolutionaries and the establishment of special armed squads with the specific purpose of counter-revolution.

Wilson has aligned himself completely with the blood-stained German social-democratic government and the Zionist regime which has usurped the Palestinians' homeland and robbed them of all their rights.

The same man who remained silent for weeks on end about the Ugandan Asians now emerges without any hesitation on the side of the oppressors to hound and witch-hunt the victims of imperialism.

His demand for the expulsion of the PLO—whose London spokesman has deplored the Munich action—puts him in the same chauvinist camp as the extreme right-wing Monday Club and the National Front.

This monstrous betrayal of basic internationalist principles is fully in the tradition of the British Labour Party and of social-democracy internationally.

It is a direct threat to the rights of the British working class and demonstrates in the clearest possible fashion the thinking of the top circles of the British labour bureaucracy.

Alsations patrolling Coventry site

ALSATIAN GUARD dogs with private security men were yesterday patrolling a Coventry building site. The four men and their dogs—employed by Regional Security Services—were patrolling at the entrance to the Ernsford Grange site, a

private housing scheme. Stanley Matthews, UCATT regional organizer, accused the building firm of employing a 'political police force'.

A spokesman for the developers, Hartwood Construction, replied: 'It is un-

fortunate that we have had to resort to such methods of protection.'

They claimed a squad of pickets had earlier this week descended on the site and knocked over some piles of bricks.

Builders on guard!

BY PHILIP WADE

BUILDING WORKERS on strike for the £30, 35-hour week claim will have to be on guard next Thursday when union leaders meet employers for the first time in five weeks. Two dangers exist.

ONE is a straight compromise at the national joint council, with leaders signing a two-year deal which falls below the claim.

THE OTHER equally dangerous possibility is the reference of the claim—with the agreement of both sides to the TUC-CBI conciliation service.

Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians' general secretary George Smith played a leading role as TUC General Council chairman in the creation of this new wage-cutting body.

As far as the union leaders are concerned, it could represent a way of getting off the hook as any decision made by the TUC-CBI service would be binding on both sides.

The decision to hold next Thursday's talks was made at the TUC itself in informal meetings between union leaders and the employers. It is thought some more cash will be offered, but nowhere near enough to meet the full claim.

With the dispute coming to the end of its 11th week, with almost 300,000 builders out on strike, there is widespread disillusionment with the conduct of the union leaders.

Not only have they refused to call an all-out national strike, but also failed to ask other unions for support.

Now the Tories, taking advantage of builders' isolation, are planning to starve them back. Orders have gone out to Social Security offices about payments to strikers. At the same time, police, encouraged by the Industrial Relations Act, are provoking pickets and escorting scabs through to work in line with adverts issued by the employers.

Many builders see the main question as the fight for 100-per cent trade unionism on sites and the abolition of the 'lump'. That means they are involved in a full-scale battle with the Tory government which would welcome a defeat for the building workers as part of their anti-trade union offensive.

Building trade union leaders must be told clearly to stop retreating and call a centralized, national strike. No more company agreements—which serve to weaken the strike further—must be signed.

Above all, the TUC must be made to mobilize the full weight of its 10 million members in a General Strike to force the Tories to resign and elect a Labour government pledged to socialist policies. That is the only perspective for building workers.

Chrysler speed-up

CARWORKERS at Chrysler's Coventry car-assembly factory have voted in a secret ballot to accept a new speed-up deal.

New top rates for day-shift workers under the 12-month agreement are now £45 for a 40-hour week and nearly £52 for night-shift workers. A newly-introduced incentive scheme based on the number of cars produced is said by the company to be capable of producing up to £2 extra a week.



Two dangers in new union-management talks

Left: One of the Alsations being used to patrol a Coventry site following picketing by local builders on strike for the national demand. A UCATT official has labelled the guards a 'political police force'.

No optimism for ICI jobs

FLEET STREET saw grounds for optimism in ICI's latest profit figures yesterday, but in fact its results are certain to spur the company into further rationalizations and job-cuts.

Pre-tax profits for the first six months of 1972 slumped to £56m from last year's £83m.

Sales rose to the record level of £829m—an increase over last year of £62m—but this was more than offset by the inflation of production costs by £76m and a £13m rise in the depreciation of old plant.

The depressed profits epitomize the weakness of British capitalism with a trade war now engulfing all its markets.

Nixon's August 1971 measures effectively excluded ICI from the lucrative US market in



ICI chairman Jack Callard: Producing where it's cheapest.

plastics, artificial fibres and pharmaceuticals, while intense competition in textiles from low-priced Japanese exports diverted to Europe and the UK forced polyester fibre prices down by 14 per cent.

Much of ICI's production is geared to the textile industry—from the basic constituents of dyes and artificial fibres to the finished articles. So they were substantially hard hit in this sector.

Substantial rationalization of the dyes, petrochemicals and artificial fibres divisions is reflected in the increased depreciation charges. It also led to 5,000 redundancies during 1971 and an

Trade war hits markets

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

estimated higher figure for 1972. Despite this the wages bill rose by £35m over the 1970 figures.

However the biggest factor in increasing costs is the worldwide overcapacity in plastics and artificial-fibre manufacturing due to the slowdown in expansion of world trade.

More ruthless rationalization measures can be expected, therefore, especially in the UK, where cost inflation has been highest in the chemical industry.

The volume of manufacturing in ICI's plants in Europe, Australia and the USA already threatens to outstrip UK production. Overseas sales, at £449m, are now larger than the UK market at £386m. £298m of the foreign sales were also produced abroad.

As ICI chairman Jack Callard commented at a staff conference in July, new plant would 'go where the product can be made at minimum cost'.

With Britain entering the Common Market, he said, 'there will be increasing flexibility about where plants will be located.'

ICI has been preparing for Market entry since 1960 when they formed ICI Europa in order to integrate manufacturing and sales operations based at plants in Holland and West Germany.

POCKET LIBRARY

Why a Labour Government?

A reply to some centrist critics

By Cliff Slaughter

A series which appeared in Workers Press in June, 1972 is now available as a pamphlet in the Socialist Labour League Pocket Library.

'WHY A LABOUR GOVERNMENT? A Reply to some centrist critics.' By Cliff Slaughter Price 5p

Other titles in this series include: **The Case for a General Election** By Alex Mitchell.

The Ulster Dossier
The Social Security Swindle which includes the All Trades Unions Alliance Draft Manifesto and the Charter of Basic Rights.

All are available from 186a Clapham High St, London SW4 7UG. Or The Paperback Centre, 28 Charlotte St, London W1.

Meat moves may cost 1,000 dock jobs

BY SARAH HANNIGAN

AT LEAST 1,000 London docks jobs will be threatened if the New Zealand meat producers go ahead with plans to switch their frozen meat trade to Sheerness.

This blow comes just after the announcement of the closure of Borthwick's wharf, first revealed in Workers Press.

A week earlier Nelson's Cold Store, owned by the Vestey family, said they were going out of business.

Between them they employed a total of 227 dockers, bringing the total loss of jobs from store closures in London this year to almost 500.

Dereck Fehney, UK director of the New Zealand Producers' Board, announcing the possibility of a move to the Medway port of Sheerness, said that ship-owners and producers were dissatisfied with the high costs and low productivity in the Royal group which handles their trade.

Next week a meeting is planned between the Producers' Board, the New Zealand Dairy Board and the shipping lines involved to discuss the shipping pattern. By the middle of the month the Producers' Board is due to announce its plans for the new season.

News of the Sheerness move followed the recent announcement from the stevedoring firm of Scruttons Malby of an immediate 10-per cent increase in handling charges.

This increase however, does not apply to meat-handling charges.

They blamed the need for the rise on the national docks strike and the cost of the Jones-Aldington settlement.

The Port of London Authority, which has refused to comment on this development, has already reduced New Zealand meat charges by £1 a ton, after negotiations with PLA staff to allow grade tallying of the meat to be carried out only by the over side tally clerks (OSTs).

In addition the PLA has spent £200,000 in the past two years improving berths and dockside facilities for the trade.

However, the leading light of the London meat trade, Lord Samuel Vestey, thinks that the PLA 'will have to do something about the rates' if any meat business is to remain in London.

Lord Vestey's family owns two of the main shipping lines in the New Zealand meat trade—the Blue Star and Port shipping lines—which will be involved in next week's discussions on a possible move to Sheerness.

THE MERSEY Docks and Harbour Company could be heading for a £2m loss this year after a profit of £1.8m in 1971.

The loss is expected to be forecast in the company's interim statement later in the month. A hint of the anticipated loss is contained in the latest edition of the 'Port of Liverpool News' which says that the dock strike cost the Authority £1.6m in lost revenue.

Trade, which is about 10 per cent down on last year, has been hit by a fall off in Irish Sea traffic and the building strike has held up the construction of the new £50m Seaforth dock.

The expected loss coincides with negotiations for the authority's take-over of the three stevedoring firms on Merseyside—A. E. Smith Coggins, the Port of Liverpool Stevedoring Company and Ocean Port Services—which employ at least 6,000 men.

It is thought that the government has been approached to help the company buy these concerns since they have very little spare cash to carry through the deal.

THE FIRST PRIVATE EYES

Part 10 of a series on Picketing by Bernard Franks

With the rapid development of legal trade unions after the repeal of the Combination Acts, capitalism had to develop new types of organizations and methods to try and weaken the unions and break strikes.

Spying activities still continued, especially in the newly forming socialist organizations. Blacklisting of workers by employers, intimidation into signing a non-union document before starting work, widespread recruiting of scabs imported with strong police protection during strikes and the setting-up of bogus unions were all well-developed practices by 1900.

But the main advance in modern professional labour spying and violent, systematic strike-breaking occurred in the United States. This was the so-called National Pinkerton Detective Agency.

In 1842, Allan Pinkerton, the son of a Scottish police sergeant, emigrated to the USA to avoid arrest in Britain as a Chartist rioter. At first he followed his own trade as a cooper, but soon took work as a lawman for the United States Postal Department and later as Chicago's first detective.

He resigned in 1850 to open one of the world's first private detective agencies. He hired out men for detection work and set up 'Pinkerton's Protective Patrol' contracting to supply uniformed guards to individuals and business concerns at rates of \$3 a day for an operative, \$8 for a supervisor and \$20 for his own services.

He adopted the motto 'We Never Sleep' and an open eye as an emblem—hence the term 'Private Eye' eventually applied to all similar agencies. Far from inhibiting his work, the outbreak of the American Civil War gave Pinkerton a new outlet for his particular talents and he set up a secret service for the Federal side—the first in US history—in 1861.

One of his jobs at this time was preventing attempts on the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Both his sons became spies in the service with himself as spy-in-chief and holding the rank of major. After the Civil War, Pinkerton left others to continue the espionage organization and concentrated on the detective agency. Strong links were formed with the police departments in building up dossiers and files. Banks all over the country were supplied with information from his card index systems.

Scabs and police were provided to supplement the notorious 'Coal and Iron Police' of the Pittsburgh

region. This was a body set up in 1865 and was made up of thugs and criminals with impressive uniforms, riot sticks and revolvers. They were used to break up miners' and steelmen's strikes and union organizations. Similar 'operatives' were supplied for the railroad police.

The Pinkertons could always be relied upon for their own particular brand of tyranny, including beating, kidnapping and murder, especially when the aim of the action was not just to break a strike, but to break a union as well.

Their 'detective work'—spying on workers and infiltrating unions to supply evidence to the employers and the courts of illegal actions—was liberally sprinkled with their own invented stories so as to guarantee conviction. Sometimes the lies were so crudely blatant, even the courts could not stomach them and acquitted the victims.

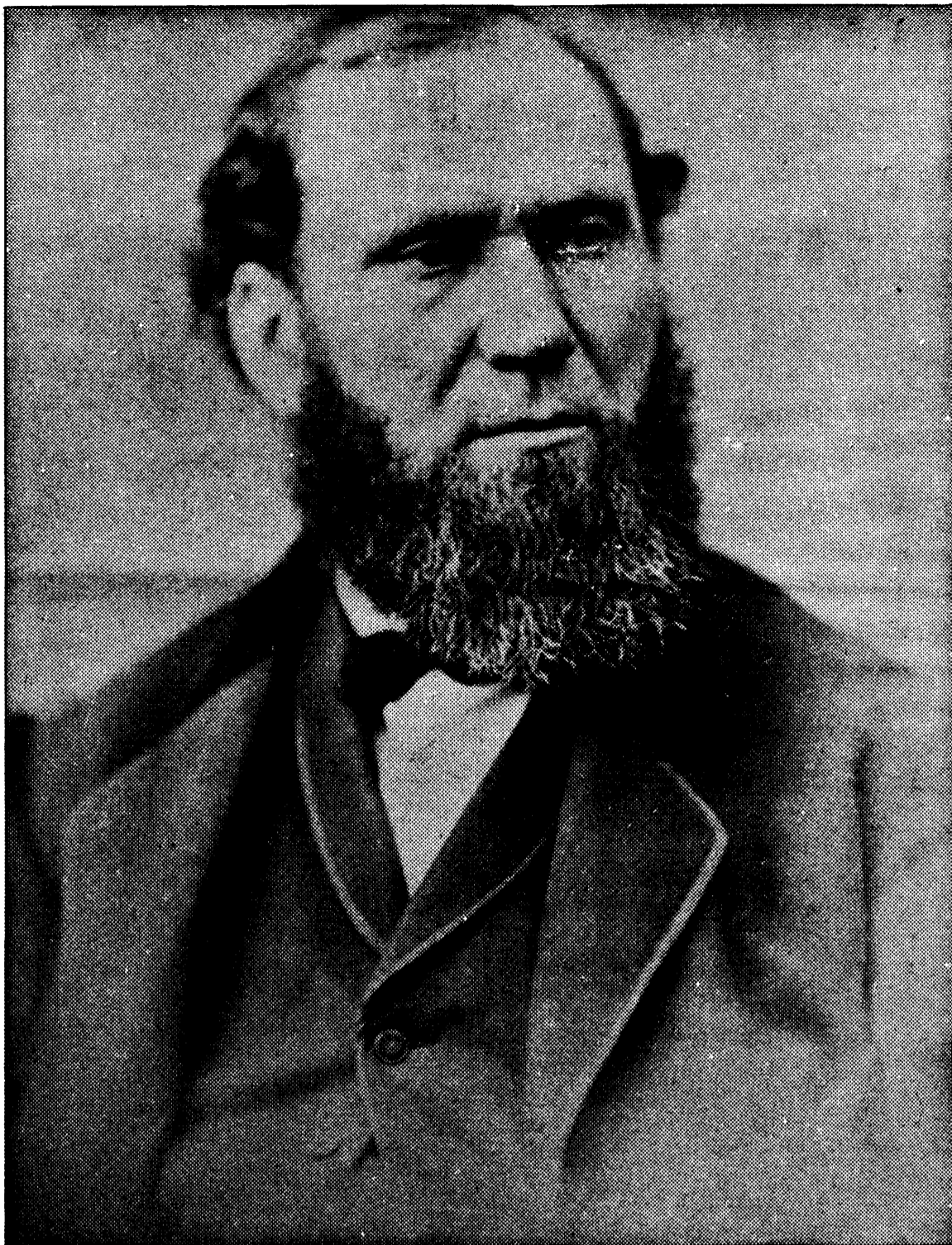
In 1876 Pinkerton won the undying gratitude of the mine owners when one of his spies, James MacParlan, who had been working under cover in a Society of Irish miners—known as the Molly Maguires—gave evidence which resulted in the leaders of the organization being arrested and put on trial. The Maguires had developed as a counter to wage-cuts, starvation, ruthless mining officials and the perverse brutality of the Coal and Iron Police. Twenty Maguires were hanged on the evidence of the Pinkertons, the Coal and Iron Police helping with the executions.

The mine and railroad owners in the area immediately celebrated this victory with a 10 per cent cut in wages all round for their workers.

Pinkerton died in 1884. His sons carried on the business and by 1890 had involved the Agency in 70 major industrial disputes.

In that year, while trying to break a strike at Vanderbilt's New York Central railway, their agents were involved in killing five people, one a woman. Thoroughly hated by the US working class, the Agency by then had 2,000 trained, active men and 30,000 reserves—totally more than the standing army!

In 1892, the agency was involved in one of the bloodiest battles in American labour history. Henry Frick, manager of the immense and powerful Carnegie Steel Company, set out to break the trade union and cut wages at the Homestead, Pennsylvania, steel mill. He locked out 4,000 workers, refusing to take on any union labour. The workers and their families, with a further 9,000 from other plants on strike in support, picketed the plant and took over and ran the surrounding neighbour-



Top: Allan Pinkerton. Above: the Coal and Iron police fire on miners at West Shenandoah Colliery 1875

hood. Frick called the Pinkertons who sent 300 armed thugs to start up the plant again.

They attempted to enter the works by the river on two barges drawn by a tug; firing at the pickets and killing a number in an attempt to drive them away.

The furious strikers returned the fire with rifles, dynamite, and even a cannon. A white flag shown by the scabs was shot away. Eventually, a union man, waving the Stars and Stripes, talked the pickets into letting the Pinkerton men still alive go free.

Nine strikers and seven Pinkertons were killed in the action and most of the remaining 300 invaders seriously injured. A victory for the strikers, in spite of the deaths, it was rapidly changed to defeat by the abject cringing of the union leaders before the employers. Scabs were drafted

in protected by a massive force of militia. The plant was declared non-union and the Iron and Steel Workers' Union was destroyed. The American labour movement was set back many years.

The subsequent Senate inquiry included testimony as to the types that Pinkerton's hired:

Senator Gallinger: Then you did not find these men whom the Pinkerton's employed a very high grade of men, did you?

Private detective: They were the scum of the earth. I have known him to employ ex-convicts. He has a man, manager of his agency now, that was run out of Cincinnati for blackmail—Charles Wappenstein.

Senator: They were irresponsible men, of little account as a class?

Detective: There is not one of them that would not commit

murder.

Senator: Would you from your knowledge of these men be inclined to accept without verification the reports they would make?

Detective: I would not believe any detective under oath without his evidence was corroborated.

Senator: Does that apply to yourself?

Detective: Yes sir. It will apply to myself.

The story of the Homestead struggle is given in Leon Wolfe's book 'Lockout', published in 1965. By 1964 Pinkerton's had 13,000 full-time employees working from 45 branches and earning \$30m profits a year.

Outside of the USA territories Pinkerton's operate in Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand, Australia and Kuala Lumpur.

CONTINUED ON MONDAY

ARGENTINA: BREAK-OUT THAT FAILED



Strikes and riots broke out in Argentina recently following the murder of 16 imprisoned urban guerrillas.

On August 15, 25 political prisoners of the hated military regime of General Alejandro Lanusse broke out from Rawson Federal Penitentiary.

These included members of the ERP (People's Revolutionary Army, which is affiliated to the Pabloite United Secretariat), the FAP (Peronist Armed Forces), and the Montoneros (another Peronist commando group).

The break-out was largely unsuccessful. Only 25 out of the 120 prisoners in Rawson joined in the attempt. Six of the escapees hi-jacked an airliner and succeeded in getting to Chile.

When the escaped guerrillas arrived in Chile, Salvador Allende—the so-called 'Constitutional' Marxist president—declared: 'Chile is a constitutional country and they will have to abide by Chilean laws.'

The question of their asylum or extradition to Argentina would, said Allende, be decided by the Chilean courts. These courts, of course, are composed of the same conservative reactionaries who were there before Allende took office and would almost certainly have sent the escapees back to Argentina to face death.

REVERSE

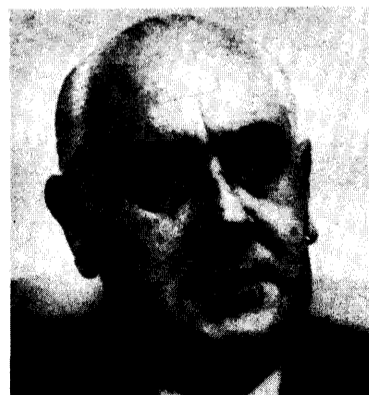
Only after protests and demonstrations in Chile and in the United States did Allende reverse his position, grant the escapees the status of political refugees and arrange for them to fly to Cuba.

According to reports from Argentine 19 other escapees were stranded because only one car was waiting to take them from the prison to

Trelew airport in Patagonia (southern Argentina).

They finally arrived at the airport after the plane had left and were recaptured. Seven days later—on August 17—they were brutally shot down at Trelew naval-air base in an alleged 'escape attempt'. Sixteen died and the remaining three were seriously wounded.

These murders sparked an immediate reaction throughout Argentina.



Top: captured at Trelew airport, three of the guerrillas who were later slain by police—from left Maria Antonia Berger, next to her a police official, then Mariano Pujada Badell and Humberto Segundo Suarez. Above: General Lanusse.

The main trade union organization, the CGT (General Confederation of Labour), the country's large Peronist movement (followers of the exiled dictator Juan Peron), and students throughout Argentina were involved in the protests.

Violent clashes with police occurred in Buenos Aires, Cordoba, La Plata, Corrientes, Sante Fe, Tucuman, San Luis and Rosario.

In Cordoba (an important car-manufacturing centre) where the trade unions called a 14-hour strike, the CGT headquarters were raided by police and altogether 673 people were arrested.

Para-military police forces also smashed their way into the CGT headquarters and the Peronist headquarters in Buenos Aires.

In an attempt to crush the growing opposition the Lanusse regime rushed through a decree imposing jail sentences of six months to three years for publishing or distributing material connected with illegal organizations or 'persons or groups notoriously dedicated to subversive activities or terrorism'.

The background to this explosion is the desperate crisis of the Argentine economy.

Unemployment soared to the million mark last June (out of a total population—including those of non-working age—of 24 million) while industry operated at only 60 per cent of capacity. In the first six months of 1972 prices rose by 37.3 per cent while workers' purchasing power dropped by 12 per cent.

Yet the International Monetary Fund denied a loan to Argentina on the grounds that the level of wage restraint was inadequate.

In this situation, lacking political leadership, urban guerrilla and terrorist groups have sprung up in the last few years and there have already been insurrections in five provincial towns this year before the present upsurge.

The Lanusse regime is seeking to broaden its base by the so-called 'Great National Agreement' (GAN). This is an attempt to establish an agreement between the main political forces (Radicals, Peronists and the military) and to cement this through parliamentary elections next March.

The military dictatorship has been forced to seek to stabilize itself in this way by the growing struggle of the masses in recent years, beginning with the May, 1969, riots in Cordoba and Rosario. These riots, which involved

both workers and students, were sparked off by rises in food prices.

Only the intervention of the army saved the regime then headed by General Juan Carlos Ongania, who had seized power in a military coup in 1966.

Under Ongania wages were frozen and democratic rights removed. But the events of May 1969 were followed by a strike of car workers in Cordoba in June. Other strikes took place in September, 1969, in defiance of government decrees banning strikes.

NO CONTROL

The inability of the Ongania regime to hold back the masses led to a further military coup in June, 1970, led by General Roberto Marcelo Levingston.

But Levingston could not maintain control either. A further wave of strikes in October 1970 forced government changes. Attempts at repression following these strikes sparked off another rising at Cordoba in March 1971.

After this came yet another military coup placing Alejandro Lanusse, the 'strong man', in power.

To pacify the workers and the youth Lanusse promised political and economic reforms, including the return of the exiled Peron. This only served to increase the militancy of the masses. In September 1971, 5½ million workers went on strike and in February and March this year the whole nation was halted by a two-day General Strike.

Lanusse is now striving to present an appearance of 'democracy' through the promised elections while at the same time preparing brutal direct oppression.

Peron's refusal so far to return to Argentina to take part in Lanusse's elections weakens the latter's attempt to stage a 'democratic' sham.

Nevertheless, the Peronists are incapable of waging a revolutionary fight against Lanusse.

More treacherous, however, is the attitude of the Pabloite ERP which has made no attempt to win the working class away from the Peronists.

Peron in no sense represents the interests of the working class, despite his undoubted popularity. He was a product of a short-lived period immediately after the war during which Argentina was in a favourable economic situation.

As the grip of British imperialism in South America was weakened, the Argentinian bourgeoisie was able to take advantage of the rivalry between British and American interests.

On this basis, concessions could be granted to the working class, whose support Peron needed.

By 1950, however, the Argentine economy was greatly dependent on the United States. Representing the national capitalist class of Argentina, Peron was unable to resist imperialist penetration, since the only way to do this would have been to mobilize the working class.

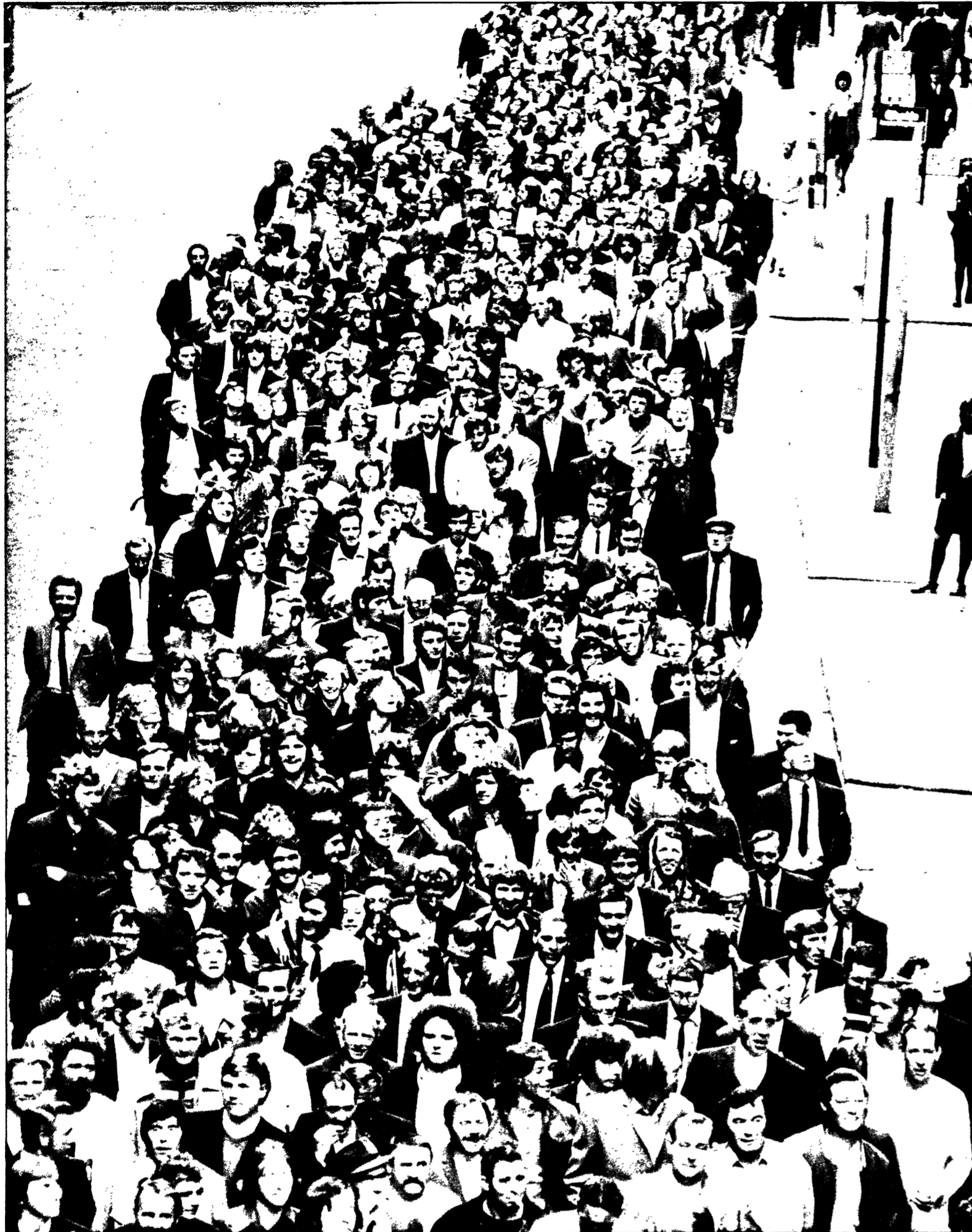
By 1955, no further concessions were possible and the Peron regime fell.

Yet the Pabloite revisionists of the ERP could declare in the January-February (1972) issue of 'New Left Review':

'The ERP does not engage in ideological debates with Peronists.'

In the same article, an ERP leader claims that his movement is influenced by Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, General Giap, Che Guevara and Castro.

Despite the determination and courage of the Argentine workers and youth, victory will only be theirs when a revolutionary party is constructed which can win the leadership of the masses.



BUILDERS: ELEVEN WEEKS ON

By Philip Wade

The upsurge of the working class in response to the Tory attacks has brought building workers into mass action for the first time in over half a century.

Up to 300,000 building workers all over Britain have joined the selective strikes which are coming to the end of their 11th week. In line with the Tory government's reformist leadership of the building unions has refused to call an all-out, official national strike. Regional action committees — not elected by the rank and file — have been given autonomy to call out whoever they want. In some areas, like Hull, building workers have had to fight action committees for 'permission' to come out on strike.

The union leaders' policy means that only one-third of Britain's building workers are out in a dispute which is crucial to the survival of the building unions themselves. Although the majority of the

900,000-strong workforce in the industry is unorganized, it has been proved throughout the strike that this question is settled in practice, in an actual fight for a decent living wage and 100-per-cent trade unionism.

Many men — unorganized before the strike — have joined the unions in the course of the struggle.

In line with selective strikes, however, George Smith, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT), who is also chairman of the TUC General Council, has tried to get some builders to return to work on the basis of separate company deals.

In fact he was given a full-page in the Communist Party's 'Morning Star' on August 18 in which he was allowed to justify this policy, which has been met with hostility among builders.

If building workers are today isolated, then the responsibility lies mainly with the Stalinists. Not only do they oppose a national strike but also desperately attempt to halt the instinctive rank-and-

file drive towards a showdown with the Tories.

Every wages battle involves a political fight with the Tories. They are now aiming to hit back and have issued orders to the Social Security officers to hamper and harass the builders.

Yet the Stalinists insist that their only quarrel is with the employers. This conscious policy holds back the development of the consciousness of building workers.

But that is the method of Stalinism. From their conception of peaceful coexistence with capitalism flows class compromise and a complete reformist outlook. Beginning without any confidence in the working class and its ability to fight, they say the building workers do not have the strength to launch a national strike.

For the same reasons they restricted the fight of the Upper Clyde shipbuilders to a work-in, producing ships free of charge for the employers, facilitating the sacking of several thousand men and the signing of a four-year, no-strike

deal. By the CP's actions in the 11-week builders' dispute they prove that their 'center' group was never more than a cover for the union bureaucrats.

The strikes which began at the beginning of July followed year-long tortuous negotiations with the building employers. With basic rates for most building workers only £20 a week (£17 for labourers), the unions' demand for a £10 increase and a cut in the working week met stiff resistance from the employers.

For they knew that almost 200,000 building workers were already unemployed because of the economic recession. In addition, they had another weapon they wanted to use against workers: 'the lump'.

Despite changes in the law, upwards of 300,000 men in the industry — before the strike began — were self-employed workers, without insurance cards. The big employers in the industry knew and tolerated this. It was a big weapon against organized trade unionism on the sites.

Because of 'the lump', poor



Above left: Merseyside builders, joined by dockers, march in support of their claim. Above: on the picket line at Bass Charrington, Runcorn. Far left: Hyde Park, August 8, the vote for National Strike action which the Stalinists quickly 'forgot'. Left: Bristol flying picket in London on August 2, when union leaders met employers and only the massive lobby at the back and front doors prevented a deal being signed.

organization and unemployment, building workers' wages were some of the lowest throughout British industry before the strike began. A recent Department of Employment survey of earnings in industry showed building workers in 16th place.

So in an industry which accounts for four out of every ten deaths in industry, the building workers are involved in more than just a wage claim.

No one can doubt the workers' determination. In areas like Bristol — previously unknown for its militancy among builders — a successful flying picket, based on the miners' model, has roused workers to join the strike.

When the operatives' side of the national joint council were on the point of signing the compromise deal with the employers, giving a basic of

only £23 and a no-strike clause, the strike wave grew and a massive demonstration took place in London on August 8 which made the union leaders change their minds.

An industry with such low wages, high unemployment and death rates, and 'the lump', poses the question of its nationalization under workers' control and without compensation. While the big private employers exist they will always try to use the lump to weaken trade unionism. And they now have the backing of the Tories' Industrial Relations Act.

This involves a fight to force the resignation of the Tory government. This cannot be carried through without the support for the builders from the rest of the working class in a General Strike called by the TUC.

A Labour government must be returned to power pledged by the mass movement, organized in Councils of Action, to carry out policies of socialist expropriation of the basic industries, land and finance.

In the struggle for the realization of this perspective, a new principled, revolutionary alternative leadership must be built throughout the building unions, sweeping aside the reformists and the Stalinists who cover up for them.



The Warsaw Ghetto

By Jack Gale

Thirty years ago, in September 1942, the Nazis decided to destroy the Warsaw ghetto. The time had come to put into practice the words of Adolf Ley, one of the leading exponents of fascist ideology, who had declared:

'Europe can regard the Jewish question settled only when the last Jew leaves the Continent... we swear that we will not give up the struggle until the last Jew in Europe perishes and we make sure that he is dead indeed.'

The Nazis had overrun Poland in 1940. Thousands of Jews were deported to Germany where they died in the gas chambers or were worked to death as slaves.

These Jews were to learn the truth of Himmler's boast: 'All Jews we lay our hands on in this war will be exterminated without exception.'

In Warsaw and some other big cities, ghettos were created. Jews were herded into one crowded sector and surrounded with walls and barbed wire.

Anyone attempting to cross to the non-Jewish sector was shot or—if caught alive—hanged near the walls as a

warning to others. (At Lodz, a medieval refinement was introduced—their heads were impaled on top of the walls.)

Goebbels had described the ghettos as 'chambers of death'. On the Jewish Sabbath and Holy Days, Nazi troops invaded the ghetto to beat, torture and kill.

Hundreds died of cold and hunger, especially in the winter of 1942-1943. They were not allowed coal so furniture, doors and bannisters had to be chopped up for fuel.

Every morning columns of men set out to work under Nazi supervision, for Hitler had decreed: 'He who has been condemned to extinction should before his death be not only destitute but should have been completely exploited.'

Others left the ghetto only to meet inevitable death. From the time of its establishment to its final collapse, 300,000 Jews were removed to concentration camps from the Warsaw ghetto.

It must be pointed out, however, that for as long as possible the bourgeois leaders of the Jewish community sought to avoid the fate of the poorer Jews by collaborating with the Nazis.

They organized Jewish labour squads on behalf of their fascist masters and main-

tained for themselves a privileged standard of living even within the ghetto.

In the end, however, not even this abject crawling could save them.

In its final days the Warsaw ghetto contained about 500,000 people—equal to about 15 in each liveable room. Universal starvation reigned. Hungry children roamed near the walls over which non-Jews from the other side would throw food.

But guards on the walls shot at those throwing the food as well as those collecting it.

On September 6, 1942, the Nazis decided to destroy the ghetto. All inhabitants remaining alive were herded by Waffen SS units into a block bounded by four streets. Those suitable for work were assigned to heavy labour for German firms, the first were to be transported in cattle wagons to the death camps.

But the Jews fought back. Two resistance groups came into existence—the Jewish Fighting Organization and the Jewish Military Union. Arms were collected or brought into the ghetto through tunnels.

In April 1943, General Stroop was made commander in charge of forcing the Jews out of the ghetto. But the Jews, led by Mordechai Aniele-



Top: the Nordhausen labour camp where Jews were forced to work underground in a munitions plant. Above: Hitler.

wicz ('Malachi') inflicted considerable losses in men and tanks of Stroop's forces.

In fact, the Nazi forces could not win by conventional fighting and Heinrich Himmler ordered that the ghetto should be set on fire, buildings blown up and the Jews bombed from the air.

Yet, even when every building was in ruins, the resistance groups continued to fight from the cellars. Artillery, aeroplanes and tanks had to be used to destroy the bunker at 18 Mila Street, which was the headquarters of the Jewish Fighting Organization.

It is significant that the forces used by the Nazis were not ordinary army units. They consisted of units of the Waffen SS and SD, the Wehrmacht, Hitler's police, and auxiliary SS formations com-

prising Latvian and Ukrainian fascists.

Out of 70,000 people living in the Warsaw ghetto in September 1942, less than 2,000 were captured alive.

Stroop's report of the action on April 25, 1943, read: 'Altogether 1,690 Jews were captured alive. Daily, many were blown up and buried in the bunkers and, as far as it is possible to ascertain, were burned. Not one of those captured was allowed to live.'

Some sought to escape through the sewers, into which the Nazis tossed grenades and injected gas—methods which were to be used again in the later Warsaw Rising.

A few hundred escaped and many of those were to die in the Warsaw Rising or in partisan fighting in other parts of Poland.



PRAISE GOD AND PASS THE TRUNCHEON

TV Review

'Good old Bill' Palfrey, the man who gave you Alsatian police - dogs, Panda cars and radar speed-traps and would like to give you back the gallows, has retired.

An event, you might think, to be quietly celebrated with a few million gallons of his favourite drink, champagne, in every corner of the land.

For as 'Bill Palfrey, Copper' (BBC-1, Tuesday) amply revealed, the former Chief Constable of Lancashire is no friend of the working class.

It was one of those half-hour documentaries that are 60 minutes too long.

From the first unctuous line of narrative ('Bill Palfrey is what you might call a copper's copper') to the last sycophantic shot of two Panda-car enthusiasts listening to his farewell message as they drive along (one, incredibly, turns to the other and says 'Good old Bill'), it must have brought pure agony into millions of living-rooms.

It was so bad that after two minutes of watching the vital nerves necessary for switching off the source of the pain became paralysed.

Produced by John C. Miller

in Manchester, with Derek Hart interviewing and narrating, the programme was notable for the fact that it never once even hinted at even the slightest criticism of its subject. Not a single hard question was asked.

What did emerge about the man who, with the Bishop of Blackburn, spearheaded the law and order marches in the north west, came out almost by accident.

William Palfrey, brought up in a small village in Devon, became a policeman in 1926.

His recollections of his first impressions of the industrial north were interesting. He seems to have been particularly struck by the time when, walking down Accrington High Street with the Lord Mayor one day, a road-sweeper called out and addressed the Mayor as Joe. (The Mayor's name was Joe Hargreaves. Palfrey called him 'Your Worship').

In 1927 Palfrey sustained a bad knee injury, and attributes his recovery to the power of prayer. Miller and Hart, however, did not take the opportunity presented by this self-diagnosis to explore Palfrey's strong religious bent.

But a whiff of his politics came through strongly.

Sent to France at the end

of the war, he was first put in charge of re-establishing law and order in the city of Cherbourg. Later he assumed the mantle of Chief Public Safety Officer in Paris.

In this latter guise he was partly responsible for organizing the release of prisoners from concentration camps set up by the collaborationist Vichy government.

And it was in discussing this work that he made the strange comment: 'What we wanted to be sure of was that we didn't release the security prisoners'. He did not elaborate on the political complexion of these people, incarcerated in the camps by the Nazis, who de Gaulle didn't want out either.

1951 saw Palfrey turning his hand to his first innovation—the use of Alsatis. Thereafter followed police frogmen, Panda cars, personal radio and radar traps in fairly quick succession.

But it was with his insistence that Joseph Sewell should hang for the murder of Blackpool policeman Charles Richardson that Palfrey really hit the headlines.

And in his interview with Hart, he insisted on the point: 'When a policeman is murdered, they're hitting at the whole fabric of society.'

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

KIDNEY

Every year a number of people die because they have diseased or defective kidneys.

The use of kidney machines is a short-term help, although the patient still suffers much of the exhaustion and weakness associated with such illnesses and in addition must put up with hours of discomfort and inconvenience whilst he or she is 'hooked up' to the machine.

The only hope of a long-term improvement which, if successful, gives the sufferer the chance of living a normal active life again, is a kidney transplant operation. It is essential, however, that the kidney is used within a very short time of being removed from the donor.

Usually when donor and recipient are in different areas, the kidney is sent by road with a police escort to ensure rapid travel. Sometimes, however, this is not possible where long distances are involved.

Professor Roy Calne, a Cambridge surgeon, has revealed that over the past five years he and his colleagues have been trying to negotiate with the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) and representatives of the armed forces for kidneys to be flown by air when necessary.

It appears that while the forces are prepared to cooperate, nothing can be done because such journeys would have to be paid for by the DHSS, and they refuse to meet the cost.

So, in the meantime, every year a number of people die . . .

ANTI-UNION

NATSOPA, the printing union, and the white-collar ASTMS have jointly set up an organization called Union Travel to provide a 1973 programme of holidays abroad exclusively for members and their immediate families.

This offers jet flights of BEA Air Tours and Yugoslav Airlines to holiday centres at good prices by cutting out commercial advertising and agents' commissions.

A laudable venture.

But an advert announcing the scheme shows that holidays may be had in Italy, Yugoslavia, Majorca, and the Costa Brava.

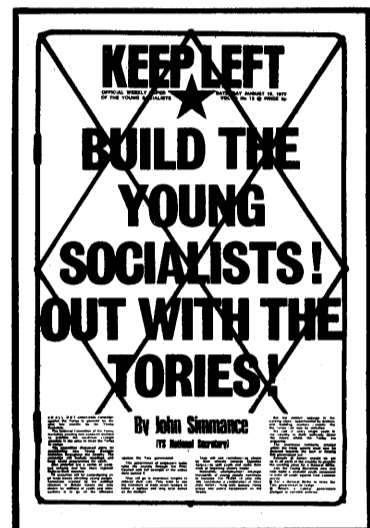
It seems to have escaped the notice of union secretaries Messrs Richard Bringinshaw and Clive Jenkins, that the Costa Brava and Majorca are in Spain.

Spain, as every worker knows, is ruled by a fascist dictatorship which brutally suppresses trade unionism. Beatings, jailings and torture are regularly handed out to strikers. Socialists who fought Franco in the 1930s are still languishing in his jails.

No trade union should sponsor a scheme which benefits such a regime.

NATSOPA and ASTMS members must immediately demand that their unions do not organize holidays in Spain.

CONTRAST



'Keep Left', the paper of the Young Socialists, was proscribed by the Labour Party National Executive Committee in 1962. It continued to appear as a monthly and built up its circulation to 22,000.

On May 13 this year it began appearing as an eight-page, four-colour weekly, and has continued to appear each week without financial or editorial difficulties.

By contrast, the Labour Party Young Socialists claim to have a paper called 'Left'. But it looks as if its days are numbered. In 1971 it was decided to continue publication of 'Left' for a further year as a monthly to see if it could be made viable.

Now the Party's 1972 Report reveals that the subsidy on the paper for 1971 had reached £1,600 and that the loss expected in 1972 was £1,100.

BOOKS



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SATURDAY

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 12.45 London. 5.25 Who do you do? 5.55 Sale of the century. 6.25 Sez Les. 7.10 Film: 'Give My Regards to Broadway'. 8.30 London. 12.35 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 11.50 Make a wish. 12.15 Merrie melodies show. 12.40 Gus Honeybun. 12.35 Faith for life. 12.40 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.15 All our yesterdays. 11.45 Thunderbirds. 12.42 Weather. 12.45 London. 5.25 Avengers. 6.25 Please sir. 6.55 Film: 'The Old Dark House'. 8.27 News. 8.30 London. 12.35 Weather. Guideline.

ANGLIA: 11.00 Yesterdays. 11.30 Film: 'Tarzan and the Huntress'. 12.45 London. 5.25 Primus. 5.55 Who do you do? 6.25 Sez Les. 7.10 Film: 'Calculated Risk'. 8.30 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 12.10 Horoscope. 12.15 Captain Scarlet. 12.45 London. 5.25 It takes a thief. 6.25 Sez Les. 7.10 Film: 'The Forty Ninth Man'. 8.30 London. 11.25 Stories worth telling. 11.40 Name of the game. Weather.

ULSTER: 12.15 Skippy. 12.45 London. 5.25 Flintstones. 5.55 Who do you do? 6.25 Sez Les. 7.10 Film: 'Seven in Darkness'. 8.25 Summer results. 8.30 London. 11.35 Documentary: 'The Shining Mountain'.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00 All our yesterdays. 11.25 Make a wish. 11.50 Woobinda. 12.15 Lidsville. 12.45 London. 5.25 Primus. 5.55 Who do you do? 6.25 Sez Les. 7.10 Film: 'Give My Regards to Broadway'. 8.30 London. 11.35 Journey to the Unknown. 12.40 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00 Sesame street. 12.00 Mad movies. 12.25 Cartoon. 12.45 London. 5.25 Primus. 5.55 Who do you do? 6.25 Sez Les. 7.10 Film: 'The Big Steal'. 8.25 London.

TYNE TEES: 11.00 All our yesterdays. 11.25 Bush boy. 11.50 Joe 90. 12.15 Dave Cash. 12.45 London. 5.25 Primus. 5.55 Who do you do? 6.25 Sez Les. 7.10 Film: 'Give My Regards to Broadway'. 8.30 London. 11.35 Journey to the unknown. 12.30 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 11.25 Casebook. 11.30 Arthur. 12.10 Horoscope. 12.15 Primus. 12.45 London. 5.30 Joe 90. 6.00 Sez Les. 6.40 Film: 'Donovan's Reef'. 8.30 London. 12.33 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 12.25 Beagan gaidhlig. 12.45 London. 5.25 HR Pufnstuf. 5.55 Who do you do? 6.25 Sez Les. 7.10 Film: 'Give My Regards to Broadway'. 8.30 London.

Common Market cook book. 1.55 Soccer. 2.50 Film: 'The Secret of My Success'. 4.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'The African Queen'. 10.00 London. 12.00 Strange report. 12.55 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00-12.00 London. 12.25 Children to children. 12.55 Living architects. 1.25 All our yesterdays. 1.55 Football. 2.50 Film: 'When Tomorrow Comes'. 4.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'A Night to Remember'. 10.00 London.

TYNE TEES: 10.45 Talking hands. 11.00 London. 12.05 Something to sing about. 12.30 Western civilization. 12.55 Farming outlook. 1.25 Minutes that changed history. 1.55 Where the jobs are. 2.00 Shoot. 2.55 Film: 'Never Put It In Writing'. 4.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'From Here to Eternity'. 10.00 London. 12.00 Strange report. 12.55 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 1.20 Out of town. 1.40 Horoscope. 1.45 All our yesterdays. 2.15 Soccer. 2.45 Film: 'Seven Faces of Dr Lao'. 4.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'Funeral in Berlin'. 10.00 London. 12.00 Late call. 12.05 Festival cinema.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.00-12.05 London. 1.58 Weather. 2.00 Big match. 3.00 Film: 'In the Dog House'. 4.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Whisperers'. 10.00 London. 12.00 Epilogue. Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 Night flight to Berlin. 1.30 Farm progress. 12.00 Faith for life. 12.05 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.00-12.00 London. 12.37 Weather. 12.40 Talking hands. 12.55 Farm progress. 1.25 Out of town. 1.45 Bush boy. 2.15 London. 3.15 Cartoon. 3.25 Saint. 4.20 News. 4.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'Battle of the V1'. 10.00 London. 12.00 Sez Les. 12.45 Weather. Guideline.

ANGLIA: 11.00 London. 1.20 Remember. 1.50 Weather. 1.05 Farming. 2.30 Jason King. 3.25 Football. 4.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Search for Bridey Murphy'. 9.30 Shut that door. 10.00 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00-12.05 London. 1.40 Horoscope. 1.45 All our yesterdays. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'Frozen Limits'. 4.30 London. 7.55 Film: 'Dunkirk'. 10.00 London.

ULSTER: 1.45 HR Pufnstuf. 2.15 London. 3.15 Film: 'Davy'. 4.30 London. 7.53 Sports results. 7.55 Cartoon. 8.05 Film: 'Rio Conchos'. 10.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 10.45 Talking hands. 11.00 London. 12.05 Survival. 12.30 Songs for your delight. 12.55 Farming outlook. 1.25

TV

BBC 1

12.25 Weather. 12.30 Olympic grandstand. 12.30 Athletics. 12.50 Football. 1.10 Hockey final. 2.10 Boxing. 2.25 Athletics finals. 3.00 Marathon. 3.10 5,000m final, 4x100m finals, 4x400m finals, 5.10 Marathon finish. 5.25 Results and highlights. 5.40 News and weather. 5.50 Bruce Forsyth and the generation game.

6.40 FILM: 'INVASION'. Edward Judd, Yoko Tani, Valerie Gearon, Lyndon Brook, Tsai Chin, Eric Young. Science fiction about a mysterious race who land in England.

8.00 THE OLYMPIC BOXING FINALS.

10.00 NEWS. Weather.

10.10 MATCH OF THE DAY and TODAY AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

12.45 Weather.

BBC 2

3.05 Film: 'Merry Andrew'. Danny Kaye. 4.45 The world about us. 5.35 National Trust.

6.05 FILM: 'A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM'. James Cagney, Mickey Rooney, Joe E. Brown, Frank McHugh, Victor Jory, Olivia de Havilland, Dick Powell, Ross Alexander, Anita Louise. Shakespeare's comedy.

8.00 NEWS, SPORT. Weather.

8.15 CIVILIZATION. Heroic Materialism.

9.10 SOUNDS FOR SATURDAY. The Mahavishnu Orchestra.

10.00 LOVE AND MR LEWISHAM. Part 2.

10.45 NEWS ON 2. Weather.

10.50 FILM NIGHT. Ken Russell.

11.15 FILM: 'MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK'. Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken.

ITV

10.50 Primus. 11.15 Sesame street. 12.15 Lidsville. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of sport. 12.55 On the ball. 1.10 Olympics 72. 1.20 The ITV six. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 Racing from Fakenham. 1.45, 2.15, 2.55 Racing from Doncaster. 3.05 Olympics 72. 4.50 Results service. 5.05 Olympics 72. 5.10 Olympics and news. 5.25 Sale of the century.

6.00 SEZ LES. Les Dawson, with guests Gene Pitney, Aimi MacDonald, Design.

6.40 THE COMEDIANS.

7.15 FILM: 'NO NAME ON THE BULLET'. Audie Murphy, Joan Evans. A hired killer arrives in Lordsbury.

8.30 SATURDAY VARIETY. Pearl Bailey, Vince Hill, Joe Baker.

9.30 VILLAINS. Move In, Move On. William Marlowe.

10.30 NEWS AND OLYMPICS.

11.35 THE AQUARIUS MAHLER FESTIVAL. Leonard Bernstein, Christa Ludwig, Rene Kollo and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.



Kirk Douglas as Vincent Van Gogh the painter who—according to Don McLean's song—'suffered for his sanity'. Vincente Minnelli's 'Lust for Life' is on BBC 1 as Sunday's Film of the Week.

SUNDAY

BBC 1

9.00-9.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 10.30-11.30 Morning service. 12.00 Farnborough—Europe 72. 1.00 Olympic grandstand. 1.05 Show jumping grand prix. 2.30 Athletics. 3.25 Show jumping grand prix.

6.05 NEWS. Weather.

6.15 THE BEST OF THE OLYMPICS.

8.30 FILM: 'LUST FOR LIFE'. Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn. Story of painter Vincent Van Gogh's life.

10.30 NEWS. Weather.

10.45 FARNBOROUGH—EUROPE 72.

11.45 MEDITATION.

In Monday's 'Film 72' on BBC 1 the latest film from Ken Russell, 'The Savage Messiah' will be reviewed.

BBC 2

10.30-1.00 Open University. 1.45 Weather. 1.50 Cricket.

6.40 PRAISE THE LORD.

7.05 NEWS REVIEW. Weather.

7.25 MUSIC ON 2. From the Proms. Hiroyuki Iwaki conducts the NHK Symphony Orchestra of Japan.

8.10 ROMEO AND JULIET. Ballet.

8.30 THE WORLD ABOUT US. Man is My Name. A film by Pierre Gaisseau.

9.20 MARY. Rhymes and Reasons. Mary Travers.

10.05 THE ROADS TO FREEDOM.

10.50 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP. Protest or Anarchy? Athony Wedgwood Benn, MP v William Rees-Mogg on the right of groups or individuals to challenge the law.

12.00 NEWS SUMMARY. Weather.

ITV

11.00 Morning service. 12.10 Country calendar. 12.25 Treasures of Tutankhamun. 12.50 All our yesterdays. 1.15 Stingray. 1.45 Odd couple. 2.15 Big match. 3.15 Film: 'Hey! Hey! USA'. Will Hay, Edgar Kennedy. 4.30 Golden shot. 5.20 Beatrix Potter—the private world.

6.05 NEWS. Weather.

6.15 THE BOYS FROM UPPSALA.

6.35 NO SMALL CHANGE.

7.00 STARS ON SUNDAY.

7.25 DOCTOR IN CHARGE.

7.55 FILM: 'A KISS BEFORE DYING'. Robert Wagner, Jeffrey Hunter. A psychopathic killer is determined no one will stand in the way of his ambition.

9.30 WHO DO YOU DO?

10.00 NEWS AND OLYMPICS.

10.30 COUNTRY MATTERS. Crippled Bloom. Joss Ackland, Pauline Collins, Anna Cropper.

11.30 OLYMPICS 72.

12.00 ELEVEN PLUS.

12.45 ADDICTION.

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How the hated Tory Act works

RENTS

ON OCTOBER 2, millions of council tenants all over Britain will have to pay another £1 on their rents under the hated Tory Housing 'fair rents' Finance Act.

The Act is aimed consciously at destroying the basic right to decent housing at reasonable rents. Like unemployment, the Industrial Relations Act, and rising prices, the Act forms part of the Tories' attempt to drive down the living standards of the working class.

In the next period municipal housing will be eliminated and every worker subject to property sharks if he wants decent housing.

Only 40 Labour councils are refusing to implement the Act. Another 345 have collapsed before the Tories and will pass on the rent increases. The Labour leadership, led by Anthony Crosland, told local councils they could do what they liked. Between them they have perpetrated a gross betrayal of the working class.

The Housing Finance Act and its Scottish equivalent will:

- Impose an obligation on local councils and new town corporations to impose a 'fair' rent for the first time. A 'fair' rent is one geared to market value—in other

BY PHILIP WADE

words, what private landlords would charge.

- Average rents will double on the government's own estimate. In London, rents of £3.50 (plus rates) will rise to over £7 (plus rates).

- Following next month's £1 increase, rents will rise 75p next year and go on rising until the 'fair rent' level is reached.

- The rents will be fixed by a committee of property men and lawyers and there will be no appeal from their decisions.

- Subsidies to local councils from the government for housing—now about £200m a year—will be run down.

- Councils refusing to operate the Act can be stripped of their housing powers which will be taken over by a Tory-appointed Commissioner. Councillors can be fined and surcharged for failing to put rents up.

- The hated means test will be imposed on a universal basis for those wanting rebates. It will be assessed on gross earnings of the highest-paid member of the family. The effect will be to cut

the rebate when wages rise.

- Housing revenue accounts will move into surplus and half of this will be taken by the government. In three or four years tenants will be paying an extra £500m in rents.

- Private tenants—1.3 million of them living in controlled properties—will find their tenancies decontrolled beginning next January and their rents doubled.

Undoubtedly tens of thousands of tenants will refuse to pay the increases next month and launch rent strikes instead.

But there is a grave danger they will be isolated and led into actions which can in no way restore the basic rights to housing. No amount of disorganized protest will defeat the Tories.

The real question is the construction of Councils of Action to mobilize tenants alongside trade unionists and other sections of the working class in a campaign to force the Tory government to resign.

Only the return of a Labour government pledged to socialist policies of nationalization under workers' control and without compensation of the land, building industry and building societies can restore tenants' basic rights.

TUC whitewashes Labour's retreat

FROM STEPHEN JOHNS IN BRIGHTON

UNION LEADERS at Brighton yesterday set out to whitewash the great Labour Party rents retreat. But their own consistent refusal to fight the Tories is directly responsible.

The TUC urged Labour councils not to impose increases due under the Housing Finance Act.

It unanimously endorsed a resolution which backed any council refusing to implement the Act and demanded nationalization of the land.

But speakers ignored the wholesale collapse of Labourite opposition to the Act—with 345 of Britain's 385 Labour councils now committed to implementation—and its background in the spineless policies of the TUC leadership.

In moving the motion, engineers' executive member Bob Wright hoped that councils which had 'wavered' in their opposition would reconsider their position.

'This Congress will pledge to those councils who have refused to implement this legislation both material and financial help,' he said.

'The government could not work this Act if every Labour council refused to accept it.'

Wright, who is helping the Tories remain in office by participating in the TUC-CBI conciliation and arbitration service, said the next Labour government should restore the 'social concept' to housing policy.

'Nationalization of land and indeed the building industry is an essential feature of control of

prices and profits, the speculators and the property sharks.'

William Page, of the agricultural workers, also called for the public ownership of the land.

'Once men stole sheep from the common and they were put on the scaffold. Now men steal the common land from the sheep and they are elevated to the House of Lords.'

The discussion of this key issue facing the working class was shoved to the fag-end of



Bob Wright: Moved motion

Congress. Because of time, no delegates from the floor were allowed to speak.

It is quite clear from the cavalier way that support for the tenants' organizations was posed that the TUC will only offer verbal backing to workers who resist rent increases.

Once again the leaders of the organized labour movement have abandoned their responsibility to the working class.

A MOVE to reduce the power of the big unions over the election of TUC General Council members was defeated yesterday.

Printers' leader Vincent Flynn argued for the election of General Council members by the unions in the particular occupational groups only and not the whole affiliated membership.

Victor Feather for the General Council asked Congress to reject the move. He said no big unions like the T&GWU and the AUEW had one third of the organized membership.

They only comprised one-sixth of the General Council.

Birmingham jobs moving to Wales

AEROQUIP UK of King's Norton, Birmingham, is planning to move production of oil seals to the main Cardiff plant within a year, leaving more than 300 people without jobs.

About 35 of the company's workers have been offered jobs in Wales.

Labour MP for Birmingham, Northfield, Ray Carter, has written to the Tory Secretary for Trade and Industry, John Davies, asking him to encourage the company to remain in the Midlands because of the 'difficult employment situation'.

He says: 'The announcement comes at a time when the Birmingham unemployment figures, after showing a tendency to fall a few months ago, have now started to rise dramatically. In August, for example, unemployment in the Birmingham area went up by over 2,000 in the month.'

An Aeroquip spokesman said: 'We are moving because of escalating costs and a change in the pattern of demand.'

London fares rise again

LONDON bus and underground fares are going up again from Sunday. London Transport says about 15 per cent of fares are affected. Bus fares containing a ½p are being rounded up and about one in five underground minimum fares will go up to 10p.

Socialist Labour League LECTURES

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MARXISM

given by G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)

LONDON

Marxism as the theory of knowledge

Sunday September 17

Development of Marxism through working-class struggle

Sunday September 24

Nature of the capitalist crisis

Sunday October 1

Historical materialism today

Sunday October 8

EAST HAM TOWN HALL

Lister Room

Barking Rd, 7 p.m.

LIVERPOOL

Development of Marxism through working-class struggle

Tuesday September 12

Nature of the capitalist crisis

Tuesday September 19

Historical materialism today

Tuesday September 26

AEU HOUSE

Mount Pleasant

Liverpool 1, 7.30 p.m.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

BRACKNELL: Monday September 11, 8 p.m. Priestwood Community Centre.

HULL: Monday September 11, 7.30 p.m. Church Hall, Wayne Road, Bransholme (opp 'The Swallow'). 'Fighting the Tories' Rent Act.'

MEDWAY: Wednesday September 13, 8 p.m. 'The Greyhound', Rochester Avenue, Rochester. 'Defeat the anti-union laws. Force the Tories to resign.'

PRESTON: Wednesday September 13, 8 p.m. 'Railway and Commercial', Butler Street, near railway station. 'Victory to the builders.'

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday September 14, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club, opposite New Cross Station. 'For the Tories to resign.'

SWINDON: Sunday September 17, 7.30 p.m. 'Locomotive Inn', Fleet Street. 'Join the fight to force the Tories to resign.'

SPECIAL ATUA MEETINGS

CENTRAL LONDON:

Inaugural meeting of the entertainments and press unions.

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 7 p.m.

'The crisis of technology and unemployment.'

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL

MONMOUTH STREET, WC2.

Speakers: Roy Battersby (ACTT. In a personal capacity). A London docker.

KENT:

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 8 p.m.

'Victory to the Creffield workers. Defeat the anti-union laws. Make the Tories resign.'

THE GEORGE AND DRAGON

SHIPBOURNE ROAD

TONBRIDGE, KENT.

LIVERPOOL:

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 10.30 a.m.

'Crisis in the car industry. Fight for the right to work.'

STORK HOTEL QUEEN'S SQUARE

Speakers: Alan Thornett (deputy senior steward Morris Motors, Oxford. In a personal capacity).

Mike Banda (SLL Central Committee).

Daly attacks Rhodesia's racialism

MINERS' leader Lawrence Daly called on Congress yesterday to reject any Tory settlement in Rhodesia and extend 'the hand of friendship' to anyone who opposed the racist Smith regime.

He detailed the business interests of Tory MPs in Rhodesia.

'From a bunch like this we could never expect any progress towards majority rule for the black workers in Rhodesia,' he said.

He attacked the racist

campaign whipped up against the Uganda Asians.

'If instead of 50,000 Ugandans 269,000 white Rhodesians were coming in the country, the National Front, Enoch Powell, and the "Daily Express" would not have the slightest concern over the economic difficulties.

'We have to realize their attitude is basically racist, designed to bring out the lowest human instincts despite the spurious economic arguments they use.'

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Organize General Strike

DELEGATES from 13 north-west action committees yesterday voted for union leaders to call a national strike of building workers and for the TUC to organize a General Strike to bring down the Tory government.

They declared that the unity of the working class and the forging of a new leadership 'can only be developed in struggle against the common enemy organized in the Tory Party'.

A Labour government had to be returned pledged to socialist policies, including the nationalization of the entire building industry, the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act, the 'fair rents' Act and the expropriation of all private lands.

The motion put before the

13 north-west committees pass militant motion

Wigan meeting also condemned company deals and declared 'our union leaders have no confidence in the working class'.

It further stated: 'We are totally opposed to the wage-cutting machinery set up by the TUC and the CBI which accepts the 8 per cent Tory pay norm.'

There were demands for big delegations from the region to be sent to London next Thursday when union leaders meet employers to discuss the £30, 35-hour week claim.

Delegates also demanded the TUC break off talks with the Tories and failing that UCATT

general secretary George Smith should pull out himself.

Condemning company deals, a Wigan delegate, who called the meeting, said: 'Ordinary family men have now got criminal records from legal picketing. If we sign company deals the union will be against us too. Who is pulling the strings in this society?'

But Billy Jones, chairman of the Merseyside action committee, and leading Communist Party member, told the meeting that 'we agree to company deals but they must be ratified regionally before the men go back.'

'Personally I wish it had been

national, but our union says it's a regional strike. We must be realistic. Is there any likelihood in the near future of employers agreeing to this claim?' said Jones.

He refused to accept the resolution saying he could not speak for his committee and questioned whether the meeting was official.

The three Liverpool men left the meeting before the vote was taken. The resolution was carried by 40 to nothing with 20 absentions by delegates who supported the policies expressed, but were not mandated by their committees.

A demand was also supported for a national conference of action committee delegates as soon as possible.

The delegates also agreed to meet weekly in Wigan on Fridays at the central Labour Club at 11.15 a.m.

Swan Hunter men reject officials

'STRIKERS throw out union help' screamed the 'Newcastle Journal' yesterday about the decision of the Tyneside boiler-makers to stay out until their 17½ per cent cost-of-living claim has been met in full.

The 'Journal's' anxiety about the overwhelming rejection of the officials' 'help' in the five Swan Hunter yards is certainly heartfelt. The boiler-makers' action is unprecedented and the intensity of the feeling against union officials has reached boiling point.

They have rejected local official, Jack Oliver's plea to go back while their demand was negotiated.

They will stop all subscriptions to their Society pending a satisfactory solution to the dispute and they have appointed their own shop stewards as negotiators.

One resolution at the meeting—proposed but not put to the vote—was that full-time officials should be banned from all future mass meetings.

By next week it is expected that all of Swan Hunter's yards, with the exception of the ship-repair yards, will be completely shut and 8,000 workers laid off.

Union officials and company executives are pinning all their hopes on the return of boiler-makers' president Dan McGarvey from Brighton.

Judging from the men's scathing remarks on the Govan and Marathon agreements published in Workers Press, the hopes of the management seem to be entirely misplaced.

BUILDING societies, whose assets exceed £10,000m, yesterday raised their lending rates by ½ per cent to avoid a 'very acute mortgage famine'. Those wanting to buy homes will now have to pay 8½ per cent interest.

AN INQUIRY is now likely to be held by the Transport and General Workers' Union into the dismissal of 37 men this week from the Metallic Manufacturing Company's factory in Ardrossan, Ayrshire. Patrick Frey, one of the sacked men, said: 'We had a verbal agreement with the management that it would be a case of last in, first out. I have been working here for four years, but they have continued to employ people who have been with them for only months.'

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), 180b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

£100-a-day airlift

'Lump' men fly in by helicopter

BY IAN YEATS

A BASILDON, Essex, building employer is using a helicopter to fly non-union workers over picket lines. The Globe Construction Ltd site, off Laindon Link, where 172 houses are being built, is the last major site in Basildon to stop work in support of the building workers' claim of £30 for a 35-hour week.

All 24 men at the site work on the 'lump' without union cards and claim they already earn £50 a week without joining the strike.

Pickets from all over Essex turned up at the barbed-wire capped gate for the first time on Wednesday to speak to workers as they drove onto the site in their cars.

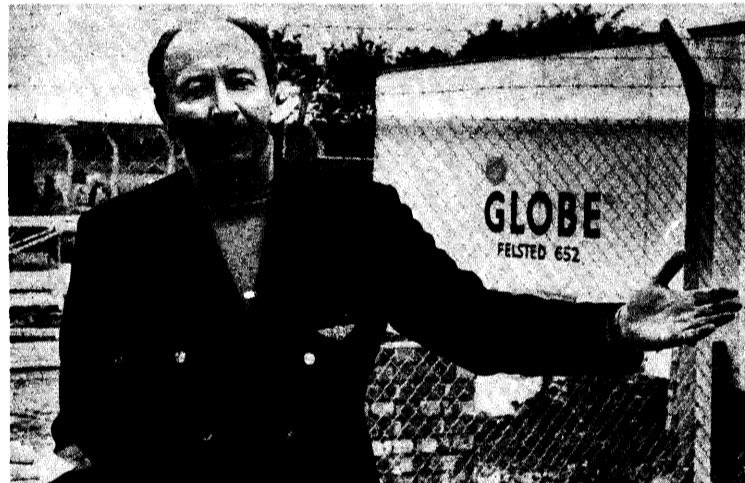
They were thwarted when it was discovered the men had gone to work an hour earlier.

The next morning the non-union men arrived in a convoy of company trucks escorted by police.

One hundred police lined the pavement while five of the 70 pickets on duty approached the company van. Drivers waved them away and police began clearing a path onto the site. The five pickets sat down in front of the van's wheels in protest and were immediately arrested.

Undismayed pickets were at their posts again yesterday, but neither cars nor vans appeared. The mystery was solved when amid clouds of dust a Bell Jet Ranger helicopter landed on an open space between the half-completed houses and five workers got out.

Through the ten-foot high wire mesh fence across the site entrance pickets watched the helicopter land and take off six times until all 24 'lump' workers were on the site.



Ex-RAF pilot Bill Regan: Small price

The helicopter airlifted the men home last night.

UCATT shop steward Ben Wilkinson told me: 'Using a helicopter shows the length to which was indispensable to the to go.'

He added: 'All of the men inside are non-union. They say they are earning more money than us, but if it's so good on the lump why don't we do it.'

'The reason is we want the security of a proper wage and an employer. These lump men will have to get a union card or be squeezed out.'

The plan to use a firm's helicopter to beat the pickets was the brainchild of Bill Regan, chairman and managing director of Globe Construction.

An ebullient ex-RAF pilot, Regan claims the £100-a-day cost of using the helicopter is a small price to pay for keeping the wheels of his construction business turning.

He said, 'There has been no trouble but there might have been and that is why I decided to use the helicopter.'

Wearing a blazer with an RAF badge on the breast pocket Regan told me with a sweep of his arm: 'I'm British and I'm a free man and I will not be dictated to about how to run my business.'

'I've got as much right to keep my site open as any man has to come and work for me. I've got the best labour force in the world and I'm building the best and cheapest houses in the whole of England.'

Tall, fair-haired Regan said the company helicopter would be used for as long as pickets were

at the gate, which yesterday were being rigorously controlled by Basildon police.

Pickets said they would return to the site in strength on Monday.

Scottish deal angers builders

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PENT-UP ANGER erupted in Aberdeen yesterday when builders demanded their leaders tell the facts about the agreement at Peter Cameron's where men are back at work following a company agreement. Local UCATT official Charles Kelly refused to answer questions about the Cameron situation and unplugged the microphone saying the matter was one for the Cameron workers.

Cameron's were the first to sign the so-called Scottish agreement.

The men are being paid £30 a week only if they earn a £5 bonus on the basic rate. They are not receiving the expected guaranteed £30.

Union officials are desperately hoping Cameron's will not break off the agreement as they have threatened.

UCATT officials failed to show up at a meeting arranged by management on the Haymarket Taylor Woodrow site, Leicester, on Wednesday, when a secret ballot forced a return.

Taylor Woodrow scaffolders claimed that only 20 men at the meeting were employed by the firm, the rest work for sub-contractors.

The ballot was held with the clocking-in numbers of the employees at the bottom of the paper. This brought a 36-34 vote for a return on Monday of men who joined the strike ten weeks ago.

THE WAY FORWARD

FROM PAGE 1

unions from the influence of capitalist politics by building a revolutionary party; a struggle which was indispensable to the victory of the October Revolution.

By our struggle we have succeeded in establishing the central ideas of Lenin in relation to the unions:

1 That 'all worship of spontaneity of the working-class movement, all belittling of the "conscious element", of the role of the revolutionary party means... a strengthening of bourgeois ideology among the workers'. ('What is to be Done'.)

2 'It is not enough that the class struggle becomes real, consistent and developed only when it embraces the sphere of politics... Marxism recognizes a class struggle as fully developed, "nationwide", only if it does not merely embrace politics but takes in the most significant thing in politics—the organization of state power.'

The highest form of working-class struggle is the political struggle of the working class and the highest form of political struggle is the struggle for political power by the workers. The

aim of the All Trades Unions Alliance is to build a new leadership in the unions which will fight to win economic demands and, above all, educate workers in the theory and practice of Marxism and expose, in practice, the limitations of economic struggles and establish the primacy of the political struggle for socialism.

The practical experience of the last eight months has shown militant trade unionists that those forms of struggle which rely exclusively on picket-line militancy are inadequate.

The economic crisis, the entry into the Common Market and the urgent political tasks posed before the unions demand imperatively not only a new form of practical struggle but also a correspondingly higher form of working-class organization. This is the revolutionary party of the working class.

There is no other way to establish the political independence of the trade unions from the reactionary union bureaucracy and the ideology of the ruling class.

The All Trades Unions Alliance has decided to call a conference on October 22 which will be devoted to discussing the

vital experiences of the last eight months, to analysing the problems of political leadership in the unions and to advancing the struggle for the implementation of the programme of the Alliance outlined in the Charter of Basic Rights and the Manifesto adopted in November 1971.

The Charter of Basic Rights includes complete opposition to sackings, to all forms of productivity dealing, to racialism, to social service cuts, to the Common Market and the Housing, Immigration and Industrial Relations Acts.

This defence of basic rights is inseparably tied to the struggle for a campaign to force the Tories to resign and to elect a Labour government.

Such a government must be forced to nationalize, without compensation and under workers' control, all the major industries, land and banks; withdraw British troops from Ulster; withdraw from NATO and the Common Market; and repeal all reactionary legislation.

We cordially invite all trade union branches, shop stewards and district committees to send delegates and/or observers to the conference.

September 8, 1972

SEPTEMBER FUND £132.25

THE SHIFT to the right by the TUC over the past week must strengthen the Tory government and encourage it to press on with its attacks on wages and jobs.

Workers Press will continue to expose the dangers of these decisions by preparing the working class to build an alternative revolutionary leadership within the trade unions.

Join this fight. Start with an extra boost for our Fund this month. Our target is £1,750 by the end of September. Let's do everything we can now to raise it. Post your donations immediately to:

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