

STALINISTS IN EVEN MORE TREACHERY CP SUPPORTS TUC- TORY PAY POLICY

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE TORIES have gained a new ally in their campaign for state regulation of wages—the Communist Party. Hard evidence of this treacherous new turn in Stalinist policy came yesterday in the editorial column of the Party newspaper, the 'Morning Star'.

Dockers to end Heatons ban?

DOCKS SHOP STEWARDS on Merseyside are recommending the lifting of the seven-month-old 'black' on flat wagons from Heatons Transport (St Helens) Ltd.

This was announced by stewards' chairman Jimmy Symes after a meeting with representatives of the Liverpool and St Helens road haulage sections of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Heatons had been threatening to go to the National Industrial Relations Court if there was no action on the black yesterday.

Jimmy Symes said the decision to lift the blacking concerned only flat wagons and if Heatons decided to go into containers they would have to negotiate with the docks shop stewards' committee.

They had had an assurance from Harry Hull, secretary of the St Helens T&GWU branch, that he would instruct his members to withdraw their labour from Heatons if they ever stuffed or stripped containers without prior discussion.

'We feel sure Mr Heaton will not do any stuffing or stripping,' said Symes. 'I am advising our members of the decision and recommending they lift the blacking. We expect the blacking to be lifted from tomorrow.'

Said the 'Star': 'One of the big steps needed today is a statutory minimum wage such as that called for by the TUC' (Wednesday, October 11, 1972).

The Stalinist leaders have been moving in this direction for some time in practice. The turn was decisively clinched with the rotten compromise on jobs reached earlier this week at the upper Clyde shipyards.

Now the Communist Party chiefs have swung in behind the campaign by the backdoor method of supporting the TUC General Council's proposals for an 'alternative' to the £2 limit on pay rises put forward by Heath.

Yesterday's 'Star' pointed out enthusiastically that the TUC had 'repeated its demand for a wealth tax—a call supported by the labour movement and fought for by the Communist Party'.

But the 'Star' editorial, which presumably bears the stamp either of editor George Matthews or his assistant William Wainwright, did not tell its readers that both this and the TUC call for a statutory minimum wage form part of a negotiating platform which accepts the principle of state regulation of wages.



The rotten compromise devised at Blackpool over the Clydebank-Marathon shipyard deal with oil-rig chief Wayne Harbin (second from right) is part of the whole CP strategy of collaboration. Also in the Blackpool meeting were the CP's James Reid (l) and boiler-makers' president Dan McGarvey (r).

Neither does its page one lead by industrial correspondent Mick Costello. Instead Costello boosts another plank from the TUC platform; its farcical but extremely dangerous call for 'statutory action to hold down prices'.

Costello also mentions verbal demand from 'left' engineers' president Hugh Scanlon for 'an end to the Industrial Relations Act' before any agreement with the government, but fails to make clear that Scanlon is in favour of the talks continuing.

The purpose of this kind of coverage is first to disarm militants in the factories while the Tories move closer and closer to a fully-fledged system of state wage control backed up by a fully operational Industrial Relations Act.

Having obtained the union leaders' support for the principle that the state calls the tune on wages, a government propaganda campaign is under way to win middle-class support for legal controls. Key parts in this campaign are played by attacks on 'violent' picketing (see Carr's speech, page 12), the entirely phoney initiative on prices and promises of a tax bonanza... in five years' time.

It is at this point that the second prong of the Stalinists' attack comes into play, directly stifling and undermining the wages movement in the factories on the ground of 'unity' behind the union chiefs. No one should be taken by surprise by this turn.

Backing for state regulation of wages is, as Workers Press warned last month, the logic of Communist Party executive member James Reid's attack on the boiler-makers' pay struggle at Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.

Said Reid on the opening day of the TUC conference in Blackpool: 'We are in no doubt that the majority of boiler-makers have been deceived by people who want to apply the concept of the rat race to the trade union movement'.

His fellow-Stalinist James Airlie said that the boiler-makers' sectional struggle threatened to destroy the 14-month struggle for jobs on the upper Clyde.

While Reid and Airlie were speaking, Stalinist union leaders and TUC delegates were helping the right wing guarantee the continuation of the talks with Heath by removing from the agenda of the conference every obstacle in their path. In the conference debate on economic policy not a single Communist Party member challenged the idea that the talks should go on.

All this was certainly carefully planned by the author of Stalinist policy on the upper Clyde, Communist Party industrial organizer Bert Ramelson.

The 'Morning Star' staff, meanwhile, worked to keep centrist opinion in the Party happy. To do this they developed the militant-sounding but thoroughly equivocal position that no one would be able to understand why TUC secretary Feather did not break off the talks with the Tories.

Rent
rebels
fight
on
the
estates

See
p.3



TURN TO BACK PAGE

workers press

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● THURSDAY OCTOBER 12, 1972 ● No. 892 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

STALINISTS IN EVEN MORE TREACHERY CP SUPPORTS TUC- TORY PAY POLICY

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE TORIES have gained a new ally in their campaign for state regulation of wages—the Communist Party. Hard evidence of this treacherous new turn in Stalinist policy came yesterday in the editorial column of the Party newspaper, the 'Morning Star'.

Dockers to end Heatons ban?

DOCKS SHOP STEWARDS on Merseyside are recommending the lifting of the seven-month-old 'black' on flat wagons from Heatons Transport (St Helens) Ltd.

This was announced by stewards' chairman Jimmy Symes after a meeting with representatives of the Liverpool and St Helens road haulage sections of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Heatons had been threatening to go to the National Industrial Relations Court if there was no action on the black yesterday.

Jimmy Symes said the decision to lift the blacking concerned only flat wagons and if Heatons decided to go into containers they would have to negotiate with the docks shop stewards' committee.

They had had an assurance from Harry Hull, secretary of the St Helens T&GWU branch, that he would instruct his members to withdraw their labour from Heatons if they ever stuffed or stripped containers without prior discussion.

'We feel sure Mr Heaton will not do any stuffing or stripping,' said Symes. 'I am advising our members of the decision and recommending they lift the blacking. We expect the blacking to be lifted from tomorrow.'

Said the 'Star': 'One of the big steps needed today is a statutory minimum wage such as that called for by the TUC' (Wednesday, October 11, 1972).

The Stalinist leaders have been moving in this direction for some time in practice. The turn was decisively clinched with the rotten compromise on jobs reached earlier this week at the upper Clyde shipyards.

Now the Communist Party chiefs have swung in behind the campaign by the backdoor method of supporting the TUC General Council's proposals for an 'alternative' to the £2 limit on pay rises put forward by Heath.

Yesterday's 'Star' pointed out enthusiastically that the TUC had 'repeated its demand for a wealth tax—a call supported by the labour movement and fought for by the Communist Party'.

But the 'Star' editorial, which presumably bears the stamp either of editor George Matthews or his assistant William Wainwright, did not tell its readers that both this and the TUC call for a statutory minimum wage form part of a negotiating platform which accepts the principle of state regulation of wages.



The rotten compromise devised at Blackpool over the Clydebank-Marathon shipyard deal with oil-rig chief Wayne Harbin (second from right) is part of the whole CP strategy of collaboration. Also in the Blackpool meeting were the CP's James Reid (l) and boiler-makers' president Dan McGarvey (r).

Neither does its page one lead by industrial correspondent Mick Costello. Instead Costello boosts another plank from the TUC platform; its farcical but extremely dangerous call for 'statutory action to hold down prices'.

Costello also mentions verbal demand from 'left' engineers' president Hugh Scanlon for 'an end to the Industrial Relations Act' before any agreement with the government, but fails to make clear that Scanlon is in favour of the talks continuing.

The purpose of this kind of coverage is first to disarm militants in the factories while the Tories move closer and closer to a fully-fledged system of state wage control backed up by a fully operational Industrial Relations Act.

Having obtained the union leaders' support for the principle that the state calls the tune on wages, a government propaganda campaign is under way to win middle-class support for legal controls. Key parts in this campaign are played by attacks on 'violent' picketing (see Carr's speech, page 12), the entirely phoney initiative on prices and promises of a tax bonanza . . . in five years' time.

It is at this point that the second prong of the Stalinists' attack comes into play, directly stifling and undermining the wages movement in the factories on the ground of 'unity' behind the union chiefs. No one should be taken by surprise by this turn.

Backing for state regulation of wages is, as Workers Press warned last month, the logic of Communist Party executive member James Reid's attack on the boiler-makers' pay struggle at Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.

Said Reid on the opening day of the TUC conference in Blackpool: 'We are in no doubt that the majority of boiler-makers have been deceived by people who want to apply the concept of the rat race to the trade union movement'.

His fellow-Stalinist James Airlie said that the boiler-makers' sectional struggle threatened to destroy the 14-month struggle for jobs on the upper Clyde.

While Reid and Airlie were speaking, Stalinist union leaders and TUC delegates were helping the right wing guarantee the continuation of the talks with Heath by removing from the agenda of the conference every obstacle in their path. In the conference debate on economic policy not a single Communist Party member challenged the idea that the talks should go on.

All this was certainly carefully planned by the author of Stalinist policy on the upper Clyde, Communist Party industrial organizer Bert Ramelson.

The 'Morning Star' staff, meanwhile, worked to keep centrist opinion in the Party happy. To do this they developed the militant-sounding but thoroughly equivocal position that no one would be able to understand why TUC secretary Feather did not break off the talks with the Tories.

Rent
rebels
fight
on
the
estates

See
p.3



TURN TO BACK PAGE

WHAT WE THINK

Press freedom hypocrisy

HYPOCRISY, humbug and cant—they are national characteristics of the British ruling class. And the working class has just been subjected to a welter of this on the subject of 'the freedom of the Press'.

It all began when Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Labour Party chairman, blew up in the final minutes of last week's party conference at Blackpool. Responding to the enormous political bandwagon being trundled out for Roy Jenkins and his close friend, Dick Taverne, MP for Lincoln, Benn reminded workers in the media that they had a responsibility when the labour movement faced an onslaught from the Tory press.

His exact words are worth recalling:

'I sometimes wish that trade unionists who work in the mass media—those who are writers, broadcasters, secretaries, printers and lift operators at Thomson House—would remember that they, too, are members of our working-class movement and have a responsibility (loud applause) that what is said about us is true.'

Benn, of course, is a totally reformist character. Within 48 hours of his outburst he was rushing into print—capitalist print—to do an about-face and deny that he was calling for industrial action to halt the Tory presses. Hypocrisy was piled upon hypocrisy when the old-stager, Harold Wilson, entered the scene to repudiate Benn.

Wilson fell over himself to assure the press barons that it was not Labour Party policy to menace the Tory Press. And, incredibly, he went on to jibber about the great heritage of the 'freedom of the press'. His statement could have been drafted by his personal solicitor, Lord Goodman, who doubles as chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

In fact Goodman, Britain's most silent figure, gave vent to his views on the Benn statement in an extraordinary interview in the 'Observer' last Sunday. (He gave the interview to the 'Observer' because he is also chairman of the 'Observer'!)

More hypocrisy from the man who helped sell British Lion to asset-stripper John Bentley and who tried to sell out Rhodesia to Ian Smith. He said that no newspaper could tolerate the industrial action suggested by Benn. 'Any action of this kind would close the whole press down. This is very alarming.'

Like Wilson and Benn, Goodman is a so-called socialist (he got his peerage from Wilson). He is not alarmed that the newspaper industry is controlled by a handful of barons. He is not alarmed that these Fleet Street presses are free in only one sense—they are free to propagate the views of the ruling class.

What is instructive about the current fracas is that Benn's mildly militant mouthings should prompt such a disproportionate sense of outrage among the Tories and their agents in Fleet Street—and from the other Labour Party leaders.

After the General Election Wilson received almost £200,000 for the serialization of his memoirs in 'The Sunday Times'; George Brown received a similar figure from the same outfit; Richard Crossman writes a weekly column for 'The Times'; Woodrow Wyatt contributes to the 'Daily Mirror'; Callaghan appears regularly in 'The People', etc.

When these Labour puppets speak up for so-called 'Press freedom' they are speaking on behalf of the ruling class for the continued propagation of Tory propaganda by Fleet Street.

Hanoi dampens 'peace' vote-catcher

BY JOHN SPENCER

AMERICAN presidential envoy Dr Henry Kissinger stayed over in Paris yesterday for a fourth day of private talks with North Vietnamese negotiator Le Duc Tho.

The duration of the current series of talks—the longest in three years of diplomatic contacts between Kissinger and North Vietnam—has given rise to speculation that a Vietnam settlement may be near.

Apart from the talks themselves, however, there is not a scrap of evidence to show that the two sides have moved any closer together, though North Vietnam has been under acute pressure from Moscow and Peking to come to terms with Nixon.

An official Hanoi Radio commentary on Monday described the latest US proposals as a plan to keep the puppet government intact in Saigon in an

attempt to practise US neo-colonialism in South Vietnam.

It denounced the US proposals as 'full of deception and perfidy' and said they ran absolutely counter to the overall solution advanced by the provisional revolutionary

government of South Vietnam, which has consistently demanded settlement of the political and military questions together.

The US had proposed an immediate ceasefire to be followed by the withdrawal of US troops and a six-month period of prepara-

tion for presidential elections.

But as Hanoi says, the election would be 'conducted within the framework of the dictatorial and anti-democratic puppet regime' and would simply result in the reinstatement of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

It said the US was plotting to eliminate the liberation forces once they had laid down their arms—a proposal that was 'indeed insolent, absurd and unrealistic'.

Against these US proposals, the Vietnamese have put forward a plan for the formation of a three-segment 'government of national concord', excluding Thieu.

The prospect of a settlement in Vietnam is being raised only four weeks before the presidential elections.

Clearly Nixon hopes that it will win him extra votes, even though he has no intention of coming to terms with the Vietnamese unless they capitulate to his demands.

Tanaka changes his mind on tariffs

JAPANESE premier Kakuei Tanaka said yesterday he might consider imposing a surcharge on exports if additional measures were needed in future to curb the country's growing export surplus.

Earlier this week he had ruled out a Finance Ministry proposal for a 10-per-cent surcharge to

curb exports. Officials are now working out an 'alternative' programme to increase imports as a means of cutting the trade surplus which is running at over £3,000m a year.

Japan is under pressure to undertake another revaluation of the yen, which was forced to raise its parity with the dollar by over 16 per cent at last December's Finance Ministers' meeting in Washington.

Tanaka said small and medium-sized industries would not be able to stand a second revaluation only nine months after the December revaluation. 'We will not change the par levels of the yen by ourselves singly,' Tanaka pledged.

All the measures taken over the last year by the Japanese government to cut exports have proved to be little more than delaying tactics for the benefit of foreign opinion. The Japanese economy faces a catastrophe if industry is genuinely forced to cut its exports.

On the other hand, the United States has made it clear in repeated meetings with the Japanese that there must be a sharp and immediate reduction in the surplus. The Tanaka government, meanwhile, has its back to the wall.

West German cost of living jumps

WEST GERMANY'S cost of living last month showed its biggest year-to-year increase for more than two decades, according to official statistics released in Wiesbaden.

The 6.2 per cent increase over the September 1971 level was the highest since the Korean war and the issue of rising prices has become a key one in the current election campaign.

Meanwhile senior economic officials from the nine Common Market countries have laid the groundwork for a major 'anti-inflation' package to be adopted by EEC ministers at the end of the

month. The package includes proposals for prices and incomes policy, cuts in public spending and tariff reductions in certain sectors of trade to admit cheaper overseas goods.

The proposals were drawn up by the EEC Economic and Financial Policy Co-ordinating Committee, set up in Rome at the Common Market Finance Ministers' meeting last month.

The Ministers agreed in principle to co-ordinate their efforts to combat inflation, foreshadowing new attacks on workers' living standards throughout western Europe.

Moscow fetes the Shah

THE SHAH of Iran and Empress Farah have been feted at a state banquet in Moscow and will today get down to serious discussions on 'problems of interest'.

The Shah, who runs one of the most tyrannical regimes on earth, is on a ten-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

At the banquet in his honour he was entertained by the top three Stalinist bureaucrats—Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, premier Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny.

Tass reported that Podgorny called for friendly relations between the Soviet Union and its southern neighbours, including Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. Notably he omitted Iraq, now

Moscow's closest Arab ally. This was done so as not to embarrass the Shah who is currently at loggerheads with the Iraqi regime.

Tactfully appealing for the two countries to settle their differences, he went on: 'We are in favour of disputed questions between the countries of the area being solved by peaceful means, through negotiation, with due account taken of the legitimate rights and interests of the peoples.'

In his reply the Shah said: 'As a result of a spirit of understanding and realism, the border between our two countries has now turned into a border of peace and friendship.'

US bombs hit French envoy in Hanoi

THE FRENCH diplomatic mission building in Hanoi was shattered by bombs during an American air raid on the North Vietnamese capital yesterday.

A French diplomat was seriously injured and four Vietnamese employees of the mission were trapped in the debris.

France immediately denounced the bombing as 'deplorable', lodged a protest with the US embassy in Paris and ordered its ambassador in Peking to proceed to Hanoi to investigate the bombing.

The raid was announced as France was playing host to a series of private talks between President Nixon's special adviser, Dr Henry Kissinger, and the Hanoi representatives on a Vietnamese peace settlement.

Basque organization banned in France

THE FRENCH Minister of the Interior, Raymond Marcellin, has signed a decree banning the Basque nationalist organization ETA, which is waging a powerful underground struggle against the Spanish fascist regime.

The decree coincides with a stepping up of the repression against the Basques on the Spanish side of the border where there have been many arrests over the past two months.

The ban on ETA is a new stage in collaboration between the French and Spanish governments which has been forged over the past two years.

Spanish exiles in France have been hounded by Marcellin's police and in at least one instance handed over to the Franco authorities for torture and imprisonment.

Many exiles have been barred

from living in provinces close to the Spanish border and others have been served with expulsion orders forcing them to leave the country immediately.

The Spanish Basque resistance to fascism in Spain has received widespread sympathy and support for their fellow-Basques over the border in France. The Pompidou government is determined to put a stop to these activities.

The latest series of measures against Spanish and Basque exiles began in December 1970 at the time of Burgos trial of ETA members. The scope of protests in France against the trial was the subject of 'representations' by Franco's Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo.

The French police have since made considerable efforts to implement Lopez Bravo's requests. Their collaboration is partly aimed at smoothing the way for Spanish entry into the Common Market—a goal which Pompidou endorsed at his recent press conference.

Fifty-strong group backs defiant tenant

Estate 'commandos'

defy the rent man

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

TENANTS in the Ardwick area of Manchester launched a second successful 'commando' raid on the Tory rent increase yesterday.

The confrontation came on the Bennett Lane estate, Ardwick, when the rent man tried to get one tenant, Mrs Lilly O'Brien, to go into her house and pay the rent increase.



Teresa Potts, one of the tenants' leaders campaigning in Ardwick yesterday.

He accused the 50-strong group of demonstrators of 'intimidation'. But Mrs O'Brien had other ideas. She said she wanted to pay her rent outside and firmly refused to pay the increase.

The rent man threw up his hands in frustration and left, threatening to call the police.

About 50 per cent of council tenants appear to be refusing to pay their increase in the Ardwick area, a centre of militant resistance in Manchester now in its second week of a 92p increase.

Yesterday demonstrators shouted slogans and sang songs against the 'fair rents' Act.

They heard tenants' leader Joe Potts say: 'If we pay this increase now we will be paying every year. We have to take a stand somewhere.'



A social worker with old people, Mrs Carol Williams, of the Hayward House flats, highlighted the plight of the old-age pensioners.

Because of delays at the Social Security offices, pensioners are not drawing the rent increase in extra benefits. But they still have to pay it.

'There is one old woman on my estate who has been charged 35p a week extra and has been

told to get it off her son.

'This exposes the Tory lies about helping the poorest families,' said Mrs Williams.

I talked to one old woman of West Gorton estate, Mrs Elizabeth Shaw, who was also suffering under the new legislation.

She had three sons to keep. One recently went on to the dole and normally this would have meant an increased benefit of £1.

This, with her allowance for the rent increase, would have made a total increase of approximately £2. But she is only receiving an extra £1 from the Social Security.

'This is the way they are getting round it,' said Mrs Williams. 'These people are frightened and intimidated. It is impossible to pay out this kind of money.'

We will not be tools of the Tories—councillors

LABOUR councillors in Bedworth, Northants—between Coventry and Nuneaton—are in danger of reversing their decision not to implement the Tories' Housing Finance Act.

At its last full meeting, Bedworth council decided against implementation.

But since then eight of the controlling Labour group have wavered. And although a group meeting on Monday night reaffirmed non-implementation, seven voted against and one abstained, leaving a slender majority of three.

Members of the majority, Cllrs Tom Ellis and Harold Jones, spoke to Workers Press

after the group meeting.

'The Act is so anti-social that I could in no circumstance be part and parcel of it,' said Tom Ellis.

'I would, if necessary, resign from the Labour group if it ever became Labour policy to implement.

'I would continue to fight against it as an independent, or from outside the council,' he added.

'When the Tory government was elected it promised more control to local authorities. Under this Act, however, we are to be tools of the Tories.

'We will be at fault for them; but if we do implement the Act we will deserve to be at

fault, because we stand as socialists.'

Cllr Harold Jones, who is also a National Union of Mineworkers' branch secretary, said that where the Act had been implemented, tenants had shown they did not accept it and increased their resistance.

'We are prepared to fight our battles as we did in the miners' strike and as the dockers did later in the year over the right to picket, and for the release of the five who were jailed.'

Both are prepared to call for industrial action to stop any victimization of councillors, or of tenants who withhold rent increases.

'We are fully aware

of the penalty clauses and we are prepared to go to jail if necessary, but it is the government that has to be brought down,' said Cllr Jones.

'Our consciences would not let us show cowardice and run away from this fight, as some of the councillors seem to want to do.

'Long ago people had to stand and fight the injustices of feudalism, against the law of the land as it then stood.

'Throughout labour history leaders have had to continue the fight. Many leaders of the South Wales miners withstood the threat of jail in the 1920s.

'We have to stand against the Tory threats now.'

Big Mersey resistance to extra rent

TENANTS from all the big housing estates in Merseyside are on the move against the Housing Finance Act implemented by the Liverpool Labour council.

At a meeting of the Merseyside co-ordinating committee—set up by the trades council and comprising of tenants' committee, trade union branches and working-class organizations—it was reported that Speke, Halewood, Netherley, Bootle and other estates rent offices were being picketed.

In Netherley, 2,400 people have agreed to withhold increases. On the Cantril Farm estate, almost 100 per cent is reported.

At some rent offices, the payment of rent without the increase is being accepted without question. But at others officials are applying pressure on tenants—especially frightened are old age pensioners.

Delegates from the trade unions spoke in support of the tenants and several called for

workers to organize nationally to fight the Tories.

● At Warrington, Lancs, tenants have been warned they will be evicted if they get £10 in arrears.

Local councils spending more cash

EVERY FAMILY of four paid an average of £4.54 a month in rates towards the cost of local government in 1969/1970. But the cost of services provided in return, both to private households, commerce and industry, amounted to £47.70 a month for every such family, claims the Department of the Environment.

Rate income from domestic ratepayers was about 44 per cent—or £1,515m—of the £6,986m which local government in England and Wales cost in 1969/1970.

This compared with £2,397m spent in the early 1960s. Taxpayers contributed £2,049m via government grants, £1,344m came from lenders and £1,240m from fees, charges and sales.

The Department said the figures showed 'a very substantial increase in real terms in local government services' during the decade.

Spending on education in 1969/1970 was £218m in capital expenditure and £1,895m on current spending.

Council of Action to hold rents demo

THE NORTH LONDON Council of Action is to organize a demonstration against the rent increases on the basis of mobilizing the trade union movement in the area to fight the Tories and return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

It was the outcome of a successful meeting on Tuesday night attended by 70 trade unionists, tenants, youth and representatives of different socialist tendencies.

Dave Norman, treasurer of the local Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians' branch, said the lesson of the building strike was that leadership was decisive.

He told the meeting that from the beginning the union leadership said it would not be successful. The determination of

the men proved different.

Those like the Communist Party Stalinists, he added, who called for separate deals held back the strike and opened the door to the sell-out by its leadership.

It was necessary to build an alternative leadership in the trade unions.


Council secretary Richard Goldstein explained that since their last meeting the trade union leadership had moved

rapidly towards the Tory government. They were now carrying out decisions of the state to control wages and showed their corporatist position on every issue.

The next meeting of the Council of Action was arranged for early December, before the rents demonstration.

PAPERBACKS CENTRE

**28 Charlotte St
London W1**



NOW OPEN

Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs
9 a.m.—6 p.m.
Fri 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m.
Sat 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

BOOKS ● PERIODICALS ● NEWSPAPERS

THE JAY LOVESTONE STORY

From Stalinism . . . to the CIA. By Charles Parkins. Part Five

THE MAKING OF A RENEGADE

Jay Lovestone, as secretary of the infant American Communist Party, had established links with Stalin and with Nikolai Bukharin when he was the most prominent leader in the Communist International.

On frequent trips to the Soviet Union, Lovestone had intimate discussions with Bukharin and became his chief adviser on American affairs. The relationship provided Lovestone with prestige. And politically his own and Moscow's rightward turn were parallel.

So the end of 1928 presented him with problems. Stalin broke with Bukharin, who was the leader of the right-wing faction, the advocate of support for the kulaks, of support for the Kuomintang in China and of slow stabilization in order to build 'socialism in one country'.

But with the internal policy of conciliating the kulaks bringing the Soviet Union into serious difficulties, Stalin decided on a new 'left' swing, which was to bring forced collectivization and the ultra-left policies of the so-called 'Third Period'.

Lovestone could not go along with this turn, though he did try for a time.

Stalin's first blows against the 'right danger' were against Brandler and Thalheimer in the German CP.

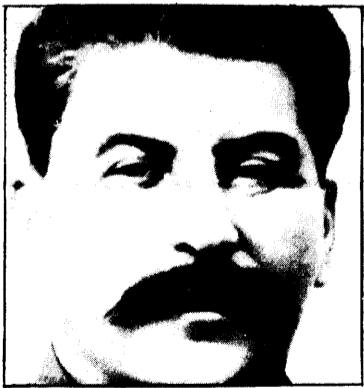
Early in December 1928, the American CP leaders, including Lovestone, issued a declaration endorsing 'wholeheartedly the expulsion of Brandler and Thalheimer'. Furthermore, in March 1929, despite Lovestone's associations with Bukharin, he agreed together with Gitlow to introduce a resolution denouncing Bukharin and calling for his formal removal from the leadership of the Comintern. Lovestone proposed a cable of congratulations in which he referred to 'the Bolshevik leadership, headed by Comrade Stalin'.

In later years, when he testified before the reactionary Dies Committee, Lovestone was to say: 'I was not only a personal friend of Bukharin, but I had fundamental agreement with him on international questions, though on Russian questions I had agreement with Stalin and not with him.'

Lovestone was prepared to support Stalin on 'socialism in one country' and to carry on supporting him, even if it meant attacking his 'friend' Bukharin, in the hope of keeping his position in the American Party machine. But it did not work.

Already he had been attacked in the Party as the 'right danger', although Moscow had stood by him at first. Now he could not go along with the 'Third Period' turn. Its implications for the American Party meant he must go.

The new 'left' turn in Comintern policy involved denunciation of existing workers' organizations as 'social fascist'. In the United States, the Communist Party had begun to make some headway with a



Top: William Z. Foster, an opponent of Lovestone, was nominated for general secretaryship of the Communist Party at the 1929 Convention. Stalin (above) was not amused by Lovestone's arrogance in the Comintern.

'Save the Union' movement to mobilize the rank and file in the American Federation of Labour (AFL) unions against corrupt right-wing leaderships. But on March 15, the 'Communist International' carried an article by Lozovsky, head of the Profintern, which attacked the 'Save the Union' slogan for 'over-evaluation of the fascist AFL'.

The new turn was to be towards dual unionism and abandonment of work inside the existing unions. Lovestone tried to go along halfway with the new policy, but he could not fully accept it, and at the Sixth World Congress he became engaged in bitter rows with Lozovsky, as well as being identified with Bukharin.

Once he had recognized what the Comintern policy was Lovestone did his best to follow its zigzags faithfully. When the California CP sent a letter to the California Socialists, challenging them to a pre-election debate, the Party's Political Committee took the California comrades severely to task for sending this letter, to the 'ever more fascist' Socialist leadership.

But Lovestone's difficulty in following Moscow's line wholeheartedly was to prove too much, if not for Lovestone, then for Moscow. Lovestone could not move far enough, nor fast enough, and his last-minute decision to attack Bukharin came too late.

Generally speaking he was prepared to accept whatever policies he conceived as useful

to his position. He had gone along with Stalin and Stalinism from this point of view. But this was not good enough for a Stalinized Comintern, which required complete subservience. Stalin might appreciate Lovestone's arrogance towards his own Party in America, but he was not amused when the Lovestoneites displayed the same arrogance in arguing in the Comintern.

Two Comintern special representatives—Philip Dengel, of the German CP, a strong 'Third Period', Thaelmann supporter, and Harry Pollitt from the Communist Party of Great Britain—arrived at the America CP's Sixth Convention in March 1929. They brought with them a set of proposals which, while critical of Lovestone's leadership, insisted that there was no serious difference between him and his opponents in the Party and therefore insisted on the liquidation of factions. On the other hand, they also demanded that William Z. Foster should be appointed general secretary of the Party.

At this Convention, the Lovestoneites were openly

attacked as 'Bukharinites' by Foster's supporters. The Lovestoneites responded with their resolution denouncing Bukharin, in an effort to keep hold of the Party. They also decided that while accepting the Comintern's political line, they would reject its 'organizational' proposals, that is to say, the change in leadership.

At this Convention, some 90 per cent of delegates were Lovestone supporters and Lovestone was able to retain a majority in the new Central Executive Committee and the Political Committee. The only change in leadership was that Gitlow became leader in place of Lovestone—no change at all.

Stalin had sent a cable to the Party demanding that Lovestone should come to work in Moscow. Lovestone knew that this meant in effect, exile. Now, after his apparent success at the Convention, he decided instead that Gitlow, Bedacht and himself should head a delegation to Moscow for talks with the Russian leadership, and to appeal against Comintern decisions.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



RUSSIA LOOKS ABROAD FOR BREAD

Soviet citizens who have for weeks been the target of a campaign to economize on bread, got their first official hint at the weekend that the USSR is purchasing wheat from abroad.

Pavel Lobanov, chairman of the Lenin Agricultural Academy, said in the youth paper 'Komsomolskaya Pravda' that despite the worst weather conditions for over a century 'there will be no less grain in the country than the annual average during the eighth five-year plan'. The plan covered the years 1966-1970.

He quoted Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev as saying during his recent tour of exhortation in Siberian grain areas that in the final analysis everything the ruling politburo did this year was 'aimed at ensuring that the rhythm of life, the standard of supply to the population of the country, is not worse but better than last year'.

MACHINES

Brezhnev toured Siberia and Kazakhstan at the end of August after it became clear that the harvest in European Russia and the Ukraine had

failed badly. He urged the local Party chiefs to take every possible measure to ensure that as much grain as possible was brought in.

But the Soviet press has since indicated that bureaucratic mismanagement and the early onset of snow have created adverse conditions for the harvest in the east as well. One of the main problems is lack of sufficient mechanized equipment and adequate transport for the cut wheat.

Washington reported earlier this month that the Soviet Union bought between 950 and 1,000 million bushels of wheat from the west up to the end of August of which the bulk was from the United States. According to calculations based on official figures, the annual average Soviet grain production is 187 million tons, more than the harvest which foreign analysts have been predicting this year.

Their estimates forecast a yield of something like 160 million tons—a shortfall of 30 million tons on the planned target. Meanwhile there is a drive to economize on bread. Newspapers are printing recipes to use up stale bread and there are complaints about people who throw bits of the precious food out of train windows.

Military units are cutting

thinner slices and even the use of bread to clean suede shoes has been condemned in the press. In his 'Komsomolskaya Pravda' article, Lobanov said that almost a third of the winter grain crop froze last winter because of poor snow cover and had to be replaced with spring crops.

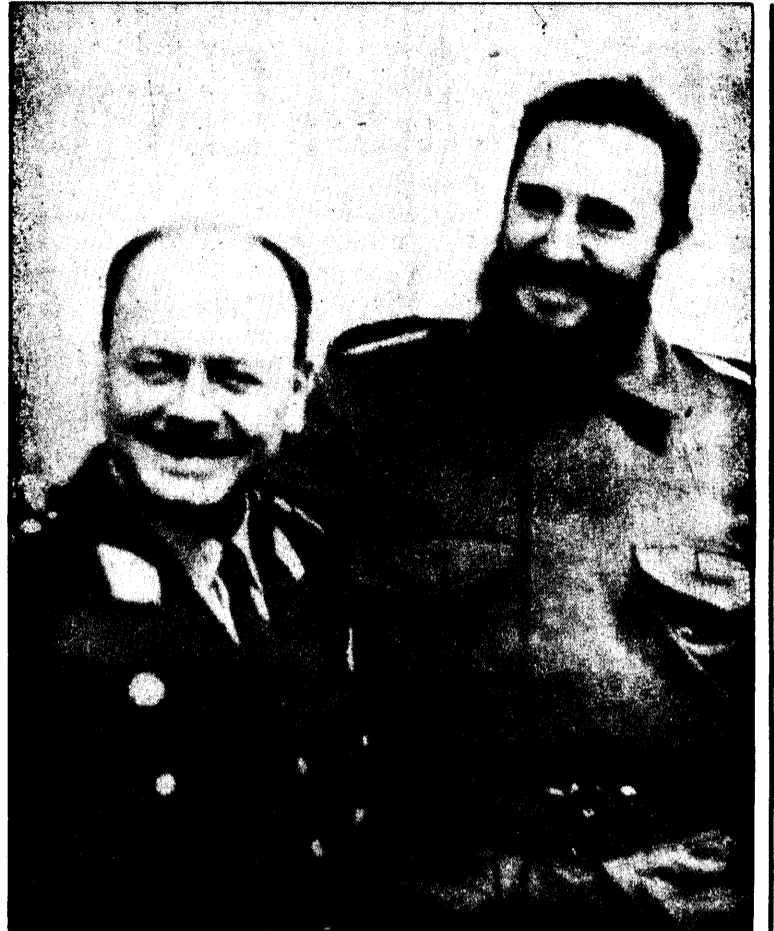
DROUGHT

Then the Volga region, the south and centre of European Russia and parts of the Ukraine all suffered from severe drought in the summer. These are the heart of the European grain-growing area.

In the Virgin Lands of Soviet Asia the last of what is reported to be an excellent harvest is being gathered in.

But even here there are big difficulties. The harvesting season in the Virgin Lands is short because the grain ripens late and autumn rains start early. This year the crop has ripened a week later than usual—and snow has begun to fall already.

The grain is wet and reports in the Soviet press indicate a desperate struggle to get it dried before it rots. There are still about 2.5 million acres of grain to be harvested out of 54 million sown in Kazakhstan.



Above: Castro (right) continues to give his support to Velasco

'REVOLUTIONARY' VELASCO TORTURES JAILED STRIKERS

BY OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

The Federation of Miners in Cerro de Pasco in Peru has published a letter describing the treatment meted out to imprisoned strikers by the 'revolutionary' government of Velasco, friend and ally of Fidel Castro.

The letter was part of a campaign among the Peruvian working class to free the Cobriza miners.

After the massacre of a number of miners, several others were held in the security prison in Lima without food and communication with the outside world for three days.

The miners were beaten, interrogated and then driven handcuffed to the airport from where they were flown to Jauja in a transport aircraft.

From Jauja, the arrested strikers had an escort of Peruvian armed soldiers who led them to the Sepa penal colony in the Peruvian jungle.

The Federation's letter from the miners relates the life in the penal colony:

'The authorities deceive us every day; they tell us lies; they even said that at Christmas we would get letters and presents from our families.

'It was all lies. Christmas was just one more day for us. We have no money, the old dirty clothes which we came in, no shoes because they have been destroyed by the rain and the mud. We get our dinner separately from the common criminals. To make it edible, we try to get herbs and tortoise eggs since they only give us fritters and unsalted rice. Sometimes we do not eat.

'We are forced to go on woodcutting expeditions in the jungle, endangering our lives on the swift-flowing Urubamba and Sepa rivers, since already several canoes have capsized.

'There is danger from snakes and spiders every day. Only yesterday we saw a common prisoner who had been bitten by a snake; he was hovering between life and death.

'There is no medicine or medical attention. At the moment, we are almost all in bed with fever and diarrhoea.'

The imprisoned miners describe how they rejected charity from a government backed agency:

'At Christmas, we refused to join in the pompous, official ceremony which was organized during which sweetbreads and toys were handed out. We even refused old shirts and trousers given out to prisoners by the JAN [a government agency for 'helping' prisoners]... since it is the big firms which give their cheques to the JAN as a gesture of thanks to the government which defends them.'

Fidel Castro and the Peruvian Communist Party continue to give support to the supposedly left-wing military dictatorship in Peru. The Cobriza massacres and the imprisonment of miners were a warning on the real nature of Velasco's policies, which did not go unheeded in the Peruvian working class.

The miners wrote from the El Sepa penal colony:

'From the little that we know, a really revolutionary government has never been seen to attack its own people, the working class and let children starve. But...if people think that this is a revolutionary government, we respect their opinion, but we shall continue fighting for a real revolutionary process...'

On the night of August 28, Norman Rayford, an organizer of the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, was shot and killed on a picket line outside the Metropolitan Hospital in Philadelphia. Rayford was one of the leaders of a strike at the Delaware Laundry Factory. The laundry was set up by a number of Philadelphia hospitals, including the Metropolitan, to cut costs.

The shooting is seen as the violent culmination of attacks on the local union branch, 1199C, which has been organizing in the hospital service since 1969 with Norman Rayford in the leadership. The new laundry refused to recognize the union and began supplying its services to hospitals as far away as New York.

Rayford was shot dead by John Daniels, a security guard from the Diamond Security Corporation, which has been moving the scab laundry and guarding the blacklegs. Daniel claimed that Rayford lunged at him with a knife and he fired in self defence. Rayford was left in the hospital driveway for 15 minutes after he was shot in the chest and pronounced dead inside the hospital. A knife supposedly belonging to the victim was found near the body—without fingerprints. Secretary-treasurer of the union in Philadelphia, Henry Nicholas, said: 'He [Rayford] never carried a knife to my knowledge. I think this is an attempt to cover up an apparent murder as self-defence.' No charges have been brought against the guard.

The shooting comes at a time when the state is hitting out with increasing violence against workers in the hospital service. Another union organizer, Barbara Gale, was beaten up and other pickets were intimidated with gun threats.

Workers in the poverty-stricken social services are becoming more militant and unionized. They are refusing to stand by and adjudicate the demolition of what little health services remain for the working class. That is why medical institutions are taking on an increasingly oppressive character.

Just as men in state prisons are battered into obedience, so the ill are treated like damaged used cars that need to be reconditioned for a few thousand miles more service. Patients are stripped of all their rights and treated in a regime which is totally at the mercy of the wealthy private sector. In this special report VIRGINIA STRICKLAND examines the growth of security guards at US hospitals and who is behind them.

LAWMEN PATROL HOSPITALS

Security guards at Lincoln Hospital, New York City, recently called in city police to help drag 23 struggling Lincoln employees out of the hospital chapel. The medical staff — including several doctors — were about to show a revolutionary film, in defiance of a court injunction.

Lincoln Hospital is a dilapidated relic founded in 1898 and partly renovated in 1936. It is the only medical facility available for the 350,000 people living in poverty in the slums of the Bronx.

Some hospital staff, like South African-born Dr Gabriel Koz, head of psychiatry, blame 'personal problems' for low medical standards and a steady decrease in outpatient visits. In 1969, several young radical housemen and registrars joined local political groups known as the Young Lords and Health Revolutionary Unit Movement and forced the resignation of the heads of psychiatry, obstetrics and gynaecology, and paediatrics as well as seven hospital directors.

Dr Koz was the next head of psychiatry. In 'Medical World News', he says he used strong arm tactics to bring the situation 'under control' because he sees the 'lack of spine and discipline' shown by the hospital administration as responsible for this sort of 'anarchy'. The staff members had begun to 'enjoy strikes and turmoil,' so he merely fired them all and brought in new—more co-operative—people.

Andrew Walker, the hospital's associate director, agrees that the lack of decisive administrative leadership before Dr Koz took over psychiatry was responsible for the drop in medical standards.

He and the psychiatrist indicate that the radicals' actions caused demoralization of staff.

The appalling conditions they work in and the hopelessness of the patients they patch up and send back into poverty, apparently have nothing to do with it.

Walker says Lincoln Hospital's problems evolved because the staff unrest wasn't 'nipped in the bud'. He did his part to nip the revolutionary film in the bud . . . he's the one who rang the police. The administrator says proudly that the hospital has been 'quiet as a church' since the security guards and police raided it.

In the past five years, American hospital security guards have changed character. The handful of sleepy watchmen, checking to see that lights were out and certain doors were closed, have become disciplined private police forces in many hospitals. Professional security directors command the private police who are now equipped with two-way radio patrol cars and, at more and more hospitals, guns.

For example, the vast Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Centre, Chicago, has a 36-man force to cover 32 buildings on 66 acres. The force has two patrol cars, a pair of mopeds—and is armed. Security men have the same authority to 'enforce the law' as Chicago policemen.

Lindberg Bell, chief of the hospital security force and former president of the five-year-old International Association for Hospital Security, thinks his hard line is one of the reasons they've had comparatively few problems. His men do arrest people and enforce law and order.

Chief Bell says another reason his force has been able to hold down violence in so large an institution is that his security department under-



stands the value of getting involved in the community. He points out that the results of any violence in the area will end up in his hospital's casualty department, so it's essential to know ahead of time what's going on.

In order to get information—'intelligence' he even calls it—Chief Bell's security department makes an intensive effort to maintain good community relations. How? By sponsoring six Little League baseball teams. More than 70 children from the immediate neighbourhood either wittingly or unwittingly make up the medical centre's small-fry intelligence team.

The application of police tactics is not a spontaneous occurrence. Many security directors are former police officers who are merely putting their training to use.

Melvin May, security direc-

tor of Cook County Hospital, Chicago, is a former policeman with ten years on the famous Chicago police force to his credit. He says he needs all the experience he has had in order to handle the patrolling of Cook County Hospital which has 2,263 beds. He refers to the attrition rate of security officers there as 'rather interesting'.

Cook County's 74-man force is not alone. The Chicago police help out by circulating a K-9 force through the medical centre (that's code for canine—the use of dogs). Two neighbouring hospitals have security forces as well. And the University of Illinois, with its own private patrol, backs up to the medical centre.

John Murphy, a former police captain, also typifies the new professional security directors. He commands security forces in several New

York municipal hospitals, including Harlem Hospital Centre. Of his 750 men, 384 are permanent hospital security officers. The rest are called provisionals [sic].

Murphy was chief administrative officer at the New York Police Academy before he retired ten years ago. He sends all of the permanent Harlem Centre officers through a special three-week training programme at the Academy. There the security men learn about the use of force, self-defence, and laws of arrest, search and seizure, narcotics, and evidence. They are also taught how to take fingerprints and administer first aid. The course even includes Black and Spanish-American history.

What reason do hospitals give for turning what used to be a minor administrative responsibility into a specialized field?

William Moran, security director at Bridgeport Hospital, Connecticut, explains that more and more people are carrying weapons. His hospital safe often holds as many as four or five guns, assorted knives, and other weapons. They're kept there for patients and visitors.

In fact, three guns have been in his safe for months. They belong to a federal officer who was seriously injured in an automobile crash.

The problem has become so acute, Chief Moran jokes about hanging a sign over the reception desk: 'Please check your guns here'.

Because of the increase in armed visitors and patients, Moran has given nurses an added duty. They must be on the lookout for weapons.

The delivery room seems to attract a lot of armed visitors. The obstetrics team has been

interrupted in the middle of delivery by fathers threatening the doctors should anything happen to mother or baby during birth. So now nurses watch for conspicuous bulges under the jacket of any expectant father. If a gun or knife is spotted, Security is called immediately to come take the weapon away.

Despite all this danger, Moran doesn't believe in arming his guards. He asks what they could do with a .38 calibre pistol in a six-foot corridor. They only carry 20-inch truncheons.

Ironically, the reason most hospital administrations give for building up security forces is to 'protect' staff members.

Some hospitals find their midnight shifts depleted of nurses because the women are afraid to travel to hospital unless their husbands or boy-friends can escort them.

When Boston City Hospital had an outbreak of muggings and purse-snatchings last spring, employees blamed drug addicts coming to the hospital's methadone maintenance clinic. In April, a patient in the clinic was shot—and 2,600 hospital employees threatened to strike unless the methadone clinic was removed from the hospital.

Hospital administration complied by moving the clinic and its 'undesirable' patients to a basement across the street and stopping methadone prescriptions for patients to carry home.

At Cook County Hospital, Chicago, hospital personnel complain constantly about being followed by strangers on hospital grounds. Early this year a nurse was forced into a car, driven away, raped, and returned to hospital. The attacker was not caught.

Now lighting in the hospital's five car parks has been increased and a well-lighted minibus shuttle-service carries people between the hospital and the two farthest car parks.

Gang wars are moving from city streets into hospital corridors. A recent 'rumble' in the Bronx, for example, ended with a member of one gang carted off to Lincoln Hospital with a bullet wound. In the middle of the operation to remove the bullet, nurses' screams brought security guards on the run, just in time to stop enemy gang members from bursting into the operating theatre. They aimed to finish off their foe.

Two doctors staged a walk-out after the incident, refusing to return until they were guaranteed better protection. They finally returned to work after a city policeman was permanently stationed in the

Wielding a truncheon, a security man moves in on a patient at a New York hospital.

Lincoln casualty department and another ordered to guard the corridors of the administrative building. In addition, the security force was increased from 42 to 56 men.

But the real reason for the law-and-order hysteria in the hospitals is not about muggings and drug addicts. This is the same scare propaganda which the ruling class traditionally arouses while it attacks those whom it really fears—the unions and the working class.

The state is becoming increasingly concerned about the militancy of workers in the health service and the anger of patients who have to suffer its inadequacies. Just as dissent is 'nipped in the bud' at Attica and San Quentin, so will it be at Lincoln and other rehabilitation centres.

'Parliamentary reform' and the working class, by Jane Brown

HOW THE WORKERS WON THE VOTE

PART ONE

The right to vote in General Elections was finally granted to all British men and women over the age of 21 in 1928. By this date the working class had built its own trade unions and Labour Party and had campaigned for 'parliamentary reform' for over 150 years.

In 1793, Tom Paine wrote: 'The natural rights of man, civil and political, are liberty, equality, security, property, social protection and resistance to oppression . . . Liberty consists in the right to do whatever is not contrary to the rights of others. Equality consists in the enjoyment by everyone of the same rights . . . All citizens are admissible to all public positions, employments and functions. Free nations recognize no grounds of preference save talents and virtue . . . A people possesses always the right to reform and alter its Constitution.'

In this 'Declaration of Rights', designed as a framework for a new constitution after the French Revolution of 1789, Paine echoed the rationalist arguments of Rousseau and Locke.

But the American and French Revolutions, and still more fundamentally the Industrial Revolution in Britain, had begun to fill such apparently abstract declarations with a new and dangerous content.

Demands for liberty and equality, and even for 'property', could no longer be confined to the bourgeoisie.

In crushing the feudal governments of absolute monarchy endowed with divine right, the revolutionary bourgeoisie began to stir sections of workers into political activity. Once firmly established in a position of economic and political supremacy, the bourgeoisie no longer talked about the universal 'rights of man'.

They turned on the mass of working people whose support had helped them into power, and combined economic exploitation with political oppression.

The nature of the 'parliamentary reform' movement in Britain is of great importance to working-class revolutionaries today, who find themselves checked in every direction by the conservatism of Labour Party and trade union leaders.

These leaders use the fetish of 'parliamentary government', 'the rule of law', 'respect for the opinion of the majority', etc as a barrier to prevent the development of a class-conscious political fight against the Tory government.

The Tories represent the oldest, most-experienced capitalist ruling class in the world. It would be a fatal mistake to

imagine that the successful winning of the working-class vote in 1928 marked some kind of truce, and a pledge to share political power with the working class in the future.

The early capitalists put up a solid wall of resistance even to admitting newer members of their own class into the parliamentary fold, because they feared that such a step would encourage the democratic pretensions of the working class.

Only when the dangers of resistance seemed greater than the dangers of reform, did they pass the extremely limited 1832 Act. By tying the right to vote to the possession of a specific amount of property for the first time, this Act left the working class completely out in the cold. It was an expedient measure, which consolidated the ruling class in the face of the mass working-class Chartist onslaught of the 1840s.

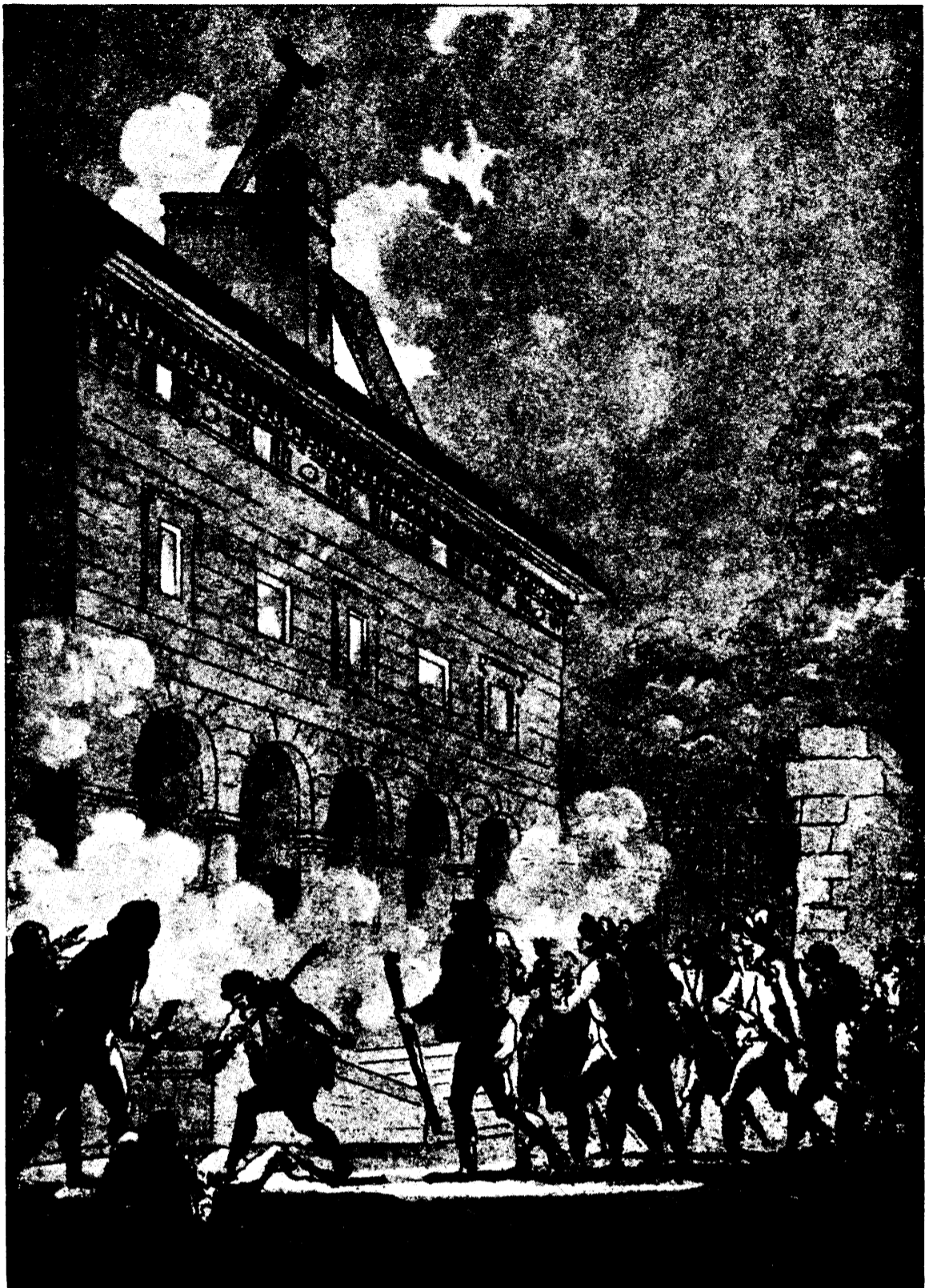
In the latter half of the 19th century, certain sections of workers did win the vote. One of the main reasons was that by this time the unprecedented wealth of Britain, 'the workshop of the world', enabled the capitalists to offer limited reforms and higher living standards to workers without (so the majority thought) putting their own supremacy in danger.

They hoped that the enfranchisement of the 'respectable' working class would provide one more bulwark to their existing prosperity, by quelling tendencies to 'social divisiveness' surviving from an earlier age.

Such complacency was ended by the 'Great Depression' at the end of the century. It produced the unionization of unskilled workers and the radicalization and politicization of existing trade unions, which together with the founding of socialist groups, led to the launching of the Labour Party in 1900.

In the pre-war years, the 'liberalism' of the Liberal Party was in complete disarray. On the one hand it tried to stifle working-class militancy with the reforms which marked the founding of the welfare state. On the other hand it furiously resisted demands for further extension of the right to vote (especially for women), and gave the employers military backing in their attempts to smash the strikes of 1910-1914.

The economic basis for 'sharing power' with the working class had been whipped away from beneath the capitalists' feet. But only the Tories were quick to grasp the new political reality. In 1914, the outbreak of World War I, a culmination of the economic crisis, saw the class collaborationists of both the Liberal and the parliamentary Labour parties tamely following the Tories into an orgy of patriotic 'self-sacrifice'—the sacrifice of working-class lives and of hard-won working-class rights.



Above: street fighting during the French Revolution—the role of the masses began to fill demands for liberty, equality and even for property with a new meaning, dangerous to the bourgeoisie.

Another measure of 'parliamentary reform' emerged from the blood-bath and in fact gave the vote to more people at once than any preceding measure. At all costs class-collaboration within the 'Mother of Parliaments' had to be maintained and the power of reformist trade union officials restored. For the new Soviet Republic in Russia was spreading a dangerous example into Europe . . .

From 1918 onwards, the British capitalist class showed its ability to 'use' the workers' vote for the maintenance of its own power.

'Capitalism has learnt with complete success to live in harmony with democracy and rules the instrument of universal suffrage just as it rules the instrument of the Stock Exchange', commented Trotsky bitterly. At the same time as the Labour and trade union leaders obediently held workers back by exhorting them to respect British democratic traditions, the capitalists were ready at the first necessity to dispense with such traditions (as the Tories' role in Ulster, 1914, had already shown), if their rule was directly challenged.

ATTITUDE TO GOVERNMENT

The defeat of the General Strike in 1926, with the connivance of the labour bureaucracy, made it unnecessary for the British ruling class to resort to fascism in the 1930s, as did their counter-parts in 'democratic' Germany, Italy and Spain.

The prosperity of the post-war boom helped them to maintain some sort of faith

in the power of workers' votes to secure economic and social gains for them. The great hopes inspired by Wilson's election in 1964 demonstrated this. Six years of betrayal because once more capitalism could not afford 'reforms' did not prevent many millions of workers coming out to vote for the Labour Party in 1970. Barely 1 million 'floating votes' brought the present Tory government to power.

Such figures illustrate the futility of dismissing parliament and elections as some sort of irrelevance in the present situation.

The current slogan of the revisionist International Marxist Group—'a workers' government based on the trade unions'—is as treacherous as the Stalinists' peaceful 'parliamentary road to socialism'.

The IMG and the anti-communist International Socialists subordinate themselves to the reformism of the bureaucracy and the spontaneous level of working-class struggle against the Tories, under the cover of 'left' phrases.

Of course such 'leftism' does not prevent them from joining hands with the Stalinists, who believe that socialism is merely an 'extension' of democracy, and who, in turn, seek alliance with Labour MPs in their apolitical campaigns to 'Kill the Industrial Relations Bill' and 'Save Upper Clyde Shipbuilders'!

As Workers Press has explained consistently, these unprincipled alliances expose the working class to enormous dangers. 'The attitude to government is the acid test for all who claim to be revolutionaries.' (SLL Political Committee Statement, August 26, 1972.)

In a situation where the world economic crisis once again is forcing the capitalists, their back to the wall, to attack working-class organizations and rights, the Socialist Labour League alone advances the slogans—'Force the Tories to resign! Return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies!'

These slogans create the maximum unity in the working class, and pose the immediate political task. Without the removal of the Tories there can be no defence of any of the rights of the working class. This is the basis for the launching of a revolutionary party to put an end to capitalism by taking state power.

Such a party must lead the working classes to break with the illusions of reformism and parliamentary democracy built up over hundreds of years. But the break will only come through mass political experience by the working class of another 'reformist' Labour government in an era of capitalist crisis; and, at the same time, through the development of Marxism in the most advanced layers of the class.

The study of the movement of British history, of the strengths and the weaknesses which it has instilled into the working class, of ruling-class tactics, of the changed economic position of Britain in relation to the rest of the world—all this is essential to the development of a Marxist strategy today.

For, as Trotsky wrote in the critical years of 1926: 'The political development of Britain presents great distinctive features of its own, resulting from all her past history, and in large measure standing athwart her future path . . .'

CONTINUED TOMORROW



MR LOSEY MAKES HIS EXCUSES

A few weeks ago Workers Press published a review by film director Roy Battersby of 'The Assassination of Trotsky', directed by Joseph Losey, which opens tonight in London.

Battersby called his review 'The Second Assassination of Trotsky' and attacked the film as an attempt to exhume Trotsky the better to show that Trotskyism itself was a corpse. The corpse of a gallant and courageous man — 'the great Russian idealist' as the distributor's synopsis described him — but a corpse nonetheless.

In a television interview shortly before the screening of the film at the Edinburgh festival, Losey said that his interest in the subject stemmed from 'an inescapable awareness that life is political'.

Monday's discussion between Losey and Battersby on 'Film '72' showed Losey as determined as possible to escape all the political implications of his material.

Losey pleaded that the exigencies of film finance and distribution compelled him to concentrate on Trotsky's death as the central fact of his life; and that the requirements of this limited perspective obliged him to concentrate on 'the facts that were known at the time'.

The 'uncertainty' of these facts, according to Losey, forced him to deal with the victim and the assassination as two complementary halves of a fatal dualism in human nature.

Finally, Losey claimed that the justification for the film was that it filled the gap in the almost 'universal ignorance' about Trotsky and that if it hadn't been made 'we wouldn't be here talking about it'.

The function of film-making is not, of course, to provide a subject for criticism.

But the function of criticism in this instance is to ruthlessly expose Losey's half-baked apologies of necessity, the falsity of his selections of the facts and the use of these 'facts' as a skeleton for a crude essay in psychologism.

To ignore the political lessons of Trotsky's life, his fight for the building of the Fourth International is, willingly or unwillingly, to contribute to the catalogue of lies which Trotsky spent his life exposing.

That, of course, is a continuing struggle.

Losey's film tries to bring down the curtain on Trotsky but — despite the 'universal ignorance' which Losey treats as simple ignorance — hundreds and thousands of workers and youth are now setting out to lift that curtain and neither this nor any other assassination can prevent it.



Top: film directors Joseph Losey and Roy Battersby discussing 'The Assassination of Trotsky'. Above: Trotsky on his arrival in Mexico.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

ZOMBIES

It looks as if 1984 will start a little early. A Swiss pharmaceutical company has reported the development of an 'anti-aggression' drug which makes people less angry and violent and more docile.

There has been a lot of controversy over the use of psycho-surgery, that is the removal of part of the brain which produces permanent personality changes and, in many cases, the eventual deterioration of the personality altogether into a 'zombie-like' state. The 'advantages' of the use of a drug instead are that it is said only to dampen down aggression without introducing any other character changes, and its effects are not permanent.

The ethical considerations about psycho-surgery which have bothered some doctors are thus by-passed.

It will be some time before the drug will be ready for marketing, but it has already been suggested that its introduction into the drinking water supplies could have a marked effect on reducing aggression in society.

Just imagine! No violent picket lines, no demonstrators clashing with the police, no bored and frustrated youth engaging in 'rowdiness'. Just unemployed workers quietly collecting their dole money, overworked and underpaid workers speeding up the job without a single complaint, and no one getting worked up about any of the aggressive attacks of the Tories on the working class, youth or immigrants.

It would be a bosses' paradise.

FUND

New revelations in the Republican spy campaign against the Democrats show that John Mitchell, while he was President Nixon's attorney-general, controlled a secret fund used in the operations.

Beginning in the spring of 1971, almost a year before he left the justice department to become Nixon's campaign manager on March 1, Mitchell personally approved withdrawals from the fund, says the 'Washington Post'.

The news has come from the



Mitchell

same sources involved in the investigation of the notorious Watergate Hotel affair in June this year when Republican hirelings were caught red-handed planting microphones and stealing documents in the Democrat's Washington headquarters.

Operations around the Watergate were organized by the Committee To Re-Elect the President, headed by none other than... John Mitchell.

Now information has reached the 'Post' which claims to show in detail Mitchell's control of a secret intelligence fund of between \$350,000 and \$700,000 while he was still attorney-general.

The Grand Jury investigating the Watergate affair has shown that one of those indicted, G. Gordon Liddy, the former Nixon committee counsel, withdrew well in excess of \$50,000 in cash from the Mitchell-controlled fund.

When the 'Post' story broke, the 'New York Herald Tribune' phoned Mitchell for his comments. He is reported to have said: 'All that crap, you're putting in the paper? Jesus! Katie Graham [publisher of the 'Post'] is gonna get caught in a big fat wringer if that's published. Good Christ! — that's the most sickening thing I've ever heard.'

The former attorney-general (would you believe) resigned as Nixon's campaign committee chief on July 1, saying his wife had given him an ultimatum to clear out of politics. Perhaps the reasons for his action are beginning to come just a little clearer.

BOOKS



LEON TROTSKY:
Germany 1931/1932
Paperback £1.25—cloth £1.87
Where Is Britain Going?
Paperback 37p
Revolution Betrayed
Paperback 62p—cloth £1.05
Problems of the Chinese Revolution
Paperback £1.12—cloth £1.87
Permanent Revolution:
Results and Prospects
Paperback 75p
In Defence of Marxism
Paperback 75p
Lessons of October
Paperback 60p

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

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday October 12, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club, opposite New Cross Station. 'The ATUA conference'.

LEICESTER: Thursday October 12, 8 p.m. 'Queen's Hotel'. Rutland Street. 'ATUA conference'.

GLASGOW: Thursday October 12, 7.30 p.m. Trades Hall, Clydebank. 'UCS and the ATUA conference'.

WILLESDEN: Thursday October 12, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, High Road, NW10. 'ATUA conference'.

SWANSEA: Thursday October 12, 7 p.m. Swansea Council of Social Services Building, Mount Pleasant Hill (next to fire station).

LUTON: Thursday October 12, 8 p.m. Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Road. 'ATUA conference'.

BARNSELY: Friday October 13, 7.30 p.m. Community Hall, Laithes Crescent. 'The rents struggle and the ATUA conference.' Speakers: Robbie Roberts (Dodworth miner), Chris Stones (chairman, Athersley tenants), Ray Jaxon (South Yorks YS).

CENTRAL LONDON (Entertainments and press branch): Sunday October 15, 7 p.m. London School of Film Technique, 24 Shelton Street, WC2. Speaker: Royston Bull, industrial correspondent of 'The Scotsman' (in a personal capacity).

ACTON: Monday October 16, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High Street, W3. 'ATUA conference'.

EAST LONDON: Tuesday October 17, 8 p.m. Festival Inn, Grundy St, Chisip St Market, E14. 'ATUA conference'.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday October 17, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue, Barking. 'Force the Tories to resign.'

KENT: Thursday October 19, 8 p.m. 'The Legion', Burgess Road, Aylesham. 'Reinstate William Griffiths fitters. Prepare the ATUA conference.' Speakers: A Griffiths' striker and leading Kent miner (both in a personal capacity).

TV

BBC 1

- 9.42 Schools. 12.15 International golf. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Pogles' wood. 1.45 Dressmaking. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 2.50 Nurses in training. 3.15 International golf. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Magic roundabout. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 John Craven's newsround. 5.25 Yogi bear. 5.45 News and weather.
- 6.00 NATIONWIDE.
- 6.50 TOM AND JERRY. The Two Mouseketeers.
- 7.00 TOMORROW'S WORLD. Special edition from the North Sea.
- 7.25 TOP OF THE POPS.
- 8.00 SYKES. Boat.
- 8.30 AS WE RECALL. The past 25 years of broadcasting.
- 9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS. Weather.
- 9.25 INTERNATIONAL SHOW JUMPING. From the Empire Pool, Wembley.
- 10.45 MIDWEEK.
- 11.30 LATE NIGHT NEWS.
- 11.35 Weather.

ITV

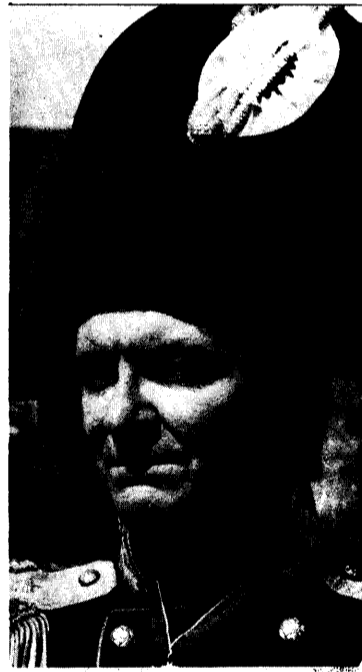
- 9.30 Schools. 12.00 Diane's panda party. 12.15 Conservative Party conference. 1.00 Common market cook book. 1.25 Zingalong. 1.40 Arthur. 2.05 Castle haven. 2.30 Good afternoon. 2.55 Racing from Newmarket. 3.50 Conservative Party conference. 4.25 Land of the giants. 5.20 Dave Cash radio programme. 5.50 News.
- 6.00 TODAY.
- 6.35 CROSSROADS.
- 7.00 AND MOTHER MAKES THREE. A Family Affair.
- 7.30 FILM: 'TWO ON A GUILLOTINE'. Connie Stevens, Dean Jones, Cesar Romero. Mystery and terror.
- 9.30 THIS WEEK.
- 10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
- 10.30 CINEMA.
- 11.00 SOMETHING TO SAY. A Duty to Obey the Law? Discussion with Lord Devlin and Prof. John Griffith of LSE.
- 12.00 WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.
- 12.15 MUSIC MATTERS.



Tonight's Thirty-Minute Theatre play 'Scarborough' has Louisa Martin as Evelyn, David Sadgrove as Daniel and Brian Deacon (in background) as Victor, whose holiday job happiness begins to disintegrate.

BBC 2

- 9.30 Conservative Party conference. 11.00 Play school. 11.25 Conservative Party conference. 4.10 International golf.
- 6.35 ROSLA AND AFTER. Careers and work experience.
- 7.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY. NEWSROOM, CONFERENCE REPORT. Weather.
- 8.10 EUROPA. West German film about Germany's version of Stansted.
- 8.30 WAR AND PEACE. Skirmish at Schongraben.
- 9.15 BACKSTAGE. Sir John Gielgud talking about the theatre.
- 9.25 HORIZON. Hospital: 1922. A day in the life of Charing Cross 50 years ago.
- 10.15 THEATRE: 'SCARBOROUGH'. Six writers in a second Birmingham season.
- 10.45 ON WENLOCK EDGE. An impression of Ralph Vaughan Williams' musical setting of A. E. Housman's 'A Shropshire Lad'.
- 11.10 NEWS ON 2. Weather.
- 11.15 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.



Tenniel Evans as Prince Bagration in the third of the BBC 2's 20 episodes of Tolstoy's 'War and Peace'.

REGIONAL TV

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 1.05 News. 1.10 Yoga. 1.30 Freud on food. 2.00 Conservative Party. 2.55 Racing. 3.45 Conservative Party. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.25 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Junkin. 7.00 Film: 'Night Train to Paris'. 8.15 Miss Southern TV. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 11.00 News. 11.10 Guideline. 11.15 Vaughan Williams. 12.15 Odd couple. 12.40 Weather.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 1.00 Cartoon. 1.15 Scotland Yard mysteries. 1.45 A place of her own. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 Racing. 3.45 Conservative Party. 4.10 Tinkertainment. 4.25 Merry melodies. 4.50 Elephant boy. 5.20 Gustavus. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Sky's the limit. 7.00 And mother makes three. 7.30 Film: 'Not With My Wife You Don't'. 9.30 London. 10.30 Music of Vaughan Williams. 11.30 Spyforce. 12.30 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 2.30-3.00 Hamden. 4.10-4.25 Miri mawr. 6.01-6.15 Y dydd. HTV West as above except: 6.15-6.30 Sport West.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 1.45 Racing. 3.45 Conservative Party. 4.10 Sean. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Never Let Me Go'. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 11.00 Bygones. 11.15 Vaughan Williams.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30-1.00 London. 1.45 Racing. 3.05 Horoscope. 3.10 Women today. 3.40 Conservative Party. 4.25 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Climb an Angry Mountain'. 8.45 Cartoon. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 11.00 Angling. 11.30 Film: 'Never Put It In Writing'. Weather.

ULSTER: 10.30-1.00 London. 1.30 News. 1.32 Cartoon. 1.40 London. 2.40 Racing. 3.45 Dorita y Pepe. 4.00 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 Rovers. 4.50 Phoenix five. 5.20 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 Film: 'Town Tamer'. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 11.00 What's it all about. 11.20 Champions.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 1.00 Hardest way up—Annapurna. 1.55 Racing. 3.40 Conservative Party. 4.25 Funky phantom. 4.50 Junior showtime. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Lady L'. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 10.30 Sport. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Department S. 12.30 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 1.00 Galloping gourmet. 1.30 Joe 90. 1.55 Racing. 3.40 Conservative Party. 4.20 News. Lone Ranger. 4.50 Rainbow country. 5.15 Peyton Place. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. Police file. 6.30 Dave Cash radio programme. 7.00 Cartoon festival. 7.10 Film: 'Hec Ramsey'. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 11.00 On the line. 11.30 Odd couple.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 London. 1.00 Edgar Wallace. 1.55 Racing. 3.40 News. 3.41 Conservative Party. 4.25 Woobinda. 4.50 Junior showtime. 5.20 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 5.45 Cartoon. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Lady L'. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 10.30 Sport. 11.00 Police call. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 News. 11.50 Scotland Yard mysteries. 12.25 Revolving chair.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 1.00 Home of the blue water men. 1.45 Racing. 3.10 Dateline Scotland. 3.40 Conservative Party. 4.25 Lost in space. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Love American style. 7.00 Film: 'Somewhere in the Night'. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Journey to the unknown.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 1.00 Woobinda. 1.30 Cartoon. 1.38 Schools. 2.40 Cartoon. 2.50 News. 3.00 Racing. 3.45 Conservative Party. 4.25 Elephant boy. 4.55 Junior showtime. 5.20 Dave Cash. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Mr and Mrs. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Man in Grey'. 9.00 And mother makes three. 9.30 London. 11.00 Spyforce. 12.00 Epilogue.

Subscribe! workers press

The daily paper that leads the fight against the Tories.

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

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

Fill in the form below NOW and send to:

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

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

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

Or Full subscription (six days) for months.

Name

Address

Amount enclosed £.

BRIEFLY

ULSTER'S death toll since troubles began in 1969 has reached 600. The total this year is 389 deaths—270 civilians, 90 soldiers, 18 members of the UDR, nine police and two reservists. Last year the toll was 175. In 1970 it was 25 and in 1969 it was 13.

WORK will start soon at Montrose on a £2.5m joint plan to develop new quays and a purpose-built base for Sea Oil Services, the P and O Group's newly-formed oil-rig supply organization.

Most of the development, on the River Esk will be undertaken by the Montrose Harbour Trust at a cost of £1.5m. Sea Oil Services, £1m base, financed by the P and O Group, will be located on a 16-acre site on the south bank. The first supply vessels should be operating out of Montrose by next Spring.

AEROSPACE Minister Michael Heseltine (39) was fined £20 in his absence at Maidenhead, Berks, yesterday for exceeding the speed limit on the M4—the motorway he officially opened last December. Police said he travelled at 98 to 100 mph.

Socialist Labour League

Leeds

LECTURES THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MARXISM

Given by
Cliff Slaughter (SLL Central Committee member)

The nature of capitalism
Monday October 16

Historical materialism today
Monday October 23

Building the revolutionary party
Monday October 30

PEEL HOTEL
Boar Lane, 8 p.m.

Pay package not tough enough for Powell

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

THE TORY government's anti-inflation package drawn up in consultation with the CBI and the TUC was attacked by Enoch Powell last night as 'nonsense from top to bottom'.

He said the scheme was as sensible as trying to control corn prices in a famine by executing the merchant.

He told the Scottish Building Contractors' Association in Glasgow: 'Nothing is more in the national interest than that a reasonable stability of value should be restored to our money.'

In effect, Powell was advocating even more drastic measures by the employers and the government against the working class.

As everyone knows, in a capitalist economy, the only certain way of bringing down corn prices during a famine is to increase supplies of corn.

In contemporary language Powell is arguing that the only effective way of restoring value to money is to increase the supply of goods and service—in other words more productivity wrung from the working class.

In tune with all classical bourgeois economists, he said the root cause of inflation was undisputably too much money chasing too few goods.

'If prices generally rise, it must mean an increase in the supply of money relative to the supply

of goods and services and since the supply of goods and services is not diminishing the cause must be the increase in the supply of money.'

Stated in full, Powell's answer to restoring value to the pound is to reduce the money supply and push up productivity.

He concluded: 'One would have thought that, at least in the 20th century, a government, and a capitalist government at that, would know better than to ignore or defy the law of supply and demand.'

World's End men need urgent support

BUILDING WORKERS at the Cubitt's site, World's End, Chelsea, London, are still out on strike against the refusal of a sub-contractor to pay the new rates agreed by union leaders at the end of the 12-week pay dispute last month.

They were only back a few hours on September 18 when the dispute began. Another issue involving the sacking by another sub-contractor of two men has since been settled.

Effectively, the men working on the multi-million pound housing estate for Kensington and Chelsea council have been out nine weeks, originally for the £30, 35-hour week claim.



Strong police feeling on Heath's £2

THE POLICE Federation yesterday rejected the government's £2 wage-pegging economic package. Labour MP Alf Morris, the federation's parliamentary spokesman, warned in London of flagging morale and a manpower crisis if any attempt was made to 'shackle' policemen to the current pay policy.

Morris, MP for Wythenshawe, said that chaining the police to the £2 limit would comfort and amuse the underworld by spreading a deep sense of injustice.

Directing his words to the Tories' Blackpool conference—which yesterday was debating law and order, Morris said:

'It is all very well to condemn crimes of violence and insist on the rule of law—but those who do so must now be challenged to put their money where their sentiments lie.

'Otherwise, all their speech-making is nothing more than hot air.'

There is a deficiency of 13,000 police officers in England and Wales. The police service are severely overstretched and even problem areas had a shortage of police cover.

'The position now is deeply serious.

'As well over 100,000 police officers will not be represented at the Prime Minister's meeting with the TUC and CBI next week, their attitude must be fully understood in advance of that meeting.

'The government's proposal to limit pay increases to £2 a week is totally unacceptable to the Police Federation.'

'Club-Digest' tie-up

THE AMALGAMS between sections of the Tory Party and the extreme right wing continue to multiply. In recent Workers Press articles we have shown important political links between the Monday Club and the National Front and the Loyalist extremists, the Ulster Defence Association (UDA).

Another connection worth noting is between the two journals, 'Monday News', the monthly newspaper of the Monday Club, and 'East-West Digest', a vehemently anti-communist booklet edited by Geoffrey Stewart-Smith, Tory MP for Belper.

In recent issues we find these two journals exchanging articles.

Right-wing amalgam

In one of these cases of editorial co-operation 'East-West Digest' reproduced a Monday Club item on the Counter Information Service (CIS) report on the affairs of Rio Tinto Zinc.

The article mentioned Release, the Notting Hill-based voluntary organization which gives material and legal assistance to drug addicts. Since publication Release has briefed lawyers to issue a writ against the Monday Club.

Stewart-Smith, formerly of the 'Daily Express', is one of the most extravagant right wingers.

It was revealed in 'The Sunday Times' earlier this year that he had been associated with the formation of a private army called the British Military Volunteer Forces.

A former student of Winchester and a product of Sandhurst, Stewart-Smith engaged in detailed discussions to send the private army to Vietnam to help US imperialism.

'The Sunday Times' said secret meetings were held at the US Embassy in London and the then President, Lyndon Baines Johnson, gave his 'conditional approval' for the scheme.

Earlier this year the 'army' was disbanded and its founder, Paul Daniels, commented sadly: 'I had looked upon him [Stewart-Smith] as some sort of god; the cream of England. I feel that he betrayed everything I believed in for the sake of his career.'

The career Daniels referred to was Stewart-Smith's surprise defeat of George Brown at Belper in the 1970 General Election.

Once into parliament Stewart-Smith obviously decided to abandon some of his earlier associations.

He now has important connections in the Monday Club, a monthly rabidly right-wing publication and a growing number of political friends to cultivate.

Daniels, the 'frustrated military leader in search of a war', will no doubt be on hand to support his 'god' if the need arises.

'Telegraph' denies National Front claim

THE 'Daily Telegraph' yesterday published an article repudiating material in a National Front leaflet which claims to be reproduced from the 'Telegraph'.

The anti-immigrant leaflet says: 'Do you wonder why the price of private housing is so high? The "Daily Telegraph" has revealed that each East African Asian immigrant male comes

Front claim

into Britain with an average of £10,000 capital.

'These people need a roof over their heads and they are prepared to pay over the odds to secure a home.'

In a statement yesterday, the newspaper said: 'No such story has ever appeared in the "Daily Telegraph".'

ATUA CONFERENCE

The way forward for all trade unionists

SUNDAY OCTOBER 22
10-30 a.m.
TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM

Send for delegates' and observers' credentials from: Conference Secretary, R. Goldstein, 103 Lewis Flats, Dalston Lane, London E8

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BUSTON, LONDON, £1.85. COACHES FROM OTHER AREAS

Union.....

Branch.....

Names, addresses and No of delegates/observers

I enclose £..... as delegates fees Signature of secretary

I would like information about

THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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

Name.....

Address.....

T&G official complains about picket clash

Two women injured

By Sarah Hannigan

TRANSPORT and General Workers' Union officials in north Wales yesterday accused Courtauld's management of 'provoking' the clashes outside the Deeside Mill, Flint, on Tuesday.

Three times during 3½ hours about 50 women pickets battled with policemen in a bid to stop lorries entering and leaving the factory. Two women were injured as police dragged them on the ground away from the entrance where they had tried to lie down to stop lorries carrying yarn out.

Over 120 women have been on unofficial strike at the Aber Works—next door to the Deeside Mill—for three weeks over a bonus dispute.

When the majority of the 950 workers at the two mills voted to return to work two weeks ago, they were laid off again because the women, who refused to accept the decision, kept up the picketing.

This week the Courtauld's management decided on a limited return to work at the Deeside Mill and 250 workers were taken back and on Tuesday morning five lorries tried to start moving work into and out of the factory.

Yesterday Mr Tom Jones, T&GWU's Wales regional secretary told Workers Press:

'We are getting written statements from all those involved in the fighting. As far as we can see it appeared that the police used more force than was necessary to achieve their objective.'

'We are asking the Chief Constable for the area to investigate the situation, but we are putting the blame on the company because they invited the police to come there and a number of lorries. This provoked the situation because the stewards have been doing their job well for three weeks.'

'It was also a stupid thing to do because we had already arranged a meeting for this afternoon (Wednesday) between the stewards and the company.'

Mr Jones went on: 'At the meeting we shall be making strong observations on what happened yesterday.'

'These girls have never been on strike before. They are ordinary working-class women defending their bread and butter—nothing like this has ever happened in North Wales before.'

'If we do not get satisfaction we will have to consider an entirely different form of action altogether,' he said.

This, Mr Jones said, would be an all-out strike if no agreement was reached.

The women struck originally over the inadequacy of the bonus offered them by Courtauld's. They said they couldn't earn a decent bonus with the terms the company was offering.

A SECURITY operation was mounted at the Blackpool Winter Gardens, when the Tory conference opened. At 8 a.m. staff and detectives made a thorough search of the building. They looked beneath the platform and even searched the organ mechanism. It is expected that the operation will be repeated each morning of the conference.

About 50 Party stewards carefully checked the credentials of the 5,000 delegates and Press men as they entered. They warned people that they must wear their official badges at all times.

CAV men campaign for cash support

A FINANCIAL appeal in support of the workers' occupation at Lucas's CAV Fazakerley factory is to go out to workers on Merseyside.

Workers in Lucas factories throughout the north west will be asked to subscribe to a fighting fund and shop stewards are aiming for a fixed levy each week.

The fund was set up on Tuesday night by a meeting of Lucas shop stewards in the north-west.

They also decided to ask workers throughout Merseyside to pressurize their firms to place orders at the Fazakerley factory due for closure next April.

A resolution calling for the defeat of the Tories and their replacement by a Labour government pledged to social-

ist policies and the nationalization of Lucas was defeated 30-14.

The next step in the campaign will be to send out delegates to contact workers in the combine outside the north-west.

The first two set off last night and are expected to visit the CAV Lucas complex at Acton, west London, today. Later teams will visit the nine Lucas factories in the Birmingham area.

The spirit of the 1,100 occupying workers continues to be high.

Shop steward Pat Mullane told me: 'I have been stuck in the personnel department arranging the occupation for the last two days.'

'But yesterday I went on to the shop floor and the feeling was tremendous. Lads came up to me and said they were determined to beat the combine.'

This sums up the feeling of us all,' he said.

One outstanding problem is whether the Fazakerley men will supply other plants in the group from their central service department. This question was still under discussion yesterday.

First results of the CAV workers' campaign in the north west came yesterday morning, when support was pledged by stewards at the Dunlop factory in Walton.

Dunlop workers are themselves sending a delegation to their company's Midlands plants to ask for financial aid for the CAV men.

Donations to support the Fazakerley men should be sent to:

The Treasurer,
CAV Sit-in Committee,
c/o AUEW House,
Mount Pleasant,
Liverpool 1.

Carr invites police to tackle pickets

IN A NEW crack-down on the right to picket, Tory Home Secretary Robert Carr yesterday said he wanted the police to enforce the law firmly.

The former Securicor director who piloted the Industrial Relations Act through parliament, told the Tory Party conference at Blackpool that he would also discuss with chief constables what further action they might take 'to defeat violence' in industrial disputes.

Assembled ranks of Tory women and backwoodsmen cheered as Carr told them: 'The law as it stands makes it absolutely clear that obstruction and intimidation are illegal.'

Talks with the police were to be fixed up because of 'disturbing evidence' of intimidation in the recent building strike, said the man who replaced Reginald Maudling as Home Secretary.

Carr made it clear that in the fight against 'illegal' picketing, 'the police will have my full support'. The police had to know and feel 'they have our support'.

Law and order was the first item on the Tory Party's agenda yesterday. It was the signal for the right-wing to get up and let off tirades against all and sundry.

Britain, said a Mrs Sally Pretjohn, had been subjected to 'an unhealthy process of brainwashing by trendy progressives and the mass media and the press.'

She added: 'The morbid pre-occupation with the rights of the murderer, the criminal and the anarchist and the callous disregard for those of our forces and police has become a national obsession and obscenity.'

But the essence of these outbursts was only really revealed by Carr who directed his fire against the working class and its militancy.

The right to picket has already been pared down by the Industrial Relations Act and enforced through the National Industrial Relations Court.

On the one hand the Labour and trade union leaders are being drawn into agreement with the Tories over state control of wages.

At the same time, however, the Tories plan to isolate the rank-and-file by whipping the middle-class into line with scare stories about 'shop floor extremists' and the consequences of unbridled inflation.

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.

LORD CARRINGTON, chairman of the Tory Party and merchant banker, yesterday launched a blistering attack on Harold Wilson and the Labour leadership.

In his opening address to the Tory conference in Blackpool, Carrington declared that Wilson and his colleagues were 'firmly in the pockets of the militants'. He accused the Labour Party of being 'increasingly on the side of the law breakers and wreckers'.

He said that at its conference last week the Labour Party had taken 'a gigantic stride' to the left. He produced no satisfactory evidence to substantiate this ludicrous assertion.

Indeed, the Labourites this year prostrated themselves before the Tory offensive on the Common Market, the Housing Finance Act, Heath's wage plan and even went so far as to ignore the question of unemployment.

To rapturous cheers from the Tory faithful, Carrington declared: 'Let us make no mistake about it, Mr Wilson and his colleagues are firmly in the pocket of the militants and the big battalions. They have traded their principles for political survival. The Labour Party has been taken over by the left.'

Turning to the roaring inflation deliberately accelerated by Tory policies, Carrington said:

'Our fight to curb inflation is inextricably tied up with our defence of the sort of civilized, tolerant and sane society we have shaped for ourselves down the centuries.'

'Will industry, the unions and even the Labour Party—after their terrible irresponsibility of last week—now come together with us voluntarily and unselfishly in a free society in a fair accommodation of interests to curb inflation?'

Briefly . . .

FORD WORKERS on the overhead camshaft (OHC) engine line in the Dagenham complex are to meet this morning to discuss their next moves in a dispute over track speeds. The 500 men on the line first walked out on Friday claiming that Ford's had speeded up the track. Earlier this week they all received letters from the Ford management threatening that unless they returned to work they would all be sacked.

GLASGOW Transport Department's 700 maintenance workers' strike has now affected about one third of the city's buses and almost 400 platform staff and transport drivers. Dundee buses have also been severely reduced as corporation maintenance men continue their unofficial strike over a £3 wage demand. The situation was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the city's establishment committee.

CP SUPPORTS PAY POLICY

FROM PAGE ONE

Both Ramelson and the 'Star' seem to have received their reward this week.

Last Tuesday Wayne Harbin, head of the Marathon Manufacturing Co which has now taken over the Clydebank shipyard, arrived in Britain threatening to pull out of the whole deal unless the threatened work-in at the yard was called off.

The following day Christopher Chataway, the Tories' Economic Development Minister, visited Clydeside and met industrialists including local Marathon chief James Fox.

Thursday found Harbin visiting Fox, then flying to Blackpool for talks with Boilermakers' Society president Danny McGarvey and shop stewards, including Reid and Airlie. Reid declared afterwards he felt certain the work-in could be called off.

On Sunday, after further talks between Fox, Reid, Airlie,

McGarvey and the government-appointed UCS liquidator, Robert Courtney Smith, the details of a rotten compromise deal emerged.

The liquidator would be given use of the Clydebank basin for fitting-out for two extra weeks. A night steelfixing shift would be put on. The immediate threat of several hundred redundancies would disappear.

The Stalinists hailed the deal as a victory. Then, 24 hours later, came Stalinist backing for the Tory campaign for state regulation of wages.

This turn must sharpen the campaign in every factory and yard, on every dockside, building site and housing estate for the All Trades Unions Alliance national conference on October 22.

It is only there that the enormous betrayals being prepared by the union leaders, the Stalinists and the revisionist groups who support them can be answered.

**OCTOBER
FUND NOW
£192.07
NEARLY HALF
WAY THROUGH
THE MONTH**

WE ARE concerned that the campaign for our monthly Appeal Fund is beginning to lag. We are getting close to half way through October, but remain a long way from raising our target of £1,750.

This month, we feel that our paper is more important than ever. While the TUC accepts state control of wages, the Communist Party and their paper, the 'Morning Star', back them up all the way.

Only Workers Press speaks out against this corporatist policy. The issue is not to argue for a wages policy but to mobilize the whole of the working class to force this government to resign. This is the only way workers can defend their standard of living.

So let's make a special effort for our Fund this month. Show your determination to fight back against this treacherous leadership. Raise all you can and post immediately to:

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

Socialist Labour League
PUBLIC MEETING

**Behind the
Assassination
of Trotsky**
A reply to
Joseph Losey's
film

Tuesday October 24, 8 p.m.

**CONWAY HALL
RED LION SQUARE
LONDON WC2**
(Nearest tube Holborn)

Speaker: G. Healy
(SLL national secretary)

Admission 10p