

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 20, 1972 ● No. 951 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

TRADE UNIONS FACE THE CRUNCH

EITHER FIGHT

OR BE

SMASHED

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

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Today the Heath government has made a similar decision. Wage rises are banned by law, but prices are deliberately allowed to go up and up. In other words the Tory government is pursuing an open policy of wage-cutting.

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It rips away the last shreds of TUC 'opposition' to the wage laws—that negotiations can continue despite the 'freeze'. The Tories are saying loud and clear that free trade unions can pack up and leave the scene.

But the situation is even more serious than this. This latest provocation proves what Workers Press has said since the last election—the Tory government is bound to have a showdown with the working class and attempt to destroy its unions. This confrontation can now only be a short time away.

As the Tory 'Daily Telegraph' said yesterday, Heath's methods approach those of Adolf Hitler. In their editorial the 'Telegraph' noted:

'A clear distinction between government policy and the law, between ministerial wishes and legal powers, is the bedrock of constitutional democracy and a barrier to arbitrary state control of our lives. It is significant that Hitler obliterated this distinction and transformed all his wishes

into law by means of an Enabling Act.'

But this government's methods now approach those of Nazi Germany. Statements by government ministers, while not law in the strict sense, assume the power of law. The Tories are working under their own unofficial Enabling Act. (See Powell speech p. 3.)

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● THEY have conspired with the Tories since the release of the 'Pentonville Five' in a series of secret meetings over an economic plan involving prices and wages. Meanwhile the real intention of the Tories was to stage a last-minute coup, kick Feather out of Downing Street and impose their own dictatorship over wages. This they did in November.

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But such an offensive is now

The strike by Asian knitwear workers in Loughborough is the first major conflict in the history of Mansfield Hosiery mills. The strange relations between the union, management and workers were revealed at the government inquiry in Nottingham last week.

TODAY the inquiry's findings are published and Workers Press reporter PHILIP WADE, who has followed the course of the strike, presents his investigation of the dispute on pages 6, 7 and 8 of this issue.

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GEORGE CURRELL... This is first round.

All-out action call by Slough engineers

SLOUGH engineers yesterday called on the AUEW executive council to organize an all-out fight against the Industrial Relations Act early in the New Year.

Over 7,000 engineers responded to the district committee's instructions for a one-day stoppage yesterday against the fines on the union.

The main factories out on strike were Cooper's (4,000 workers), High Duty Alloys (1,000), Mitchell & King's (200), Electro Mechanisms and Satchwell Control.

District secretary George Currell said after the meeting: 'Our feelings here were that this was only the first round of the battle.'

'We passed a motion calling on the TUC and all workers to fight the Industrial Relations Act until it is defeated.'

'The AUEW is in the vanguard—in the hot seat. We want the EC to take the Tories on in the New Year.'

● See AUEW executive report and round-up p. 12.

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Yet despite all its bombast and sword-waving, this government is basically weak, resting on a capitalist class wracked by economic and political crisis.

Its dilemma is made far worse because it faces a strong working class which has not suffered a serious defeat since the election.

Because of this strength the showdown has been postponed several times, but it is bound to come. The capitalist economic crisis is forcing the pace. International trade is fought in increasingly cut-throat conditions and the currency that finances international transaction is unstable and near collapse.

This collection of circumstances has now combined in a most acute form to pose a revolutionary solution to the working class. Not one of the great dangers facing every working man and woman in Britain today can be avoided.

The first and most basic step

Commissioners will go for engineering union's property

BY DAVID MAUDE

UNION property now seems certain to be the target of the commissioners whose job it is to seize £55,000 from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Tomorrow the commissioners will take the Midland

Bank and a City stockbroking firm, Joseph Sebag and Co, to the industrial court in connection with the fine.

They will apply to the court for an order about 'certain property' of the AUEW engineering section, it was said yesterday. The property in

question is understood to be held by Sebag's in the names of union trustees.

Notice of the application is understood to have been discussed at a trustees' meeting at AUEW headquarters yesterday afternoon.

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But the commissioners are understood to have been unhappy about an earlier NIRC ruling that the facilities constitute an asset.

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Hypocrites at Printing House Square

WHO ARE the people that run 'The Times' and, incidentally, who took it upon their impertinent selves yesterday to tell the whole trade union movement how to run its affairs?

They are the hirelings of millionaire publisher, Lord Thomson of Fleet. They are personified in the person of 'The Times' editor, Mr William Rees Mogg, a sensitive 'academic' and devout Roman Catholic and former Tory candidate.

Rees Mogg is devout about other things too. He worships Roy Jenkins, the leader of the right-wing faction in the Labour Party. Thus, he also likes Dick Taverne, the Lincoln MP who has been banished from standing as Labour Party candidate because of his persistent votes with the Tories on the Common Market.

His other eccentricity is his wish for 'a Liberal revival'. He recently pontificated that the Liberals could win a General Election because Britain had become a country of 'the mass bourgeoisie'. This high-brow drivel finds a dim response among the advertising men, the media personalities and the screaming liberals in outfits like Christian Aid and Shelter. Nor is there a whiff of political reality in his dream of a new 'Centre Party' in which he, presumably, would be a guiding beacon.

So it is with 'The Times' editorial yesterday, in which the newspaper of 'top people' tries to ostracize the engineering union for refusing to co-operate with the National Industrial Relations Court.

The Pontiff of Printing House Square says: 'There have this year been three one-day political strikes closing down national newspapers in protest against

the Industrial Relations Act. It is hard to believe that any trade unionist supposes that the editorial policy of any national newspaper will be altered by this repeated and damaging interruption of production.'

It is not only 'hard to believe', Mr Rees Mogg, it is nonsense to believe. The stoppages in Fleet Street have not been undertaken with any liberal belief that the Tory Press will change its tune on the Act. When strike action is taken against the capitalist Press, it is taken precisely because trade unionists are vilified and their struggles misrepresented or unreported by papers like 'The Times'.

ing the recall of the TUC to prepare a General Strike to force the Tories out of office. And there is another interesting sidelight to Mr Rees Mogg's 'high principle'. He says the editorial line has been unbending, it hasn't 'yielded to pressure'. What about a recent incident over at his sister paper, 'The Sunday Times'?

This, as yet unreported, affair deserves some airing. Just to show the enormous amount of hypocrisy in Rees Mogg's claim. A member of one print union decided to take a number of his brother members to the Industrial Tribunal. There was an immediate walk-out. Senior executives of Times Newspapers

didn't they turn their turgid editorials into deeds?

Why didn't they take the step open to them and go off to the NIRC and complain about the strike? They didn't, because one of their erstwhile colleagues, Mr Cecil Harmsworth King, is right when he says in his controversial diary that 'our emperors have no clothes'.

One final broadside at 'The Times'. In its concluding paragraph the paper says: 'If repeated strikes merely tend to strengthen public support for the Industrial Relations Act, to strengthen support for the government, to weaken the solidarity of trade unions and show a disregard amounting to contempt for free public discussion in the Press, then they achieve no result except mere damage.'

Unadulterated rubbish. The strikes which the working class have fought this year—the miners, railwaymen, dockers, building workers and now the engineers—have immensely strengthened the working class.

They have done battle with the enemy class and shown their fighting strength. There is no evidence for 'The Times' assertion that the whole country was up in arms against the miners, the railwaymen, the dockers or any other section of the community which decided to resist government plans.

There is a section of the country up in arms. It is the largest section—the millions of working-class families and the more conscious members of the professional classes. They are up in arms against the Tories. They want Heath and his gang out of office. Against this force Rees-Mogg's sermon is as potent as communion wine.

What we think

When print workers walked out over the jailing of the five London dockers, they did so to bring a halt to the anti-working class propaganda which the Press tools of the Tory government were spewing out.

Mr Rees Mogg goes on: 'An editorial policy which yielded to pressure of this kind would cease to command any respect, including the self respect of journalists.'

He's wrong again. Absolutely wrong. During the previous major stoppages against the Act the Central London branch of the National Union of Journalists passed a resolution demand-

were seen rushing frantically around the building begging all parties not to go into the NIRC!

So here we have the spectacle of 'The Times' group desperately anxious not to have a case before the court which it publicly says is the greatest thing since Magna Carta.

If the 'Times' is so outraged by the action of the engineers closing down the 'free Press', ample opportunity presented itself for it to respond last Friday at the emergency meeting of the Newspaper Publishers' Association. Why didn't these Press barons put their money where their mouths are? Why

Nixon's threadbare lies

BY JOHN SPENCER

THE MAIN cities of North Vietnam were pounded by waves of heavy bombers yesterday as President Nixon marked the breakdown of the Paris peace talks with a barbaric orgy of destruction.

More mines were dropped along the northern coast to tighten the blockade as the B52 bombers attacked towns and cities all over the north. All restrictions on the bombing raids were lifted by presidential order.

The US nuclear-powered aircraft carrier 'Enterprise' slipped out of Hong Kong to take up battle stations in the Gulf of Tonkin in support of the renewed bombing of the north.

White House press officer

Residential areas bombed 'to stop build-up in south'

Ronald Ziegler said the US was back where it had been on May 8, when Nixon first ordered the mining of North Vietnam's harbours and authorized the bombing of Hanoi.

Ziegler claimed the measures had been put into operation to 'deal with an enemy build-up that could lead to another offensive in the south'. Nixon would take any action deemed necessary to prevent such a build-up, Ziegler said.

Quite how the bombing and devastation of Hanoi's residential districts prevents the build-up of forces in South Vietnam is not explained. Nixon's excuse is simply a threadbare lie.

In fact, it is clear that the resumption of the bombing is Nixon's answer to the defiant

stance of the Vietnamese revolutionaries. Having failed to break their resistance by diplomatic manoeuvres, Nixon is once again trying to bomb the north 'into the Stone Age'.

The latest savage reprisal by the American Air Force signifies that US imperialism never intended to negotiate a genuine peace in Vietnam. Nixon is presenting Hanoi with the stark choice: capitulate or we bomb you out of existence.

Nixon presumably considers that he has got what he wanted from the diplomatic charade in Paris: re-election as a bringer of 'peace', the assurance of continued pressure on Hanoi from Moscow and Peking and the opportunity to extend the war on an even larger scale than ever.

'Sign now' is a cringing plea to Heath

THE BRITISH Communist Party is continuing its shoddy diversion of a 'sign now' campaign, designed to put 'pressure' on Nixon to sign the October nine-point draft agreement drawn up in Paris.

This campaign has now taken a new twist which makes it ten times more cringing and servile than it was originally. Not content with direct 'pressure' on the chief butcher of world imperialism, the CP is now applying pressure to the leaders of British imperialism as well.

The latest stunt, pictured in yesterday's 'Morning Star', was a vigil for peace attended by leading Stalinists under the slogan 'Heath tell Nixon sign



now'. Their editorial states: 'Heath and Wilson must be pressed to denounce the cruel, brutal and cynical deception . . . Nixon must be flooded with "sign now" messages.'

In a long history of fraudulent campaigns on Vietnam, the Communist Party can scarcely have organized behind a more worthless and servile slogan.

Not only does it create the illusion that Nixon is susceptible to 'pressure', but worse still, it spreads the idea that Heath actually favours peace in Vietnam!

Italian dockers black Spanish ships

DOCKERS in Genoa yesterday staged a 24-hour boycott of all Spanish ships and all other vessels leaving for or arriving from Spain in protest against the holding of political prisoners in Franco's jails.

Genoa is the nearest major Italian port to the Spanish frontier.

On Monday, the prosecution in the Zaragoza military court demanded execution by firing squad of three Spanish students charged with murdering the French consul in the town at the beginning of November.

The students are: Alvaro Noguera Calvet (20), José Antonio Mellado Romero (21) and Luis Javier Segarra (21). They are accused of belonging to the Maoist-inspired 'Hammer and Sickle' group which distributed leaflets in Zaragoza university the day after the consul and his office were blown up.

The leaflets said that the bomb attack was a reprisal for measures taken by the Pompidou government against Spanish Basques in south-west France.

The lives of these students, misguided by Maoist theories of adventurism, must be defended by the working class in Europe, as were the lives of the Burgos 16.

PLO Paris protest

SOME 3,000 people demonstrated through Paris at the weekend to protest against the attempt on the life of Mahmoud Hamchari, the Palestinian Liberation Organization's representative in France.

Mr Hamchari was severely injured by a bomb blast at his flat on December 8. The blast is believed to have been caused by an Israeli bomb.

We will soldier on say Greek colonels

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

In his end-of-the-year, State-of-the-Nation speech, George Papadopoulos, Greek Prime Minister, announced that Greece was not yet ready for parliamentary democracy: 'The Greek nation has lived for thousands of years . . . let it wait for a while . . .'

He said that the regime of the Greek colonels arose from a legitimate 'revolution' and was in favour of peace throughout the world, in particular, of 'a really long and calm period of peaceful co-existence among European peoples'.

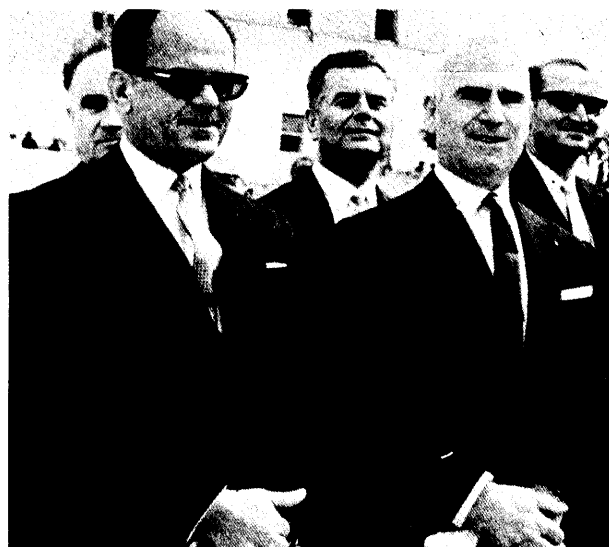
His speech ended with denial that there were thousands of political prisoners in his prisons,

restrictions of Press freedoms and martial law throughout Greece.

Papadopoulos complained that 'idealists abroad' did not come 'and see that not a single Greek bends his shoulder under the

weight of the shadow of martial law'.

Oppositionists abroad and within Greece live, of course, under constant fear of the very real shadow of the Greek secret police.



Papadopoulos (I) with fellow military man Pattakos.

Engineers in action

SLOUGH



Slough engineers who yesterday demanded all-out action against the Industrial Relations Act leave their meeting. ● See reports pages 1 and 12.

Cash bonanza for police and prisons

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

But less to be spent on house building

A BIG JUMP in law-and-order spending by the government was announced in a White Paper published yesterday.

The White Paper on public-expenditure plans over the next five years sets out plans to recruit more police and 'modernize' their facilities. Plans are also announced to build more prisons.

The bill for all this stepped-up activity will rise from £847m in the period 1972-1973 to £1,079m in 1976-1977—an average annual rise of 6.2 per cent.

On the police side alone costs will rise from the present £34.8m a year to £44m within three years. The rate of increase in the number of police is expected almost to double by 1977.

Expenditure on prisons is budgeted to rise from £13.1m to £38m over five years.

The White Paper goes on to say that the average growth rate of defence spending—at present £3,003m a year—is expected to be 2.4 per cent per year. This will take it to a staggering £3,304m.

'Britain's first strategic priority is the maintenance and improvement of her military contribution to NATO and most of the combat units of the services are accordingly committed to it,' it says.

'But Britain also retains obligations for the protection of her remaining territories overseas and well as certain other treaty commitments and is willing to play her part in countering threats to stability outside the NATO area,' it adds.

By contrast the housing budget shows a drop of 3.2 per cent in its average annual growth rate—from £1,415m in 1972-1973 to £1,241m in 1976-1977.

The White Paper attempts to explain away this drop by claiming that it has to be seen against the 'broad objectives' of Tory housing policy. These, it says, are 'to secure the provision of housing in response to needs and demands'.

What this turns out to mean is more expensive private building, the sale of more and more council houses and the saddling

ROBERT MARK, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, is taking lessons on how to develop 'a correct television image'.

His tutor is Mr Stanley Hyland, head of a firm of consultants on the technique of appearing on television.

This expensive project is part of a campaign to clean up the image of the police which has recently

suffered an unprecedented number of scandals and also a spate of resignations and early retirements.

The consultancy firm is also to train about 200 police officers of

Making a mark on a top copper TV image

various ranks.

Clearly the Home Office is expecting that policemen may shortly have to play their parts on television and they want the scripts to sound convincing!



of increasing numbers of working-class families with crippling mortgages.

Over two years, the White Paper, says the government plans to set aside £160m to assist investment in the state industries.

This is seen less as an attempt to increase employment, than as a sop to parliamentary opinion that there should be an attempt

to counter the blast of competition from Europe.

The White Paper does not say this, but this must be seen against the Tories' plans to wind up large sections of basic industry after Common Market entry.

An unspecified sum is to be set aside to meet part of the cost of held-down prices in the state firms.

BSA sells land

● BSA has also joined the hiving off business. In a desperate bid to raise cash the company has sold part of the company's property at Golden Hillock Road, Birmingham, to the City Council. The area is some 21½ acres and the purchase price was £950,000.

Heath's 'arbitrary' letters: They undermine rule of law—Powell

MR ENOCH POWELL lashed the Tory government yesterday for issuing arbitrary directives which undermined the rule of law.

The right-wing Wolverhampton MP told a City Liaison Group lunch at London's Waldorf Hotel that invitations to unions or employers not to increase prices or enter into pay rise talks were a breach of the law unless they were backed by legislation.

Not that Powell wants legislation. His ideal is a free market economy in which prices and wages find their own level.

In present conditions the only people who would benefit from this are, of course, the monopolies. Small businessmen and huge sections of the working class would have their living standards wiped out overnight.

Powell told the Group that any person who signed an undertaking requested

by the Agricultural Department that they were not breaking the price freeze would become guilty of connivance in breaking the rule of law.

He said: 'The state may as well demand that every motorist sign a monthly declaration that he is ob-

serving the traffic law and proceed to make it a condition of his being allowed to drive.

'It is a usurpation and a tyranny none the less so far being unaccompanied by the trappings of storm-troopers and secret police.'

Powell added that a

letter sent by Tory leader Heath to G&MWU chief Lord Cooper telling him that all pay negotiations must not be carried to the point of an improved offer was also unlawful.

He said: 'A letter from the Prime Minister has no more force, unless backed

by law, than a letter from me or a letter from any of you.

'Statutory prices and incomes policy,' he said, 'is a forcing ground in which the weeds of tyranny spring up overnight.'

'Such is the insidious, corrupting power of a policy which cannot be framed in terms of lawful obligation but is, by its inherent nature, arbitrary.'

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THE FIGHT FOR UNION RECOGNITION AT KODAK

BY DAVID MAUDE

The long battle for union recognition at Kodak enters a new phase in just under a fortnight's time.

After months of delay, the TUC organization committee is to hold an audit of member unions at the photographic giant's big Harrow and Hemel Hempstead plants.

The first object of the audit is to establish the negotiating strength of the five unions involved. But secondly, activists hope it will help end the claims of two non-TUC 'unions' to represent a significant number of Kodak workers.

The Union of Kodak Workers and its white-collar counterpart, the Kodak Senior Staff Association, have registered under the Industrial Relations Act.

Both emerged early this year when it became clear that the 'Workers' Representative Committee'—the only organizations previously recognized by Kodak—would not be eligible for registration.

Defection

Ken Roberts, Kodak organizer for the TUC union which has led the recognition fight in the company, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, describes the UKW and KSSA scornfully as 'house unions'.

He says the audit will reveal their weakness in terms of membership. 'These management-supported organizations are now facing massive defection of their early members', he told Workers Press.

The £56m Kodak operation in Britain imported resistance to trade unionism with its capital.

But soon after the UKW began circulating the 13,000 workers in the company with its publicity material and proposed rules, it was granted negotiating rights. The KSSA was later made sole bargaining agent for 2,000 senior staff.

Peter Ellis, ACTT branch secretary at Kodak's Harrow factory, says there is a mountain of evidence contradicting the UKW's claims to be an independent organization.

The big legal bill incurred in drawing up its rules was footed by the company, he claims. Permission to use a



Ken Roberts, ACTT Kodak organizer (second from right), with fellow workers on a recent visit to the Kodak factory in Germany

council flat in Pinner, Middlesex, as the UKW's first office is said to have been arranged by Kodak lawyers.

Certainly the UKW's expensively-printed rules cast some doubt on the claim in a covering letter that it is 'an organization... independent of any management influences'.

Veto

The executive committee—a body comprising the chairman and vice-chairman of seven branch committees—can veto any decision by a branch which it considers to be in breach of rule.

At the same time branch committees are selected not by a vote of the whole membership, but by a series of electoral groups decided by, you've

guessed it, the branch committee.

But to get the UKW off the ground, Kodak had, ironically enough, to give equal recruitment facilities to the TUC unions.

Besides the ACTT, these were the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union and the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades.

They seized the opportunity with both hands, and by the end of March, the TUC itself had moved into the picture to arrange a meeting to co-ordinate their activities.

Some of the union leaders involved then began treading on extremely thin ice as far as the TUC's then policy of no

co-operation with the Industrial Relations Act was concerned. They began urging the organization committee to fight the registration of the UKW and KSSA under the anti-union Act.

Backed out

And following the TUC's own about-turn on appearances at court in May, even some shop stewards began talking in terms of personal applications to the National Industrial Relations Court to secure recognition.

In October terms for a membership audit in the company were agreed between the TUC organization committee and Kodak.

At the start the UKW went along. But at the last minute,

it backed out with objections about the terms of reference. Kodak called the audit off.

Last Friday, at a meeting at TUC headquarters in London, the company agreed to go back to the terms agreed in October and the audit was fixed for the first week in January.

The Kodak workers' most effective sanction is a black operated at the Hemel Hempstead factory on a machine producing film for Kodak's new prestige miniature camera, which has already been advertised on television.

Until the firm negotiates a rate for the job with a recognized union, the workers say, they will not operate the machine. And if Kodak continues stonewalling the film will never go on the market.

HOMELESS TOLD TO MOVE ON

Homeless families are being carted around the country by local councils who are unable to offer them accommodation.

Plagued by ever-growing housing waiting lists, council authorities are anxious to off-load their new additions elsewhere if there is even the remotest connection between the family concerned and another area.

A recent conference of social workers in Brent, north London, was told of families arriving there from all parts of England.

In one case, Ealing council paid the taxi fare, and other cases have been reported of train tickets from the west country and the Midlands being bought by local authorities.

Andover Council recently sent a couple, with their two

small children, to Brent. The wife was pregnant and had already tried to commit suicide. The husband was having to sleep away from his family in a taxi cab.

Desperate parents are even abandoning their children in the hope that they, at least, will get a roof over their heads.

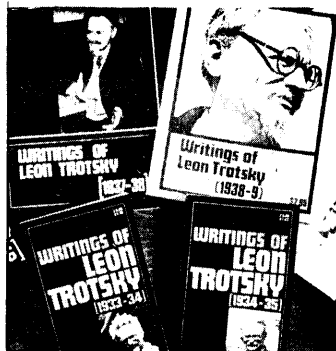
One mother recently left her two children at Brent council premises and the local authorities have refused to confirm or deny that there have in fact been seven such cases during November alone.

Brent, with a housing list of 7,000, has now announced that it will accept no more homeless families. If they arrive, they will apparently have to travel on—to where? No one knows.

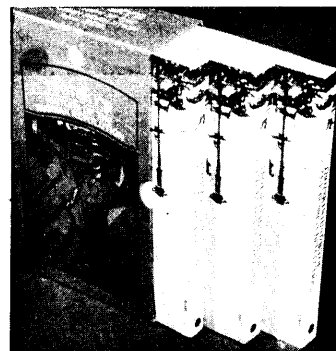
The Tory Housing Finance Act will only increase the number of homeless families as they are forced out of accommodation they can no longer afford.

Those Labour councils, such as Brent, which are implementing the Act, are only helping the Tory government to break up families and drive them to impoverishment and despair.

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FRENCH CP: DEFENDER OF 'DEMOCRACY'

BY TOM KEMP

The French Communist Party's 20th Congress held last week, unlike its Soviet counterpart in 1956, brought no 'revelations'. It ran like a well-oiled machine in which delegates played their appointed parts and by acclamation the leadership secured support for a policy which everyone knew in advance was going to be accepted.

This time there was not even a Garaudy to raise a dissident voice, though the difference between the views of general secretary Georges Marchais and the revisionist former member of the Political Bureau would be difficult to discover.

More like a political circus even than past congresses, this one was also a public relations job.

Its aim, above all, was to establish the Communist Party as a respectable governmental partner before the General Election due next March. It was based on the common programme established for that election with the Socialist Party of François Mitterrand and the rump Radicals led by Fabre.

Marchais' opening report attacked what he called 'leftist gesticulations and adventures' and staked his claim to be a responsible member of a bourgeois government. He said that the application of the common electoral programme did not mean socialism or communism—that would be for later...

The main emphasis was placed on the Party's acceptance of 'democracy' which, in the context of France in 1972, was intended to mean the framework of institutions

which make up the Fifth Republic, including the Bonapartist constitution established by General de Gaulle after his return to power in 1958.

Be reassured, Marchais said in effect to the bourgeoisie. We shall play according to the rules and if we are placed in power by a parliamentary vote and then lose the majority, we shall go meekly into opposition again. But to win a majority the Communist Party had to win, and give guarantees, to allies.

In the first place the Communist Party has its alliance with the Mitterrand socialists. While the Socialist Party has roots in the working class in its traditional areas of strength, its electoral strength is more interesting from Marchais' point of view. In much of France it is nothing more than an electoral machine which exists to support ageing and corrupt deputies.

Even the combination of Socialist and Communist votes will not be sufficient to defeat the Gaullists and their allies. As voting is by a proportional system, which means that there is a second ballot if on the first vote one candidate does not secure a clear majority, it is necessary to try to find other allies, still further to the right.

More particularly Marchais hopes to pull in votes for the coalition by attracting all those discontented with the present Gaullist majority led by Pierre Messmer. He thus bends over backwards to reassure Catholics, small property-owners and peasants that nothing will be done to harm their interests.

Not only does he want to win votes from the centre parties, but also from the Gaullists. 'We want to convince and win,' Marchais proclaimed, 'many French people who until now have supported one or another party of the

majority, but who have had enough of the government's anti-social policy and who are angered by a policy which contradicts their idea of what France should be like.'

Echoing de Gaulle's phrases, he seeks to win votes normally cast for the conservative right. He concluded with an appeal made by Maurice Thorez, symbol of the turn to the Popular Front in the 1930s:

'We are not the party of the raised fist, we are the party of the outstretched hand to the people of France.'

At one stage, indeed, Thorez proposed what he called 'a French front', embracing all Frenchmen of goodwill on a nationalist programme.

Remembering the votes which were lost in the July 1968 elections, Marchais wants to reassure the middle-class electorate that the Communist Party has nothing to do with revolution.

'The workers will make sure,' he said, 'as the CGT has invited them, that nothing will be allowed to perturb the election campaign. The working class of our country... wishes to see the election carried out in order and calm after a great democratic debate.'

Never, says 'Le Monde', has the Communist Party given so many pledges of good behaviour and guaranteed to act according to the rules of the system.

The delegates modelled their speeches on Marchais' lead. Of course they spoke of low wages, bad conditions and exploitation in their own areas. Their picture of particular aspects of the crisis of French society was always painted to suggest that the reformist solutions of the common electoral programme would be sufficient.

That was the essential message of the Congress to the



The new Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, elected at the Congress. Above: delegates at the 20th Congress at Saint-Owen.

working class: trust the Party, elect the coalition to office and your troubles will soon be over as a result of the reforms which we shall sponsor.

In other words, the delegates, wittingly or not, played the leadership's game of confusing and disarming the working class, lulling it into a false sense that the Party will be able to get something done with the help of its allies.

Hence the attacks on 'leftism' and the appeals for calm and order. Marchais seems to be saying: 'Do not do what your forebears did in May 1936 when, after the election of a Popular Front government, 2½ million workers occupied the factories.'

It was Thorez who got them to go back to work in 1936 and defused a revolutionary situation, just as today's leaders repeated the betrayal

in 1968.

Great prominence was given at the Congress to the Soviet delegation and to the speech of that hardened representative of the Soviet bureaucracy, Michel Suslov. The policy which the French Communist Party puts forward is completely reformist and represents in part the attachment of its leadership to the French bourgeoisie.

But the Soviet bureaucracy also needs a coalition government of the sort which Marchais hopes to see elected in March in order better to pursue its aim of making a global deal with imperialism. This is the real purpose of the Congress and on behalf of this aim the Soviet bureaucracy is prepared to overlook the French Party's condemnation of the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968.



THE HOSIERY STRIKE THAT EXPOSED RACIALISM

BY PHILIP WADE PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARTIN MAYER AND P. J. ARKELL

The strike by Asian workers at the Mansfield Hosiery mill, Loughborough, in Leicestershire marks the beginning of a new period of struggle against paternalistic knitwear bosses . . . and right-wing union leaders.

It is the first major strike to hit the company in almost 40 years. Mansfield Hosiery is part of the powerful £65m Nottingham Manufacturing group. The group is a major supplier of Marks and Spencer, which, in turn, has invested some of its pension fund in Nottingham Manufacturing.

For years the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear

Workers, which represents the strikers, has remained a bureaucratically-run instrument, seemingly having few relations with the rank and file.

Not affiliated to the Labour Party—unlike the vast majority of unions—the NUHKW has been content to negotiate with management, avoiding as much as possible any participation by the rank-and-file.

The union, with a membership of just over 64,000—47,000 of them women—represents about half of all workers in the hosiery industry.

Branches of the union are not constituted as they are in most other unions. Although there is provision for a branch committee 'where it is deemed necessary for administrative

reasons' there is nothing in the rule book which provides for regular branch meetings.

In Loughborough, for example, where there are nearly 4,000 members of the union, there is not one single branch. The membership has to be content with a district committee.

The union's annual conference is made up of full-time officials and all the district committee members throughout the NUHKW's 12 districts.

The union has signed an industry agreement with the employers which has absolutely no provision for settling a strike in motion. Yet the agreement goes out of its way to condemn unofficial strikes.

Now all the cosy relation-

ships established in the industry are under attack.

Dormant for many years, the low-paid workers in the industry are—under the impact of Tory-inspired inflation and attacks on basic democratic rights—beginning to throw off their shackles.

At the same time the Leicester-based NUHKW has been shaken from top to bottom by this strike.

● The Race Relations Board has found that the union has not fought for the right of the Asian workers to be trained for well-paid, skilled jobs as fully-fashioned knitters, at present all performed by non-Asians.

● That in fact the union had signed agreements which in effect prevented Asian workers

from getting a chance to do these jobs.

● When the low-paid workers at Loughborough put in a £5 claim in June, the union brought out figures to show the claim could not be justified!

● A form of strike notice was sent out by a union official which was received by management the day after the strike began.

Jayant Naik was the first Asian to start work at Loughborough when he joined the firm in 1962. In March this year, Naik, a runner-on, complained to the East Midlands Conciliation Board. He alleged that Asian workers were not allowed to train as fully-fashioned knitters.

Naik had approached management with a request to be

trained as a fully-fashioned knitter. One week after his request, his interpreter told last week's government inquiry held in Nottingham, he discovered that three or four other people had been given jobs to work on the knitting machines.

'He then approached Mr Simpson [management] and asked why, in fact, he had not been employed and he said there was an agreement that he could not employ him, between the management and the union. Mr Naik then requested Mr Simpson to show him the agreement and Mr Simpson replied that he could look at the agreement in his own union offices,' the interpreter added.

Eventually they met union officials and demanded to see

the agreement. 'They were told it was confidential and they could not see it,' said the interpreter. At that point Naik complained to the Race Relations Board.

The Board asked Naik to pursue this matter through the union. According to the Board's evidence to the committee of inquiry 'this advice was followed on various dates between March 27 and May 5, but that the grievance went unremedied. On May 11 it was decided to investigate'.

By July 6 it was held that on the face of it the company had contravened the Race Relations Act. The Board then turned towards the union.

General president Peter Prendergast first told them that the exclusion of Asian

semi-skilled workers from work as fully-fashioned knitters 'was the result of an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council' that in the filling of knitting vacancies, priority should be given to unemployed trimmers.

'Mr Prendergast was unable to provide any details of the NJIC agreement. When Mr Prendergast met the East Midlands Community Council [EMCC] on October 12, it emerged that an agreement as such on preferential treatment for trimmers did not exist,' the Board told the inquiry.

Prendergast then told the EMCC that two 'progression agreements' which had been signed with Mansfield Hosiery enabled Asians to be trained as fully-fashioned knitters.

Said the Race Relations Board in written evidence to the inquiry:

'These agreements had the effect of allowing some Asian bar-loaders to become non-fashioned or flat frame knitters. Although the agreements state that the progression from non-fashioned to fully-fashioned knitting would continue, in practice no Asian semi-skilled workers became fully-fashioned knitters.

'According to the company, because of the union embargo on Asians, they were obliged to fill other fully-fashioned knitting vacancies by the external recruitment of white labour with no previous experience in the industry . . . In practice the agreement has been used to exclude Asians from those jobs.' (My emphasis.)

'It (the company) has a management and a union . . . which appear to work so closely together that the union has been gradually losing its standing in the eyes of its members—both white and Asian.'

'Financial Times,' December 7, John Elliott, Labour Editor.

Throughout, Prendergast has denied practising discrimination against the Asian workers and blames the company for the situation. The company blames the union and the white workers.

In June the bar-loaders put in for a £5 pay increase. Shop committee member Mansukhlal Shah told the committee of inquiry last week that Ronald Carter, the NUHKW's district official, advised him that the claim was 'fair and reasonable'.

Union officials at Leicester proved most helpful at the time. 'Information was gathered for them [bar-loaders] which proved that their wages were in line with other people's wages on the same jobs throughout the rest of the trade,' Prendergast told inquiry chairman Kenneth Robinson. With a pay increase presumably the bar-loaders would be earning too much!

On September 7 the strikers say they called Carter in and demanded an explanation about what had happened to their claim. He was told to give seven days' strike notice on September 7. 'After seven days,' said Shah's interpreter, 'they approached Carter again and asked him if he had given notice and he said he had not.' Unused to leading any sort of strike, the National Union

of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers in fact does not have any laid-down procedure in the NJIC agreement for setting a dispute in motion.

There are several stages of conciliation and arbitration, ending with the sending of the dispute to the government with a demand for arbitration.

Unofficial strikes are specifically condemned in Clause 16. 'The union and employers deplore such action and undertake to do all in their power to restrain it,' it reads.

Nevertheless, the bar-loaders and runners-on struck work on October 3. But the strike notice had not been issued to their instructions.

Peter Scott for the company, told the inquiry: 'No notice at all was given of them intending to go out on October 3. Indeed it was not until October 4 that we received Mr Carter's letter which surprisingly is dated September 3, 1972.'

The Asians returned on October 10 and the management promised to go to conciliation if no agreement was reached in 21 days.

When the men returned on October 10 the company, in attempting to comply with the Race Relations Board ruling, employed two Asians as trainees on fully-fashioned knitting machines.

White knitters struck. The union claimed in its evidence that they had not threatened to make the white knitters' strike official. Strike leader Naik disagrees.

'Apparently Mr Prendergast made a statement in the board room that if these Indians were not removed he would call a strike and make it official,' Naik told the inquiry through his interpreter.

The strike was eventually 'settled' by the suspension of the two Asians on full pay.

Eventually the 21 days began to pass on without any sign that the management wanted to resolve the issue of the pay claim. An offer of £1 a week for bar-loaders, subject to any new national agreement, was rejected by the Asian workers.

The union admitted at the inquiry that it refused to take the whole question to arbitration, as was its right under the NJIC agreement.

The bar-loaders wrote to Carter on October 17 telling him of their frustration and demanding some action if talks with the management failed.

In fact the company received a letter on October 19 giving

Continued overleaf



Hosiery and Knitwear Workers' leaders Peter Prendergast, general president (left) and Harold Gibson, general secretary (right) have been accused of racial discrimination. Above left: Pickets out at Loughborough mill before the strike was declared official.

Continued from Page 7

'seven days notice of intent'. It was in effect notice of impending strike action, although Carter had no power to issue such notice.

On October 26 over 450 Asian bar-loaders and runners-on walked out of the plant. They were demanding a £5 increase for bar-loaders and an end to job discrimination.

Mansfield Hosiery moved swiftly into action. First all the strikers were dismissed because the company claimed they were in breach of contract. As the union had no procedure for setting a strike in motion, the company took a hard line. Asked by the inquiry chairman if there was a customary period of strike notice in the industry, Peter Scott, for the company, replied:

'There is no evidence about any such accepted custom. As far as my clients are concerned I think I am right in saying that they have not had an official strike in 38 years of operation apart from this one.'

The Loughborough workers had been caught in a Catch 22 situation. They had to strike to defend their interests. But the union did not allow for such things. Therefore they were technically in breach of contract and likely to be, as they were, dismissed.

The company began recruiting outside labour, at the same time taking the opportunity of the strike drastically to reduce manning levels on the knitting machines.

In fact 103 workers were taken on, all non-Asians. Some 41 were given jobs as trainee knitters, specifically the jobs that the Asian workers demanded some participation in.

Then an agreement was reached to end the strike and return on November 27 on the basis of a wage increase for bar-loaders at the end of the Tory 'freeze' and a pledge that job discrimination would be ended.

Strike committee member Patel takes up the story through his interpreter about what happened when they went back inside the mill.

'The management told them how many people should come and what time to do what jobs. It was a different routine and work procedure.'

In fact manning levels on the machines had been slashed. Where before two bar-loaders and one knitter used to work two machines, now one knitter worked one machine. Many bar-loaders were now surplus to management's requirements. And short-time, three-day week working was envisaged for bar-loaders for a six-month period.

The Asian workers, aggravated by this attack on their jobs, then had their biggest shock when they discovered the recruitment of outside labour.

'... The management officials told them that they had employed 41 knitters from outside. They then asked the union official [Carter] whether he knew of these 41 knitters, and the union denied they knew anything about it. The management contends they informed the union. Union officials were aware that the 41 knitters were due to start work at the time when the agreement was set out,' said Patel's interpreter.

All the strikers walked out again immediately the discovery of the new knitters was made. But what did the union have to say about the recruitment that took place during the strike?

'We knew nothing whatsoever about the recruitment of these people by the company and when we did know the general president of the union made representations to the company and objected to the employment of these people, on the frames,' general secretary Harold Gibson told the inquiry.

It was established at the

inquiry that even when the union leaders knew about the recruitment they never at any time informed the strikers. Nor did they demand that any return-to-work agreement include provisions for the removal of the recruited strike-breakers.

Recruitment began almost immediately after the walk out on October 27 and went on for two weeks, according to the company.

'On November 16, at the union's request, recruitment was halted on the basis of an assurance from the unofficial strike committee that a return to work was imminent,' said the company at the Nottingham inquiry.

And later on, it was revealed that the November 23 agreement for a return to work did not even mention the existence of the 41 knitters or their redeployment. Yet the union knew of their existence.

Kenneth Robinson, former Labour Minister—now British Steel's personnel chief—who chaired the inquiry asked Prendergast:

'Did the strikers or their representatives, with whom you as a union must have discussed the terms of the return to work, know [a] that recruitment had gone on; and [b] how extensive it had been?'

Prendergast: No.

Robinson: It was not discussed between you?

Ronald Carter [district secretary]: No.

Not surprisingly the Asian workers walked out again when they found out about the recruitment. On December 4 they occupied the Leicester offices of the union. The next day the strike was declared official. But the non-Asian knitters are still working and have received no instructions from their union.

On the last day of the Nottingham inquiry, Peter Prendergast said he hoped in future the Asians would have confidence in the union and would take notice of advice given to them.

Prendergast is right for the wrong reasons when he expresses this wish. At no time have the strikers identified the policies of the union leaders with the union itself and the principle of working-class unity.

The task facing the Loughborough strikers, workers throughout the industry, and indeed the length and breadth of the trade union movement, is the removal of the right wing from positions of leadership.

The Loughborough experiences give only a glimpse of what the alternative will be if the right wing is left in control.

As the Race Relations Board found, the situation allowed one group of workers to be played off against another, or on this occasion, the skilled white workers against the semi-skilled Asians.

That is why a group of knitters from the mill recently felt confident enough to march a factory banner on an anti-immigrant pro-Powell march in Leicester.

And then last week a supporter of the strikers found his car had been deliberately rammed, and that was followed by an extreme right wing attempt to intimidate pickets at the mill.

Right-wing, reformist trade union leaders have no policies for fighting racialism.

A new leadership has to be based firmly on Marxist principles.

Only on the basis of such a leadership can racialism be fought and the unity in action established among workers to take the first step along the road to socialism by forcing the Tories to resign and putting back a Labour government pledged by the mass movement to socialist policies of nationalization of all the basic industries, including the hosiery trade, under workers' control and without compensation.



The Tories eventually set up a committee of inquiry into the dispute. Dhiru Patel (left) and Mansukhlal Shah (right) were two strikers who gave evidence to former Labour minister Kenneth Robinson. A small section of knitters from the mill joined a pro-Powell march in Leicester (above).

'WE BELONG TO THE ONE WORKING CLASS'

Benny Bunsee, a Nottingham university sociology student who is the strikers' spokesman, told me: **'I don't think the majority of workers are racialist. They are confused and**

frightened. The knitters' jobs are disappearing in the industry and the crisis in British capitalism also makes their jobs insecure. The hosiery industry is a most exploitive industry,

especially when you consider that 60 per cent of the workers are women.

But I think this strike will have repercussions throughout the industry and awaken a lot of people.

The Asian workers have consistently taken the position that there is no division between them and the white workers. They belong to the same union and the same working class.

And they have already given pledges that they will support the knitters or any other section of workers in the factory if they have their own dispute.

Dhiru Patel, one of the strike leaders, alleged:

'If there is a division between us and the knitters, it is a division made by the union leaders. Whenever they had a meeting with the white knitters, they didn't ask us to be there.'

The one white worker who struck with the Asians is Mike Haywood, who has worked at the mill for two-and-a-half years as a lorry loader. Mike supported the principle of the strike.

'You shouldn't stop a man working on a machine because he is black. The union should have made it official for all workers in the first place, rather than waiting for six weeks.'

The right to a decent standard of living is everyone's right. But what's going on here is part of a system, with not even enough jobs now for the kids when they leave school.'

The union membership should tell their leaders: **'Do what we want or get out'. Workers need a leadership who believe in and will work for the working man.'**

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

COVERAGE

Readers of 'L'Humanité', the French Communist Party's daily paper, could read last Saturday precisely one paragraph of news on the struggle in Britain against the £55,000 fine on the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Unions.

The brief report of the 24-hour strike on Fleet Street stated that 'it will probably prevent the Monday newspapers from appearing'.

The CP custom is to call two-hour strikes in the print trade—like a recent series of two-hour stoppages by journalists. That ensures the appearance of the capitalist dailies in the true traditions of 'democracy'.

Readers of 'L'Humanité', however, could read last Saturday the latest episodes in two cartoon features: the stirring tale of 'The Heroes of the Steppes', adapted from the world-famous novel on one D. Fourmanov, and 'Blowfish and the Aquanauts', the résumé of which read: 'After the death of Blowfish and his accomplices, peace had returned to the beaches of Australia.'

There was also a full-length report on the match that was to be televised between the All Blacks and Scotland that afternoon.

INTO EUROPE

Argyle Securities, the property group in which the Slater Walker and Jimmy Goldsmith empires have a stake, has taken a further major step in developing property interests in Europe.

In association with the Hambros group the company has bought 40 per cent of the issued share capital of Belegingsmaatschappij de Wereldhaven, the largest investment property company in Holland.

The price paid was £9.5m. Of the 40 per cent stake Argyle is buying 24.9 per cent and Hambros the remainder. Argyle

and its associates will be taking full management control of Wereldhaven and their representatives will be appointed to the supervisory Board and management in place of the existing members.

Wereldhaven has extensive commercial and residential properties throughout Holland. A revaluation of these properties is expected to reap substantial surplus.

The acquisition was made through Burnham International who are keeping a 10 per cent stake in Wereldhaven.

In Europe Argyle is already building a large office development in The Hague. It will shortly start work on another in Lille and only last month announced an important deal in Paris to buy the Galeries du Louvre on the Rue de Rivoli.

MR SPAIN

The readers of the Spanish weekly magazine 'Mundo' have decided that Mr Spain 1972 is . . . the broad-shouldered, smiling, industrious ex-Olympic yachtsman—yes, you must have guessed—Prince Juan Carlos.

Second to this promoter of foreign investment in Spain is Don José Luis Ceron, general-director of International Relations at the Spanish Foreign Affairs Ministry. Ceron negotiated the trade deal with Moscow and is now in charge of negotiations with the EEC.

His boss, Gregorio Lopez Bravo, has just been elected President of the OECD, by the way.

Mr World 1972 is, according to readers of 'Mundo', none other than Henry A. Kissinger. Runner-up in the world honours is Jane Fonda.

At a solemn ceremony in Barcelona, trophies were presented by the head of the Spanish Navy, Admiral Cervera.



SUBURBAN BOREDOM

BY A GUEST REVIEWER

Frederic, the hero of Eric Rohmer's latest film, 'Love in the Afternoon', is first seen in a prologue which sets out the limits and limitations of his bourgeois life.

He is a partner in a business consultancy firm, married to a teacher with a daughter and expecting another child, and lives in a small flat in the modern and modish suburbs of Paris.

But he is dissatisfied with life, despite the contentment his work and family bring him. At his office he works in the lunch-hour so he can go out to eat on his own later on and dispel a vague sense of anxiety in wandering the streets of central Paris shopping and watching beautiful women, especially young girls.

These young women, however, are not to be enjoyed except in fantasy; they simply enhance the beauty of his own wife. But in a dream sequence Frederic, with the aid of an electronic device which destroys the free will of the women (!), succeeds in making it with all the heroines of Rohmer's earlier 'moral tales' like 'My Night with Maud' and 'Chloe's Knee'.

Into his life steps Chloe, a former acquaintance, who is slightly 'hip' and mocks conventional bourgeois values, but would like to escape the grind of being a waitress in a bar and embrace the bourgeoisie. Gradually, through all the contortions of ambiguity we are used to in Rohmer's study of human relationships, they come close together.

But once Frederic is confronted with the chance of having sex or making love—this too is ambiguous—with Chloe in her flat, he flees. He suffers from the same inhibitions of all Rohmer's heroes, particularly reminiscent of the Catholic in 'Maud', and rushes home to his wife for an equally banal final scene.

It all sounds terribly commonplace, and, at a superficial level, it is. But, even if taken simply at the level of an intimate study, the 'feel' of the film is very sure, the awareness of shifting intermittences of the heart very subtle, and the purely formal qualities of colour and texture, of frame and movement, very fine.

But, more than that, the film expresses the crisis of the middle class in economic and political terms, even if it only



Top and above: Frederic (Bernard Verley) and Chloe (Zouzou) in scenes from Eric Rohmer's 'Love in the Afternoon'.

alludes to these and remains for the most part at the intimate level. Though there is no direct link established between private passions and public issues, that link clearly emerges from within the film and marks an interesting departure in Rohmer's work.

Take Frederic's reading. Rohmer has our hero say that he reads in order to take himself out of present time and space; not to understand society or the world. Indeed, it is fascinating that the one book we see him read on the Metro is Diderot's 'Voyage à Bougainville'.

Diderot was one of the foremost bourgeois philosophers in 18th century France and the book in question concerned the myth of a Golden Age and the Noble Savage unsullied by the growing development of capitalism and industry. By the merest hint, Rohmer suggests the psychopolitical crisis of the middle class in its revulsion from modern capitalism and its contradictions.

Nor do I think it fanciful to suggest that the sexual difficulties of Frederic—his inability to act out his fantasies except in dream—are indissolubly linked with that

political crisis of the middle class. Not only can he not act sexually, but also he cannot act politically, when the only way out of the crisis is to take such political action.

This is not fanciful because Rohmer sets his hero much more securely and firmly in economic setting: the office, the home, the street, the train, especially the former. Though the only criticism the hero makes of his work is that he is not satisfied with the financial aspects of the partnership, it is abundantly clear from his actions—his reveries, his willingness to spend long hours away from work with Chloe, his inability to find anything to do—that it too is critical.

Far from being then a simple study in ambiguity, as most bourgeois critics have suggested, the film has far deeper resonances. Of course, it remains fixed within the limits of a tenuous critical realism, but this simply makes the study of the crisis much subtler.

If it is not quite as accomplished as the last two of the now complete 'moral tales', that is an even better indication of the new ground Rohmer is breaking . . . and of his own crisis.

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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Fight Rising Prices
Force the Tories to Resign

MANCHESTER: Wednesday December 20, 7.30 p.m. 'The Black Lion Hotel', corner of Blackfriars Street and Chapel Rd. 'Fight the Industrial Relations Act—Force the Tories to Resign'.

HOLLOWAY: Thursday December 21, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road. 'Support the Engineers'.

PRESTON: Thursday December 21, 7.30 p.m. 'The New Cock Inn', Fishergate. 'Fight the Industrial Relations Act—Force the Tories to Resign'.

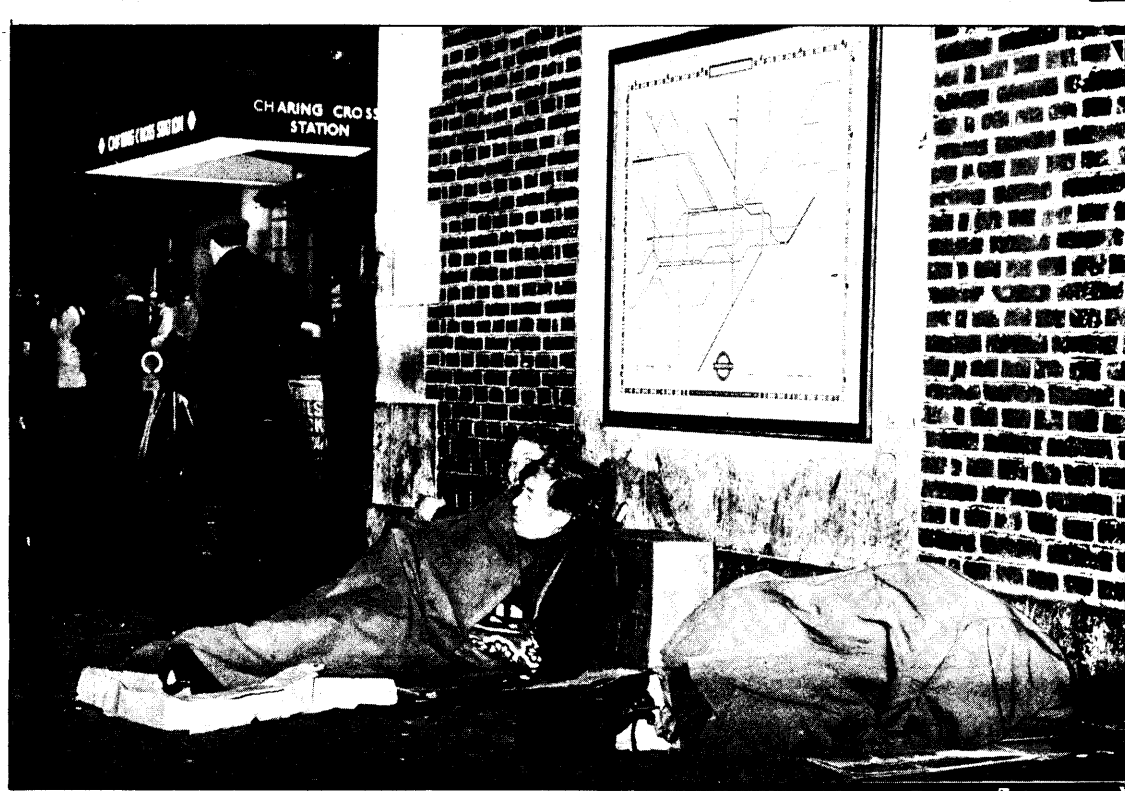
SWANSEA: Wednesday December 20, 7.30 p.m. YMCA. 'Defend the AUEW. Force the Tories to resign'.

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday December 21, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club, New Cross Road (near station). 'Build Councils of Action'.

CLAY CROSS: Thursday December 21, 8 p.m. Social Centre, Derby Road. 'Fight Tory rent rises!' 'Make this government resign.'

DAGENHAM: Thursday December 28, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, corner of Fanshawe Ave/Longbridge Rd.

WATFORD: Monday January 1, 8 p.m. Watford Trade Union Hall (upstairs), Woodford Road, opposite Watford Junction station.



'No Room at the Doss-House' is tonight's Man Alive documentary on BBC 2

TV

BBC 2

- 11.00-11.25 Play school.
- 7.05 **MAN AT WORK.** Inter-action.
- 7.30 **NEWSROOM.** Weather.
- 8.00 **TIMES REMEMBERED.** John Pitman talks to Claude Zola.
- 8.10 **MUSIC ON 2.** Birgit Nilsson talks to Bernard Levin and sings some of her most famous roles.
- 9.25 **MAN ALIVE.** No Room at the Doss-house.
- 10.15 **NEWS ON 2.** Weather.
- 10.20 **ONLY ONE EARTH.** An eye-witness account of the events in Stockholm last June in the wake of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment.

BBC 1

- 12.00-12.25 Engineer's world.
- 12.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan.
- 12.55 News.
- 1.00 Pebble Mill at one.
- 1.30 Mary, Mungo and Midge.
- 1.45 Made in Britain.
- 2.00 Cradle of England.
- 2.30 Look.
- 3.00 Thank god it's Sunday.
- 3.30 Mastermind.
- 4.00 Deputy dawg.
- 4.10 Play school.
- 4.35 Crystal Tipps.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Island of the great yellow ox.
- 5.20 Screen test.
- 5.45 News, weather.
- 6.00 **NATIONWIDE.**
- 6.50 **TOM AND JERRY.**
- 7.00 **WILDLIFE SAFARI.** To The Argentine. Tierra Del Fuego.
- 7.25 **MISSION IMPOSSIBLE.** The Connection.
- 8.10 **SOFTLY, SOFTLY: TASK FORCE.** Execution.
- 9.00 **NINE O'CLOCK NEWS.** Weather.
- 9.25 **PLAY OF THE MONTH: 'THE MAGISTRATE.'** By Arthur W. Piner. With Michael Horden, Geraldine McEwan.
- 11.15 **LATE NIGHT NEWS.**
- 11.20 **BELLAMY ON BOTANY.** The Wars of the Primroses.
- 11.45 **UP THE ORGANIZATION.** Peter Townsend.
- 12.10 **Weather.**

ITV

- 9.40 Skippy.
- 10.00 Film: 'The Bowery'. Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper.
- 11.35 Galloping gourmet.
- 12.00 Cartoon.
- 12.05 Rainbow.
- 12.25 Rupert Bear.
- 12.40 First report.
- 1.00 Scotch corner.
- 1.30 Crown court.
- 2.00 Harriet's back in town.
- 2.30 Good afternoon.
- 3.00 Looks familiar.
- 3.30 Saint.
- 4.25 Lift off with Ayshea.
- 4.50 Arthur of the Britons.
- 5.20 University challenge.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.00 **TODAY.**
- 6.35 **CROSSROADS.**
- 7.00 **THIS IS YOUR LIFE.**
- 7.30 **CORONATION STREET.**
- 8.00 **CARRY ON CHRISTMAS.** Hattie Jacques, Joan Sims, Barbara Windsor, Kenneth Connor, Peter Butterworth, Norman Rossington, Jack Douglas, Brian Oulton.
- 9.00 **PUBLIC EYE.** Horse and Carriage.
- 10.00 **NEWS AT TEN.**
- 10.30 **FOOTBALL.**
- 11.25 **THEATRE: MELODRAMA!** Steely Jack, or Where There's a Will There's a Death. The Marvyn Manville Players.
- 11.55 **TALES OF EDGAR WALLACE.** Candidate for Murder.
- 12.55 **IT MATTERS TO ME.**

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Helen McArthur. 3.00 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 F troop. 6.35 London. 11.55 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except 9.30 Rovers. 9.55 Gilbert and Sullivan. 10.45 Let them live. 11.10 Jackson five. 11.35 Better driving. 12.05 London. 12.25 Wonder boy. 12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 12.57 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 11.52 News 11.55 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 10.00 Torch. 10.10 Film: 'Mr Music'. 12.00 News. London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 3.30 Danger man. 4.25 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.20 University challenge. 7.00 London. 11.55 What the papers say. 12.10 News. 12.20 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 4.50 Rainbow country. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Arthur of the Britons. 7.00 London. 11.55 Cinema. 12.25 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 4.25 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 6.01-6.15 Y dydd.

HTV West as above except: 6.15-6.30 Report West.

ANGLIA: 10.30 Bit of comfort. 11.00 The crime colour. 11.55 Cartoon. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 3.30 Odd couple. 3.55 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 11.55 Spyforce.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.25 We build for the world. 11.35 Better driving. 12.00 Today. 12.05 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 11.55 Stories worth telling 12.10 O'Hara US Treasury. Weather.

ULSTER: 12.05 London. 1.29 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Cartoon. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 4.23 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 11.55 World War I.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 Douglas Fairbanks presents. 10.00 Scientists. 10.50 Dr Simon Locke. 11.20 Gilbert and Sullivan. 12.05 London. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 London. 11.55 Spyforce. 12.10 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.30 Galloping gourmet. 12.00 Paint book. 12.05 London. 4.25 Ugliest girl in town. 3.50 Cartoon. 4.00 Crossroads. 4.25 London. 6.00 News. What's on. 6.30 Crown court. 7.00 London. 11.55 What the papers say.

TYNE TEES: 9.35 Make a wish. 10.00 Scientists. 10.50 Ugliest girl in town. 11.20 Gilbert and Sullivan. 12.05 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 11.25 News. 11.40 Mod squad 12.35 Christmas 1822.

BORDER: 11.05 Country girl. 11.35 Better driving. 12.05 London. 3.30 Delta. 4.25 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 London.

SCOTTISH: 10.05 First principles. 10.50 Katie Stewart cooks. 11.15 Sky hawks. 11.40 Phoenix five. 12.05 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 10.30 STV report. 11.00 Love, American style. 11.25 London. 11.55 What the papers say. 12.10 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Dick Van Dyke. 11.30 Woobinda. 12.02 News. 12.05 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Grampian week. 6.35 London. 10.30 Hawaii five-o. 11.25 London. 11.55 Meditation.

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'The economic crisis'

Monday January 22
'Stalinism'

Monday February 5
'Trotskyism'

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SHEFFIELD

Monday January 8

HULL

Wednesday January 10
Stalinism and Trotskyism

Wednesday January 24
Marxist theory and the revolutionary party

WHITE HART HOTEL
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Marxism and the revolutionary party

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THE TORY Press was given a pat on the back yesterday. Commander-in-Chief, Army Northern Command, Lt-Gen Sir William Jackson said troops in Northern Ireland were getting a real morale-booster from their coverage of the war.

He said: 'How grateful we are for the way in which you have supported us in Northern Ireland.' What better confirmation of the role of the capitalist Press could there be?

Meanwhile in the Six Counties the Tory government continues to play to 'moderate' opinion by encouraging the illusion that

peace can end the economic problems of the province.

£15m is to be made immediately available for a direct-labour organization to provide jobs in land-reclamation, park-planning, drainage and various other projects.

The scheme is expected to provide 'permanent' employment for about a thousand of Ulster's 26,483 men out of work. Taking all groups together, 45,000

people are jobless.

The cash is an additional carrot to moderate leaders in their discussions with Heath's Ulster supremo, William Whitelaw, about the future of the Six Counties.

There is clearly still some lack of confidence in Tory promises and the government's White Paper on Northern Ireland is now unlikely to be produced until well into the new year.

After a weekend meeting of Heath's Ulster task force at Downing Street it seemed that Whitelaw would need to continue his talks with Ulster politicians and community leaders for some time yet until agreement can be reached between them.

Meanwhile in the Six Counties the Tory government continues to play to 'moderate' opinion by encouraging the illusion that peace can end the economic problems of the province.

EIRE police have denied they made any attempt to arrest Provisional Sinn Fein vice-president Mr David O'Connell at the weekend. They admitted that a detective had been tailing O'Connell, but said that he was never within 20 feet of him.

REPORTS that Sean MacStiofain has been replaced as Chief-of-Staff of the Provisional IRA continued to gather momentum yesterday, although there was no official statement.

The news that MacStiofain was being replaced by an advisory council was first leaked last Friday, but after a weekend meeting of IRA leaders in Donegal, it seemed certain that MacStiofain had been sacked.

Although he is taking liquid foods, MacStiofain has now entered the second month of his hunger strike at the Curragh military camp.

Report on Special Branch goes to the DPP

THE DIRECTOR of Public Prosecutions has received a report into methods used by the Special Branch to arrest and charge five members of the Saor Eire group in east London.

The inquiry of the Special Branch was undertaken by other members of the police force—Mr William Kelsall, deputy Chief Constable of Cheshire, and Detective Superintendent Charles Horam, head of the Manchester and Salford CID.

The Home Office initiated the inquiry after charges against four Irishmen and a woman were dropped at the Old Bailey.

The accused had spent almost seven months in custody and the Press had described the case as the 'IRA terror guns trial'.

The arrests were made by the Special Branch in a swoop on a house in the Hackney area. Guns and ammunition were taken in a well-publicized raid.

'The Sunday Times' Insight team later revealed that a Special Branch agent, Mr John Parker, had infiltrated the group and acted as an *agent provocateur*. It was alleged that the arms had been 'planted'.

No Special Branch officers have been suspended since the inquiry began.

Scanlon challenges Tory MP's remarks

ENGINEERS' union president Hugh Scanlon yesterday challenged a Tory MP to repeat outside the House of Commons allegations that Scanlon altered the rules of the union so that he would not have to face another election.

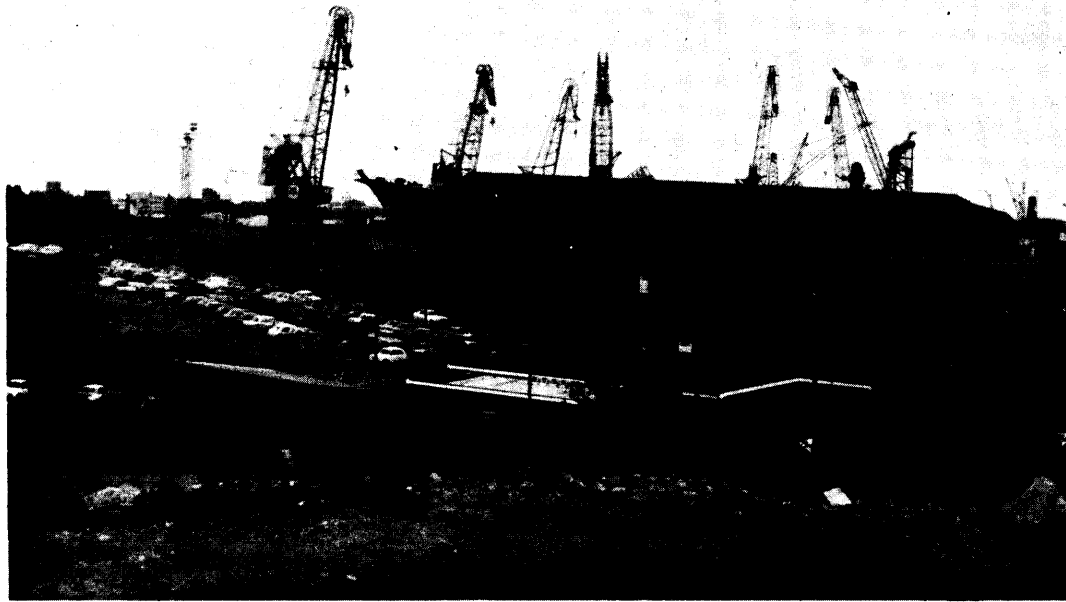
The allegations were made by Sir Frederic Bennet, MP for Torquay, during Monday night's Commons debate on industrial militancy.

As they were made inside the House, Bennet's remarks are protected by parliamentary privilege. Scanlon's challenge is that he repeats them without this protection.

The union president angrily denied yesterday morning that he had had any influence on the rule-change in question, which was in fact carried by a rules-revision conference two years ago.

The rule now is that any union officer who has won two elections for his post, and whose second term of office takes him beyond 60, need not stand again.

Aid delay heightens shipbuilding crisis



The Neptune shipyard at Wallsend

THE TORY government will not announce plans for the future of the shipbuilding industry until 'well into 1973', according to Industrial Development Minister Christopher Chataway.

This inordinate delay is bound to heighten the economic crisis in the industry which is already being hit by fewer orders and fierce competition from yards in Japan and Europe.

The Tories are deliberately delaying an announcement because it will enforce closures and rationalization similar to what has happened on the upper Clyde.

In a letter to Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle, Chataway says:

'The study into the industry is nearing completion and its findings should provide a factual and analytical basis on which future policy on the industry can be determined. We will formulate the policy as quickly as possible, but to be realistic, it may take well into 1973 before this can be done.'

He said the government was well aware of the order book problems of certain British shipbuilders and Ministers were 'keeping a close watch on the situation'.

But the most ominous passage in Chataway's letter comes in a passage dealing with Rhodes' plea for more government aid.

Fitting in with EEC demands

Chataway affirms that it is at present government policy not to reintroduce general investment grants because it was 'not economically justifiable'.

He said that a scheme restricted to orders placed in British yards 'would give rise to considerable international difficulties'.

Chataway is here referring to the EEC objections to subsidizing industry. Once Britain has entered the Market it will be more difficult for the sort of 'feather-bedding' which the Labour government indulged in.

The Tories are prepared to see vast sections of the British shipbuilding industry run down. This can be seen from the figures recently given of government grants to shipowners.

A total of £99,841,000 in grants was paid out in the year ended March 31, 1972. Norman A. Sloan, director of the Shipbuilders' and Shiprepairers' Association, wrote indignantly to point out that some publicity of this grant scheme left the impression that the shipbuilding industry had received this money.

'It is quite clear,' he said, 'that this will convey to your readers that these vast sums of money have been paid out to this industry, whereas in fact the sums referred to were in respect of investment grants paid to British shipowners.'

'Not one penny of this money was paid to the British shipbuilding industry: indeed, I am quite certain that if you investigate the position you will find a substantial part of the total investment grants was paid to British shipowners in respect of ships constructed in foreign shipbuilding yards.'

In other words the Tories are paying out huge grants to let their friends in the shipping industry place orders in overseas yards. Thus the local shipbuilding industry is being denied contracts from the home market.

One of the areas where the government policy will have its severest effect will be on Tyneside. Already the local Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions has sought urgent talks with Swan Hunter about the state of the order book. Unless the situation improves—and there seems no reason to suppose it will—the first big redundancies will occur in mid-1973.

Rhodes says: 'I estimate that redundancies on Tyneside by the end of 1973 in shipbuilding will have risen by several thousands.' He said an 'emergency' situation existed. The government's leisurely studies were completely inappropriate, he added.

Fist fights on Cairo campus

FIST-FIGHTS broke out between rival groups on the campus of Cairo University yesterday as a row continued between pro- and anti-government factions.

Sources said that the trouble broke out after one student

had received a letter from the university authorities denouncing him for being too outspoken in his comments contained in a wall newspaper.

One group of students is demanding an end to student councils, which it claims have been penetrated by the police.

These students have also denounced 'the fake information media' and attacked leading journalists.

A recent meeting of members of the Egyptian Press syndicate called for an end to censorship and denounced the treatment of dissident students.

Sewell loses all privileges

FREDERICK Joseph Sewell, the man sentenced to 30 years in prison for murdering a Blackpool police officer, has just been given one of the harshest punishments ever handed out in a British jail.

Magistrates at Leicester's Gartree prison condemned him to 392 days' solitary confinement for his part in an escape bid last month. They also took away privileges for 760 days.

The privileges include watching television and films and going to concerts.

From now on he cannot mix with or speak to other prisoners and will be forced to work alone in his cell. For 56 days he is to lose all earnings.

A year ago we asked what chance Sewell had of a fair trial after he appeared in court covered in cuts and bruises and after the entire Tory Press had pre-judged him.

The latest barbaric punishment prompts us to ask: what chance he has of being treated fairly in prison?

Only Sewell has been condemned to over a year in solitary confinement although two other men involved in the escape attempt were also punished.

One lost 380 days privileges and the other 236 days remission.

Following the Blackpool jewellery raid in which Supt Gerald Richardson was shot, Sewell was subjected to one of the biggest manhunts in recent history and to some of the severest punishments.

Last October we drew attention to the difference between the hunt for Sewell and the search for those responsible for attacks on coloured working-class immigrant families in Bradford. Thirteen attacks were reported and three people died before the police acted.

Now the new punishments against Sewell and other prisoners reflect the deepened consciousness and determination of the capitalist class to smash all those who oppose their rule and its guardians.

Invention report released

A PARLIAMENTARY committee today published a report on the exploitation of invention and claims that it has been deliberately kept secret from the public.

The Select Committee on Science and Technology says that the report, commissioned by the government in February 1971, was held up by the Tories. Efforts to get it published in May failed and it eventually got the report from the Aerospace Minister Michael Heseltine in this September.

The committee says: 'Too often government seeks to avoid being questioned on aspects of policy by appointing an inquiry, then refusing to make any comment on the subject until the inquiry has reported.'

Despite widespread support Engineers' chiefs ignore call for all-out action

BY DAVID MAUDE

Demands that the engineers' union executive call an all-out national stoppage against the £50,000 fine fell on deaf ears yesterday at 110 Peckham Road, the union's headquarters. A morning meeting of the 1.4 million-strong union's engineering section leaders passed off without discussion of these demands—now being voiced by an increasing number of branches, shop stewards' meetings and district committees.

Hugh Scanlon, AUEW President, would not comment on the suggestion that action called by the executive was now imperative.

'We have had no action or resolution which condemns the executive', he said. 'They might be suggesting different forms of resistance, but to the best of our knowledge and belief the whole of the membership's united in its resistance to the Industrial Relations Act.'

'The only question is how to express that resistance.'

Scanlon would not comment, either, on whether the executive would try to obstruct the commissioners appointed to collect the £50,000 fine (see page 1).

He seemed slightly bewildered by the possibility that the money might be taken from credit facilities at the Midland Bank, Rye Lane, despite the fact that the union is overdrawn there.

Financial manoeuvres

'I've heard of some legal and financial manoeuvres', he said. 'But how anyone can make a debit into an asset I don't know.'

But asked if the executive had instructed the bank not to pay, he replied: 'We cannot tell people what to do. We can only say what our view is on the decision of the court.'

The AUEW President admitted, however, that the union had been consulted by the Midland about the situation.

Repeating an earlier formula, Scanlon said: 'We will not voluntarily pay the fine.'

Telegrams of support for the union's stand were read to yesterday's meeting from the International Metalworkers' Federation, the French and Italian metal unions, the National Union of Mineworkers, the print union NATSOPA and the sheet metalworkers' union.

LATE NEWS

THE Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs is to ask the industrial court tomorrow for an order 'determining the rights of the parties' in its dispute with the west London travel firm, Horizon Holidays.

Last week the court granted an application by Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan to



Tocher tops north-west poll

JOHN TOCHER, Manchester district organizer of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, has been re-elected in a closely-fought ballot.

Over 48 per cent of those eligible to vote participated in the postal ballot—an unusually high percentage.

Tocher, a Communist Party member, attracted 8,419 votes as against the 8,186 which went to the right-wing candidate, W. Mather.

The sitting candidate for the post of Leeds district organizer, St John Binns, was also re-elected.

In the Scottish district, W. Aitken was elected organizer with a 4,000-vote majority, while in Hull-Grimsby-North Lincolnshire there is to be a second ballot.

A second ballot is also to be held in the contest for assistant district organizer in Norfolk.

Tocher's fellow CP member, Les Dixon, did less well as sitting candidate in the ballot for the post of executive member in eastern England.

Although obtaining 13,697 votes as against the 11,365 of his nearest rival, Dixon failed to obtain an overall majority. The post is to be decided in a second ballot.

have the union's claim for recognition at Horizon investigated by the Commission on Industrial Relations. Now ASTMS general secretary Clive Jenkins has written to the court claiming that the firm is maintaining a lock-out against four union members and engaging in activities which could prejudice the CIR inquiry.

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Scottish strike called off for wider action

WEST of Scotland AUEW officials have called off today's planned one-day strike against the fines. They said yesterday that members felt a local 24-hour stoppage was not enough and national action was needed.

Alex Ferry, Glasgow district organizer, said that the decision followed a meeting of district secretaries in the Glasgow, Paisley and Dumbarton areas.

'It is fairly evident our members are almost 100 per cent behind our executive in the stand they have taken,' he added.

'But on the other hand they have expressed a strong opinion that the

battle should be at national level and that the full force of our organization should be used.'

Ferry added that the EC would be told to fight the Industrial Relations Act at 'national level, involving the total membership'.

Engineers at several factories and shipyards in the Glasgow area had by the time of the announcement already decided to stop work today.

They include men at Weir Pumps, Cathcart, the Chrysler plant at Linwood and the Marathon and Govan shipyards.

But the decision of the district secretaries means that newspapers in Scotland should be published as usual today.

The one-day strike call was rejected by Singer sewing machine workers on Clydebank and night-shift

engineers at Rolls-Royce, Hillington.

ALTHOUGH most engineers are planning to strike at the Austin-Morris factory, Longbridge, Birmingham, management intends to try and keep the plant—which employs 20,000 workers—open. But it is not known how many men—if any—will turn up for work.

MORE than 8,000 engineering workers in the Swansea area are to be instructed to withdraw their labour for a one-day protest strike on January 5.

The Swansea district committee of the engineering union said yesterday it had recommended that all districts of the union in South Wales should make a concerted effort to strike on the same day.

EITHER FIGHT OR BE SMASHED

From Page 1

is to unite the working class to create the political and industrial conditions to make the Tories resign.

The second vital step is to unite the working class to fight for socialist policies as an answer to the Tory attack.

● All the means of production, the factories, docks, mines, should be nationalized and placed under workers' control without compensation.

● The Stock-Exchange should be abolished, the banks expropriated and capital movement abroad frozen.

● Plans for entry into the Common Market must be scrapped and a campaign for a Socialist United States of Europe begun.

● Defence expenditure must be slashed. The standing army must be withdrawn from overseas land including Ulster and abolished.

● Prices should be controlled and committees of housewives,

trade unionists and professional people set up to supervise the distribution of essential commodities.

This programme is essential to the working class in struggle. The fight for these socialist measures in the labour movement must coincide with the struggle to get the Tories out. In the fight for such a programme the

HEATH has repeated his warning on wage negotiations. He said that any awards made at high levels would lead to disappointments—implying they would not be allowed under the second phase of Tory wage control. High wage awards would lead to 'industrial action', said Heath.

traitors of the Labour Party will be exposed in the course of a struggle for a Labour government pledged to implement such a policy.

But above all the revolutionary implication of such a pro-

gramme must be faced by every worker. The capitalist class will not abandon their plunder. The working class will have to take the power, destroy the capitalist state and replace it with a workers' state.

This is why we appeal to every militant to consider the call for these policies made at the All Trades Unions Alliance in October this year.

The central point in this declaration was the pledge to transform the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party and expand the Workers Press—the paper that has always told the truth to workers—into the mass daily paper of this movement.

This task is now a matter of extreme urgency. The campaign to get signatures on the ATUA declaration must be set up. Sales of the Workers Press must be increased. Delay now only gives the class enemy more time to prepare the attack against the working class and all socialists.

Food prices up 23.1 p.c. since General Election

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

FOOD PRICES have risen an incredible 23.1 per cent since the General Election when Prime Minister Edward Heath promised to cut prices 'at a stroke'.

The figures were released by the Tory Agriculture Minister, Joseph Godber, in the House of

Commons yesterday. Godber also revealed that the Tory prices freeze was a fraud when he admitted that the cost of fresh food had risen 'substantially'.

Peter Hardy, Labour MP for Rother Valley, said the situation would get worse. Godber said that there were ample supplies of turkeys and prices should not be higher this Christmas than last.

Jail threat to Glasgow rent rebels

By OUR OWN REPORTERS

GLASGOW Labour councillors were yesterday ordered to implement the Tories' Housing Finance Act within seven days. Failure to do so could result in their contempt of court and possible imprisonment. Following a public inquiry, the council was served with a default order giving the corporation 14 days to implement. Last week, the Labour council reaffirmed opposition to the rent increases.

The Labour group's executive met last night to consider yesterday's court order and the entire group will discuss the matter today. Glasgow corporation meets tomorrow.

Glasgow is the largest non-implementing authority in Britain, with 150,000 tenants. Altogether, 15 Labour councils are not putting up rents in Scotland.

NON-IMPLEMENTING coun-

cillors from Clay Cross, Derbyshire, and Conisborough, Yorkshire, will lobby this morning's meeting of the Labour Party national executive.

They will be demanding no retreat from the party's conference resolution which called on a future Labour government to reimburse councillors penalized by the Tories for non-implementation.

Workers Press MONTHLY APPEAL FUND

DECEMBER FUND NOW NEEDS £765.94

WE ARE trying to raise our £1,750 monthly target before next Monday. So far we have £984.06. Use every moment you can to make sure we complete our full total in time.

This struggle against the Industrial Relations Act is growing. Today, thousands more trade unionists are out on strike demonstrating the enormous feeling that exists to fight this issue out against the Tories.

Workers Press is the only daily paper to show this great movement of the working class. Because of this we are confident we can win even greater support.

Help us therefore this month. Make a very special effort for our fund over these next few days. Collect extra amounts wherever you can.

Post everything you raise immediately to:

Workers Press
December Appeal Fund
186a Clapham High Street
London, SW4 7UG.