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BY OUR
INDUSTRIAL STAFF

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This followed a management decision to stop wages to the 1,200 drivers who are refusing to drive heavy transporters unless they receive a £2.50 bonus which is already paid by 170 other local hauliers.

The drivers' dispute has created havoc in the Midlands car industry. Nine British-Leyland plants have ceased production and more than 24,000 workers in the car and car component industry have been laid off.

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This requires the mass mobilization of the whole labour and trade union movement in a General Strike to force the Tories out of office.

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Boisterous lobby calls for all-out national action

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Without exception the men in the boisterous crowd outside the Bonnington Hotel were demanding national strike action.

They sang songs and chanted 'Heath Out'. Stewards crowded around the Workers Press reporter to state their case.

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They went on: 'And the end product must be to get the government out.'

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Germany explains cash control

THE WEST German government yesterday called ambassadors of the ten countries which signed the Smithsonian currency realignment deal to a meeting in Bonn with Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt.

The meeting was called as dollars flooded into West Germany's foreign exchange markets despite the barriers erected by the government on Saturday (see story page 2).

State Secretary Gunther Poehl told the ambassadors that Bonn regretted having to impose currency controls, but it still rejected the alternative of floating or upvaluing the mark.

He stressed the urgency of world monetary reform, which he said could not be delayed without serious damage to the world economy and trade.

The imposition of currency controls and the gradual dismantling of convertibility in other European countries were backward steps hindering the liberalization of world trade, he said.

workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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What we think

MYTH OF THE SILENT MAJORITY

LIFTING the Appeal Court's ban on the showing of the Andy Warhol film, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, warned the Independent Broadcasting Authority on Monday:

... they should always remember that there is a silent majority who say little, but view a lot. Their feelings are to be respected as well as those of the vociferous minority who, in the name of freedom, shout for ugliness in all its forms.'

Appealing to this mythical 'silent majority' is an old Tory trick. Reactionary regimes from Mussolini and Hitler to de Gaulle and the Greek colonels have always claimed to speak for this amorphous group of people. Yet how do they purport to know what this 'majority' thinks and by what right do they claim to speak for it?

In fact, the 'silent majority' is an abstraction like the abstract 'consumer', who is always counterposed to living strikers.

Society is not divided into abstract categories but into classes.

Under the guise of Lord Denning's blanket phrase, right-wingers of all descriptions will rush off letters to the Tory Press. This is what Mrs Mary Whitehouse—of the Moral Re-armament-backed National Viewers' and Listeners' Association—was calling for when she declared that the Warhol decision would be 'a beacon to the silent majority'.

The campaign for censorship of the arts and the communications media, linked as it is with the right-wing campaign against the right to strike and the right to fight for higher wages, comes not from a majority, but from a conscious reactionary minority.

It is deliberately and carefully prepared and stage-managed and is directed against the working class and the left. It is through the activities of their conscious minorities that classes become factors in history.

Trotsky made this point in 'Communism and Syndicalism' (contained in 'Marxism and the Trade Unions'). He pointed out that the right-wing French newspaper 'le Temps' always set up 'the working class as a whole' against the revolutionary party and the trade unions every time there was a strike.

'In other words' said Trotsky, 'the bourgeois ideologists oppose the working class as object to the working class as conscious subject.'

The majority of people in this country are workers who have to struggle every day for wages and jobs in the face of rising prices and increasingly reactionary Tory legislation.

Lord Denning—who conducted the government inquiry into the Profumo scandal in 1963—and Mrs Whitehouse seek to oppose a mythical 'majority', as a thing existing as an object in itself, outside social relations, to the real struggling majority existing in fact and in social conflict. They do this as a conscious minority seeking to impose shackles on all those who oppose and fight against capitalism.

That is why it would be foolish to regard the lifting of the Warhol ban as a great victory for 'freedom'. Not only do other television programmes remain banned—the films on John Poulson and the Irish Republican Michael Collins—but the legal offensive on the working class by the Tory government is intensified while the Labour leaders put up no fight against it.

The conscious offensive of the minority—the ruling class and its agents—can only be halted by the working class becoming conscious of its own historic tasks, which are determined by its social position and its role in production, in society and in the state.

This subjective insight into its objective class position can only be brought to the working class by the struggle to build the revolutionary party.

Big dollar selling on Frankfurt exchange Germans battle to defend the mark

THE WEST GERMAN government yesterday instructed the Bundesbank to intervene on the Frankfurt foreign exchange market to support the rate of 3.15 marks to the dollar.

The instruction came as more dollars flooded into West Germany despite tight currency controls imposed on Saturday in a determined effort to keep them out and prevent a revaluation of the mark.

After only an hour's trading yesterday morning the bank had bought in an estimated \$1,000m—equivalent to the amount it bought on Thursday and Friday to hold the mark at its existing parity.

In Bonn, social-democratic chancellor Willy Brandt held a crisis meeting with Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt and Economic Minister Hans Friderichs. A government spokesman said they were determined to defend the mark parity.

In Switzerland, the dollar fell two centimes against the Swiss franc as soon as the foreign exchange opened in Zurich yesterday. And there was a similar fall on the Paris market. In Brussels, the dollar was being quoted at its floor level and the central bank was forced to intervene.

In London the pound floated smartly upward, reaching a parity of \$2.3895, 90 points up on Monday's closing price. Gold was also in

BY JOHN SPENCER

heavy demand. The price rose \$1.30 to \$68.90 on the London market yesterday morning. And at continental centres there was heavy demand for gold coins.

The renewed eruption of dollar selling on the international money markets demonstrated the impotence of the German government against the might of the Euro-dollar market. In fact, it is beyond the powers of any European government to control the \$70,000m outside the US and no longer convertible into gold.

In addition to the movement of dollars into Germany, the Brandt government is facing direct demands for mark revaluation from the US administration. George Schultz, Nixon's Treasury Secretary, made an unprecedented direct request for revaluation on Saturday. His intervention undoubtedly provoked further pressure on the mark.

Not only would another mark revaluation worsen the competitive position of West German industry, it would also disrupt currency relations within the Common Market, which have already been upset by the sterling float and the weakness of the Italian lira.

It would be a mortal blow to the plans for establishment of a Common Monetary Union, the first stage of which is due to start, appropriately enough, on April Fool's Day. The last such scheme (dubbed 'the snake in the tunnel') collapsed after six weeks when Britain floated sterling.

The monetary union scheme is an attempt to construct a European currency bloc in opposition to the dollar. The American government is determined to nip any such plan in the bud, and the easiest way is to force Germany to revalue.

Behind the German resistance to US pressure is the anti-US position of the French government, which is adamantly opposed to any scheme which involves European capitalism paying off America's huge \$6,000m balance-of-payments deficit.

The crisis ripping through the money markets makes the British Tories' efforts at conciliation between the embattled parties look puny and ineffectual.

In Brussels on Monday, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, addressing the EEC Foreign Ministers' meeting, urged his colleagues to avoid upsetting the US over trade questions.

The Common Market, he said, must avoid aggravating protectionist elements within the US Congress. This is an evasion of the main point. Nixon has already made it clear that the Congress will be more of a cipher than ever during his second term.

It is Nixon who is the leading 'protectionist element' in the United States and Home's style of conciliation and compromise will serve only to increase his appetite for further concessions from Europe. The situation graphically demonstrates the subordinate position of European capitalism and its inability to combat the US.

Around the world

Durban strikes spread: Police standing by

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN city in South Africa was crippled yesterday by a total stoppage of black municipal workers, who have joined 20,000 workers in private industry on strike for higher wages.

About 4,000 municipal workers yesterday rejected out of hand the city council's 15 per cent pay offer.

At present their wages average about 13 rands (£6.50) a week. The strikers want 10 rands (£5) a week more.

The strike spread as Nationalist Ministers in Pretoria attributed the stoppages to outside influences.

Police carrying batons and tear gas stood by as army helicopters circled the city engineer's department's labour office where strikers chanted and waved sticks.

City engineer Cecil Hands told them their refusal to go back to work was illegal and appealed to them to put their demands to the council through the central committee for Bantu (African) Liaison.

They invaded the offices of the city's Bantu (African) administration and called out all the black workers in the building. The acting Town Clerk, E. J. Goodwin, said essential services were being kept going by white staff.

Strikers also invaded the greens of the local golf course and drove African and Indian workers—and

white golfers—into the clubhouse. The non-white workers were later sent home.

The situation is extremely tense not only in Durban but also in Pretoria, Cape Town, East London, Pietermaritzburg and other cities now affected by the strike movement.

Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the parliamentary opposition, said in a debate on the situation that labour unrest among blacks was a greater threat to the whites' privileged position than terrorism on the borders.

He was assured by Marais Viljoen, the Minister of Labour, that the government was not prepared to experiment 'in this reckless way with the future of South Africa' by allowing trade union rights to the black majority.

Bilbao plants hit by strikes

MORE THAN 9,000 shipyard and engineering workers are on strike in Bilbao, northern Spain, demanding more pay.

The three shipyards of 'Astilleros Españoles' have been paralysed for ten days by one-day strikes and go-slows.

The 3,000 workers in Olaveaga, Asua and Sestao in the Bilbao industrial belt have now been locked out.

Their demand is for a 3,000 pesetas a month wage increase. The management is offering only 6,000 pesetas spread over the whole year.

The Babcock and Wilcox factory in Sestao has been brought to a halt by strikers who are demanding 2,100 pesetas increase a month.

And 4,000 workers at the Eusaklduna shipyard are out on strike for a wage claim and for the re-employment of 30 of their dismissed work-mates.

The determination of the Basque working class has been strengthened by the police arrest of nine leaders of the provincial illegal Workers' Commissions.

The arrested workers are to be held in prison at least two months for refusing to pay fines amounting to over £6,000.

According to a report from the exiled Spanish League for the Rights of Man, there were 2,400 political trials in Spain last year.

Stalinists want compromise on Italian claims

NEARLY 25,000 Fiat workers halted Turin car plants yesterday in the struggle for the renewal of their wage contract.

The Communist Party leadership of engineering workers is calling for a mass demonstration in Rome on Friday and later a three-hour General Strike as part of their pressure campaign on the engineering employers.

Negotiations have been proceeding since October.

The main difficulty is the workers' resistance to the

latest 160,000-lira-a-month offer and accompanying productivity measures.

La Malfa, the employers' representative, is demanding more flexible shift working and rigid controls over 'absenteeism'.

He welcomed some of the proposals from CGIL union leader, Lama, who said that the question of the better use of plant, the rationalization of holidays and higher productivity could provide 'the terrain for a possible compromise'.

The need to remain competitive in the Common Market was the employers' reason for rejecting the unions' demand for a 38-hour week.

The employers' 160,000 lira offer would represent a 12-per-cent increase.

The Italian Communist Party and its trade union leaders have not repudiated this policy of economic nationalism.

They are pursuing a policy of compromise.

The Stalinist daily, 'L'Unita' urges the

Andreotti government to help small industry and step up state participation in industry.

And it is all on behalf of the strengthening of Italian capitalist democracy.

The dead weight of Stalinism is heaviest in the struggle of engineering workers.

They are held back when the fascists are moving forward with greater confidence and with the support of the same employers with whom the Stalinists seek a compromise.

Fascists of the 'National Vanguard' group have blown up the headquarters of the Socialist Party federation in Brescia.

The attack was led by Alessandro d'Intimo (20), a Milan student and regional head of the fascist group.

In November 1972 d'Intimo was arrested for his part in an attempt to murder left-wing students at the Cattaneo Institute in Milan.

He was quickly released because of 'lack of evidence' against him.

PAGEANT DIARY

The Road to Workers Power



**MERTHYR
TYDFIL**



A scene from the Merthyr pageant cabaret, which started the campaign in the area

Enthusiastic start to pageant plays

IN AN atmosphere of intense excitement—and not a little anxiety!—the first rehearsals for the pageant, Road to Workers' Power, have been held.

In Merthyr Tydfil last night an enthusiastic group of trade unionists, housewives and youth attended a rehearsal called by the local pageant committee.

The draft scripts were read and discussed. The Merthyr pageant is based on the Taff Vale judgement of 1901 which levelled a fine of £23,000 on the railway union.

Housewives, youth, trade unionists read scripts

Taff Vale and the other legal attacks on the unions at the turn of the century forced the labour and trade union movement to seek political solutions to defend their rights. The unions turned from their traditional support of the Liberal Party and built their own Labour Party.

The campaign to gain support for the pageant in South Wales

has been immensely successful. At the first public meeting/cabaret the pageant organizers filled the Pentrebach Labour Club. Then, last Sunday night, another very successful cabaret was staged at the nearby Dowlais Labour Club.

There were some intriguing interventions. In both audiences, for instance, there were members of the Welsh nationalists, Plaid Cymru. They had earlier expressed hostility to the pageant work, but following the Dowlais meeting, one nationalist supporter said:

'The only reason I'm in Plaid is the complete failure of the Labour Party to give us any leadership.'

IN LONDON yesterday an inaugural rehearsal was staged of the historic contributions made by Marx and Engels to the development of the workers' movement in Britain and internationally.

The pageant will contain a series of sketches showing their lifelong struggle for socialism and the founding in 1864 of the First International.

The meeting was well-attended and the organizing committee took the opportunity of also reading through the draft scripts of the other episodes of history to be re-enacted at the Empire Pool, Wembley on March 11 (see advert below).

From today Workers Press will present a daily diary of the pageant events from all the areas where the teams are working. Two other groups are also in Middleton, near Manchester, and at Jarrow and South Shields on Tyneside.

Reports from these areas will keep readers and supporters informed from day-to-day of the pageant activities as we prepare our biggest-ever rally.

Clydebank rebels defiant as court order expires

BY IAN YEATS

HOURS before a High Court order against them expired, Clydebank's 13 rebel councillors reaffirmed their decision not to implement the Tory rent Act.

After a special meeting on Monday night, yesterday they were standing by for further action from the Court of Sessions or from Tory Secretary of State Mr Gordon Campbell.

The 13 are now in contempt of an order instructing them to implement the Act and they could be eligible for fines, imprisonment or debarment from public office.

They half expect that their fate will be taken out of the court's hands by the last-minute

intervention of the Secretary of State.

He could order them to be surcharged and appoint a commissioner to administer the Act.

But Cllr Mrs Betty Brown told me yesterday that whatever happened they would do everything possible to make the operation of the Act in Clydebank impossible.

She said: 'We are determined that this Act will not be implemented in the town.'

'If a housing commissioner is appointed and was successful, I think we would have to ask our 8,000 tenants not to pay.'

'We can't pay. The increases would be near enough £1 and that comes at a time of rising prices that people can't cope with anyway.'

'This Act is designed to create poverty. We reject it completely.'

If a commissioner is appointed by the Tory government, the

councillors are pinning their hopes on town officials refusing to co-operate, thus rendering his job impossible.

But they have no answer for how to deal with further legal action by the Court of Sessions.

The group has called on the STUC and on tenants' associations for backing, but if the Clydebank fight is to be won, financial and moral support will need to be concretized in industrial action.

The possibility of mass backing in Glasgow increases daily. Despite the surrender of Labour-led Glasgow Corporation, the tenants' fight in the city is by no means dead.

Glasgow tenants' committee chairman Mr John Lyons told me that associations throughout the metropolitan area were urging their members not to pay rent increases due on April 1—the first date on which rises

under the rent Act take effect.

He said: 'All the housing schemes are being organized and tenants won't pay, whatever happens.'

The associations, representing 150,000 tenants, will ask Glasgow Corporation to throw its weight behind Clydebank in a last bid to persuade the Labour reformists to reverse their climb down.

T&GWU drop dock charges

THE LONDON regional committee of the Transport and General Workers' Union has decided against disciplining five London dockers in connection with a mass lobby of the union's headquarters last August.

A meeting of the T&GWU executive next month will hear a report from the committee, saying that the dockers have no charges to answer under union rules.

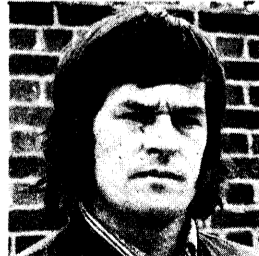
The five men—Con Clancy, Ray Halsey, John Hatton, Ray Holmes and Tony Merrick—have already been informed by the regional office that the threat of disciplinary action has been lifted.



Con Clancy



Ray Halsey



Tony Merrick

All five had to appear before a regional sub-committee on January 10 to see if there was any evidence of misconduct under rule. If there had been, they could have faced expulsion.

The inquiry was instituted by the executive after T&GWU leaders had to face dockers hostile to their calling-

off of the national dock strike.

Although Jack Jones, union secretary, talked darkly at a special Press conference of 'photographs' and other 'evidence' against the men whose conduct was to be investigated, no such evidence was cited during the hearing and no witnesses were called. Had the leadership

decided to expel anyone, dockers would certainly have continued to work with these five men even without union cards.

The results of the Jones-Aldington severance scheme, which has slashed the docks labour force nationally by 20 per cent in six months, has increased rank-and-file hostility to the leadership's policies.

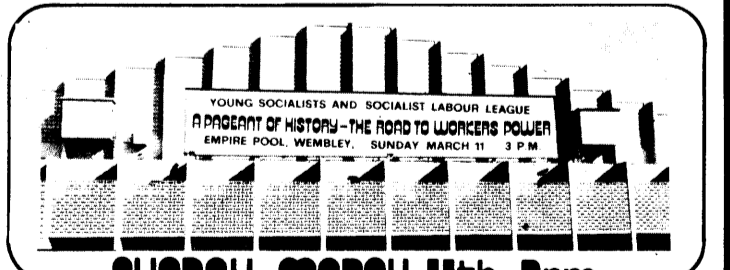
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THE HERITAGE OF THE GASWORKERS

BY PETER JEFFRIES

The gasworkers are now in the front line of the struggle against the Tory government's legally-backed wage-cutting plans.

For many people this may come as a surprise when they consider that the gasworkers' union—the General and Municipal Workers' Union—with an extreme right-wing leadership has been one of the most conservative throughout the post-war boom years.

But those with a knowledge of the history of the British working class will find the leading role now being played by the gasworkers far from surprising.

For it was this group of workers who were right in the vanguard of the fight in the 1890s and 1900s, a fight which saw not only the emergence of the New Unionism of the unskilled workers, but one which brought a sharp political turn in the working class leading eventually to the creation of the Labour Party in 1906.

And for the revolutionary movement, now at such a decisive point in its history, the gasworkers are of special interest. For at the centre of the fight to organize the gasworkers and turn them in the direction of socialist politics more than 80 years ago was a decisive group of Marxists, led by Frederick Engels and including Marx's most talented daughter Eleanor ('Tussy') and her husband, Edward Aveling.

It was in the late 1880s and early 1890s that the trade union movement was transformed in both size and scope by the entry of the unskilled.

Like all periods of great upsurge in the class struggle, of which today is no exception, this was a time when previously backward groups of workers were thrust by great class forces into the leadership of the entire working class.

Until the 1880s, trade unionism in Britain had been almost entirely the preserve of the skilled groups of workers, comprising perhaps only one tenth of the labour force.

But the end of the 19th century saw British industry rapidly losing its position of dominance in world markets as imperialist rivalries grew between Britain, Germany and America. Just as today, the employers were thrust into desperate attacks to counter this trend, including the full use of the law to undermine the independence of the trade union movement.

GASWORKERS UNION

It was in such a situation that the unskilled, with the gasworkers to the fore, began to form their own unions. The centre of the gasworkers' struggle was at first the East End of London. Faced with appalling conditions, including a 12-hour day, and failing to get any help from the Liberal Party (whom workers had traditionally supported), the men at Beckton gasworks, led by Will Thorne, formed the Gasworkers' and General Workers' Union in 1889.

From its birth, the union was at the centre of the struggle for socialist politics which predominated among the New Unionism of the unskilled.

Engels wrote enthusiastically to Sorge at the end of 1889: 'The people are throwing



Left: Eleanor Marx, who was at the centre of the fight to organize the gasworkers. Right: Will Thorne, formed the union in 1889.

themselves into the job in quite a different way, are leading far more colossal masses into the fight, are shaking society more deeply, are putting forward much more far-reaching demands: eight-hour day, general federation of all organizations, complete solidarity. Thanks to Tussy, women's branches have been formed for the first time—in the Gasworkers' and General Workers' Union. Moreover the people regard their immediate demands only as provisional, although they themselves do not know as yet what final aim they are working for. But this dim idea is strongly enough rooted to choose only openly declared socialists as their leaders. Like everyone else they will have to learn by their experiences and the consequences of their own mistakes. But as, unlike the old trade unions, they greet every suggestion of an identity of interest between capital and labour with scorn and ridicule, this will not take long. . . .

The new union was also at the heart of the reconstituted Second International which met in Brussels in 1889. It was at this gathering that the International adopted the slogan of the Legal Eight-Hour Day as one of its principal demands, a slogan for which Marx had fought so tenaciously throughout the period of the First International against the Anarchists.

The gasworkers were also prominently represented on the 200,000 May Day parade in Hyde Park that same year. It was from this period that the Legal Eight-Hour Day and International Labour League was formed—with the gasworkers again playing the leading role—with the aim of creating an independent workers' party on the broadest possible base.

At the Second Congress of the International the gasworkers had the honour of presenting the report which dealt with the situation in Britain.

Of all the New Unions, the

gasworkers' was the first to establish an extensive, national network of branches. Here various socialist organizations, but principally the Social Democratic Federation, were vital in establishing branches in new areas.

The union's first meeting took place in March 1889 at Canning Town Hall, with leading socialists such as Tom Mann, Harry Quelch and John Burns on the platform. By the end of July over 60 branches had been set up.

But in all these activities the Marxists were of decisive importance. Under Engels' leadership they won a predominant position in the union.

Will Thorne, the union's first secretary was strongly influenced by Eleanor Marx who had taught him to read. She became a tireless worker for the union in the East End, speaking night after night at meetings as well as carrying out an exhausting programme of open air meetings and other activities.

She became a leading member of the union executive and founder of its first women's branch. She was known affectionally as the 'Boss' of the union.

In all this work she collaborated closely with Engels until his death in 1895. It was Engels who largely directed operations from behind the scenes in the Yorkshire strike of 1890 which followed the attempts of Thorne and Pete Curran to set up new branches in that area.

The struggle was won and a delighted Engels rewarded Will Thorne with an inscribed copy of 'Capital'.

The new temper of the union can be seen in the preamble to the union rules, revised in 1892. These rules were almost certainly drafted by Eleanor and Edward Aveling.

Preamble to the Rules of the Gasworkers' Union, 1892. (Drawn up by Edward Aveling and Eleanor Marx Aveling.)

FELLOW WORKERS:
Trade unionism has done excellent work in the past, and

in it lies the hope of the workers for the future; that is trade unionism which clearly recognizes that today there are only two classes, the producing working class and the possessing master class.

The interests of these two classes are opposed to each other.

The masters have known this a long time; the workers are beginning to see it, and so are forming trade unions to protect themselves, and to get as much as they can of the product of their labour. They are beginning to understand that their only hope lies in themselves, and that from the masters as a class they can expect no help; that divided they fall, united they stand. This is why every form of labour is now organizing, even what is called 'unskilled' labour and admits all workers, women as well as men, on an equal footing.

The immediate objects of this union are the improvement of the material conditions of its members; the raising of them from mere beasts of burden to human beings; the making brighter and happier the home of every worker; the saving of little children from the hard, degrading, bitter life to which they are condemned today; the dividing more equally between all men and women the tears and laughter, the sorrow and the joy, the labour and the leisure of the world.

It is important that all members should understand the necessity for and aims of this union; that they should accept and loyally carry out its rules; that they should remember that the interests of all workers are one, and a wrong done to any kind of labour is a wrong done to the whole of the working class, and that victory or defeat of any portion of the army of labour is a gain or a loss to the whole of that army, which by its organization and union is marching steadily and irresistibly forward to its ultimate goal—the emancipation of the working class. That emancipa-

tion can only be brought about by the strenuous and united efforts of the working class itself.

In 1973, when the decisive struggle in the working class is against all forms of spontaneity and syndicalism, the gasworkers will also be remembered as in the leadership of the struggle to establish the Labour Party.

POLITICAL INSTRUMENT

Despite the bitter offensive of the employers and the law courts against the unions throughout the 1890s, a tenacious struggle had to be waged in the movement to convince the unions that they could only advance by creating a new political instrument.

Under the influence of Engels, the gasworkers fought consistently for this policy. Not only did they take part in the negotiations which led to the formation of the Independent Labour Party (1893), but they were also represented at the founding conference of the Labour Representation Committee (1901) out of which came the Labour Party (1906).

After the Amalgamated Railway Servants—the union involved in the famous Taff Vale case—the gasworkers in 1901 had the largest affiliated membership to the LRC, 48,000.

Thus the gasworkers will be remembered today as among the very first to recognize, in a period of great crisis, the inadequacies of purely trade union, syndicalist forms of struggle.

The fact that they are once more so determinedly in the vanguard of working-class struggle indicates more clearly than anything that the revolutionary traditions of the British working class are once more being activated.

And just as the Marxists played the crucial role in the great events of more than 80 years ago, so too will the Marxists of today, organized in the revolutionary party.



WHITEWASHED STALIN BECOMES A BEST-SELLER

A novel just published in the Soviet Union which depicts Joseph Stalin in a favourable light has become a best-seller overnight. 'Blockade', by Alexander Chakovsky, deals with Stalin's role in the early stages of World War II.

It centres on the siege of Leningrad. It was published in instalments in the literary

journal, 'Znanya'. Part four, in which Stalin appears, was snatched off the bookstalls and is now virtually unobtainable.

It shows Stalin as the wise and tireless war leader much as he was presented at the time and until the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956. It prepares the ground for a rehabilitation of the one-time dictator who destroyed the Bolshevik Party and murdered its Old Guard.

The Hitlerite attack on the

Soviet Union on June 21, 1941, was a direct outcome of Stalin's policies—the liquidation of the leading staff of the Red Army and the pact with Nazi Germany concluded in August 1939. Stalin carried out the terms of that agreement to the end and would not believe the reports from Soviet intelligence agencies, such as the 'Red Orchestra' in western Europe, which supplied details of the coming attack.

According to this book, however, Stalin was simply

caught by surprise. He is shown talking to a general, a personal friend, and saying: 'We did all we could. Almost everything. However . . . we made mistakes. Miscalculations were permitted. But before the people are told this, the enemy must be beaten.'

Stalin, of course, never told them.

The present Soviet leadership now seeks to bask in Stalin's undeserved glory as a war leader to detract attention from the serious crisis in the country and reinforce its rule.

In the novel the period of the purges in the 1930s is hardly touched upon, or only with allusions which will be familiar only to older readers.

Its author is editor of 'Literary Gazette', organ of the Writers' Union. It is believed his presentation of Stalin was authorized by the Communist

The Red Army counter attacks in Rostov, 1941. Inset: Stalin. The novel portrays him as the wise and tireless leader during the Second World War.

Party leadership if not actually commissioned. Treatment of Stalin in books, whether fiction or non-fiction, has to be approved by the authorities.

This is the most thoroughgoing whitewash job in fictional form which has appeared since 1956 and must have the full sanction of the bureaucracy. It is already causing bitter resentment among those who lived through the Stalin period and suffered from his brutal repression.

The 20th anniversary of Stalin's death falls on March 5 and it will be interesting to note whether it will be the occasion for any public assessment of his career in the official Press.

ROCKEFELLER SEES LUCRATIVE MARKETS

East-West trade promises to be good business and will receive a big impulse from the ending of the Vietnam war, said David Rockefeller, President of the Chase Manhattan Bank in a recent interview on Hungarian radio.

Asked what role the banks could play, he said: 'First, we can finance trade; we grant credit to the exporter so that he can deliver the goods and it will be repaid by the importer when he has sold the goods. Besides, we can grant credits both to the government and to individual enterprises.'

This lesson in capitalist economics—or how to turn an honest buck—was no doubt appreciated by the Hungarian bureaucracy. Rockefeller is regarded as No. 1 economic diplomat of the Nixon administration and his visit to

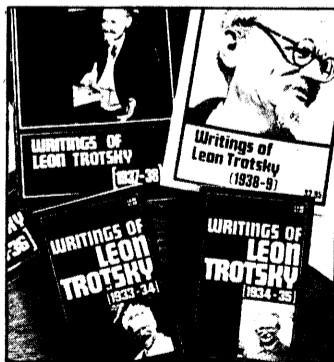
eastern Europe had considerable significance.

In another interview, Rockefeller said: 'The main aim of my visit was to become acquainted with some of the members of the Hungarian government and especially with those at the National Bank with whom we have had good relations for many years.'

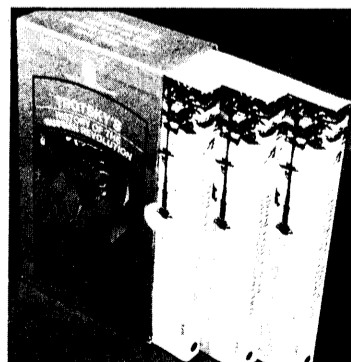
Referring to Hungary's growing economic ties with the capitalist world, he said: 'We are pleased to find that the government is encouraging economic contacts with foreign countries and even joint ventures between private corporations and government entities in Hungary.' In other words, he looked forward to lucrative prospects for capital investment in eastern Europe.

'I think our bank could perhaps be helpful in promoting this kind of venture,' Rockefeller said. After his visit to Budapest, Rockefeller went on to Yugoslavia and Rumania where he met Marshal Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu.

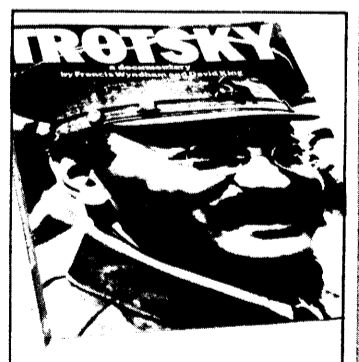
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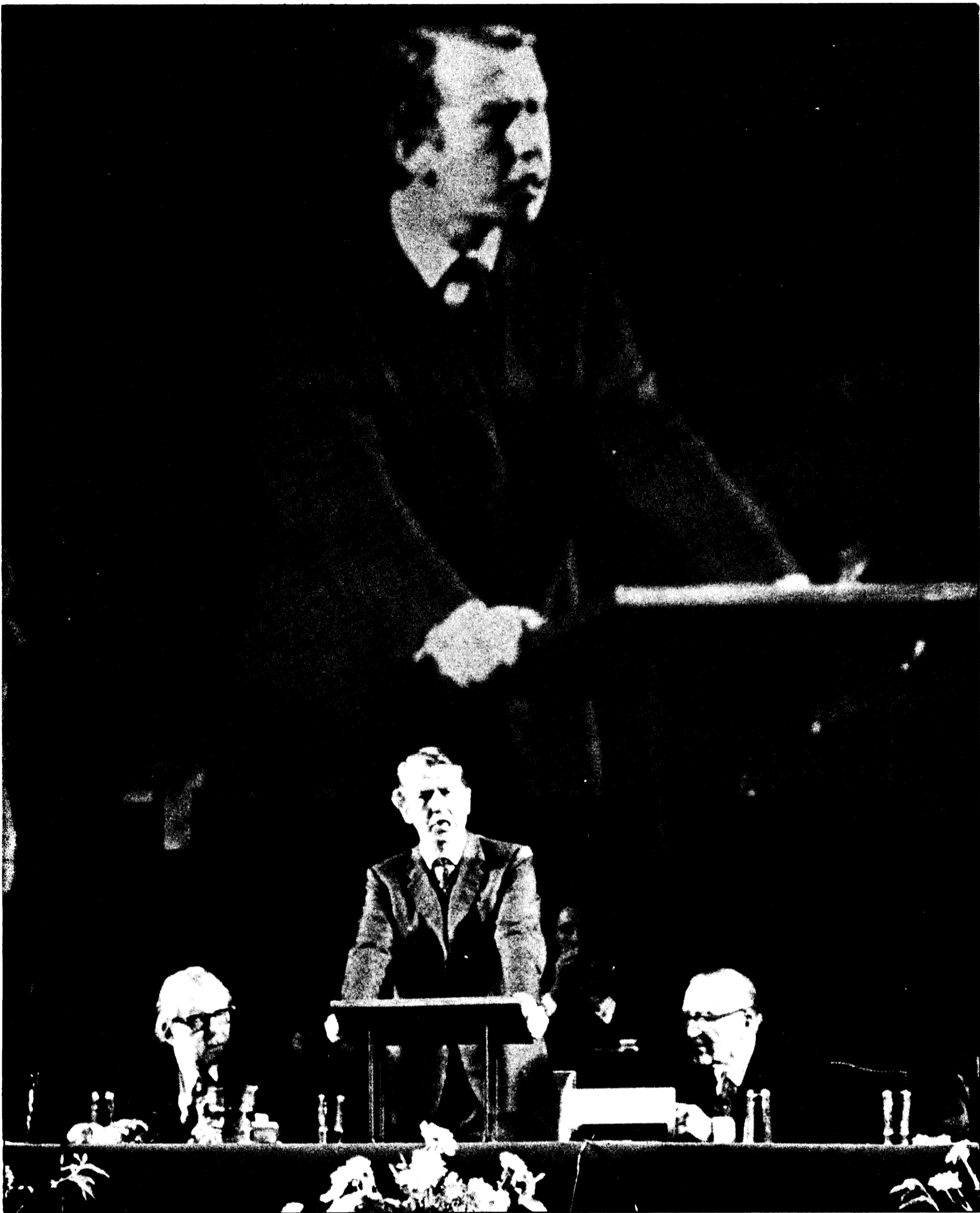
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STEEL

Part five. Scotland: 10,000 jobs will go

BY IAN YEATS

On a foggy winter's day the Glengarnock steel works lies inert among the gentle Ayrshire hills like some awful sleeping monster with great spikes sticking out of its back.

The huddle of century-old, grey stone houses that constitute Glengarnock are passed

in a few seconds to give way to the cramped shops but somewhat brighter houses of Kilbirnie.

Forty years ago the same narrow streets rang with the sound of hobnail boots as police baton-charged starving iron workers out of a job—the plant closed in 1930 because of the slump.

Now up to 700 of the 1,300 men at Glengarnock are under sentence once again.

Tory Industry Secretary Peter Walker has said that open-hearth steel-making at the works will end.

The rolling mills, turning out primarily railway products and employing about 800 men, are to stay open.

But even with the mills intact, the loss of 700 jobs in a town of only 6,000 will be serious. If the entire works shuts it will be a disaster and it may not be long before the

Riot Act is read in Kilbirnie for the second time in half a century.

No definite date has been given for the closure, but it is expected to be within the next two years.

The steel-rolling plant at Glengarnock is considered modern, but few people in the works believe that when the time comes to replace it—which could be in two to four years—the machinery will be replaced there.

In the first place mills of the semi-automated, computer-controlled type being developed at Scunthorpe require a third of the labour.

And in the second, once steelmaking at Glengarnock is ended it would be difficult to justify the cost of transporting steel from Ravenscraig, near Motherwell, to within spitting distance of the Irish Sea merely to get it rolled.

The same arguments apply to other rolling mills in Scotland—Clydebridge, Dalzell and Lanarkshire and also to Ebbw Vale and Shotton, in Wales.

According to Ayrshire (central division) Labour MP

Mr David Lambie, over 54 per cent of the 6,000-strong total population of Kilbirnie and Glengarnock work at the steel plant. Allowing for women and children, 13,000 men represents almost the whole of the male work force.

It was this sort of effect that STUC deputy general secretary Mr James Milne had in mind when he told me the axing of 7,000 jobs in Scotland in the next two years was a lot worse than it looked.

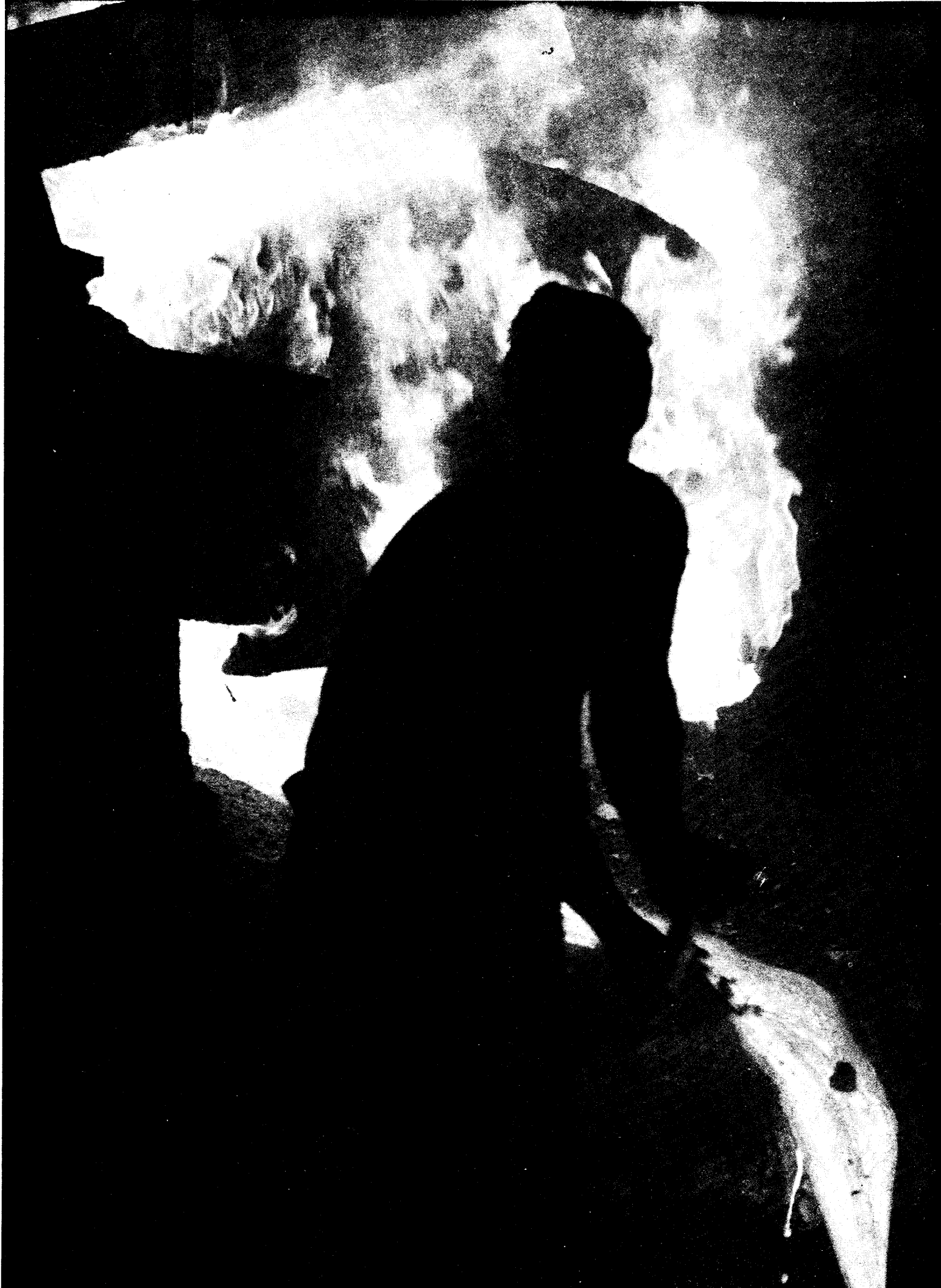
Far from being spread all over Scotland, most of the job losses would fall into two compact areas, turning them at a stroke, into employment black spots.

ALTERNATIVE

Glengarnock is in a particularly vulnerable position. Isolated deep in Glasgow's agricultural hinterland there is no alternative work nearby.

The town would have been saved had the much-talked of Hunterston steel complex got off the ground.

But it has not. And all that the Tories now plan at the





tion to steel after 1870 found Scotland without suitable ore and by 1930 even scrap had to be imported.

These drawbacks still apply. But for political and social considerations it is near certain there would be no steel-making and rolling capacity anywhere in Scotland—even at Ravenscraig.

In addition to the 2,500 job losses at Cambuslang and Glengarnock, up to 4,000 more of Scotland's 25,000 steel jobs will be axed in the Motherwell area.

The six open-hearth furnaces at Dalzell, Motherwell, will be closed and about a third of the 2,185 labour force sacked.

A similar proportion of the 1,377 jobs at Lanarkshire works, also in Motherwell, will go when the six open-hearth furnaces are blown out there.

Unemployment at Motherwell totals 1,386, which at first glance does not look too bad.

But within the Motherwell travel-to-work area of north Lanarkshire, the total leaps to 13,500 or 8.2 per cent.

It is against this background that the steel industry redundancies take place.

So far, apart from Glengarnock, only one other action committee has been set up to fight the closures—at Tollcross where in the foundry and the special steelworks up to 700 jobs could be threatened.

Committee chairman Mr William Mustarde explained that it was difficult for them to act until they knew definitely that Tollcross would close.

But he noted that the number of Scottish foundries had been halved in the past 20 years and that Sheffield foundries to which all Scottish production could be transferred are working below capacity.

The transfer of all Scottish foundry capacity to Sheffield would involve the closure of two plants in addition to Tollcross at Craigneuk and Hallside, employing 180.

It has already been announced that Hallside will close, leaving only the fate of Craigneuk in the balance.

All these closures and contractions would result in the loss of about 4,000 jobs, but the government target is 2,500 to 3,000 higher.

A small works at Coatbridge—the Victoria—is to shut, sacking about 180 men, plus Terminus Quay, employing 60 men. This will be replaced by the new modern ore terminal at Hunterston.

A special STUC survey estimates that the most likely pattern of the post-White Paper steel industry in Scotland will be ore, which concentrates steel production at Ravenscraig and welds foundries and special steel works into just two other major centres.

£55m is to be spent at Hallside, indicating the prospect of special steels being concentrated there at the expense of works at Craigneuk and Tollcross.

If the special steels plant at Craigneuk shuts, 1,401 men will lose their jobs.

The only other area from which jobs could be trimmed is the tubes division and it is significant that the Tories will spend £10m modernizing the largest Scottish tubes plant at Clydesdale, Lanarkshire.

If tube production was to be concentrated at Clydesdale and Hallcross the prospect would be that tube plants at Tollcross and three in Lanarkshire—Calder, Imperial and British—would close, axing another 1,100 jobs.

The overall effect of these measures would be to concentrate the Scottish steel industry in Lanarkshire with only finished-product plants surviving elsewhere at Glengarnock and Cambuslang.

Output at Ravenscraig, near Motherwell, is to be expanded and there is a prospect of a

new electric-arc works at Hallside, which would provide up to 500 new jobs.

But on the whole the plan would concentrate steel-making, rolling and tube plants around the single big complex at Ravenscraig with the loss of about 7,000 jobs and the closure of about a dozen smaller units.

Redundancies would almost certainly not end there.

Once the rolling mills at Glengarnock and Clydebridge, already top heavy with men compared to the near automated mills being built at Scunthorpe, become obsolete, they will almost certainly close with a further loss of up to 2,000 men.

In the long term—up to 1977—the future of rolling plant at Dalzell and Lanarkshire works in Motherwell, involving another 2,000 men, would be in doubt, especially since rolling plant at Gartcosh, near Ravenscraig, is to be expanded.

ACCEPTANCE

If all this happens by the end of the decade, the number of lost jobs will have risen to 10,000—the figure envisaged in a secret BSC report prepared in 1968 and first published in the 'Glasgow Herald' on February 23 last year.

Significantly the plan envisaged the closure of milling facilities at Dalzell, Glengarnock, Lanarkshire and Clydebridge, where in the past finishing processes have been linked to open-hearth steel-making.

The closure of both open-hearth furnaces and mills at most existing plants outside Ravenscraig would push unemployment up still higher.

There would be a ripple effect among building, electrical and engineering contractors, hauliers and all those supplying services to the works. And lost purchasing power would depress local business prosperity.

One other crucial point needs to be made. Scottish labour and trade union bureaucrats have fairly blandly accepted BSC forecasts that the employment run down will be spread over five to seven years.

James Milne told me: 'Very few people will actually be paid off. The redundancies will happen over a period of time.'

Two crucial factors will intervene to drive a coach and horses through the comfortable assumption that natural wastage and non-replacement will solve the problem.

The first is that Common Market entry ended price-fixing arrangements for scrap and prices are bound to soar.

Since up to two thirds of an open-hearth furnace charge can be scrap the desirability of keeping these furnaces open a day longer than necessary will rapidly fall—perhaps by mid-decade.

Secondly the near certainty of a rise in scrap prices, fanned by the demand from new BOS plants, will throw serious doubt on the economics of the electric-arc mini-steelworks planned for areas of high unemployment.

Provided the actual cost of constructing the giant new BOS plants is not excessive, sheer size alone means they can bear the increased scrap prices far more economically than their smaller rivals.

Neither the BSC nor the government knows with certainty what will happen to scrap prices and, more importantly, how the course of the recession which has already produced world excess steel capacity will run.

The prospect of the new electric-arc plant at Ravenscraig—or at East Moors, Cardiff—being built is already questionable.

In other words, the 10,000 redundancies scheduled to occur over the next five to seven years could be a fact by 1975!

coastal town only seven miles from Glengarnock is an ore terminal with the possibility of a small pellet plant at a later date.

Action committee secretary Mr Jim Stevens told me: 'We are certainly not going to accept the closure of the open-hearth furnaces until either there is alternative work or an alternative method of making steel.'

'The social consequences of closure would be worse here than anywhere else in Britain.'

'The steel industry doesn't belong to Melchett. It belongs to us. They are making a hellish mistake if they think they can close us down.'

'We've absolutely no intention of lying on the ground and letting somebody kick us to death.'

Last July the action committee organized a monster march through Kilbirnie—the biggest the town had ever seen—to protest against the closure.

Tougher tactics may soon be considered because although everyone, from the Communist Party to the local Tory Party, has counselled that their fight

is with the BSC and not the government, the Glengarnock men are beginning to suspect that both the Corporation's and the government's hearts are made of stone.

Although little will be known until the government's White Paper on the steel industry is published, the second major black spot is certain to be east Glasgow.

The Clyde Iron Works will close by 1975-1976, axing 1,053 jobs, and the six open-hearth furnaces at the adjacent Clydebridge works will also go, reducing the 2,123-strong force there by about 800.

There are already over 12,000 people unemployed on Glasgow's east side.

In the city as a whole 42,000 are out of work, representing 8.5 per cent of the insured work force and 12 per cent of the men.

Both these closures and contractions are on the east side at Cambuslang where the old sprawling works fingers inwards from the city boundary.

In addition, if BSC decides to concentrate steel foundry capacity at Grimethorpe, near

Peter Walker: 'open-hearth at Glengarnock will close'. Above: Slagging steel at a new electric-arc plant due to replace the old open-hearth method

Sheffield, 350 more jobs could go at the foundry at Tollcross, on the edge of the Cambuslang complex.

Glasgow has already lost a huge slice of its steel, ship-building and heavy engineering industries. In Scotland as a whole—but mostly concentrated in Glasgow—70,000 jobs have been lost in these trades since 1948.

Despite the city's designation as a Development Area, next to no new industries have moved to the city, apart from those like Chrysler, British-Leyland, IBM and Burroughs, which moved into adjacent districts at the beginning of the 1960s.

Locomotive engineering, lifts, locks, pumps, machine tools, cotton and tobacco are all trades and industries which have either disappeared or have sharply contracted.

In the 19th century there was a relatively flourishing iron industry, but the transi-



Dr Kurt Waldheim: His visit gave the tacit stamp of approval. Left: Copper mine in Namibia. Rich resources controlled by whites.

This is intended to divide the country and weaken the independence struggle. Limited powers are transferred to local bodies while the overall control of the government in Pretoria is strengthened. This policy requires the forcible removal of about 100,000 people out of a population of only 750,000.

When fully carried out, the 'bantustanization' of Namibia will leave the small white minority in control of the areas containing the main economic resources and confine the blacks to poor lands, many of which are suitable for nothing more than nomadic pastoralism, hunting and subsistence cultivation.

The object is to drive down still further the standard of living of the black Africans and force them into dependence upon the low wages paid by the big white employers. The 'homelands' will become simply the recruiting ground for serf-like contract-labour for white-owned mines and farms.

From the start of the mandate, South African farmers were encouraged to come into the country and granted lands already confiscated from the tribes by the Germans. By 1960, 48 per cent of the land was in European farms and 26 per cent in African reserves. There were only about 5,000 white farmers.

After 1945 the expansion of mining and the development of some factories and small-scale manufacturing had increased the volume of internal migration by the African population. Large numbers no longer live in their traditional areas.

The 'homeland' policy cuts across this development and creates units which have neither historical validity nor any economic justification. The Africans will be thrown back on the poorest type of subsistence farming, preventing them from competing with the big white farmers, who already hold most of the best land.

The Waldheim mission provided no more than a cover for the Vorster regime to complete the subjection of South West Africa and its integration into the apartheid economy of South Africa. The imperialist powers have no desire to see the situation changed since it provides them with big profits on capital investments and access to rich mineral resources.

Instead of calling for immediate independence the Waldheim mission, which included representatives of Somalia, Yugoslavia and the Argentine, only proposed further investigations with a view to preparing the ground for self-government. No timetable was set and Vorster's policy of separate development was tacitly endorsed.

Yugoslavia went along with this deal which condemns the Namibian people to the tender mercies of Vorster's slave-drivers and policemen. The heroic struggle of the Ovambo strikers last year showed the way to independence, which can only be won as part of the general struggle against imperialism and all its agencies.

UN PUTS NAMIBIA UNDER APARTHEID'S RULE

BY ALEX MITCHELL

For many years the South African government has illegally maintained its grip on the former German colony of South West Africa, known as Namibia.

After 1919 Namibia was administered by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate. When that body was superseded in 1946 by the United Nations, South Africa announced that it would continue to administer the territory.

In 1966 the United Nations terminated the mandate, but the South African government refused to budge. The reason is obvious. Namibia is a rich source of minerals extracted with cheap labour. The South African apartheid system is in full force and the mass of the black population has no political rights.

In 1967, after the revocation of the mandate, a United Nations body, the Council for South West Africa, was refused access to the country. Meanwhile the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) had launched an armed struggle for independence.

The South African police

quickly pounced and arrested a number of its leaders. In February, 1968 they were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment on Robben Island.

In June, 1971 the International Court of Justice at the Hague ruled by 13 votes to 2 (Britain and France) 'that the continued presence of South Africa being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus to put an end to its occupation of the territory'.

These fine words had no effect and South Africa's apartheid rule continued. Its ugly reality was revealed when the Ovambos, who make up 46 per cent of the population, after mass strikes in the mining areas, called for the ending of the contract-labour system.

In the repression which followed in Ovamboland police shot at least 50 Africans and wounded many more. Pretoria blamed the revolt onto the 'terrorists' of the SWAPO. All political meetings were declared unlawful and the police were given powers to arrest without warrant and to detain any suspect.

In October 1971 the United Nations Security Council voted a resolution (France and Britain abstaining) condemning South Africa's attempt to

destroy the unity of the territory and calling for her withdrawal.

When the Austrian 'liberal', Dr Kurt Waldheim, became UN Secretary-General, one of his first assignments was to negotiate with South Africa concerning Namibia's status. The talks he had with the South Africans were described by them as 'exceptionally frank'. He then went on to South West Africa.

South Africa's Prime Minister, Balthazar Vorster, could hardly keep out such an elevated official as Waldheim and he and his party were able to tour the country. Before leaving Europe, he was told in no uncertain terms by SWAPO leaders Sam Nujoma and Peter Katjavivi that they could accept nothing less than full and total independence immediately.

Waldheim's visit to Namibia in March 1972 lasted only two days and had all the elements of a mystery tour. The South African government, which master-minded it, made it as difficult as possible to track his movements. Everything was done to facilitate his meeting with those people favourable to South African occupation and to make it difficult for those who wished to put

the case for Namibian independence to find him.

Early South African comments on the Waldheim visit were unfavourable. Prime Minister Vorster said in the House of Assembly, if Waldheim 'wishes to come to South Africa as the mouthpiece of the extremists of the Organization of African Unity and others . . . I can tell him in advance that he will be wasting his time'.

The visit was used to gain time in order to put this policy into effect. Vorster followed it up by stating bluntly: 'South West Africa has been entrusted to us as an integral part of South Africa . . . We do not recognize any UN rights over South West Africa.'

Meanwhile the apartheid policy of the creation of 'bantustans' has been pushed ahead in Namibia with the help of collaborators from among the black population. Many opponents of South African rule have been arrested and others have been confined to certain areas.

Directly under the control of the South African Department of Bantu Administration, Namibia has been divided up into a number of 'homelands', each coinciding with the territory allocated to a so-called ethnic group.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

RAGING COUNCILLORS

Trouble in the corridors of power at Failsworth council, near Manchester. The other night the council had to consider rent arrears following a rent strike in the district by people refusing to pay the new Tory charges.

For 90 minutes the council went into closed session to discuss the matter. When it ended they all filed out smiling and apologized for having to close the public gallery.

All seemed all right—but was it?

Those close to the scene could hear through the closed, heavy door the shouting and raging of councillors.

Councillor A. McAnulty, the committee chairman, banging the table, ringing the bell and demanding order.

A committee member told a waiting reporter: 'It was like Dad's Army in there tonight—absolutely ridiculous.'

SENTENCED

In a miners' club in Yorkshire the other night, men were discussing the year-long sentence imposed on Ernie Critchley for poaching.

'It could have been worse,' one miner said. 'If he'd stolen a side of beef he would have got ten years.'

Below: Mrs June Critchley after receiving a letter from her jailed husband, Ernie.



DESPERATE

The right-wing Monday Club is in another ideological fix. This time it's over the Phase Two pay laws introduced in parliament this week by their premier, Edward Heath.

When the laws were unveiled at a presidential-style Press conference at Lancaster House, the Club issued a statement slamming the proposal as 'text book socialism'.

Now, however, the club chairman, Jonathan Guinness, who is prospective Tory candidate for Lincoln, has dissociated himself from the statement. He said it was put out without his knowledge or authorization, although it was attributed to him personally.

He went on: 'Although it is clear that any Conservative must feel deep concern at the measures proposed, in that they involve a measure of control absolutely foreign to what we have thought of as party policy, nevertheless circumstances alter and no blanket condemnation should have been issued, rather a detailed and informed critique.'

'Any government would have failed in its duty if it did not take some emergency action. What all true Conservatives must hope is that the action is just that—emergency.'

He hoped that 'freedom would be restored as soon as possible'.

This is not the first time that the Club has found itself making contradictory statements. It used to be against the Common Market—now it is in favour of it. Late last year there was a move to expel Geoffrey Rippon because of his involvement in the Uganda Asian affair. In the end he was kept in the fold.

Guinness, the merchant banker and stepson of Sir Oswald Mosley, is desperately trying to bring a veneer of respectability to this organization which is obsessed with race and anti-communism. But by repudiating a section of the Club's full-time officials, Guinness has acted rashly. The knives will be out for him...



LORD MELCHETT'S PLANS FOR A 'VIABLE' BSC

The Common Market has suddenly emerged as one of the most potent forces behind the Tory drive to modernize steel.

In a special BBC programme on steel on Friday ('Money at Work') Lord Melchett said the government could find itself in court soon unless steel prices are allowed to rise.

Steel prices have been pegged since 1968 and the Tories twice refused to allow any increase.

One major consequence of this has been to force the British Steel Corporation to speed up its modernization plans to cover its losses.

Within hours of Melchett's warning, 'The Times' broke the news that the European Commission had told the Tories to comment within one month on the incompatibility of its Phase One freeze on steel prices with full EEC membership.

The letter and the suggestion that the Tories could be taken to court do not, in fact, herald dramatic events. The government has already agreed to free steel prices at the beginning of Phase Two.

But there are still two major reasons why the Tories do not want steel prices to go up.

First there is the contribution this would make to domestic inflation.

Secondly there is the threat to Britain's edge over her competitors afforded by low prices.

French steelmakers say that British prices should be raised by as much as 15 per cent to bring them into line with Europe.

The Tory strategy is thus directed at both curbing inflation and maintaining and improving British steel's competitiveness by making sure prices stay down.

The only real problem is holding the prices line during the period of transition from open-hearth to basic oxygen (BOS) production. The answer is the speed of conversion.

Lord Melchett left no doubt that the BSC would press ahead vigorously. 'We cannot lose any more time,' he said.

The truth of the matter was that the old plants could neither produce at competitive prices nor at the quality of



Michael Foot: Wanting time to get people work at the coast. Lord Melchett: In the timetable of closures, speed is the key.

BOS works. 'The old plants just can't do it,' he emphasized.

The BSC is the largest steel producer in the EEC and there is no doubt the Tories intend to try to pull the rug from under their competitors' feet.

They are being callously realistic. World steel output is up and competition is fierce. Under these conditions, Melchett said the BSC was reluctant to commit itself to output targets.

'We want to be flexible,' he said, and asked if flexibility could mean more sackings, he said: 'We'll adjust our sights as we go along.'

Replying to criticism from Labour's steel spokesman Eric Varley that output targets were too low, Melchett warned that higher capacity could only be created by building another big new complex—involving more closures and still more sackings.

It was pure illusion, he said, to believe that higher output saved jobs.

The changes in the steel industry and the social consequences for communities were absolutely necessary, he said.

It should be remembered that 'these communities and the nation as a whole can only be supported by viable industries'.

British works were grossly overmanned in terms of the best large plants and the only way to reduce it was to close the old-fashioned, high-cost, high-labour works and build new ones.

The response of the leaders of the action committees at two of the doomed plants looked positively sickly in comparison with this icy frankness.

Welsh T&GWU leader Tom Jones complained repeatedly that Wales was being 'raped' once again. 'Nai Bevan's heir', Michael Foot, was primarily concerned that the closure timetable did not give people time to find alternative work 18 miles away at the coast.

Lord Melchett has previously shown some willingness to make closure dates flexible.

Since, as the programme revealed, it has taken £80,000 to attract a mere 400 jobs to Ebbw Vale, they will need to be very flexible indeed to allow Mr Foot to find work for nearly 5,000.

POLITICAL PROFILES

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TODAY'S TV

BBC 1

9.15 Schools. 12.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 On the farm. 1.45-2.00 Made in Britain. 2.05-2.50 Schools. 3.00 Sunday debate. 3.35 Young scientists of the year. 4.00 Deputy dawg. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Jackanory. 4.50 Right Charlie. 5.15 Screen test. 5.40 Wombles. 5.45 News. Weather. 6.00 **NATIONWIDE**. 6.45 **ASK THE FAMILY**. 7.05 **TOMORROW'S WORLD**. In Holland. 7.30 **NOW LOOK HERE**. 8.00 **BARLOW AT LARGE**. Strays. 8.50 **WEEK BY WEEK**. This same week in February 1914. 9.00 **NEWS**. Weather. 9.25 **SPORTSNIGHT**. Figure skating championships. 10.15 **JOYCE GRENFELL**. 10.45 **MIDWEEK**. Including a look at the problem of the homeless. 11.30 **THE SKY AT NIGHT**. Practical work in the observatory. 11.50 **LATE NIGHT NEWS**. 11.55 **Weather**.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 10.35 Yoga (London only). 12.04 Mr. Trimble. 12.25 Rupert Bear. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Sing out with The Settlers. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 Harriet's back in town. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Whose baby? 3.25 Saint. 4.20 Get this. 4.50 Arthur of the Britons. 5.20 Survival. 5.50 News. 6.00 **TODAY**. 6.35 **CROSSROADS**. 7.00 **THIS IS YOUR LIFE**. 7.30 **CORONATION STREET**. 8.00 **THE FIRST OF LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR**. 8.30 **NEAREST AND DEAREST**. Far from the madding pong. 9.00 **PUBLIC EYE**. Egg and cress sandwiches. 10.00 **NEWS AT TEN**. 10.30 **FOOTBALL**. 11.25 **EUROPEAN FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS**. 12.25 **WHAT THE PAPERS SAY**. 12.40 **A CHANGE OF COURSE**.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.25 Open University. 7.05 **MAN AT WORK**. Moving where the jobs are. 7.30 **NEWS SUMMARY**. Weather. 7.35 **JOHNNY MORRIS IN MEXICO**. Merida, Chichen Itza, Oaxaca. 8.00 **MAN ALIVE**. Pot. 9.00 **FILM: 'THE DEADLY AFFAIR'**. James Mason, Simone Signoret, Maximilian Schell. An intelligence officer is determined to find out why a Foreign Office official committed suicide. 10.45 **EDITION**. 11.15 **NEWS EXTRA**. Weather.



Stratford Johns keeps going as 'Barlow At Large'—a new BBC 1 series featuring the 'tough cop' without his usual sidekicks. His first assignment is at London airport, attached to the Home Office, to find a missing girl.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-11.55 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Galloping gourmet. 3.00 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Hogan's heroes. 6.35 London. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 8.00 This is your life. 8.30 London. 12.25 Epilogue. News, weather. **WESTWARD**. As Channel except: 12.05 London. 12.25 Hammy Hamster. 12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 12.57 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 12.25 News. 12.28 Faith for life. **SOUTHERN**: 9.30 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 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. 6.30 Survival. 7.00 London. 8.00 Persuaders. 9.00 London. 12.25 News. 12.30 Weather. Guideline. **HARLECH**: 9.30 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. 12.25 Weather. **HTV Cymru/Wales** as above except: 4.20 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**: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 3.30 Odd couple. 3.55 Romper room. 4.18 News. 4.20 London. 5.20 Here's Lucy. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 8.00 Survival. 8.30 London. 12.25 Reflection. **ATV MIDLANDS**: 9.30 London. 12.00 Today. 12.05 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 8.00 Please sir. 8.30 London. **ULSTER**: 11.00 London. 1.32 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.45 Romper room. 3.00 London. 3.25 Women. 3.55 Harriet's back in town. 4.23 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 8.00 Protectors. 8.30 London. **YORKSHIRE**: 9.30 London. 3.30 Jason King. 4.25 London. 5.20 Bewitched. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 London. 8.00 Anna and the king. 8.30 London. 12.25 Weather. **GRANADA**: 9.30 London. 3.25 Yoga. 3.50 Cartoon. 4.00 Crossroads. 4.25 London. 6.00 News. 6.30 Lucy. 7.00 London. 8.00 On the buses. 8.30 London. **TYNE TEES**: 9.25 Prologue. 9.30 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 London. 3.30 Champions. 4.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 12.25 News. 12.40 Lectern. **SCOTTISH**: 9.30 London. 2.30 Date-line. 3.00 London. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Survival. 7.00 London. 10.30 Sound stage. 11.00 Love American style. 11.20 Late call. 11.25 What the papers say. 11.40 Ice skating. **GRAMPIAN**: 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.45 Cartoon. 2.52 News. 3.00 London. 3.25 Women today. 3.55 Harriet's back in town. 4.25 London. 6.00 News. 6.35 London. 8.00 Stuart Gillies show. 8.30 London. 10.30 Untouchables. 11.25 London. 12.25 Meditation.

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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Fight rising rents and prices
 Defend basic democratic rights
 Force the Tories to resign

WOOLWICH: Wednesday February 7, 8 p.m. 'The Castle', Powis Street.

SHEFFIELD: Wednesday February 7, 7.30 p.m. 'Dog and Partridge', Trippett Lane.

SKELMERSDALE: Wednesday February 7, 8 p.m. Quarry Bank Community Centre.

WOOLWICH: Wednesday February 7, 8 p.m. 'The Castle', Powis Street, SE18. 'Defend basic rights'.

TOTTENHAM: Wednesday February 7, 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers Arms'.

STEVENAGE: Thursday February 8, 8 p.m. 'Red Lion', Old Town.

HACKNEY: Thursday February 8, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall (opposite Town Hall). 'Build Councils of Action.'

WILLESDEN: Thursday February 8, 8 p.m. Labour and Trades Hall, High Road NW10. 'Victory to the NLF. Down with Stalinism and imperialism.'

BASILDON: Sunday February 11, 5.30 p.m. Barnstable Community Centre. 'Defend basic rights'.

WANDSWORTH: Monday February 12, 8 p.m. 'King's Arms', Wandsworth High Street. 'Fight rising rents and prices'.

WATFORD: Monday February 12, 8 p.m. Trade Union Hall (downstairs), opposite Watford Junction station.

CLAY CROSS: Tuesday February 13, 8 p.m. Social Centre, Derby Road. 'Fight rising rents and prices. Defend basic democratic rights'.

COVENTRY: Tuesday February 13, 7.30 p.m. Wood End Community Building.

CLAPHAM: Tuesday February 13, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4. 'Defend basic rights'.

CAMDEN: Tuesday February 13, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross. 'Lessons of the rents fight'.

HARROW: Tuesday February 13, 8 p.m. Labour Hall. 'Defend basic rights'.

TOOTING: Tuesday February 13, 8 p.m. 'Selkirk Hotel, Selkirk Road. 'Defend basic rights'.

OLDBURY: Wednesday February 14, 7.30 p.m. 'The Bulls Head'.

SLOUGH: Thursday February 15, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Farnham Road. 'How to defeat Phase Two'.

HOLLOWAY: Thursday February 15, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road. 'Build Councils of Action'.

KINGSTON: Thursday February 15, 8 p.m. 'Liverpool Arms', corner of Cambridge Road/London Road. 'Build Councils of Action'.

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday February 15, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, opposite New Cross station. 'No state control of wages'.

LEEDS: Thursday February 15, 7.30 p.m. (please note date change). Peel Hotel, Boar Lane.

LIVERPOOL: Tuesday February 20, 7.30 p.m. AEU House, Mount Pleasant.

BRIXTON: Tuesday February 20, 8 p.m. Brixton Training Centre, Control Room. 'No state control of wages'.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday February 20, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue. 'Defend basic rights'.

ACTON: Tuesday February 27, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High Road, W3. 'Forward to the Pageant—The Road to Workers' Power'.

CROYDON: Thursday March 1, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road. 'Defend democratic rights'.

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Building industry chiefs fear new confrontation

THE BUILDING industry must expect more labour trouble despite the long-term wages settlement reached last September, Mr John Westacott, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers said this week.

In a foreword to the federation's latest annual report, Westacott declares: 'I believe we are deluding ourselves if we think that this marked the end of our labour problems until November 1974.'

He described last year's bitter 12-week strike as 'the worst national dispute in the history of the industry'.

He said the industry's wage structure was no longer suited to either the building methods or to the variety of skills and semi-skills employed.

Westacott's alarm about another pay confrontation is entirely justified. Under the state pay laws the second stage of the pay settlement is likely to be refused by the employers.

Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians' stewards in Leeds have already made plain

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

their attitude to the claim and the state pay laws. At a meeting of 30 stewards last week the following resolution was passed unanimously:

'In the eventuality of the increase due in June this year not being paid as a result of the government's pay freeze, this meeting calls for a national strike of all building workers to ensure that the gains made as a result of three months' struggle are not lost.'

● Police are to charge pickets who allegedly 'invaded building sites and intimidated other workers' during the country-wide unofficial stoppages last year.

The charges follow a joint investigation by the West Mercia and Gwynedd police in Wales.

Twenty special officers drafted into the inquiry following incidents at

building sites at Telford and Shrewsbury on September 6. And in north Wales in the same month, Mr Alexander Rennie, assistant chief constable of West Mercia, said that several hundred statements were taken during the investigation.

The papers are now with the Director of Public Prosecutions in London.

Last month 12 pickets in Wigan were fined a total of £600 by local magistrates following a 'show trial'.

The length and cost of the police inquiries into the building strike indicate that the forces of 'law and order' are drawing up a massive dossier on builders' militants.

They also want to sharply fine the builders and bring as many to court so they can have police records in time for the next confrontation.

Agriculture Minister admits EEC farm policy means dear food

PEOPLE HAD to accept that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which came into effect on February 1 would mean higher food prices, the Tory Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr Joseph Godber, said yesterday.

This was partly the result of



Agriculture Minister Joseph Godber (left) with Professor Dr G. Weinschenck, director of the Institute for Agricultural Economics, University of Hohenheim, yesterday.

fluctuations in world prices and partly the reflection of higher prices for food in the Common Market, he said. 'It has been our aim to secure a gradual and orderly transition,' Godber added.

Godber was speaking at the Waldorf Hotel in the Aldwych—not a place noted for cheap canteen meals. His audience were members of the Federal Trust for Education and Research, who were meeting to discuss 'European Agriculture after the Mansholt Plan'.

Godber told the business executives present that Britain—a major food importer—would be paying a major share of the cost of the CAP. Since Britain's agricultural industry was relatively small and highly developed, Britain was unlikely to receive as much back as it contributed.

In other words, Godber was bluntly telling the executives that although the cost of accepting the CAP is huge, the benefits will be nil.

Food prices are to continue soaring.

The businessmen gave the Minister a round of applause when he finished.

Had he made these same comments outside the nearby Bonnington Hotel, he would not have received the same reception!

Gas workers lobbying their national executive complained particularly about the accelerating cost of living under the Tories. One told a Workers Press reporter: 'If you want beef on Sunday you have to work 60 hours.'

Lucas have little to offer to end CAV occupation

SIT-IN STRIKERS at the CAV factory in Fazakerley, Liverpool, expect to hear today whether the Lucas combine will offer them alternative work or improved redundancy terms.

Union officials have been in contact with Lucas's following a mass meeting last Thursday, which agreed the new approach.

Shop stewards were told the outcome yesterday. The combine is believed to be offering virtually nothing in return for a call-off of the sit-in.

Meanwhile at the Lucas Industrial Equipment factory, which

shares the Fazakerley site, normal working has resumed following a decision by the CAV occupation committee to allow management in without passes.

The LIE workers have been 'working in' for a week after accepting the committee's pass system.

Lucas's has now moved its Merseyside central transport operations away from Fazakerley to Huyton, where it has a six-month lease on a vacuum-flask factory.

CAV workers are bitter that the union officials who are now busily negotiating redundancy terms with the combine are the

same men who consistently refused to organize blacking action to support their fight against closure.

Campus security walk-out

SECURITY men at the Leeds University are on strike following the dismissal of John Squires, secretary of the No 3 Leeds branch of the National Union of Public Employees.

The only men working are four supervisors, all former policemen. The security men have rejected the latest return-to-work formula made by the university authorities.

NEWS DESK

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SLL LECTURES

DONCASTER

Sunday February 11
The revolutionary party in Britain.

Lectures given by Cliff Slaughter.

SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL
Westlathgate
7.30 p.m.

SHEFFIELD

Monday February 19
The economic crisis and the socialist answer.

Monday March 5
The revolutionary party in Britain.

Young Socialist Premises
Portobello
(near Jessops Hospital)
8 p.m.

Lecture 2
1924-1933—The Left Opposition's struggle against Stalin

Lecture 3
1933-1938—From the German defeat to the founding of Fourth International
given by TOM KEMP
(SLL Central Committee)

ACTON

Wednesday February 7
Lecture 2
Wednesday February 14
Lecture 3

Woodlands Hall
Crown Street, W.3. 8 p.m.

EAST LONDON

Thursday February 8
Lecture 2
Thursday February 15
Lecture 3

Old Town Offices
Poplar High Street
E.14. 8 p.m.

NEWCASTLE

Monday February 12
Lecture 2
Monday February 19
Lecture 3

Ford Arms
Shields Road, 8 p.m.

Socialist Labour League Public Meetings UNITE IN ACTION TO DEFEND BASIC RIGHTS

CLAPHAM
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 14,
8pm
South Island Library
South Island Place
Stockwell, SW9
speaker: MIKE BANDA
(SLL Central Cttee)

WATFORD
MONDAY FEBRUARY 19, 8pm
Trades Union Hall
near Watford Junction stn
speaker: MIKE BANDA
(SLL Central Cttee)

NORTH KENT
MONDAY FEBRUARY 19, 8pm
The Shakespeare,
Powis Street
Woolwich
speaker: G HEALY
(SLL National Sec)

GLASGOW
SUNDAY FEBRUARY 11,
7.30pm
Govan South Town Hall
Langland Road
nearest underground
Govan Cross
speaker: G HEALY
(SLL National Sec)

London

ACTON
TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20, 8pm
Woodlands Hall,
Crown Street
speaker: G HEALY
(SLL National Sec)

WANDSWORTH
THURSDAY FEBRUARY 22,
8pm
Wandsworth Town Hall
Wandsworth High Street
speaker: MIKE BANDA
(SLL Central Cttee)

MIDDLETON
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 14,
8pm
Middleton Baths,
Middleton, Manchester
speaker: G HEALY
(SLL National Sec)

MEDWAY
TUESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 8pm
Aurora Hotel
Brompton Road
Gillingham
speaker: MIKE BANDA
(SLL Central Cttee)

SLOUGH
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28
8pm
Britwell Community Centre
Long Furlong Drive
Britwell Estate
speaker: G HEALY
(SLL National Sec)

DAGENHAM
THURSDAY MARCH 1, 8pm
Manor Park Library
Romford Rd/Rabbits Road
opp Rabbits Pub
speaker: G HEALY
(SLL National Sec)

BIRMINGHAM
SUNDAY FEBRUARY 25, 7pm
Digbeth, Civic Hall
Digbeth, Birmingham
speaker: MIKE BANDA
(SLL Central Cttee)

Crafty move by premier to avert crisis in south

Lynch poll aimed at working class

BY MICHAEL BANDA

BY DECLARING A General Election, Eire premier Jack Lynch has ended the 19th Dail—and established his reputation as Europe's craftiest Prime Minister.

The February 28 election is chiefly concerned with two issues: skyrocketing prices and the deteriorating situation in Ulster.

The timing of the election reveals clearly the nature of Lynch's politics, which is itself a reflection of the desperate crisis of the Irish capitalist class.

First Lynch and his Fianna Fail party are asking the electorate for an open mandate. Their Third Programme expired in December 1972.

Faced with a tidal wave of inflation and declining export prices they have deliberately refused to produce any programme since then.

The only significant thing that the Fianna Fail government did was to stampee the opposition into voting for the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act.

This considerably increased the power of the Free State to suppress Republicanism, but did nothing to enhance Lynch's reputation in southern workers' eyes.

Common Market and the rapidly mounting economic difficulties for Irish agriculture and industry has also led to considerable union resistance—despite the repressive state powers.

If Lynch now seeks an all-inclusive mandate, it is aimed at curbing the militancy of the working class.

He chose the date of the election principally for this purpose—it occurs only a few weeks before the new register of voters is added to the electorate.

This new register includes 140,000 18 to 21-year-olds who were enfranchised last year by a nationwide referendum.

Lynch obviously fears that a good proportion of these votes could go to the opposition Labour Party or even the Sinn Fein.

The election timing has also caught the opposition parties—particularly Sinn Fein—flatfooted. Funds are low and they have had no time to select candidates.

The Labour Party and right-wing Fine Gael are having exploratory talks about coalescing. But whether they will be able to do this before February 28 is doubtful.

The last General Election was held in June 1969. Since then Fianna Fail has suffered from severe dissension which depleted its forces in the Dail.

At the time of the dissolution Fianna Fail had 59 seats, Fine Gael 50, Labour 17 and independents six.

The 'arms conspiracy' crisis in 1970 led to the resignation of Messrs Boland, Haughey and Blainey, who sympathized with the extreme wing of Republicanism in Ulster.

If the Ulster crisis weakened the Fianna Fail party to the point where it found it difficult to govern, it is, once again, the Ulster situation which has precipitated the present election.

Having done everything to appease the British campaign against the Provisional IRA, the Irish bourgeoisie nevertheless find themselves unable to obtain a secure agreement about Ulster.

Prime Minister Edward Heath's refusal to divulge the contents of the White Paper before the

'Sludge' men picket County Hall

ABOUT 30 London sludge boatmen picketed the headquarters of the Greater London Council yesterday (right).

The council suspended 82 men without pay on January 11 for refusing to sign articles of employment under the new Tory Merchant Shipping Act.

Transport and General Workers' Union convenor Mr Tony Smith told me: 'The Act scraps the staff code we used to have with the GLC

'Under it men will now sign articles of employment with management's marine superintendent instead of ships masters.'

Said T&GWU shop steward Mr Tony Murphy: 'This Act gives

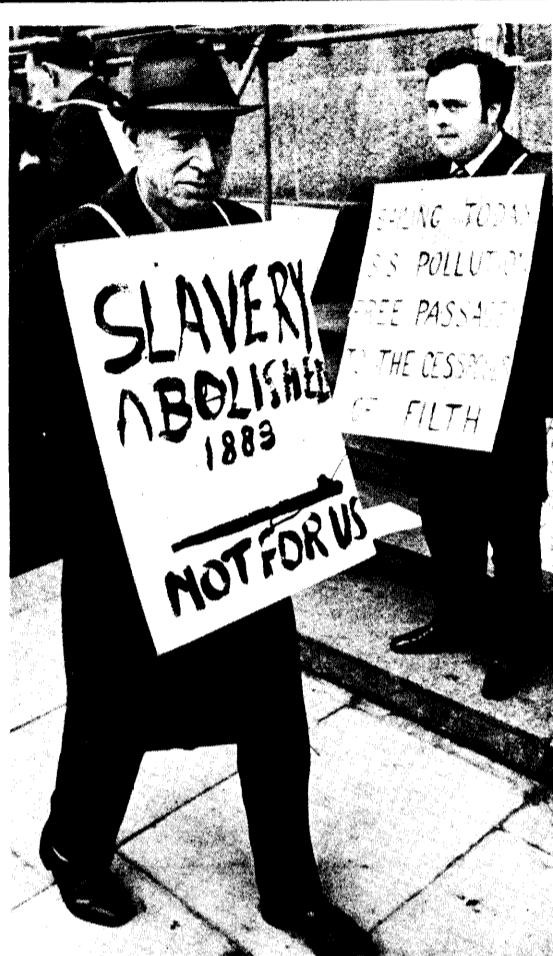
management and masters more power than civil judges.

'They can sack you just because they don't like the look of your face and there is nothing you can do about it.'

Should a union convenor and members of a crew get together at sea they could be liable to a conspiracy charge.

Technically, the London sewerage boat crews are not seamen and they claim the GLC could ask the government for their exemption.

BELOW: OVER 100 electricians on indefinite strike at St Thomas's Hospital site, London, in support of their pay rise frozen under Phase Two of the Tory state pay plan, picketed the site yesterday.



border poll and the massive campaign of intimidation against minority Catholic opinion (it was recently revealed and admitted that the army was canvassing for the poll) has created uneasiness, if not fear, in Dublin government circles.

It now seems that Dublin will have little or no say—despite the Darlington and Chequers talks—in the future of Ulster. In dissolving the Dail, Lynch hinted broadly at this relation:

'The incoming government, in its appraisal of the British White Paper, will need the unequivocal support of the people to deal suitably with the new situation as it develops.'

This apprehension has been amply clarified in the 'Irish Press' which supports Fianna Fail policy. In a long and explicit editorial the paper attacks British policy in Ulster and warns of a new crisis in Anglo-Irish relations:

'The unspoken thought of the great majority of our people is that Britain has failed miserably

to govern, she has not succeeded in getting a consensus but has split the people of the north into segments . . .

'There is another reason why it is essential that the south has a strong government in the next few months—the forthcoming White Paper on which so many hopes are pinned could very well be interpreted from the present drift of British policy to contain disappointment for the beleaguered minority of the north and for the majority of people in this island who hope for peace as a result of it.

'If it in fact does do this, then

the whole position of constitutionalism in this country, not just the position of one party, will be adversely affected in much the same way as was John Redmond by Britain's failure to "deliver" Home Rule in 1914.'

The editorial concludes that in the event of the White Paper being unacceptable, Britain must be told 'to keep your tinkering. We don't want concessions, we want justice'.

In this sense the dissolution of the Dail signifies an intensification of civil war in Ulster and an unprecedented crisis in Eire.

Steel lock-out at Jarrow

MANAGEMENT at the British Steel Corporation works at Jarrow have locked out the main work force.

The lock-out took place yesterday morning in retaliation against an unofficial 24-hour strike which the men staged on Monday.

The original dispute involved

a claim by three furnacemen for payment of extra duties.

Both shifts voted last weekend not to let management divide the work force.

A mass meeting of 200 of the 400 steelmen employed at Jarrow voted yesterday to stay out until Thursday when the situation will be reviewed.

FEBRUARY FUND NOW £87.97

WE ARE now at the end of the first week of our February fund and we should be a quarter of the way through our target of £1,750. But as you can see, we are still some way behind. Let's do everything possible immediately and catch up.

We know you will. In every struggle, whatever the difficulties, you, our readers, have never once let us down. You always prove that behind our paper is every ounce of your wonderful support.

Workers Press has a big task ahead. As gasworkers, car workers, steelmen, civil servants—every section of the working class—joins the battle for wages, our paper must prepare this great movement for the political fight ahead.

Back us up all the way. We have a tough fight ahead for this month's fund. We only have three weeks left as February is a short month. Raise all you can. See if you can collect extra amounts. Post all donations immediately to:

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

Labourites due for rents row

A LABOUR GLC will not oppose the Tory rent Act if it means breaking the law it was revealed yesterday.

At a Press conference to launch the Party's manifesto for the April elections to the GLC, Labour group leader Sir Reginald Goodwin said:

'We would go to the full length of contesting this Act, but if at the end it came to the crunch we would not refuse to implement it.'

The Manifesto, published yesterday, says: 'The Labour GLC will immediately on being elected postpone further rent increases planned by the Tories.'

'If the government tries to force us to increase rents under the Housing Finance Act a Labour GLC will fight that decision.'

In an earlier draft of the Manifesto, Co-op delegates moved that a Labour GLC 'will refuse' to implement the Act, but the wording was modified after Goodwin and others threatened to resign.

There is certain to be an explosion at the London Labour Party's annual conference later this month and many delegates will seek to have the original wording restored.

Last year's conference in March voted overwhelmingly to instruct the GLC Labour group not to implement the Act.

A resolution at this year's conference will call on GLC Labour leaders to carry out this policy or resign.

Other aims include a halt to office building and the Covent Garden redevelopment and the imposition of a cheap fare policy on London transport.

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