

STALINISTS SUPPORT SCANLON

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

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In a key editorial statement the Party's daily paper 'Morning Star' yesterday defended Scanlon over his outburst which has been welcomed in Tory circles, including the Cabinet.

In his speech, which has rocked the trade union movement, Scanlon accepted the three main planks of Tory policy.

● **HE OFFERED** to accept the Industrial Relations Act in exchange for Tory amendments.

● **HE AGREED** with the principle for wage control providing government concessions were made.

● **HE ADMITTED** that the trade unions would accept the principle of Common Market entry.

In their editorial the Stalinists who control the 'Morning Star' launched a massive cover-up. They accused those who condemn Scanlon for abandoning the fight against Tory policy of spreading 'illusions'.

They say Scanlon's volte face is not a real change of mind and that his views are the views of one man.

Stripped of its double-talk, the 'Star' article is nothing less than an acceptance of the Scanlon line and the deal he wants with the Tories.

They do not point out that the Scanlon statement is a flagrant violation of his own union's policy decided democratically at conference.

They do not point out that the views of Scanlon will be interpreted by millions of workers, particularly those who fight the pay laws, as the policy of the engineering union.

On these issues, the Stalinists are silent. Workers who know of their past treachery will be right to judge this silence as acquiescence with the Scanlon manoeuvre.

In the two years and ten months of Tory government the Communist Party and the 'Morning Star' have done all in their power to prevent a political confrontation between the Tories and the working-class.

Now they are parties to a cynical proposal for a deal with the Tories.

This is how Stalinist 'peaceful co-existence' becomes class collaboration. Throughout its long history British Stalinism has been notorious for this kind of political treachery and that is why tens of thousands of young workers utterly reject the Communist Party.

The next stage of the betrayal will take place at the AUEW national committee.

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HOW THE TORY PRESS PRAISED HIM

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There was no misunderstanding at all about what Scanlon said nor about the significance of his remarks. The capitalist Press was unanimous in its approval and in its recognition that the 'left' union leader was in full retreat before the Tories. Here is what they said:

Robert Carvel, in Thursday's London 'Evening Standard':

'Prospects for reopening a dialogue between Ministers and the TUC about industrial relations and the counter-inflation laws were reviewed by the Cabinet today. This follows the hint from Mr Hugh Scanlon that amendment of the Industrial Relations Act might be acceptable instead of its total repeal.'

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Some London civil servants at a Caxton Hall meeting yesterday.

Civil service strike hampered

BY ROYSTON BULL

MEMBERS of the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society for Civil Servants plus some other civil service unions held meetings during office hours and then walked out for the day throughout the country yesterday.

In London, about 500 civil servants held a meeting at Caxton Hall attacking the Tory government for driving down the standard of living of the working class.

A speaker who called for a General Strike to get the government out of office was well received.

But the strike movement is clearly being hampered by the confusion being sown

in the trade union movement generally by the TUC leaders who refuse to fight the Tory government.

The civil servants' own leaders are helping this confusion by their own indecisiveness.

Because the one-day stoppages are unable to influence the Tory government in any way, workers like civil servants and hospital workers are beginning to lose their enthusiasm.

At a similar national day of protest meetings and walk-outs a month ago, there were pickets out at many civil service departments in London and over 2,000 crowded a Central Hall rally.

Only an all-out strike

movement can shift the government, starting in individual industries and spreading to a General Strike to force the Tories to resign.

Anything less than this will only wear out and demoralize workers and will not deter the government one bit.

Some of the absence of pickets yesterday was due to police interference.

They had told union organizers that large congregations could not be permitted because of the bomb-threat security precautions.

This kind of harassment, and managements' threats to victimize civil servants who walked out can only be finally answered by the General Strike.

● See interviews page 12.

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WHAT WE THINK

A reformist fraud

THE Institute for Workers' Control, which is meeting for its ninth national conference in Nottingham this weekend, is a reformist fraud which can only serve to deceive the working class.

The leaflet for the meeting announces 'numerous particular seminars on special problems in order to examine the lessons of trade union actions for the labour movement and to attempt to work out practical proposals for extending industrial democracy and workers' control, which can form part of an effective response to Mr Heath's onslaught'.

What 'effective response' can there be to 'Mr' (!) Heath's onslaught other than to oppose the Tories' political power by mobilizing power of the working class?

The only answer to the penal legislative powers of the pay laws and the Industrial Relations Act is to create such industrial and political conditions by a General Strike that Heath's government cannot continue in office.

What can 'extending industrial democracy' do to stop the Pay Board rigorously applying the Phase Two pay norm and invoking criminal proceedings against any group of workers who strike in defiance of the state wage controls?

What are the worker-directors in the British Steel Corporation doing about the pay standstill being operated against the hospital workers and the civil servants?

What will they do when their own steelworkers are ordered by government decree to give up bargaining for wages and to accept what the Tories have decided workers shall have?

Sharpening trade competition internationally will probably lead to tariff barriers, the collapse of speculative projects like the supersonic Concorde and uncontrollable price rises. Will 'participation' be able to prevent this?

The currency crisis is likely to result in a partial collapse of credit and a fall in foreign trade. How will 'extending industrial democracy' deal with this problem?

The truth is that the capitalist system is even beyond the control of the ruling class which owns the capital, the banks, and the stock exchange and whose governments rule in all the major capitalist countries.

The system is anarchic right to the core, based as it is on privately-owned production for the pursuit of profit. Market forces 'regulate' this competition only in a most convulsive way, as analysed in Marx's 'Capital'.

The convulsions have by no means been ironed out by the Keynesian boom. They have only been postponed and made worse. A US Treasury prediction of 'another 1929' could be the understatement of the year.

So the real question is one of political and economic power. Do we let the capitalist crisis work itself out yet again through trade war, bankruptcies, depression, and a shooting war, or should the working class take the power and end the capitalist system of production?

This is the question which the Institute refuses to deal with. The politics of the star participants makes this hardly surprising.

JAMES REID handed back control of UCS to a new set of capitalists after the old crowd had gone bankrupt causing the loss of over 2,000 jobs. At one yard the capitalists would only take it back if a 'no-strike' clause was concluded. Reid dutifully complied. **Is this workers' control or control of workers?**

BILL FREEMAN has led the occupation of Briant Colour Printing. Negotiations have been going on for months with a new capitalist owner who insists that jobs are cut, work speeded up, and mobility of labour introduced. **Is the aim of 'industrial democracy' to achieve worsened conditions?**

ANTHONY WEDGWOD BENN wrote this week that the Tories are creating an interventionist structure in the economy which will be ideal later on for building socialism. Confusion of this kind could quickly lead to the Tory corporate state becoming a reality and Britain could be on the road to fascism. **Is this where 'workers' control' mentality is heading?**

The IWC reeks of this kind of reformist muddle-headedness which talks of 'new forms of trade union action' and making 'socialist policies into a practical choice for people' instead of analysing actual class developments and preparing a mass movement to take the power.

Either the bourgeoisie has the power and capitalism continues, or the working class takes the power and the anarchy of production for private profit is ended. There can be no half-way house.

Why British Stalinists back Scanlon

Kremlin wooing Tories

KREMLIN leaders are offering to co-operate with the Tory government in solving bilateral and international problems. The Soviet call for improved relations came in an article in the newspaper 'Sovietskaya Rossiya' by the head of the Tass news agency, Leonid Zamyatin, and obviously has full Kremlin backing.

On the same day the article appeared, Hugh Scanlon, President of the engineering union, came out in favour of co-operation with the Tory government's Industrial Relations Act.

British Stalinists are fully behind Scanlon in this move and will no doubt also welcome the Kremlin overtures on foreign policy.

Zamyatin said that 'a constructive British position, corresponding to the spirit of the times . . . would strengthen, not weaken, her role on the international stage.'

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

'Such an approach would undoubtedly broaden the field of co-operation between Britain and the Soviet Union in international affairs, and in the solution of problems of a bilateral character'.

The bait he held out for British support for a European Security Pact was an improvement in trade. He pointed out that Britain had slipped back from her former position as the Soviet Union's leading capitalist trade partner and said that this was due to faulty business practice.

The Soviet bureaucracy is

hoping to convince the Tory government that it seriously desires to make a deal with imperialism.

Its Press constantly points out that, contrary to the belief of right-wing Tories and some British papers, it has no interest in seeing the spread of revolution.

'Pravda' took 'The Times' to task on March 26 for suggesting that the Soviet Union wanted to lull the west into a false sense of security and then undermine its societies from within.

It said that today's readers

would not easily be taken in by fairy tales of this kind.

No doubt when Minister of Trade and Industry, Peter Walker visits the Soviet Union for the second session of the Permanent Soviet-British Commission for Co-operation in Applied Science, Technology, Trade and Economic Relations on April 16-18, more concrete Soviet proposals will be forthcoming.

The bureaucracy believes that the success of the European Security Conference will be assured if it can win British support.

Hence its current blandishments, backed up by the Stalinists' support for Hugh Scanlon.

Students challenging the Persian monarchy

A NATIONWIDE movement of Iranian students against the Shah's regime has brought the country's universities to an almost complete standstill.

Some details of the movement were revealed on Thursday evening at a House of Commons Press conference organized by the Iranian Students Society in Great Britain.

The Tory government has refused a visa for Said Merhadi, the president of the Confederation of Iranian Students' National Union, who was to have addressed the Press conference.

Merhadi, a resident of West Germany, was told he could not enter Britain because his visa to stay in Germany had less than three months to run.

Coventry South Labour MP William Wilson, who chaired the Press conference, described the government's refusal as 'a pure technicality'.

Student unrest began in January with demonstrations at Tehran University against the Shah's 'white revolution' which were suppressed by special commando and paratroop squads.

BY JOHN SPENCER

The faculties of Law, Engineering, Medicine and Art were closed indefinitely in protest against the brutal treatment meted out to the students by these special brigades.

The unrest spread, first to the Mellii University, where there were protests against the huge arms purchases made by the regime and then, in late February, to Jundi-Shahpoor University.

Jundi-Shahpoor in southern Iran province of Fars has 700 students. Police moved in against the demonstrators and one girl student was shot dead.

The shooting led to a strike and demonstration at Tabriz university, where there is a long history of resistance to the government.

Commandos moved into the campus and opened fire indiscriminately, killing 16 students and wounding over 200.

This massacre has led to a total shut-down of Iranian universities, affecting even

the privately-owned technical colleges.

Hundreds of students have been arrested together with many members of the academic staff, particularly at Tehran University. All the main campuses are under military occupation.

Students at the London Press conference were bitter about the suppression of these facts by the British capitalist Press.

No Fleet Street papers were represented at the meeting.

The students pointed out that the Iranian regime has become the main watchdog of British imperialist policy in the Persian gulf since the withdrawal of British troops from the area.

The Iranian armed forces, already among the most powerful in the Middle East, are buying over \$2,000m worth of arms from the US, Britain and West Germany.

They are already moving into the gulf states once occupied by the British. In Dhofar, where Arab resistance fighters are threatening the semi-feudal rule of Sheikh Qaboos, 600 Persian soldiers have been brought



DR ABBAS SHEIBANI (above), noted Persian intellectual, is appealing against a sentence of death imposed by a secret military court. At a later trial he was sentenced to two years' jail. One of his co-defendants, Mohamed Mofidi, is believed to have died under torture.

to protect the Sheikh. These troops are only the advanced guard.

In Baluchestan, a large remote area of the country has been set aside for training air force pilots, many of them under Israeli instructors.

As much as 50 per cent of the Iranian budget is spent on armaments, required by the Shah for internal repression and to serve the interests of British and American imperialism.

High rates

THE WEST German central bank has no plans to bring down the short-term interest rates which have reached a 20 per cent level this week.

The rate has risen in response to extremely stringent restrictions on credit imposed during the financial crisis at the beginning of March.

The central bank council of the Bundesbank, meeting on Thursday, was under pressure from commercial banks to ease the restrictions on credit.

But Dr Karl Klasen, the Bundesbank president, announced no change in policy. If banks got into difficulties they could borrow money from the Bundesbank against securities at the Lombard rate, he said.

High interest rates mean a sharp decline in investment, as industrialists hoping for cheaper money postpone making the necessary loans.

Stalinists fear working-class action in France

THURSDAY night's bomb attack on French Communist Party offices in the Paris suburb of Levallois is just one sign of growing tension which has led some papers to speak of May-1968 in embryo.

The main stronghold of right-wing students in Paris, the Assas Centre (part of the law school), was closed by the authorities after it had been besieged by leftist students.

Strong police forces have been out in the Latin Quarter following a brief occupation of the Sorbonne by 1,500 students.

Agitation against the call-up law shows no sign of dying down and is spreading to high schools and universities throughout the country.

Students drawn into the

campaign are also raising other questions which strike at the heart of the educational system.

There is a general attack on the boredom, routine and cramming in the high schools. Many remain closed either because of strikes by the pupils or on the instructions of the authorities.

In some cases 'counter-courses' have been organized by the pupils themselves.

While the mass mobilization of the high school students has taken the government by surprise, its real worry is the effect on the working class of the strike now going on at the Renault plant.

The determination of the 400 immigrant workers in the body-pressing plant to win their full demands against the advice of the

Stalinist trade union leaders has been met with a lock-out by the firm of 7,000 other workers.

It hopes to cause dissension, splitting off the unskilled foreign workers on strike from the more highly qualified and better-paid workers now laid off.

Solidarity action has already spread to other Renault plants in the provinces and the CGT has been obliged to go back on its original attempt to persuade the body plant workers to accept a compromise.

French Stalinists, who fear another May 1968 General Strike, back the Pompidou regime, which is one of the main advocates of the European Security Conference and the policy of detente which the Soviet bureaucracy desperately needs.

It's with us from Monday ... hitting the working-class purse and pocket

VAT: Largest cost of living rise ever

THE BIGGEST cost-of-living increase since the war gets underway on Monday. The magic figure is 10 per cent—10 per cent on detergents, telephone calls, cinema seats, meals, car repairs, parking charges, kitchen utensils and a thousand other items that loom large in the wage earners' budget.

Everyone by now knows the reason for the price hike, VALUE ADDED TAX.

VAT is the most sweeping tax on goods and services ever introduced and the most effective weapon devised in modern times for shifting the tax burden from the rich to the poor.

The Tories have launched a propaganda war to persuade the hard-pressed public that VAT is good for them.

After the fiasco over the ever-rising food prices the campaign is met with cynicism in the high street. People believe that VAT will push up the cost of living to new heights and they are right.

VAT was a Common Market invention. France introduced it when the middle class rebelled and refused to pay more income tax.

The authorities bought peace with a tax that hit the poor man the hardest and satisfied the shopkeeper and small businessman.

Now we have imported the tax to Britain.

The main plank in the Tory argument is the claim that VAT, because it abolishes purchase tax and selective employment tax, will cause prices to fall and the cost of living to go down. This is completely false.

ESSENTIALS UP

Some goods will be cheaper and others dearer. But when the whole range of changes are examined, only one conclusion can be drawn—from Monday every working-class family in the land will find living much more expensive.

The kind of goods that will fall most in price are expensive consumer durables bought only once every two or three years.

Goods that are going up in price are bought much more frequently.

A recent study found, for example, that of the 54 categories of goods the government says will be dearer after VAT, 42 were bought at least once a year and



Here the prices buck stops.

only 12 were in the category of consumer durables purchased infrequently.

Similarly much less than half of the goods that should be cheaper after VAT appear regularly on the weekly shopping list, and more than half of these—crisps, nuts and confectionery—are 'gimmick' items and not essentials in the family diet.

In short the spread of changes caused by VAT is weighted heavily against the working-class family. They will pay more in the high street despite the Tory assurances.

Those who defend VAT make much of its effect on food. Under the regulation announced by Anthony Barber in the last budget, food is 'zero-rated' and escapes the general 10 per cent VAT levy.

FOOD WILL RISE

The Tories would like people to draw the further conclusion that food will not go up in price.

But even the retailers admit that food will rise an average of 1.5 per cent because of the new tax.

While food carries no

VAT the packages it comes in do. So do the services like transport used by a retailer. These extra costs will be reflected in higher prices.

Administrative costs involved in VAT will also increase prices. VAT is a unique tax in that it throws the burden of collection on the trader.

YOU FOOT THE BILL

It is levied at 10 per cent on the value added at each stage of a commodity's journey from basic supplier to shop.

Hence a manufacturer is charged 10 per cent on the value he adds by processing raw materials.

But the manufacturer gets this back by charging the wholesaler an extra 10 per cent on the product.

The process is repeated by the retailer who passes on the tax to the customer again in the form of a higher price. But there the buck stops, the housewife has no means of passing on the tax increase and she foots the whole tax bill.

To make sure he does not lose on the transaction, each

trader must estimate the price he should charge on every good to get VAT back as well as satisfy the Inland Revenue that he is not cheating.

The book-keeping involved is enormous.

It has been estimated that an extra 6,000 civil servants will have to be recruited by the Customs and Excise to deal with the tax.

In industry and commerce two to three times that number will have to be employed to keep the books straight.

The extra cost will fall entirely on the shopper in the form of higher prices.

In Eire, where VAT is already in operation, one retailer with a staff of 600 in 15 supermarkets has found that overtime caused by VAT calculations is costing him an extra £2,000 a week.

MUCH DEARER

This burden he says, is passed on to the shopper, who pays more for food.

So through more expensive packaging and higher administrative costs food will be much dearer because of VAT.

INVESTIGATION BY STEPHEN JOHNS

There are two other possible ways in which VAT will lead to higher prices.

People still have painful memories of decimalization. Firms and retailers benefited by using the change to decimals as an excuse for price rises.

The same will undoubtedly happen with VAT. We will have the stories of 'rounding up' to take care of the extra 10 per cent.

CYNICAL LIE

Finally VAT payments by retailers to the Inland Revenue come well after the goods on which the tax is levied have been sold.

Shopkeepers therefore will have to calculate in advance how much extra they will charge to compensate for future tax payments.

The tendency will be to err on the side of caution and over-charge rather than to cut margins and be caught out of pocket. Again the housewife will suffer.

The government boasts that VAT will increase the cost of living by 1 or 2 per cent. This is a cynical lie.

All evidence from the Common Market shows that after VAT is introduced the cost of living rises steeply and goes on rising.

In Denmark VAT was introduced in 1967. Before prices were rising 1.67 per cent per quarter. Immediately after they were rising 6.56 per cent.

The figures for France were 0.89 before, 1.77 after; Germany 0.0 before; 0.9 after; Netherlands 1.6 per cent before, 4.72 per cent after; Luxemburg 0.54 before, 2.35 after.

Britain will not be an exception to this rule.

The Tory adverts we read and see on the television, therefore, are just the start of a cynical campaign to fool the British public, especially the working class. Which has been deprived of the right to fight for a higher standard of living under Phase Two.

But the Tories are tricking fewer and fewer people. And they will fail over VAT.

STING THE POOR

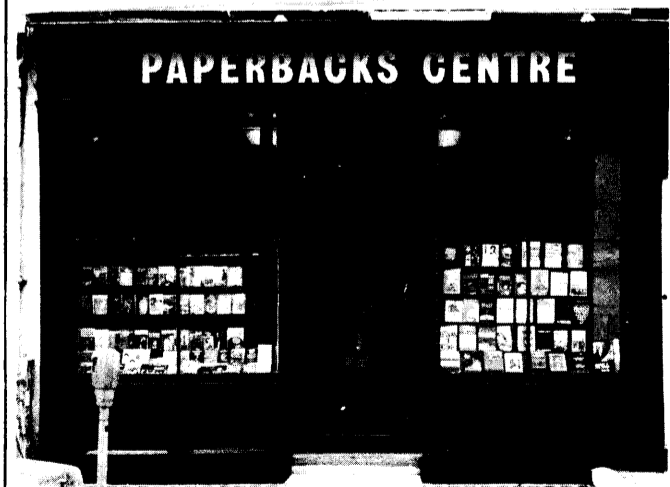
More and more people realize this tax means more poverty.

It means stinging the poor to help the rich and it means wiping out the social legislation that gave our tax system its first progressive bias in favour of the working class.

VAT will hit us all on Monday, but the impact will only increase the desire of wage earners everywhere to get rid of the government that rules in the name of higher prices, speculation and profit.

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Tories can change rate when they like

VALUE ADDED TAX is more than just a penalty payment against the working class—it represents the first stage of a fundamental shift in our taxation system in favour of the rich.

All indirect taxes, including VAT, hit the poor the hardest. Ten per cent on a football ticket means far less to the fan on £20,000 a year than it does to a £25-a-week factory worker or a man on the dole.

Since the war direct taxation (income tax), under which the rich pay more, has become a smaller and smaller proportion of total public revenue collected by the government.

Now the Tories are planning to abolish surtax and death duties and move to-

wards a system where most public money is collected via indirect taxes which discriminate against the working class.

VAT is the centre of this new scheme.

It gives the Tory Chancellor extraordinary powers.

Until the last budget, major tax changes needed new legislation in parliament. Now Barber can raise the VAT when he pleases.

It could be at a 12.5-per cent level next year and could be increased by successive orders from the

Treasury to 15 per cent and 18 per cent without any new Act of Parliament.

These powers also extend to food which could lose its 'zero-rated' status at any time.

This gives the state and the Tories an immediate weapon against the working class. Any wage rises can be recouped rapidly by jacking up VAT.

An increase in VAT and a broadening of its scope to abolish zero-rated items is a certainty because of tendencies in the Common Market.

BSA SHAREHOLDERS QUESTIONS

A group of powerful BSA shareholders is to ask the Department of Trade and Industry for an inquiry into whether they and others with money in the firm were given all the information to which they were entitled.

The information they are worried about concerns the period from last September, when the company started negotiations on a merger to guarantee its future, until the dramatic share collapse of earlier this month.

After a 'leak' of news from the negotiations, BSA shares crashed from 20p to 5p each before trading was suspended at the request of chairman Lord Shawcross.

The question is being asked of Shawcross—why the silence since last September? As the London 'Evening Standard' put it on Tuesday:

'If BSA shares are worthless now, they were worthless before the debacle. Was this not a case of a false market being maintained during the months of negotiations?'

This is a particularly embarrassing question for Shawcross, the former Labour Attorney-General who is chairman of the City Take-over Panel.

In the latter capacity his lordship was once responsible for asking the DTI for an inquiry to determine whether the shareholders of Pergamon Press, under Labour MP Robert Maxwell, had received all the information to which they were entitled. Now the same form of words is being used by BSA shareholders.

Shawcross's attitude to these aspersions was described by the 'Evening Standard' as 'unrepentant, indeed belligerent'.

He declared, in a letter to 'The Economist' last week, that he could not have given shareholders any clue about the merger negotiations.

'Remarkable . . .', says 'Standard' city editor David Malbert, 'particularly from one who heads the takeover panel which insists that shareholders shall be kept informed on these matters'.

Shawcross himself has said that 'insider trading', of the kind which apparently hit BSA two-and-a-half weeks ago, should be made a criminal offence punishable by the courts. Well, what about BSA itself?

On the whole, even the Fleet Street Press has not been exactly sympathetic to the problems of the once-mighty BSA group (which were carefully explained in Andrew Lawrence's just-concluded series in Workers Press, Thursday and Friday of this week).

Take this passage from the 'Sunday Telegraph', of March 18 this year:

'What do you make of the Japanese competition in the motor-cycle field?' a Midlands business friend asked Eric Turner, former chairman of BSA, a few years ago. 'Not very much', Turner is said to have replied. His friend sold all his BSA shares the following day.

The story is typical of the chain of events, poor decisions, complacency, industrial problems, design problems and bad financial control which brought the struggling company to its knees last week.

'The company reacted to Japanese competition far too late and even then it reacted in the wrong way.'

Which is all very well. But the people these same newspapermen will expect to pay for the crisis of the company, with their jobs if necessary, are not the Shawcross's of this world, but the BSA workers.

As Andrew Lawrence commented this must not be allowed to happen.

CIA TO SEND ITS 'DIRTY TRICKSTER' HERE

Cord who? Cord Meyer. Hardly a household name in Britain. But he might well be in the future.

Meyer is shortly to take up his appointment as head of the CIA station in London. The London outpost, just a few doors from the US Embassy in Grosvenor Square, is a major listening post for US imperialism's most powerful and sinister police department.

And Cord Meyer is one of the agency's most controversial 'dirty tricksters'. A graduate of Yale, Meyer went into the services in the early 1940s. In a marine landing in the Pacific war he lost an eye and wrote a short story about his experiences called 'Waves of Darkness'.

After the war he became 'a passionate advocate' of world government and wrote a book extolling the virtues of such a regime. Prophesying peace and order he was a devout supporter of the United World Federalist movement.

By sheer historical irony, however, Meyer's belief in world government landed him in the Un-American Activities Committee hearings for alleged communist sympathies. After a grilling by Senator Joe McCarthy and others, he was completely exonerated.

Cold war

From the theory of world government, Meyer swung to the cold war—the view that communism had to be fought and obliterated wherever it raised its head.

In 1953 'this brilliant young man' was recruited to the CIA on the advice of CIA director Alan Dulles. At the time the agency was feverishly recruiting liberal intellectuals.

His promotion through the ranks has been steady but unspectacular. He is at present assistant deputy director of plans. This Planning Department is responsible for espionage and clandestine operations. More commonly it is known as the 'department of dirty tricks'.

Meyer first fell into the international limelight in 1967 during the scandal over the Congress for Cultural Freedom. The congress, headquartered in Paris, was responsible for financing various right-wing 'intellectual' publications, including 'Encounter'.

But apart from publishing 'Encounter', the congress also brought together a considerable number of academics and social-democratic politicians to plot anti-communist campaigns. Meyer was in charge of the congress operation.

Last year his notoriety soared when letters were published about his attempts to stifle a book on the CIA's connection with the opium trade in south-east Asia.

The book was written by an academic, also from Yale, who is an expert on south-east Asian affairs. In a series of field studies he found irrefutable evidence that the CIA was using profits from opium sales to finance the puppet army of Laos and the Thailand government.

It also linked the opium traffic with the Mafia operating an international traffic via Marseilles to New York—the so-called 'French Connection'.

These sensational revelations seriously embarrassed the Nixon administration and Meyer was the man who wrote a series of letters to McCoy and the publishers, Harper and Row, in an attempt to delay publication and vet sections of the transcript.

In the event, the book, 'The Politics of Heroin in South-East Asia', was published and Meyer made a statement saying that it was never his intention to suppress the book.

An amiable spokesman for the US Embassy told Workers Press this week that he could make 'no comment' about Meyer's appointment. He said it was not the practice to comment on appointments below ambassador or deputy ambassador.

From another source Workers Press was told that Meyer's work here would not be 'operative' but 'analytical'.



Nixon: His administration is keeping a close watch on British events.

By this he meant that Meyer would no longer be up to 'dirty tricks'. His function would be to make political assessments for the Nixon administration on the rapidly-unfolding economic crisis in western Europe.

Flashpoint

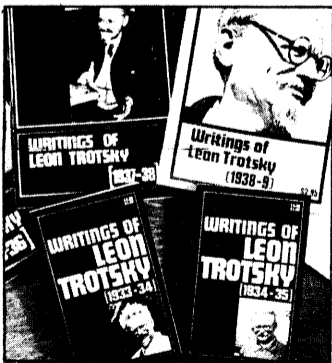
Everyone we spoke to agreed that Meyer's appointment was a considerable event. It meant that the listening post was being 'upgraded', that the CIA clearly felt that

Britain was going to be a flashpoint in political terms in the coming period.

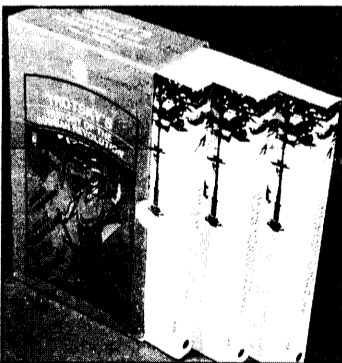
They also said that Meyer had a considerable range of high-up contacts in the military, in intelligence circles, among academics and both political parties, Tory and Labour.

Nobody knew the last CIA chief in London. His name was Bronson Tweedy. But Cord Meyer will be a name that you're bound to hear more of.

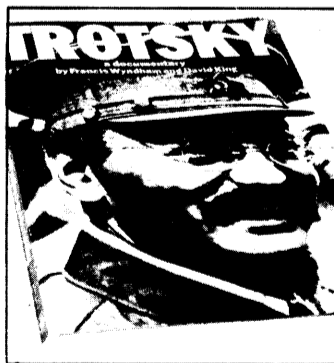
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150 ARMED

There has been some argument about our categorical statement that British police are now armed.

This is despite the fact that we've produced statements from senior officers at Scotland Yard and in West London who have given details of the extent to which arming has taken place.

Now, from Leeds, we have another item of evidence. A local newspaper reports that 150 local officers are specially-armed and trained. Their instructor is ex-Coldstream Guardsman, Sergeant Roy Foster.

Superintendent M. Wilson, Leeds City Police information officer, said: 'Men have, on occasions, been issued with arms as a precaution, but fortunately they have never been used.'

'Above all, the task of the police is to protect the public, and in this issue as in everything else, this is our first consideration.'

The question to be asked is simple: If they've never had recourse to use them in the past, why have 150 of them armed now?

For the answer ask Premier Heath.

IRANIANS MARCH ON EMBASSY

Iranian students in Britain are planning a protest demonstration tomorrow to the embassy in Kensington. The march is a protest against the military occupation of Iranian universities to suppress student protests against the Shah.

The occupation has led to the machine-gunning of at least four students at Tabriz University and the shooting of a girl student at Jondi Shapoor University.

The Iranian Students' Society in Great Britain, which is organizing the demonstration, is also protesting against the \$3,000m arms purchased by the regime for use particularly in the Persian Gulf.

The march is leaving on Sunday at 2.30 from Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park.

MORE T.B. UNCOVERED

About 60,000 cases of tuberculosis among South Africans are notified each year, accounting for 86 per cent of all cases of communicable disease.

But details now available show that a case-finding campaign last year in one area of the East Rand pushed up the known number of sufferers eight-fold.

Before the case-finding campaign an average of ten cases were notified each month and about 300 people a month received out-patient treatment.

However, the Medical Officer of Health for Benoni, Dr. D. J. Gordon-Smith, disclosed that during the six months of the campaign, the figures rocketed to an average of 80 notifications a month and nearly 2,000 out-patients.

Dr Gordon-Smith stressed that the increase in numbers did not reflect a sudden increase in the disease, but that more cases were in existence than had previously been discovered.

He also said that TB among whites was extremely rare.

Another medical officer, Dr Wilfred Wright, said that of 25,000 African schoolchildren tested by the campaign team, 4,000 were found to be 'tuberculosis-prone'.

This meant they had within them the TB bacillus which would erupt at any period should the children come under severe mental or physical strain.

PRISON LABOUR

South African farmers in the Cape, Free State and Transvaal have formed associations to erect 'prison outposts' to which African convicts are sent to work on the farms. Each farmer is entitled to a *pro rata* number of prisoners as farm labourers.

A report on prison labour on private farms by the Cape office of the South African Institute of Race Relations states that each 'outpost' houses about 250 prisoners, selected by the Prisons Department, most of them serving more than two years.

The tariff charged by the state for the use of prison labour is 15c (7½p) per worker on weekdays, and 10c (5p) on Saturdays. The farmers have to provide guards for the prisoners, transport to and from work and the erection and maintenance of the building. Working hours are 7 am to 5 pm.

The total cost of each worker to the farmer is about 40c (20p) a day per worker. The effect of convict labour is therefore to depress the wages offered to free labour on the open market.



GERMAN WORKERS SAY NO TO BRANDT'S 'BRAKE ON WAGES'

BY OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Chancellor Willy Brandt faces his second term of office with a comfortable majority in the Bundestag—but growing problems at home and abroad.

The revaluation of the Deutsch Mark, imposed by the United States, poses a serious threat to the exports upon which the German economy depends. The employers are determined to pass the burden onto the working class and Brandt has already called for a brake on wages and social expenditure to prevent German capital seeking higher profits abroad.

The economic crisis is thus forcing Brandt to veer still further to the right while the workers, having re-elected the social democrats, are in no mood to accept compromises. This has been shown in the engineering industry where a ballot of members of the powerful I. G. Metall union gave a 62-per-cent vote against the 8.5-per-cent wage increase accepted by the union leaders.

The union was not obliged to call a strike because the 75-per-cent vote in favour required by the rules was not reached. Nevertheless, in some of the big plants in West

Germany strikes have already taken place for the full 11.5-per-cent claim and others are likely.

Last month 20,000 workers employed by Hoechst of Dortmund came out.

The bosses were obliged to reinstate eight shop stewards who had led the strike and agreed to negotiate on the full claim. There is a demand in the chemical industry for a national strike to win the 11.5 per cent.

The right-wing trade union bureaucrats are finding it increasingly difficult to carry through the policies of class collaboration which have held the working class back since the war.

Their role, and that of the social-Democratic ministers who have thrown all their weight behind the employers in resisting wage increases, is now being exposed.

Opposition is growing, not only in the trade unions but also from within the Social Democratic Party. The voice of the left wing, confused as it is, will be raised in criticism of the Brandt leadership at the Hanover conference of the party next month.

Those 'lefts' already dominate the 'Jusos', or Young Socialists, who, at their recent congress at Bad Godesburg, called for a policy of 'struc-

tural reforms'. It is these reforms that Brandt says German capitalism, facing heavy competition on the world market, can no longer afford.



Young Socialists of the German SPD vote at their congress. Above: Brandt—veering further to the right.

The 'lefts' are expected to muster 40 per cent of the votes at the Hanover congress, not enough to shake Brandt but sufficient to indicate that his command of the party is more insecure than it has ever been.

While economic growth in Germany is slowing down, prices are rising faster than ever.

Last year they went up by

7 per cent and there is no sign of a slackening in the inflation. In those conditions the Brandt government is just not able to carry out any reforms which would add to government expenditure. In fact the emphasis is on cut-backs and economies.

As the money crisis worsens German exports will feel the pinch, and as the economy is geared to exports the results will be serious in slump and unemployment. The employers and the government are tooling up for a period of intensified class struggle.

Large, well-armed police forces are prepared to go into action against the working class as they did against the students in 1967 and 1968.

In fact agitation in the universities, which has been at a low ebb since then, is now beginning to revive—focused so far this year against the limitation of the number of places available in the faculties of science and medicine.

It is clear that great opportunities are opening up for the building of a new revolutionary leadership in the German working class. The workers, the youth and the students have shown a readiness to fight which must now be matched by the building of such a leadership.

INTIMIDATION THREAT TO ALL BASIC RIGHTS

A court case at the Old Bailey, where the defendant is now awaiting sentence after being found guilty on charges of attempting to incite people to make bombs and commit arson, has ominous implications for the fight to defend basic democratic rights.

Tony Soares (30), a supporter of black community politics, was arrested following an article in the Black Liberation Front magazine 'Grass Roots' giving recipes for a self-igniting Molotov cocktail and a 'people's hand grenade'.

The article, reprinted from the US Black Panther magazine, urged readers to prepare for acts of armed violence as self-defence against 400 years of police and military repression of black people everywhere.

Two things stand out about the month-long trial.

First, there was no evidence at all to show that either Soares or the BLF had made any active preparations for acts of terrorism.

Secondly, Soares consistently denied that he had any connection with that particular issue of the paper and the prosecution produced little evidence to prove otherwise.

It leads to the conclusion that the police and the courts are deliberately trying to make an example of Soares so as to intimidate black political groups and left-wing groups generally.

At the same time, real terrorism against black shops in south London has gone unpunished by the courts.

A heavy sentence on Soares would follow on the pattern now being set for punishing 'political' offenders. The ten-year sentences on the young people who allegedly formed the Angry Brigade is the most notorious example. The 20 years for the 16-year-old Birmingham youth for mugging, while not a political trial, was also part of the pattern of stiffer sentences.

These heavy sentences, and the growing clamour for more law and order, restoration of the death penalty, deportation of coloured offenders, and other reactionary outbursts, are a reflection in the ruling class and the middle class of the sharpening class struggle, the intensification of which is the direct result of the deepening economic crisis.

The other side of this is the clamour for more legal restrictions on strikes and strikers. The law is already on the move in this direction. A year ago Longannet miners' pickets were arrested. Last summer saw the jailing of the five London dockers and the massive fines on dockers' pickets at Hull. Later on, builders' pickets were arrested and a show trial

has just opened in Shrewsbury six months after the event.

The aim of all this is to build up a climate of hysteria around the whole question of strikes and pickets. New police powers over pickets are about to be announced by the government.

There have already been huge shows of police power against hospital ancillary staffs and electricians at St Thomas's Hospital, London. Nearly 1,000 police turned out at the Shrewsbury builders' trial as a show of force against workers demonstrating outside the court.

The same intimidatory tactics were used against workers who joined the national picket at Fine Tubes, Plymouth, on March 19.

The combination of these new trends in law and order, plus the arming of the police and the special training of the military in civil war tactics under the guidance of hard-line military men like General Carver and Brigadier Kitson, are all part of the preparation for the showdown with the working class and trade union movement which the Tory government's policies are inevitably leading to.

As the economic crisis intensifies, so the government's squeeze on the working class's standard of living grows tighter. There is no way of avoiding an explosion. The Tories know this perfectly well. That is why they are preparing so assiduously.

POLICE DOSSIERS

In an atmosphere of bomb scares, police shoot-outs, crushing sentences and hysteria about the rope and law and order, they will eventually move decisively to try to smash the trade union movement and outlaw all strikes and every other sign of working-class resistance.

The Old Bailey trial is just a part of this build-up. And the way Judge Alan King-Hamilton conducted the case shows exactly the kind of climate the legal machine wishes to create.

Tony Soares and his friends in and around the Black Liberation Front are unhappy about many of the aspects of the police investigation and the trial.

They object to the way the prosecution sought to undermine evidence given by witnesses for the defence by raking up innuendoes about their behaviour, which, they claim, could only have come from extensive police dossiers being kept on private citizens who have no criminal record but who do espouse left-wing politics.

For example, they complain that one witness was accused of having lived in a commune in the 1960s when the address named was merely the house he was living in at that time. But who gave the prosecution



the information about the 'commune'?

Another witness was challenged about a letter she had written to the 'Morning Star' over a year ago about an incident outside a youth club which had led to allegations of police brutality. Who was keeping track of letters to the 'Star', and for what purpose?

The defence claims that the judge wanted to have it both ways as far as the existence of Abdullah Jamal was concerned, the man the BLF say was editor of 'Grass Roots' No. 4 and responsible for reprinting the explosives recipe article.

King-Hamilton first of all criticized the defence witnesses for differing in some of the details of their descriptions of Jamal. But later he asked the jury how could it be that so many people remembered so exactly the description of a man some of them had met only once and over 18 months ago. The implication was that Jamal was fictitious and the witnesses were reciting learned lines.



Police show of force at the trial of Shrewsbury building workers Above: Tony Soares, now awaiting sentence after being acquitted on two charges and found guilty on two.

The defence alleges that another witness, a schoolteacher, was asked leading questions by the judge in order to imply that she was a hypocrite for both believing that revolutionary political violence could not be considered unjustified in all cases and also believing that she was a fit person to have moral responsibility over her schoolchildren.

In his summing up to the jury, the judge disparaged another witness for having insisted that he be called Kimathi rather than Wong which was his slave name.

King-Hamilton told the jury that Britain had abolished the slave trade in 1806 and suggested that Wong-Kimathi was either over-sensitive or was using the witness box as a propaganda platform because he kept asking not to be called by his slave name.

Of another witness who had sworn the oath when asked to—although it later transpired that she was a member of the Communist Party and did not believe in God—the judge suggested to the jury that they

might think she was being downright dishonest in offering as an explanation that she had not realized she had the option to affirm.

'DANGEROUS AGITATOR'

Despite all this, the jury still found Soares not guilty on two of the charges against him of inciting to commit murder and to possess firearms with intent to endanger life. But the two charges on which he was found guilty led the judge to characterize Soares as 'a dangerous agitator'. Before sentencing him, King-Hamilton asked for medical reports.

Derek Humphry, writing in the 'Sunday Times', said that the recipes article only went into 'Grass Roots' No. 4 at the very last minute when the September 1971 issue was due at the printers but still had a blank page 5. Abdullah Jamal, an American then editing the paper, cut out the Black Panther article and pasted it onto the layout.

Humphry went on: 'Black community newspapers invariably follow the tradition of "Abeng", a famous Jamaican newspaper of the mid-1960s, which published everything it was sent, no matter what it said or how badly it was written.'

'Under this system, the editor is merely the linkman in the production team. He does not forbid publication or cut articles. The justification for the policy is that everybody's point of view is valid.'

That issue of 'Grass Roots' was published just two weeks after George Jackson, the black Marxist leader, was murdered by guards in San Quentin prison, California.

Whatever may be the eventual political destination of the Black Liberation Front and however much the Workers Press may disagree with black power politics, it is undeniable that black workers are victims of the most extreme social and economic oppression and their right to political struggle must be defended unconditionally.

Whatever the jury's verdict, Soares is being victimized for his part in the political struggle of all the oppressed. What happens to him is of concern to all workers who are fighting to defend their rights and end exploitation.

Soares' luck could not have been worse. In the middle of the trial, the bombs exploded in central London, one of them outside the Old Bailey, causing the court to be cleared. At the end of the trial, another bomb scare caused the building to be cleared again just as the jury was in the middle of its seven-hour deliberations.

'Grass Roots' was not the first or by any means the only paper to publish these recipes, or even the 'inciting' language that went with it. The Black Panther magazine itself was already on sale here. Penguin Books, 'The Sunday Times' magazine, and other publications have all printed similar recipes.

'Spearhead', the newspaper of the extreme right-wing National Front, has had similar articles without any fear of police prosecution.

The difference, the judge claimed, was that only Soares was in a political movement active in this country.

But what activities were proved about the BLF? Only that they publish their magazine irregularly, hold political discussion meetings and run a 'Headstart' schools programme for backward West Indian children. No evidence of terrorism was submitted by the prosecution at all.

In an interview with Workers Press, Soares said that the BLF's aims were to build community projects like supplementary schools, youth clubs, legal advice and community centres, libraries and other things. They had opened their first bookshop at Notting Hill Gate.

The new editor of 'Grass Roots' Ade Kimathi said: 'The BLF as a whole recognizes that terrorism, particularly in Britain, is not the best policy.'

But Soares, who has been found guilty of no acts of terrorism nor ever been suspected or accused of any, is to be sentenced as a 'dangerous agitator'.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN GREECE?

By G. Economou. Member of the National Youth Committee Workers' Vanguard.

International background to the Greek dictatorship

The installation of the capitalist military dictatorship in Greece on April 21, 1967, was closely bound to international developments, particularly the economic, political and social developments in the United States.

Over \$11½ billion were contributed through the Marshall Plan to 16 European states to smash the rising tide of revolution after the fall of the war fronts. Greece received the largest share—\$2 billion between 1944 and 1952.

The Marshall Plan was continued by Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

Today the dictatorship is the open servant of the United States in the Mediterranean. Further aid for the dictatorship has been proposed this year: \$20m in military grants, \$55m worth of military credit sales, \$38m of excess weapons.

Since 1953, US investors have supplied about 40 per cent of the country's foreign capital. The US dollar also comprises 60 per cent of Greece's foreign tourist earnings, an increase of 76 per cent in the last two years. Official estimates from Athens show that the US contributed \$150m out of \$450m worth of NATO projects in Greece—including the Greek share of NATO's elaborate air defence system.

The influence of the United States also extends to Cyprus, through her NATO partners Greece and Turkey. It is US policy to try to keep all parties to the dispute happy. They exerted pressure on President Makarios to agree to the new series of discussions which include Greece, Turkey and the United Nations.

Greece is the most faithful ally of the United States in the South-East Mediterranean, proclaimed the US Pentagon through its spokesman Pushinsky ('The Acropolis', Athens, August 13, 1971).

This is very true. During the first six months of 1971, the US Sixth Fleet paid a total of 1,030 visits to ports in the Mediterranean—52 per cent of which were to Greece (223 to mainland ports and 310 to Crete).

Even this is not enough for the US. A new agreement has been signed giving the Sixth Fleet the right to use Piraeus and other ports as they like.

The dictatorship represents the interests of the US bourgeoisie, and its military strategy, as well as the Greek bourgeoisie—shipowners, bankers, etc.—as a whole. One of

their first measures was to formulate laws (i.e. A.N. 89, 147, 148, 248 etc) to grant special privileges and tax exemptions to foreign companies.

Up to 1971, 477 such companies had established operations in Greece, imposing colonial work conditions on their workers. In order to get this done the government took strong measures against the labour movement.

Using tanks and machine guns the dictatorship shut down parliament, abandoned the coming elections and banned all political parties.

The right to strike was abolished immediately, as were free elections in the trade unions. Trade union officials are now appointed by the dictatorship. The Press of the entire working-class movement was closed down.

The notorious law 509, 1947, providing for the death penalty for political offenders was given a new lease of life. Prisons and concentration camps were filled with militants, the need for search warrants was removed and wages were pegged at starvation level.

Step by step it completed the establishment of Bonapartism by concentrating power in fewer and fewer hands. The Bonapartist regime is a product of the sharpest class antagonisms, as well as conflict within the bourgeoisie itself. It pretends to rise above classes and parties, but in essence it directly serves the interests of both indigenous and foreign finance capital.

However, some of the more scandalous concessions to native and foreign monopolies displeased sections of the bourgeoisie which are tied to the Common Market and Britain. Of 1,765 businesses, 144 trading and banking firms, 25 in mining, 216 in manufacturing, 57 in building, 34 in warehousing and 65 others ended the first year of the dictatorship with their budgets in deficit.

The king's counter-coup on December 13, 1967, reflected these disoriented interests which were closely linked to the City of London.

These are the reasons why the bourgeois ex-politicians (and Stalinists) are opposed to the dictatorship. Disaffected bourgeois and Stalinists of all factions pose, as an end in itself, the ousting of the junta as peacefully as possible.

The Stalinist ('Patriotic Front' (PAM) with the bourgeoisie found no response from the masses. Their terrorist methods received no support from the working class, although the few cases were duly exaggerated by the Stalinist and European bourgeois Press.

When the dictatorship took power, the labour movement was in confusion. The great events of July 1965—mass demonstrations, the general strike—belonged to the past.

These upheavals gradually cooled down and were succeeded by a period of calm engineered by the Stalinist leadership.

There had been 90 days of continuous street fighting and demonstrations and 1.6 million days lost in strikes, but the streets were now empty of workers and peasants. The semi-dictatorial government of the conservative ERE (National Progressive Union) confronted the movement. Arrests, trials and imprisonments took place, thanks to the counter-revolutionary anti-Trotskyist struggle of the Stalinists.

The great economic, political and social crisis of July 1965 was over—for a time. The ruling class had been considerably alarmed, and now sought ways to improve its security.

This situation brought about a clash between the two wings of the dictatorial bourgeoisie—pro-London and pro-Washington. The two 'wings' both worked for support from inside the army. After the taking of power, a conflict developed between the two sides for the sharing out of privileges, perks and sinecures—in effect whether the new form of power should be led by pro-London generals or pro-Washington colonels. The final stage of the struggle took place on December 13, 1967—King Constantine's feeble counter-coup.

The PAM (Patriotic Anti-Dictatorial Front) was formed by five leaders of the Lambrakis youth movement a few days after the dictatorship took power. One of them was the composer Mikis Theodorakis, general secretary of the Lambrakis youth.

When Theodorakis was released and attended a meeting in London, he was publicly criticized by another of these five 'leaders', G. Votsis.

Theodorakis had to agree that the PAM was totally out of touch with the masses. It was nothing more than a sheet of paper bearing five signatures. This was the great Communist Party which, after the elections of 1958, was the second largest party in parliament—with a vast party machine behind it, two daily papers, many periodicals, a large propaganda machine, and dominating 115 trade unions.

The membership was infuriated when a vast amount of information was revealed to the security police when papers, documents and membership lists were seized.

Disillusionment was widespread. For this reason and others, there was no response from the working class to the PAM's call to the street, except in the case of a very few individuals acting alone,

through bombings etc. From the very first days, there was a rush to sign the police declarations of submission to the dictatorship and renunciation of communist ideas.

The official report of the security authorities published in 'Eleftheros Kosmos' ('Free World') revealed that 20,000 such declarations were signed, was never contradicted by either the Stalinists or the Pabloites.

The support given to the dictatorship by the degenerated workers' states, and the crisis generated by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, created a new crisis inside the CP.

The CP reformist parliamentary ideas taken into the mass movement burst asunder irretrievably.

The split inside the CP, EDA and PAM extended from top to bottom. The two main factions were the Kollyannis faction (pro-Moscow bureaucracy) and the Theodorakis-Partsalidis faction (pro-Rumanian and Yugoslavian bureaucracy).

The Greek workers and peasants were angered at seeing over 300 trucks specially ordered and made in 'socialist' Rumania, used by the police to transfer political prisoners from jail to jail.

All the Stalinists still agree that the relations between the workers' states and the dictatorship must be fostered. The other small factions believe they are carrying on the true spirit of Stalinism.

Although these Stalinist factions are small and hopelessly divided, they still represent a danger to the movement, especially that part of it out of Greece, as long as they continue to propound their reformist counter-revolutionary theories.

They bear the greatest responsibility for the present ascendancy of the April 21 capitalist dictatorship.

The Bonapartist nature of the dictatorial state

The illusion that the dictatorship would 'liberalize' itself and restore democratic rights, has been exposed. The European imperialists and their Greek servants, bourgeois and Stalinist, have attempted to pressurize the junta to liberalize itself.

However the only course open to the Bonapartist regime is to strengthen the state to meet the requirements of the 'death agony' stage of capitalism, to which it is inseparably tied. They call this 'modernizing' the state.

The so-called de-bureaucratization of the state has

been a complete sham—the dictatorial broom merely swept out all its opponents. Purges took place on a mass scale, and all posts have been filled by persons faithful to NATO and the US Pentagon.

In fact, to bear the costs of bureaucracy, they have had to borrow enormous sums of money—from 1967 to 1971, 461 million drachmas inside Greece, and 1,358 million drachmas from outside. The total increase in the national debt has been from \$1,100m in 1967 to \$2,300m in 1971. Official accounts show the following expenditure:

From 1967 to 1971:
The Prime Minister's Office (a specially created ministry in the hands of Papadopoulos)—an increase of 142 per cent.
Ministry of National Security—an increase of 130 per cent.
Ministry of Defence—an increase of 97 per cent.
Ministry of National Economy—an increase of 92 per cent.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs—an increase of 50 per cent.
Ministry of Education—an increase of 38 per cent.

With the borrowed money and taxes levied on the people they pay 20,000 secret agents and have doubled the salaries of all officers in the security police and the armed forces. In doing so, they have created a new caste of strong supporters who see the interests of the dictatorship as their own.

Another deception on the people was the setting up of the 'Small Parliament', elected by 9,000 carefully chosen voters out of a population of nearly 9 million.

The Stalinists, as always, characterize the state as fascist. The crimes of the dictatorship and their methods of oppression and torture are no less than those of fascism. Their leaders, such as Papadopoulos, Pattakos, Ladas and Aggelis, co-operated openly with the German and Italian fascists who occupied Greece from 1940 to 1944. However, in spite of the similarity in method, this is not enough to characterize the state as fascist.

The Bonapartist state is quite distinct from the fascist state, and appears at a different stage of the historical process.

This is not just a question of semantics, but of analysing the social basis and the political support for the present dictatorship from which follow our tasks against it.

Fascism is an open agent of monopoly capitalism and has a wide popular basis of disaffected petty bourgeoisie, a large number of hungry, low-paid workers, unemployed and the lumpen proletariat.

A new state is born, with a rabid bureaucracy.

This is very far from the situation in Greece. The fascist movement creates a large part of its mass support before taking power with a pseudo-populist chauvinist programme when there is no revolutionary party to lead the working class to power.

The strength of the dictatorship in Greece is more apparent than real. Because of working-class opposition it has never been able to hold an official public meeting in the centres. During its five years it has repeatedly changed its ministerial composition. One minister after another is sacked and there have been six different Ministers of Labour.

These military leaders of the dictatorship were quite unknown to the people before they took power. They had all been secret agents of the CIA in Greece.

They attempted to build a para-military youth movement Alkimi. After long and intensive preparation the first open-air meeting of the organization in an Athens stadium was attended by only 1,000 youth, all of whom were from military families.

CONTINUED MONDAY



Papadopoulos, leader of the Greek colonel's regime with US Vice-president Agnew. 'Greece is the most faithful ally of the United States in the South-East Mediterranean.'

Who are the secret group of City millionaires and industrialists backing Enoch Powell?

The man behind the campaign, Mr David Lazarus, is distinctly vague about it all. This week he sent copies of Powell's speeches to the chairmen of 630 Conservative Associations with a covering letter which says:

'The enclosed pamphlets are sent to you as the outcome of a meeting of leading industrialists and others who have been active in the Conservative Party for many years and are concerned about the way the government cause has been put.

'Mr Powell's logical and lucid arguments appeal to the ordinary intelligent man in overalls. This is a man—the working man who wants to think for himself—whom we should be attracting to the Conservative Party.'

With the letter are pamphlets of two speeches Powell made on the Housing Finance Act and the Industrial Relations Act. James Margach, the political correspondent of the 'Sunday Times', said that 'three millionaires are paying for the printing bill'.

Some of the strands in this boost Powell campaign indicate close co-operation with the right-wing Monday Club and, in particular the Brent Conservative Association where Mr George K. Young, the ex-deputy director of M16, Britain's counter-espionage service, is a leading figure.

Since he left the spy game, Young has become a manager at the City merchant banking firm, Kleinwort Benson, where Reginald Maudling is a director.

To discover who is behind this propaganda campaign for Powell, Workers Press has pieced together three vital pieces of information.

First of all, Mr Lazarus is chairman of the Brent Conservative Association. This association covers the parliamentary constituencies of Brent East and Brent South. He is a Tory member of Brent council and works for a computer company.

Secondly, the Tory candidate for Brent East at the next General Election is none other than Mr George K. Young.

Young has written a stridently anti-immigrant pamphlet for the club called 'Who Goes Home?' With this sort of record on race relations it is curious that the Tory Central Office have chosen him as their candidate for the Brent East constituency.

Brent has the highest proportion of immigrants in the United Kingdom and has been the scene of ugly police harassment of the immigrant population.

Young recently completed the production of a film called 'England, Whose England?'

This is a lurid picture of the

MR POWELL'S RICH FRIENDS



Left: Edward Heath. Right: George K. Young who attacks Heath's policies. Above: Enoch Powell attending a Monday Club function.

consequences of a multi-racial Britain. The film cost about £2,000 to make, runs for about 25 minutes, and can be purchased for screening at about £100. It was given its premiere at the House of Commons before an audience of Tory MPs.

Next month Young is challenging fellow merchant banker, Jonathan Guinness, for chairmanship of the right-wing Monday Club.

And thirdly, in our evidence-gathering, there is the enigmatic Enoch Powell himself. Powell does not belong to

the Monday Club though his anti-immigrant views ('I see rivers of blood') and economic theories are followed enthusiastically by Monday Club members. There is a furious feeling in the club that Premier Heath has 'betrayed' and 'surrendered' Tory philosophy.

In a policy booklet, 'State and Economy: Need for a Tory rethink', Young attacks Heath's policy of state intervention in saving 'lame ducks' and calls for a timetable to denationalize all existing state-owned enterprises.

His cries for the elevation of 'free market forces' are not dissimilar to those views held by Powell. Only last weekend Powell said that Heath had gone over to 'state capitalism'.

There is considerable weight, therefore, for the theory that at least ideologically—on immigration and the economy—the Monday Club and Powell

are extremely close together. All deny this—Lazarus, Young and Powell. But that doesn't surprise anybody.

These right-wing Tories are working on the assumption that Heath's Phase Two corporatism will be smashed by the working class. They are starting to promote Powell at this point because they want him to replace Heath with a hard-line Tory cabal drawn from the Monday Club.

Such a shift would have enormous implications for the working class. Powell is the man who once said: 'I am the virus that kills socialism.' He is passionately opposed to the closed shop, and recently made a speech calling for tougher police action against picketing.

The 'thinking man in overalls' must be on the alert to repudiate entirely the reactionary populism which certain right-wing circles are trying to whip up.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

Great age

Were the Law Lords to put in for a pay increase under Phase Two they could clear increases in excess of £10 a week. For the combined salaries of these 11 legal eagles tot up to a cool £127,000—and they clear at least £11,500 a year each.

These are the men whose judgement last year released the five jailed London dockers, but opened the way for the massive fines which later hit the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

They are the final court of appeal for every English court.



Hailsham: £14,500 a year.

If you get the thumbs-down from them, you've had it.

Most outstanding qualification for the enormous power wielded by this tiny cabal, who were never elected by anybody, seems to be their great age.

Youngest of the team is Lord Simon, who, at 61, can be considered still wet behind the ears compared with the rest. Longest in to bat is 82-year-old Lord Norris.

Headed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham (64), who draws top whack of £14,500 a year, their combined ages is 753.

Riches

Last year the standard of living of the working class was hit by the Tory-inspired inflation. But while families were earning less in real terms, prices were going up, council rents went up—Britain produced a record number of millionaires.

Labour front bench spokesman, Robert Sheldon, said this was because of an enormous increase in property values and speculation.

He said: 'To see this level of riches obtained by individuals at no obvious benefit to the community when we have our prices and incomes policy is an affront to the people of this country.'

POLITICAL PROFILES

By LEON TROTSKY
Paperback. £1.00 Illustrated



Sharp pen-portraits of leading figures of the Second International in Russia and Europe, for the first time published in an English edition. The translations were first commissioned by the Young Socialists' paper 'Keep Left' Their enormous success has led to the completion of the translation of the whole book, which is the first part of Volume 8 of Leon Trotsky's 'Works' published in the Soviet Union in 1926. It provides the most vivid picture available of the historic figures of the Second International, their strengths and weaknesses, written by an observer who was also a participant in the daily struggle of the European and Russian working class.

Now available from New Park Publications
186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG

Management regretting Press celebrations over 'victory'

BY DAVID MAUDE OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

TEN thousand British-Leyland carworkers were on strike or laid off at Oxford yesterday despite the ending on Wednesday of an eight-day stoppage against speed-up.

Production was halted for most of the day in the Austin Morris complex's body plant and Marina assembly circuit.

Some 2,500 production-line workers in the body plant are on strike until Monday because of management's breach of lay-off agreements during the eight-day stoppage.

All body production for Oxford's two main models—the Marina and the Maxi—is shut down as a result.

Meanwhile in the assembly plant the Marina circuit is shut down because of two related disputes.

About 1,000 assembly-line workers are laid off because of a walk-out by men who claim they have been victimized for taking part in the eight-day stoppage, since men who did not strike received a half hour's extra pay.

And a further 1,000 have been sent home because despatch drivers are on strike over an attempt to lay off half their number following the Marina walk-out.

Leyland was yesterday bitterly regretting Thursday morning's Fleet Street headlines celebrating the previous day's return to work as a 'victory' over the shop stewards' movement in the Oxford factories.

For the mood of the Oxford workers clearly gives the lie to the claims of the capitalist press that resistance to speed-up has been decisively defeated.

Principled

In fact the eight-day strike was a highly principled struggle which cost the carworkers' more than a full week's wages each.

And they have returned to work only on the understanding that there will be no reduction of labour as a result of the activities of work-study men, dubbed industrial engineers by management, on the shop floor.

Though a mass meeting on Wednesday morning defeated the stewards' recommendation to continue strike action against the industrial engineers, a sizeable minority of about 1,500-2,000 voted to strike on.

This in fact strengthens the fight not only against speed-up, but also against company attempts to impose Phase Two of the Tory pay laws on the factory.

The company has rejected the workers' demand for a 14p-an-

British-Leyland carworkers and the 'Oxford Mail'

hour wage increase under the annual review of the Measured-Day Work pay system operating in the Oxford complex.

For their part the workers have thrown out a 6p an hour counter-offer, which sticks firmly to Phase Two and is conditional on acceptance, by the unions, of work-study operations on the shop floor.

The day after this offer was rejected—by a 10,000-strong mass meeting on March 15—all direct workers at the factory received a letter informing them of the company's intention to introduce industrial engineers onto the production lines.

This was in breach of an agreement reached in September last year, in which it was argued that all manning arrangements would be regulated between foremen and stewards without the introduction of industrial engineers.

On Monday afternoon, March 19, 25 industrial engineers moved into the assembly, paint, trim and rectification shops of the Oxford assembly plant. In line with the policy decided by the joint shop stewards' committee, work stopped immediately.

The following morning, a mass meeting of 4,000 day-shift workers endorsed this policy after



Carworkers at the British-Leyland plant, Oxford, have become much more aware of the role of the Press.

walking out when the industrial engineers reappeared.

And workers continued to walk out for the next five working days, on both day and night shifts, when further attempts to introduce the industrial engineers were made.

Last Wednesday morning, management moved the industrial engineers in half an hour early, during a shop stewards' committee meeting, when most stewards were away from their sections.

But despite their stewards' absence, workers immediately walked out in line with agreed policy and began going home. When this news was relayed to the stewards' meeting a mass meeting arranged for that morning was postponed.

Splitting

Policy was also followed by the Wednesday night shift, but the postponed mass meeting the following morning, involving both shifts, voted to return to normal working.

That evening the 'Oxford Mail'—a longstanding enemy of the carworkers—was beside itself.

The paper's labour reporter, Peter Sturges, gloated that the

stewards had been 'soundly defeated', not to mention 'brushed aside' by a majority 'estimated to be at least four to one'.

Neither Sturges, nor the 'Daily Express', 'The Times' and 'Financial Times', who claimed the same voting figures, said who had done their estimating for them, but stewards are agreed that the majority was in fact between two to one and three to two.

The stewards also describe as a complete fabrication claims in the 'Express' and 'The Times' that a senior steward was 'howled' or 'shouted' down by the meeting when he warned that the consequence of accepting industrial engineers would be more work for extra pay.

The so-called 'decisive defeat' for the stewards, which 'The Guardian' claimed was 'bound to encourage British-Leyland management in its other area of difficulty at the plant, over pay', was put to the test within hours of the return to work, in the disputes which shut down production yesterday.

On Thursday afternoon, the 'Oxford Mail' returned to the attack with an editorial designed to split the assembly-plant workers against their stewards.

The stewards had 'only themselves to blame' for being 'deci-

sively repudiated' after 'going into battle too soon', the paper said.

What the stewards should have done, it suggested, was wait until the industrial engineers had produced their findings and then take a stand if these findings proved unacceptable. Such a policy would, of course, have allowed Leyland a completely free hand.

Resistance

This editorial was a blatant attempt to whip up feeling against the men's elected representatives, with arguments designed to directly serve the interests of the company inside the factories.

Having consistently supported Leyland's attempts to impose Measured-Day Work under conditions which would hold down wages, impose harsh speed-up and undermine trade-union organization, the 'Mail' intervened again on the company's behalf at a time when it is facing considerable resistance to its plans.

The 'Oxford Mail' allows no opportunity to go by when it can attack the carworkers and every other section of the trade union movement and undermine the struggle to defend wages, conditions and democratic rights.

It is the most consistent enemy of the working class in Oxford.

Carworkers are right to ignore the anti-union diatribes of the 'Mail' and the Fleet Street Press and will do well to go on doing so.

ATUA

Central London branch

Censorship, the media and the Tory government.

Chairman: Royston Bull

Speakers: Stuart Hood, David Maude and other speakers from Fleet Street and ITV to be announced.

London Film School, Langley St., Covent Garden.

Sunday April 1, 7 p.m.

MITIN

All Trades Unions Alliance

Por la victoria de los obreros de los hospitales.

Por la defensa de los derechos básicos.

Por la derrota del gobierno conservador.

MARTES, 3 DE ABRIL

A LAS 7.30 DE LA TARDE

En el Small Hall,
Conway Hall,

Red Lion Square, W.C.2.

Cerca de la estación de metro de Holborn.
Entrada 10p

TODOS AL MITIN

SLL LECTURE SERIES

The revolutionary party and the history of the British working class

Merthyr Tydfil

Caedraw School
Merthyr Tydfil
7 p.m.

Fridays March 30,
Sundays April 8 and 22

Lectures given by
Peter Jeffries

The Unions and the working class in Britain.

The Revolutionary Past of the British working class—and its future.

The Transformation of the SLL into a Revolutionary Party.

READING

Trotsky, Where is Britain Going? Problems of the British Revolution.

Perspectives for Transforming the SLL into a Revolutionary Party.

Marxist Analysis of the Crisis.

SLL LECTURE SERIES

The Socialist Revolution in Britain

Middleton (nr Manchester)

Langley Community Centre
Middleton
4 p.m.

Sundays: April 1 and 8

Lectures given by
Cliff Slaughter

(SLL Central Committee)

The Socialist Revolution in Britain:

2. The roots of capitalist crisis: Marxism and the contradictions of capitalism. Britain and the world crisis.

3. The state and revolution. Reformism and revolution in Britain. The fight for democratic rights today means preparing for working-class power.

Basic reading:

Perspectives for transforming the SLL into a revolutionary party.

Marxist Analysis of the Crisis. Problems of the British Revolution (Trotsky).

Death Agony of Capitalism and the Tasks of the Fourth International, Communist Manifesto.

All Trades Unions Alliance meetings

BASILDON: Sunday April 1, 5.30 p.m. Barnstaple Community Centre. 'Build Councils of Action. Make the Tory government resign'.

ACTON: Monday April 2, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High Road, W3. 'TUC must call a General Strike'.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday April 3, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue, Barking. 'Victory to the Hospital Workers. Make the Tories Resign'.

PADDINGTON: Tuesday April 3, 8 p.m. 'Prince of Wales', cnr. Harrow Road/Gt Western Road, W9. 'Victory to the Hospital Workers. Make the Tories Resign'.

TOTTENHAM: Tuesday April 3, 8 p.m. Bricklayers Arms, Tottenham High Road, nr. White Hart Lane. 'TUC must call a General Strike to make the Tories resign'.

WEMBLEY: Wednesday April 4, 8 p.m. Copland School, High Street. 'Tory "Law and Order"—Preparation for dictatorship'.

LEEDS: Thursday April 5, 8 p.m. Peel Hotel, Boar Lane. 'The Fight Against the Pay Laws'.

DAVENTRY: Thursday, April 5, 7.30 p.m. Daventry Social Club, New Street.

MIDDLETON: Friday, April 6, 8 p.m. 'Assheton Arms', near Middleton Gardens.

LEWISHAM: Monday April 9, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road (opp. New Cross Tube). 'Build Councils of Action. Force the Tories to Resign'.

WANDSWORTH: Monday April 9, 8 p.m. 'Kings Arms', High Street, SW18. 'TUC must call a General Strike'.

WATFORD: Monday April 9, 8 p.m. Trade Union Hall, Watford Road, nr Watford Station. 'The fight against Stalinism'.

CAMDEN: Tuesday April 10, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, Kings X. 'The TUC must call a General Strike'.

CLAPHAM: Tuesday April 10, 8 p.m. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4. 'The TUC must call a General Strike to make the Tories resign'.

HARROW: Tuesday April 10, 8 p.m. Labour Hall, Harrow & Wealdstone. 'The TUC must call a General Strike'.

Briant Colour Campaign must go on is sold

BY IAN YEATS

BRIANT COLOUR Printing's Old Kent Road factory, occupied by workers for nine months, has been sold. In a statement liquidator Mr P. Granville White announced that agreement had been reached with buyer Mr Peter Bentley.

The High Court summons against work-in leader Mr Bill Freeman, which expires on April 4, has been set aside.

And the print unions have secured a promise that no further legal action will be taken against individual shop stewards or the committee for trespass.

Yesterday neither of the parties would disclose the price paid for the six-year-old factory and a spokesman for Bentley said he would make no comment until 'early next week'.

The print unions are delighted that a deal has been clinched, but many of the 105 workers left at the plant heard the news with gloom.

The framework agreement drawn up by the print unions and one-time buyer Mr David Brockdorff will remain the basis of any settlement with the Briant workforce.

But it laid down that only a third of the present staff will be given jobs when the factory re-opens for normal commercial business.

Print union spokesmen confirmed yesterday that there was little hope of more being employed immediately.

This means that about 60 workers will be out on the stones, although with a promise of re-engagement as the business builds up.

The unions believe the Bentley purchase is the last chance for the work-in and they are anxious for the deal to be accepted.

Among the other clauses were stipulations that there should be no strikes for two years, no pay demands for two years and maximum good will for the new company.

Mr Freeman was not available for comment yesterday but I understand the general attitude is very much 'wait and see'.

The work-in has not been called off, but there is a strong feeling that manning levels may be pushed up once Bentley has got the business moving.



Top to bottom: Christine Noons, Peter Gresswell and John Watthews.

CLIVE BUSH, CPSA vice president, told a 500-strong London meeting yesterday that the campaign must go on to persuade all civil servants to take part in the strike movement.

John Ellis, CPSA assistant secretary, said the Press was against the civil servants in giving any amount of publicity to the 'diabolical government which is continually trying to drive down the trade unionists' standard of living, but none at all to the fight back by the working class'.

Christine Noons, SCS Westminster branch secretary, said: 'We should carry on the fight despite everything this government can throw at us. We should carry on the strikes until we win our just demands.'

After the meeting Christine told Workers Press:

'The leaders have to be pushed all the way by the membership, and the same is true throughout the TUC. The leaders show a lack of faith in the strength of the working class to take on this government.'

Peter Gresswell, SCS, Westminster branch deputy secretary, said: 'This government is determined. Our campaign cannot go on in the same way as before if we are to win. We need a General Strike of all the unions to defeat this government.'

'The TUC must be forced to continue the action from the May 1 one-day stoppage into an

indefinite General Strike. The Tories must be replaced by a Labour government which the trade unions must deal with when they try to betray.

'The unions are getting the wrong kind of leadership from people like Hugh Scanlon who wants to accept the Industrial Relations Act.'

John Barrett, Department of the Environment, got loud applause when he said: 'I hope to see the day when all civil servants will come out on strike and refuse to go back all the time non-unionists are employed.'

Margaret Tippins, CPSA, called on the union leaders to get a closed shop in the civil service.

John Watthews, CPSA Woolwich, said: 'I am the only person at the Ministry of Defence at Woolwich out of 500 clerks who has walked out and come to this meeting. But I say the fight must go on, and we must not give in.'

Council of Action
Don't Let Hospital Workers, Fight Alone!
DEMONSTRATE TODAY
 North London
Assemble: 2pm Civic Centre, Wood Green
March through Wood Green
 Lambeth
Assemble 2 pm Ramsden Road (near Balham Tube)

TORY PRESS

FROM PAGE ONE

of the dialogue. . . Mr Scanlon threw in for good measure the prediction that both the Labour Party and the TUC would have dropped their boycott on EEC institutions before the end of the year.'

'The Sun':

'A big thaw may be on the way at last between the government and the unions. Premier Ted Heath was clearly delighted in the Commons yesterday with the surprise "bargain" offer from union leader Hugh Scanlon over the Industrial Relations Act.'

The 'Daily Mirror':

'Mr Heath said in the Commons that unions had a standing invitation to talks with the government on the Act or anything else. He was responding to . . . Hugh Scanlon who suggested that talks on pay and prices could begin if the Act was amended. This was the first time the powerful union leader had said publicly he would be satisfied with anything less than the outright scrapping of the Act.'

The main provincial newspapers were equally clear on Scanlon's move and equally enthusiastic.

The 'Birmingham Post' said:

'The Prime Minister is seizing on the proposals of Mr Hugh Scanlon to open the way for the TUC to come to the negotiating table.'

(Heath) mentioned Mr Scanlon's two suggested amendments to the Act as an overture to wider talks on pay and prices—presumably what happens in Phase Three in the autumn.'

The 'Western Mail':

'It was apparent that MPs now look forward to a reopening of dialogue between the government and the unions, as the second phase of the government's counter-inflationary policy takes effect next week.'

The 'Liverpool Daily Post':

'It is surely a glimmer of hope for a better relationship between government and unions that Mr Scanlon should take the initiative in this way. You cannot amend legislation which you claim does not exist.'

'The Scotsman':

'Ministers are understood to be showing great interest in Mr Scanlon's proposals. He views them, not as unilateral concessions by the government, but as part of a deal. "If we could get those two essential amendments", he has said, "we could then talk of some of the other practicalities." He indicated that they could open the way to discussions and agreement "on some kind of voluntary policy".'

Juries under attack

ROBERT CARR, the Home Secretary, has launched a departmental inquiry into the working of the jury system.

This follows criticism by backbench Tory MPs, the police and judiciary that there are 'too many loopholes' in the jury system.

These reactionary attacks gained momentum late last year when four members of the Stoke Newington Eight were acquitted at the Old Bailey following a lengthy and enormously expensive show trial.

In the Commons this week, Mr Robert McCrindle, Tory MP for Billericay, said that Sir Robert Mark, the

Metropolitan Police Commissioner, had revealed that London juries had acquitted 41 per cent of all defendants in recent months.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, has already called for the jury system to be abandoned in certain cases.

THE GOVERNMENT has banned pop concerts in Hyde Park this year. Mr Paul Channon, the Minister for Housing and Construction at the Department of the Environment, replied 'No' when millionaire Labour MP for Vauxhall, Mr George Strauss asked permission for 'one or more pop concerts' in the park.

BRIEFLY ● BRIEFLY ● BRIEFLY

SHIPYARD engineers at Cammel Laird's, Liverpool barricaded all the gates yesterday preventing management and officials from getting either in or out after they were told of redundancies.

JOSEPH LUCAS car accessories firm has just reported a spurt in profits for the half year to the end of January. Pre-tax profits rose from £8.8m in the same period last year to £11.6m.

LONDON dockers' delegates will decide their reply today to the employers' threat of a virtual lock-out in the enclosed docks because the men refuse to

work a flexibility and mobility agreement to show dissatisfaction with a £2.60 pay award.

LEADERS of the National Union of Railwaymen, the biggest of the three rail unions, have rejected British Rail's £1.80 to £2.40 state pay offer. A meeting of the three unions is being sought for Tuesday.

STRIKES stopped Ford car production at both Dagenham and Halewood yesterday as union negotiators met the company to discuss possible improvements in its £2.40 pay offer. Engine plant and foundrymen were out at Dagenham, where two body plant strikers also forced a showdown. Halewood body plant workers' also halted the lines.

HOSPITALS stopped in Coventry, Rugby and Nuneaton yesterday when workers staged a 1,000-strong march through Coventry. They were supported by car workers, engineers, transport drivers and civil servants.

ANCILLARY workers at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, yesterday voted to stay out until next Tuesday, the day of the London strike and march in support of the hospital workers' pay claim.

STALINISTS SUPPORT SCANLON

FROM PAGE 1

which meets to decide union policy on Monday week.

There, one of the largest port Scanlon—just as they CP delegations ever will sup did last year over the plant bargaining strategy which was the ruination of the engineers' pay claim.

This alliance of Stalinist and 'lefts' is heading in one direction—towards the corporate state where free collective bargaining is illegal because this is what Tory policy means.

To disguise their treachery the 'Morning Star' resorts to distortions over the Workers Press.

On Wednesday they wrote: 'To argue against a one-day strike as some on the right and the ultra-left do, on the grounds that by itself a one-day strike would not change government policy, is to justify inaction—however revolutionary

some of the phrases used may sound.'

This is another Stalinist subterfuge to keep the truth from the working class.

Workers Press supports every action that mobilizes the working class against the Tories and we do support the one-day strike.

To Stalinists, May Day will be just another protest. How can the Tories be frightened of this one day event when the very 'lefts' who lead it, like Scanlon, have already offered them a deal and when the Stalinists have demonstrated they support him.

This latest policy turn by the Communist Party is the real fruit of the recent visit of the CP delegation to Moscow.

There they got their orders—lay off the Tory government.

For good measure the Moscow Stalinists drove their message home yester-

day with more praise for the Tory from Zamyatin, head of the TASS news agency (see page two).

Stalin is dead, but the men who head the British CP are still his men.

Today the Stalinist-dominated Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions will meet to put the finishing touches on this policy.

Their main concern will be to protect the 'lefts' like Scanlon from working class criticism and to prevent workers taking any initiative beyond protests in the fight against the Tory government.

This is why the Socialist Labour League and Workers Press are politically opposed to this meeting.

We call for the exposure of Scanlon and Feather and the mobilization of the working class in indefinite political and industrial action to bring down the Tory government.

13th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG SOCIALISTS BLACKPOOL APRIL 14/15 1973

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, APRIL 14 & 15, WINTER GARDENS, BLACKPOOL

FOR DETAILS TELEPHONE 01-622 7029

March Fund needs £229.48 by today

WORKERS PRESS alone speaks out against Scanlon's capitulation to Tory policy. Our paper must be used to mobilize a nation-wide campaign to demand he withdraws his statement.

There can be no cooperation with the Tories' anti-union laws against the unions and against workers' rights.

We have one more day to complete our £1,750 March Fund. Put everything you can into an all-out last minute effort. Rush every donation immediately to:

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