



WATERGATE COMES TO WHITEHALL

BY ALEX MITCHELL

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According to the legend the earlier Lambton slayed the worm, a sea serpent from the River Wear. As a result, the family has been cursed ever since.

At Workers Press we don't believe in fairy tales, but it must be admitted that as far as Lord Lambton is concerned, the worm has turned.

He has been forced to resign as Minister for the Royal Air Force pending a full scale investigation by Scotland Yard into an alleged vice-ring.

Lambton is a right-wing Tory belonging to the party's squirearchy. This group is much resented by Heath and the Peter Walkers of this world who come from suburban, middle-brow backgrounds.

To his Tory contemporaries at Oxford in the late 1930s, Tony Lambton was 'a glamorous figure'. He was rich, spoilt and 'witty'.

In 1942, when just 20 years old, the highly eligible undergraduate married Miss Belinda Blew-Jones, daughter of Major Douglas Holden Blew-Jones.

Lambton immediately showed himself to be ambitious politically. He had belonged to the Tory Party since his Oxford days and in 1945, when 23, he contested the Labour stronghold of Chester-le-Street.

At the next election in 1950

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HEATH: NO COMMENT



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There was considerable discord in the Commons when it was announced that neither Heath nor Home Secretary Robert Carr would make a statement on the affair and all private member's questions were ruled out of order. The Speaker, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, said Heath would make a statement today.

Meanwhile Scotland Yard stated that details of the case had been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions; another interim document on the Lambton case and a larger vice ring was with Premier Heath and the Home Office.

Drugs charges

Late yesterday Lord Lambton was accused of possessing dangerous drugs. Summons have been issued, said the Attorney-Generals office last night. They have not yet been served, but involve offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act concerning the possession of cannabis and amphetamines.

Lambton's statement said:

This is the sordid story. There has been no security risk and no blackmail and never

LAMBTON 'ONLY TIP OF THE ICEBERG'

SOME QUARTERS of the Fleet Street Press are saying that the Lambton affair is 'only the tip of the iceberg'. The 'Daily Express' said that Scotland Yard and MI5 had been investigating a vice ring which involved 'politicians, prominent people and senior police officers'.

The police had obtained possession of a diary belonging to a dealer of pornographic literature which contained names and addresses and 'made serious allegations of bribery and corruption'.

Already the scandal is assuming proportions that are far bigger than the Profumo case which broke ten years ago. There are rumours that at least two other Tory Ministers may figure in the police inquiries.

One Whitehall source told the 'Daily Mirror': 'The allegations are dynamite.'

The scandal could not have broken at a worse time for the embattled Heath government.

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All that has happened is that some sneak pimp has seen an opportunity of making money by the sale of the story and secret photographs to papers at home and abroad.

I behaved with credulous stupidity and consequently have let down those I most wished to please—the Prime Minister, the Conservative Party, my electorate, who have given me 22 years of loyalty, and my family.

Lambton has been Tory MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed since 1951. In 1970 he succeeded his father as Earl of Durham, but renounced the title to retain his seat in the Commons.

The world economic crisis is buffeting the British economy and causing deep divisions in the ruling class as it scrambles to find an 'economic policy'.

Just as Watergate has blasted gaping holes in the credibility of Nixon and his administration—and paralysed it—so the Lambton affair looks like inflicting damage on the Heathmen.

It comes less than a fortnight after the Lonrho revelations and a year after deputy prime minister, Reginald Maudling, resigned over the Poulson case.

These are the people who want to cut wages and deliberately encourage price rises and higher rents to slash the standard of living of the working class, which produces all the goods and services in society.

The latest revelations must immediately strengthen the demand for a massive mobilization by the working class to force Heath and his crowd out of office.

For the past two years he has been involved in a parliamentary row over his claim to hold on to the courtesy title of 'Viscount Lambton' because he objected to being called 'Mr Lambton'.

Ironically, the family motto which dates back four centuries is 'The Day Will Come'.

He lives on a huge estate at Lambton Park, near Chester-le-Street in Co Durham, and owns some 26,000 acres in various parts of the north.

Until his ministerial appointment in 1970 Lambton was chairman of the Seaham Harbour Dock Company which is engaged in the shipping of coal.

He is also a regular guest columnist in the Beaverbrook-owned London 'Evening Standard'.

workers press

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● THURSDAY MAY 24, 1973 ● No 1080 ● 4p

THE DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE



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Shares slump on Wall Street

THE BIG financial institutions which dominate the Wall Street share market are selling their shares and pulling out. Their move reflects a total lack of confidence in the inflationary boom.

It is one of the main factors behind the prolonged slide in stock market prices, the worst for more than two years. For the seventh consecutive quarter the institutions sold more stocks than they bought in the first three months of this year.

A survey of the 80 largest investment companies carried out by the Dow Jones agency showed

that sellers outnumbered buyers by 43 to 20 while the other institutions' transactions were inconclusive.

Altogether the 80 companies sold \$313m-worth of shares in excess of their purchases. In the last quarter of 1972 the equivalent figure was only \$180m.

Overall trading dropped by almost 20 per cent, to \$3,720m. The volume of shares being sold dropped by over 15 per cent, but the volume of buying dropped even further—by nearly 23 per cent.

The biggest individual seller was the Dreyfus Fund, which lost heavily as a result of the Equity Funding swindle. Dreyfus Fund sold a total of \$90.3m-worth of

securities in the first three months of this year.

'Over the past three months,' says its president, Howard Stein, 'we have been disappointed with the behaviour of the equities market.'

Stein adds piously that 'the equity market holds the greatest promise for the long-run investor, for that person who . . . has faith in the future of our nation and its economy'.

Stein is no doubt hoping to encourage buyers to come forward for the remaining shares in his portfolio!

Down at the Rome Price New Era Fund, another big institutional investor, president Howard Calhoun says: 'We are approach-

ing, if not already at, a point of crisis with no real near-term solution in sight.'

The heads of the Pioneer Fund detect unprecedented 'hostility' and 'indifference' on the part of investors towards Wall Street. 'The Watergate scandal in Washington, the Equity Funding scandal in the insurance industry have eroded public confidence,' they say.

The lack of confidence in the future among these huge stockholders is a clear indication that the inflationary boom is plunging towards slump and that Wall Street is heading for a crash.

● SEE Saturday's Workers Press for a 1929-1973 comparison.

Almirante trial would make him a martyr

AN ALL-PARTY 21-man parliamentary commission has recommended that Italian fascist leader Giorgio Almirante should stand trial.

Only three members of the commission voted against the majority. They included two members of Almirante's MSI (Italian Social Movement) party and a Christian Democrat.

Almirante would be charged with reconstituting the banned Italian fascist party. Under the Italian law, it is illegal to form any organization with fascist aims.

In fact, Italian governments since the war have allowed the fascist movement to grow again without taking any significant



200,000 people attended the funeral on Monday in Milan of Gabriella Bortolon, the 23-year-old girl who died last Thursday in a fascist-inspired bomb attack.

Some 135 fascists have been charged in connection with a previous bombing on April 12 in Milan, where a policeman was killed by a hand grenade. Among them are many MSI members.

action to stop it, although Almirante's party and several other groups are *de facto* illegal.

Almirante's party got 3 million votes at the last election.

Under Italian law, members of parliament benefit from immunity under prosecution unless this privilege is waived by parliament itself.

Almirante has himself said that he does not want to shelter behind the 'shameful' device of parliamentary immunity and is willing to stand trial. But he told a press conference recently that his conviction would amount to 'persecution'.

As Almirante knows, his conviction would strengthen rather than weaken the position of the fascists. He could then appear as a martyr to the fascists.

The Italian government has no intention of destroying the fascist movement. The Italian Communist Party has supported this move by the Italian parliament in order to divert the attention of the working class from a real struggle against the dangers of fascism in Italy.

Press and TV deride Watergate excuses

Nixon speech torn to pieces

BY JOHN SPENCER

PRESIDENT Nixon is fighting with his back to the wall as his latest statement on the Watergate scandal is torn to pieces by the Press and politicians in the United States.

Members of his own Republican party have blasted the credibility of the 4,000-word statement which claimed national security problems of 'crucial importance' led him to ignore warnings about a Watergate cover-up.

Senator Charles Percy, a former contender for the party's presidential nomination, said that for all its length the statement did not answer key questions about Watergate.

'Let us have the facts, the total facts, nothing but the facts so help us God, out on the table now,' Percy said. At a White House Press conference following the release of the document the normally servile Press corps greeted Nixon's 'explanation' with hoots of derision.

In his statement Nixon claimed that he had instructed his aides Ehrlichman and Haldeman 'to ensure that the exposure of the break-in did not uncover either an unrelated covert operation of the CIA or the activities of the White House investigations unit'.

He added: 'It was certainly not my intent nor my wish that the investigation of the Watergate break-in or of related acts be impeded in any way.'

The glaring contradiction between these two sentences provoked the reporters at the White House Press conference held by Nixon aides Leonard Garment and Fred Buzhardt to a frenzy of shouted questions.

They openly showed their disbelief when Garment tried to explain away the contradictions by saying:

'Watergate itself might have certain related transactions that would be a very appropriate subject of investigation, but I think that this states that this particular instruction was designed to avoid having the investigation move unwittingly, if you will, into an area covered by some of the legitimate covert operations that the President was aware of.'

Garment went on to even greater heights of sophistry when he tried to reconcile Nixon's latest statement with his remarks on television last month, when he claimed his aides had repeatedly assured him that none of his administration were involved.

Garment said: 'I think the April speech on television represented the President's know-



McCORD . . . CIA man implicating Nixon.

ledge and recollection at that point stated to the finest point of certainty, and the process of investigation and examination has continued since then, and this statement is a more complete statement.'

Nixon's statement is plainly an attempt to ensure that when Haldeman and Ehrlichman begin to speak before the Senate inquiry about Nixon's involvement in the scandal, he is in a position to claim they had 'misunderstood' his instructions.

This, it is hoped, will provide a threadbare alibi for Nixon whose direct involvement in the scandal is no longer seriously in doubt.

In fact Nixon himself admitted that he himself may have created the sort of climate in which illegal acts and the wholesale corruption revealed by Watergate were allowed to flourish.

He said that in 1970 he had authorized 'surreptitious entry, breaking and entering in effect on specified categories of targets in specified situations relating to national security'.

These included the inquest into Daniel Ellsberg's 'associations and motives' conducted by the White House investigation squad to which convicted Watergate conspirators Howard Hunt and Gordon Liddy belonged.



NIXON . . . claimed he was preserving CIA.

Indian troops and police locked in battle

TROOPS and police mutineers were locked in battle yesterday after a day of fighting in Uttar Pradesh, India's largest state, which left at least 40 dead and more than 100 wounded on both sides.

The death toll, according to reports from Lucknow, was certain to go higher.

Premier Indira Gandhi ordered units of the crack Central Reserve Police into the state to help suppress the mutiny by 20,000 men of the Provincial Armed Constabulary.

Some of the mutineers were reported to be marching on Lucknow and stringent security forces were in force in an effort to prevent them reaching the city. Shooting was going on in at least five centres.

The mutiny had the appearance of being carefully co-ordinated. It began with an attempt at non-violent Gandhian protest by the PAC mutineers, who have formed a trade union and are demanding better wages and living conditions.

The army moved in to take over the PAC armories throughout the state. It met with stiff and widespread resistance, which the authorities claim indicates that the mutiny was planned in advance.

Hollywood scriptwriters in first strike for 13 years

OVER 1,400 film and television authors, members of the Writers' Guild of America, have been out on strike for 11 weeks.

The writers have taken on the big film and television producers in a struggle for higher wages, in their first strike for 13 years.

Leading script-writers, who also work as actors, joined the picket line in front of the Hollywood film studios.

'We are the only union where millionaires and paupers have joined together in strike action', said John Furia, author of the TV series 'Kung Fu', and vice-president of the Writers' Guild.

Scriptwriters only receive the minimum salary of \$5,000 a script, and since the number of film productions is rapidly declining, they are forced to augment their income by producing scripts for TV serials and soap operas.

Deadlock over 'hot-money' movement

THE COMMITTEE of 20 meeting in Washington this week to discuss reform of the international monetary system have reached a complete deadlock on the question of 'hot money' movements.

pool of short-term capital circulating outside national control may swamp their monetary arrangements and create havoc with their plans.

The German government—once the advocate of free movement of capital internationally—has had to erect a series of controls to try and prevent the mark from

being overwhelmed by sales of unwanted dollars.

By contrast the Americans want existing controls on capital movements phased out altogether.

The lack of agreement on hot money reflects the impotence of the committee, which was long ago overtaken by events and now has no authority.

Governments in Europe and Japan are terrified that the vast

NEWSDESK

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A REPLY TO MONTY JOHNSTONE



MONTY JOHNSTONE'S defence of his own role in the Communist Party's Congress in 1969 must deserve a Stalin Peace Prize for its political dissembling.

Johnstone's only fear was that the Gollan-Ramelson leadership would 'oppose' the Stalinist intervention in Czechoslovakia without a credible basis sufficient to unite the CP membership, who were deeply divided on the issue.

The 'hard-liners' could not understand why they were supposed to welcome tanks in Budapest in 1956 but oppose them in Prague in 1968! Johnstone's role was to plead for more persuasive answers.

He avoided, of course, every struggle against the CP leadership in its attitude to the Hungarian and Czech working class. Once again he was 100 per cent with the Gollan leadership on the main question: the role of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

Here is the extract from our correspondent outlining the collusion between Johnstone and 'Morning Star' editor George Matthews at the Congress.

This same new situation was reflected in George Matthews' reply to discussion in the Czechoslovak debate to the salient points of which you gave prominence.

Here a division of labour had been carefully worked out by the King Street hierarchy. Realizing the dangers for them reflected in the many resolutions demanding

a fundamental analysis of the causes of the invasion and the distortions in the 'socialist' states that it revealed, they were determined to prevent these being put to the Congress, which, they insisted, should only be allowed to vote for or against their resolutions of August 1968.

It was agreed that Monty Johnstone should jump up at the beginning of the Congress ahead of anyone else to oppose this.

As prearranged, Bill Wainwright, heading the Resolutions Committee, would then counterpose a 'reasonable' proposal, sure of adoption, that a decision should be deferred till the next day when delegates concerned had had a chance to discuss the matter with his committee.

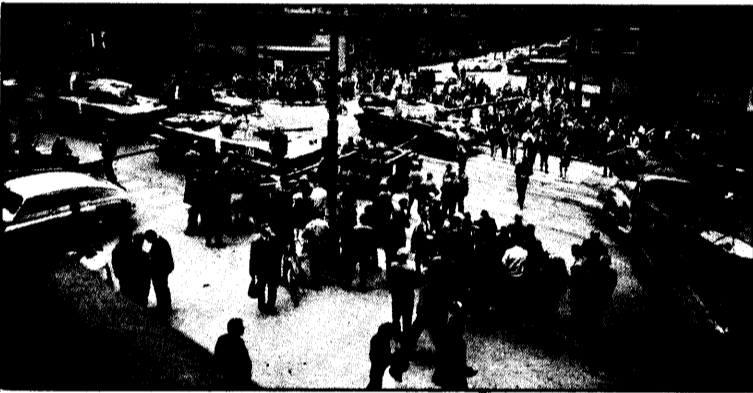
Johnstone then led a group of delegates into the committee and, after a sham fight, persuaded

PART THREE

Last Thursday (May 17) we published a letter from Communist Party member Monty Johnstone, which was in reply to an article in Workers Press on March 14: 'A Stalinist humbug reappears.' Today we publish the third part of our reply to Johnstone's letter.

most of them to agree to Wainwright's proposals in the interests of 'unity' against the faction supporting the invasion.

Things nearly went wrong however when Jack Dunman (the



Johnstone manoeuvred in the CP's 1969 Congress debate on the invasion of Czechoslovakia to avoid any fundamental analysis of the causes of the Warsaw Pact armies intervention in the August of the previous year.

Party's agricultural expert for two decades who had fallen foul of the Party leadership when, for entirely non-political reasons, he was sacked from his full-time job at King Street a few years ago) the next day insisted on pressing the issue to a division.

Wainwright assured the Congress that delegates wishing to go further than the EC should be able to do so in the debates, a useful safety valve which could commit them to nothing.

When it became clear, from the applause of delegates at attacks on the Husak regime and Soviet policies in the speech of Essex secretary Peter Sampson, followed by Johnstone's kite-flying demagogic speech, that many delegates wanted a stand on these lines, Matthews made his clever reply pretending to repudiate the Party's past kowtowing to Stalinist repressions.

This led the unwary to think that the leadership was accepting their points. The extent of Matthews' sincerity can be judged, however, by the fact that he prevented those passages from his speech appearing the next day in the 'Morning Star', which he edits.

'Behind the scenes at Congress'. Workers Press, November 29, 1969.)

Johnstone does not answer the main question: Why did he participate in the fraud of the Resolutions Committee when the issue was the right of Congress to discuss and decide on all major resolutions relating to Czechoslovakia?

We are not impressed by 'hard-hitting and genuine' discussions in committee. The facts show irrefutably that Johnstone acted as an irreplaceable safety valve for the King Street bureaucracy and consciously prevented a real discussion from taking place on the floor of the Congress.

For these reasons he does not attempt to defend himself against our statement—which we knew to be true—that he attended Comrade Tom Kemp's lecture in order to provoke a scandal about 'undemocratic methods' by the SLL.

We refer in particular to the extraordinary procedure of Johnstone in bringing a concealed tape recorder to the meeting addressed by Comrade Kemp in east London. Comrade Slaughter explained the purpose of this visit:

'Johnstone's plan was, if and when excluded from the subsequent meeting, to produce his tape recording as proof that he had not disrupted Comrade Kemp's first lecture.'

If this allegation was untrue, it should have provoked an instant and spontaneous reply from a person so keenly concerned about socialist ethics as Johnstone is. Incredible as it may seem Johnstone remains singularly silent on and impervious to this suggestion.

Why? Is there reason to believe that other people besides Johnstone were involved in this shady enterprise and are embarrassed by its consequences?

CONTINUED TOMORROW

Letter from jail raises suspicions about murder

A LINK between the shooting of a leading Irish Young Socialist*, Peter Graham, in October 1971, and 'undesirable elements' who they claim have taken over the leadership of Saor Eire is indicated in a letter smuggled out of Portlaoise Prison in the Irish Republic by eight prisoners.



Peter Graham.

The prisoners say that the undesirable elements 'have not alone been content to use that organization [Saor Eire] for their own personal ends, but have gone so far as to interfere with the anti-imperialist struggle in Ireland by using harassment and bully-boy tactics against life-long members and supporters of the Republican movement.

'As has been stated in numerous Press articles, a cloud of mystery still hangs over the brutal murder of a sincere and dedicated revolutionary, Peter Graham, in October 1971. Saor Eire once operated as a sincere

'As this element now seems to constitute the leadership of that organization, we feel it our duty as revolutionaries to point out to the Republican socialist movement the degeneracy of that collection of individuals.'

The eight signatories of the letter are: Martin Casey, Joseph Dillon, Paddy Dillon and Danny McOwen (all of Dublin), Eugene Norrby (Derry), Donal O'Laoghaire and Donal Dineen (both of Cork) and Cean Morrissey (Tipperary).

Peter Graham, a former student in his mid-20s was found dead in his flat. He had been battered and shot in the head.

Special Branch and Murder Squad detectives established that two men called on Graham shortly before midnight the day before his body was found.

The murderers were never discovered, although there were clear indications that it could have been a political assassination.

* The Irish Young Socialists is unconnected with the Young Socialists' organization in Britain.

revolutionary organization. For us it does so no more.'

The prisoners say that during the last two years 'undesirable elements have been able to operate round its fringes and carry out actions under the name of Saor Eire, which had nothing in common with the stated objectives of that organization.

Creggan is quiet again

THE CREGGAN and Bogside areas of Londonderry were reported to be quiet yesterday after riots sparked off by the death of a man hit by a rubber bullet.

Thomas Friel (21) died in hospital after being hit in the head

by a rubber bullet at a range of 25 yards last Thursday night.

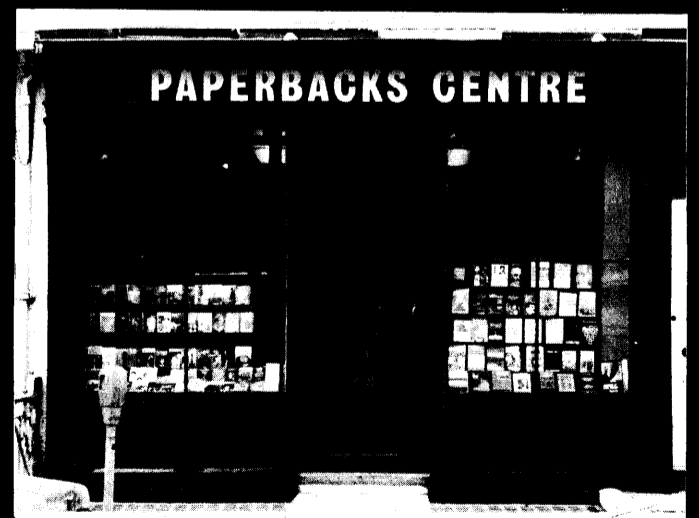
Following the news of his death, five buses were hijacked to form barricades. Troops were stoned and shots were fired at four army posts.

Cosgrave to see Heath

IRISH premier Liam Cosgrave will meet Edward Heath in London on July 2, the day after the results of the Northern Ireland assembly elections are known. Likely topics of discussion will be the proposed Council of Ireland and plans for an all-Ireland television broadcasting network.

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TRANSFORMING THE SOC INTO A REVOLUTIONARY

THE DISCUSSION GOES ON



Sam Gordon is a garage worker and T&GWU member:

'There is no way of changing the situation without socialism'

When I came to England from Jamaica in 1961 the Conservatives were in power. The housing situation was terrible. I was living in Notting Hill Gate with my wife and conditions were very, very bad. We had one room to live in. Sometimes we had to use it as a sitting room or a bedroom, a bathroom and even a toilet. The Labour Party came round and talked about socialism and I voted for them. I have always voted Labour since I came to this country.

But they have fallen far short of socialism. Many of the things they should have done they didn't do.

Take medicines. The drugs industry should be under state control. That's why the National Health Service can't function.

Look at North Sea oil. Instead of harnessing the North Sea for the people, the Tories have given it to the Americans. The Labour Party did not blink an eyelid.

Another thing. Those Labour MPs who voted with the Tories on the Common Market should be thrown out. In acting the way they did, they not only hurt the Labour Party, but they helped keep the Tories in power.

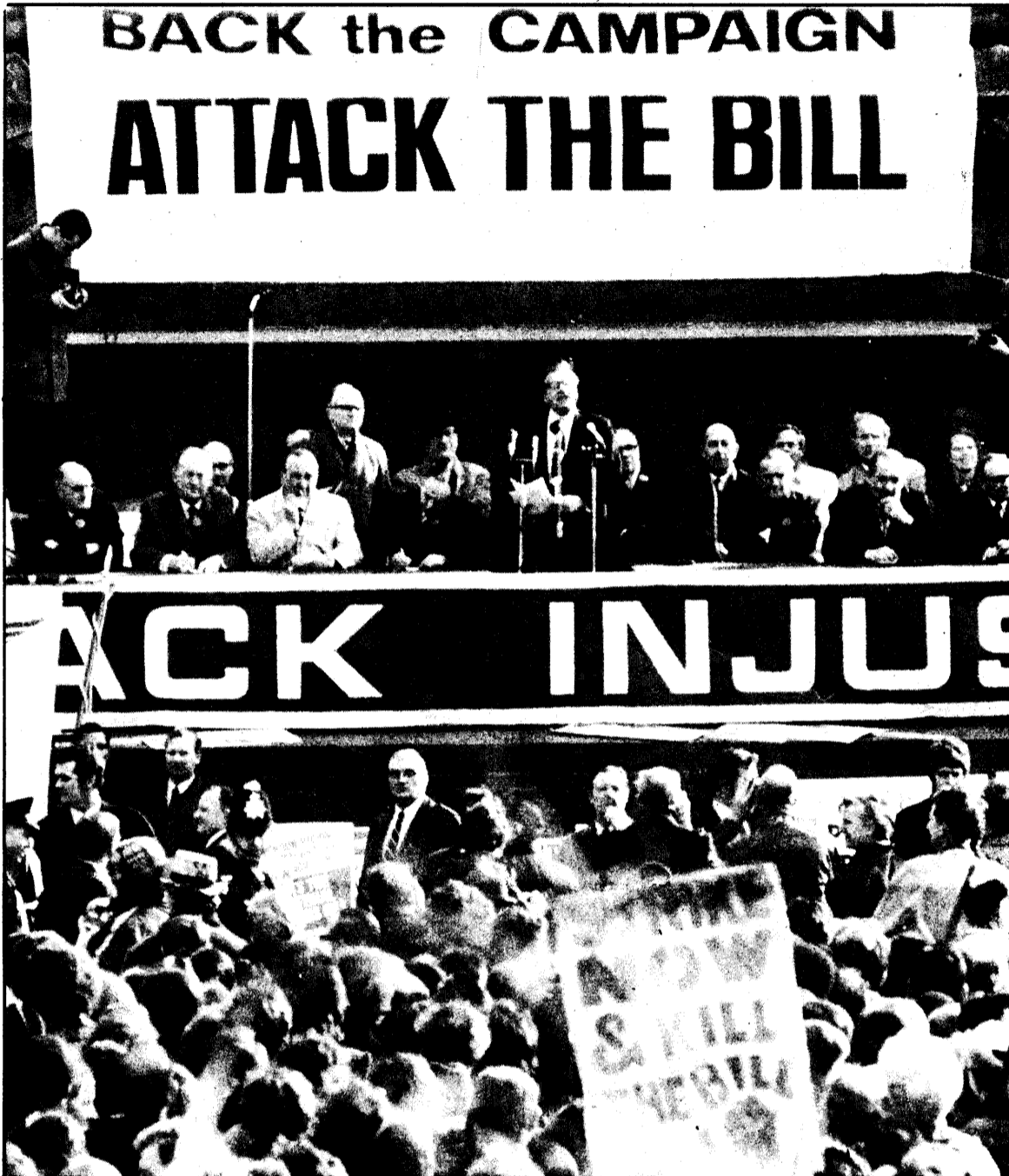
I went to a tenants' meeting on the estate and some people said 'take rents out of politics', but I said we shouldn't do that because it was a political question.

A Labour councillor was there and he said there was nothing he could do. He said they had got to obey the government, but if we wanted to protest we could.

I asked him if he as a councillor couldn't do anything, what did he expect us to do.

Take the Industrial Relations Act. When the Tories brought it in, had the Labour Party and the TUC co-operated against it they would have forced them out of office.

I don't think they wanted to. If they had done that workers would have asked them to carry out socialist policies, but they did not want



'Take the Industrial Relations Act. When the Tories brought it in, had the Labour Party and TUC co-operated against it they would have forced them out of office. I don't think they wanted to.' Above: TUC leaders during one of the massive demonstrations against the Bill. Instead of uniting the strength of the working class to defeat the government, they allowed the Bill to become law.

that. They are reformists. They are part of the capitalist clique.

Harold Wilson was the man who sold out the Africans in Rhodesia. Britain has a lot of shares at stake in Rhodesia and South Africa.

When a few hundred persons were involved in incidents in Anguilla they sent soldiers, yet they can't go to Rhodesia.

I think the time is ripe now to build an alternative leadership.

Look at the monetary crisis. When Nixon decided not to exchange the dollar for gold, that was a death nail in the coffin of capitalism. It set off a chain reaction. No money in the capitalist world is safe. Today I heard on the news that gold has gone over \$100. There is no way of changing the situation without socialism.

Everybody feels this crisis. Never in the history of British trade unionism have the teachers and civil servants gone on strike, but they are living on peanuts and they have been forced to take action.

What do I think of the League? The only thing we have is our word. The League stands on principle and neither Labour, Tory nor CP has ever said that.

I was a member of the Communist Party. I paid my subscription and I read the paper [the 'Morning Star']. One day I asked them how they are

going to change the situation and they told me about getting men into the trade unions and into parliament.

I asked them: 'How is it that after 40 years you still haven't got anybody in the House of Commons? How can you do anything?' I just quit then and there. They are reformists.

What kind of party do they have in France? They go along with the right wing, with Pompidou. In the recent elections Pompidou said should the left win a majority he would not let them form a government. They did not challenge him. In other words they have no power.

Why do we need a revolutionary socialist party in this country? Because only 7 per cent of the people here own about 90 per cent of the wealth. The Queen, the Duke, the barons, the millionaires who own Centre Point; they own all the wealth. The majority of the people have nothing.

Workers have advanced since the war, but with the progress in science and technology had Britain been run on a socialist basis they would have been very much better off.

Some people say a worker has a car, a fridge and a television, but they don't say how many hours he has to work for it. They don't tell you his wife has to work too. He's

killing himself little by little.

Capitalism is a rotten system. It's finders keepers when you are big, but hand it in when you are small and weak.

Prince Phillip says pull your socks up, but he's never done a day's work in his life. A couple of years ago the Queen said she needed money, but she's got millions and millions piled up.

I recently saw a man's pay slip and it had 30 hours overtime on it. Why does he do that? If he had money as they say he would sit at home and draw or go for a three months' cruise on a yacht. If a man has money he doesn't want to kill himself.

They say this is the affluent society, yet there are thousands and thousands living without even basics.

Suffering has been going on for hundreds of years and I have yet to see God come out and do anything about it. The church are the greatest crooks in the world.

At home we used to have a harvest festival and many poor people would give corn to the church and they would sell it. The people were poor and they had to make sacrifices to give the corn, but who do you think the church sold it to—the same people who gave it.

From those days I began to question the church. The parson didn't do any work, yet he was treated like a God. He

didn't work, he couldn't run, he was superhuman, yet you had to slog along.

They told the people you mustn't care for any riches. But look at the Church of England. You can guess their riches.

I may not know much political theory, but I know the practice. I have known hunger. In 1951 in Jamaica it was real, real bad. One Sunday morning my wife and I got up and we had a cup of bush tea in the little board house I had built and come evening we hadn't had a crust.

I asked my wife if she was hungry and she said no because that was her spirit. But I cried. It seems strange to think of a big man crying. But I cried because I knew she and I were dying. I got to think 'Is this right?' One side of the nation with everything and the other with nothing.

Jamaica is a vicious place. You go to pick up a crust and they stamp on your hands. The police all carry guns and they shoot first and ask questions later.

When you have money you can buy what you want. Sir Gerald Nabarro said 'When I can pay dogs to bark for me why shouldn't I?' Look at the Poulson affair and now Lonrho. It goes on everywhere.

Yet to the man who works for 40 hours Heath and his crew say: 'You cause the inflation.' Meanwhile the real culprits go scot free.

In my opinion if you are following world events workers throughout the world are beginning to demand a share in what they create. Make no mistake, however much land there is, nothing will come out of it without labour. If wealth is accumulated labour, who is doing the labour—the working man of course.

How much do they get out of it?

The policies of the Tory government were bound to happen because of the monetary crisis. The big banks, the big companies want their profits and who's going to pay if not the workers?

Free bargaining has been taken away, but at the same time the worker is losing money because the pound is depreciating so fast.

Wages are not standing still. They are depreciating all the time. The things you could buy with £5 last week you need £5 and 10 pence this week.

You are losing money on account of the rising prices. The price of beef has gone up and Heath and company tell the housewife to shop around and buy chicken or pork.

The same group of people who control beef control lamb, chicken and pork. Once you change over they say: 'On account of demand we've got to raise the price.'

And after a long day's work is it practical to shop around? It's stupid talk. The government twist people.

British workers don't know much about politics. But the young people now are talking and demanding. The young people are standing up.

The basic thing is to educate workers. You've got to let them know what is going on. Most of all you've got to bring all sections of workers together.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE TORY PARTY

'The job is to raise the political consciousness'

John Gaffney works at the Ford plant, Halewood, Merseyside. His political and industrial education began when he left the British army after serving in Guyana. He wanted to be a policeman, but had to settle for the assembly line.

Work in the factory soon changed his attitudes. His hostility to unions disappeared when he realized that under Tory rule his wage packet was in jeopardy.

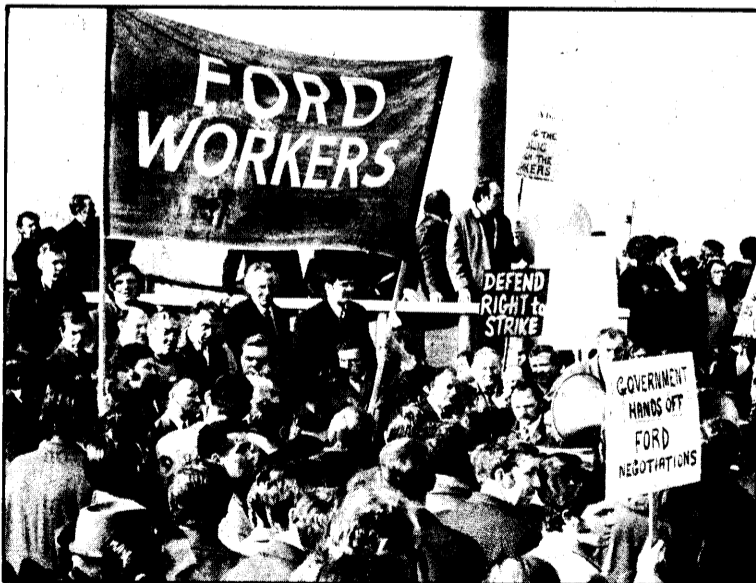
He also witnessed the collapse of the Ford pay claim primarily because of lack of leadership from the unions and stewards. Now John is helping to develop the Socialist Labour League on Merseyside.

'I think the time is ripe to develop the SLL. As has been analysed in the document, the economic crisis has completely ruined the monetary set-up of capitalism.'

What we have to make workers see is that they will be made to pay for this crisis—it is not something far away from themselves.

My own experience proves that things can get through. I left the army full of all the propaganda they give you. The first thing I wanted to do was to be a policeman, but there were no openings so I landed up at Ford's.

I used to argue about the unions, saying they were ruining the country and the other lads used to laugh at me. Then I realized it was my wage packet the money was being taken from by the Tory government and began to have a



Ford workers from the Halewood, Merseyside plant during pay negotiations in 1971. Above: 'We have noticed a gradual erosion in our standard of living... buying food is a weekly nightmare for my wife trudging from supermarket to supermarket comparing prices, trying to save a few pence.'

rethink.

The place to really develop the party is the shop floor and right inside the trade unions. This is where most of the discussion of politics goes on and where the men come into direct conflict every day. It is at this point of conflict where we ought to be.

Once the men see a man who is dedicated and taking up the tasks of the working class, he becomes known in the plant. The next thing is people come up to him for his opinions and fact. Usually

there is an argument—they are doing it to test out your ideas. But something new always comes out of an argument, things are never the same after it.

The job is to raise the political consciousness of the working class—most of them only half realize the political issues. It's up to us to make them clear.

The shop stewards often say there is no room for politics on the shop floor. That suits them fine because it takes the heat off them. The thing is that

every struggle workers are in is political and many of these stewards cannot deal with them. That is why men will come up to another bloke who has put his position over at a mass meeting. This is the beginning of leadership.

Leadership, of course, is a crucial issue at Ford as the present pay claim has demonstrated. Right at the beginning of this struggle the Halewood lads came out. They would have come out for the pay claim even if it had meant a fight with the government.

I am not exaggerating the strength. There was a lot of weak sections who wanted to retreat, but they are there in every struggle.

What was needed was strong decisive leadership. But this did not come. The unions dragged the issue out. There was a refusal—a deliberate one I think—to face up to the political reality that a fight against the Tories was posed. So the men got demoralized. They had no information; Jones and Scanlon were never heard.

This to me was a case history—it's going on throughout the whole working class on a national scale. That is why the time is ripe to build this alternative party.

Meanwhile the Tories are belting away. The document outlines the basic rights in danger—I really don't think it can be improved on in this

respect. It answers all my grievances anyway.

A most important thing to remember when you are presenting things to workers is that they need something solid, something they can grip on to. The programme must be as clear and definite as possible and the party must be well identified too. On housing, wages, unions, we must put our policy forward in the simplest, clearest way.

I think people are faced with two problems. There is a lingering belief that things will eventually get better—that someone will come along and rescue the situation. At the same time there is a fear that they might be next for an attack. This is a fear of the government caused by no leadership whatsoever. We must change this situation with our own activity. This is the biggest job immediately ahead.

'Give workers the leadership they badly need'

An ex-member of the Communist Party contributes to our discussion on building the revolutionary party:

'When I got married about four years ago, I was earning about £26 a week net, and my wife and I could live quite

well on that amount—in fact, we ate best rump steak twice a week.

But since those days and two children later, we have noticed a gradual erosion in our standard of living, even though I am now earning in excess of £36 a week net.

It seems increasingly impossible to find money to pay everything and buying food is a weekly nightmare for my wife as she trudges from supermarket to supermarket comparing prices, trying to save a few pence.

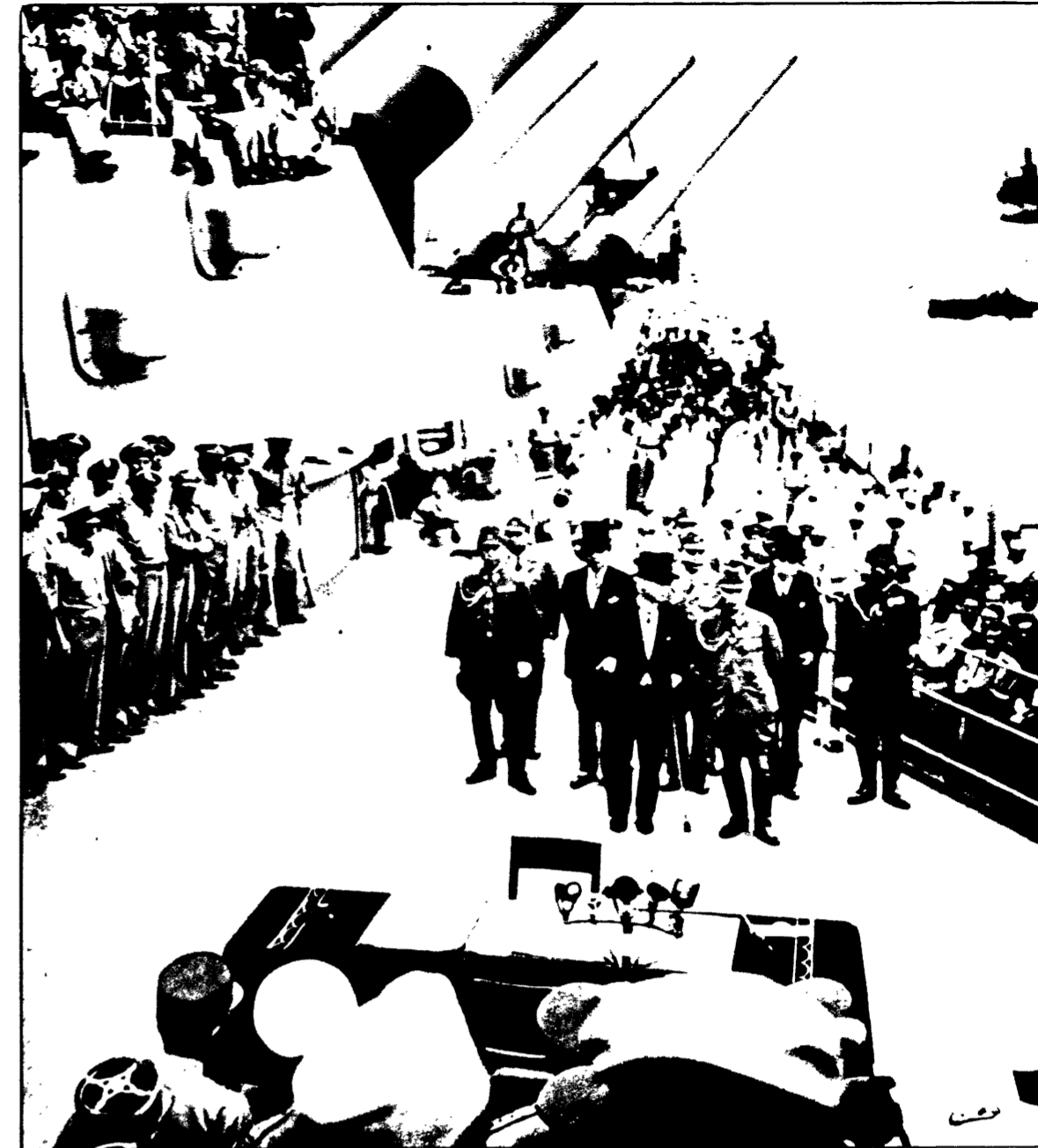
About 18 months ago my wife and I joined the Communist Party, as we were both disillusioned Labour supporters and hated everything about the Tories and what they stood for.

But it took me quite a while to realize that all the Communist Party seems to teach is more democratic methods for achieving less democratic aims (i.e. bureaucracy).

Nowhere in their 'British Road to Socialism' do they explain how the British working class is connected with the international working class. The 'British Road' could have been written by Stalin himself.

It takes a party like the Socialist Labour League to lead the working class, a party with the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky.

So, onward SLL, and give the working class the leadership it badly needs. You won't be disappointed.



JAPANESE WORKERS FIGHT FOR BASIC RIGHTS

BY ALEX MITCHELL

A special government committee will report next month on whether to give workers in Japan's public service industries the right to strike.

Its decision will bring to a head a long and bitter fight between the government and labour unions. The investigating committee has been locked in fruitless deliberations for no less than eight years. The committee comprises six pro-labour and eight 'neutrals'. The chairman is Yoshinori Maeda, who is also president of NHK, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. The talking has been long-winded and inconclusive because the government has been afraid to antagonize workers in public sectors like railways,

the Post Office, schools and the civil service. But the issue was placed firmly on the agenda last month during the country's first-ever General Strike in the public sector. It began at midnight on Thursday, April 26, and was called off by trade union leaders late on Saturday evening after an agreement had been reached with negotiators from the Tanaka government. The unions in the strike, all members of Sohyo, the TUC of the public service workers, had three demands: higher pay; pensions for all workers; and the right to strike. The deal between the government and the Spring Labour Offensive Joint Struggle Committee contained six points. The government promised:

- To normalize labour-management relations in government enterprises and

public corporations. (This is a reference to the high-handed and anti-union conduct of many of the heads of public corporations.)

- To be 'sympathetic' towards any advice by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and a report by the Committee for Freedom of Association.
- Disciplinary action against strikers would be taken with fairness and prudence. (Translated into common or garden English, this means there would be no victimization after the General Strike.)
- To continue studying the problem of making compensation for the postponement of pay increases in connection with disciplinary actions taken in the past.
- To respect the results of deliberations among such labour-related ministers as the Labour Minister, the Welfare Minister and the Prime

Minister's Office director general.

- To respect any recommendation by the Third Council for the Civil Service System on the problem of basic labour rights of public service personnel.

The fact that in 1973 railwaymen, post office workers, teachers and civil servants are still struggling for the basic right to strike is the outcome of a number of key factors in the history of the Japanese workers' movement. The right to strike was forbidden by the early leaders of the Meiji Restoration at the end of the 19th century. The Imperial Diet enacted vicious anti-labour laws: the Criminal Law (1880), the Law Concerning Assembly and Political Association' (1890) and the Public Peace Police Law (1900). This legislation outlawed all the democratic rights of the working class—the right

of assembly, freedom of speech, thought and the Press, and the right to organize unions. The first working men's organization's were pledged to fighting for all the basic democratic rights, including the right to strike. The big movements began in Japan at the end of World War I and again in 1926. But when the militarists and big business cliques, the *zaibatsu*, took over in the 1930s, trade unions were banned and militants were jailed, tortured or executed. In the constitution imposed by the United States after the war, the right to strike was enshrined in Article 28. This clause specifically 'guarantees all workers the right to organize, bargain and act collectively'. Although this principle was observed in practice by workers in private industry, successive Tory governments have stated that it does not apply to public service workers. They are a special case, the argument goes, whose labour cannot be withdrawn because they are employed by and serve the state. This government edict was followed by a Supreme Court decision which outlawed strikes in the public service. On Wednesday, April 25, a

day before the General Strike was due to start, the grand bench of the Supreme Court ruled by eight to seven that strikes by government and public corporation workers were illegal. Furthermore, the judgement said, workers who instigated strikes should be subject to criminal punishment. The timing of the judgement was 'a fix' by the Tanaka government. The court was giving its finding on cases which had occurred in 1958 and 1962—why had it taken so many years to draw up a decision? There can only be one conclusion as to why the court issued its surprise decision on the eve of the strike: it was to intimidate workers and to foster the image of them as 'law-breakers'. Premier Tanaka has made clear that he wants the government inquiry committee to come up with a recommendation banning strikes in the public sector. He went so far as to make a statement to this effect on television. The committee, on the other hand, is showing signs of stress. After eight years' work, it is now reluctant to reach a final decision. Chairman Maeda told newsmen last week: 'The problem of public

workers' right to strike is closely related to the government's labour policy, and I believe that the final decision is up to the government.' If the committee recommends against the right to strike, or Tanaka steps in and refuses to concede this basic democratic right, there will be a massive show of indignation from railwaymen and post office employees. They have been deprived of this basic right by a series of reactionary Tory governments. And the Japan Communist Party (JCP) bears a major responsibility for this situation. After the war the JCP hailed the MacArthur forces as the 'liberating army'. They hailed the 'peace' constitution as a major blow for the 'progressive' forces. They allowed the Japanese ruling class to divide the labour movement up into company-by-company unions and did not lead a fight against the outlawing of the right to strike in public corporations. Instead of exposing the US-imposed constitution as a fraud, designed to re-establish the Mitsubishi and Mitsui in business, the party declared: 'Democratization of the Japanese politics, economy and society was placed, as the most urgent and important

issue in post-war defeated Japan on the order of the day internationally, as well, in connection with the task to sweep away militarism. Immediately after the resumption of its activity, the Communist Party of Japan demanded the complete implementation of the Potsdam Declaration . . . The 'Action Programme' adopted by the Fourth and Fifth Congresses veritably reeked with the deal cooked up at Potsdam between Stalin and the leaders of imperialism. It 'demanded the following points as the basic contents of the forthcoming democratic transformation: the abolition of the despotic Tenno system (Emperor system); the establishment of a democratic republic system whose sovereignty rests with the people; the eradication of militarism; the eradication of the parasitic landlord-system; the purge and punishment of war criminals; the disintegration of monopoly capital; the establishment of a minimum wage system and seven-hour working day system; the people's control over financial institutions and key industries and the rehabilitation by the people of land. 'In this way the lines of the Communist Party of Japan adopted at the Fourth and

Fifth Party Congresses correctly pointed out the basic direction in which Japanese politics should have marched, that is, the complete implementation of the Potsdam Declaration and thoroughness of the democratic transformation.' When MacArthur began to implement his post-war legislation, the Stalinists were in the forefront of those who sang his praises. Their reformist demands (see above) were almost entirely inaugurated by the occupation government. While they were 'demanding the complete implementation' of Potsdam, it is indeed tragic to note what really took place at this summit. At the conference in July 1945, Stalin was informed that the atomic bomb had been dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Churchill recalls: 'I can see it all as if it were yesterday. He [Stalin] seemed to be delighted. A new bomb! Of extraordinary power! Probably decisive on the whole Japanese war! What a bit of luck!' President Harry S. Truman said in his memoirs: 'All he [Stalin] said was that he was glad to hear it and hoped we would make "good use of it against the Japanese".' The Stalinists in Japan be-

lieved it was in line with Stalin's deals at Potsdam in July, 1945, (above left) that the Japanese Communist Party set out their support for the 'peace' constitution. Top right: Japan's surrender, 1945, after the dropping of the bomb. Above right: Trains burnt during recent General Strike in Japan.

trayed the working class in supporting the 'peace' constitution which contained precious few concessions for them. Today the constitution stands exposed: the militarists are back in business, the big business cliques were never purged and broken up, nor was the minimum wage system and the seven-hour day implemented. The JCP has never campaigned seriously for the basic rights of the working class in Japan since the war because their policy has been dominated by a powerful tendency towards nationalism: they helped harness the working class to 'reconstruct' the war-leveled country. The militancy in the working class—clearly revealed in the General Strike during this year's wages fight, in the 7 million-strong May Day stoppage and the campaign against Tanaka's attempt to revise the electoral laws—means that the fight for basic rights is on in earnest in Japan.

TROTSKYISM AND STALINISM



Left: Russian peasants, delegates to the First Duma (parliament) of 1906. Trotsky pointed out that the peasantry could play no independent political role.

Since May-June 1968, the Soviet Stalinists have been haunted by the spectre of revolution in western Europe and the growth of Trotskyism in the advanced countries in the west. Fearful of losing their parasitic privileges at home and their control of the labour movement abroad, the Soviet bureaucracy has begun a campaign to once again discredit and distort the principles and history of Trotsky's struggle for the regeneration of the USSR and the world-wide revolution of the working class. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1972 published 'Against Trotskyism', a compendium of documents, articles, extracts, speeches and resolutions aimed at discrediting Trotskyism and distorting completely the truth about the relations between Lenin and Trotsky. In this series of articles MICHAEL BANDA replies to this book.

PART FOUR

Trotsky clearly saw even in 1905 that the Russian bourgeoisie would be unable to undertake even the most basic democratic tasks. The peasantry, he correctly anticipated, could play no independent political role.

The only way in which the democratic tasks could be fulfilled was under the leadership of the proletarian state.

Here is a selection of the key passages from the book 'Results and Prospects' published by Trotsky and Parvus (who later renounced the theory) in 1905:

When we speak of a workers' government we have in view a government in

which the working-class representatives dominate and lead. The proletariat, in order to consolidate its power, cannot but widen the base of the revolution. Many sections of the working masses, particularly in the countryside, will be drawn into the revolution and become politically organized only after the advance-guard of the revolution, the urban proletariat, stands at the helm of state. Revolutionary agitation and organization will then be conducted with the help of state resources. The legislative power itself will become a powerful instrument for revolutionizing the masses. The nature of our social-historical relations, which lays the whole burden of the bourgeois revolution upon the shoulders of the proletariat, will not only create tremendous difficulties for the workers' government but, in the first

period of its existence at any rate, will also give it invaluable advantages. This will affect the relations between the proletariat and the peasantry.

The Russian revolution does not, and for a long time will not, permit the establishment of any kind of bourgeois-constitutional order that might solve the most elementary problems of democracy. All the 'enlightened' efforts of reformer-bureaucrats like Witte and Stolypin are nullified by their own struggle for existence. Consequently, the fate of the most elementary revolutionary interests of the peasantry—even the peasantry as a whole, as an estate, is bound up with the fate of entire revolution, i.e., with the fate of the proletariat.

The proletariat in power will stand before the peasants as the class which has emancipated it. The domination of the proletariat will mean not only democratic equality, free self-government, the transference of the whole burden of taxation to the rich classes, the dissolution of the standing army in the armed people and the abolition of compulsory church imposts, but also recognition of all revolutionary changes (expropriations) in land relationships carried out by the peasants. The proletariat will make these changes the starting-point for further state measures in agriculture.

Under such conditions the

Russian peasantry in the first and most difficult period of the revolution will be interested in the maintenance of a proletarian regime (workers' democracy) at all events not less than was the French peasantry in the maintenance of the military regime of Napoleon Bonaparte, which guaranteed to the new property-owners, by the force of its bayonets, the inviolability of their holdings. And this means that the representative body of the nation, convened under the leadership of the proletariat, which has secured the support of the peasantry, will be nothing else than a democratic dress for the rule of the proletariat.

But is it not possible that the peasantry may push the proletariat aside and take its place? This is impossible. All historical experience protests against this assumption. Historical experience shows that the peasantry are absolutely incapable of taking up an independent political role . . .

. . . The Russian bourgeoisie will surrender the entire revolutionary position to the proletariat. It will also have to surrender the revolutionary hegemony over the peasants. In such a situation, created by the transference of power to the proletariat, nothing remains for the peasantry to do but to rally to the regime of workers' democracy. It will not matter much even if the peasantry does this with a degree of consciousness not larger than that with which it usually rallies to the bourgeois regime. But while every bourgeois party commanding the votes of the peasantry hastens to use its power in order to swindle and deceive the peasants and then, if the worst comes to the worst, gives place to another capitalist party, the proletariat, relying on the peasantry, will bring all forces into play in order to raise the cultural level of the countryside and develop the political consciousness of the peasantry. From what we have said above, it will be clear how we regard the idea of a 'proletarian and peasant dictatorship'. It is not really a matter of whether we regard it as admissible in principle, whether 'we do or do not desire' such a form of political co-operation. We simply think that it is unrealizable—at least in a direct immediate sense.

('Permanent Revolution', pp. 202-205. New Park Publications Ltd, 1971.)

Instead of 'questioning the hegemony of the proletariat', as the editors of this volume lyingly maintain, it is quite clear and evident even from these brief quotations that Trotsky did exactly the opposite.

The unique feature of the theory of permanent revolution is precisely that it first demonstrated and correctly unveiled the historical dialectic which was to push the working class right into the leadership of the Russian Revolution. Lenin himself broke with the

idea of the 'democratic dictatorship' in April 1917 on his return from exile in Switzerland. He recognized that this formula had become outdated and dangerous because it was providing wide circles in the Bolshevik leadership with the excuse to conciliate the newly formed Provisional Government.

Prominent among these conciliators was Stalin, then a member of the 'Pravda' editorial board. The position of the Old Bolsheviks, Stalin among them, was mercilessly attacked by Lenin in his 'April Theses' when he battled to break the Bolshevik party from the petty-bourgeois democracy and turn it towards the working class and the conquest of power.

In May 1917 Lenin attended the conference of the Mezhrayontsi (inter-regional) group based on St Petersburg and made up of former members of both major factions of the Russian socialist movement.

Lenin moved a resolution for the fusion of the Mezhrayontsi with the Bolsheviks on the grounds that the main differences between the two organizations had been removed.

This fusion, referred to disparagingly by the authors of this book, was a result of a recognition by both Trotsky and Lenin that the basis existed for complete merger of their respective organizations.

The editors claim that Trotsky's 'break with opportunism' (which is how these arch-opportunists describe his joining the Bolshevik Party) was 'only a formality'.

This is certainly not how Lenin viewed the matter: In July 1917, writing to the Central Committee on the slate of Bolshevik candidates for the Constituent Assembly, Lenin attacked the presence on the slate of 'such an immoderate number of candidates from people who have hardly been tested and who have just recently joined the party . . .'

He went on: 'It goes without saying [*sic!*] that . . . nobody would oppose such a nomination, for example, as that of L. D. Trotsky, for, in the first place Trotsky immediately upon his arrival took the position of an internationalist; in the second place, he fought among the Mezhrayontsi for fusion with the Bolsheviks; and finally during the onerous July days he proved himself both equal to the task and a devoted adherent of the party of the revolutionary proletariat. Obviously that cannot be said for a majority of the recent members of the party who appear on the slate.' ('The Stalin School of Falsification', p. 11. Pioneer Publishers, 1962.)

But then Lenin did not have to consult an Institute for Marxism-Leninism staffed by time-served liars and hacks in order to arrive at a judgement of Trotsky's politics and his capacity of leadership. And if he was in any doubt about these after penning the words quoted above, the doubts were certainly removed by Trotsky's leadership of the October uprising.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

THE LAWS OF PROFIT

The giant US-based company International Telephone and Telegraph, brought into the news as a result of revelations about its involvement with CIA intrigues in Chile, is also being accused of having maintained close—and profitable—links with the Nazi regime in Germany, from 1933 to 1945.

In a book shortly to be published, author Anthony Sampson, a journalist with 'The Observer', has amassed his facts on the giant corporation from US government records.

He says that ITT co-operated with the Nazis and 'deliberately invested in the German war effort'.

ITT, which is the ninth largest industrial corporation in America, today operates in 93 countries, through hundreds of subsidiaries. Its activities in Chile were the subject of recent hearings by the Senate Sub-committee on Multinational Corporations.

Founded in 1920 by a former US Army Signal Corps colonel, Sosthenes Behn, ITT moved into Germany in 1930, when Behn set up a holding company called Standard Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft. Later he bought the Lorenz company too.

In 1933, it was reported that Adolf Hitler, new chancellor of Germany, had received his first delegation of American businessmen. It consisted of Behn and his representative in Germany, Henry Mann.

According to Sampson, Behn obtained the names of 'reliable men acceptable to the Nazis who could join the boards of ITT's German companies'. One of these was banker Kurt von Schroeder, later an SS general 'and the crucial channel of funds into Himmler's Gestapo'.

Another Nazi with whom the ITT interests became associated was Gerhardt Alois Westrick, whose law firm represented several US firms in Germany and who became a director of SEG and Lorenz, the two ITT subsidiaries.

In the spring of 1940, Westrick visited America to urge

businessmen there to cut off supplies to Britain. He was acting under the instructions of the Nazi foreign office, but his trip was arranged by Behn and paid for by ITT.

ITT was able as a result of its contacts to receive favoured treatment from the Nazis, according to Sampson.

Besides winning massive armaments contracts for its German subsidiaries, the company also had its subsidiaries in Austria and Hungary placed under SEG and Lorenz, and treated as 'German', and therefore exempt from confiscation.

After the United States had entered the war, ITT's factory in Switzerland continued to manufacture equipment for Nazi Germany and the ITT company in Spain supplied German industry with raw materials.

In Germany itself, the ITT-owned Lorenz company had acquired, in 1938, a 28 per cent holding in Focke-Wulf, the bomber producers.

Thus ITT, with its sub-

sidaries in various countries, was able profitably to provide munitions to both sides in World War II.

After the war, the company set out to present itself as a 'war victim' and in 1967 managed to obtain \$27m compensation from the US government for war damages to its German factories, including, Sampson says, \$5m for damage to its Focke-Wulf factories by Allied bombers!

Had the Nazis won the war, Sampson says, 'ITT in Germany would have appeared impeccably Nazi; as they lost, it re-emerged as impeccably American'.

Sampson's book, 'The Sovereign State of ITT', is designed to raise the question whether any government can control the big corporations like ITT.

What his facts on the company's World War II record would seem to show is that there is only one law governing these big capitalist concerns... that is the law of profit.

ITT'S BAD IMAGE

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, the world's largest multinational conglomerate, has been involved in two political scandals in Latin America.

In 1970 it offered a substantial sum to finance a CIA-plot to prevent Senator Salvador Allende from being elected President of Chile.

In Argentina an investigation into the affairs of its subsidiary, Standard Electric, showed that it practised double invoicing. It was also accused of violating contracts with the National Telecommunications Agency for the supply of equipment.

Other charges made against it include customs offences and overcharging for contracts and resulted in the shut-down of its operations.

ITT has had a bumper year. Its first quarter profits were 11 per cent higher than in 1972. Its operations include hotels and food manufacture as



Allende: ITT tried to stop him being elected in 1970.

well as telecommunications and electrical plant.

With a revenue of \$10,000m or so, ITT is able to make political pay-offs all over the place, including the US. So many cases have now come to light that a bad aroma surrounds the Corporation.

Business analysts are blaming the slump in its share prices from over 60 in January to around 37 today onto the bad image resulting from its involvement in the scandals.

JAPAN IN LATIN AMERICA

Japanese businessmen are determined to carve out a big share of the Latin American market following a visit last year of a delegation from the Federation of Economic Organizations, the Japanese equivalent of the CBI.

The Mitsubishi group has sent its own mission, so has the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and the Japanese Financial Research Association. These visits mark a new high point in Japanese-Latin American relations.

In an interview with 'Prensa Latina', Nagao Watanabe, chief of the Nikko Research Centre, gave three main reasons for Japanese interest in the area.

He made clear first of all that Japanese business hoped to profit from popular revulsion against the imperialist colossus to the north, the USA.

Secondly, he said, a number of Latin American countries were going through a period of economic growth.

Thirdly, he stressed that Japan had vast amounts of surplus international currency for which it was trying to find an outlet.

In other words, the pressures of the world monetary crisis are forcing the Japanese to export capital in direct competition with the United States in an area which has been considered a preserve of dollar imperialism. The Japanese are quite clear that they are cashing in on anti-American sentiment.

Of course, they try to conceal the fact that they are trying to substitute their own imperialist interests for those of their US rivals. Watanabe tries to make out that it is a question of international co-operation:

'The Latin American countries are interested in the economic growth of our country. They are ready to accept Japanese capital and know-how in exchange for raw materials. For its part, Japan must co-operate—I believe this firmly—in the economic development of those countries through expressing the necessary respect for their positions.'

A number of Japanese concerns are interested in developing exports from Latin American countries including meat and wood products. At the same time Watanabe indicated that Japanese businessmen regarded Latin America as one of their potentially most promising markets, 'even more so than south-east Asia'.

Japanese businessmen believe that Latin America is a more stable area. In 1971, however, it only accounted for

7 per cent of Japan's trade while south-east Asia made up 21 per cent. So far 70 per cent of economic co-operation has been aimed at south-east Asia against 17 per cent for Latin America.

Besides seeing Latin America as a market for Japan's surplus production, a search is on for more stable sources of supply of raw materials for industry. Japanese interests are aiming to develop the Pacific coast of the South American hemisphere.

An enormous stepping-up of the Japanese drive into Latin America can be expected from now on. Trade missions are constantly on the move, making tempting offers to local businessmen. Growing friction with the United States, evoking old enmities, is inevitable.

LESSONS OF UCS

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE

REFORMISM ON THE CLYDE
The Story of UCS



'Reformism on the Clyde' the first exposure of Communist Party tactics at the UCS work-in. It shows how a powerful challenge to the Tories degenerated into a reformist protest. It examines the records of the men who led the struggle, James Reid, James Airlie and Sammy Barr.

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WORKERS NOTEBOOK

BRAZIL DEATHS



President Medici of Brazil.

Twenty-five alleged 'subversives' have recently died while in police custody in Brazil. One of the latest reported deaths is that of Ronaldo Mourth, Queiros, who was killed 'while resisting arrest'.

Queiros was said to be an acquaintance of Alexandre Vannuchi Leme, a geology student who security forces claim was 'run down by a car' last

month while trying to flee their custody.

Leme's body has been buried in an unknown place and all efforts by his family and friends to reclaim it have proved fruitless.

Other deaths under suspicious circumstances include those of:

Rui Oswaldo Pftzenreuter, a journalist who police said died of 'acute traumatic anaemia' one month after he disappeared.

Aurora Maria do Nascimento Furtado, killed in an alleged gun battle between police and friends to whom she was leading security agents.

Lincoln Cordeiro and **Luis Ghilardini**, both 'killed while trying to escape'.

Anatalia Mel Alves, who allegedly committed suicide in security police headquarters in Recife.

Antonio Benetazzo, said by police to have been 'run over by a truck'.

President Medici has rejected requests for more information about these deaths on the grounds that it would be 'contrary to the national security'.

A new English edition of the 'First Five Years of the Communist International' incorporating hitherto unpublished material from Volume XIII of Trotsky's 'Works'.



THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

NEW EDITION

The First Five Years of the Communist International
This first volume of Trotsky's writings and speeches for the Communist International covers the period of its first three Congresses when the post-war revolutionary upsurge reached its peak and then began to recede. It establishes, without fear of contradiction, the important role which he played in the foundation of this, the Third workers' International, and in the formation and early development of the French, German and Italian Communist Parties. At this time the theory of 'socialism in one country' had not been invented and Joseph Stalin was still a second-line Bolshevik leader who played no part in the international movement which he was later to pervert and eventually destroy.

Price: £1.50, 421 pages. Available from:
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186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG
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TODAY'S TV

BBC 1

9.42-11.20 Schools. 12.25 Disc a dawn. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Mr. Benn. 1.45 Fanny and Johnnie Cradock invite 2.05 With voice and brass. 2.35 Collectors' pieces. 2.50 Improving your play-group. 3.15 Parents and children. 3.40 MacLeod at large. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Jackanory. 4.50 Blue Peter. 5.15 Robinson Crusoe. 5.40 Hector's house. 5.45 News. Weather.

6.00 **NATIONWIDE.**

6.45 **THE VIRGINIAN.** Johnny Moon.

8.00 **CHAPLIN SUPERCLOWN:** 'Behind the Screen'. Charlie Chaplin as a stagehand.

8.30 **LOFTHOUSE.** Aftermath of a Disaster.

9.00 **NEWS.** Weather.

9.25 **MENACE:** 'The Solarium'. By Ken Taylor. With Georgie Brown, Sinead Cusack, Terence Alexander.

10.40 **MIDWEEK.** 11.25 **NEWS.**

11.30 **BEFORE THE ARK.** Lost Worlds.

12.00 **Weather.**

ITV

9.30 Schools. 10.30 At your service (London only). 11.00 Schools. 12.00 Cartoon. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Witches brew. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Benson and Hedges match play golf championship. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 General hospital. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Golf. 4.25 Voyage to the bottom of the sea. 5.20 Barkleys. 5.50 News.

6.00 **TODAY.** 6.30 **CROSSROADS.**

6.55 **FILM: 'Odongo.'** Rhonda Fleming, MacDonald Carey. African adventure story.

8.30 **THIS WEEK.**

9.00 **THE WHITEOAKS OF JALNA.** Episode two.

10.00 **NEWS.** 10.30 **CINEMA.**

11.00 **GOLF.** Highlights of the Benson and Hedges Championship.

11.45 **SCOTLAND YARD MYSTERIES.** Wings of Death.

12.00 **WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.**

12.15 **A COMMON MIND.**



Miners hit the publicity when they joined the rescue parties during the recent Lofthouse Colliery disaster—but after all the Pressmen and TV cameras left, what were their reactions as they returned to work. BBC 1 sent a team back to find out.

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REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-12.00 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 4.25 Rainbow country. 4.55 Osmonds. 5.20 Doris Day. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Lucy show. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Seventh Sin'. 8.30 London. 9.00 Hawaii five-o. 10.00 London. 10.30 Towards the year 2000. 11.00 London. 11.30 Cinema. 12.00 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 London. 12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 6.00 Diary. 10.30 Report. 11.57 News. 12.00 Epilogue.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.35 Doctor in charge. 7.05 Film: 'Manfish'. 8.30 London. 11.30 News. 11.40 Avengers. 12.35 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 7.05 Film: 'House of Numbers'. 8.30 London. 9.00 Hawaii five-o. 10.00 London. 10.30 See it while you can. 11.00 London. 11.30 Journey to the unknown. 12.30 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.25 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 4.50-5.20 Rainbow country. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30 Music for pleasure.

HTV West as above except: 6.18-6.35 Sport West.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 12.04 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 5.20 Elephant boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.05 McCloud. 8.30 London. 9.00 Persuaders. 10.00 London. 11.30 Angling.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.25 Open University.

6.40 **WORKING WITH YOUTH.** Helping Individuals.

7.30 **NEWS.** Weather.

7.35 **WILDLIFE SAFARI TO THE ARGENTINE.** To The Falls of Iguazu.

8.00 **EUROPA.** Soviet TV looks at Paris in the light of the Commune of 1871.

8.30 **THE SONG OF SONGS.** Part one of Robert Muller's dramatization of Hermann Suder-

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 12.00 Guide. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 5.20 Elephant boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.05 McCloud. 8.30 London. 9.00 Persuaders. 10.00 London. 11.30 Angling. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00 London. 1.33 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 4.25 News. 4.27 Primus. 4.50 Joe 90. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Miss TV Times. 7.30 UFO. 8.30 London. 9.00 FBI. 10.00 London. 11.30 What's it all about?

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 4.25 Skippy. 4.50 Houndcats. 5.20 Doris Day. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 7.00 Film: 'The Thirteenth Letter'. 8.30 London. 9.00 Jason King. 10.00 London. 11.30 Streets of San Francisco. 12.25 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 12.00 Songs. 12.05 London. 4.20 Elephant boy. 4.50 Houndcats. 5.15 Nature's window. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. Put it in writing. 6.30 Partridge family. 7.00 Film: 'War of the

mann's novel about a young woman's search for the ideal lover. With Penelope Wilton.

9.25 **HORIZON.** What a Waste! Our outdated refuse disposal systems cost us millions of pounds.

10.15 **AMERICA.** In concert.

10.45 **EDWARD BURRA.** One of the most gifted artists of his generation talks about his work.

11.20 **NEWS EXTRA.** Weather.

11.50 **REAL TIME.**

Worlds'. 8.30 London. 9.00 Hawk. 10.00 London. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.45 Ugliest girl in town.

TYNE TEES: 9.25 Back to Bede. 9.30 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 Let's face it. 3.00 London. 4.25 Rovers. 4.55 Stingray. 5.20 F troop. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Thirteenth Letter'. 8.30 London. 9.00 Jason King. 10.00 London. 11.30 Police call. 11.35 News. 11.50 Monty Nash. 12.20 Greatest fights. 12.35 Lectern.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Deline. 3.00 London. 4.25 Land of the giants. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Film: 'The Paradine Case'. 8.30 London. 9.00 Department S. 10.00 London. 11.30 Angling. 12.00 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.40 Cartoon. 2.52 News. 3.00 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Try for ten. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Hunted'. 8.30 London. 9.00 Persuaders. 9.55 Police news. 10.00 London. 11.30 Hawaii five-o. 12.25 Meditation.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE

MEETINGS

FULHAM: Thursday May 24, 8 p.m. 'The Swan', Fulham Broadway. 'Force the TUC to break off talks with the Tories'.

HOLLOWAY: Thursday May 24, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road. 'Marxism and the trade unions'.

LEEDS: Thursday, May 24, 8 p.m. 'Peel Hotel', Boar Lane. 'The role of Stalinism in the trade unions'.

LUTON: Thursday May 24, 8 p.m. Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Road. 'Force the TUC to break off talks with the Tories'.

MERTHYR TYDFIL: Thursday May 24, 7.30 p.m. 'Belle Vue' (upstairs), High Street. 'The trade unions and the Tory government'.

TONBRIDGE: Thursday May 24, 8 p.m. 'The Foresters', Quarry Hill, Tonbridge.

TOTTENHAM: Thursday May 24 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers Arms', High Road, nr White Hart Lane.

WILLESDEN: Thursday May 24, 8 p.m. Brent Labour and Trades Hall, Willesden High Road, N.W.10. 'Forward to the ATUA Conference'.

BERMONDSEY: Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. 'Havelock Arms', Balaclava Street, off Southwark Park Road. 'Stalinism and the struggle to defend democratic rights'.

CAMDEN: Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross. 'Betrayal at UCS—the struggle against Stalinism'.

PADDINGTON: Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. 'Prince of Wales', Harrow Road, cnr Gt Western Road. 'The economic crisis and the trade unions'.

TOOTING: Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. Tooting Baths, Tooting Broadway, SW17. 'Stalinism and the struggle to defend democratic rights'.

WANDSWORTH: Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m. 'The Foresters', All Farthing Lane. 'All out for Belle Vue conference'.

SLOUGH: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Farnham Road. 'The economic crisis and the rising cost of living'.

SOUTHALL: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Southall Library, Osterley Park Road. 'Marxism and the trade unions'.

WALTHAMSTOW: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. 'Crooked Billet', North Circular Road, Walthamstow. 'Labour to power pledged to socialist policies'.

WEMBLEY: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Copland School, High Road. 'Forward to the ATUA conference'.

WOOLWICH: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. 'The Castle', Powis Street, SE18. 'Fight rising prices. Make the Tories resign'.

BASILDON: Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. Barnstaple Community Centre. 'The trade unions and the Tory government'.

CROYDON: Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road. 'Forward to the Belle Vue conference'.

FELTHAM: Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. 'Three Horseshoes', High Street. 'The economic crisis and the rising cost of living'.

ACTON: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. 'Six Bells', High Street, W.3. 'Stalinism and the fight to defend democratic rights'.

CRAWLEY: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. Council for Social Services, 19 Station Road. 'The trade unions and the Tory government'.

LEWISHAM: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road. 'The way forward—build the revolutionary party'.

BATTERSEA: Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. 'Nag's Head', Wandsworth Road. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

BRADFORD (Engineers' meeting): Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Talbot Hotel, Kirkgate. 'Engineers and the fight against the Tory government'.

BRIXTON: Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Control Room, Brixton Training Centre. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

HACKNEY: Wednesday June 6, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Unite in action to defend basic rights'.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD: Wednesday June 6, 8 p.m. Adeyfield Hall, Queen's Square. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

I would like information about THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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

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Lay-off threat on Austin Longbridge finishing line

BRITISH-LEYLAND is threatening to lay off thousands of carworkers at Longbridge, Birmingham, unless union leaders persuade their toolroom and maintenance members to install a finishing line for the new Allegro over the Whit holiday.

The threat will be made today in talks between Pat Lowry, Leyland's labour-relations director, engineers' union president Hugh Scanlon and Moss Evans, Transport and General Workers' Union national organizer.

All 2,000 craft workers at Longbridge are complaining that under the Measured-Day Work system accepted recently, their wages of £45.50 a week are already £1 less than those of production workers and could fall further behind. They are demanding restoration of traditional differentials over the 16,000 production workers.

A meeting of the works committee yesterday was expected to record a failure to agree with management, leaving the issue in the hands of Scanlon and Evans.

If the toolmakers and maintenance men refuse holiday work on the finishing line, output will be affected on normal production days. Besides the Allegro itself, models affected would be the Mini, 1100, 1300 and 1800.

Allegro versus the Marina



The Austin Allegro 1750 model.



One of the publicity pictures when the Marina was launched showing the full range.

Car men face Leyland cut-back

BY DAVID MAUDE OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

THERE IS one question which was not examined in the welter of publicity surrounding the launch of the Austin Allegro last week—the position the car occupies in British-Leyland's strategy for forcing up the rate of exploitation of its carworkers.

This, of course, is the most important question about the launch for Leyland workers, particularly in the Austin-Morris car division.

But while miles of newsprint were given over to the Allegro's body styling, inert gas suspension and square steering wheel, the motoring correspondents remained virtually silent on this point.

Normally eager to chew over Leyland's 'labour relations problems *ad nauseam*', they devoted their columns of type to the new car's roadholding abilities, possible share of the British market and prospects of selling in Europe.

This omission is hardly an accident.

Leyland has been anxious to dismiss suggestions that the launch of the Allegro, a car very similar in price range and utility to the already existing Morris Marina, should arouse fears for jobs or conditions in its car factories.

But there are a number of reasons why this question is at least worthy of serious consideration.

The Allegro is really the first car to be designed and built by British-Leyland since the 1968 merger which formed the combine.

Although described as being 'a completely new model', the Marina, launched in April 1971, was largely a rejig of the old Morris Minor without the Minor's good roadholding qualities.

As Maxwell Boyd, 'Sunday



STOKES . . . £500m to keep head above water.

Times' motoring correspondent, commented last week, Leyland now admits that the Marina was 'something of a bread-and-butter stopgap'.

By comparison with European models, the engineering of the Marina was extremely conventional, its suspension, composed of steel-leaf springing, very outmoded.

The engineering of the Allegro, in contrast, is advanced. Besides its new Hydragas suspension, it sports a transverse engine and front-wheel drive.

Its roadholding and general performance are said to be much better than those of the Marina, while petrol consumption is claimed to have been reduced by elimination of the fan belt.

Filmer Paradise, head of the Austin-Morris sales and manufacturing team, says there is a real demand for both a conventional and an advanced car competing in the same price range.

But about the only real reason anyone would now buy the Marina in preference to the Allegro is that the older model is the only medium family saloon of any make left on the British market which the average motorist, equipped with no specialized tools, could hope to repair and service himself.

While this may be an important factor, it is extremely questionable whether it is important enough to allow the Marina to retain its present 7-per-cent share of the market alongside the 8 per cent share which the Allegro, with a production target of 5,000 a week, must be aimed.

Leyland admits that the launch of the Allegro may well have an impact on sales of the Marina.

But it has tried to allay Marina workers' fears for their jobs with the formula that the success of both models will depend on the size of the market.

This, of course, answers nothing. The rapid worsening of capitalism's world economic crisis, and particularly the deepening of the trade war, put in question expansion of the market. Rather, a catastrophic shrinkage looms.

So the company's ostensible strategy of taking two bites simultaneously at the lucrative medium family saloon section of the market must be greatly in doubt.

Under these conditions, the £50m Marina lines at Oxford would be in direct competition with the newly-integrated set-up, developed at a cost of £21m, producing the Allegro in Birmingham. Here the Allegro would have a distinct market advantage.

Even if Leyland's own forecasts of an expanding car market proved temporarily correct, the Allegro launch, which came just three days after the announcement of a £500m investment programme, must coincide with a big drive to force up the rate of exploitation.

In terms of cars produced per head, sales value per head or value added per head, Leyland is lagging well behind almost all the European car manufacturers. Its value added per man is less than half that in the major German factories.

Exploitation in the European factories as a whole is itself way behind that in the US car plants.

With Leyland's share of the British car market hovering at around 30 per cent, compared with 40 per cent or more last year, the £500m is about as little as Leyland chief Lord Stokes can afford to keep his head above water. And he and the Leyland board know their family saloons now face massively increased competition from Europe and Japan.

At Birmingham, the company has been putting in a lot of time setting in advance the man-hours needed to produce each part of the Allegro at levels competitive with European car factories.

Meanwhile at Cowley there are already indications of a new attempt to reduce manning on the Marina lines. There are signs, too, that a cut in the Marina programme would not be entirely unwelcome to the management.

Since workers return to work from their recent strike over the introduction of work-study men, or 'industrial engineers' as the company likes to call them, there has been continuous conflict over their attempts to get work studies implemented.

Now the company is planning to introduce a new medium-production car, the ADO 71, a Continental-styled model in the executive range.

When it does so, it is thought, it will attempt to man up the lines without outside recruitment.

There are only two ways this could be done. The first is by throwing up labour from the Marina, by dint of imposing its work studies ruthlessly on the men. Under present conditions, the management knows this is unlikely to be accepted.

The second is if there is a significant drop in Marina production, possibly as a result of competition from the Allegro.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Merthyr Tydfil

Given by Gerry Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League

Wednesday May 30

Role of the revolutionary party at

St David's Church Hall, Church Street, Merthyr 7.30 p.m.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING

Salford

The Angel, Chapel Street
Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m.
'The Revolutionary Party and the Working Class'.

All Trades Unions Alliance Meeting

After Jones-Aldington
What next for dockers?

SOUTHAMPTON

Wednesday May 30, 7.30 p.m.
Conference Room
Civic Centre

Speaker: M. Banda (SLL Central Committee)

All Trades Unions Alliance meetings

TEACHERS' MEETING

The way forward after the NUT conference
Thursday, May 24, 7.30 p.m.

Conway Small Hall,
Red Lion Square,
Holborn (admission 10p)

HOSPITAL WORKERS' MEETING

Hospital workers and the fight against the Tory government
Tuesday May 29, 7.30 p.m.

Norfolk Room
Caxton Hall,
Caxton Street,
London SW1 (admission 10p)

BUILDING WORKERS' MEETING

TUC must break off talks with Tories!
Build revolutionary party!

Wednesday, May 30,
7.30 p.m.

Tudor Room
Caxton Hall.

Caxton Street,
London SW1 (admission 10p)

POSTAL WORKERS' MEETING

Break off secret talks with the Tories!
Force the Tories to resign!

Sunday, June 3, 10.30 a.m.

Conway Small Hall,
Red Lion Square,
Holborn (admission 10p)

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG. Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG. Newsdesk: 01-720 2000. Circulation: 01-622 7029.

Day-long SLL picket at Peruvian Embassy

THE SOCIALIST Labour League yesterday picketed the Peruvian Embassy in London demanding the release of Peruvian Trotskyists jailed by the military junta.

The Liga Comunista, Peruvian section of the International Committee of the Fourth International, has been outlawed by the Velasco regime and its Press seized.

Leading members of the Liga Comunista have been jailed and tortured along with members of other left-wing organizations. The British trade union and labour movement should demand their immediate release. Resolutions should be sent to the Peruvian Ambassador, 52 Sloane Street, London, SW1.



SEVEN men have been remanded by Birmingham magistrates until June 25, charged with conspiring to trespass and unlawful assembly at an employment bureau in the Rotunda. They were three ATV men Stanley F. Evill (31), a film cameraman; Anthony Maycock (28), a reporter; and Francis Minton (33), sound recordist; and Frederick Ainslie (24), Gerrard Kelly (22), Philip Beyer (25) and Paul Davidson (26). An eighth man, Graham Stevenson (23) failed to appear.

'Lefts' silent as three vote 'no'

ONLY THREE members of the TUC's General Council voted against continuing negotiations with the government over Phase Three of the Tories' wage-cutting policy.

BY ROYSTON BULL

Alan Sapper, television technicians, argued that by going back to Downing Street to ask for concessions which the government was in no position to deliver, the TUC was putting its head in a noose and allowing the Tories to confuse the working class about their real policies.

George Doughty, draughtsmen, and George Smith, builders, also voted against continuing the talks.

But 22 trade union leaders, including alleged 'lefts' like Richard Briginshaw, Hugh Scan-

lon and Jack Jones, voted to carry on collaborating with the bankrupt Tory administration.

A statement issued claimed that the aim was to restore free collective bargaining, suspend the Industrial Relations Act, freeze rents, and halt rising prices.

But not a single sentence in the 700-word statement mentioned the capitalist crisis, which is daily driving inflation up uncontrollably and has so undermined trading relations that massive financial crashes are inevitable.

By ignoring the economic anarchy in the monetary markets and the growing chaos in international relations, the trade union leaders lay the working class open to most ferocious onslaughts from a desperate ruling class without a shred of preparation or protection.

The setbacks suffered by hospital workers, gasworkers, and other sections, who are already feeling the pinch of uncontrolled prices, but severely fet-

tered wages, are entirely the responsibility of the TUC's servile loyalty to 'Britain's' economy—the capitalist system.

As the corruption and disintegration of capitalism become daily more evident, workers must start mobilizing in their union branches a relentless campaign to force the trade union leaders to break off all talks with the Tory government and instead prepare to force them from office.

BRIEFLY - BRIEFLY

GEORGE HENRY INCE was yesterday declared not guilty on all six counts in 'The Barn' murder case yesterday. There was cheering and applause in the public gallery as the jury announced its verdict.

POSTMEN in conference yesterday gave the thumbs-down to delivery of advertising circulars with the regular mail. Against all the efforts of the Union of Post Office Workers' leadership, they decided not to implement the proposed new 'Adpost' service until there are firm proposals for better pay.

£100,000 PARTY BUILDING FUND

THE TORY enemy is closely watching the progress of our fund. A circular from the Economic League titled 'Two-minute News Review' and dated May 21 had this to say:

☾ The Socialist Labour League—the largest Trotskyist organization in Britain—has even more ambitious plans for developing its revolutionary operations. On April 3 it launched a £100,000 Party Building Fund.

It is worth noting that of the first £4,000, £3,000 came from two unnamed individuals. One of them donated £1,000 and the other fulfilled a promise to give £2,000 provided a similar sum had been raised by a specific date. Predictably this initial target was reached, so to speak, just in the nick of time.

When the fund was launched it was made quite clear that the money would be used still further to extend Trotskyist activities.

It was pointed out that not a penny was needed to pay off debts and that there was 'no financial crisis' in the day-to-day running of the Socialist Labour League. As the Trotskyist leaders put it:

'Our premises, workshops and printing facilities are swamped out. Just think of it—only a little over three years ago we installed an entire new plant. We've simply grown out of it.

'Now we need major extensions to our printing presses, because of the growing circulation of Workers Press—at least

20,000 square feet of office space, an increase in the number of full-time workers, a list of technical equipment for propaganda and agitation purposes which is too large to enumerate here, etc. etc.'

Now let's give them something more to talk about. Yesterday morning's post pulled in £362.16 which thrust the fund up to £25,342.91. We are just over half way to the first £50,000. Just think about what the screams will be like if we do it by May 31. Keep it up and show them.

Post all donations to:
Party Building Fund
186a Clapham High Street
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WHO IS LORD LAMBTON?

FROM PAGE ONE

he tried his hand at Bishop Auckland, but was again defeated. The following year, however, he was handed the safe seat of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which he has represented ever since.

During the Macmillan government he became principal private secretary to Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary and now the Speaker of the House of Commons.

He first came to ministerial prominence in the Heath government. In 1970 he was put in charge of the Royal Air Force at the Ministry of Defence.

The ultimate responsibility for all ministerial appointments lies with the Prime Minister. But when it concerns the Defence Ministry, the Prime Minister relies on several factors:

- The Minister of Defence (in this case Lord Carrington, the Tory Party chairman) has a large say in who he wants in his defence team.

- Reports from the security services on the suitability of the candidates.

It seems that Heath made the appointment based on favourable

recommendations from both these sources.

News that Lambton was involved with call girls is particularly damaging for Carrington.

Twelve years ago he was severely criticized following the unmasking of John Vassall, the spy at the Admiralty when he was First Lord.

If it is proved there have been two errors of judgement, Carrington's position as Defence Secretary and party chairman could be brought into question.

There were first signs of a Tory cover-up when the Speaker, Lambton's old friend, Selwyn Lloyd, announced that he was refusing all private members' questions.

His office said that this procedure was being adopted because the Director of Public Prosecutions was now looking into the affair.

Lord Lambton is not available to the Press for comment. His statement about his involvement with 'a call girl and one or two of her friends' was issued by the Tory agent for his constituency.

It was given to Press Association reporters, at a secret location in Co Durham. When the reporter asked where Lambton



Lord Lambton said by his agent to be in the far north.

was, his agent, Mr Maurice Hill, said: 'He is far north of here. He is not in London or in the north of England.'

His sudden departure will dismay many, but particularly his local constituents. Only last Saturday he was at the Five Bridges Hotel, Gateshead, when he was elected unopposed as

president of the Northern Counties area of the Tory Party.

This body represents 32 constituencies in Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland.

A statement issued yesterday said that he would not be attending the annual meeting of his own Berwick Conservative Association this Saturday.

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