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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

DON'T WASTE A MINUTE! BRING THE TORIES DOWN

BY ALEX MITCHELL

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In other words, they are all up to their ears in one form of scandal or another, emphasizing the decay and putrefaction of British capitalism.

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This decision to halt Opposition criticism of the crisis-torn government shows the extent to which the reformists serve the Tory master.

At the point when the Tories could be swept into political oblivion, they seek to protect them by hypocritical and diversionary rubbish about 'national security'.

And this brings us to the 'Morning Star', organ of the Communist Party.

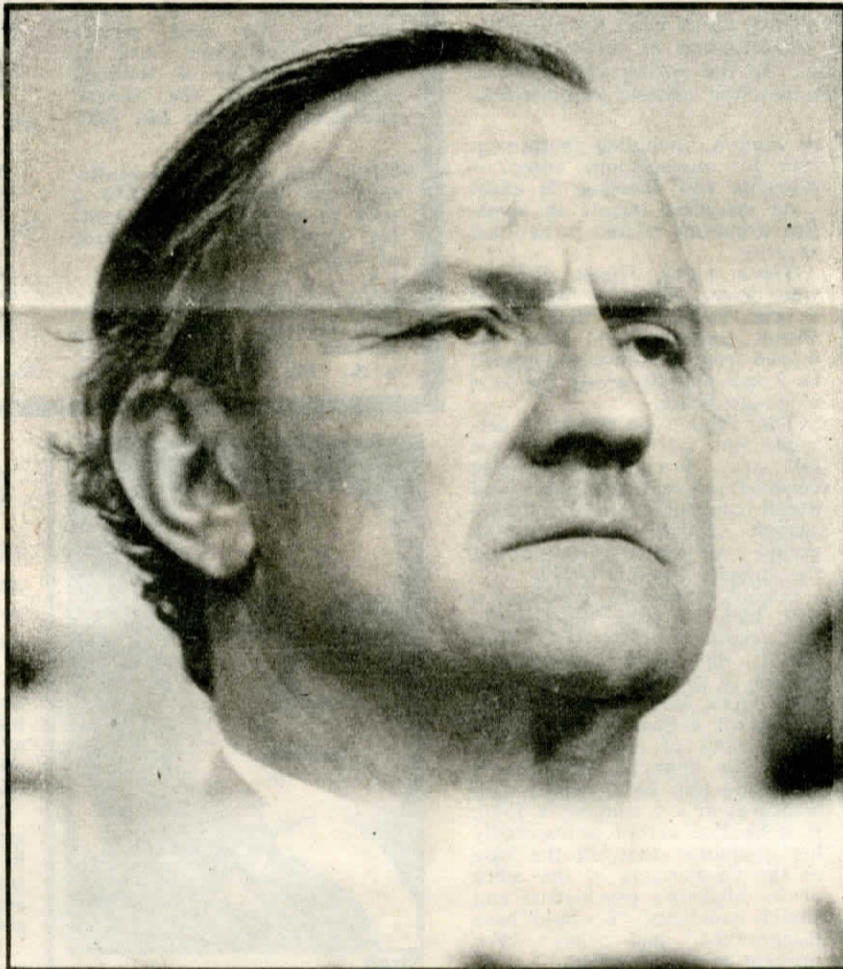
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All talks must be broken off and a campaign must be launched to drive the Tories out of office.

In its place, must be elected a Labour government pledged to carry out socialist policies including a programme of nationalization of all banks, insurance houses and major industries and the repeal of all anti-working-class legislation.

Who is Lord Jellicoe? — p. 12



Labour comes to the rescue

BY ROYSTON BULL

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£100,000 PARTY BUILDING FUND

STILL going up. Today's total is £25,564.41. Socialist Labour League branches sent in: Edinburgh £39; Willesden £5; Croydon £5; Exeter £4; Outer London £25; Bracknell £10; Tottenham £22; Artists £8; Camden £46; Brixton £30.50;

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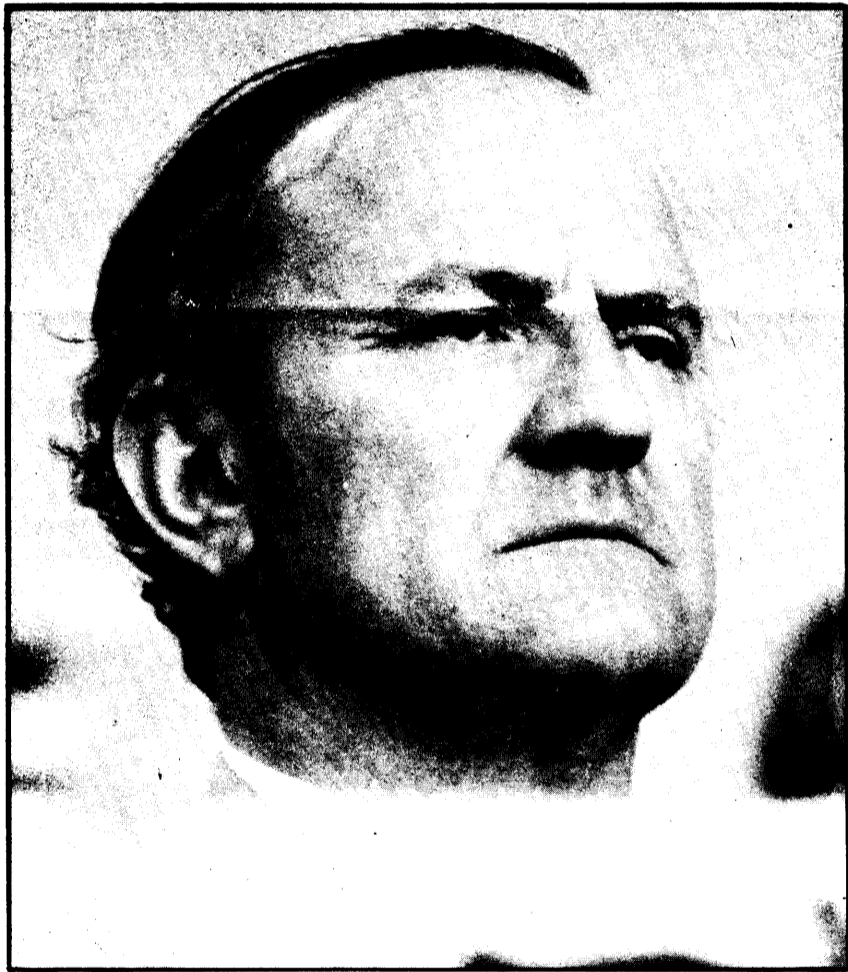
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Almirante invites arrest

IN A two-hour speech, Italian fascist leader Giorgio Almirante has warned parliament that any attempt to dissolve his party would only serve to make it stronger.

Almirante is accused of having attempted to reconstitute Mussolini's fascist party.

Parliament now has ten packets of documents of evidence against Almirante and his MSI-national right party.

In the debate on whether he should stand trial, Almirante said that such a move would not only be undemocratic, but impossible in practice.

'You can take away a label, but you certainly can't take away a political will', he declared. His party would win many more voters if anyone tried to do away with it.

If convicted, Almirante faces up to 12 years in jail and the



GIORGIO ALMIRANTE.

logical result would be the dissolution of the MSI. But given the pace of Italian legal processes, it may be months or even years before the case actually goes to court.

In fact, there is no doubt that Almirante's party is based on the ideas and actions of Mussolini's party. They have led many brutal assaults on the working class in recent months.

Almirante's trial would be a sham facade of action against the fascists.

Nixon planned attack on basic democratic rights

THE ATTACK on basic democratic rights, which is at the centre of the Watergate bugging affair in the United States, has been brought right in to the open by President Nixon's latest statement on the scandal.

He revealed that under plans drawn up in 1970 the administration had intended systematic surveillance of left-wing and radical student groups. Nixon said: 'In the spring and summer of 1970, another security problem reached critical proportions.

In March a wave of bombing and explosions struck college campuses and cities.

'There were 400 bomb threats in one 24-hour period in New York City. Rioting and violence on college campuses reached a new peak after the Cambodian operation and the tragedies at Kent State and Jackson State.

'The 1969-1970 school year brought nearly 1,800 campus demonstrations and nearly 250 cases of arson on campus. Many colleges closed. Gun battles between guerrilla-style groups and police were taking place. Some of the disruptive activities were receiving foreign support.

'Complicating the task of maintaining security was the fact that in 1966 certain types of undercover FBI operations that had been conducted for many years had been suspended. This also had substantially impaired our ability to collect foreign intelligence information.

'At the same time the relationships between the FBI and other intelligence agencies had been deteriorating. By May 1970 FBI director Hoover shut off his agency's liaison with the CIA altogether.'

The President went on to describe how after meetings between the various heads of the security services, plans were set

in motion, including 'authorization for surreptitious entry—breaking and entering, in effect—on specified targets in specified situations related to national security'.

These plans, Nixon claimed, were never put into effect. But it was these plans that White House counsel John Dean removed from his office and placed in a safe deposit giving the keys to Judge Sirica.

This version of events is certainly not intended to tell the full story. But it demonstrates conclusively that a massive and illegal campaign of surveillance against student and left-wing groups was under discussion at the highest level in 1970.

Nixon's statement produced a new high in public incredulity and scepticism. The 'New York Times', one of the newspapers hottest in the trail of Watergate disclosures, said it presented a picture of a government 'frighteningly out of control'.

'In the light of Mr Nixon's admission that he approved such measures in one context in 1970, it is hard to accept unreservedly his disclaimer that, in the case of the burglarizing of the office of Dr Ellsberg's psychiatrist and similar incidents, "I would have disapproved had they been brought to my attention."'

WHAT WE THINK

THE TORY 'SICKNESS' ROOTED IN CASH CRISIS

'TODAY Britain is no longer the sick man of Europe.' Premier Heath's boast to the Conservative Women's Conference on Wednesday rings hollow today.

The Lambton-Jellicoe scandal, the Lonhro affair and the Poulson revelations prove that top Tories, including Cabinet Ministers, have been involved in call-girl rackets, tax evasion, enormous profiteering and dubious trading practices.

But that is only one side of the sickness of British capitalism. It is only to be expected that the Tory hypocrisy of 'hard work and sacrifice for the good of the country' should be for working-class consumption only.

The ruling class acquires the wealth that pays for its existence from the labour of the working class. The fortunes of the Lambton family came from the coalfields of Northumberland and Durham.

Lord Jellicoe, as head of the Civil Service, led the resistance to the civil service unions' wage claim. And he was co-ordinator of 'national security' during the miners' and dockers' strikes last year.

WHILE these upper-class gentlemen are dishing out £50 a time to prostitutes, the working class faces state control of wages.

WHILE they pull in huge profits and massive directors' fees without doing a moment's work, the workers struggle

with soaring prices and government-imposed rent rises.

WHILE property speculators wax fat, thousands of families can find nowhere to live.

WHILE the Tories and the Labourites moan about 'national security', trade unionists face a constant threat to jobs and basic rights.

The 'sickness' of British capitalism—of which the sordid antics of Cabinet ministers is only one expression—is rooted in the economic crisis which produces soaring inflation, tottering currencies, trade war and balance of payments crises.

There is no cure for this 'sickness'—though the ruling class seeks to find a 'cure' at the expense of the working class. Every day that this government is permitted to survive will bring further attacks on the workers.

The call of the Socialist Labour League to mobilize the strength of the working class to bring the Tory government down has been completely vindicated.

All those Labourites and trade union leaders who have cooperated with this 'sick' government stand exposed.

Yet the TUC chiefs continue to troop into Downing Street and collaborate with Heath and his discredited gang, while the Stalinists cover up for them.

And the Labour Party leaders

have announced that they will be 'restrained and statesmanlike'. Their spokesman on television, the 'security' obsessed James Wellbeloved, has not made a single call for the Tory government to resign.

Now is the time to demand, through nationwide meetings and rallies, that the Tory government must go. The TUC must be forced to break off all talks with the 'sick' Cabinet and the Labour leaders must be forced to end their gentlemanly parliamentary restraint.

Why should the working class suffer and pay for the Tories economic and political crisis; a crisis that must be utilized to kill it off politically?

The hospital staffs, gasworkers, carworkers, builders, civil servants, engineers, teachers and millions of other workers who have borne the brunt of the Tory attacks could now be mobilized immediately in a campaign to force the Tories out.

The Tory government CAN be brought down now and replaced by a Labour government which must be committed to socialist policies, including nationalization of the basic industries without compensation and under workers' control.

As Marx wrote in the 'Communist Manifesto': 'The bourgeoisie is unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society and to impose its conditions of existence upon society as an overriding law.'



Nixon

Greek navy mutiny 'foiled'

THE GREEK military regime claims to have foiled a mutiny on three ships of the Greek navy early on Wednesday.

The under-Secretary of Press and Information, Byron Stamatopoulos, said two retired rear-admirals and a few active navy officers were arrested after the mutiny attempt.

Stamatopoulos said that an attempt had been made recently by Greeks living abroad to penetrate the Greek armed forces and create an underground organization among them.

The two rear-admirals, Constantine Engoffopoulos and Ioannis Mineos, had convinced a

number of active officers to stage a mutiny in three ships of the Greek navy, he said.

All the officers were arrested before being able to put their plans into operation.

Stamatopoulos linked the mutiny attempt with a statement by former premier Constantine Karamanlis denouncing the regime. Karamanlis' statement was followed by other declarations in a similar vein from retired army and navy officers.

It seems likely that the mutiny was inspired by supporters of the exiled King Constantine, who attempted an abortive counter-coup against the colonels' regime in December 1967 and has since lived in exile.

Iranian CP welcomes Soviet trade with Shah

THE NEW programme of the Tudeh (pro-Moscow Stalinist) Party of Iran lays heavy stress on growing ties between the Shah's dictatorship and the Kremlin.

The establishment and consolidation of these relations, which have included considerable Soviet aid for the development of Iranian industry, is presented as a 'retreat' by the Shah.

The programme sees Soviet aid as part of 'a genuine industrialization of the country'. 'In recent years', it says, 'faced with the people's demand, the government has given ground and in particular with the aid of the socialist countries, taken certain steps towards the creation of some heavy industries.'

It adds: 'Had the regime been refraining from wasting thousands of millions from our oil revenues by pursuing a militaristic policy and purchasing weapons, and had it been spending

this money on industrializing the country, then the outcome would have been much better' (!)

From this it becomes clear that the Stalinists' aim is simply to get the Shah to undertake a consistent policy of forming capitalist industry with the assistance of the Soviet bureaucracy. The programme goes on:

'In the process of industrialization the valuable assistance provided by the socialist countries headed by the USSR has been aimed at strengthening the industries in the direction demanded by our country.

'These aids, including the establishment of the [Isfahan] steel mill, machine-tool factory and a tractor factory, have dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists' prolonged and subversive policy and have fulfilled the longstanding wish of the Iranian people who wanted a national steel mill.

'Although the regime has not made proper use of the true potentialities of the socialist countries or their willingness to

BY JOHN SPENCER

provide comprehensive assistance, nevertheless the role played by the socialist countries in the industrialization of Iran has left its mark; this has also to some extent prevented the process from taking the grotesque form which the imperialists and capitalism were inclined to give it.

The programme goes on to stress that without the assistance of the Soviet Stalinists the Shah's dictatorship would have been unable to build up its heavy industry: '... Not only could the creation of fundamental foundations for the country's industrialization come true and materialize only through the Socialist countries' assistance—as shown by the steel mill and the machine tools factory—but they also provide a reliable market, divorced from the goods produced by the imperialist countries...'

Expansion and consolidation of relations with the socialist countries, . . . are of great im-

portance to our national interests.

'Such relations will have positive effects on the political and social situation in Iran. Consequently they have the support of the people and the progressive forces and above all of our party.'

This document is a most servile apology for the treachery of the Soviet bureaucracy, which has entered into extremely close relations with the Shah's regime.

Even the Stalinists are forced to lift a corner of the curtain to tell of the savage dictatorship the Shah wields against the Iranian masses.

'Despite the constitution, the state power is in practice administered by the Shah through absolute monarchy and the concentration of the Three Powers in his hands.

'The regime's anti-democratic policy takes the form of a police state and domination of the security organization, Savak, turning the Army into a tool for the suppression of the people's move-

ment, depriving the freedom of assembly to national and democratic parties, implementing national oppression of the country's peoples, encroachment by military courts on social and political rights and freedom and violation of the law.'

This is the regime which is buying \$3,000m worth of arms a year from Washington and whose leader openly boasts in the American Press that he has the largest Middle East army for the express purpose of keeping radical regimes out of the area and acting as imperialism's gendarme in the Gulf.

It would be a crime to sell this man a pea-shooter.

The Iranian Stalinists—whose own members are among the 109 men and women executed by the Shah's firing squads in the last two years—are in favour of the Soviet Union and the East European countries giving him a complete set of heavy industry readily adapted to the requirements of counter-revolutionary war.

A REPLY TO MONTY JOHNSTONE



MONTY JOHNSTONE would very much like us to conclude that the British Communist Party has abandoned Stalinism.

On the contrary, its role in sabotaging any united action against the Tory government, its support for the TUC leaders who collaborate with the government is a continuation of Stalinist policy ever since Johnstone was a member of the Party.

As capitalism enters a crisis which entails gigantic revolutionary struggles, so the Stalinist and the 'left' trade union leaders move closer to open collaboration with the capitalist state.

Johnstone is not blind. He was in the national leadership of the Young Communist League when the 'peaceful road to socialism' was first developed. Its real meaning, then as now, was collaboration with big business and the capitalist state to prevent revolution.

Here for example are the words of Harry Pollitt, John Gollan's predecessor as Party secretary, in his 1947 policy booklet, 'Looking Ahead':

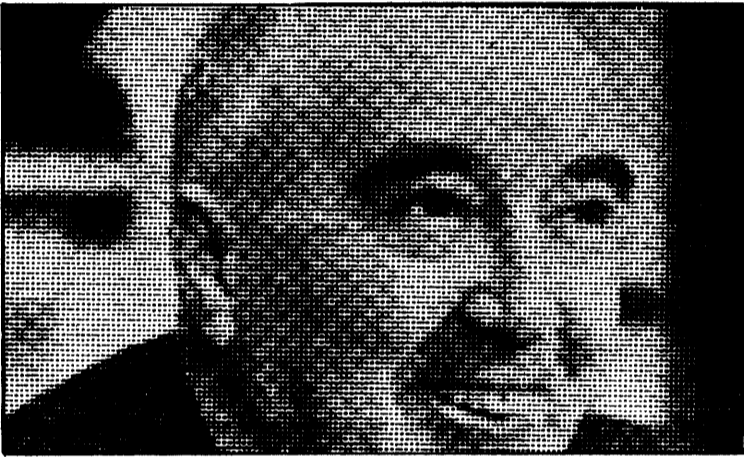
'The militant working class will not be content with the role of either an indulgent or a carping critic of a Labour government (elected in 1945). It is determined to increase its power and control in practical life, in production, and administration, in winning what it voted for. On the job, this means stronger Joint Production Committees, it means linking up their work through the district or national organizations of the union. If important work is being held up because the materials aren't coming through, or because management isn't doing its job, then let the workers sit on the doorstep of Cripps or Bevan till they

get satisfaction.' ('Looking Ahead' p. 122-123.)

Anybody can see who were the pioneers of the present corporatist trends in the TUC! Here, 26 years in advance, are the advocates of 'workers' participation' to solve the crisis.

Johnstone knows this history as well as anyone, but the present crisis does not lead him to examine it or break from it. Predictably, he supports it. No doubt he would re-echo Pollitt's call to the militants:

'The shop stewards in particular have now a more responsible task than ever before. They are the guardians and leaders of the workers on the job. They can set an example by trying to explain the character of the job the whole nation must tackle.



Pollitt's pamphlet reveals collaborationist policies.

'Wipe out defeatism, cynicism and doubt, so that for example, the Joint Production Committee can really be organized and got going in a manner we have never seen before, just because all the workers understand the gravity of the nation's position, its need for increased production, and are determined to make a bid for it.' ('Ibid' p. 123.)

PART FOUR

This was the policy of the Stalinist leadership to which Johnstone returned after his stay in the Trotskyist movement at the end of the war.

Another point. The whole correspondence between the Young Communist League and the Young Socialists, concerning proposals for a public debate was published in 'Keep Left' in the early months of 1969.

Johnstone's reference to what on his own admission was a 'stop Press' advance item in the January 1969 'Keep Left' will not save him from the facts of that whole correspondence. We were

not prepared to have the debate started as the Stalinist wanted it, against 'Trotskyism'. The questions at stake, as we have explained, in this reply, are those of two generations of the communist movement, and the world working class.

Trotskyism is the culmination of the work of Lenin, the Bolsheviks, the October Revolution,

and the early Communist International. It exists **only** through the struggle against the Stalinist bureaucracy. That bureaucracy came to the heights of its power and turned the communist parties into what they are today, **only** through the 'liquidation' of Trotskyism.

It is this struggle, past and present, which must be avoided by those who want to discuss Trotskyism separately from Stalinism. For the working class, such an arrogance bears no relation whatsoever to its main historical task: to resolve the crisis of working-class leadership.

Nothing could more clearly reveal the absolute middle-class cynicism of the supporters of the bureaucracy than Johnstone's assertion that we seek a 'Vishinsky-type confession' from him. This facile comparison wipes out the entire counter-revolutionary development of Stalinism and its consequences; it repeats the old comfortable middle-class idea that Stalinism and Bolshevism are the same thing.

Vishinsky's trials were based on the unbridled brute force of a gang of secret police, jailers, interrogators and torturers recruited to defend the privileges of the Stalinist bureaucracy against the working class and Bolshevism.

Johnstone is being asked to come clean on his political record, under conditions where he can speak out. He prefers to speak for the same Stalinist bureaucracy that perpetrated the

'Vishinsky-type' forced confessions.

There is no more important task in this period than to review all these positions in a struggle; it is the most vital preparatory task of all before the battle for working-class power.

Nobody is asking Johnstone for a 'Vishinsky-type confession', but we are demanding straight answers to straight political questions.

That is why we asked the YCL or the CP—not Monty Johnstone as an individual—for a debate on 'Trotskyism and Stalinism'.

Mr Johnstone tries to evade this challenge by suggesting that there be two separate debates. 'As far as I am concerned', he says, 'the offer stands'.

We are not really concerned about what Johnstone thinks individually. We want to know what his organization thinks and whether he is prepared to **fight within the Party** for such a confrontation.

Finally we think it necessary to point out that Johnstone leaves unanswered comrade Slaughter's challenge that he come clean on the witch-hunt begun by the British Stalinists against the Trotskyists in the Labour Party in 1954 and his own attempt ('Morning Star', April 18, 1972) to distort deliberately our principled defence of Stalinist fellow-travellers in the Labour Party in 1950.

CONCLUDED.

How West German police recruit their spies

HANOVER anarchist Gerhard Gansert (21), claims he was approached last week by two West German special police agents who tried to recruit him as an undercover agent.

Using a hidden tape recorder, Gansert taped the conversation. Excerpts have been published in 'Der Spiegel', showing how Brandt's secret police obtain information about the activities of left-wing movements.

The agents were posing as fighters for 'humanity' gathering information 'for no particular purpose'.

They said: 'We don't work on a day-to-day basis. But rather, before approaching anyone, we prepare for some time.'

'We are neither criminals, nor suspicious characters, we are officials of this state . . . we want to clear up the mess that exists now.'

'We are not particularly interested in what individual members of organizations are doing, but rather what is being thought about in certain circles and decided.'

'You will of course lead the same life as before. In no way can the suspicion be aroused that you are working with us. Our methods in that respect are so refined that any suspicion is

virtually out of the question.

'We shall meet each other according to our requirements which we shall arrange by word of mouth. You shall only meet me or my substitute in case I

am ill or on holiday.

'You will be compensated for the time you have spent . . . starting with 300 marks a month. We will take care of you and protect you.'

'Pretoria 6' 24-hour picket

A PICKET is to be held outside South Africa House from 4.30 p.m. on Sunday until 4.30 p.m. on Monday to demand the release of the 'Pretoria Six'.

The six—Theophilus Cholo, Justus Mpanza, Alexandre Moumbaris, Aaron Imtambu, Sandi Sijaka and Dublin-born John Hosey—were held in solitary confinement and tortured

for six months before their trial opened on March 14.

They are charged under South Africa's notorious Terrorism Act, for which the minimum sentence is five years' imprisonment and the maximum penalty is death.

The wife of Mr Moumbaris and the mother of Mr Hosey, together with former political prisoners and detainees from South Africa, will take part in the picket.

Motorway stop

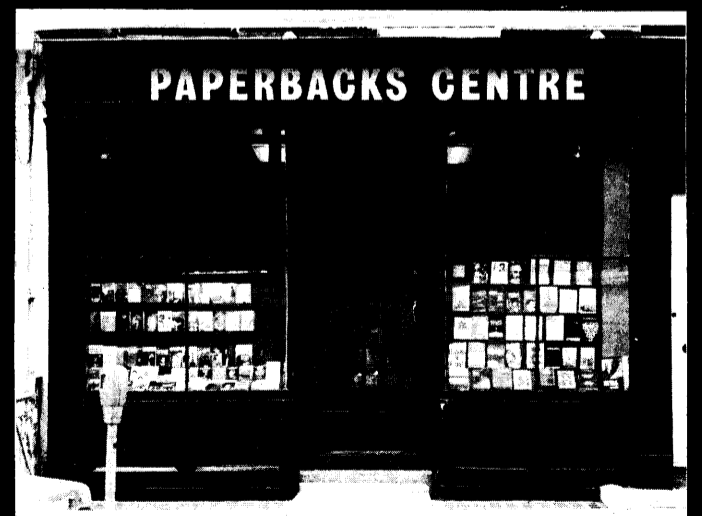
BUILDING workers at Cubitt's site on the M3 near Sunbury are on strike over a demand for a £200 summer bonus. The men came out last Thursday against the 'lump', but the strike was extended to cover the bonus issue.

Prices swamp

THE NUMBER of price-rise applications before the Price Commission from Britain's industrial giants has rocketed two-and-a-half times to about 200. Of these the number of applications for food price increases has risen from about 26 to 66.

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TRANSFORMING THE SOC INTO A REVOLUTIONARY

THE DISCUSSION GOES ON

'A leadership with history of Marxist principle behind it'

Peter Holman (22) is a London overseas telegraph operator and UPW member: We had a two weeks' strike in 1969 after a lot of unofficial walk-outs. In fact it was only the walk-outs that got the official action.

But then the man who led the walk-outs got the boot and the union reached some agreement with management. It seemed to me that wasn't how things should be done.

In 1971 we were out on strike for seven weeks. The turning point was when our union secretary, Tom Jackson, stood up in Hyde Park and said we were striking against the Post Office and not the government. Most of us thought it was the government.



UPW chief, Tom Jackson.

The union has seemed very ineffectual since the strike. The general feeling seems to be that it's useless to do anything.

When the Civil and Public Services Association was on strike we were told to walk through their picket lines. Union officials said people didn't come out and support us, so why should we support them. They made us into official blacklegs, but it was against what I thought.

I came in contact with the League when some members put forward a resolution at our branch which I didn't really follow but it was all about Phase Two and no collaboration with the Tory government.

I thought: 'This is a good point, we must pass it.' And we did. A lot of other branches throughout the country passed similar resolutions. The next thing you know, Jackson is going in to see Heath, disobeying the instructions we had given him.

UPW officials say we were broken in 1971; what can we do? That's how they look at it. But a lot of other people don't.

At first what I thought was jargon put me off the League. I think there's an aversion to the socialism and Marxism of the Workers Press. I didn't want to listen at first.

But people are listening more and more. They are being pushed from above by



Post Office workers at a mass meeting in Hyde Park during the 1971 strike. The union has seemed very ineffectual since the strike.

things outside themselves.

After seeing the Pageant at Wembley, I had the feeling it was not a coincidence things are happening in all parts of the world. The Workers Press keeps talking about a crisis and then it happens.

Being in communications we always put up on a notice board countries where there are strikes. One of the blokes said to me: 'Why are all these places on strike? The board was covered.'

The way I see it, it is part of a world situation. When Heath talks about keeping inflation down in this country it's rubbish. It can't be done because there would still be inflation outside. Nixon has a wage freeze too. By keeping wages down, they can't beat inflation, but they can keep up their profits for a while.

Over the past year or two things have been going from bad to worse in this country. I can't afford to go out or even eat properly. I've had a slight case of malnutrition. The doctors say eat more. You can't argue with doctors about economics.

I don't believe there can't be unity in the labour movement. I certainly don't believe what they say that if we're all cool and calm we can negotiate what we want. What

you gain at the beginning of the year is lost at the end because of rising prices.

The trade unions say socialism will naturally arrive, but it's obvious it won't. If you say that, you're saying the capitalist class are going to hand over all peacefully. But they're not. As soon as you begin to cut into what they've got, they're going to stamp down on you.

Heath has to do what he's doing to the working class. He has no choice. Heath hasn't got a free hand. He's got to stop the working class getting what they need.

The 'peaceful road to socialism' takes us up to the crisis of power and then stops. In fact it gets turned round and they end up talking with Heath about how to keep us down. This road is taking us backwards.

The working man has only one real right and that's the right to strike. But it's been lost. In certain circumstances you can land in jail for striking. A working man can't pull money out of an adventure—just himself. If they take away that weapon, you've left him with nothing.

I think I will join the League because of the pressure building up. I haven't read much Marx or Engels, but

when you read that capitalism has contradictions inside it, I can understand that.

The crisis is happening. The price of gold has gone up. Because the League were the only people saying it was going to happen, you feel it must be right.

The League are the only people to explain the way in which we must move. Certainly the only people to explain that the ways we have been moving have got us nowhere.

All the rights in the League's programme are so basic you almost don't need people to tell you about them—except that they are being taken away.

One would like to know what's going to happen after the revolution. Common sense says you don't want to get involved if you don't know what's going to happen.

Capitalism is going into a crisis—a series of death blows—and something has got to come out of it. But socialism won't rise phoenix-like from the ashes. It is important to have a party that can educate and act as a leadership.

Gold is going to go up and sooner or later it is going to go up to a point where the whole system will collapse. I can quite see the crisis in the

next three years, but even if it's ten or 20 years a leadership must be there with a history of Marxist principle behind it.

The revolutionary party is the only one which can prepare for this crisis. Nobody else will. The TUC and the Labour Party won't. If they put forward a policy of nationalization, they would be afraid they wouldn't be elected in.

The working class is searching for something and there must be somebody like the League there to give it to them. As time goes on, action will become more important than argument. This crisis is a thing that will grow bigger and grow worse.

The League has got to be built so that people see it as a real credible alternative. The time is definitely coming when we're going to have to stand up and fight. The Tories are driving us back all the time.

It's not just the crisis. I think a lot of people feel alienated from what they're producing and from life itself. People are saying 'What's it all for? What's the point of voting? What is our role?'

You can't underestimate this. They feel they have nowhere to go.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE Y PARTY

'The main emphasis is on leadership'

Kevin Timlin (20), is a building worker from Garston, a drab Merseyside suburb to the south of Liverpool. He is one of the many young workers who have joined the Socialist Labour League at Garston and the nearby Speke housing estate, which serves the Ford plant at Halewood.

The most important thing about the movement is that it says to me and every member—"You must lead, its up to you." This is something I have never come across before.

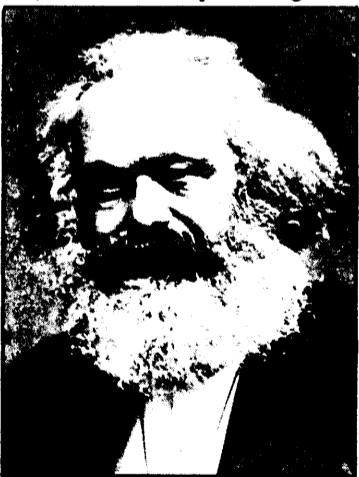
It comes over in the document very clearly. These policies are wholly socialistic and honest. The League would not be encouraging you to develop politically if it was lying. Before you enter it they give you the full facts about the movement and the situation with capitalism. Not like what I have seen of the Communist Party or the Labour Party who try to con the working class into thinking their parties are socialist.

The main emphasis in the pamphlet is on leadership and I think this is quite correct. I look at the working class today and I see them milling around. They lack the confidence to face up to the crisis because no one is giving them any confidence.

They look at the situation and they say: "No one can do it." But the SLL is trying to do it and trying to do something about changing the situation by changing itself.

As it is, some people are ripping up their union cards, others are carrying on with the union out of blind faith and the youth who work in the sweat shops don't bother because they see no further.

But even the youth will be hit, because they will get it



Karl Marx.

through rising prices, like the policy says.

Our leadership must be strong and forceful. Then we can win people to our policies. It's hard to get someone switched to revolutionary policies because people equate them with Russia, Hungary and events like this.

That is why it's necessary to explain what the Communist Party is and what Stalinism is.

I think the increase in the sales of the Workers Press and getting people to our meetings is essential. It's no use being part of the SLL unless you are prepared to be active. If you just sit at home you are just a dead weight.

The most important issue in the programme I think is the one of unity behind basic rights. I was just reading one of Marx's books which had an introduction by Engels. Engels said if the flag flies it must be all red. I think he meant it's no use separating struggles into sections.

This leads to splits and gives an advantage to the Tories. The only way to fight is for a political fight on basic rights.

The rents fight failed round here because of this. They kept it to one issue and you can't get rid of the Tories on one issue.

After this there comes the important issue of the Labour Party. I think there is most disagreement in the movement on this step. A lot of people just can't see the point of putting the Labour Party back in power.

But how are we going to eliminate the traitors from the ranks? You have to make workers realize what they are like in practice at the time of the crisis. After this experience, they will swing over to revolutionary policies.

It's like the French revolution. Most of the workers backed the Republicans but they were only for the bourgeoisie. It was after going through the struggle that workers realized that and began to adopt their own leaders.

The bottom of all the developments today is the crisis. This is pushing the ruling class on. So, soon the working class will have nowhere to turn and we must be ready for this day.

There is one thing that I think is missing from the programme and that is what exactly would be the party after the revolution.

I assume we will have total socialism. I would like more emphasis placed on this.

'The Tories must go at all costs'

Jim Flemming is a London traffic light repairer and ASTMS member:

Everything the Tory government is doing I don't like. The Tories are out to get the working class. It's either us or them.

The people who say they represent the working class are actually far from it. The Wilson government said they represented the working class, but they didn't institute one thing on a socialist basis.

The Stalinists and Feather, Jones and other trade union leaders have collaborated with the Tories all along the line.

For what my standard of living was worth in 1970 there has been a noticeable difference since Heath came to power.

In the last three months my wife has had to go out to work because I can't afford to keep her and three children. I'm not the worst off so who knows what other people do?

I'm living in a charity house supplied by Shelter. I couldn't even begin to buy a house, but even here I'm paying £5 a week rent.

Since I've been working at Plessey's I've had one rise. Another I should have got was



stopped by the freeze.

Building the League into a revolutionary party is the only chance for the working class. The document is probably the most major step the working class has taken since the formation of the unions.

I've only one query on it. I'm an Irishman and it doesn't say anything about the release of political prisoners. I think it should say something about their release, not just in Ireland but everywhere.

How did I come to the League? It was pure accident. I saw a lad selling the Workers Press on the street. I was anti-Tory and that was the start of it.

Until then there had been a lot of anti-Tory people all talking 'left', but doing nothing about it. I went to the ATUA conference in Birmingham and that clinched it for me. There was a draft document there and everything in it was my idea of what should be.

The first thing that impressed me was the call to bring the Tories down. They must go at all costs. The next thing that surprised me was that there was such an attendance, that such a meeting took place at all.

It was the first really active part I'd taken in the League. People were really talking. They knew what we wanted and how to get it.

The next big thing was the Right-to-Work marches and Wembley in 1972. That was fantastic. The physical endurance of the Young Socialists marching all the way from Glasgow. That was very, very impressive.

When they all walked in to the Empire Pool it really got you. You really appreciated the power of the working class and what it was capable of if it was given the leadership.

They were just youngsters with no help and the hindrance of the Communist Party and local union branches.

I had toyed with the idea of joining the Communist Party. But I kept wondering why the strength they said they had and the obvious power of the working class was never brought to challenge not only the Tories but the Labour Party as well.

The Communist Party appeared dormant. The League were the only people prepared to unite the working class to defeat capitalism.

There can be absolutely no delay in building the party. The longer it takes the more repressive measures will be taken against the working class. If you think we've had it rough until now, there's worse to come.

I haven't turned to politics because I need extra money. It's just that we need the



Jim Flemming. Above: 'The next big thing was the Right-to-Work marches and Wembley 1972 . . . You really appreciated the power of the working class and what it was capable of if it was given the leadership.'

money to live. As I said, my wife has had to go out to work. She's not pleased, but she doesn't blame me. She said she knows I can't get the money because of the freeze.

The so-called freeze on prices is a complete and utter fraud. It's a joke.

At first my wife was neutral to the League, but then she read the Workers Press and the penny started to drop. Now she's all for it. She has seen now that the League is the only hope for the working class.



ISRAELI SOCIETY IS NOT THE KIBBUTZ

Israel and Palestine, an occasional series by Charles Parkins.

Many people outside the country tend to picture Israel as some sort of 'socialist country', a land of kibbutzim, with everyone happily working together for the common good, in a society based on democracy and equality.

Reporters for the capitalist popular Press make a trip to Israel, get shown around, and come back with sunny holiday-snaps of life on the kibbutz while Labour MPs make speeches about 'socialist Israel'.

Now and then, particularly since the war of June 1967 and the Israeli military occupation of Arab territories, people may be made aware of another side to the picture; a less happy one, of people driven from their villages, of military brutality, of conquest and oppression.

But the spokesmen for Zionism and particularly the Labour MPs who act as spokesmen for Zionism, will play this down.

Of course, they say, Israel has had to occupy Arab terri-

tory, but only 'reluctantly', and for 'peace'. There are some Arab refugees, but the number has been exaggerated, and anyway it's all the fault of the leaders who urged them to leave.

Deir Yassin? Well, yes, there have been a few 'excesses', but on 'both sides', you know. And the Israeli occupation is very liberal and humane. A 'few' Arabs are oppressed, maybe, but only for 'security' reasons; and most of them would really be quite happy under Israeli rule but they are misled by the Arab leaders.

A few Israelis might be chauvinist, but Israel is really a 'progressive' country, its people have conquered deserts and swamps, established a democratic society, which all 'socialists' must support . . . and anyway, there is the kibbutz!

Not only have some Labour MPs tried to justify their support by falsely presenting Israel as a 'socialist society', but the Israeli example of collaboration between trade unions and the state has been exalted as one that could be followed in Britain.

Paul Rose, Labour MP for Manchester, Blackley, has even spoken of the Israelis as being 'the Vietnam of the Middle East'!

(This must provide some

cynical laughs among the Israeli political rulers, for Rose's pamphlet, 'Israel and the Left', omits to mention Israel's support for the Americans in Vietnam against National Liberation Front.)

Israeli 'socialism' must be unique indeed—for its main support has been aid and investment from the United States!

Since the 1967 Six-Day War, foreign investors have found Israel more attractive than before. Capital is going into land and factories in the occupied territories, as well as in Israel itself, and real-estate in the cities is being bought up by developers.

Some of the names and connections may be well-known overseas. Here in Britain, the name of the Freshwater group of companies is quite well-known, particularly in London, where its head, Mr Osias Freshwater, is reputed to be the biggest private landlord, owning at least 20,000 flats.

His son-in-law, Mr William Stern, heads a finance-group which last year acquired a 50 per cent holding in the Israel Pan-Lon building company, in a transaction worth many millions. Pan-Lon had been short of turnover capital because of heavy investment in building sites and thousands of unfinished flats in various

parts of Israel.

You may remember the outcry from Zionist sources just after the June war about the desecration of the old Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives at Jerusalem, under Jordanian rule, and the use of gravestones as paving slabs.

But Tel Aviv's Hilton Hotel stands on the site of the old Moslem graveyard, which was cleared by the municipality as good real-estate. Part of the graveyard still remained, until last summer. Then, as Israeli writer Maxim Gilan recounts:

'Tel Aviv's municipality (which anyway has destroyed the coast-line of the first Jewish town by cutting off the sea-breeze through the erection of a series of luxury hotels which block off the rest of the city from its beach) found itself—as usual—considerably in the red.

'Loath to leave even a small plot of ground which might let some breeze filter through to the parched citizens during the torrid Israeli summers, the city fathers decided—very quietly, once again—to abolish the rest of the Moslem graveyard and build on these grounds—you've guessed it: Another luxury hotel whose foreign investors would pay the city good dollars for the lands of the expropriated Palestinian charity.'

The other side to the profiteering and the speculation, and the luxury for the few, is that while the investors carve up Israeli cities, there are thousands of Israelis forced to live in slums.

In June last year, people from the slums of Kiryat Haim, by Haifa Bay, including more than 100 mothers with their children, staged a protest strike outside the Haifa municipal buildings, after hearing that instead of 42 new homes they had been promised, they were only to be allocated 12.

The families camped down outside the buildings. Local Haifa people brought food and drinks for the children. The parents said they had been promised better housing by the authorities five years ago. They had spent 15 years living in their asbestos huts, with leaky roofs, which were now rat-infested.

DEVELOPMENT

Sometimes, the Israeli working class is not even allowed to live in the slums. That is to say that in Israeli cities, as has happened in other countries, if an area is recognized as being good potential real-estate for 'development', working-class families may have to make way for the bourgeoisie.

Just as Rachman methods





Above: New Israeli buildings on seized Arab land on Mount of Olives. Far left: The first kibbutz, Degania A, came about from a strike of agricultural workers.

were used by landlords in some parts of London to clear out working-class tenants so that a street could be turned into 'luxury flats' for the middle class, so in Tel Aviv too, brutal methods have been used. In 1963, the Israeli 'Left-Labour' leader Meir Yaari stated before his party, Mapam:

'We are witnesses to the desperate struggle being fought by slum dwellers in Tel Aviv whose land was sold from under them at exorbitant prices to a corporation which plans an entertainment centre on the site of their homes, costing millions and perhaps tens of millions of pounds. This land is the stage of a devil's dance of land speculation involving astronomical sums. Slums have been destroyed with the help of eviction notices. Policemen were recruited to aid the land speculators in order to evict the dwellers into the streets. Almost incredible! Women and children tried, empty-handed, to defend their homes against the threat of expulsion. This is an excellent example of how the slum problem is solved in Israel!'

Mapam is a mainly kibbutz-based party, which upholds the state of Israel and Zionism, participates in the governing coalition and talks of constructing 'socialism' in Israel by means such as the kibbutz.

But in the party's handbook in 1965, it had to acknowledge that 'almost everything connected with large profits is

primarily in private hands; banking, commerce, metropolitan real-estate, light industry, citrus growing. . .'

Some 76 per cent of industrial wage-earners in Israel are employed in private industry. More than three quarters of the country's production is controlled by big capital, such as the Bank Leumi, the Palestine Industrial Corporation, or the Wolfson group. As in Britain, public ownership is mostly in either basic materials or in services—in Israel, primarily in agriculture, mining, electricity, and transport.

The tendency in recent years has been for private capital to move in on industries that were built up under public ownership—for instance, the government sold its holding in the Elat-Beer-sheba pipeline to an international consortium. A similar process has taken place with the Mekorot water company, and the Zim shipping line. American capital has taken over the formerly Histadrut-owned building firm, Solel Boneh, which has undertaken a number of overseas projects.

The kibbutzim comprise less than 4 per cent of the Israeli population, and only 26 per cent of the Jewish rural population. Currently, the kibbutz is being billed by the Hechalutz department (which organizes recruitment abroad) as 'the experiment which has not failed'.

The truth is, however, that it is a deliberate distortion of the real significance of the

tural workers, who then offered to take over the farm and run it themselves, it was a 'workers' take-over' with special features. For one thing, the land itself was owned by the Zionists' Jewish National Fund.

Also these young workers were Zionist volunteers, Chalutzin (pioneers), and while they had come to Palestine with some socialist and populist ideas absorbed in Russia (this was just after the 1905 Revolution), they nevertheless came with the prime purpose of building a Jewish 'homeland'. Most important, it was decided by prominent Zionists, notably the head of the Zionist Organization's Palestine Office, Arthur Ruppin, to give these pioneers backing. It became realized by the Zionist leaders that the kibbutz form of organization could be the most effective way of pursuing the colonizing aim in Palestine.

Previous efforts at Jewish agricultural settlement had succeeded, but in the 'wrong way'—an agricultural bourgeoisie had developed and with it a proletariat, and the farmers and citrus growers would employ Arab labour because it was cheaper, or because the Arab workers were more used to agricultural work, and more skilled.

To settle more Jewish workers on the land, most of them new to farmwork, the kibbutz seemed to be a much better social framework. Therefore, it served the Zionist aim of creating a Jewish 'peasantry' as a basis for a nation.

Secondly, the farmers of the earlier colonies on the coastal plain had turned to citrus crops as the most profitable. (To this day, citrus fruits are Israel's main export.)

But the kibbutzniks, wanting to have work all the year round, without seasonal fluctuations which would require extra labour, generally preferred mixed farming. Ruppin and others realized, particularly after the slump in citrus exports during World War I had hit the growers, that a one-crop agriculture, dependent on overseas markets, would leave Palestine an under-developed country.

Mixed farming, growing food for a national market initially, would give more stability to the settlement of the country, being less dependent on international market fluctuations; and it also meant that the Zionist settlement would not be dependent on Arab farmers for its food, and that agriculture could grow to feed industrial population in the future.

In this way, the kibbutzim were backed with JNF land and capital because they were helping to build the national economy.

STRATEGIC

Lastly, the kibbutz had—and still has—a special role. It is no use telling a capitalist entrepreneur, out for a profit, that he ought to invest his money in setting up a farm on an unpromising-looking rocky hill because it happens to be in a good strategic position in military terms.

But the same capitalist, when he comes to sit down at a Zionist conference to discuss political as opposed to purely economic aims, may agree to public funds to which he has contributed being used to back a group of young pioneers who will set up a strategic outpost on that hill. And that is what happened.

To this day, kibbutzim are still sited according to strategic rather than economic considerations, and the 'border' kibbutzim—which can include some in districts of

western Galilee which are far from the border but situated among Arab villages—can be transformed in an emergency into functioning military units. They are given special considerations by the government.

There is even a special section of the Israeli army, Nachal, in which conscripts receive agricultural as well as military training and which is employed to set up new kibbutzim at strategic points, particularly nowadays in the territories occupied since the June war. These are, in effect, self-supporting garrisons for the areas.

Over the years, the kibbutzim have lost some of their economic value, and many Israeli leaders, at least up to the June war, were ceasing to accept their usefulness.

Two other features have developed. One is the heavy dependence of kibbutzim on private capital, often at virtually usurious interest rates. The other is the turn of many kibbutzim to industry—and with it, to the hiring of outside labour.

Afikim, for instance, in the north, boasts of having the 'biggest plywood factory in the Middle East'. The workers in this factory, however, come into the kibbutz every morning by bus and go home again at night just like those in any other factory. The factory is the main source of Afikim's income. Thus the kibbutz has become an employer.

Meir Mandel, one of the leaders of the kibbutz movement, expressed the dilemma recognized by many kibbutzniks who had hoped to build an ideal society, when he said a few years ago:

'The kibbutzim on the one hand accept the money of the banks, and on the other employ wage-labour, and profit from the surplus value that it creates with the sweat of its brow.'

In other words, as Israeli writer Nathan Weinstock puts it (in 'Zionism Contre L'Israel'): '... the capitalist milieu has absorbed the kibbutz, and not the other way around.'

Even when the kibbutznik himself works hard, putting in long hours in the fields, he is helping to pay off the interest charges to the capitalist bank, not building socialism. His say in the running of the kibbutz only means he helps to organize his own exploitation and that of the hired labour.

It is hardly surprising to find that a survey on social and political attitudes in Israel, by A. Antonovsky, a few years ago, found that one-third of kibbutz members considered themselves middle class. If the other two-thirds had been more realistic, they would have said the same thing.

The kibbutznik today is like farmers in other countries, despite his special type of community, in being both exploited by the bankers and unable to wage a struggle against it—as a proprietor himself (even though in his case it is through the group), and even an employer of labour, how can he strike?

The only strikes that have taken place in the kibbutzim—yes, there have been some—have been of hired labour against the kibbutz that employs it!

In the last few years, with the emergence of left-wing, anti-Zionist and even revolutionary tendencies to challenge the Zionist Establishment in Israel, a number of kibbutz members—as individuals often isolated in their community—have been turning in that direction.

They may well find that, if they seriously want to fight for socialism, one of the first things they will have to do is to quit the kibbutz and get into the class struggle outside it.

TROTSKYISM AND STALINISM

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 FIVE

There is no doubt that the most distressing and anxious moments in a Soviet 'historian's' career are those when he is called upon to distort or explain away Trotsky's role in the October Revolution.

Trotsky's role in the October Revolution has been too well and too widely documented in the world's Press and literature to be obscured today even by the most prodigious literary gymnastics of these Stalinist scribblers.

To this day, let it be recalled, no Stalinist has dared to deny the authenticity of John Reed's 'Ten Days That Shook the World', a book which unequivocally immortalizes the role of Trotsky in October.

Although unable to deny the authenticity of the book the Stalinists in Britain did everything in their power to prevent its publication.

Using their monopoly of the copyright of Reed's book the Stalinists maliciously suppressed its publication for over two decades from 1936 to 1956.

It was only after Nikita Khrushchev's sensational 'secret' speech at the 20th Party Congress that an embarrassed King Street permitted its unabridged reappearance.

The bureaucracy, in its remorseless quest to destroy every vestige of Trotskyism has felt impelled to distort and misrepresent Trotsky's role in the revolution for about half a century. Its attempts have been as ignominious as they have been frequent.

The first major attempt to excise Trotsky from the annals of the revolution came, of course, from Stalin's pen.

In his book 'Trotskyism or Leninism', written in the mid-1920s, Stalin dismissed Trotsky's contribution thus:

'I have to say that Comrade Trotsky played no particular role in the October insurrection and could not do so; that, being chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, he merely fulfilled the will of the corresponding party authority which guided his every step

... 'Comrade Trotsky played no particular role in the Party or the October insurrection and could not do so, being a man comparatively new to our party in the October period.' (page 68.)

Stalin's unfortunate essay into the realm of political fic-

tion, however, was rudely interrupted when Trotsky republished Stalin's contradictory and semi-lyrical description of him—Trotsky—in October, called 'The Role of the Most Eminent Party Leaders' (sic). This was an article commemorating the First Anniversary of the October Revolution in 1918.

Here is Stalin's evaluation: 'All the work of practical organization of the insurrection was conducted under the immediate leadership of the Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, Trotsky. It is possible to declare with certainty that the swift passing of the garrison to the side of the Soviet and the bold execution of the work of the Military Revolutionary Committee, the Party owes principally and above all to Comrade Trotsky.' ('Pravda', No 241. See 'Stalin School of Falsification' pp 12-13 Pioneer Publishers ed.)

There is neither originality, truth nor honesty in 'Against Trotskyism'. The authors of this egregious compilation merely retail, with astonishing inconsistency, many of the bureaucratic fabrications of 50 years ago.

'At the most crucial moment', remarks Vlasov, Gavenko and Solovyov, 'of the development of the socialist revolution—the period of preparation and the actual accomplishing of the October armed uprising in Petrograd—Lenin and the Bolshevik Party found they had once more to come to grips with Trotsky's totally untenable, harmful and dangerous views. Trotsky insisted that the uprisings should be postponed until the Second Congress of Soviets. In practice this meant wrecking the uprising, because the Socialist Revolutionaries and Mensheviks could put off the date for the congress, thus giving the Provisional Government the possibility of massing its forces by that date and suppressing the uprising. Had it been accepted, this piece of adventurism might have been fatal. Lenin opportunely exposed Trotsky's demagogic stand, which was calculated for effect, and proved that the Provisional Government had to be overthrown before the Congress of Soviets opened.'

This hoary old concoction is borrowed not from Stalin, but from another anti-Trotskyist virtuoso of the 1920s—Yakovlev.

Trotsky refuted this fabrication decisively in his appendix I to Volume III of his 'History of the Russian Revolution'. We cannot do more justice to it than reproduce Trotsky's own remarks.



Trotsky arrives in Petrograd in May, 1917, returning from exile abroad. His role in the revolution has been widely documented in the world's Press and literature, but the bureaucracy is impelled to distort and misrepresent it, in its attempt to destroy every vestige of Trotskyism.

Whenever the official investigators run into an unpleasant document they change its address. Thus Yakovlev writes: 'The Bolsheviks did not surrender to "constitutional illusions", but rejected the proposal of Trotsky to accommodate the insurrection necessarily to the Second Congress of Soviets, and seized the power before the opening of the Congress of Soviets.' Just what proposal of Trotsky is here spoken of, where and when it was considered, what Bolsheviks rejected it—of this the author has nothing to say, and not accidentally. We should search in vain among the minutes, or among any memoirs whatever, for any indication of a proposal of Trotsky to 'accommodate the insurrection necessarily to the Second Congress of Soviets.' The ground of this assertion of Yakovlev is a slightly conventionalized misunderstanding long ago explained away by no other than Lenin himself.

As is evident from memoirs published long ago, Trotsky had more than once since the beginning of September pointed out to those opposed to insurrection that appointing the date for the Congress of

Soviets was for the Bolsheviks equivalent to appointing the insurrection. This did not mean, of course, that the uprising must not occur except upon the decision of the Congress of Soviets—there could be no talk of such childish formalism. It was a question of the outside date, of the impossibility of deferring it to an indefinite time after the congress. Through whom and in what form these disputes in the Central Committee reached Lenin, is not clear from the documents. An interview with Trotsky, who was too much in view of the enemy, would have been too great a risk for Lenin. In his attitude of caution at that time he may therefore have feared that Trotsky would place his emphasis upon the Congress and not upon the insurrection, or in any case that he would not put up the necessary resistance to the 'constitutional illusions' of Zinoviev and Kamenev. Lenin may have been anxious also about the new members of the Central Committee little known to him, the former Mezhrayontsi (or fusionists), Joffé and Uritzky. There is direct evidence of this in a speech of Lenin at a session of the Petrograd committee on

November 1 after the victory. 'The question was raised at the session (of October 10) about an offensive. I had fears of opportunism from the side of the internationalist-fusionists, but these were dissipated; in our party, however, (certain old) members (of the Central Committee) did not agree. This grieved me deeply.' According to his own words, Lenin became convinced on the 10th that not only Trotsky, but also Joffé and Uritzky, who were under Trotsky's immediate influence, were decisively in favour of insurrection. The question of dates in general was raised for the first time at that session.

('History of the Russian Revolution' Vol. III pp 352-353 Victor Gollancz Ltd 1933.)

It is clear from Trotsky's remarks that he has nothing to answer for and that the charge of 'constitutionalism' is completely misplaced. Trotsky did not deny that there were disagreements with Lenin, but these were of an episodic nature which related to the organization of the insurrection.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



Left: Tory Prime Minister Heath at Lancaster House Press conference, earlier this year.

Cause continued to receive £1,000.

As might be expected, the engineering employers are highly conscious of the need to pour money into political organizations of the right sort.

The Weir Group continued to pay British United Industrialists £2,500 and Aims of Industry £100. It raised the Economic League's donation from £175 to £400.

Babcock and Wilcox, in addition to giving the City and Industrial Liaison Council £2,500, improved its payment to the Economic League by £250 to £750 a year.

Mather and Platt Engineering gave British United Industrialists £600 compared with £500 in 1971.

The Swan Hunter Group handed over £3,000 to the North East Industrial Protection Association — £1,000 more than in 1971—and also raised its hand-out to the Economic League from £600 to £1,000.

British Insulated Callenders Cables kept British United Industrialists at £5,000 and raised the Economic League from £630 to £885.

The Barrow Hepburn Group doubled its payment to the Economic League from £125 to £250 and boosted the Conservative Party from £4,875 to £9,750.

The Transport Development Group continued to pay the Economic League £205 a year and Aims of Industry £130, but for some reason decided the Tory Party needed £23 more than the previous £1,000 annual donation.

British Ropes kept the South Yorkshire Industrial Council at £7,500 and raised the Economic League from £500 to £750.

Thomas Tilling, as well as giving the Working Together Campaign £250, the Economic League £115 and Aims of Industry £100, paid out a new donation of £3,000 to British United Industrialists.

These payments show that the employers view political activities very seriously and are prepared to put their cash down where they think it can be most efficiently used to preserve their profits, property and political power.

These are only a tiny proportion of political payments by industry and finance.

We shall later be publishing a much more complete list (compiled along with this material by Labour Research). But the fact that these key industrialists see the need to raise their payments to the Tories underlines the urgency of building the revolutionary party and, in particular, of meeting our £100,000 fund to finance its expansion.

FILLING TORY COFFERS

As the cost of living goes up by leaps and bounds, so do the donations from industry and the finance houses to the Tory Party and its supporting organizations.

Workers who are urged to produce more to 'save Britain' are not only pouring profits into the pockets of the bosses, but also producing wealth that goes into the Central Office coffers and other anti-working class organizations.

One company which clearly sees the need for heavier financing is Tate and Lyle,

which launched the notorious 'Mr Cube' anti-nationalization campaign in the 1950s.

In 1971 Tate and Lyle gave £2,500 to Aims and Industry and £2,025 to the Economic League. But last year it upped its payment to a staggering £20,025. It gave the Economic League £3,025, British United Industrialists £6,250 and paid £10,750 direct to the Tory Party.

The banks and insurance companies also saw the need to give more money to the Tories to hold down wages. The Midland Bank increased its donation to the Economic League from £2,150 to £3,300.

The National Westminster raised its donation to the Economic League from £3,625

to £4,625; and Lloyds Bank paid £3,000 to the same organization, compared with £2,000 the year before.

Kleinwort, Benson and Lonsdale dropped the £500 previously paid to the Economic League and instead gave £1,500 to the Industrial Policy Group. Kleinworts also maintained payments of £2,500 to British United Industries and £250 to Common Cause.

Eagle Star Insurance maintained a £5,000 a year subscription to the Conservative Party and raised its annual payment to the Economic League from £750 to £1,250.

Commercial Union Assurance raised British United Industrialists from £10,000 to £12,500, the Economic League

from £1,000 to £1,750 and maintained Aims of Industry at £250.

The Tobacco companies are also enthusiastic Tory supporters. Gallaher increased its donation to the Economic League from £500 to £700 last year, although it cut Aims of Industry from £300 to £250. Its dole out to Common Cause remained £250.

The British - American Tobacco Company raised the Economic League from £1,250 to £1,750, and held Aims of Industry and Common Cause steady at £1,000 and £250 respectively.

Imperial Tobacco also increased its generosity to the Economic League from £1,250 per year to £1,750. Common

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

MINING PROFIT

Further evidence of the enormous profitability of some mining machinery firms has recently become available with the publication of a report on the finances of over 400 mechanical engineering companies.*

Mining machinery is the most profitable of the 31 sectors in mechanical engineering (which covers everything from pumps to valves to lifts and cranes). In 1971/1972 the average return on capital (profit before tax and interest as a percentage of capital employed) in the industry was 14.6 per cent, but for mining machinery the average return was 25.5 per cent. This average conceals the enormous profits of certain companies. Gullick Dobson had a return of 59 per cent, Mining Supplies

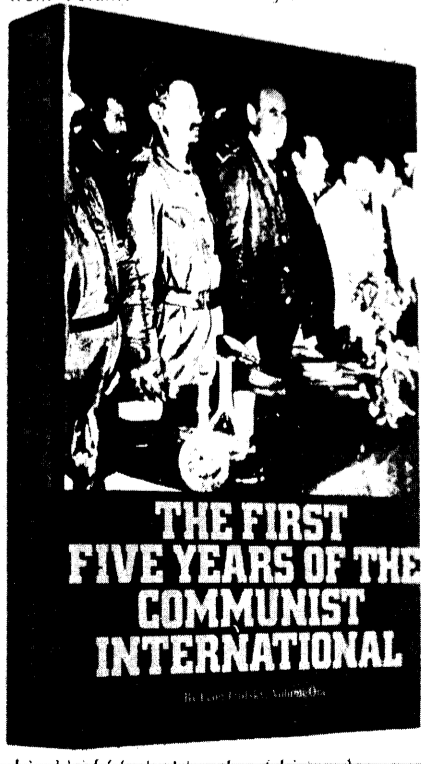
48.6 per cent and Dowty Mining Equipment (which now includes the mining equipment division of Bonser Engineering) 39.1 per cent.

The four largest mining machinery companies account for over 70 per cent of the total sales of the sector.

As the NCB is the main customer for many types of mining equipment it is clear that the excessive profits of mining machinery companies are at least partly made at the expense of the Coal Board.

* 'Company Financial Results 1967/1968—1971/1972: Mechanical Engineering EDC'—this useful pamphlet contains information on over 400 companies and is available free from the National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1.

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



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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TODAY'S TV

BBC 1

9.38-11.20 Schools. 12.30 Fel mae'n dod. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Chigley. 1.45 Royalist offshore. 2.05 Portrait of a musician. 2.35 Days of wine and noses. 3.05 When Yorkshiremen made movies. 3.35 Tomorrow's world. 4.00 Slip and slap. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Jackanory. 4.50 Coal hole club. 5.15 You are there. 5.40 Hector's house. 5.45 News. Weather.

6.00 **NATIONWIDE.**
6.45 **MICKEY MOUSE.**
6.55 **TOP OF THE POPS.**
7.30 **STAR TREK.** Let That Be Your Last Battlefield.
8.15 **IT'S A KNOCK-OUT.**
9.00 **NEWS.** Weather.
9.25 **SCOTCH ON THE ROCKS.** Phase 3.
10.10 **TALK IN TO DAY.** Robin Day.
10.55 **NEWS.** Weather.
11.00 **DANCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.**
12.00 **Weather.**

ITV

9.30 Schools. 12.00 Cartoon. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Happy house. 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 Lassie. 4.50 Lift off. 5.20 I dream of Jeannie. 5.50 News.

6.00 **TODAY.** 6.35 **CROSSROADS.** 7.00 **SKY'S THE LIMIT.** 7.30 **ROMANY JONES.** The More We Are Together. New series.
8.00 **THE FBI.** Conspiracy of Silence.
9.00 **BETWEEN THE WARS.** The Greeting. With Robert Hardy, Gwen Watford and Hannah Gordon.
10.00 **NEWS.** 10.30 **GOLF.** 11.00 **POLICE FIVE.** 11.10 **FILM: 'Harvey.'** James Stewart, Helen Hayes. Comedy about Elwood P. Dowd and his giant rabbit friend.
12.35 **A COMMON MIND.** 12.40 **ODD COUPLE.** Jury Story.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-12.00 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Yoga. 3.00 London. 4.25 Flintstones. 4.50 London. 5.20 Me and the chimp. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Report. 6.35 London. 7.30 FBI. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 11.03 Film: 'Vicki'. 12.30 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 London. 12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 London. 12.58 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports. 11.00 News. 12.30 Epilogue.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 London. 4.20 Weekend. 4.25 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 4.50 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.35 Who do you do? 7.05 Sky's the limit. 7.35 Banacek. 9.00 London. 11.00 Weekend. 11.05 Film: 'The Trunk'. 12.25 News. 12.35 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Women. 3.00 London. 4.25 Rainbow country. 4.50 London. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Doctor in charge. 7.05 Film: 'The Treasure of Silver Lake'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Profile. 11.30 Romany Jones. 12.00 Dr Simon Locke. 12.30 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.25 Stesion cantamil. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 11.00-11.30 Outlook.
HTV West as above except: 6.18-6.35 Report West.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 12.04 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 About women. 3.00 London. 4.25 Romper room. 4.50 London. 5.20 Partridge family. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.30 Hawaii five-o. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 10.30 Probe. 11.05 Golf. 11.35 Play. 12.30 Epilogue.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 12.00 Guide. 12.05 London. 4.25 Forest rangers. 4.50 London. 5.20 Flintstones. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.30 Comedians. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 11.00 Film: 'Bluebeard's Ten Honeymoons'. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00 London. 1.33 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 4.23 News. 4.25 Rainbow country. 4.50 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.35 London. 7.30 Longstreet. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 11.00 Spectrum. 11.30 Journey into the unknown.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 4.25 Flintstones. 4.50 London. 5.20 Funny face. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 11.00 Film: 'Flame in the Streets'. 12.50 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 12.00 Handful of songs. 12.05 London. 4.25 Joe 90. 4.50 London. 5.15 Dick Van Dyke. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.20 Sky's the limit. 6.50 Film: 'Ann of the Indies'. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 11.00 Film: 'The Mob'. 12.30 Spyforce.

TYNE TEES: 9.25 Back to Bede. 9.30 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 Yoga. 3.00 London. 4.25 Woobinda. 4.50 London. 5.20 Flintstones. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 11.00 Film: 'Spare the Rod'. 12.35 News. 12.40 Lectern.



Robert Hardy and Gwen Watford are in 'The Greeting', tonight's 'Between the Wars' story on Independent channels.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Date-line. 3.00 London. 4.25 Nanny and the professor. 4.50 London. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Who do you do? 7.00 London. 7.30 FBI. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 11.00 SNP conference. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 Theatre.

GRAMPIAN: 9.30 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.40 Cartoon. 2.52 News. 3.00 London. 4.25 Merrie melodies. 4.50 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Grampian Week. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Jack McCall Desperado'. 8.30 Comedians. 9.00 London. 11.00 SNP conference. 11.30 Job look. 11.35 Theatre.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.25 Open University.
7.05 **MISTRESS OF HARDWICK.** Cousin to King James.
7.30 **NEWS.** Weather.
7.35 **GARDENERS' WORLD.**

Eric Rohmer is assessed at 9.00 and his 'My Night With Maud', with Jean Louis Trintignant and Francoise Fabian, shown at 9.05 on BBC 2.

8.00 **MONEY AT WORK.** The Everlasting Mortgage.
9.00 **WORLD CINEMA: ERIC ROHMER.** Profile of the French director.
9.05 **FILM: My Night With Maud.** Directed by Eric Rohmer. With Jean-Louis Trintignant and Francois Fabian.
10.55 **NEWS EXTRA.** Weather.
11.25 **FILM NIGHT.** Report from the Cannes Festival.



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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

- 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'.

Dockers fear for jobs in London and Southampton

BY IAN YEATS

SOUTHAMPTON
dockers fear that men on the supplementary register are being used to displace them and break down their militancy.

Meanwhile temporary dockers claim they are being subjected to hire-and-fire techniques and being denied normal trade union rights.

Dockers say the effect of the deal signed by Transport and General Workers' Union general secretary Jack Jones and Port of London authority chairman Lord Aldington, which ended last year's dock strike, means that port shop stewards are powerless to put a stop to the changeover, even if they wanted to.

CUTTING BACK

One young temporary docker, Pete, spoke to Workers Press, but declined to reveal his identity for fear of reprisals.

He said: 'The British Transport Board is cutting back on the regular work force. But the Board is afraid we are getting as militant as the permanent men and doesn't want that.'

'There has been talk of all the temporaries being chucked out so that management can sort out who they want and who they don't want.'

'Discipline against temporaries is a lot tougher than against permanent men. About 33 were sacked last Friday for misdemeanours.'

'Generally the temporaries work harder than the lot. The management know you want to stay in the docks and they use it as a whip to keep you going.'

Only a year ago there were about 1,700 permanent dockers and 700 unattached men at Southampton. Now the figure for permanent men has dropped to 1,300 and the number of temporaries has risen to between 800 and 900.

STRONG HOLD

Said Pete: 'Temporaries can be sacked for drinking, or being late or just getting a bad name with the foreman. The employers have got a much stronger hold on the temporary because he can be sacked at a week's notice.'

'Temporaries want to be made up to permanent status so that their jobs are secure. They want the supplementary register closed down.'

'The fight against the supplementary register has got to be a fight all over the docks involving every port in Britain.'

'Jones-Aldington was a complete fake. You had all the

THE 'CASUALS' THREAT

BY DAVID MAUDE

PLANS under preparation for the rationalization of work in London's Royal group of docks may mean the closure of at least 12 berths and the movement of up to 2,000 dockers into other jobs.

At the same time there are increasing fears among dockers' shop stewards that the employers aim to force 'casual', supplementary labour into the port.

And at Chobham Farm, the east London depot which last year recruited dockers alongside its existing labour force, moves are afoot to loosen the dockers' present grip on container work.

The Port of London Authority yesterday tried desperately to play down reports about its rationalization plans, not yet seen by the unions.

According to 'The Times' Business News, the PLA is 'looking at the future' of berths 2-10 on the south side of King George

V docks and at berths 3, 5, 11 and 28 on the Royals' centre road.

'Behind the planned closures is the continuing decline in general cargo handled in the Royals as the world's merchant fleet goes over to containerization', the paper said.

Men put out of their immediate job by the closure would be found other work in the Royals or asked to transfer to container work at Tilbury. Under the Dock Labour Scheme, permanent registered dockers cannot be sacked.

The PLA says that it has no immediate plans to close down any more docks, but admits that berth closures are always on the cards as part of its continuing rationalization plans.

PLA dockers' stewards say that the idea of recruiting 'casuals' for the Royals was put to them at a meeting on May 17 with Stanley Jarvis, an assistant operating manager.

The labour shortage, stewards say, related to ships belonging to the South African conference. They say the alternative put to them was a cut in gang strength.

The PLA yesterday expressed itself puzzled by the stewards' claims.

At Chobham Farm, a meeting of the board has agreed to continue financial support for the depot. But it was agreed to approach the unions to seek an easing of restrictions imposed when the dockers were recruited last year.

The shareholders of Chatham Farm include Overseas Containers, Cunard, T. Wallis Ltd and British Rail.



Safeguards undermined

'lefts' on the docks calling for votes of confidence and there were promises about finding jobs. But nothing has happened at all.

'The employers and the government want to use the temporaries as a scab force because of the effects of the economic crisis on the docks. It's obvious they are going to have a real go at the Dock Labour Scheme of 1947.'

DIVISIONS

'They will try and create a division. If the regulars are out on strike, they will try to make the temporaries work.'

'If no one gives a lead on the docks, this could happen easily. The employers have got to protect their profits and keep wages down.'

'Devlin hasn't turned out as they wanted. They're had to pay a high basic rate and tonnage has gone down. This is why they have got to have a go at the Scheme.'

Temporaries are denied the same trade union rights accorded to permanent dockers. They are not issued a 'Blue Book' of port agreements and they are not allowed to vote for shop stewards.

Said Pete: 'We've got to unite with the permanent dockers and build a unity between the groups on a real socialist platform. But how can we do that

unless the shop stewards fight for equal trade union rights.'

'Any fight to get rid of the temporaries means a fight to get rid of the Tory government and the nationalization of the docks industry. No Tory government is going to give in on this.'

'It will need at least a national dock strike so that the Tories would have to call a General Election.'

What do permanent dockers at Southampton think about the increased use of temporaries?

Max, a docker for 23 years, told me the use of temporaries was an outright attack on the dockers' charter.

He said: 'If the employers are not going to add to the permanent register, ultimately you will have more temporary than permanent men.'

'In the meantime it will be chaos. There will be one section of the industry against another.'

'I think there should be a national stoppage on this issue until we get some sense out of the Tories or they resign.'

'The working class can't stand this nonsense from the Tories much longer — wages pegged, prices and profits soaring.'

'The docker enjoys certain benefits through the Dock Labour Scheme, but if the employer had his way he'd have you working 24 hours a day.'

'They want the hire-and-fire system back with a crowd of men outside the dock gate to pick and choose from.'

'I can't see why the union officials can't look further ahead. As far as I'm concerned they are nothing but policemen for the employers.'

'At this port the shop stewards don't even work on the dockside. They are not part of the rank and file. They seem more a part of the management.'

'The employers are trying hard to get away from the Dock Labour Scheme. They will knock it on the head somehow so that they can get more flexibility.'

CRACK DOWN

Another docker, Dan, said: 'This attack on the Dock Labour Scheme is part and parcel of Tory policies to crack down on the working class. They want to do away with the rights we've fought for over the last generation.'

'They want more profit out of the docks. Obviously if they've got permanent dockers they have to employ them all winter and that costs more.'

'Although I put my hand up for it, we were conned by Jones-Aldington. They are not going to make up any more registered dockers. They are phasing them out.'

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Merthyr Tydfil

Given by Garry 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

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)

NEWSDESK

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JELlicoe FOLLOWS LAMBTON — RESIGNS TORY POST

BY IAN YEATS

TORY national security supremo Lord Jellicoe resigned before lunch yesterday because of his involvement with prostitutes.

In a letter to Prime Minister Edward Heath Jellicoe confessed to 'some casual affairs' and said there was 'unhappily justification for linking his name with allegations of a ring of call girls.'

The resignation came only 24 hours after RAF Defence under-Secretary Lord Anthony Lambton quit.

The 50-year-old peer — the sixth Earl of Durham had he not disclaimed his title to remain in the House of Commons — resigned his office and his seat after news broke that he had been photographed in compromising positions with call girls.

Like Lambton, Lord George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe was known as a man of 'charm', a 'good mixer', 'convivial' and as a man with 'wide contacts'.

● He was the head of the permanent security committee the Tories set up last March to deal with national emergencies — primarily the dislocation caused by strikes.

The committee he headed was comprised by the heads of the military, the police, the secret service and civil servants.

The Heath government used the pretext of the central London bomb incidents last March to set up a body with the widest martial powers ever known in peacetime.

The committee had first seen the light of day even earlier at the end of last January's miners' strike when Jellicoe was appointed to get the country 'back to normal'.

In a national emergency the £13,000-a-year Cabinet minister, who has quit one jump ahead of the disclosure of an international call-girl scandal, would have been the most powerful

SECURITY CHIEF QUILTS



Lord Jellicoe.

man in Britain beside the Prime Minister.

● Jellicoe was Lord Privy Seal, an historic post with no administrative responsibilities, reserved for 'statesmen' and politicians of exceptional abilities that a government leader wants in his Cabinet.

A personal friend of Heath it

was in this capacity that the Tory leader gave him responsibility for national security.

He certainly had some notable qualifications for the job.

During the war, in which he covered his chest in medals and was mentioned in despatches, the man who ended up as a colonel served in the notorious Special Air Services regiment.

The regiment is used for espionage and counter-insurgency work and has units stationed in Ulster.

● Jellicoe was a member of the Cabinet and as such one of the score of men responsible for major decisions of government.

He was leader of the House of Lords with responsibilities for master-minding government business through the House and conveying the Cabinet's views.

A godson of King George V he was a member of the Privy Council — an inner group of advisers directly responsible to the Queen.

The Privy Council has the power to instantly make orders without the sanction of the Commons and which have the force of law throughout the land.

The 55-year-old peer was deputy leader of the Conservative Party in Sir Alec Douglas Home's 1964 administration — an office recently quit by Reginald Maudling because of his association with the Poulson scandal.

Like Lambton, he has been connected with the Ministry of Defence. During the Tories' last year in office after '13 years of misrule' he was Minister of Defence, Royal Navy.

He stayed at the Ministry after the Profumo and Vassal scandals rocked the Macmillan government and forced 'Supermac' to resign.

In July 1963, the month after the Profumo story broke, Jellicoe refused a call from Lord Stonham to investigate prosti-

tution. Stonham alleged that an increasing number of people were living off immoral earnings.

He has done his share of globe-trotting and after the war he got a job as a diplomat in the foreign service with postings in Washington, Brussels and Baghdad.

● Jellicoe was Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister and last Minister in the news again for his... compromising implementation of Heath's pay policy against the civil servants.

A man noted for his refined taste and culture, it was during his tenure of office that the decision was made to impose museum charges.

The Earl has been married twice and has four daughters and three sons.

In July 1970 he was fined £75 and disqualified from driving for a year after he was found to have more than the permitted level of alcohol in his blood.

Students alter jobs figures

THE TOTAL number of unemployed in the United Kingdom on May 14 was 621,683. A decrease over the April figure of 106,791 was partly due to the return to university of 47,639 students who had registered for vacation work in April.

Regional figures were:

South East 114,088 (1.5%); East Anglia 12,701 (2.0%); South-West 33,098 (2.5%); West Midlands 49,461 (2.2%); East Midlands 29,589 (2.1%); Yorkshire and Humberside 55,823 (2.8%); North West 102,612 (3.6%); North 60,822 (4.6%); Wales 34,718 (3.6%); Scotland 98,090 (4.6%); Northern Ireland 30,681 (5.9%).

MAY FUND NOW £947.83 7 DAYS LEFT

WE ARE now running very close to the end of the month and we are still very concerned. We need to raise £602.17 to complete our target within the next seven days. More than ever this month, we must do it!

As the Tories lurch from one crisis to the next, all the strength of the working class must be mobilized to make this bankrupt government resign.

Workers Press has been the only daily paper to demand, right from the day the Tories were elected, that they be forced out of office. Now this is the most vital issue facing the whole labour movement.

So don't let our May Fund drop back. We need every effort you can make to keep Workers Press out in front. Step up the fight today. Raise extra amounts wherever possible. Fight back with all the determination you have.

Rush all donations immediately to:

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

SEX CASE 'UNCONNECTED WITH OTHER MATTERS'

MRS JUNE HUMPHREYS, wife of a Soho strip club owner, appeared in Old Street Court yesterday charged under the Sexual Offences Act.

She was remanded on bail of £50 until June 7. She was charged with allowing flats to be used as a brothel, but this had 'nothing whatever to do with any other matters canvassed in the papers this morning and on TV last night in relation to Mrs Humphreys' husband and a certain other gentleman', her lawyer said.

Her husband is at present living abroad at an unknown whereabouts.

In January 1972 the 'News of the World' revealed that Mr and Mrs Humphreys and Mr and Mrs Ken Drury went to a Mediterranean resort on holiday. Shortly after this revelation Commander Drury resigned as head of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad.



Mrs Humphreys arrives for yesterday's court case.

COMPENSATION claims brought against the Transport & General Workers' Union by two haulage firms were discussed at a 90-minute private hearing in the National Industrial Relations Court yesterday.

The claims, by Heaton's Transport (St Helens) Ltd and Craddock Brothers, of Wolverhampton, arise from the 'blacking' of their container lorries by workers at Liverpool docks last year.

The T&GWU was fined a total of £55,000 by the court, which held it responsible for the actions of its members who were operating the 'black'.

Motor insurance up 10 per cent

COMMERCIAL UNION Assurance, one of the biggest in the motor insurance field, yesterday announced a rise in private motor premiums of 10 per cent from August 1.

The company claims that VAT alone will add 6 per cent to its claims costs in 1973.

Five other leading car insurance companies are expected to announce similar increases almost immediately.

Premiums for some younger motorists and motor cyclists are expected to rise by up to 50 per cent. About half the motor insurance business will be affected by the increases.

The insurance business is not controlled by the Price Commission, but comes under the Department of Trade, with which

there is a 'gentlemen's agreement' to limit premium increases.

Commercial Union blames rising costs. Car owners insured with the company, however, will all be delighted to know that in the year ending December 31, 1972, Commercial Union handed over a gift of £10,000 to the Tory 'British United Industrialists' organization, as well as £1,000 to the Economic League and £250 to Aims of Industry.

It's nice to know where your money's going.

No joint policy at Triang's

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

NO JOINT policy has been agreed by unions involved in the closure of Triang's Cefn works and the rationalization of the company's Cyfarthfa factory in South Wales.

The redundancies at the two factories, both in Merthyr Tydfil, will mainly involve 175 indirect workers and office staff.

General and Municipal Workers' Union members, mostly direct workers, were asked at a mass meeting on Monday to choose between 68 redundancies and 600 members being out of work if the plant closed down.

Faced with this choice, the management proposals were accepted.

Negotiations are now in progress between G&MWU shop stewards, led by convenor Gerald Morgan, and management on the wages and productivity section of the package.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has not accepted the proposals. The clerical unions ASTMS and APEX are the other unions involved.