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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

MINERS SUPPORT

RAILMEN WHY NOT AUEW?



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Second court order against T&GWU

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The order is against the blacking of lorries belonging to Craddock Brothers,

who are embroiled in a container row with Liverpool dockers.

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dent of the NIRC, said the company should put in particulars of its compensation claim against the T&GWU within three days.

The union has ten days to put in evidence and a date will be fixed for a final hearing on May 2, the day the new interim order expires.

BY A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

AS WE GO to press the government is considering use of the Industrial Relations Act against the railway unions. This will mean a legally-enforceable 60-day cooling-off period, with or without a state of emergency.

The Tory Cabinet is seriously preparing to take on the trade unions in an all-out conflict. This is what lies behind the anxiety of the TUC chiefs.

They know that the shadow of 1926 falls over all aspects of relations with the government. They also know that if the Tories succeed in setting the norm for pay increases, then that is virtually the end of trade unionism. Because if a union must accept the freezing of wage increases by a capitalist government, then what is its purpose in going on?

Meanwhile the legal implications of the Industrial Relations Act are beginning to roll against the Transport and General Workers' Union. More fines are almost certainly on the way.

Here, also, the TUC is deeply involved. The T&GWU in failing to appear, does so because it is TUC policy.

All the marking time and dilly-dallying about the need to take on this government has amounted to nothing less than disarming the working class in their hour of greatest need.

No matter how fast the trade union leaders retreat, the more they find their way blocked by the government. The Tories are determined to have it out with the working class over the next few months.

It is time to call a halt. An alliance of engineers, miners and railwaymen could create the industrial and political conditions to make the Tory government resign.

The miners have spoken out in favour of such an alliance. The engineers are in conference in Eastbourne. An emergency resolution urging such action could bring them into the fight.

Time is now the essence. This is the only way to stop the Tory offensive. Either that, or allow them to go full speed ahead to smash the power of the trade unions.

WHAT ARE SCANLON AND CHAPPLE UP TO?

Our industrial correspondent David Maude looks at recent merger rumours

SEE CENTRE PAGES

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Podgorny goes... and so does Erim

TURKISH premier Dr Nihat Erim resigned yesterday, only hours after the departure from Ankara of Soviet president Nikolai Podgorny.

His resignation and that of his government was accepted by President Cevdet Sunay.

On the eve of Podgorny's 'goodwill' visit, Sunay asked for power to rule by decree and declared his intention of suspending political activities.

The dispute was shelved during the Soviet leader's visit in order not to embarrass Podgorny.

Turkey is interested in closer economic ties with the USSR, which is financing industrial development on a considerable scale. The Soviet leaders are undeterred by the repressive character of the regime.

Erim's resignation clears the way for the army under Sunay to take control. Influential military sections support the extreme right-wing Nationalist Action Party which wants an end to what remains of the Turkish parliamentary system.

The National Security Council, made up of top military and political leaders, is to meet on Saturday to try and resolve the crisis.

A military takeover in Turkey would have the blessing of the United States. Erim visited Washington to consult Nixon's advisers last month.

During his visit, Podgorny told Sunay that the development of co-operation between Turkey and the USSR would help 'in ensuring international security'.

Japan's army grows

JAPAN'S National Defence Council, headed by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, yesterday decided to send about 2,900 troops to the island of Okinawa by the end of this year.

The United States is due to hand the island over to Japan on May 15. It has been occupied by the US since 1945.

By the end of June next year, 39 Japanese F104J fighters and some Nike-Hawk ground-to-air missile units will also be stationed on the island under Japanese control.

Japan's military commanders are actively seeking means to post part of their rapidly-growing army overseas. The reversion of Okinawa gives them the opportunity to widen the base of their operations.

Secrets man: Ten years

MICHAEL HINCHLIFFE (39) was sentenced to ten years' jail at the Old Bailey yesterday for allegedly passing 30 secret documents to Russia while he worked at the British Embassy in Algiers.



Joseph McCann

DIRECT RULE IS COVER FOR COLD-BLOODED MURDER

WORKERS PRESS and the Socialist Labour League express their deepest condolences to the friends and relatives of Joseph McCann, a leader of the Official IRA in Ulster.

The cold-blooded shooting of Joseph McCann in the Derry Markets area by British paratroops has revealed the grisly meaning of direct rule to Protestant and Catholic alike. Stormont has gone, but the terror and repression of British imperialism remains.

Having succeeded in neutralizing the Social Democratic Labour Party and Civil Rights leaders and in splitting the opposition with direct rule, the British army now proceeds with its main task: the elimination of the IRA leaders.

The Rev Ian Paisley, who only a few weeks ago was being solicited by the Provisional IRA, bellows his approval by calling on the army to launch a massive campaign in the 'no-go' areas and the evacuation from these areas of Catholic residents. At the same time the Catholic hierarchy compounds division and confusion by calling for a truce in N Ireland.

All the reactionary forces—aided by the silence of the SDLP and the Civil Rights leaders and the servility

of the Stalinists, who call on Heath to pass a Bill of Rights—are now seeking to isolate and destroy the most militant and courageous elements of the IRA in the same way as the Free State politicians did in 1921-1922.

Direct rule, as we have stated many times before, is a cover for the naked dictatorship of the British army and the deprivation of democratic rights barely concealed by the fig leaf of an advisory commission and the release of a few internees.

The murder of Joe McCann and many more like him by the British army is a poignant and tragic reminder of the burning necessity to force the Tories to resign and replace it with a Labour government which must be forced to withdraw every British soldier and civil servant from Ireland. The unity of British and Irish workers is an absolute pre-condition for the defeat of the Tories and the liberation of Ireland and its urgency is made unmistakably clear by the imposition of direct rule.

Only those who fight consistently for this aim can ensure that Joe McCann did not die in vain.

MPs absent from jailing

BERNADETTE DEVLIN and **Frank McManus**, two Westminster MPs, have been sentenced to six months' jail for taking part in a demonstration on February 13 at Enniskillen.

Neither appeared in court at Enniskillen yesterday when they were due to appear.

Mr Richard Chambers, prosecuting, said it was a deliberate, calculated challenge to the authority of the court.

Mr McCrea Elliott, the resident magistrate, said McManus had nobody but himself to blame.

Three others, Michael Farrell, a leader of the People's Democracy, and two Enniskillen men, Kieran Tracey and Vincent Fee, were also jailed for six months.

The Enniskillen march was called by the Northern Resistance Movement, a group with close connections with the Provisional IRA, just after Bloody Sunday.

About 20,000 people gathered in a housing estate in the provincial town in County Armagh to defy ex-Premier Brian Faulkner's ban on all demonstrations.

Miss Devlin, McManus and Farrell all addressed the crowd after a short march through the estate.

Last Friday at a Northern Resistance Movement press conference, Farrell announced that they would not attend court to test the impartiality of Ulster supremo, William Whitelaw.

This is the second time Miss Devlin has been to prison. She served six months following the Londonderry riots in 1969.

Anti-strike moves in Zambia

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda is bringing in stringent anti-strike measures to combat a series of walk-outs in factories and mines throughout Zambia.

His anti-strike campaign has the backing of the class-collaborationist leaders of the trade union movement.

'Plans to stamp out the strikes are under way,' he said. 'While strikes are not prohibited in Zambia, union leaders must ensure that good industrial relations exist without resorting to strikes.'

Basil Kabwe, general secretary of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, said initially that the announcement had come as a big surprise because his organization had not previously been informed of the government's plans.

But he welcomed the measures, saying the spate of unofficial strikes was a great source of anxiety to the congress.

He called for a tripartite committee of employers, government and trade unions to investigate the causes of unofficial strikes.

Kabwe added that the damage to the nation's economy being caused by illegal strikes could not be condoned by any thinking trade union leader.

'The culprits must be brought to book, especially when they ignore the established standards of negotiation, the advice of the trade union leaders and the laws of the country,' he said.

Kabwe's witch-hunt against 'unofficial strikers' was joined by Edwin Thawe, the mineworkers' general secretary, who endorsed the ZCTU secretary's remarks.

Chakulya clarified his plans at a press conference in Lusaka. He announced that 'agitators and ringleaders' of wildcat strikes would be sacked instantly.

Most strikes in various industries since independence have been illegal, he said. Since January this year there have been more than 30 illegal strikes, by Chakulya's count, costing the country thousands of pounds.

He particularly attacked the



A copper refinery in Zambia—one of the industries which has experienced strikes.

recent four-day bus strike in the capital, Lusaka, which he described as 'vicious and inhumanistic' because it had inconvenienced travellers.

The employers lost no time in matching deeds to Chakulya's words. At the Lusaka workshop of the United Bus Company of Zambia, seven mechanics were summarily dismissed after a three-day strike.

Their union leader, Fenio Baka of the Transport and Allied Workers, said the management was making 'a great mistake' in thinking the seven were ringleaders.

The union would not stand by and see its members threatened, he said.

At the Zecco factory in Lusaka, 500 workers struck for two days in support of a sacked mechanic.

Their militancy forced the management to reinstate the sacked worker and dismiss a staff member who they claimed was responsible for sacking him.

At Kafironda, in Mufulira province, the provincial governor was howled down by strikers at the local explosives factory whose stoppage has paralysed quarrying throughout the area.

The governor intervened after the strikers had refused to listen to appeals from union leaders to return to work.

The 500 strikers told the governor they would not change their minds as a result of anything he had to say.

'The management has treated us like children on many occasions in the past and we are now not willing to brook any nonsense any more,' the strikers said.

Panagoulis tortured

A **SECRET** committee yesterday appealed to world public opinion and the red cross to save Alexandros Panagoulis, the Greek soldier sentenced to death for trying to kill premier George Papadopoulos in 1968, from torture and 'slow extermination'.

In an unsigned typewritten letter to foreign news agencies in Athens, the committee announced its formation and said it would work to put an end to the 'inhuman torture inflicted daily on Panagoulis in his military

prison'. The committee, calling itself the 'Committee for the Salvation of Alekos [diminutive of Alexandros] Panagoulis,' said his life was at the mercy of a major—the commander of the military prison in Boyati, near Athens. 'A crime is committed inside the specially-built cell where Panagoulis is detained. Human life is at the mercy of a major who submits Panagoulis—his imprisoned victim—to inhuman torture,' the letter claimed.

AUEW National Committee — Eastbourne

Treacherous Scanlon bluster

SURPRISE was the keynote of Hugh Scanlon's presidential address yesterday to the national committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

He was surprised by the fact that the Industrial Relations Act was not only now law, but being enthusiastically implemented.

And he expressed surprise at the 'inactivity' of union officials and districts on the national pay claim drawn up by the committee last year.

The main part of his speech was directed at turning away criticism of the decision made by the committee in January to abandon the fight for a claim at national level and pursue plant bargaining.

Strategy

'No district has even considered much less operated the strategy originally envisaged,' he claimed.

Everyone was aware, he said, of the divisions of opinion there had been on the national committee, but 'I would emphasize that decisions once reached are binding on members and officials alike'.

Shop stewards could not be blamed where full-time officials or district committees showed little initiative.

He added: 'What is even more surprising is that many of the so-called "militant" districts have been reticent in either effecting settlements or seeking to challenge firms from which reasonable offers have not been forthcoming.'

He made a sharp attack on left-wing committee members who had voted for abandonment of the national fight in January, but then criticized the

Blames ranks for retreat on claim

decision when reporting back to their areas.

And he attempted to imply that many of the resolutions accusing the executive of betraying leadership were 'an alibi for inactivity'.

The executive council's view and his own was still that plant-bargaining and area activity were the best approach, he said in preparing the ground for the wages debate to take place later this week.

Dealing with the issues of disputes procedure where similar difficulties have been encountered with the Engineering Employers' Federation nationally, he referred to draft procedure agreed with British-Leyland.

'In a period of three weeks we have established the principles on which domestic procedures would be based,' he said.

'This compared with the two fruitless years spent in abortive discussions with the Federation.'

One union

On mergers he urged all delegates to conference to do their utmost locally to achieve the policy of one union for all engineering workers.

Such an organization would be 'infinitely more capable of representing our common interest'.

Then came his expression of surprise over the Industrial Relations Act.

'Not even the most dedicated critic of the Act could have envisaged, not only the completion of the parliamentary schedule, but its implementation by a seemingly enthusiastic judiciary to the extent of imposing a £5,000 fine on the largest union in Britain and possibly to sequester the whole of its £22m assets.'

Involved

The TUC General Council, Scanlon told delegates, was obliged to 'involve itself completely and totally in this problem' as this was an action against all TUC unions.

But Scanlon would not specify what action he thought the TUC should take.

Unions which registered under the Act and used the National Industrial Relations Court should be suspended, he said.

But approaches for talks from the Tory government were never the less welcome, he concluded.

While no meaningful dialogue or action could emerge while the Act remained on the statute book, 'this is not to deny the useful contribution that the TUC, CBI and government can jointly make in the much-needed efforts to reflate the economy, improve living standards and social services, including pensions and education'.



Scanlon speaking at Eastbourne yesterday.

Clyde: Move to cut dockers' jobs

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

CLYDE Port Authority want more redundancies among dockers this year. Their annual report claims that too much money is being paid out to dockers who are no longer required by stevedoring companies but receive fall-back pay under the National Dock Labour Scheme.

The report gives an example of James Spencer & Company who paid out £250,000 last year to workers who were still employed but whose services were not required.

The report says: 'It is hoped that during 1972 arrangements can be reached which will enable further voluntary reduction to be effected in the dock labour force to the satisfaction of both employers and men.'

A union spokesman said yesterday that any new arrangements for more redundancies and better severance pay would be 'a matter for discussion'.

Rationalization on the upper reaches of the Clyde last year led to voluntary redundancies of 449 employees out of a total labour force of 1,100. The authority made £500,000 profit last year which was a record one for business.

G&M illusions on union Act

DAVID BASNETT, senior industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, has welcomed the union-ICI agreement which ignores the Industrial Relations Act.

Basnett, who is the union's national industrial officer for the chemicals industry, says the agreement 'provides further evidence of the irrelevant nature of the new Act when it comes to keeping good industrial relations.'

'If such agreements as the one at ICI can be obtained from other employers, so much the better.'

The agreement, the first with a company of the size of ICI, came into force on February 28, the day the National Industrial Relations Court came into operation.

In this month's union journal, Basnett boasts:

'The agreement received widespread press coverage. In a statement to the newspapers, I stressed the irrelevance of legal interventions in industrial relations.'

Basnett should tell this to Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Liverpool dockers.

Within weeks of the Act coming into effect, they have been the subject of applications to the National Industrial Relations Court.

The T&GWU now faces a £5,000 fine for contempt of court.

And while Basnett is being so smug about the deal with ICI, he should read the company's annual report.

It revealed big trading losses and the chairman, Jack Callard, announced that this year there would be further cutbacks in the work force—more than the 8,000 sacked last year.

In the same article Basnett also reveals the way right-wing trade union leaders are viewing the return of a Labour government. He says:

'The Act hopefully will only be with us for, at the most, three years, because the Labour Party has committed the next Labour government to repealing those sections which are against the basic interests of the trade union movement'.

Basnett and his boss, Lord Cooper, may be happy with the repealing of some sections of the Act, but the working class wants it repealed in its entirety.

Who are the Heaton's?

THE SMALL family company of Heaton's Transport (St Helens) has been in the headlines since it complained to the National Industrial Relations Court that its lorries were being blacked by Liverpool dockers.

The firm is owned by Mr and Mrs Heaton and R. R. D. Heaton. Of its 420 shares, 140 are each held by Mr and Mrs Heaton and the remaining 140 by R. R. D. Heaton.

The same family are also directors of Heaton's Warehousing (St Helens) and Heaton's Distribution Services.

Annual returns for Heaton's Transport were not filed in 1971. (The company are therefore violating the 1967 Companies Act).

Latest available figures however show that in the year ending January 1970, the company employed 116 people and made a trading profit of £61,518 from a turnover of £379,222.

In addition they received £33,887 from rents and hire charges.



Father and son Heaton's

Another Lancashire road haulage firm whose lorries are being blacked is Bishop's Wharf, a subsidiary of the giant Transport Development Group.

One of its directors, Charles Harold Palim, is also a director of the Road Haulage Association Ltd and of the Liverpool United Warehouse Keepers Association Ltd.

In 1970 Bishop's Wharf made a trading profit of £112,977 from its turnover of £487,987 and paid £71,385 of its profits to its parent

company in dividends.

The Transport Development Group had a turnover of £68m in 1971. It owns over 100 subsidiaries, including Manchester Haulage and Warehousing, Beck and Pollitzer Road Transport, Molo Transport and William Harper and Sons.

Because of their powerful links in the road transport industry, many dockers believe that the Road Haulage Association may be involved in the manoeuvres on Merseyside.

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'MILITANT' GROUP OPPOSED MARCHES

In this second article CLIFF SLAUGHTER examines the way the 'Militant' group cuddles up to the Labour Party and attacks the Young Socialists Right-to-Work marches.

The 'opposition' to the 'Militants' at the Labour Party YS Conference, a part from a pathetic half-dozen right-wingers, came from the group calling itself 'Chartist'.

They concentrate their fire on calling for a preparation for a General Strike, and on making links with certain members of the armed forces.

They attack Grant's group for talking about revolution but doing nothing to prepare for the conquest of power. They moved the resolution for Jenkins' expulsion.

'Chartist' is caught in the same trap as Grant. Reporting on our Empire Pool rally at the end of the Right-to-Work marches, the paper 'Chartist' warns the Socialist Labour League that it has no 'roots in the Labour Party', whereas 'Militant' has established itself at least as part of the working-class movement.

Here again we have the Labour Party equated with the working-class movement. For 'Chartist' the test of an organization is not its struggle to educate a Marxist leadership through intervention in every working issue, but whether it stays in the Labour Party.

The Socialist Labour League poses, in every working-class struggle, the question of political power, which must go through the road of a Labour government, forced by the working class into socialist policies.

CONQUEST

We can say beyond any shadow of doubt that in the succession of big class battles leading up to the conquest of power by the working class, the reformists who lead the Labour Party will be rejected and the revolutionary party will have to lead the working class, under its own banner.

This is the essence of Marxism in this epoch of wars and revolutions. Not to accept this, as far as 'Chartist' is concerned, is to go the same way as Grant.

The slogan of 'Prepare the General Strike', while at the same time not opposing those who liquidate the independent revolutionary party, is to repeat in even worse form the fatal

mistakes of the British Communist Party and the Comintern in 1926.

The 'preparation' then was left to the General Council, supposedly kept in line by 'lefts' associated with the Communist Party through the 'Anglo-Russian' Committee. These links, these 'grassroots' in the TUC, were substituted for independent revolutionary leadership. The results are well known.

According to Knight, writing in 'Chartist', the SLL has effected a sudden change of line, by dropping the slogan of General Strike. This irresponsible sniping at the SLL is the surest expression of the dangerous opportunism inherent in 'Chartist's' position.

We had another example at Grant's 'Militant' meeting in Scarborough. Knight, intervening in the discussion, remarked that Grant's boasting about his success reminded him of similar declarations by the Socialist Labour League.

This is an unprincipled side-swipe which is supposed to divert criticism from Grant and the right wing. Knight is attacking the SLL in order to play Grant at his own game.

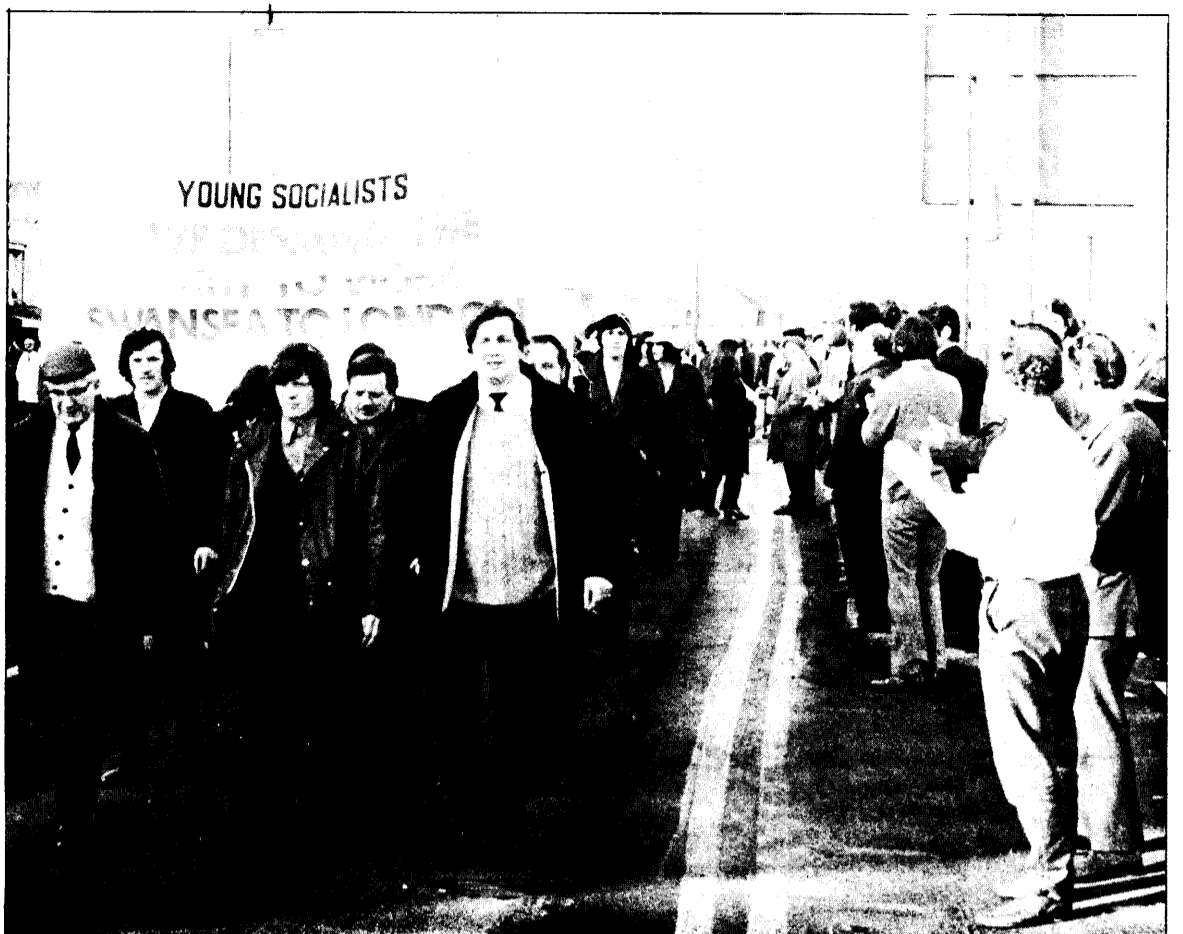
The SLL put forward the policy of fighting to make the TUC prepare a General Strike against the Tory government on the Industrial Relations Bill. This policy was very carefully worked out and explained.

In the last year of the Labour government, the strength of the workers in the unions had forced the withdrawal of 'In Place of Strife', and now it was necessary to fight for the mobilization of the whole movement, trade unions and Labour Party to defeat the Tories on this issue.

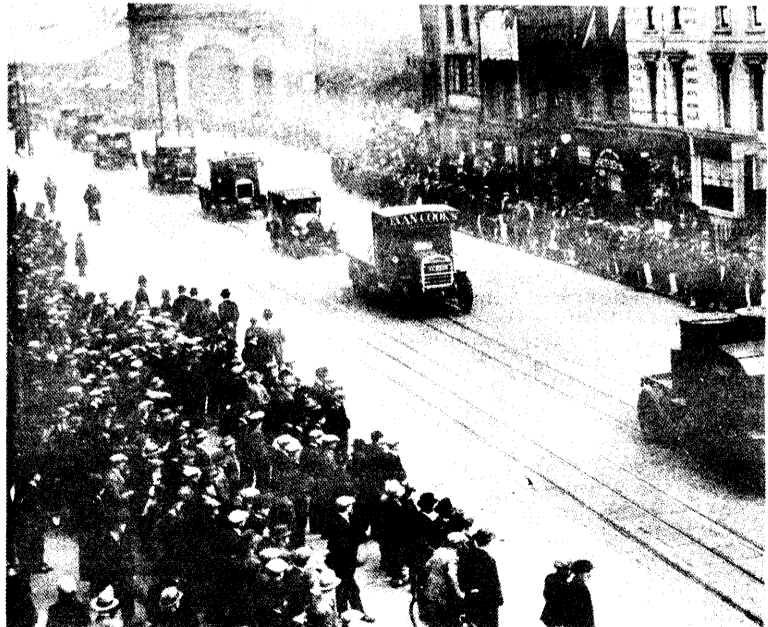
The correctness of the League's policy was borne out, not only negatively by the failure of the TUC and of the Stalinists to 'Kill the Bill', but positively by the eventual spread of this demand among millions of workers.

The policy of 'TUC call a General Strike to make the Tories resign' could be correct only together with the fight for the alternative revolutionary party.

The successful introduction of the daily Workers Press and then of the Charter of Basic Rights and the Alexandra Palace rally on February 14, 1971, were the essential steps in this direction.



Top: Young Socialists on the Right-to-Work marches, forging a unity of the employed and unemployed. Above: Young Centrists of the 'Militant' group who opposed the Right-to-Work campaign.



1926 General Strike: TUC links were substituted for revolutionary leadership.

Because 'Chartist' chooses very deliberately to ignore this central question, it sees a 'change of line' on the single question of a General Strike. But the revolutionary party must take up the issues on which the working class must fight, and adopt a programme of transitional demands which enable the working class to see their immediate needs in terms of the struggle for power and alternative leadership.

There is no doubt that, as we have seen, the inevitable lull in the anti-Industrial Relations Bill fight after the TUC Special Conference last March was followed by a profound political development in the Labour Party—on the Common Market issue—and the rapid growth of mass unemployment.

It was clear that, with the Industrial Relations Act coming into operation, the revolutionary party must lead a fight to forge unity of the employed and unemployed.

We have always insisted that the Right-to-Work campaign was, above all, directed at a struggle by the organized movement to force the Tories to resign.

We have at all times called for the mobilization of the united strength of the organized labour

movement industrial and political, to bring this about. And we are the only ones to have done this.

Behind the criticism from 'Chartist' lies a very non-Marxist method. In an article written for the LPYS conference they say: one, that the labour movement must prepare for a General Strike; two, that in such a strike the army will be called in, so work must be done for solidarity from soldiers; three, that 'were we unable to count on getting support from the working class internationally, our own conquest of power as a class in this country would be a hopeless prospect.' ('Young Chartist Briefing', Page 2).

METHOD

This is the method, not of intervening in and studying the living movement in all its contradictions and changes, but of making everything fit a preconceived plan. The Chartist scheme of 'General Strike—win the soldiers—ensure international support all guaranteed before we start!' is no better

than Grant's 'rounded-out socialist policy'.

No Marxist party can know in advance the concrete stages of the revolutionary struggle. It is necessary to warn against the illusions of victory in the miners' strike and to prepare the next steps. But these steps consist, first and foremost, of an implacable struggle against every betrayal of the class-collaborationist leadership of the trade union leaders and the building of the revolutionary party.

Such a party, into which the SLL is now being transformed, must be able to initiate and carry through independent campaigns on basic issues such as the Right to Work and to carry through the struggle against reformism and Stalinism on every issue every day. Only the SLL fights in this way.

The Young Socialists have been guided always by the necessity of building the independent revolutionary leadership. It is because 'Militant', 'Chartist' and all centrist groupings reject this perspective that they remain tied to the reactionary Labour Party and trade union leaderships.

COMRADE YOU'LL HAVE TO WALK IN FUTURE

Sixteen thousand automobiles are reserved for the exclusive use of the Hungarian Stalinist bureaucracy and having one to ferry him around is the cherished ambition of every official careerist.

There are going to be a lot of disappointed bureaucrats next year, however, because the Party leadership has decided to slash the number of official cars by half.

The top leaders feel the situation is getting out of hand. All sorts of upstarts are getting into official cars who have no right to be there.

As their decree puts it: 'With the increase in the number of cars used by state organs, institutions, enterprises and co-operatives, the principles of expediency and economical use have not been sufficiently observed.'

Not only are they trimming the number of cars, they have also tightened the limits on the type of work they can be used for.

For the disgruntled lower echelons due to lose their coveted privilege, there is a carrot to make them try harder. The decree lays out plans for



Janos Kadar, Hungarian prime minister

extending the socialist brigade movement to encourage work competition.

Modelled on the Soviet Stakhanovite system of the 1930s this is a well-tried means of selecting likely careerists for quick promotion up the bureaucratic ladder.

The government decree contains measures which stipulate the awards and bonuses to be won in work competition.

On May 1 every year, the title of 'Outstanding Enterprise' or 'Outstanding Co-operative'—together, of course, with a substantial cash prize—is to be

awarded to the enterprise judged most successful.

Winners of these awards compete for the Red Flag of the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the National Council of the Trade Unions (sic) with an even bigger bonus attached.

Individuals who want to scale these dizzy heights can try for the titles of 'Socialist Labour Hero' and 'Outstanding Worker' . . . and cash bonuses.

Hungarian workers can anticipate an eager flood of budding bureaucrats rushing to work each day—on foot.

TSAR'S RELATIVES DREAM OF TAKEOVER

Fifty-five years after the October Revolution, the heirs of Nicholas the Bloody, Tsar of the All the Russias, still haven't quite given up hope.

Lord Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovitch, now the main claimant to the Romanov throne, is living as a US pensioner in Madrid, commuting periodically to the New York headquarters of the Steering Committee of the All-Russian Monarchist Front.

He recently issued a manifesto to the Peoples of Russia which must have been greeted with signs of relief from Leningrad to Vladivostok. It finally resolved the ticklish question of the Tsarist succession, in dispute ever since the Tsar and his family were executed in Ekaterinberg by the Bolsheviks.

In his manifesto, after analysing the present situation of his emigré destiny to various towns and villages of our troubled planet, the Grand Duke comes to the conclusion that in the absence of their heirs, the Russian throne will now inevitably pass to the female issue of the Imperial Family.

This is his elder daughter the Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna who will, after his demise, become Guardian of the Imperial Throne with all the rights and functions connected with that office.

The manifesto further states that the Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna has already taken



Tsar Nicholas II

an oath on the Holy Gospel to be faithful to the Imperial Family with the obligation to observe the enactments on succession to the throne as contained in the State Fundamental Laws of the Russian Empire.

The Will of the All-Highest received the official monarchist stamp of approval at an international emigré congress staged in the seedy French seaside resort of Dinard. After Vladimir Kirillovitch dies, there will be no argument over the throne. Maria will take over as Empress and all other claimants can stand aside.

One speaker at the Dinard congress expressed the pious certainty that the day will come when the Most August Family will have the opportunity once again of being crowned in the ancient Kremlin.

He didn't go into details about the timetable for this event, however, and some of his ageing audience must have been left worrying whether they should rush off and polish their boots and get full court dress made for participation in the ceremony.

As the saying goes, hope springs eternal.

CEYLON WORKERS RESIST WAGES FREEZE

A letter from Ceylon.

The working class in Ceylon is moving rapidly against the government's wage-freezing and industrial rationalization policies.

The government last year took steps to cut down expenditure on social welfare benefits such as the health services, education, etc.

In the January Budget heavy taxes were imposed on consumer goods. These measures were aimed to cut down expenditure on imports.

This policy inevitably opened the door for wide-spread black marketeering in all basic consumer goods. This, in effect, was nothing more than planned wage-cutting.

The first signs of the resistance to these attacks have now been seen among the workers in the private sector.

The Stalinist Communist Party and social democratic Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) leaders have been unable to curtail this radicalization.

Hundreds of workers in various factories have come forward demanding higher wages and other concessions, forcing their leaders to call strike action.

DEMANDS

Out on strike for separate wage demands are workers at the Maharaja Organization — the largest hardware manufacturing company in Ceylon—400 workers at Asbestos Cement Ltd; 150 workers at Mackie Stores (umbrella industry); about another 100 workers in a textile plant, Mohideen Stores; 400 workers in Asian Cotton Mills; about 175 workers in Freudenberg (textile factory); and 300 workers in the biggest tourist hotel in Ceylon.

All these workers belong to the trade unions controlled by the Stalinist and LSSP leaders.

At Kundanmal's Company, the country's largest clothing factory, the Ceylon Mercantile Union leaders, the revisionist Bala Tampoe, was also forced to call strike action which has now been on for several weeks.

Tampoe is presently collaborating with all kinds of ultra-reactionary elements among the bourgeois parliamentarians, such as Gamini Dissanayake, the right-wing United National Party (UNP) member, and Prins Gunasekara, (ex-SLFP MP).

This alliance has been formed to 'fight for civil rights' by sending petitions to the Prime Minister.

The working class of Ceylon—tied to the coat-tails of the capitalist class through the formation of the coalition government—could not act independently for a long time.

But today, with the devaluation of the dollar, enormous economic burdens are forced on the semi-colonial economy and create a situation where the polarization of class forces is unavoidable. Under such condi-

tions the collaborationist policies of the LSSP, CP and Pabloite leaders are being exposed clearly.

The SLFP government, conscious of the inability of its partners, prepares today for another stage of the counter-revolutionary attacks on the left groups.

Steps have already been taken to tighten the emergency regulations in the guise of a new bomb scare, which followed surprise searches at the university students' hostel.

CENSORSHIP

The government still implements the ban imposed on all left publications and a strict censorship is used on all news. Heavy expenditure on security measures were allocated in the new Budget.

But as the working class becomes more and more aware of the treachery of their leaders, workers have taken the initial steps in some of the unions to get rid of their reformist leaders.

In the government press and in the Bank Employees' Union, workers have overwhelmingly rejected their LSSP leaders and elected a new leadership.

This is an unmistakable symptom of the radicalization now taking place within the unions. It opens up enormous possibilities for the revolutionaries to struggle into these unions in order to train a new leadership with revolutionary perspectives.

In the Communist Party a large section of workers have joined a campaign to force their leaders to break away from the coalition government.

Now the Stalinist leaders, adopting in their traditional opportunistic way to this mood, have made demagogic speeches criticizing government policy. At the same time the Party secretaryship retains a ministerial post. But Mrs Bandaranaike has taken immediate steps to discipline her servants. She has demanded that the Stalinist CP leader, Dr S. A. Wickremasinghe, explain his public criticism.

What is evident with all these developments is the new upsurge within the working class against the betrayal of their traditional leaderships. The conditions created by the economic crisis have reached such a point where class-collaboration and reformism are impossible.

This situation has created a sharp crisis in all the political camps which refuse to raise the question of a workers' and peasants' government as the only alternative to the bourgeois coalition governments formed ever since Ceylon became 'independent'.

Today the opportunity has arrived for the revolutionaries to mobilize the working class to force their leaders to end all forms of collaboration with the capitalist class. In this way the revolutionaries can smash reformism and build a revolutionary leadership.

WHAT ARE SCANLON AND CHAPPLE UP TO?

BY DAVID MAUDE

Merger mania is in the air again, but this time the flirtation everyone is talking about is between two powerful trade unions rather than a brace of industrial giants.

The courting couple in question are the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, with 1.5 million card-holders, and the 450,000-strong Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union.

If they do finally get together, British industry will face a hefty new challenge to its profits from a 2 million member, working-class juggernaut. Or so the Fleet St stories go.

But what is the truth behind these stories? Why are union mergers on the order of the day? How are they viewed by the SLL?

It is no secret that the engineering union leaders—along with those of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the General and Municipal Workers' Union and several others—have for some time been casting around for likely marriage partners.

The costs of running a modern-day union are enormous,

we are told. Last year the AUEW spent out £7.5m, but only raked in £6.5m in subscriptions. Economics of scale are needed just as in big business.

Courtship rituals started for the engineers in earnest during the reign of Lord William Carron, the union's late right-wing President. Then the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers was the object of attention.

But the romance failed to blossom, and after the joint talks broke down, the union began moving towards its present federation with the foundryworkers, the constructional engineers and the draughtsmen who now form its technical and supervisory section.

Besides the EPTU, which is itself in parallel talks with the G&MWU, the engineers are today also in merger discussions with the 78,000-strong National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and the National Society of Metal Mechanics (46,000 members).

The AUEW also held talks with the National Union of Vehicle Builders before their recent merger with the T&GWU.

As far as the T&GWU, already Britain's biggest union, is con-

cerned various other virtual take-overs have set it well on the road to a 2 million membership.

Recent years have also seen a spate of mergers in the building and white-collar fields.

It is not just in glib, journalistic turns of phrase that the association was made between these developments and the trend of greater and greater monopolization in the world of big capital.

In an interview last week with Vincent Hanna of the 'Sunday Times', AUEW President Hugh Scanlon uttered one extremely telling sentence:

'The prolificity of trade unions . . . can be a serious irritation to employers when trying to negotiate satisfactory agreements particularly at plant level.'

Of course he has other things to say too. But they were all on the same bureaucratic plane.

Regardless of anything else which may be in Scanlon's mind, it is significant that his first response when asked 'Why merge?' is not 'To fight the employers better'.

Scanlon is a proponent of the view that while the class struggle



is irreconcilable, it only breaks out overtly when the 'balance of terror' becomes weighted in favour of the workers or employers, by say, the Industrial Relations Act.

Presumably the logical extension of his statement to Hanna is that union mergers help redress the balance and contribute to class peace.

Scanlon went on to explain to Hanna some of the other no doubt sound organizational and financial reasons why union leaders today feel 'almost a compulsion' towards increased size.

Let us examine the nature of this compulsion in class terms. As one leading union official



close to merger discussions told Workers Press recently: 'These are not the mergers of the formative years of the trade union movement.'

They are no concentrations of industrial power pressed forward or enthusiastically supported by the rank and file. They are mergers from the top.'

The AUEW-EPTU discussions are of particular interest from this standpoint.

Scanlon, AUEW general secretary Jim Conway and the seven-man executive of the dominant engineers' section of the union appear to have agreed in principle with the proposal of Frank Chapple, the right-wing secretary of the EPTU, for a full merger.

This would give the electricians three seats on a new ten-man executive, with the posts of president and general secretary open to election by the whole membership.

If all the present executive members held down their jobs in the AUEW, this would considerably strengthen the grip of the right wing on the whole union. And since Scanlon has made clear he might stand down to facilitate the merger, Chapple could have a clear shot at the presidency.

Left-wing opinion in the union appears to be pulled two ways on the subject.

Although on balance it is against for directly political reasons, there are those who talk grimly about 'having to face the economic facts'. There is also some support for Chapple's insist-

ence on a full merger and a common rule-book.

The method on both sides of the argument is short-sighted, totally inadequate and completely empirical; the issue cannot be decided on these grounds.

Shortly before his murder by a Stalinist agent in 1940, Leon Trotsky wrote the following in the pamphlet 'Trade Unions in the Epoch of Imperialist Decay':

'Monopoly capitalism does not rest on competition and free private initiative but on centralized command. The capitalist cliques at the head of mighty trusts, syndicates, banking consortia, etc., view economic life from the very same heights as does state power; and they require at every step the collaboration of the latter.'

In their turn the trade unions in the most important branches of industry find themselves deprived of the possibility of profiting by the competition between the different enterprises.

'They have to confront a centralized capitalist adversary, intimately bound up with state power. Hence flows the need of the trade unions—in so far as they remain on reformist positions, i.e. on positions of adapting themselves to private property—to adapt themselves to the capitalist state and to contend for its co-operation.'

'In the eyes of the bureaucracy of the trade union movement the chief task lies in "freeing" the state from the embrace of capitalism, in weakening its

dependence on trusts, in pulling it over to their side.'

He went on to stress that these conditions 'leave almost no room at all for workers' democracy which, in the good old days, when free trade ruled on the economic arena, constituted the content of the inner life of labour organizations'.

The two slogans of the struggle for revolutionary trade unionism, Trotsky wrote, were: complete, unconditional independence of the unions from the capitalist state and trade union democracy. The second was inseparable from the first.

These are the real forces at work behind these 'merger moves from the top' as Scanlon's very revealing comment to Vincent Hanna showed.

As every electrician is forcibly reminded every day of his trade union life, the impact of the state on the EPTU has been discreet and considerable. In 1961, the High Court ousted Communist Party members from the leadership after evidence of ballot-rigging and installed right wingers in their stead.

Since then, the right wing has steadily tightened its grip.

Local branches have been closed down. Industrial branches with full-time branch secretaries have been set up. The secret ballot by post has become the order of the day, if there are elections at all.

What is perhaps less well-known is that militants in the AUEW discern similar trends there. No less than 71 of the present

Above: the Manchester engineering sit-ins which have tolled the death-knell of Scanlon's 'balance' of class forces. Far left: Hugh Scanlon, AUEW president. Left: Jim Conway, AUEW general secretary. Right: EPTU secretary Frank Chapple leaving the Department of Employment

2,000-odd local branches were closed down last year—the most since 1939. The ultimate aim of the right wing is thought to be 1,000 regional branches with full-time secretaries. Postal ballots are now union policy, despite the enormous cost—estimated at £100,000 a time.

Even in the minds of usually well-meaning union officials, these developments are sometimes half-justified by the argument that in the 1970s, with the rapid growth in power of multi-national companies, the unions have to become big, efficient, go-ahead organizations.

This is not the issue. The struggle for revolutionary trade unionism, which is the only struggle through which workers today can defend their hard-won rights, demands the most determined fight against all the requirements in the unions of decaying capitalism and its state machine.

Manchester's engineering sit-ins and the National Industrial Relations Court have tolled the death-knell of Scanlon's 'balance' of class forces.



ECONOMIC BACKGROUND TO THE RISE OF HITLER



Top: Nazis outside Jewish-owned shops with signs reading, 'Germans! Defend yourselves! Don't buy from the Jews!' Above: the Nazi Labour Front. Left: Hitler with Weimar president Hindenburg.

But the means of production were not only not owned by these new men, they were not controlled by them either.

Respect and support for private property, and thus for the industrial dynasties and banking families which owned the main means of production and the institutions of finance capital, were basic to National Socialist policy in practice from 1933 to 1945. All policy, including the granting of war contracts, was based upon profitability and private ownership.

After 1933 the Nazis did initiate an industrial revival which in the next few years, brought unemployment down to a nominal figure. How was this done? Not by a miracle or by establishing a new form of economy, but strictly by operating according to the laws of capitalism.

There is some evidence that a revival was beginning even before the Nazis took over and the Brüning government, before its fall, had put some public works in hand.

Essentially what the Nazis did was to open up new markets for industry, especially heavy industry, through state orders both for public works—such as motorways and urban development and by rearmament. This enabled profits to be made, investment began to recover and more jobs were created.

It will be recalled that by 1932 industrial production, and especially the production of capital goods, had fallen to a low level. Some measure of recovery could be expected in any case in the normal course of the cycle.

There is no doubt that the Nazis gave the recovery a hefty helping hand, but no evidence that what they did was incompatible with capitalism or distasteful to the employers.

Trade unions were outlawed and the working-class organization broken up and their leaders killed or imprisoned. The Nazi Labour Front assured the capitalists of a docile labour force on a no-strike basis.

In fact, recovery took place to the point of full employment without a rise in wages to the advantage of employers.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

The world economic depression of the 1930s begun with the Wall St crash in the autumn of 1929, struck German capitalism with special severity. It plunged it into a social and political crisis which culminated in the defeat of the highly-organized working class movement and the coming to power of Hitler. This series of articles deals with the economic aspects of the victory of Nazism, and goes on to examine the connection between the Nazi regime and monopoly capitalism and will conclude with an analysis of Nazi Germany's war economy. Part 2 by Tom Kemp

The decision of the German ruling class to call on the Nazis to take power in January 1933 arose from their belief that every other solution had been exhausted. The alternative which stared them in the face was social collapse and revolution.

The big industrialists and the Junkers had accepted the Weimar republic and worked through it as long as it suited their ends. But they regarded it with contempt. Hitler promised to restore the authority of the state and to reinforce the authority of the boss in his factory.

What the capitalists and landlords wanted was the restoration of profitability and this could be done only under a stable government able to crush the working-class movement.

This Hitler did within a short time after assuming office. The Nazi state suppressed working-class parties, trade unions, co-operatives and other organizations. A single Labour Front was set up under Nazi direction.

Through the persecution of Jews, the Third Reich removed competitors for the German middle class and provided a scapegoat onto whom Germany's ills could be blamed. Jewish businesses were taken over by 'Aryan' firms.

Hitler's backers expected him to deliver in a way in which they could understand: through their balance sheet. The test of the new regime, as far as they were concerned, was whether it could restore profitability to industry.

This required the opening up of a new market both at home and in the world economy. Only then would it be possible for industry to invest and expand once again.

Big business realized by 1933 that the survival of capitalism could not be left to market forces but required massive participation by the state, by a state led by a man in whom they could have confidence.

That man, Adolf Hitler, quickly showed his big business backers that their confidence was not misplaced. The 'anti-capitalist' elements in the National Socialist programme were abandoned and, on June 30, 1934, the advocates of a 'second revolution' in the Nazi leadership were ruthlessly killed in the infamous 'Night of the Long Knives'.

Hitler recognized the constraints which the capitalist economy imposed. At the same time, the ruling class had to leave the making of major policy decisions to the Fuehrer, while the bureaucratic apparatus was taken over by Nazi party appointees. The survival of

capitalism in Germany rested upon such an alliance.

The fact that Nazi economic policy from 1933 gave the state a central directing role has produced much confusion about the nature of the German economy in the Nazi period.

The view that the Nazis created a new form of society which was non-capitalist still has some adherents today, despite all the evidence of economic continuity from the Weimar period, through the Nazi era to post-war Federal Germany. The same banks, the same firms, the same families remained in command.

A particularly crass version of the theory that the structure of Nazi Germany was not capitalist, but represented a new form of society, was put forward by James Burnham in his influential book 'The Managerial Revolution' written in 1940 after he left the Trotskyist movement.



He advanced a number of reasons, including the elimination of unemployment, the growth of state control, having younger leaders and its ability to inspire fanatical loyalty. He said these were 'sufficient to refute the opinion that Nazi Germany is a type of capitalism and to show that it is, on the contrary, an early stage of a new type of society'.

According to Burnham, the German capitalists had been reduced to impotence by a new ruling class of 'managers' which wielded effective power and exercised the largest share of control over the instruments of production.

Burnham conceded that the process was not completed when he wrote and that some capitalists had fused themselves into the new order and become 'managers'. He considered that

Germany had a head-start over other countries, apart from Russia, 'in getting ready for the managerial world system'.

By adding together some bits and pieces acquired from surface impressions, Burnham was able to depict the German economy in a way very different from its real aspect, as shown by many serious studies since he wrote. The character of the German economy after World War II had broken out, let alone in the pre-war years, as we shall see, was very far from conforming to Burnham's image.

The German industrialists expected Hitler to restore profitability. They were prepared to accept that the state should play a more energetic role in the economy and that some of the directing positions should be filled by men who came up through the Nazi party.

US ROUND-UP TOUGHER MEXICAN BORDER PATROLS

UNDER the guise of dealing with fraud in the sale of border crossing cards by immigration agents, severe restrictions have been placed on permits to enter and travel in the United States.

An officer of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Diego, California, commonly known as the Border Patrol, has called them 'minor changes in regulations'.

These words hardly describe the beginning of what could become a wholesale restriction on immigration, and is a further step in whipping up a campaign of repression against Mexican nationals living in the US.

Travel permits used to be issued with minimum procedure. They allowed travel anywhere in the country for up to 15 days, and could be obtained without any form-filing.

After years of issuing permits at San Ysidro, at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 per month, the Border Patrol has suddenly uncovered what must be a vast fraud operation that requires, of all things, restriction on the issue of crossing cards.

However, the government never revealed the extent of the operation. Instead it changed procedures after the trial of only one immigration agent accused of card selling.

It is obvious that the fraud is really the lame attempt by the US government to pose outright restriction on border crossing as some kind of 'attack on crime'.

The implications are much more sinister and dangerous. The government has not, in fact, limited the number of people who may cross the border.

What it has done is to require documentation of information supplied by the applicant, and to restrict the time allowed for travel to the so-called 'actual purpose' for which the permit is requested.

What this means is that the



Chavez: United Farmworkers Organizing Committee leader

government has, in essence, decided to review, and pass judgement on, the merits of individual cases, with regard to both their background and their reason for entering this country.

This means not only a restriction in the number of applications that can be handled, but also that 'undesirables' of any type could be refused entry.

The direct effect is that the many Mexican nationals who come to California seeking jobs may not be able to cross the border. They will be forced into the slums of Tijuana, Mexico by the US Immigration Service.

But all of this is only the beginning. Control of border crossing in one direction implies control in the other direction. And that is what is being proposed in the campaign against 'illegal aliens' that is being whipped up here.

There is every indication that mass deportation is being planned through these border regulations. This is nothing new. In the

depths of the Great Depression, hundreds of thousands of Mexican nationals and even American citizens from Mexico, were literally rounded up and herded across the border in night raids and mass deportations.

That threat is raised again now as the capitalist class musters all its viciousness to step up racist attacks on sections of the working class in order to weaken its resistance.

The trade union leaders who support such government actions, like Chavez of the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee, are consciously deceiving workers with nationalism. The real situation is that an attack on workers at the border will become an attack on those within the border.

After the Mexican nationals, the US trade unions and the entire working class will be subject to 'minor changes in regulations' by the American capitalists and their government.

Reprinted from the 'Bulletin' of the US Workers League.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

Aid for some Ambitions

The Tories came to power with a reactionary plan to cut back on overseas aid to underdeveloped countries.

The men in the Monday Club who, incidentally, are the greatest proponents of empire and the exploitation of former colonies, screamed for the loans to be curtailed.

And so they have—except to those regimes which the Tories feel affection for. Thus the Sudan receives aid, the

High drama at Transport House, headquarters of the Labour Party.

In the tussle for the post of general secretary, the head of the research department, Terry Pitt, let it be known that he was supporting the candidacy of Gwyn Morgan, the assistant general secretary.

Surprise, surprise, when the votes were counted—it was a tie between Morgan and the national agent, Ron Hayward. Party chairman, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, cast his deciding vote for Hayward.

Only trouble is, Pitt had declared that if Hayward won he would resign his job. What will the ambitious Pitt do now?



Ageing lion, Haile Selassie

new military regime in Uganda, of Dr Hastings Banda and—last but not least—Ethiopia, home of the ageing 'Lion of Judah'.

Last week, the Tories announced that £500,000 would go to Emperor Haile Selassie. This follows two other interest-free loans made last August.

The money will no doubt be used to shore up the 'Lion's' cruel and totalitarian regime.

£1,000 a day

The man in the centre of the ITT scandal in the United States is the company's chairman Harold Geneen (62). His company is accused of paying money into the Republican Party coffers in return for favours from the Nixon administration and for conspiring to stage a coup against 'left' President Salvador Allende in Chile.

Geneen is weathering the storm without so much as a blink of the eyelid.

Why should he worry? He has just received a salary increase of £18,000. Which takes his annual salary to £320,000. Which, to save you working it out, is just less than £1,000 a day.

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TORIES ATTACK THE UNEMPLOYED

The Social Security Swindle



Argentina: The kidnapping of Oberdan Sallustro

THE International Committee of the Fourth International condemns the abduction and execution of Dr Oberdan Sallustro in Argentina.

We reject the capitalist press allegation that these terrorists were acting in the name of Trotskyism. This allegation is designed to discredit Trotskyism in Britain and Europe and facilitate the witch-hunting and persecution by the capitalist state of the working class and the revolutionary party.

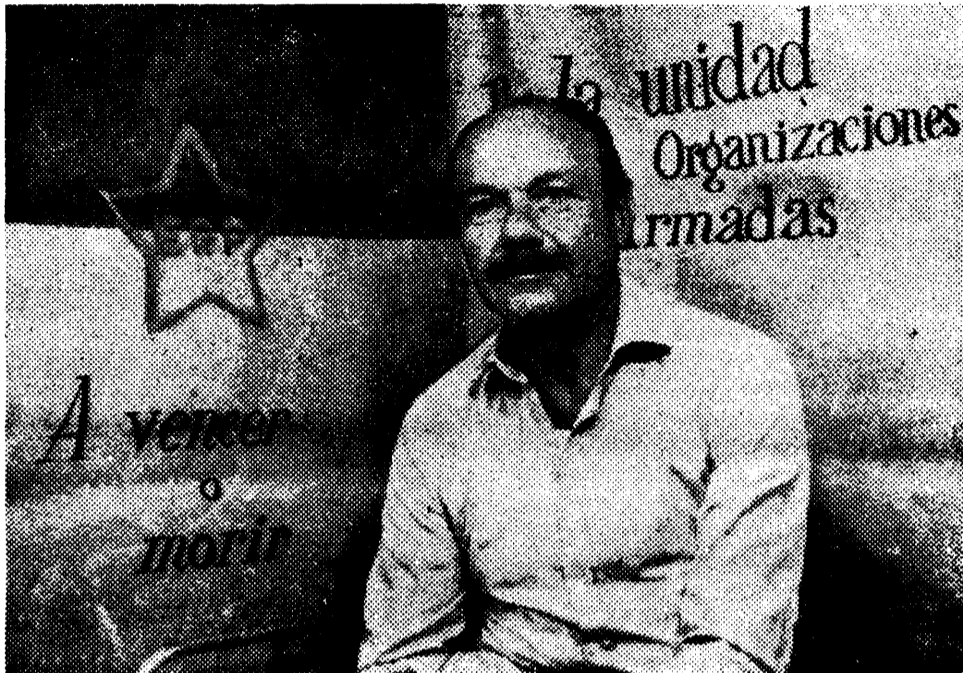
The programme and policy of Trotskyism is aimed at the complete material and spiritual liberation of the working class through the revolutionary struggle of the overwhelming majority of the class led by a Marxist party. The tradition, policy and method of Trotskyism is implacably opposed to the conspiratorial-terrorist method of ERP, which tries to substitute individual terror and the actions of disoriented middle-class youth for the mass action of the working class and the construction of revolutionary parties on Marxist theory.

The execution of Sallustro is doubly indefensible because, first, it is based on the fallacy that the ruling class will concede the demands of the kidnapers and, secondly, because it diverts the working class precisely at a time when the Lanusse regime is being shaken by massive strikes and demonstrations in all the major cities of Argentina.

Individual terror, far from raising the consciousness and self-confidence of the working class, can only lead to political passivity and a mystical belief in a liberator with a gun.

Marxists do not reject violence and terror on principle like the pacifists. As the Vietnam war proves, all historical progress is determined by the violent resist-

Statement by the International Committee of the 4th International



Sallustro pictured in the ERP's so-called 'people's prison'

ance of the oppressed majority against the violent oppression of a reactionary minority. But this is the antithesis of individual terror.

The Lanusse regime is based on the counter-revolutionary violence of the bankers, landlords and capitalists — admirals and generals against the working class. The arbitrary imprisonment and torture of political opponents of the regime is an indispensable condition for the continuance of the dictatorship—

and the winning of the next 'general election' by Lanusse supporters.

The ICFI condemns this dastardly repression of democratic rights and demands the unconditional release of all political prisoners, but we do not condone the substitution of individual terror for a mass campaign in the working class internationally to secure the release of prisoners and the downfall of the dictatorship.

The ERP's bankrupt tactics are

the logical and ultimate product of the petty-bourgeois revisionism of the Unified Secretariat led by Ernest Mandel. It is no accident that Mandel's followers reject the method of the proletarian revolution and resort to the method of bourgeois individualism. It is also instructive that Mandel's supporters deplore the kidnapping of a Renault executive in France by the Maoists but applaud a similar action in Argentina.

These revisionists long ago

abandoned the working class and the construction of independent Trotskyist parties based on Marxist theory and have subordinated themselves to the bourgeoisie and the labour bureaucracy.

That is why the co-thinkers of the ERP in Bolivia—led by Moscoso — have capitulated completely to the patriotic front of General Torres and their ex-supporters in the Ceylon coalition lead the repressive campaign against the rural youth with the direct support of imperialism and Stalinism.

As the crisis of imperialism intensifies, these revisionist groups express clearly the abject prostration and disorientation of the petty-bourgeoisie before monopoly capitalism. Thus their terrorism in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is complemented in the advanced countries by sectarian abstention in the political struggles of the working class.

In Britain the International Marxist Group refused to critically support the Labour Party in the General Election of 1970 and assisted the return of the Tories.

In France the Ligue Communiste advocates abstention in the referendum on British entry into the Common Market and facilitates the victory of Pompidou and the European monopolies.

The ICFI appeals to all those workers in Latin America as well as members of the Unified Secretariat who are critical of this adventure to reject the road of individual terror and join the ICFI in its struggle to build the revolutionary alternative to petty-bourgeois terrorism and bureaucratic reformism.

DOWN WITH THE LANUSSE DICTATORSHIP!

RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ARGENTINA!

April 14, 1972

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P&O cargo lay-offs

SEVENTY-NINE employees of the P&O Group's Strick line have been made redundant.

This follows a management decision to integrate the Strick Line's 16 specialized general cargo ships operating to Arabian and Persian ports into P&O's general cargo division.

As these plans develop there will be further redundancies in other parts of the group, a spokesman said yesterday.

Commenting on the situation, P&O Group chairman Ford Geddes, said:

'Regrettably, developments such as this are inevitable if the Group is to improve its financial performance.

'They involve decisions nobody likes taking. However, they come as a necessary and continuing part of our organization, which is aimed at increased efficiency.

'I believe that it is only by way of these measures that the company will progress to an improved level of profitability.'

18 foot leap to freedom

TWO PRISONERS escaped from the long-term wing of Walton Jail, Liverpool, early yesterday.

They sawed through the bars of a cell and climbed over the 18-foot wall using a hook and a rope.

They are Walter Lee (28), sentenced at Newcastle last November to eight years for robbery and burglary, and William Alexander Strachan (22), sentenced at Leeds last July to seven years for burglary.

No AUEW action over 66 Slough redundancies

THE ENGINEERING union's executive council will take no action over a complaint that the union did nothing to oppose 66 redundancies at Omes Faulkners, Colnbrook, Bucks, factory.

On March 23, the day before the sackings, which included the works convenor, AUEW Colnbrook and Poyle branch sent a resolution to the executive council saying:

'The works convenor and maintenance shop stewards and also our branch secretary Mr F. W. Tomany were allowed to be made redundant without any support from the executive council or district committee.

'Surely in these circumstances some positive action should have been taken.'

Now a letter from the AUEW's Peckham headquarters advises Mr Tomany to get in touch with Slough district committee.

The Colnbrook and Poyle branch have already sent a resolution to the district committee asking 'why they allowed 80 AUEW members to go redundant without even token support.' They have received no reply.

About seven of the 15-man district committee are Communist Party members.

Slough No 4 branch of the AUEW has adopted a resolution expressing concern 'at the lack of action of the district committee in the Omes Faulkners' redundancies'.

Socialist Labour League and Young Socialists Meeting

DUNDEE

'Working class unity and the fight against the Tory government'

AUEW Hall, 26 Southward Rd. Sunday April 23, 8 p.m.

Speakers:

G. Healy, SLL national secretary

David Barclay, YS Glasgow—Glasgow-to-London Right-to-Work marcher

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

E LONDON: Tuesday April 18, 8 pm. 'The Aberfeldy', Aberfeldy St. Blackwall Tunnel, Poplar. YS conference and the fight against the Industrial Relations Act.

BANBURY: Wednesday April 19, 8 pm. 'The White Hart'.

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FROM PHILIP WADE
IN LIVERPOOL

AEI clerks spearhead pay-jobs fight for Merseyside shop-floor workers

THE 500 clerks at Liverpool's English Electric plant yesterday voted to continue their five-week-old pay strike. They rejected management dismissal threats unless they return to work.

The Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union has declared the strike official and is paying double strike pay.

Plans were made at the union's weekend conference to spread the strike to other plants in Sir Arnold Weinstock's GEC-AEI empire.

And as a gesture to Weinstock's savage cuts in the combined labour force since the 1968 merger, the union has sent him a present—an axe.

Ray Edwards, the union's assistant secretary, told conference:

'The actions of Sir Arnold Weinstock and his fellow directors in axing the number of jobs from 240,000 to 204,000 have earned him the title of the mad axe man of Liverpool. Well, Arnold, we have got a message for you: "You have chopped off one head too many; here, therefore, is a taste of your medicine, an axe. We hope you will accept it in the same spirit as that in which you gave the axe to so many workers".'

After yesterday's mass meeting a strike committee member said: 'We are staying out until we get our pay demand of £6-a-week increase.'

The company has offered £1.80. The 3,500 manual workers at the Liverpool plant have now been laid off.

Their stewards feel that the clerks are a test case and that the company is preparing for a new showdown with the entire work force. The company is trying to make an example of the clerks to force through more redundancies.

Stewards claim that it is more than a coincidence that John Brazier, secretary of the joint shop stewards' committee, was sacked last Thursday during the confusion over lay-offs.

Brazier, a deputy executive member of the Technical and Supervisory Staffs section of the AUEW, was dismissed because of alleged bad time-keeping.

THE Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union (CAWU) has changed its name to the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX).

The company has also terminated discussions over 30 outstanding redundancies embracing TASS members.

Stewards say their notice has been terminated while talks were in progress and that they have been told to leave the plant.

Peter Martin, AUEW chairman of the shop stewards' committee, feels that some men have been locked out rather than laid off.

He claims his own maintenance section had work in hand when they were put off last Thursday. 'All the other unions in the plant have pay claims in the pipeline. The treatment they are giving the clerks shows us what they have in store for other unions,' he said.

Since the merger took place, Weinstock's rationalization has decimated English Electric's work force.

Four years ago there were 10,000 workers at the plant; now there are only 4,000 left. In 1969 contingency plans were made to occupy the factory in reply to the heavy redundancies. But the plan was abortive.

Last year over 1,000 workers lost their jobs at the plant.

The switchgear section took the brunt of the sackings, losing 750 workers, more than 50 per cent of the total on that section.

Stewards now feel the fight is coming up when the question of saving the factory from entire closure will be posed in its sharpest form.

'Liverpool is becoming second only—if not equal to—the treatment meted out to the AEI workers at Woolwich when they shut the plant down,' said Peter Martin.

Weinstock's attitude is summed up by the profit forecasts he made the other week. They're going up to over £80m and he said this has been a bad year.

'The demand for nationalization of this combine was carried unanimously at a mass meeting in 1969. That decision still stands as our policy. The demand now has to be linked with getting this government out and nationalizing GEC and the rest of the big monopolies,' he said.

● At the closing session of the CAWU's annual conference in Scarborough, £620 was collected for the English Electric workers' hardship fund.

Press joins the latest law and order chorus

BY IAN YEATS

THE ONLY way to fight 'anarchy' was to toughen up the law the Tory Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, said at the weekend.

On Monday his speech was ramméd home by a hang 'em and flog 'em editoria in the 'Daily Telegraph' which concluded:

'... what is going on today is something far more fundamental than a crime wave. Violent picketing, civil disobedience and the no-go areas of N Ireland represent one aspect of the disease; a general tendency on the part of "respectable people" to flout or ignore the law in minor matters represents another.

'If modern communities are to be defended against urban guerrillas, the disturbing maxim that it is legitimate to take life not only in self-defence but also in the defence of property must be accepted. The time for restating these brutal truths is long overdue.'

This is civil war talk. It strips the bourgeois state of all democratic camouflage and lays bare

its reality as a body of ruthless armed men ready, and today, willing to kill in defence of capitalism.

It is also a grave warning that when the tough talk is followed by tough action, whatever is done will be done strictly within the letter of the law.

The bourgeoisie is arming itself for the coming showdown with the working class.

The law, in the form of the Industrial Relations Act, is to be used to try to hammer the unions and a new Criminal Justice Act being hurried through parliament will be used to try to smash political opposition.

Yesterday's 'Times' editorial somewhat deceptively limited itself to 600 words of waffle about criminals, leniency and loopholes in the law which they felt could be plugged without 'illiberality'.

Naturally they were in favour of greater legal severity against 'offenders'; but Hailsham's speech was clearly not merely about pickpockets and car thieves.

He said: 'If society is not to descend into anarchy and tyranny it must be a law-abiding society and to be law-abiding it must be more law respecting than it is at present.

'If it is to survive, a society must retain the intention to enforce its rules against all comers and at all costs.'

The 'Daily Telegraph' stressed the point. It said much of the trouble today sprang from 'a growing reluctance on the part of those who bear authority to use it'.

The Tory government certainly agrees. That is the reason for the new Bill to give, as 'The Times' notes, magistrates and judges 'new opportunities—and new responsibilities'.

Let there be no mistake. The society Hailsham and company refer to is the bourgeois order, the apparatus of capitalism; the anarchy they so clearly fear—political opposition from the working class.



Lord Chancellor Hailsham

TV

BBC 1

9.45 The herbs. 10.00 Champion. 10.25 Parsley. 10.30 Canoe. 10.55-11.00 Magic roundabout. 12.55-1.25 Fg a fe. 1.30 Along the river. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 3.00 Good sailing. 3.50 Countryman. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Animal Magic. 5.20 Jörn Craven's news round. 5.25 Motor Mouse. 5.44 Hector's house. 5.50 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE
6.45 TELEVISION TOP OF THE FORM
7.05 TOMORROW'S WORLD.
7.30 FILM: 'THE WHOLE WORLD IS WATCHING'. Burl Ives, Joseph Campanella, James Farentino. Student riot.

9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.
9.20 DOCUMENTARY: WHAT-EVER HAPPENED TO ROLLS-ROYCE?
10.10 FILM 72.
10.40 24 HOURS.
11.15 THE BITTER SANDS.
11.20 Weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.35-6.30 Open University.
6.35 COMPUTERS IN BUSINESS.
7.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY
7.30 NEWSROOM and weather.
8.00 ONLY ONE EARTH. Barbara Ward.

ITV

12.15 Looking after London. 12.35 Habatales. 12.40 Time to remember. 1.15 Jobs in the house and garden. 1.45 Epsom spring meeting. 2.15 Houseparty. 2.30 Good afternoon. 2.55 Epsom racing. 3.45 Danger man. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 Junior showtime. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. Eamonn Andrews.
6.30 CROSSROADS.
6.55 DES. Des O'Connor.
7.25 FILM: 'THE BLUE LAMP'. Jack Warner, Dirk Bogarde. Glorious tribute to the British bobby.

9.00 INTERNATIONAL BOXING. Chris Finnegan v Ronnie Wilson.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 THE DISAPPEARING WORLD. The Tuaregs.
11.30 DRIVE-IN.
12.00 THIS GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND?

CHANNEL: 12.45-3.50 London. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Simon Locke. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Purple Mask'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.55 Gazette. 12.00 News, weather.

WESTWARD as Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.57 News, weather. 12.01 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 2.05 Katie Stewart. 2.30 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Pingwings. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Sale of the century. 7.00 Film: 'Bad For Each Other'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.30 News. 11.40 Farm progress. 12.10 Weather. Sing me a song with something to say.

HARLECH: 1.00 Phoenix 5. 1.25 Out of town. 1.45 London. 3.50 Junkin. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 5.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Film: 'The Dangerous Days of Kiowa Jones'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 12.00 Weather.

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

HTV Wales as above except: 4.15-4.30 Miri mawr. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd.

HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 10.30 Dan sylw. 11.15-11.30 O'r wasg.

ANGLIA: 1.45 London. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 News. 4.15 Mr Piper. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Columbo: Murder By The Book'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 1.45 London. 3.35 Stars. 3.40 Women. 4.10 Simon Locke. 4.40 Story. 4.55 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Texican'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.30 Who knows?

ULSTER: 1.45-3.50 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.15 Daws explores. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Stranger Wore A

Gun'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.30 White line.

YORKSHIRE: 1.00 Rovers. 1.25 Pied piper. 1.30 Origami. 1.45 London. 2.15 Cartoon. 2.30 London. 3.25 Master chefs. 3.40 Scales of justice. 4.10 Calendar. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'Gunfight at Comanche Creek'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.30 Spyforce. 12.25 Weather.

GRANADA: 1.45-3.50 London. 3.55 Camera in action. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Put it in writing. 6.25 Jimmy Stewart. 7.00 Film: 'Scarlet Angel'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.30 Monty Nash.

TYNE TEES: 1.15 Mr Piper. 1.45 London. 2.15 Cartoon. 2.30 Taste and style. 3.00 London. 3.25 Master chefs. 3.40 Room 222. 4.10 News. 4:15 Crossroads. 4.40 Sean. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'Border River'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.30 No small change. 12.00 News. 12.15 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 1.45-3.25 London. 3.30 Foo foo. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.20 Film: 'Tempest'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.30 Conference report. 11.40 Late call. 11.45 Drive-in.

GRAMPIAN: 1.45-2.25 London. 3.38 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Nanny and the professor. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.05 Strictly Scottish. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Breakthrough'. 8.30 Des. 9.00 London. 11.30 Conference report. 11.40 Drive-in. 12.10 Epilogue.

Dirk Bogarde is in 'The Blue Lamp' on Independent TV in the London area tonight at 7.25.

Scottish engineers join pay strikes

THE WAGES fight in the engineering industry spread to NE Scotland yesterday when 370 AUEW members at the Cleveland Twist Drill factory, Peterhead, struck for a £4-a-week increase.

A meeting at the weekend unanimously rejected the management offer of £1.50. The company claims to have had a strike free record since it opened 16 years ago.

Engineers in the Aberdeen district agreed last week to allow four weeks for factory-by-factory negotiations for the full national claim.

If these negotiations are unsuccessful there will be a district-wide strike.

AUEW loses members

THE AUEW engineers' section, whose 52 national committee votes dominate policy making for the whole 1.4 million amalgamation, has suffered a 27,000 membership loss over the last year.

Membership of the section now stands at 1.2 million.

Voting for position on the key standing orders committee took place yesterday morning at the opening session of the annual national committee conference at Eastbourne.

Always taken as an indication of the political line-up at the committee, it appeared to show a left-wing gain of two to three votes over last year.

The broad 'left' could probably muster about 25 hard core votes in a straight fight with the right-wing.

● See Scanlon bluster, p. 3.

Leyland strike on body men

ABOUT 2,000 car workers at the British-Leyland body plant at Cowley, Oxford, yesterday voted overwhelmingly to continue their policy of working 'without enthusiasm'.

Only about 40 workers wanted to accept the management pay offer.

For the past week the body plant men have been suspended each day for their go-slow tactic in support of a wage demand.

VINDICTIVE BOMBING

TERROR bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, resumed earlier this week on orders from the White House, will have no immediate effect on the course of the war in S Vietnam.

Sources in Washington have estimated it will take up to six months before the N Vietnamese troops fighting there feel any effect from the damage inflicted on their supplies by President Nixon's B52 bombers.

Like President Johnson's bombing raids from 1965 to 1968, the current attacks on the N are simply a vindictive attempt to seek revenge for the defeats inflicted on the S Vietnamese forces.

As long ago as September 1966, Johnson's Defence Secretary Robert McNamara concluded that 'Operation Rolling Thunder'—the bombing of the N—'had no measurable direct effect' on the situation in S Vietnam; nor had it stopped supplies reaching the liberation forces.

McNamara's advisers pointed out that the raids cost one airman every 40 sorties—a figure which must by now have been sharply increased as the N Vietnamese acquire more sophisticated rocket and anti-aircraft defences.

Like Johnson, Nixon wants to break the Vietnamese will to fight. But he has even less chance of achieving this than his ill-fated predecessor.

His attack on N Vietnam is a measure of the desperation of US imperialism faced with a revolutionary enemy which refuses to give up.

A N Vietnamese Communist Party and government statement issued yesterday morning said the US 'want to secure a position of strength while they are suffering heavy setbacks on the battlefield in a bid to compel us to "negotiate" on their terms'.

Nixon's resumption of bombing was sharply attacked yesterday by both the Soviet Union and China. The US ambassador in Moscow was called to the Foreign Office to receive a protest note, but the Soviet leaders were at pains not to jeopardize the visit which Nixon is due to make there next month.

No effect on war in South



Johnson (right) was told by his Defence Secretary in the late 1960s that bombing had 'no measurable direct effect' on the situation in S Vietnam.

The Soviet leaders have even dropped some of the May Day slogans against the war in Indo-China—particularly the demand 'Hands off Vietnam'. The May Day slogan on Indo-China now reads 'immediate cessation of air raids and bombardments of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and of the barbarous war'.

The Chinese leaders are equally concerned not to upset their honeymoon with the Nixon administration. Chou En-lai, who acted as Nixon's host in Peking last month, said US air strikes

over N Vietnam would not save America from certain defeat in Indo-China.

He called on Nixon to 'stop escalating the war and resume negotiations at the conference table'.

In Paris, the N Vietnamese chief negotiator Xuan Thuy, announced that Le Duc Tho, Hanoi politburo member, would be arriving in Paris in time for the next round of the peace talks with the US.

Thuy gave no further details but Le Duc Tho's previous interventions in the Paris peace talks have been to introduce new initiatives from the N Vietnamese side.

IN CAMBODIA yesterday, the capital Phnom Penh came under mortar and rocket attack from liberation forces who have established themselves on a nearby hill.

The other side of the border, at An Loc, 60 miles from Saigon, relief forces sent to try and break the N Vietnamese siege of the town again failed to make progress up Highway 13 towards the town.

Inspectors back today

The 100 inspectors at Alvis Limited, Coventry, who have been on strike in support of a £6 wage demand will return to work today to allow negotiations to proceed. The inspectors walked out last Wednesday.

WEATHER

GENERALLY cloudy in E coastal districts with a little rain at times. N Wales, N England, N Ireland, W and N Scotland will be mainly cloudy with fog on coasts and also on hills. Some sunny spells by afternoon. S Wales, central and S England, will be dry with sunny spells.

It will be rather cold in the E but temperatures will be near normal elsewhere.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Occasional showers in E districts, otherwise mainly dry with sunny intervals in the W. Rather cold in the E, otherwise near normal temperatures.

800 march through Parsons against sackings

DRAUGHTSMEN at C. A. Parsons electrical engineering firm, Newcastle, who were sent redundancy notices at the weekend, handed them back yesterday.

This followed an 800-strong demonstration staged by the local branch of the Technical and Supervisory Staffs section of the AUEW through the corridors of the head office at Eaton in support of the 250 who were to lose their jobs.

The men are to carry on with their work-to-rule as before.

If the management continues to issue redundancy notices, the men plan to begin a daytime sit-in strike inside the offices.

To guard against lock-out, the men have asked for the support of the gatekeepers, members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Since the end of last year the work force has been fighting against management proposals to make more than 1,000 men redundant.

£1,250 APRIL FUND NOW £422.84

RAILWAYMEN, dockers, engineers all face a Tory government with the Industrial Relations Act firmly behind it. A major confrontation can no longer be avoided by either side.

The right-wing trade union leaders, by trying to avoid this fight, only encourage the Tories to press on with their attack. Workers Press is urgently needed to build a revolutionary leadership to prepare trade unionists everywhere for this decisive battle.

Take up the fight today. Put all your support behind our paper. Campaign wherever possible for our Appeal Fund this month. We still need to raise £827.16 with 13 days left to the end of April. Post all donations immediately to:

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Socialist Labour League and Young Socialists

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

Sunday May 7

ASSEMBLE: 1.30 p.m. The Embankment, Charing Cross

MARCH: via Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Oxford Street, Tottenham Court Road, Euston Road

MEETING: 4 p.m. St Pancras Town Hall.

WE DEMAND THE RIGHT TO WORK

MAKE THE TORY GOVERNMENT RESIGN!