

ANGER GROWS AGAINST TORY COURT

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

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Now we have the technical and supervisory section of the AUEW — who faced their first Court action yesterday — reaffirming their determination not

to co-operate with the anti-union laws.

These moves against the Tories only reflect a greater and more determined resistance among ordinary trade unionists.

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This means that Victor Feather and his General Council are out of order. They have no right or mandate to reverse the TUC Congress decision of September and hand the whole trade union movement over to the Tories.

Because this is exactly what Feather is proposing.

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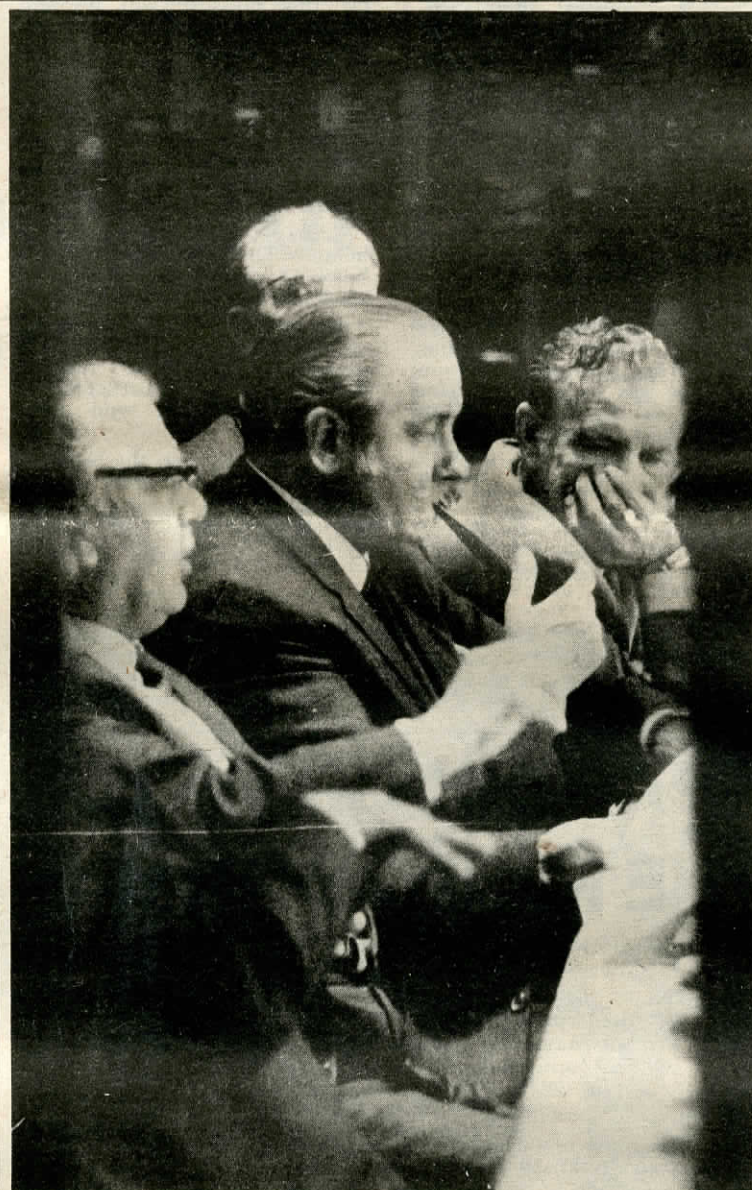
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In short, there is no way round this Court. The Tories have the law and they will use it. Any employer can go to court and get a judgement because that is the law.

The union leaders and the whole working class face two courses of action—surrender or a fight to repeal the Industrial Relations Act. And in order to do this, it is necessary to create the industrial and political conditions to force the government to resign.

This must be the central demand at the May Day strikes and protests on Monday.

We back the one-day strike, but declare it inadequate. To get rid of the law, the government must be removed and only a General Strike can possibly create the conditions for this.



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workers press

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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● Turn to P.12

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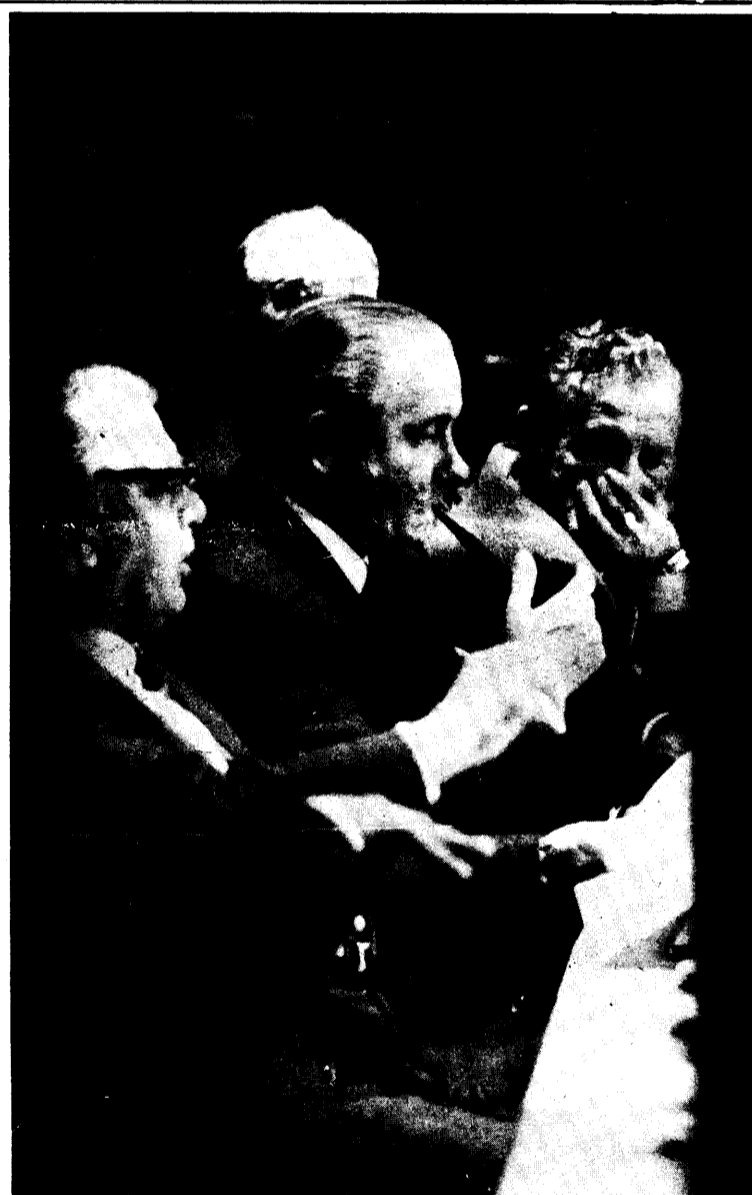
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AROUND THE WORLD

RIGHT-WING REJECTS BRANDT TRUCE OFFER

BY OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT

OPPOSITION Christian-Democrats in the West German Bundestag yesterday rejected an appeal for a parliamentary truce from Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Brandt's appeal followed his narrow two-vote victory over an opposition motion of no confidence tabled on Thursday. Despite defeat of this motion, the future of the ruling Social-Democrat-Liberal coalition is extremely shaky.

It is now clear that two coalition members voted with the opposition on Thursday and that one Christian Democrat supporter abstained.

This makes it doubtful whether Brandt can achieve the majority he will need to steer through the Moscow and Warsaw treaties which come up for ratification in the Bundestag next week.

Though his opponents appear unable to unseat him, Brandt could well be unable to command the absolute majority in the Bundestag he will need to achieve ratification.

Such a parliamentary deadlock could be resolved only by a premature General Election. Brandt discussed this possibility on Thursday with opposition chief Rainer Barzel.

The sharp divisions within parliament reflect the growing antagonism between the classes in W Germany.

There were widespread protest strikes on the eve of Thursday's Bundestag vote as workers expressed their hostility to the right-wing CDU and its manoeuvres.

The parliamentary crisis is directly produced by the employers' need for a government which will take drastic measures against workers, in a bid to overcome W Germany's economic crisis.

The ground is being prepared for major class battles in W Germany over the coming months.

● THE Bundestag yesterday rejected the government's Chancellor's appropriations in the 1972 Budget on a tied vote. The voting was 247 for and 247 against, with one abstention. This, under German parliamentary rules, is equivalent to a rejection.

Chancellor Brandt must now win a majority on the final reading of the Budget Bill or it will be rejected decisively.

Superman sued

SCIENTOLOGISTS in California are suing a second author for writing a book called 'Inside Scientology—How I joined and Became a Superman'. Proceedings were started in the High Court today against author Robert Kaufman and his publisher Olympia Press.

US hoping for early monsoon

N VIETNAMESE forces are using amphibious PT-76 tanks in their drive around the northern city of Quang Tri and heavy infantry battles are taking place in the area.

The Saigon command claimed to have stopped the advance and to have destroyed a number of tanks.

In the central highlands, pressure continued on Kon-tum where N Vietnamese tanks were also in action. Some 20,000 troops are said to be massing for an assault on the town.

The S Vietnamese chief of the air force in the Mekong delta was killed together with an American adviser when their helicopter crashed.

Washington officials claimed that the N Vietnamese offensive had only scored limited gains so far. They said that the aim of Hanoi was to gain sufficient territory in the S to establish political and administrative control over part of the country and undermine the Saigon government.

The US Command are hoping an early monsoon season will slow the N Vietnamese advance, but admit that attacks across the demilitarized zone and the movement of supplies to the S could continue.

The official view in Washington is that the return to the Paris

peace talks will give Hanoi an opportunity to take a more conciliatory stance under Soviet diplomatic pressure. The Nixon administration is uncertain how far this pressure will go and whether it will influence Hanoi.

One of Hanoi's top men who took part in secret talks with Dr Henry Kissinger last year, Le Duc Tho, has been in Peking on his way to the Paris peace talks. He was received by Chinese leaders including Chou En-lai.

Speaking at a banquet in his honour Tho said that the US bombing raids were a sign of weakness not of strength.

He added: 'We are launching an offensive against the US aggressors and their running dogs on the entire battlefield of Vietnam and have won some victories.'

A statement from the National Liberation Front's press agency accused Nixon of sending the US and S Vietnamese negotiators back to the peace conference in order to sabotage it.

It denounced Nixon for 'cooking up the story of N Vietnamese invading the southern part of their fatherland' when in reality they were supporting the 'just struggle of their countrymen.'

SPANISH CP WOOS THE MIDDLE CLASS

THE COMMUNIST Party is the main bulwark against civil war in Spain: that is the main theme of the Spanish Communist Party's May Day manifesto which militants are currently risking their lives to distribute.

The manifesto reveals a sharp swing to the right by secretary Santiago Carrillo's party, the first signs of which were evident in the last edition of the Party newspaper. This called for a dialogue between the army and the people against civil war.

The manifesto points out, no less than three times, that 'the working class does not raise the flag of subversion and civil war'.

Subversion, according to the CP, is the prerogative of the 'ultras', Carrero Blanco and Blas Pinar, 'dreaming of a new blood bath against the people'. (Emphasis in the original.)

Carrillo opposes these preparations for civil war against the working class in an attempt to woo the middle class with the demand for a provisional government which will call constituent elections!

The more the class struggle sharpens in Spain, the more the Stalinists cling to their treacherous policy of a 'peaceful road to socialism'.

MOST of Madrid's building workers have joined an illegal strike and all sites are patrolled by Civil Guards.

Police broke up a sit-in by actors at the headquarters of their state-run syndicate. No arrests were made, but on Monday actress Julia Pena was arrested and charged with sedi-

tion and illegal association. She will probably be tried before a military court.

Spain's underground workers' organizations have called for strikes and demonstrations on May Day. Support is expected to come from many students and intellectuals.

US STILL DOGGED BY HUGE TRADE DEFICIT

AMERICA'S huge trade deficit remained almost unchanged in March as imports continued to outstrip exports by near-record rates, according to the Com-

Bolivian revisionists move closer to Banzer

IN a recent statement condemning the repressive actions of the Bolivian military dictatorship the country's Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Front (FRA) has come to a nationalist defence of Col Banzer and his relations with the Stalinist countries.

The Front is an amalgam of Stalinists, Pabloites, nationalist followers of the ousted General Juan Torres, and the revisionist Revolutionary Workers Party of Guillermo Lora.

It is well known that Lora's party subordinated the working-class to General Juan Torres' regime to the extent of creating the illusion that Torres would actually arm the working class to defend his government against last August 22's right-wing coup during which Banzer took control of the country.

Lora justified and still justifies this policy by pointing out the differences between the 'independent nationalist' wing and the 'pro-imperialist' wing of the bourgeoisie. This was the basis for the Popular Front alliance between Torres and Lora.

According to the FRA's latest statement, the Bolivian bourgeoisie's inner contradictions are deepening even more.

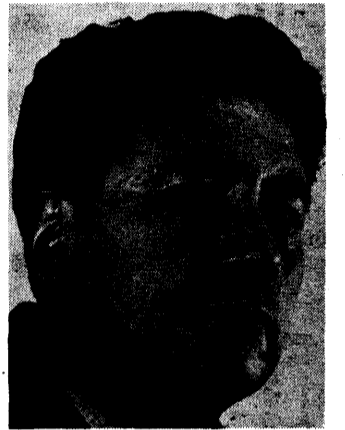
Banzer's anti-communist repression—in which hundreds of militants have been arrested—is aimed at placating the right wing, which now threatens to remove him by a coup.

This anti-communism and statements by the Minister of the Interior accusing governments of various countries of preparing to overthrow the Banzer dictatorship is described by the FRA in the following terms:

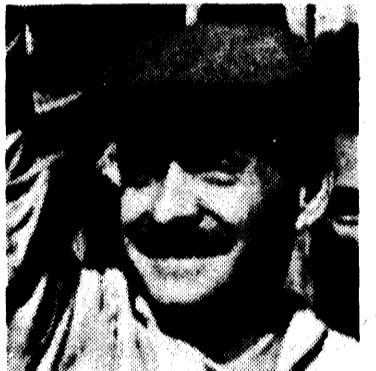
'This is only the application of the dictates of N America to force a rupture of relations with countries in the socialist sector, to liquidate any sign of independence in foreign policy; to frustrate any plans for independent development of the vital sectors of our economy.'

In other words, the logic of Lora's alliance with bourgeois nationalists now leads to support for Banzer as a 'victim' of the pressure of imperialism.

This shows the significance of its statement issued in La Paz



Lora (above) sees Banzer as a 'victim' of imperialist pressure



on March 3, which demanded that the working-class take power through popular insurrection to guarantee against the threat of a coup and to negate the bourgeois state.

Such leftism is only a cover for moving closer to Banzer and thus endangering the whole Bolivian working-class organization. Stalinist relations with Bolivia are used to prove Banzer's 'independence from imperialism'.

It is clear that the FRA is well on the way to becoming the main prop of the Banzer dictatorship.

UNCTAD seeks aid for 'poor' 25

DELEGATES from the underdeveloped countries attending the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Santiago, Chile, have managed to agree to three draft resolutions piously hoping for more aid and trade concessions from the richer countries.

The resolutions incorporate the principle of additional aid for the least-developed 'group of 25' countries, in which annual income per head is below \$100.

By making this concession to the 'important' capitalist

merce Department in Washington.

The deficit fell marginally by \$13.3m in the month to \$584.3m. This was still the third largest

monthly trade deficit the US has ever known.

The overall deficit for the first three months of 1972 was the highest ever recorded. This was despite the Washington currency alignment agreement of December 18 which was aimed at making American goods more competitive in world markets.

The American administration is still pressing for further concessions from overseas competitors to rectify the deficit in the US balance of payments. The huge payments deficit forced Nixon to suspend the sale of gold for dollars on August 15 last year.

A particular target of the American trade-war drive is Japan, which yesterday reported a record surplus on its balance of payments for the financial year ending on March 31. The surplus was \$8,043m.

Japan's ambassador in Washington recently accused the US of making Japan a 'whipping boy' by demanding further trade concessions.

countries the delegates hope to win agreement on other proposals. These include admission of imports on favourable terms by the advanced countries.

Delegates from the underdeveloped countries, 'the group of 77', agreed to special concessions for the least developed '25', including commodity agreements and special freight rates.

Serious divisions still remain on other issues, including monetary reform and opening of the Suez Canal.

General Strike call goes to UPW conference

DUNDEE postmen are demanding that their union fights in the TUC for a General Strike to force the Tories to resign.

In an emergency motion submitted for the Union of Post Office Workers' Blackpool conference, the Dundee Outdoor branch says that a Labour government must restore workers' basic rights.

The motion—carried by an overwhelming majority—reads: 'In view of the vicious, dictatorial attacks on the Transport

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

and General Workers' Union and the railway workers, this conference demands that the TUC should call a General Strike to force the Tories to resign.

'If this government is not removed now, they shall destroy the organized strength of the working class. We also call upon the whole trade union movement to ensure that the next Labour government will restore all the basic rights of the working class which have been destroyed by the Tory dictators.'

If allowed to come before the conference, the resolution will

certainly spark a sharp conflict with the UPW leadership.

The union is threatened by an application in the National Industrial Relations Court by the Telecommunications Staff Association, which organizes about 10,000 telephonists, for recognition by the Post Office.

Though the union has not been named as a respondent by the Association, UPW general secretary Tom Jackson told Workers Press earlier this week he would attend the NIRC to defend his union's interests.

He would do so whatever the TUC says, he stressed.

● In Monday's Workers Press, we examine the issues before the UPW conference.

NE suspensions lead to sit-in at Reyrolle

FOUR THOUSAND manual workers at Reyrolles, Hebburn, Tyneside, began a sit-in strike at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The action was taken because management suspended two welders who were involved in a piece-work dispute. Reyrolles threatened to sack the men for not working hard enough, but later decided to suspend them.

A mass meeting of both piece-workers and time workers yesterday morning decided to sit-in for the remainder of the day and to stay on strike until next Wednesday morning when the two suspended men return to work.

Workers at the factory feel the move is part of the management's plan to dictate work speeds and output of piece-workers.

Resistance Movement to defy Whitelaw

THE Northern Resistance Movement is to defy new regulations on marches and stage a demonstration in Armagh today.

Two days ago Ulster Secretary William Whitelaw, announced that the parade ban was lifted. He added, however, that five days' warning must be given to the police except in the case of 'traditional' marches.

Dermot Kelly, a spokesman for the movement, said the Armagh march had been arranged for some time.

They were not going to cancel it simply to formalize or legalize it.

'I feel very strongly that the new regulations institutionalize sectarian traditional marches, but political protest organizers must still give warning,' he said.

The NRM, which has close connections with the Provisional IRA, staged the 20,000-strong illegal march at Enniskillen two weeks after Bloody Sunday.

Under the amnesty announced by Whitelaw on Thursday the Enniskillen jail sentences against MPs Bernadette Devlin and Frank McManus will be lifted.

Pilots strike on BALPA agenda

ALL-OUT strike action will be on the agenda of next Tuesday's British Airline Pilots' Association executive meeting.

This follows BEA's arrogant sacking of 17 pilots who refused to go on a training course. All the sacked pilots have been paid off without notice.

'In fact,' a BEA spokesman

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

said yesterday, 'they are in breach of contract, and so they do not receive notice. They receive their pension contributions and payment for any time off which is due to them.'

Yesterday the 15-man BEA pilots' council met in private at Heathrow to discuss the situation.

They were proposing ways of making their work-to-rule bite. Their recommendation will go to next Tuesday's executive, which is the only body which can call strike action.

Manchester plea for national action

THE DECISION taken by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' National Committee to continue the strategy of plant-bargaining has been welcomed by Manchester district officials and criticized by some of the rank and file.

Few of the 28,000 engineers in the greater Manchester area sitting-in, locked out or on strike for their three-point claim wanted the re-opening of pay negotiations at national level.

What has disappointed them, however, is the fact that the national committee made no call for national action by the AUEW to win the claim.

The dangerous situation where some workers are tempted to accept 'wages-only' deals leaving out the vital hours and holiday demands can only be assisted by this decision, they say.

'There is a lot of frustration,' a steward at GEC Newton-le-Willows, near Warrington, told me.

At the end of their third week sitting-in, management has not budged an inch.

'The men have been coming up to me and saying, "Why doesn't the executive take national action bringing all the engineers out?". Given a national stoppage this whole thing could be over in two weeks.

'After a few weeks it becomes tempting for men to be offered a fairly good wage increase if they can't see anything else coming out of their action.'

But the dangers inherent in plant settlements do not seem to be seen by district officials. On hearing the news from Eastbourne, divisional organizer John Tocher said:

'The employers must now realize they have been sold a pup. The local Engineering Employers' Association has continually told its members to stand firm because Hugh Scanlon would be forced to go back



Men at the Newton-le-Willows GEC plant report for their daily briefing before going onto their sit-in shift.

to national negotiations. There is no doubt that a lot more will now be willing to pay up,' he said.

The district would continue to press for concessions on pay, hours and holidays—nothing less, he added.

Meanwhile negotiations are still in progress at AEI, Trafford Park, Manchester, where 3,500 returned on Tuesday after being locked out for three weeks.

And talks began yesterday on the sacking of 200 clerical workers at the Bredbury steelworks, Stockport, where 1,000 production workers are in the sixth week of their sit-in.

The first 23 went yesterday with the rest to follow as their notices expire.

No deal to release me, says freed Republican

SEAN KEENAN, a leader of the 'old guard' of Londonderry Republicans has been freed from Long Kesh.

He was released because a group of Londonderry businessmen—who want to remain anonymous—approached N Ireland supreme William Whitelaw on the grounds that Keenan 'holds large sway with the ordinary people of the Bogside'.

Said one nameless man: 'The group to which I belong which

requested his freedom felt Mr Keenan could do a lot to help the present tragic situation in this city.'

Keenan, now nearly 60, has spent at least 12 years of his life in jail. He and his late wife were both interned during the war and during the 1950s he was held for four and a half years.

From the early hours of August 9, 1971—when the Tory government decided to introduce internment—

he began his third spell. Seven weeks ago, his 19-year-old son, Colm, was shot dead by the British army.

On arriving in Derry on Thursday night Keenan said: 'Let's have a real truce. No one more than us wants to live in peace. But,' he added, 'it cannot be a one-sided truce.'

He said he did not know of any approaches made to Whitelaw for his release. 'No one has any right to bargain on my behalf,' he said.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

DUNDEE: Sunday April 30, 7.30 p.m. AUBTW Hall, Bain St (off Wellgate). Hands off the unions.

E LONDON: Tuesday May 2, 8 p.m. (Note change of venue): 'Three Wheatsheaves', Upper St, N1 (nr Angel tube), N Ireland.

W LONDON: Tuesday May 2, 8 p.m. Shaw Theatre and Library, Euston Rd, WC1. Force the Tories to resign.

COTGRAVE: Tuesday May 2, 7.30 p.m. Cotgrave Miners' Welfare. The 'fair rents' Bill.

OLLERTON: Wednesday May 3, 7.30 p.m. White Hart.

COALVILLE: Wednesday May 3, 8.00 p.m. Barden Rd Working Men's Club. The 'Fair Rents' Bill and the fight against the Tory government.

SLOUGH: Thursday May 11, 8 p.m. Slough Community Centre, Farnam Rd. Speakers, Frank Tomany, ex-convenor Omes Faulkner, Brian Bailey, AUEW (in a personal capacity). The Industrial Relations Act.

Recall the TUC
Expel the traitors
Make the Tories resign

CROYDON: Thursday May 4, 8 p.m. Ruskin Hall, Coombe Rd.

SW LONDON: Tuesday May 9, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St, SW4.

N KENT: Tuesday May 9, 8 p.m. SOGAT House, Essex Rd, Dartford.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday May 9, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Ave, Barking.

LUTON: Thursday May 11, 8 p.m. St John's Ambulance Hall, Lea Rd.

N LONDON: Thursday May 11, 8 p.m. Bricklayers Arms, Tottenham High Rd (nr White Hart Lane).

SE LONDON: Thursday May 11, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club, New Cross Rd (opp New Cross station).



THE RENTS FIGHT IN BIRMINGHAM

By Harold Farmer

Birmingham's slum clearance rate—supposedly about 4,000 demolitions a year — is claimed to be the highest in the country.

The Tory council says that all 'unfit houses' will be cleared by 1975. This is all part of the Tory scheme to create 'brand-new Brum' and solve the housing problem.

But those on the receiving end of the Tories' housing policies over the last few years know differently.

There are more than 20,000 names on the list for rehousing. Another 11,000 joined it last year and there are still more than 12,000 people in the slums waiting for rehousing.

Those who have been moved to the estates are discovering what the Tories have in store for them with the so-called 'fair rents' scheme.

Mr J. Harris lives in Sparkbrook, an inner city area which has been the subject of speeches, learned articles and whole books. Almost nothing is being done now to regenerate the district or rehouse its inhabitants.

Mr Harris came to Birmingham eight weeks ago in the hope of finding a job; when he could not—unemployment in the West Midlands is now over 5 per cent, the highest in memory—he was forced to take a two-roomed flat in Sparkbrook for himself, his wife and two-year-old baby.

He pays £4.25 'for this dump'. Two weeks ago the ceiling in the bathroom fell down.

'Now I can't use the bathroom or the kitchen as they are both in the one room. I have reported this to the landlord and the public health, but so far they have done nothing and the council say they can't give me a house because I haven't been in the area long enough.'

He has no doubt that the blame lies with 'this trash government'. In the long term he sees the need to bring in workers' control by 'building a mass revolutionary party'.

Those who have moved to the

council estates are not entirely free from Mr Harris's problems. And they have some especially their own.

Kingshurst is a suburb that lies between Birmingham and the vast new estate of Chelmsley Wood. It was one of the first overspill areas of Birmingham and many of its inhabitants are now suffering from the haste with which it was constructed.

Councillor Allan, who is secretary of the local Kingshurst Labour Party and lives in the heart of the area, has received many complaints of dampness, bad construction and almost total absence of recreational facilities.

In one case, local people had to find the money to purchase some derelict land for a play area.

Both Birmingham and Meriden councils have houses in Kingshurst. Rents for Meriden have already been increased by 50p—before the new law comes into effect. And this, says Mr Allan, is despite the fact that Meriden last year had a surplus of £64,000.

The council is, of course, Tory controlled and Labour councillors are a small minority on it. Local Labour men have distributed leaflets explaining and opposing the Bill and meetings and more publicity are planned.

Mr Allan himself thinks that the only real solution is to nationalize the land, and he is bitterly disappointed that the Tories are still in office: the Parliamentary Labour Party 'had a chance to throw them out over the Common Market', he says.

The Tory measures are disturbing many people in Chelmsley Wood too. This huge estate of over 70,000 people is virtually a city in itself; only an expensive bus service links it with Birmingham and many city workers are very reluctant to be rehoused there.

Mr A. Harrison, a family man who lives in a newer bungalow there, is one of many who are deeply worried by the new Bill. He does not see where he will



Top left: conditions in a Birmingham £4.25 a week, two-roomed flat. Top: Mr Coughling. Above: Birmingham tenants demonstrating against rent increases last week.

get the extra rent money from and is especially disturbed at the 'entry' provisions of the Bill.

He argues that council officers should 'have no right to come in here so long as I pay my rent and keep the house tidy'.

But even now, he said, he could not refuse them entry. Although he thinks that 'people are such that they don't take notice until things actually happen to them', he also believes that they have long memories and any future Labour government would have to watch its step.

Across the road from Mr Harrison lives Mr J. Coughling, at present unemployed. Behind

the new paint of Chelmsley Wood, he says, 'people are suffering — but they're too ashamed to admit it'. And he says ironically of himself: 'I make an ounce of tobacco last me a week—I'd do as well in prison.'

His area is bedevilled with a Tory-controlled tenants' committee. 'You can't get any answers from them,' Mr Coughling looks to the unions for action. They are, he says, 'more powerful than the government.'

'They could do more if they got together and put their foot down. Talking is not enough. Look at the miners: they got a good piece of what they wanted.' At the same time, he says: 'If

you got a Labour government in tomorrow, it would take a hell of a long time to get it straight. And then it depends who we get in.'

'What this country really needs is not Tories or even Labour, but an entirely new type of government; one with a wide sweep that will clean out the lot.'

Whether in the inner city or 15 miles out, housing conditions, rent levels and the Tory proposals lead to similar conclusions in Birmingham. Against all the expectations of a few years ago, it is the newer areas that will bear the brunt of the Tory attack, and it is there that the fiercest resistance can be expected.

AFRICAN ANTI UNION-LAWS

President Kaunda has thanked Zambian trade union leaders for their servile acquiescence in his anti-strike measures.

He was speaking at State House, Lusaka, after discussions with the entire executive council of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

The union chiefs, he said, had made a 'unique and decisive contribution' to the political, economic and social development of Zambia.

The ZCTU leaders' main contribution over the past month has been to accept the directive from Labour Minister Wilson Chakulya giving employers *carte blanche* to sack the leaders of unofficial strikes.

Their chief concern has been to try and get guarantees that employers will not 'misuse' the powers Chakulya has given them. At their meeting with Kaunda, the union chiefs called on the government to 'work effectively with the ZCTU to fight the current prejudice in capitalist-oriented management'.

They appear to have accepted Chakulya's assurance that his Ministry would do everything possible to see that managements do not victimize workers on flimsy grounds.

Kaunda's government is about to introduce a new Industrial Relations Act, allegedly providing 'adequate machinery to protect and further the interests of workers and management'.

Both the union leaders and the government have called for its immediate implementation, noting 'with dismay' that there have been 1,378 'wildcat' strikes, involving over a million working days, since 1964.

The government's attack on the Zambian workers results directly from the slump in the price of copper, the country's main export commodity. World demand for copper is at its lowest point since World War II as a result of the international recession.

Despite the union leaders' readiness to crawl to Kaunda, however, there are signs that the rank and file in the unions want to fight the new measures.

Maxwell Chirwa, general trea-

surer of the National Union of Building and Engineering Workers, said his office had been flooded with telegrams and delegations of members from all over the copperbelt.

Many of them were planning to boycott the official May Day celebrations in protest at Chakulya's anti-strike measures.

The first direct challenge to the government came within days of Chakulya's speech.

Nine hundred miners at Rhokana copper mine, near Kitwe, walked out on April 21 after a fatal accident in the pit.

They said the management had not done enough to recover the body of the dead miner, Mr Musunga.

The men were told they would be disciplined under the new regulations—i.e. the 'ringleaders' would be sacked unless they returned immediately to work.

The 'Times of Zambia' fulminated against the Kitwe strikers in a manner which has become familiar to workers in Britain:

'When the Kitwe strikers first downed tools over the recovery of a body after an unfortunate accident many had a lot of sympathy with their humanitarian approach . . . But it has become obvious that the miners were just using this incident as an excuse to make a stand against Mr Chakulya's new measures. No one will respect them if they continue with this nonsense.'

'Do they want Mr Chakulya to revoke his directive and allow irresponsible elements within the country to bring unnecessary chaos to industry through unofficial and childish stoppages? We are sure, unless they are a completely undisciplined rabble, that they don't.'

'Yet they have so far ignored pleas, even from the President himself, to return to work, and their walk-out from a meeting yesterday indicates that they are just being bloody-minded . . .'

'It is all very well having constitutional rights under which a group of workers are entitled to strike for a just cause, but when they abuse that privilege they don't deserve to have it.'

It would seem that the Zambian ruling class has little to learn from the British Tories when it comes to hammering the working class and taking away its rights.



Left: Kaunda, already preparing new anti-union legislation.

GREECE'S UNDISPUTED DICTATOR

After six years in power George Papadopoulos (right) is well on the way to making himself the undisputed dictator of Greece.

In a fifth anniversary broadcast last week the ex-artillery colonel made it clear that he envisaged no changes in the regime's policies which, he claimed, 'had saved Greece from anarchy'.

Prison camps, the police and army, tortures, the suspension of all political parties and indeed all democratic rights, including the freedom of the press, have given Papadopoulos grounds for complacency.

The various underground movements, including the centrist Democratic Defence, the Stalinist Patriotic Front, and the royalist Free Greeks, have not been able to harass the regime to any great extent and security authorities have managed to keep them under control.

Massive injections of American money are helping the regime survive the economic crisis which is never far away.

Papadopoulos has gradually eliminated all potential opponents, including the military junta which helped him carry out the coup.

Groups of young ambitious

officers, who in the first years of the revolution played a vital role in the shaping of policy, have been brushed aside.

They have been either sent to remote military units from which they cannot influence the regime, or have been retired and made under-secretaries of state with limited powers.

In a cabinet reshuffle last year, Papadopoulos deprived the other two members of the Revolutionary Triumvirate, Stylianos Pattakos and Nicholas Makarezos, of their ministerial posts.

Pattakos lost his ministry of the interior and Makarezos his Economic Co-ordination Ministry. Both became deputy premiers—a decorative post in the structure of the regime.

The Premier's last move to consolidate his authority further was the dismissal, in March, of General George Zoitakis from the post of Regent, which he could have used to influence dissident officers.

Military experts believe that Zoitakis had become a focus of resistance for dissatisfied army officers and may have posed a threat to the authority of Premier Papadopoulos.

The same experts have said that although in no sense a plotter against his colleagues in



the revolution, General Zoitakis had lent a friendly ear to officers who have accused Papadopoulos of deviating from the revolution's aims and the concept of collective responsibility and leadership. Papadopoulos moved swiftly and successfully to eliminate this last obstacle and threat from within the ranks of the revolu-

tion, and emerged as the absolute ruler and arbiter of the situation and political developments in Greece.

The concentration of both the legislative and executive branches in the hands of Papadopoulos has been interpreted as a first step towards establishing himself as President of a republic.

PANIC IN SAIGON

The liberation forces' current offensive in S Vietnam is creating panic behind the lines. This is most clearly indicated by the roaring price inflation in Saigon.

Not only is there a shortage of foodstuffs and other essential goods, but as doubts grow about the future of the Saigon government, so confidence in its currency declines.

Food prices went up by 30-100 per cent in the first week of the liberation forces' offensive, and have risen even more rapidly since. Rice is scarce and its price is going up, while sugar and milk prices have doubled.

The situation is made worse by rampant corruption. Some of the Saigon newspapers have accused the government of colluding with speculators to delay rice deliveries to force the price up still further.

TRADE UNIONS GROW

Engineers and metal workers have recruited an all-time record number of members into their union in W Germany. The average number of members for 1971 was 2,312,294 for the 'IG Metall'. This was an increase of 90,000, over the previous year.

In the industrial area around Stuttgart, where workers had been on strike and locked out by the employers, trade unionism grew more than anywhere else—by 44,261 members.



THE FIGHT FOR EQUITY

A special general meeting of Equity, the union of actors and actresses, was held at the Adelphi Theatre, London, last Sunday. At 6 p.m., after four hours of debate, the meeting voted by 519 votes to 388 to stay on the register under the Industrial Relations Act. The vote brought cheers and clapping from the right wing. Their euphoria, however, was conspicuously hollow. An actor in the gallery tore up his union card and threw the pieces dramatically into the stalls.

The first man through the doors at the end of the meeting hesitated momentarily to tell the waiting press: 'That's it. This union is finished.'

The decision to register, as recommended by the union's council, is a setback to those in the union who care about the future of their profession and the trade union movement generally. But the union is not 'finished'. The vote last Sunday showed conclusively that a growing number of actors and actresses are totally opposed to the arrogant and reactionary policies of the present leadership. The special meeting on registration, therefore, marks a new stage in the fight inside the union.

This article by ALEX MITCHELL traces the leadership's retreat before the Act and the Tory government.



Marius Goring (top left) and Nicholas Smith (top right) strenuously argued for Equity's registration under the Act. Above: Equity top three: general secretary, Gerald Crossdell, president Ernest Clark and assistant general secretary, Peter Pluviez.

No one can say that the leadership of Equity has been operating under any illusions about the economic dangers facing the union in the past ten years.

The annual report for 1961-1962 plainly takes up the question of Britain's membership of the Common Market and describes it as 'immediately dangerous'.

The report states: 'The Rome Treaty requires the removal of all restrictions on import of films and, in effect, the removal of state aids for national film production.'

'It will be seen that the full application of these articles of the Rome Treaty could be disastrous for British film production.'

'If, therefore, Britain is to enter the Common Market it is essential that Equity should cooperate with the other unions in the entertainment industry and use all possible influence with the government to ensure effective safeguards against these potential dangers.'

This annual report, compiled ten years ago, is also important for another item regarding trade union solidarity.

In that period Equity and the other entertainment unions were engaged in a bitter fight with the newly-created commercial television operators.

The document stated boldly: 'The Equity Council is convinced that the government's proposals for an Industrial Relations Bill contain immense dangers for the future of the profession and of Equity. They would imperil the

profession against a powerful group of employers. 'In the course of it, the membership showed a comprehension of the issues involved and a unity which not only astonished and dismayed the programme companies, but attracted the admiration of other trade unions and of the public.'

'Such attempts as were made to create splits in our ranks were rapidly shown not only to be futile but to be farcical. The Council wishes to record its appreciation of the friendly support given by such unions, even though many of their members must have feared that their own employment would ultimately be endangered.'

This appreciation of trade union solidarity looks sick today. The Equity Council has abandoned the policy of non-cooperation laid down by the TUC conference at Blackpool last September, thus destroying the much-needed unity of the trade union movement to fight the Act.

Although the Council today is wanting to cuddle up to the Act, this was not always the case. For newcomers to the contortions of reformist trade union leaders, it may be difficult to accept that the Council only 18 months ago produced a pamphlet entitled: 'Our profession in peril.'

The document stated boldly: 'The Equity Council is convinced that the government's proposals for an Industrial Relations Bill contain immense dangers for the future of the profession and of Equity. They would imperil the

maintenance of our standard contracts in every field of work. 'These proposals not only attack our living standards. The Council of Equity agrees with the leading article in "The Guardian" of October 6, 1970, in which the Consultative Document as a whole is described as "an attempt to tip the scales of the industrial bargain quite sharply against the unions".'

'This is particularly dangerous for a union such as ours, which must organize and protect a profession which is casually employed and surrounded by an almost limitless number of aspirants undeterred by the prospect of low pay and underemployment.'

This policy statement went out under the signatures of Ernest Clark, president of Equity, and the general secretary, Gerald Crossdell.

Times change. The 400 members who drew up a petition to call last Sunday's special general meeting and who thoroughly agreed with the executive statement of November 1970 were denounced in various quarters on the Council as 'trouble-makers'.

Marius Goring, star of such films as 'The Case of the Frightened Lady' and 'The Man Who Watched the Trains Go By', resigned from the Council because he said the union was becoming 'political'.

Goring mounted a campaign for registration in which he collaborated with Nicholas Smith. A leaflet was issued which was based on information from

Goring. It contained so many inaccuracies that the Council instructed that it be withdrawn.

Nevertheless, come Sunday, the right-wing did stage a definite mobilization of its forces.

One actress told Workers Press after the meeting: 'I was very embarrassed in there. I was sitting surrounded by all my ex-employers.'

The right wing contains not only employers, but also many of the older, established artists. As the profession is hit by the economic crisis, as the Tories drag Britain into Europe, as the Act moves against the independence of trade unions—these sections of the membership rush to enlist with the Tory Act and thus the employing class.

Their support of the Act is not only to preserve their own privileged position in the profession, but is also a conscious attack on the working class.

It is a reflection too of their fear of the growing militancy in the ranks of the union.

With 90 per cent of the members out of work and less work available each successive month, many actors and actresses are demanding to know what's going on.

Questions of fundamental importance are being thrown up. What is our union doing? What is our union for? Goring left Sunday's meeting saying he was 'delighted' with the result. But 388 votes showed their defiance. And those votes, although they didn't carry the day, are the decisive ones in the future.

WIDGERY AND DONALDSON SHOW MEANING OF LAW



The legalizing of the murder of workers by British troops in Northern Ireland shows how the Tories use their laws as instruments against the working class.

shrine since their formal conversion to the idea that capitalism can be expropriated through parliament.

Tory and Labour alike, they all argue that laws are made by an elected government and if it is elected, the people can change them.

This utter myth, perpetuated by the ruling class to maintain the illusion of choice and the public will expressed through parliament, was thoroughly exposed by the founders of Marxist theory.

Marx in his Preface to the 'Critique of Political Economy', 1859, investigates Hegel's concept of ideal, absolute law, which is independent of the physical world. He challenged this idea and concluded:

'Legal relations as well as forms of state, are to be grasped neither from themselves nor from the so-called general development of the human mind, but rather have their roots in the material conditions of life.'

The material conditions of life are class conditions and the state, consisting of officials, police, judges and armies, is a public body used by one class to exploit the other—it is 'the engine of class despotism'.

In 'State and Revolution' Lenin summarized the Marxist theory of the state:

'According to Marx, the state is an organ of class rule, an organ for the oppression of one class by another.'

He showed that for the working class to take from the ruling class its means of exploitation—its private property—it is necessary to smash the state which capitalists use to protect that property. To take power the working class must build its own state, the proletarian dictatorship, with its own laws: just as the bourgeoisie had to smash the feudal state in 17th century England, to establish capitalism and legislate its individual rights.

Why was it necessary for Lenin to go over these lessons and why is it necessary for us now? Because the reformists and revisors of Marx, such as the Labour 'lefts' and the Stalinists attempt to deceive the working class and say the state stands above class conflict: that it can

be used to moderate class conflict.

For example, Jack Jones' objection to the Tories' Industrial star chamber is not that it is a legal attempt by the Tories to destroy the trade unions, but that it is not conducive to an 'improvement in labour relations'. He implies that the state does 'improve labour relations'; that is reconcile class antagonisms.

This way the reformists do the Tories' job for them. As long as they can foster amongst workers the illusion that the state is impartial between the classes—that it is the state for all society, not just one class—there is no real threat to the rule of the big corporations. And these same reformists, at the moment they make their weak protest, are planning their own Industrial Relations Act, and not for the first time!

The working class must be clear on the role of the state, and just as clear on the law enforced by the police and armed forces.

As economic crisis deepens, individual nations are themselves forced to expose the nature of their laws as blunt instruments used by the ruling class against the working class.

The murder of black militants in the US and the legalized murder by British troops in N Ireland show this.

It is of crucial importance for the Tory government to emphasize the illusion, fostered by reformism, that laws are not tools of class oppression, that they are universal, made by all and applied by all. This is why, when passing judgement on the railway unions, Sir John Donaldson, chairman of the National Industrial Relations Court, stressed that 'since the NIRC was a court of law, it was independent of government policies'.

But this is just the same idea as the one that says the state is impartial. It is just the same illusion remarked on by Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto 1847:

'Jurisprudence [a legal system] is but the will of one class made into law for all.'

In 'the German Ideology', written the year before, they state: 'In civil law, the existing

property relations are declared to be the result of the general will.'

Further on in the same work, they explain: 'The individuals who rule in these conditions [again, material class conditions] besides having to constitute their power in the form of the state, have to give their will, which is determined by these definite conditions, a universal expression as the will of the state, as law.'

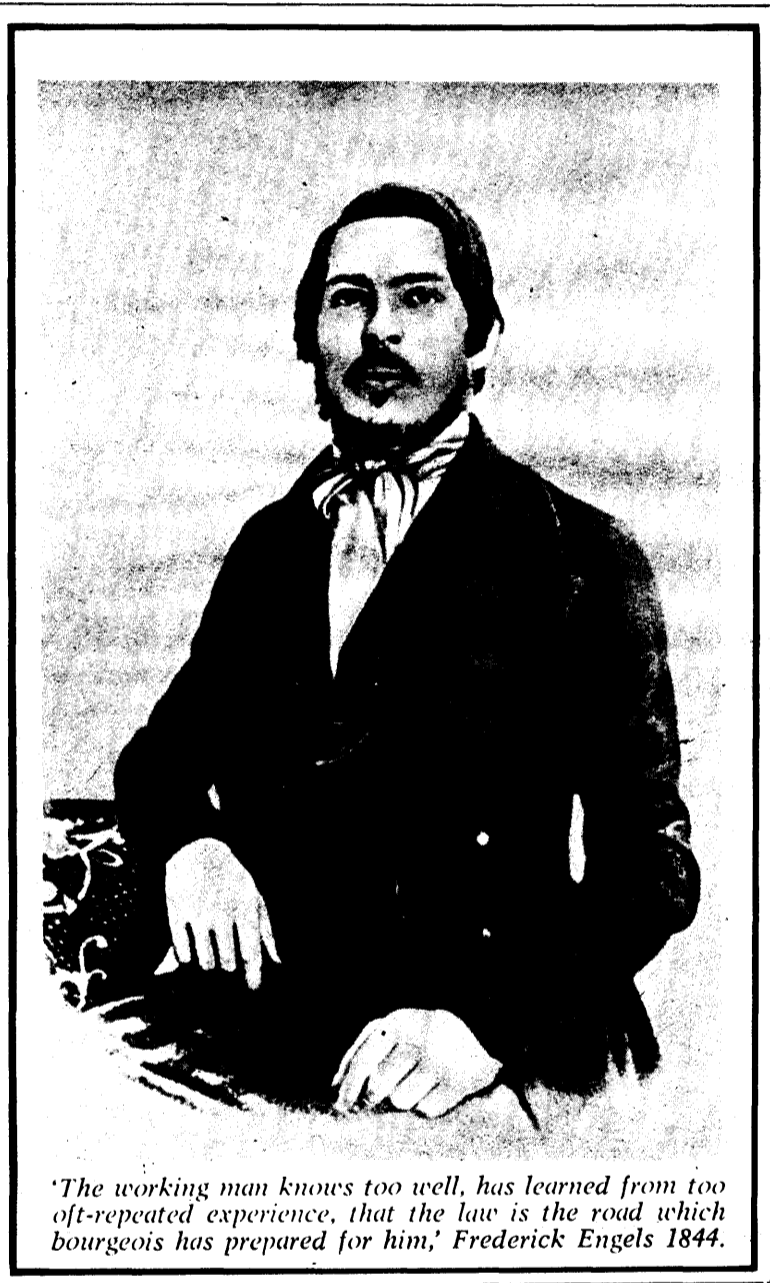
The condition under which we live is capitalism. The capitalist class, through its Tory government, has to make its will, its laws look like the general will, the will of us all.

And who helps them? All those in the labour movement who worship at the shrine of bourgeois democracy and who accept the 'rule of law' as if the law was something universal and valid for all men always.

It is absolutely necessary for British workers to build a revolutionary party which can expose what Lenin in 'State and Revolution' calls the 'common opportunist prejudices and philistine illusions about the "peaceful development of democracy"'.
 Lord Hailsham



Lord Hailsham



'The working man knows too well, has learned from too oft-repeated experience, that the law is the road which bourgeois has prepared for him,' Frederick Engels 1844.

The working class re-learned this lesson twice in one day recently. On Wednesday, April 19, the Tory government got the Industrial Relations Court to illegalize a work-to-rule on the railways and hours before the Lord Chief Justice of England published a report that sanctioned murder in Ulster.

On this fateful day the ruling class once more gave workers in Britain and Ireland a taste of its rod—the law of the land.

Just to rub in the message, Lord Hailsham, the Chancellor and apex of the legal profession, issued this communique:

'However much you may criticize the government, it must be backed if it comes to a showdown. The country cannot go on allowing individuals to behave exactly as they like. The country cannot permit sections or groups ... [the railwaymen, the dockers] either to hold it up to ransom or to get away with deliberate breaches of the law.'

Once again, with depression and economic crisis snapping at their heels, the Tories are wielding the big legal stick. The fearful union leaders and unworthy Labour MPs chorus in unison: 'Respect the law.' They all disagree with Fredrick Engels — particularly so Victor Feather—who went one better: He suggested that the stick could

perhaps be used by workers to their advantage.

'The unions,' he declared, 'will now be looking at the methods whereby they can safeguard their members lawfully until such time as we can change the law.'

In this statement Feather joins hands with Heath. The cornerstone of both their philosophies is that 'democratic' government should be allowed to rule. Heath made clear what this meant: 'We have got this Bill, we are going to use it, and we will see this through.'

There may be a difference of emphasis, but the head of the TUC and the head of the Tory government are in basic agreement—government has the right to enforce the law whatever the consequences to the working class of this country.

The concept of law under capitalism is therefore very important for workers.

We must all be clear what the law is and why Marxists reserve the absolute right of workers to a principled stand against it.

The Tories say law is made by 'the state' which rules on behalf of 'the whole nation'. The reformists like Feather have always agreed—was it not James Callaghan, Labour's shadow Home Secretary, who instructed Labour MPs to observe 'democratic procedure' and not to defy the law.

The Stalinists of the Communist Party too worship at this



THE CAMPUS IGNITES

US ROUND-UP
BY STEPHEN JOHNS

With only six months to go before presidential elections, Nixon is faced with a wave of militancy from the students and the working class.

The N Vietnamese offensive in SE Asia and Nixon's decision to resume bombing has led to a rebirth of student protests.

April 22 was the day of demonstration. In New York a massive 30,000-strong column marched through the city in pouring rain and across the country at Los Angeles a crowd estimated at 5,000 took to the streets. The day before, Boston witnessed a 10,000-strong protest.

These actions come in the wake of strikes and violent incidents on campuses throughout the country. Boston students occupied their university after their march and were only cleared out two days later.

At Maryland the National Guard were called in to clear the main highway and in Texas and Michigan riot police used tear gas after university recruiting centres were wrecked. Even the Cambridge of America had a share of trouble when 200 students stormed through the campus and ransacked the Centre for International Affairs.

The new movement has not yet assumed the scale of the May 1970 events when students virtually controlled their campuses for weeks.

But its character is radically different. The conflict on the campus expresses the sharpening struggle between the Nixon administration and the working class.

The bombings of the N have triggered off the protests, but they come after a series of attacks by the government on fundamental rights in the form of unemployment, wage-freezing and budget cuts.

This offensive has also provoked Nixon's other major, and potentially more serious, problem—the mood within the unions.

Part of Nixon's package when he removed the gold backing from the dollar on August 15, 1971, was a 90-day wage freeze. This was replaced by a government Pay Board to monitor wage rises and keep them to a suggested norm of 5.5 per cent.

After formal protests, the big US labour bosses treacherously joined in this plan to drive down living standards and five of them, including George Meany, the chief of America's TUC, took positions on the Board.

But the US docks settlement, which gave portworkers 20 per cent on their wages put an end to this alliance. The Board promptly pounced on the settlement and slashed the dockers' rise. This led to an outcry within the American ranks of labour and Meany—a faithful servant to

Nixon's Vietnam policy — was forced with the others to resign.

The mood of militancy had continued to spread and the Board is now embroiled in a new battle—this time with the New York phone workers.

After a bitter seven-month strike the Board has threatened to slash their 15-per-cent award, though the rise did not exceed the increases given to phone workers in the rest of the country.

But according to George Boldt, the Board's 'independent' chairman, the 'tandem' relationship between the New York phone workers and union members outside the city no longer exists.

Now the New York phone workers' leaders, who did all they could to break the resistance of their members and get them to accept an unpopular contract, are flying to Washington to plead with the Board.

Manoeuvres like this, however, are unlikely to stem the tide of opposition against Nixon's home economic policy.

The latest figures from the government's Commerce Department show that the bid to halt price rises has failed badly.

Price rises in the last three months of 1971 were down to a low of 1.7 per cent. During the first quarter they rocketed to 6.2 per cent, slashing the real growth in the national output to 5.3 per cent lower than the advance scored in the previous quarter.

On top of this, unemployment shows no sign of dropping from

last year's rough average of 6 per cent—that is 2 per cent greater than the British figure.

There is a strong suspicion developing in US labour that the fruits of growth, wage freeze and inflation are being reaped by a small section of the community.

The real beneficiaries of Nixon's regime are, in fact, not difficult to discover.

Over the year top corporate officials have enjoyed modest wage rises of 27 per cent—no Pay Board for these boys.

Henry Ford II, for example, is not feeling the squeeze. He demanded and got \$689,000 in wages and 'bonuses'. His salary was raised \$189,000 from the previous year—a 37.8 per cent increase.

Then there was James M. Kerr, president of the Avco Corporation, who managed a 78-per-cent rise. But first prize for effort in the face of economic adversity must go to A. Paul Fontaine of the Bendix Corporation with a massive pay hike of 130 per cent.

These are the men the US workers face. They cry out against the union demands for wages, are the backbone of the wages board and the men behind the Democratic and Republican Parties who will offer the workers and students of America their 'choice' of leader in November.

Top: Nixon campaigning. Below: Columbia students striking against Nixon's war escalation.



WORKERS NOTEBOOK

Tough

Those who think that the sequestration order which the National Industrial Relations Court may issue is old hat should think again.

A legal correspondent in one of the papers said the other day:

☾ The order is tougher than most people think. The writ, addressed to not less than four commissioners, binds all real and personal estate, including land, chattels, money and stores.

It stops short, as in other distraint proceedings, only at the personal wearing apparel, bedding and tools of the contemnor. The commissioners, otherwise sequestrators, must not use force against the person but may break inner doors or boxes.

Property seized is held by the commissioners until the contempt is cleared. None of the property seized can be sold without consent of the court. ☾

Shrine

In 1911 trade was depressed and prices were sky high. The government was determined not to give in to the inflationary wage demands.

That year the railwaymen fought a bitter strike against the ruthless and determined railway companies.

As is well known, the Church is only concerned with men's spirits and if it shows favour to one it shows favour to all.

Nevertheless at the height of the 1911 strike the Church of England jumped to the service of the bourgeois state.

Its national shrine was instantly out at the service of the government and of the army.

Military signalmen daily manned the Golden Gallery of St Paul's Cathedral flagging messages to and from all parts of London to ensure the smoothest possible operation of the government's strike-breaking tactics.



Left: Heath, right: poet Adrian Mitchell when he appeared at the Young Socialists rally at Wembley

Poor Mr Heath

Poet Adrian Mitchell shouted at Edward Heath during a recent concert at Southwark Cathedral:

'I wish you would stop your killing.
I wish you would stop your germ warfare.
I wish you would stop sending your terrorists to N Ireland.'

Mr Sam Wanamaker, executive director of the Globe Playhouse Trust which organized the evening, told the 'Daily Telegraph':

'It was a cowardly thing to

do. It was like striking someone who is unable to strike back.

'I was astonished and disappointed that an extremely talented man who had written a most marvellous poem should resort to that kind of behaviour to make a political statement.

'I apologized to Mr Heath after the concert. He was most gracious about it. The incident did not spoil the evening but it did change the character of it for a moment.'

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Feather protects picket-breaker

THE ACTIONS of a man who, miners claim, violated trade union principles during the coal strike have been backed by the TUC.

Two thousand trade unionists sent a petition to Victor Feather alleging that the TUC's S Wales official, Graham Saunders, who is also area secretary of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, told his members to report for work at a time when other clerical staff—COSA—were supporting the miners.

Saunders advised his members not to cross picket lines, but there were a number of incidents involving police when small numbers of clerical workers persisted in trying to reach their NCB offices.

Petition organizer, Ralph Jones of Bargood Colliery Official Staffs Association, has been told by Feather that action would exacerbate difficulties which had arisen between unions during a strike.



Part two of 'The Lotus Eaters' is on BBC 2 tomorrow, with Ann Firbank, Ian Hendry and Wanda Ventham.

New BBC series: By courtesy of a British High Court judge and the Greek colonels

THE BBC has struck another blow for democracy, freedom and its own independence. To put it less dramatically, the BBC has just begun a new series called 'The Lotus Eaters'.

At first sight (and, judging from the first programme last Sunday that will be the most that anyone will be able to take) a tedious piece such as this does not seem to rate high in the field of endeavour for the furtherance of the dignity of man. But the BBC seems to think differently. You see, conveniently coinciding with the fifth anniversary of the colonels' right-wing dictatorship of Greece, the location shooting for the series took place on Crete, a Greek possession.

Indeed, the series is set there, and last week we were regaled with pretty postcard shots of that beautiful island, interspersed with shots of planes owned by Olympic Airways, the Greek national airline.

The Greek Tourist Board itself could not have done better if it had bought lots of television time.

The story is of English expatriates in Crete, living the good life. But there was nothing in the programme shown to indicate why it could not have been set almost anywhere else in the world... and the BBC went to Court to maintain its right to go shooting there.

TV

REVIEW
BY
BEN JONES

It took action against the Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians, whose policy is to refuse to shoot in Greece.

The ACTT reached this policy decision as a result of requests from the Greek unions the colonels' junta has sought to smash. Many union members have been imprisoned and tortured.

The BBC over the years has refused, and still refuses, to recognize the ACTT, and at the time the filming was to take place, the ACTT was having discussions with the Association of Broadcasting Staffs—which is recognized by the BBC—with a view to amalgamation.

The ACTT issued an instruction to its members not to shoot on the location, and the BBC indicated that it was not prepared to be told where it could and could not shoot. Writs were issued, injunctions granted, and the Executive of ACTT agreed to a suspension of its policy on Greece in relation to the series. It also paid the BBC £250 costs. The shooting went ahead.

The first results of the BBC's splendid defence of individual freedom were preceded by four pages of publicity and photographs in this week's 'Radio Times', as well as the cover photograph.

Presumably, the BBC is pleased with itself.

But even if it had not insisted on its choice of location, it hasn't much to shout about.

The first episode ran something like this:

An English couple run a bar. He fancies the girls a bit. His wife gets upset. An attractive young girl arrives on the island looking for her brother. The husband goes off and helps her. The wife misunderstands the situation, and then she herself turns out to be a British Secret Service agent! Yawn. Yawn.

I hope that courageous fighters for Greek freedom such as Lady Fleming, who have been prepared to fight alone against the foul regime which imposes its will on their country, were spared a viewing of this insult to their struggles and those of the Greek working class.

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Maxwell forced to answer US £8.5m damages case

CAPT Robert Maxwell, MC, former Labour MP for Buckinghamshire, has failed in a move to have an £8.5m damages suit dismissed from a New York court.

The law suit is being brought by Leasco Data Processing Equipment Corporation against Maxwell, Mrs Elizabeth Jean Maxwell, Isidore Kerman, a former director of Maxwell's Pergamon Press, and five corporations in New York.

Leasco brought the action in November 1969 because it alleges it relied on 'false and fraudulent information' when it entered into an agreement with Maxwell to buy all of Pergamon's outstanding stock. Maxwell sought to

have the suit dismissed on the grounds that it was outside the jurisdiction of US courts. But Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan upheld the legality of the action.

He ruled that Maxwell and the other defendants 'cannot now claim immunity from our Exchange Act because the actual transfer of the shares was

done in Great Britain'. Leasco had argued that the judge had to decide 'whether non-resident foreigners may come to this country, practice fraud and deceit... and then insist that the legality of their conduct may only be reviewed by courts of their own foreign countries, applying their legal standards.'

As a result of the

judge's ruling Maxwell will be required to file answering papers to defend himself against the suit.

● TORY Home Secretary Reginald Maudling, is also the subject of a large multi-million dollar fraud suit in the New York courts. It concerns Maudling's former presidency of a now bankrupt offshore fund.

Lancaster: Lectures boycotted

TRUBLE at Lancaster university flared up again yesterday as students renewed their boycott of lectures.

The action came as Prof Ninian Smart quit as one of the university's three pro-vice-Chancellors in protest

against the way the unrest is being handled.

Trouble began at Lancaster after lecturer Dr David Craig and three members of the English department were threatened with dismissal.

Said Prof. Smart: 'The

university is getting itself into a position where there is an atmosphere of threat to tenure for university teachers.'

Next Tuesday students will demonstrate outside university council proceedings against Dr Craig.

Earn £40 a week to get a mortgage!

YOU WILL need to earn £40 a week to get a mortgage on an average house in Tory Britain by the end of the year.

This is the prediction of John Willis, director of Shelter, the National Campaign for the Homeless.

He predicts that by 1973 prices will have rocketed nationally to the £6,000 average reached in the SE five years ago.

He told a Royal Society of Health conference at Eastbourne yesterday that this would mean a man buying a £6,000 house and borrowing 90 per cent over 20 years would have to find £500 a year for repayment and rates—more than £10 a week. To pay that he needed to earn nearly four times as much.

But he pointed out that 78 per cent of manual workers and 52 per cent of non-manual workers would be earning less than this even with wage increases.

'Through this display of gross inequality, the nation becomes more split than the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks would have been in the army at the turn of the century,' said Willis.

Two Labour councils impose Tory rent rise

THE LABOUR group on Lewisham council, SE London, has switched its policy and agreed to implement in full the Tory rents Bill.

The decision means that thousands of council tenants in the area will have their rents almost doubled by the end of the year.

Councillor Nicholas Taylor, who opposed the turn-about by Labour, has forecast that 40 to 45 per cent of council tenants will be unable to pay the increases.

The change in policy followed a resignation threat by the Labour leader on the council, Anderson Hawkins. He said he would resign the leadership if the group refused to implement the Bill.

The final vote to co-operate with the Bill was 41 to 26.

Meanwhile the Labour group on Southwark Council, another high residential area, has decided to implement the Bill 'with certain qualifications'.

The 'South London Press' said yesterday: 'The line to be taken by Southwark Council is that while against the legislation in principle they will implement it "under duress".'

CORRECTION

A final paragraph in yesterday's page 2 report on the Thursday morning session of the AUEW conference at Eastbourne suggested that the TUC General Council retreat before the National Industrial Relations Court was not discussed there.

Our later, page 12 report made clear that the issue was, of course, raised in an emergency motion on Thursday afternoon. We congratulate the AUEW National Committee in its decision to fight for a recalled TUC and apologize for any confusion the earlier paragraph may have caused.

TV

BBC 1

10.00 Wie bitte? 10.30-10.55 Zarabanda. 12.40 Weather. 12.45 Grandstand. 12.50 International football preview. 1.20, 1.50, 2.25, 2.55 Racing from Uttoxeter. 1.40, 2.10 International fight of the week. Joe Bugner v Leroy Caldwell. 3.30 Rugby league. 4.40 Final score. 5.05 Basil Brush. 5.35 News, weather, sport. 5.50 Dr Who.

6.15 FILM: 'THE KING'S THIEF'.

David Niven, Edmund Purdom, George Sanders, Ann Blyth. Adventure set during the reign of Charles II.

7.30 INTERNATIONAL MATCH OF THE DAY.

9.50 NEWS and weather.

10.00 THE BEFRIENDERS. Fallen Star.

10.50 BRADEN'S WEEK.

11.35 Weather.

BBC 2

9.35-10.00 and 10.35-11.00 Open University. 3.00 Film: 'High Time'. Bing Crosby, Fabian, Tuesday Weld, Nicole Maurey. A millionaire with a grown-up family enrolls in college. 4.45 Tutankhamun's Egypt. 5.05 Look. 5.30 Television doctor. 5.50 Man alive.

6.40 WESTMINSTER.

7.00 NEWS, sport and weather. 7.10 LOOK, STRANGER. A river reborn.

7.30 THE SEVEN LOCKS OF

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 12.45 London. 5.10 Ken Dodd. 5.40 London. 5.45 Sale of the century. 6.15 London. 9.00 Film: 'The Secret of Convict Lake'. 10.30 London. 10.40 Theatre. 11.25 Scientists. 12.10 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 11.40 Gus Honeybun. 11.45 Rupert Bear. 11.55 Lone Ranger. 12.20 Bugaloos. 10.40 Format. 12.10 Faith for life. 12.15 Weather.

ITV

10.45 Joe 90. 11.15 Sesame street. 12.15 Jackson five. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of sport. 12.55 On the ball. 1.20 They're off! 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.05 Racing from Newcastle. 1.45, 2.15, 2.55 Racing from Newmarket. 3.15 International sports special. 3.50 Results, scores, news. 3.58 Wrestling. 4.50 Results service. 5.10 Sale of the century. 5.40 News. 5.45 Ken Dodd.

6.15 THE ROLF HARRIS SHOW. Guests Millicent Martin, Manitas de Plato, Rod Hull, Design, Dagenham Girl Pipers.

7.00 NEW SCOTLAND YARD. The Come Back.

8.00 SATURDAY VARIETY. Frankie Vaughan.

9.00 FILM: 'THE LAST GANGSTER'. Edward G. Robinson, James Stewart. An imprisoned gangster plots revenge.

10.30 NEWS FROM ITN.

10.40 THE SCIENTISTS. Sounds Fantastic.

11.25 THE STRUGGLE FOR CHINA. The story of the Chinese Revolution 1900-1949.

12.40 THE BISHOPS.

PRAGUE. Film about King Wencelas's crown jewels. 8.20 SOUNDS FOR SATURDAY. Elton John.

9.15 SUNSET SONG. The Song.

10.15 PETS AND VETS. Donkeys.

10.15 RUGBY SPECIAL. Rugby Union knockout cup final.

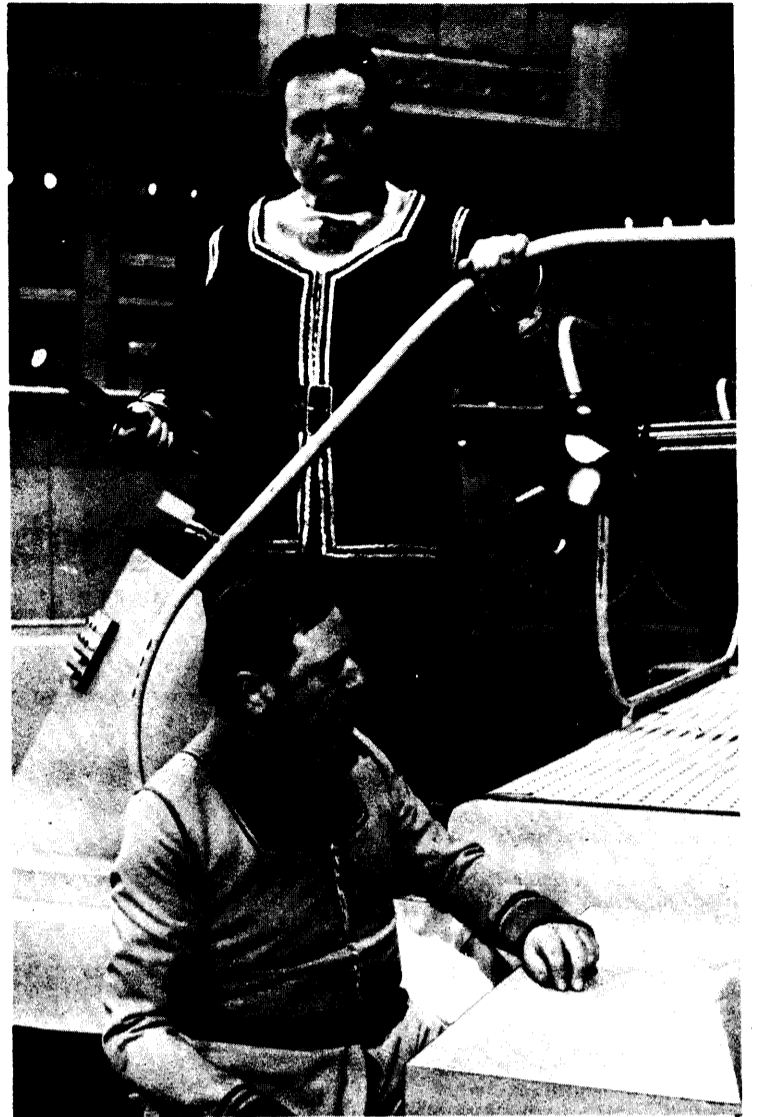
11.00 FILM NIGHT.

11.30 NEWS ON 2 and weather.

11.35 FILM: 'DESK SET'. Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. A broadcasting station installs an electronic brain to replace its reference department.

SOUTHERN: 11.15 All our yesterdays. 11.45 Thunderbirds. 12.42 Weather. 12.45 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 London. 9.00 Film: 'Phantom of the Rue Morgue'. 10.30 London. 11.25 News. 11.35 UFO. 12.30 Weather. Epilogue.

ANGLIA: 11.20 All our yesterdays. 11.50 Cowboy in Africa. 12.45 London. 5.10 Flintstones. 5.40 London. 5.45 Quiz. 6.15 London. 9.00 Ken Dodd. 9.30 I spy. 10.30



Paul Whitsun-Jones as Marshal and George Pravda as Jaeger in part 4 of the Dr Who adventure 'The Mutants' on BBC 1 on Saturday

London. 11.25 Film: 'Maniac'. 1.00 Epilogue.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00 Fireball XL5. 12.10 Horoscope. 12.15 Capt Scarlet. 12.45 London. 9.00 Film: 'The Secret of Convict Lake'. 10.30 London. 11.25 Dick Van Dyke. 11.55 Who knows? Weather.

ULSTER: 12.30 Enchanted house. 12.45 London. 5.10 Primus. 5.40 London. 9.00 Film: 'War of the Worlds'. 10.30 News. 10.40 London. 11.25 Odd couple.

GRANADA: 11.50 Play the game. 12.15 Secret service. 12.45 Lon-

don. 5.10 On the buses. 5.40 London. 9.00 Film: 'Rough Shoot'. 10.30 London. 11.25 Dangerman.

SCOTTISH: 11.40 Beagan gaidhlig. 11.55 Clapperboard. 12.15 Tom Grattan's war. 12.45 London. 5.10 Roadrunner. 5.40 London. 9.00 Film: 'Big House USA'. 10.30 London. 10.40 Sport. 11.10 Late call. 11.15 Seaway.

GRAMPIAN: 12.15 Batman. 12.45 London. 5.10 His and hers. 5.40 London. 9.00 Film: 'Encounter With Arles'. 10.20 If it moves. 10.30 London. 11.25 Strange report.

TV

BBC 1

9.00 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 9.30 Wie bitte? 10.00-10.25 Zarabanda. 10.30 The Eucharist. 11.30 Boomh with Becker. 11.45 Mistress of Hardwick. 12.10 Bellamy on botany. 12.35-1.00 Profit by control. 1.25-1.50 Farming. 1.55 Hammer it home. 2.20 Made in Britain. 2.29 News. 2.30 Going for a song. 3.00 Laurel and Hardy. 3.30 Shari Lewis show. 3.40 Film: 'The Pride of St Louis'. Dan Dailey, Joanne Dru. Story of baseball star Dizzy Dean. 5.10 British empire.

6.05 NEWS and weather.

6.15 HOW CAN YOU BE SO SURE? Tariq Ali.

6.45 SING A NEW SONG.

7.25 FRANK SINATRA. A Man and His Music. Guests Ella Fitzgerald, Antonio Carlos Jobim.

8.15 FILM: 'SONS AND LOVERS'. Trevor Howard, Dean Stockwell, Wendy Hiller, Mary Ure, Heather Sears. A Nottinghamshire miner's artistic son struggles to find his identity in this adaptation of D. H. Lawrence's novel.

9.55 NEWS and weather.

10.10 THE SPINNERS IN SPRING.

10.40 OMNIBUS. Leningrad reborn.

11.30 Weather.

BBC 2

9.00-1.00 Open University.

7.00 NEWS REVIEW and weather.

7.25 MUSIC ON 2. Counterpoint, Stravinsky Remembered.

8.35 THE WORLD ABOUT US. The Wildlife Safari to Ethiopia.

ITV

10.30 All our yesterdays. 11.00 Family worship. 12.05 Farmhouse kitchen. 12.30 Something to sing about. 12.55 Out of town. 1.15 Stingray. 1.45 University challenge. 2.15 Big match. 3.15 Jason King. 4.10 Shirley's world. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.35 Pretenders.

6.05 NEWS.

6.15 A PLAY FOR SUNDAY. Don't feed the fish.

7.00 STARS ON SUNDAY.

7.25 DOCTOR IN CHARGE. The Black and White Medical Show.

7.55 FILM: 'FULL HOUSE'. Anne Baxter, Richard Widmark, Marilyn Monroe, Jeanne Crain, Jean Peters, Dale Robertson, Charles Laughton. Stories of author O. Henry.

9.50 POLICE 5.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN.

10.15 THE ORGANIZATION. Eve and Rodney Spurling.

11.15 MUSIC IN THE ROUND. Close Harmony.

11.45 SHORT STORY.

12.15 THE BISHOPS.

9.50 TUTANKHAMUN'S EGYPT. Death and Burial.

10.10 THE LOTUS EATERS.

11.00 NANCY WILSON. From the Talk of the Town.

11.45 NEWS SUMMARY and weather.

11.50 UP SUNDAY.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 11.00 London. 12.05-12.30 Music in the round. 1.58 Weather. 2.00 Big match. 3.00 Film: 'Surprise Package'. 4.35 Date with Danton. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'Sahara'. 9.30 Cinema. 10.00 London. 11.15 Aquarius. 12.10 Epilogue. Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.30 London. 12.55 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.20 Homes of history. 1.35 Farm and country news. 12.10 Faith for life. 12.15 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.00 London. 12.00 Weather. 12.05 Music in the round. 12.30 London. 12.55 Farm progress. 1.25 Cartoon. 1.30 Stingray. 2.00 Soccer. 2.55 Film: 'Little Boy Lost'. 4.35 News. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Spy Who Came In From the Cold'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Something to say. 12.15 Weather. Epilogue.

ANGLIA: 11.00 London. 12.05 Music in the round. 12.30 London. 12.55 Cooking. 1.20 University challenge. 1.50 Weather. 1.55 Farming. 2.30 UFO. 3.25 Dick Van Dyke. 3.55 Football. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'Operation Crossbow'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Saint. 12.15 Book for today.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00 London. 12.05 Music in the round. 12.30 London. 12.55 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.40 Horoscope. 1.45 All our yes-

terdays. 2.15 Soccer. 3.15 Film: 'The Huggetts Abroad'. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'Beau Geste'. 9.47 Wild honey. 10.00 London. 11.15 Danger man. Weather.

ULSTER: 12.05 Music in the round. 12.30 London. 12.55-1.20 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.45 London. 3.15 Film: 'The Lion'. 4.45 London. 7.53 Sports results. 7.55 Film: 'Roman Holiday'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Saint.

GRANADA: 11.00-12.00 London. 12.05 Music in the round. 12.30 London. 12.55 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.25 All our yesterdays. 1.55 Football. 2.50 Film: 'The Rebel'. 4.40 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Yellow Rolls-Royce'. 10.00 London. 11.05 Aquarius.

SCOTTISH: 12.05 Music in the round. 12.30 London. 12.55 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.22 Zingalong. 1.45 All our yesterdays. 2.15 Scientists. 3.00 Film: 'A Place To Go'. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'Into Battle'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Late call. 11.20 Randall and Hopkirk.

GRAMPIAN: 12.05 Music in the round. 12.30 London. 12.55 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.25 All our yesterdays. 1.55 Farm progress. 2.25 Randall and Hopkirk. 3.20 Film: 'Go To Blazes'. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Immortal'. 9.30 Odd couple. 10.00 London. 11.15 Yoga. 11.40 Job look.

ALL-OUT BLACKING WAR ON DOCKS

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ALL-OUT WAR on the docks hotted up yesterday as port workers throughout the country decided to introduce blacks against container firms.

By late yesterday unofficial blacks were operating at Liverpool, Hull, Preston, London and Tilbury.

Dockers are taking the blacking action against the advice of their general secretary, Jack Jones.

At Tilbury yesterday a 1,000-strong meeting at the dock gates decided unanimously to introduce a black against non-registered container firms.

Dock shop stewards chairman David Morris said: 'We would like to make clear to all employers, if one registered man is victimized in any way for supporting this policy, stewards will come to the defence of that man with all the force that the national shop stewards' committee can muster.'

A leaflet handed out at the meeting told dockers: 'As every dock worker is aware, the attacks on our traditional work has reached a serious situation in the ports of Great Britain, particularly in London.'

'The use of unregistered labour in and around our ports is the biggest threat to our very existence. The shop stewards believe that total war must be declared on the unregistered companies if we are to keep our jobs.'

Shop steward Ben Chataway told the dockers that a meeting of the national shop stewards' committee on April 8 in Liverpool had agreed that dockers throughout Britain would take whatever action they could to help each other in the struggle against unregistered companies.

From Preston, Philip Wade reports:

Preston dockers yesterday voted to black a container firm which uses non-registered labour on dockland.

Over 280 men also voted to strike on May Day in protest at the £55,000 fine imposed on the Transport and General Workers' Union.

'This is part of the national struggle to reclaim our jobs', convenor Norman Wright told the meeting.

Preston dockers say the firm, Containerway Road Ferries, were spotted on Friday unloading their container on the docks.

Dockers cheered when Phil O'Hagan, chairman of the shop stewards' committee, moved that their firm stay blacked until the work in their compound was done by registered dock labour.

'We can't win this whole thing at Preston. It has to be a national fight for our jobs', O'Hagan told the men.

HULL dockers yesterday decided to black two container transport firms from Monday. The two firms are M. A. T. Transport Limited and Panelpine (Northern) Limited, which handle hundreds of containers every week.

Changing jobs will be necessary—Macmillan



Maurice Macmillan... trained for the job?

EMPLOYMENT Secretary Maurice Macmillan said yesterday more and more people were going to have to face the need to change their jobs—not once, but possibly several times—during their working life.

In his first major public speech since taking over Carr's job, Macmillan stressed the importance of the Tory scheme for retraining workers.

'We can only achieve the success we are looking for in Europe if we have an adequately and effectively trained labour force,' he told a conference of the Institute of Personnel Management in London.

Macmillan did not say whether the great retraining scheme by the Tory government applied to him as well.

Macmillan, of course, was

trained to do one job—become a high priest in the Tory Party and maintaining capitalism which his father, Harold Macmillan, did in the 1950s.

Macmillan Junior was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He served in the Sussex Yeomanry and took over the family's lucrative business, Macmillan Publishers.

From this position of extreme class privilege Macmillan told delegates at the Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington, yesterday:

'If job changes are to be brought about without unnecessary—and unacceptable—hardship to individuals, training and retraining must be freely available for those who need it.'

'The government is determined to discharge its responsibility.'

It sounds ominously like the work camps.

AUEW before Court

● From Page 1

to repeat for the AUEW's benefit warnings he has already issued to the Transport and General Workers' Union and the railwaymen.

Advising union officials to comply with an NIRC order was not enough, he said. 'If the official disobeys the union's orders, the union must exercise such disciplinary orders as it has and, if necessary, deprive him of his position as an official.'

The order was granted under Section 54 of the Industrial Relations Act, which prohibits strikes, or irregular action short of a strike, on issues which have been referred to the Commission

on Industrial Relations.

The Court referred the union recognition dispute at Parsons to the CIR on February 29.

Since then, members of the AUEW, Technical and Supervisory Section were said in court to have blacked the work of UKAPE members who resigned from or refused to join the union.

Yesterday afternoon was the first time a union has set foot in the Court directly. Tom Jackson, Union of Post Office Workers' general secretary, observed the proceedings for what he described as 'induction training'.

● TUC chief Victor Feather dashed N on Thursday night to investigate the Parsons struggle on the spot.

IT WILL be rather stormy in many areas, with frequent showers and some bright intervals in the W, and more continuous periods of rain in the E.

The showers are likely to turn to snow over N and W hills, with some hail and thunder in W districts. It will be rather cold in all areas.

Outlook for Sunday and Monday: Generally showery and rather cold, with longer periods of rain in the N and E, some bright intervals in the S and W.

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SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Public meetings

MONDAY

MAY 1

Mobilize against the Tories

Hands off the trade unions

Defend the right to work

Force the Tory government to resign

LONDON: Poplar Civil Hall, Bow Rd, 7.30 p.m.

G. Healy (SLL National Secretary); Sarah Hannigan (YS, London regional secretary).

LIVERPOOL: Royal Institute, Colquitt St, 7.30 p.m.

Mike Banda (SLL Central Committee); Christine Smith (YS); Larry Kavanagh (Liverpool docker).

LEEDS: Art Gallery, Headrow, Leeds 1, 7.30 p.m.

Jack Gale (SLL); Ken Pearce (OTO in personal capacity); Joan Burrows (YS National Committee).

SHEFFIELD: Montgomery Hall, Survey St, opp. Town Hall, 7.30 p.m.

Cliff Slaughter (SLL Central Committee); Frank McCabe (NUM in personal capacity); Ray Jaxson (YSNC).

BIRMINGHAM: Lecture Room 1, Digbeth Hall, 7.30 p.m.

Mair Davies (SLL Central Committee); Alex Mitchell (Workers Press); William Aitken (YSNC).

NOTTINGHAM: Co-op Education Hall, Heathcote St, 7.30 p.m.

John Spencer (Workers Press); Harry Finch (SLL); Steve Martin (YSNC).

SWINDON: Locomotive Hotel, Fleet St, 7.30 p.m.

Ray Howells (AUEW personal capacity); Clive Norris (YSNC).

GLASGOW: Partick Burgh Hall, Glasgow, 7.30 p.m.

Stephen Johns (Workers Press); John Barrie (YSNC).

EDINBURGH: Trades Council Club, Albany St, 7.30 p.m.

Jim Dormer (EPTU in personal capacity); Dave Barclay (YS).

READING: Trades and Labour Hall, Minster St, 7.30 p.m.

Dany Sylveire (SLL); Tony Richardson (T&GWU in personal capacity).

SOUTHAMPTON: Langley Hall, next to St Peter's Church, Commercial Rd, 7.30 p.m.

Frank Willis (AUEW in personal capacity); P. O'Regan (SLL).

MANCHESTER: Wheatsheaf, High St, 7.30 p.m.

Alan Stanley (Vauxhall shop steward in personal capacity); John Simmance (YS national secretary).

AYLESHAM: The Legion, Burgess Rd, Aylesham, 7 p.m.

Brian Lavery (NUM in personal capacity); Roger Smith (ACTT in personal capacity).

NEWCASTLE: Hotspur Hotel, Haymarket, 7.30 p.m.

Dave Temple (SLL); Hugh Nicol (AUEW in a personal capacity); Ian Yeats (Workers Press); Keith Radford (YSNC).

BRISTOL: Central Hall, 7.30 p.m.

Alan Wilkins (AUEW in a personal capacity).

ABERDEEN: Trades Hall, 24 Adelphi, 8 p.m. T. Brotherstone (SLL).

OXFORD: Cape of Good Hope, The Plain, Oxford, 8 p.m.

Alan Thornett (deputy senior steward, Morris Motors. In a personal capacity).

SWANSEA: Lecture Hall, Bishop Gore School, Bishop Gore Sketty, 7.30 p.m. Roy Battersby (ACTT in a personal capacity).

Gary Jenner (YSNC).

Socialist Labour League and Young Socialists

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

Sunday May 7

We demand the Right to Work!

No retreat from the fight against the Industrial Relations Act!

Hands off the trade unions! Defend democratic rights!

Withdraw troops from Ulster! Release all internees!

Victory to the Vietnamese workers and peasants

For the military defeat of US imperialism!

MAKE THE TORY GOVERNMENT RESIGN!

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.

G. Healy (Socialist Labour League National Secretary)

J. Simmance (Young Socialists National Secretary)

M. Banda (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

In a personal capacity:

Frank McCabe (NUM)

Roy Battersby (ACTT)

A. Thornett (Deputy Senior Steward Morris Motors)

CHAIRMAN

C. Slaughter (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

I would like to come to the May Day Demonstration

NAME

ADDRESS

Please send me details of transport arrangements. Complete form and send to J. Simmance, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.