

# WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 18, 1972 ● No. 897 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

## FIRST TEST OF TORY STATE PAY PLAN

# CRUNCH ON POWER

# MEN'S WAGES TODAY

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

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But any delays may lead to industrial action in the industry—an expression of the growing revolt by workers against any state control of wages.

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This would come he said after Thursday, October 26, when the results of the government-TUC talks were known.

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If they do, they will join the growing number of workers who are demonstrating they will not tolerate any state control over their wages.

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The government is desperately playing for time, anticipating entry into Europe, where its attack on the working class will be fortified by the most reactionary monopolies.

The TUC is co-operating completely with this strategy and attempting to hold back wage struggles.

This treacherous coalition can only be broken by the mass movement over wages. Workers everywhere must begin this fight now and press forward with their justified claims.

This coming battle will be the major topic at the All Trades Unions Alliance conference, this Sunday where the building of a revolutionary alternative leadership to Stalinism and reformism will be discussed.

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But Labour Shadow Agriculture Minister Fred Peart accused

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## ATUA CONFERENCE

The way forward for all trade unionists

SUNDAY OCTOBER 22  
10-30 a.m.  
TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM

Send for delegates' and observers' credentials from: Conference Secretary, R. Goldstein, 103 Lewis Flats, Dalston Lane, London E8

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM EUSTON, LONDON, £1.50. COACHES FROM OTHER AREAS

Union .....  
Branch .....  
Names, addresses and No of delegates/observers

I enclose £ ..... as delegates fees Signature of secretary

# workers press

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# On eve of EEC talks Anxiety over sterling

BY JOHN SPENCER

**EMPLOYERS' fears of the strength of the working class were expressed in the sharp fall of sterling on the foreign exchange markets this week.**

On Monday the pound suffered one of its biggest falls since it was 'floated' in May and though there was a slight recovery yesterday its price against the dollar is now very close to \$2.40.

At the Common Market summit which opens in Paris tomorrow, the British government is certain to come under heavy pressure, particularly from France, to end the sterling 'float' by January 1.

The decision to float the pound was a major breach of the first stage of the EEC's plans for monetary union. The Tories had previously guaranteed to hold the pound within narrow parity limits along with other Common Market currencies.

The other EEC countries are likely to insist that the Tories adhere to this agreement when they formally enter the Common Market on January 1. It is thought likely that the pound will in fact be fixed at a parity of \$2.40.

However, the City fears that another devaluation will almost certainly be necessary in the near future in order to compete with the big monopolies in the existing Common Market countries. 'The Guardian' said yesterday that 'almost any exchange rate which the British government could reasonably expect its EEC colleagues to accept . . . is likely to be under strain within months and probably indefensible within a year'.

British capitalism's new 'partners' are certain to try and make another devaluation as difficult as possible by binding the Tory government to adhere to the monetary union plan. This underlies the Tories' dependence on the union leaders' treachery to force state control of wages on the working class. The weakness of the government's position is shown by the growing lack of confidence in sterling on the foreign exchange markets.

The Stock Exchange provides another indication. The latest round of Chequers talks between the Tories, the TUC and the CBI had a very mixed reception from the market yesterday. According to the 'Financial Times' business summary: 'Some sectors were impressed with the tone of the Chancellor's report, but others were depressed by the prominence given

to controlling prices' in Barber's statement after the Chequers meeting.

Not only have share prices fallen sharply in recent weeks, but the volume of share transactions has virtually halved in the last six months, reflecting great uncertainty and lack of confidence among the ruling class.

The crisis within the Common Market has led to a virtual paralysis at the top. The summit meeting takes place at a time of great political as well as economic turmoil in western Europe. On the eve of the West German and Dutch elections and with the polls for the French National Assembly only months away, the premiers assembled in Paris have little authority to commit their governments to sweeping plans.

Yet they come together under conditions where none of the basic economic and political problems facing European capitalism have been resolved. Months of negotiations with the United States since Nixon stopped selling gold for dollars in August last year have only intensified the atmosphere of trade war.

And the instability of currency relations combined with mounting inflation is preparing the way for major commercial failures and mounting unemployment in the near future.

## Unity rift between Irish social democrats

A SPLIT is threatening the Irish and Social Democratic and Labour Parties following disagreements last week on the latter's policy document — 'Towards a New Ireland'.

Representatives of both parties met in Dublin yesterday in an attempt to close the rift between them.

Their differences have arisen as a result of the attitude of the 26-county party's spokesman for Northern Affairs—Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien—to a proposal in the document for a call on the British government to make an immediate declaration in favour of Irish unity.

O'Brien thinks that a declaration from Britain on unity would not in fact promote 'peace' and 'stability' as outlined in the SDLP's perspective.

Speaking at a party seminar at the weekend, he said that the argument between the parties was not one over principles, but over strategy.

He said it was a question of whether a given line of policy was, or was not, likely to promote the effective implementation of principles which they all shared.

The SDLP, however, do not subscribe to this view. They have based their main policy in the document on the question of a united Ireland. They see the six counties controlled jointly by Westminster and Dublin with unity as the ultimate aim.

In a personal letter to the Parliamentary Labour Party leader, Brendan Corish, SDLP member Paddy Devlin attacked the party's position and pointed out that their document was in line with the policy agreed by the 26-county party's annual conference at the beginning of the year.

Devlin goes on: 'Yet it is described by your northern spokesman as being "mischievous" and "futile" and last week at Blackpool he said, referring to our document, that to talk continually of unity was to touch a raw nerve of the Protestant people in the north.'

'We who have witnessed the death of over 600 of our people are being accused by implication of being so insensitive to the northern agony that we are promoting violence and the alienation of both sections of the northern community. Such arrogance!'

If the SDLP and the Labour Party fail to reach agreement in the talks, the Eire party itself is faced with a split on the issue.

Already the party's Administrative Council—the national governing body which is elected mainly from the floor of annual conference—has overwhelmingly carried a resolution supporting the SDLP perspective in direct opposition to the parliamentary party's line.

## Yugoslav visit an insult to workers

THE TITO bureaucracy in Yugoslavia has prepared a warm and obsequious welcome for the British Queen, who arrived yesterday for her first visit to a 'communist' country.

Belgrade has been festooned with Union Jacks and cardboard replicas of the Royal coat of arms. The Royal party is being accommodated in the Byzantine splendour of Dedinje Palace, the former residence of King Peter.

The Yugoslav working class gave King Peter his marching orders in 1945 and he was forced to flee to fascist Spain. Earlier this year Princess Anne attended the wedding of one of his sons who still considers himself a pretender to the Yugoslav throne.

Tito's welcome for the British monarch is a calculated insult to those workers and peasants who struggled heroically during the war to break the fetters of monarchy and reaction in Yugoslavia.

To add insult to injury the Duke of Edinburgh is to go on a guided tour of partisan battlefields and the Queen will lay a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's tomb.

The Queen's interest in horses is being catered for too—she will visit a Yugoslav stud.

Since she has displayed no interest in prison reform she is not being shown round Tito's extensive prison system. But she will no doubt be heartened to learn that among the inmates are a number of youth sentenced for Trotskyism.

**ROTTERDAM** city council is planning to prevent foreign workers from staying more than two or three years in Holland. It is the council's second attempt to restrict immigrants in the city.

According to Ald G. Z. de Vos there are about 110,000 foreign workers in Holland, 17,000 around Rotterdam and 13,000 in Rotterdam itself.

The plan has been condemned by the Dutch trade union organization as 'inhuman'. The union organization said foreign workers could not be deprived of the right to bring their families to Holland.

# Kissinger is back in Paris for new talks

**DR HENRY KISSINGER** flew to Paris for more talks with North Vietnam yesterday and added to the flurry of speculation about a possible deal to end the war.

The White House in Washington said President Nixon's special envoy on his 20th trip for private talks with North Vietnamese representatives since August 1969 was conferring with Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief delegate to the Paris talks.

The new contacts came less than a week after Dr Kissinger's four days of secret meetings with Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese politburo.

The substance of the negotiations is being kept under strict secrecy by both sides, but the differences between the two sides are known to centre on the character of a post-ceasefire regime in South Vietnam.

The Americans want the ceasefire followed by a six-month period of preparation for presidential elections under the present Saigon constitution.

This is rejected by the North Vietnamese, who have demanded a three-sides coalition to take office on the declaration of a ceasefire.

They are also demand-



Kissinger

ing the resignation of President Thieu.

Thieu himself is showing signs of considerable unease as the negotiations continue. On Monday he spent eight hours closeted with his

cabinet in Saigon having earlier held talks with US ambassador Ellsworth Bunker.

General Chreighton Abrams, a former US commander in Vietnam is due in Saigon today

with the official purpose of assessing the progress of the 'Vietnamization' programme.

But there is also speculation that he may be bringing further instructions to President Thieu.

Thieu's forces are now bearing the brunt of the ground fighting and have suffered heavy casualties as a result of the continuing liberation offensive.

However his shaky regime has so far been maintained with the aid of massive American air power.

The North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front, both now appear convinced that Nixon will win the forthcoming presidential election.

They have made it clear they are prepared to settle for a coalition government in Saigon.

## Re-elected Nixon would ban dock strikes

**IN THE LIKELY** event of re-election on November 7, President Nixon plans a top-priority law to ban strikes on the docks. This was revealed by Labour Secretary James D. Hodgston at a shipowners' meeting in Houston, Texas.

'One of the problems I am sure we will be tackling is that of the massive and frequent strikes that have so long plagued the transportation industry, including longshore strikes,' he told the owners.

'It has become increasingly apparent that the public will no longer tolerate them.'

The meeting suggested the imposition of binding arbitration on the industry through 'impartial'

mediators with the power to impose settlements.

Edward Heine, of the United States Line, said: 'We must rethink the fundamental labour-management relationship in the maritime industry.'

US dockers resisting sackings and speed-up have several times confronted the employers in bitter strikes over the past few years. They struck last autumn and continued their stoppage after a 90-day 'cooling-off' period imposed by Nixon had expired.

Now the Nixon Administration is planning the destruction of the powerful dockers' unions as the first step towards bringing all US unions under state control.

## Tortured Greek prisoners condemn US ambassador

**GREEK** military police are still conducting systematic torture of prisoners 'in the most inhuman manner'.

This is stated in a joint protest issued today by the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International which is signed by 54 Greek political prisoners.

Included in the statement is an attack on the US Ambassador in Greece, Henry J. Taska. He told a congressional sub-committee that the Red Cross has found no evidence of systematic torture when given access to Greek prisoners in 1970-1971.

His remarks were widely publicized in the Greek state-controlled Press.

But today's protest statement says that the Red Cross delegates had reported accounts of torture

of political prisoners and copies were sent to the Greek military government.

It was not for the Red Cross to make an assessment whether there was systematic torture.

It was significant, said the statement, that the Greek government refused to renew the agreement for the Red Cross to visit all places of detention.

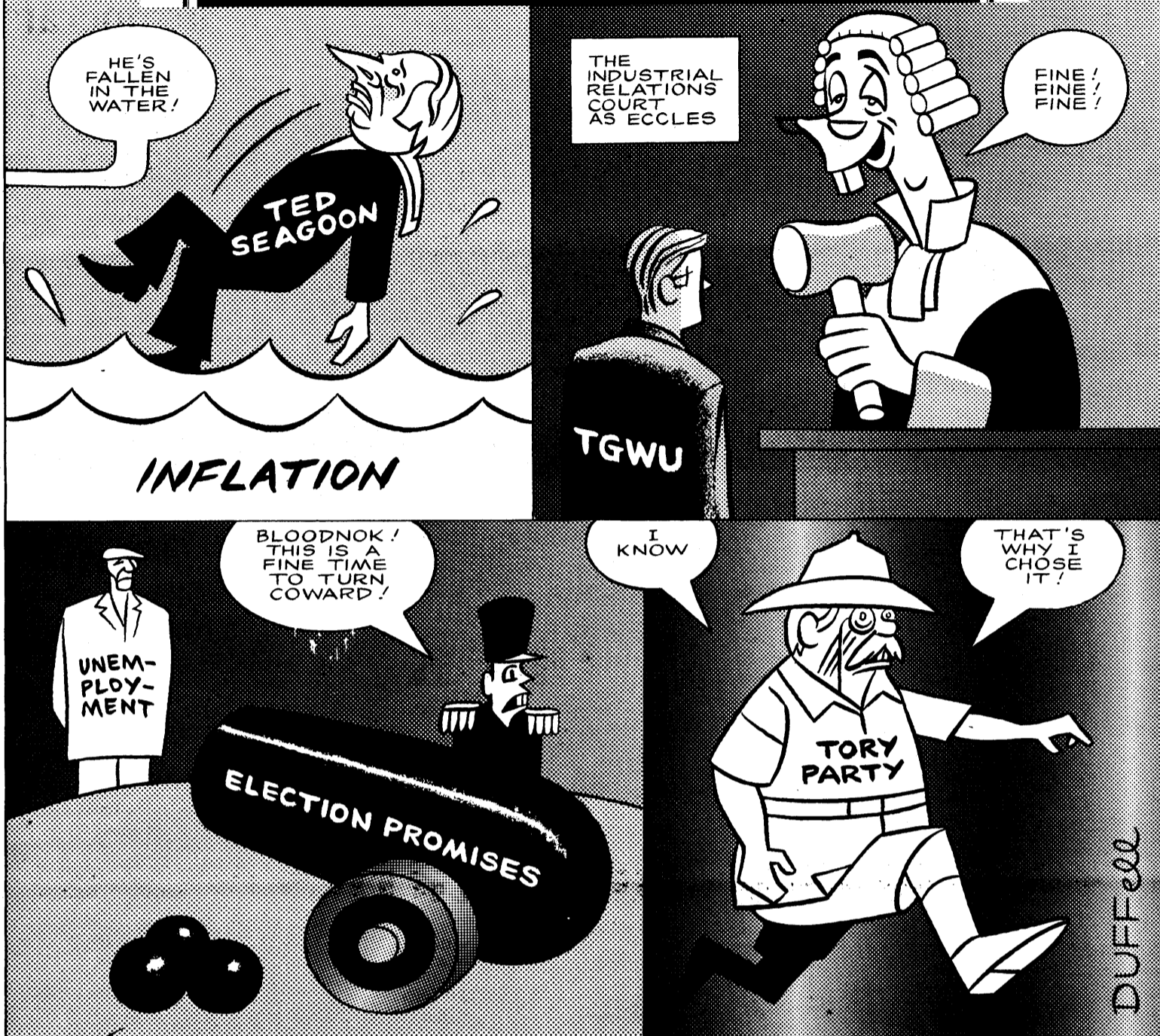
The appeal—which was brought out of Korydallos Prison, Athens, on October 3—said dozens of prisoners were still being tortured.

The statement cited in particular the treatment of Wing Commander Anastasios Minis, a wartime hero, who had been abducted from prison three and a half months ago to face 'inhuman' torture treatment.

Ray  
New Sea

# Radio Times

## Long live the Goons



## Bread strikers seek T&G aid

THE STRIKE committee leading the Glasgow bakery dispute meets today to seek ways of strengthening the battle for better wages.

The committee will almost certainly ask the Transport and General Workers' Union for some form of official support.

Delegates on the committee represent ten major Glasgow bakeries. About 3,000 men and women have joined the strike for a £5-a-week wage increase.

Their unofficial action began last week when the Scottish Union of Bakers and Allied Trades negotiated a £2.50 rise on the basic rate for day workers.

There is no bread in most Glasgow shops and shoppers are queuing at those places who have imported supplies.

The union has registered under the Industrial Relations Act and was subsequently suspended by the TUC.

T&GWU support could play a decisive part in stepping up the wages struggles of the Glasgow bakers.

The strike committee wants the union to instruct its members not to cross the picket lines. 'This would stop flour deliveries to the bakeries and would stop bread being taken away by salesmen,' a committee member said.

THE 100 Glasgow bus maintenance workers returned to work on Monday night after accepting a new £29-a-week basic. They had been demanding £40, including bonus earnings.

The two-week strike had cut peak-hour services by a third.

IN DUNDEE, about 100 bus maintenance workers continued their 13-day-old pay strike. There were long queues of commuters as the city's bus fleet was cut to about 30 per cent of normal.

Dundee transport committee was meeting yesterday to consider the situation. The strikers want £3 a week on their £22 basic pay.

HALIFAX, Yorks, was without buses again yesterday as a strike by 80 maintenance men employed by the corporation continued. The dispute, over a £5-a-week pay claim, began on Sunday night.

# Strike against state control of wages—BP stewards

NEARLY 1,000 production workers at the BP oil refinery at Llandarcy, South Wales, seem certain to begin their first strike in 50 years tomorrow.

They are holding a mass meeting at 4.15 p.m. today.

Already oil supplies to a large section of industry in South Wales, including the two main power stations, are being hit by the final stages of the shut-down at the refinery. The giant BP chemical complex at Baglan Bay and the steel works at Port Talbot have also been cut off.

The refinery men are taking action because the BP management has declared that the present wage negotiations must now be confined to the £2 wage ceiling announced by premier Edward Heath on September 27.

Roy Everett, branch chairman of the T&GWU Llandarcy 4/10 branch, and John Thomas, national delegate for the transport union refinery building

trade workers, told Workers Press:

'This strike is a principled struggle against state intervention in wages.'

Neither Mr Everett nor Mr Thomas had much confidence in the national union officials and told us how they had sent two telegrams to Jack Jones at the Labour Party conference about the dispute and had not even had a reply.

'The TUC,' they said, 'should break off the talks with Heath and should organize to fight to bring down the Tory government.'

On October 4 a statement from the plant management to the refinery Transport and General Workers' Union branch said that 'following the government proposals announced on September 27 it has been decided that we would hold to these proposals'.

The management said that they were prepared to continue negotiations but could not make any cash offer outside Heath's wages proposals.

The following day a revised statement declared that the management was now prepared to continue negotiations without restrictions except for one proviso:

'That we could not break

whatever was or might become the law of the land.'

On October 6 the plant management visited the head offices of BP in London, but on their return did not retract their statements.

Four days later the T&GWU negotiating committee visited the BP head office. Top BP management representatives were not prepared to deny the sub-

stance of the local management statement.

A mass meeting was organized on the following day, October 11, and over 700 refinery men voted unanimously to lodge seven days' strike notice.

This was in spite of warnings from the T&GWU assistant district secretary, Godfrey Reed, about possible consequences under the Industrial Relations Act.

## Let left papers print—sparks

ELECTRICIANS in Southampton have declared their support for the campaign for special dispensation for working-class newspapers in event of a stoppage affecting the national Press or the print unions.

The Southampton EPTU has passed the following resolution which will also

be discussed at the next trades council meeting:

'This branch urges the executive council of the printing unions to grant special dispensation to the "Morning Star" and Workers Press in the event of a newspaper strike.

'We feel that both these newspapers give tremend-

ous support to the trade union movement in their struggle for better wages and conditions.

'It is necessary for full information in the event of a newspaper strike to combat false information and slanted views given to trade unionists by other news media in a strike period.'

## Security picket

WORKS SECURITY men yesterday picketed the Triumph Motors' factory gates in Coventry they normally guard. 2,000 workers were laid off during the day as pickets turned away lorries carrying vital components to the plant. A convenor at the factory said it might have to close if the strike by 50 men continued.

## Ice up

LYONS MAID yesterday announced increases—ranging from 3p to 3p—in the recommended retail prices of some ice-creams from October 30. The company said they had been compelled to make the increases because of rising costs in services, labour and packaging materials.

Here's where to buy books by Leon Trotsky

In the heart of London's West End

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# THE JAY LOVESTONE STORY

From Stalinism . . . to the CIA. By Charles Parkins. Part Eleven

## THE CIA IN GUIANA

The background to the Central Intelligence Agency operation in British Guiana is described by the American journalist Drew Pearson in his syndicated column of March 22, 1964, headed 'Castro and Jagan'.

Pearson says that after letting Cuba go by 'default', the USA was determined to be more careful, and not let another government friendly to Cuba arise in the Caribbean—the 'American lake'.

'Though it was never published at the time', says Pearson, 'this was the secret reason why Kennedy took his trip to England in the summer of 1963. He had promised Premier Fanfani and Chancellor Adenauer to go to Rome and Bonn, but London was added to the itinerary only because of Kennedy's haunting worry that British Guiana would get its independence from England in July, 1963, and set up another communist government under the guidance of Fidel Castro.'

'If this happened just before the presidential election of 1964 and if at that time a Communist Guiana began seizing the Reynolds Metal aluminium operation and other American properties, Kennedy knew the political effect would be disastrous.'

'It wasn't in the communiqué issued by the United States and England after the Kennedy-Macmillan meeting, but the main thing they agreed on was that the British would refuse to grant independence to Guiana because of the General Strike against pro-communist Prime Minister, Cheddi Jagan.'

'The strike was secretly inspired by a combination of US Central Intelligence Agency money and British intelligence. It gave London the excuse it wanted. British Guiana has not yet received its independence and another communist government at the bottom of the one-time American lake has been temporarily stopped.'

In 1962, a year before Kennedy's London visit, Jay Lovestone had set up a centre in Washington called the American Institute for Free Labour Development (AIFLD), for the training of trade union officials from overseas. In charge of the AIFLD school was Serafino Ramualdi, who was Lovestone's man in Latin America for a number of years, and also the author of a pamphlet called 'Facts on Cheddi Jagan and his communist-controlled PPP of British Guiana'. Ramualdi had already played a part in splitting the old British Guiana TUC and setting up a pro-western body opposed to Jagan.

Students wishing to enter the AIFLD are rigorously screened for anti-communism. Once accepted, they have their travel expenses paid, their upkeep in Washington and money for their families at home. Furthermore they are kept on the payroll for at least nine months after graduation,



Lovestone in 1961. Eleven 'graduates' of Lovestone's Institute for training union officials were in Guiana to play their part in the 1962-1964 events.

provided they prove worthwhile graduates—i.e. can show they are 'fighting communism'.

The nature of this example of inter-union 'solidarity' can be shown by looking at how the AIFLD is financed. In 1965, for instance, more than \$3m came from Administration for International Development (AID), a US government body whose projects are closely coordinated with the CIA's plans. \$200,500 came from the AFL-CIO's treasury. Some \$150,000 came from big corporations.

The trustees of AIFLD include Juan Trippe, president of Pan-American airways; Charles Brinkerhoff, president of Anaconda Copper; J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co, and a director of the National City Bank of New York is chairman of the board of AIFLD.

## VISITORS

Eleven graduates of this 'trade union' Institute were back in Guiana in time to play their part in the events which brought down Jagan.

Meanwhile, in the 18 months leading up to the General Strike and the race riots, Guiana received more visits from American union

officials than in the previous 18 years! They included such figures as William McCabe, Inter-American Representative of the AFL-CIO; Ben Segal, education director of the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, USA; G. O'Keefe, labour lawyer and director, Retail Clerks International Assembly of North America; Rene Lioeanjie, NMU co-ordinator for Latin America; Pat Terill, of the United Steel Workers of America; and inter-American affairs representative. These are only a few of them!

Of the AIFLD's trainees, Ramualdi himself made a statement later:

' . . . it appeared to me that young democratic trade union leaders would need intensive training to combat Dr Jagan's efforts. Subsequently, eight Guianese came to Washington in June, 1962, as participants in the Institute's first course. In September of that year, six of these men returned to British Guiana, supported by AIFLD internships, enabling them to put into practice, on a full-time basis, what they had learned at our school . . .

When the British Guiana TUC decided to call a General

Strike in an attempt to prevent passage of Dr Jagan's labour Bill, I was asked to put the Institute's six interns who were working with various local unions, at the disposal of the council's strike committee . . . In agreement with the Institute's Secretary Treasurer, Joseph A. Beirne, I instructed the interns to devote their efforts to supporting the strike, and extended the internships, which were due to end on June 15, to August 15 . . . I would like to say that I am proud of our graduates in British Guiana. In spite of sacrifices and hardships they kept their places in the front lines of a difficult and, unfortunately, sometimes bloody battle.'

It has been estimated that the Central Intelligence Agency spent at least £150,000 in British Guiana in buying politicians and union leaders between 1962 and 1964. In addition, the strike was supported financially by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, by American trade unions, and particularly by an inter-union body called the Public Services International.

The main influence in the PSI was that of its American affiliate, the Federation of

State, County and Municipal Employees, and particularly of its then president, Arnold Zander.

This union received at least \$60,000 a year from the CIA between 1958 and 1964 to finance its international affairs. The money was largely channelled into PSI's London office. In April, 1967, following admissions by Zander of the CIA connection, PSI secretary Paul Tofahrn was interviewed by 'The Sunday Times' Insight column. Asked whether PSI members were shocked to learn of the CIA link, he replied: ' . . . we did not ask where the money came from because I think we all knew.'

The British trade union affiliated to the PSI is the General and Municipal Workers' Union. Its leader Jack (now Lord) Cooper, accompanied Arnold Zander on a trip to Africa in 1959. They visited 15 countries on 'organizing' work. The trip was financed by the CIA.

It is interesting to find that today, Lord Cooper, Arnold Zander, and Jay Lovestone, are all members of a body called the 'British North America Committee.'

**TOMORROW: WHAT IS THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA COMMITTEE?**



In 1964, the 'Trotskyist' Lanka Sama Samaja Party joined a 'United Left Front' government with Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's bourgeois Sri Lanka Freedom Party. SLL secretary G. Healy, who visited Ceylon during the coalition period, analysed the degeneration of the LSSP in the pamphlet 'Ceylon: The Great Betrayal'—still available from New Park Publications. This four-part series by JACK GALE examines some of the significant political events since then.

## CEYLON: THE GREAT BETRAYAL CONTINUES

### PART ONE

Twice in less than ten years the Pabloite 'Unified Secretariat of the Fourth International' has supported and collaborated with a Ceylonese 'section' which has betrayed the working class and marched rapidly to the right.

In 1964 the Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP), then the Unified Secretariat (Pabloite) Ceylonese section, entered a coalition government with the bourgeois Sri Lanka Freedom Party of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, together with the Communist Party.

Three leading LSSP members—N. M. Perera, Anil Moonesinghe and Cholmondley Goonewardene—accepted ministerial posts in this bourgeois government.

A group led by Colvin R. de Silva and Leslie Goonewardene opposed the coalition but remained in the Party.

A third tendency broke away and formed the LSSP (Revolutionary Section) led by Bala Tampoe, who was also secretary of the Ceylon Mercantile Union.

The Unified Secretariat expelled the three ministers and suspended 504 LSSP members for voting for the coalition at a party conference.

Two questions must be answered however. How was this situation allowed to develop? And what happened to the LSSP (R), which was subsequently incorporated into the Unified Secretariat?

The responsibility for the degeneration of Ceylonese Trotskyism rests with the leaders—past and present—of the Unified Secretariat: Michel Pablo, Pierre Frank, Ernest Mandel and Joseph Hansen.

The roots of this lie in the

split in the Fourth International in 1953 caused by Pablo's theory that the counter-revolutionary Soviet bureaucracy could be transformed under the pressure of an imminent third world war into a revolutionary force. According to Pablo this would force the Stalinist parties of western Europe to lead revolutionary struggles.

In effect, such a revisionist perspective eliminated the role of the Fourth International and reduced it at best to the role of a 'left opposition'—a position which Trotsky had abandoned after Stalinism had brought about defeat of Germany's working class in 1933.

Pablo sought to liquidate Trotskyism into Social Democracy and Stalinism—in Britain, for example, the tendency which supported Pablo, led by John Lawrence, subsequently joined the Communist Party almost to a man.

At the same time LSSP secretary Leslie Goonewardene declared that Mrs Bandaranaike's capitalist Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) was in fact a 'centrist' party which could be forced by pressure to act in the interests of the working class.

These fundamental revisions of Marxism complemented each other.

While Pablo, Frank and Mandel undermined the whole role of the Fourth International, Goonewardene undermined the Ceylonese LSSP as a revolutionary party. These renegades were later to come to a completely unprincipled agreement in order to prevent the development of Trotskyism in Ceylon.

Early in 1954 the LSSP National Committee unanimously rejected Pablo's theories as outlined in his resolution 'Rise and Decline of Stalinism'. Yet at an international conference in June of

the same year, the Ceylonese delegates, led by Colvin R. de Silva and Leslie Goonewardene, accepted Pablo's resolution in return for Pablo's acceptance of a number of amendments from them.

In other words, each side of this unscrupulous alliance agreed to ignore the opportunist course being charted by the other. Both sides denounced as disrupters the genuine Trotskyists of the International Committee of the Fourth International who sought a serious discussion of the grave problems facing the movement.

When the SLFP became the government of Ceylon in 1956, the LSSP leaders announced a policy of 'responsible co-operation'. The purpose of the theoretical turn in designating the SLFP as a centrist party was now clear—it was to open the door to collaboration with the bourgeoisie.

This intensified as the 1960 General Election approached. Despite the rising tempo of class struggles, the LSSP signed a number of 'no-clash' agreements with the SLFP in a number of key constituencies.

The Pabloite International Secretariat supported this line. In a letter to the LSSP it declared that 'a critical support for an eventual government of the SLFP' was permissible. Pablo, Frank and Mandel thus encouraged the LSSP in its approaches to the bourgeoisie.

This failure to separate itself clearly from the SLFP resulted in a disaster at the polls. The LSSP gained only 14 seats. But this defeat only encouraged the leaders to prepare for coalition.

In particular, they turned their back on the poverty-stricken Tamil plantation workers (originally immigrants from India) by stating that their problem was not a

matter for united struggle of the oppressed masses, but for negotiations between the capitalist governments of India and Ceylon.

This stab in the back for some of the most oppressed workers in Ceylon was openly supported by the Unified Secretariat, even though it resulted in the collapse of the LSSP's 80,000-strong Lanka Estate Workers' Union.

The following years saw a sharp increase in strike struggles, in which the workers were consistently denounced by premier Mrs Bandaranaike.

But the LSSP was allowed to continue unchecked its progress towards her government. This was made possible not only by the leaders of the Unified Secretariat, but by the leaders of the American Socialist Workers' Party, who were making their way back to Pabloism.

In 1953 the SWP had supported those sections of the Fourth International which had broken from Pablo to constitute the International Committee. But an organizational break in itself was not enough.

The British Trotskyists sought to continue the discussion on Pabloism in order to clarify every section and to combat liquidationism.

The Socialist Workers' Party, however, saw the fight in purely organizational terms, and—as early as the summer of 1954—sought to end all further discussion of the question.

This covered a turn back towards Pabloism by the SWP.

After four years of avoiding a real analysis and discussion about Pabloism, the SWP made its first formal approach to the Unified Secretariat—in a letter from James Cannon to Leslie Goonewardene of the LSSP in the spring of 1957.

This was after the LSSP had announced its policy of 're-

Top: LSSP leaders who joined Mrs Bandaranaike's government. Left is N. M. Perera who accepted a ministerial post and right, Vivienne Goonewardene.

sponsible co-operation' with the Bandaranaike government.

In other words, the approach by the SWP to the Pabloites was made via the LSSP when the latter had already turned openly to the right.

From that moment on, the Unified Secretariat and the SWP were to conspire to avoid discussion on all issues of principle—and, above all, on the developments in Ceylon.

Throughout the unprincipled unification manoeuvres the British Trotskyists consistently sought principled discussion, but these approaches were persistently evaded or ignored by the Pabloites and the SWP.

The reason was simple. Such discussions would have hampered the reunification and exposed the opportunist turn of the Pabloite section in Ceylon.

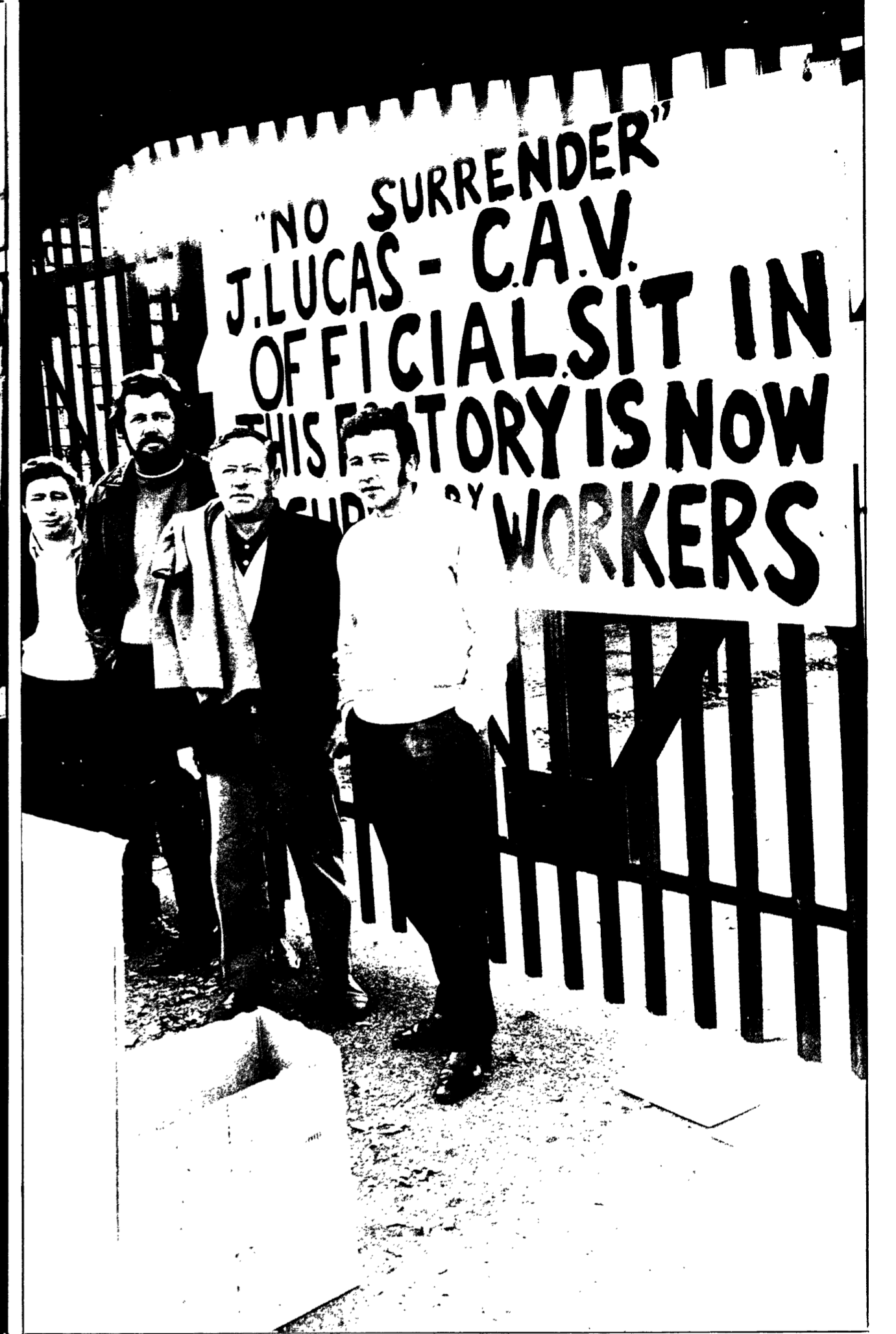
The British Trotskyists warned that reunification without proper discussion would be a fraud and would lead to disaster. The Ceylonese events subsequently proved us right.

In 1962 we proposed a discussion on all the disputed questions between the Pabloite Secretariat and the International Committee of the Fourth International.

These proposals were sabotaged by the SWP, in particular by Joseph Hansen who, behind the scenes, had organized a unification with Livio Maitan, Mandel and Frank without discussion.

In August 1963, we again wrote to the SWP asking for more discussion. It was refused.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



# OCCUPATION AT LUCAS

BY STEPHEN JOHNS PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARTIN MAYER

Occupation is no longer a unique experience for workers and the 1,100 Lucas employees at CAV Fazakerley, Liverpool, have settled into their own with the practised calm of professionals.

Only a week after the shop stewards walked out and commandeered the main gates a chain of command has been established to control all aspects of factory life during the sit-in.

The nerve-centre of the operation is the administrative block, where stewards keep one management representative liaising between the rebellious shop floor and the Lucas bosses.

From here five sub-committees — publicity, hygiene, maintenance, catering and entertainment — all operate.

Last Friday the publicity committee, under John Emmett, was circulating all the engineers' union branches from the Shetlands to Cornwall asking for backing and support. Over the weekend it was the turn of the Transport and General Workers' Union branches.

The backbone of the occupation is the link between the shop stewards' committee and 'labour control' — a complex of glass offices at the centre of the main plant.

There a committee manned by male and female workers (women are right in the vanguard of this struggle) allocate teams to do tasks requested by the stewards.

The occupiers maintain a three-shift system and have devised their own clocking-on system.

But there is room for initiative. Top marks go to

Betty King, who started a dial-a-disc service for the shifts. Now the entertainments committee are to run an 'occupation disco' in the main plant.

All this organization is necessary to keep morale high. But this is not difficult, since the Fazakerley workers are convinced they are right.

They acted quickly when management put their plan to close the factory by April into operation last week.

This prompt response halted the possibility of any drift downwards in the labour force. The workers say they will occupy until they win.

'We are fighting for the old people who have given their working lives to this monopoly, we are fighting for our children who must have work when they grow older and we are fighting for ourselves and the working class of

Britain,' one steward told me.

He pointed to the racks of camshafts now being produced by the Lucas associate company Condiessel of Barcelona, Spain.

The Spanish connection came to light in 1970 when the Fazakerley plant was hit by a nine-week strike.

Suddenly a consignment of fuel-injection pumps arrived in the plant. They were from Condiessel but were bound for British-Leyland — normally supplied by Fazakerley.

An embarrassed management explained that Condiessel had gone behind their backs, but the workers kept their suspicions. These have now proved well founded.

Management claim there is no more demand for the type of pump being produced at Fazakerley. But the workers say it is in fact being produced in Barcelona.

Scenes from the sit-in. Above: A shop-floor discussion over the allocation of shift work. Above right: The factory gates festooned with the now familiar occupation slogans. Right: Women are among the keenest supporters of the occupation. Here two ladies prepare letters appealing for support. Far right: A moment's relaxation.

The Fazakerley sit-in is one more example of the determination of the working class to defend the right to work from the monopolies and the Tory government.

But an isolated sit-in cannot win this battle. Some of the men recognize this.

'We know that this occupation alone cannot stop the offensive against jobs on Merseyside,' one of them told me. 'This is a question for workers throughout the Lucas group and the whole working class. It is a question that involves the survival of the Tory government, it is a political question.'



'Parliamentary reform' and the working class, by Jane Brown

# HOW THE WORKERS WON THE VOTE

## PART SIX

In 1842 renewed economic distress temporarily reunited the Chartist movement around another great petition, for which over 3 million signatures were collected.

Seriously alarmed—especially by the possibility that soldiers might support the Chartists—the House of Commons debated the Petition at some length.

MPs' reactions to Chartism are of considerable interest. The pages of 'Hansard' show that even the Radicals who voted for the petitioners to be heard had no sympathy with the social aims which underlay the six points, merely some humanitarian concern for the 'sufferings of the poor'.

The Petition itself reflects the historic turning point which Chartism represented for the British working class. It begins humbly:

'Your petitioners, desiring to promote the peace of the United Kingdom, security of property and prosperity of commerce, seriously and earnestly press this their petition on the attention of your honourable House . . .'

But before long, naked class hatred of the 'rule of property' breaks the surface. Such a parliament is 'unconstitutional, tyrannical, and ought to be amended', for it gives 'preponderating interest to the landed and monied interests, to the utter ruin of the small trading and labouring classes'.

The 'cruel and murderous effects' of the Poor Law come high on the list of grievances. Next, the disparity of wages between 'the producing millions and those whose comparative usefulness ought to be questioned' (!)

Concrete examples of the 'riches and luxury' of the rulers and the 'poverty and starvation' of the ruled are set down, in the none-too-tactful form of comparisons between the income of a labourer and that of the Queen, the Prince Consort and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The army, the police, the taxation system and the established church all come under fire. The milder political conclusion claims that the Charter merely represents 'the ancient customs and statutes of this realm . . .'

But a piece of sterner advice is added: 'It is the worst species of legislation which leaves grievances of society to be removed only by violence and revolution, both of which may be apprehended if complaints are unattended to . . .'

No wonder the Radical MP Duncombe, who presented the petition felt that he had a lot to explain away!

He 'did not subscribe to all the paragraphs' of the petition. He felt that exaggerated language was the result of 'real distress which would have to be alleviated by some means or another.'

He had been impressed by the 'orderly and peaceful' manner in which the petition was brought to parliament. At the same time he found a chance to slip in a word for the industrialist Radical MPs' own special interest, free trade and the reduction of taxes, by informing Prime Minister Robert Peel that income tax would soon 'reduce the middle class to a level with the lower orders'.

Two other Radicals were brave enough to speak up for the petition. Roebuck claimed that 'enlightened mechanics were not against property' and Hume that 'the surest way to prevent revolution was to listen to the complaints of the people'.

From both Whigs and Tories came a united onslaught against the Chartists. Macaulay stated that universal suffrage was 'utterly incompatible with the very existence of civilization', since 'civilization rests upon the security of property'.

Peel called the petition 'altogether an impeachment of the constitution of this country and of the whole frame of society'.

While Graham, very conscious that even universal suffrage would not make capitalism an economic paradise for the working class, remarked that '... he could not foresee a course more likely to be disastrous than to excite hopes which were certain to be disappointed'.

Lord Shaftesbury, the most famous humanitarian 'do-gooder' of the 19th century, did not speak in the debate. But it is worth noting that as early as 1840 he wrote: 'The two great demons in morals and politics, socialism and Chartism, are stalking through the land', and that (with some 'blessed exceptions') 'generally speaking the rich and the poor are antagonistic parties'.

Only social reform and the spread of religion could prevent 'those vast multitudes, ignorant and excitable in themselves', from being surrendered, almost without a struggle, to the experimental philosophy of infidels and democrats'.

The unity of feeling among the ruling class, including both its 'left wing' of Radical industrialists and its 'right wing' of high-minded landed aristocrats, is unmistakable. When the vote was taken, the Chartist petition was rejected by 287 votes to 49.

This set-back drove the divergent groups within Chartism in opposite directions. Lovett and his 'moral force' followers prepared to abandon the movement, declaring that 'muskets are not what are wanted, but education and schooling of the working people'.

Among O'Connor's 'physical force' followers, reaction took the form of widespread strikes, which Engels believed the employers to have deliberately instigated in some places to help pressurize the govern-



Cobden speaks to the Anti-Corn Law League, agitating for the repeal of protectionist trade laws.

ment into the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Moreover, violent incidents gave the police a good excuse to arrest most of the Chartist leaders.

O'Connor tried to launch a co-operative land cultivation scheme to relieve the immediate hardships of unemployment, but could give no effective national direction to the deep resentment of the working class.

The last great Chartist petition was assembled in 1847-1848, when economic circumstances were again grim and in Ireland mass-starvation had become a reality. The movement could not regain its original impetus in London, so that the presentation of the petition was somewhat of an anti-climax, after the elaborate military precautions supervised by the Duke of Wellington. Yet this was not the 'end of Chartism', as most historians proclaim.

The contemporary writings of Engels show that in many ways the 1848 movement was a theoretical advance on its predecessors. The private ownership of property was increasingly being called into question. As John Noakes wrote in the 'Northern Star', October 1847:

'The people must see that their inalienable right to property prevails; the proceeds of the land should be public and used in the interests of the public. Perhaps I shall be told that these are revolutionary remarks. Revolutionary or not, it is of no concern; if people cannot obtain that which they need in a law, they must get it without law.'

## FIGHT TOGETHER

This was a big political step from the original six points of the Charter and the spirit in which they had been proclaimed by the LWMA in 1838.

O'Connor also wrote in the 'Northern Star' of the necessity to link revolutionary struggle in England with the plight of the Irish working class.

In his new position as an

MP, he vigorously opposed a Coercion Bill introduced to suppress the famine-stricken Irish (and supported by most of the other Irish MPs.)

O'Connor came from a land-owning Protestant background, yet he took a clear class position on the issue, speaking '... not only as an Irishman, but also, and primarily, as an English democrat and a Chartist'.

He stressed: 'The oppressed classes in England and Ireland must fight together and conquer together or continue to languish under the same burden and live in the same misery and dependence on the privileged and ruling capitalist class.' (January 1848.)

Some outstanding new leaders emerged in the later 1840s, including Ernest Jones, who, after working closely with Marx and Engels, exerted considerable influence in the labour movement for another two decades, linking the Chartist movement to the development of trade unionism and the 1867 Reform Act.

As a socialist, he drew the essential lessons from the Chartist movement—that only an independent working-class organization could successfully fight the employers; that economic hardship could not be relieved by trade union methods alone, nor even by the extension of democracy, but only by the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a new social system.

When he stood for election as a Chartist candidate in Halifax, 1852, he explained his hostility to Whig, Tory and radical candidates to a large crowd.

'I say the representatives of two systems stand before you. Whig, Tory and money mongers are on my left, it is true, but they are all as one . . . They are the same for labour.'

After his speech Jones was nominated on a show of hands by some 20,000 people. But unfortunately only 500 electors were entitled to vote. They chose the Whig and the radical as MPs.

Jones made another important speech at a mass meeting on Blackstone edge (1853), warning that the exist-

ing prosperous state of trade would not last for ever and would bring no permanent gains for the working class unless they built a political movement based initially on the Chartist demands.

'Why do you seek a Ten-Hours Bill? If political power is not necessary to labour freedom, why go to parliament at all? . . . by that very act you admit tacitly that political power is needed to obtain social emancipation (loud cheers) . . . It may be said: "Why do we not wait until the crisis comes, and the millions rally of their own accord?" Because we want not a movement of excitement and danger, but one of calm reason and moral strength. Therefore we bid you now reorganize—that you may rule the storm instead of being tossed by it.'

In 1858 Marx summarized the changes which Chartism had wrought on the parliamentary reform movement in Britain by comparing it with the experience of the 1848 French Revolution.

'The Charter is a very laconic document . . . the continentals are prone to underestimate the importance and meaning of the English Charter.'

The highly-industrialized nature of England explains 'the diametrically opposite character which the demand for universal suffrage has assumed in France and England. In France it was a demand made by political ideologues . . . In England it forms the broad boundary between aristocracy and bourgeoisie, on the one hand, and the classes of the people on the other. There it is regarded as a political question, and here as a social one. Universal suffrage, a watchword of universal fraternization in the France of 1848, is taken as a war slogan in England . . . He who goes over the history of universal suffrage in England will see that it casts off its idealistic character, as modern society with its endless contradictions develops here, contradictions born of industrial progress'.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



# Stalinist Crisis DUBCEK MAN FINDS FRIENDS AT 'THE TIMES'

Part One by Tom Kemp

Since innumerable economic 'experts' have failed to explain the causes of the inflation ravaging the moneys of the capitalist world, it is not surprising that 'The Times' should open its columns to the effusions of a renegade Stalinist.

Professor Ota Sik, whose articles appeared on October 4 under the title 'The Maudling Memorandum: a Communist Critique', was a member of the right-wing Dubcek wing of the Czechoslovakian bureaucracy which came to power in 1967.

In the revulsion against Stalinist methods of over-centralization and lop-sided and bureaucratic control of industry, Sik and his group elaborated a programme of economic reforms. Influenced by the Yugoslav model, they resembled proposals which had been put forward by some Soviet economists during discussions in the early 1960s before the economic reform of 1965.

Speaking to Czech and foreign newsmen on May 14, 1968, at the height of 'the Prague spring', Sik outlined a policy to reorganize the Czechoslovakian economy and make its industry more competitive on the world market.

In brief, the policy of the Dubcek regime envisaged a retreat from central planning towards a market economy. It allowed full autonomy for each enterprise, giving the plant manager wide powers to make decisions and to use 'profits' accumulated by the firm.

Market forces were to be allowed to operate more freely. In particular, free enterprise was to be permitted in the field of what was called 'personal services', where privately-owned firms could employ wage labour. Still more significantly, Sik indicated that the Dubcek regime would welcome capitalist investment in joint ventures to be worked out independently by each Czech plant concerned.

These reforms were only at an early stage when Sik spoke about them in May 1968. Three months later Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia and threw out Dubcek and his supporters. Sik was visiting Yugoslavia at the time and never returned home. In October he was granted political asylum in Switzerland, where he later became a Professor of Economics.

## 'Socialism'

Sik's policies, while put forward as an opposition to Stalinism, were cast in the Stalinist mould. Sik identified Stalinism with excessive centralization and arbitrary planning which took no account of real production costs. But he fully accepted the theory of 'socialism in one country'.

His 'socialism' was socialism in one country, all right; but



Ota Sik: a retreat from centralized planning towards a market economy.

that country happened to be a small and highly-industrialized one which had suffered severely from its severance from the world market under Stalin and its continued gearing to the Soviet Union after 1948.

Czech economic development had been built on exports and an international division of labour in which it participated as an exporter of manufactured goods and an importer of raw materials. Stalinism not only broke these links, but it also imposed still more intensive industrialization on the basis of the dogma that each country should build up its own heavy industry.

conditions which meant a shift to the right, a revision of Marxism and a compromise with capitalism.

During the 1960s all these contradictions came to a head and the Czech economy was in the grip of a severe crisis which the Novotny regime tried to solve by the same bureaucratic measures which had helped to bring it about. The rise of the Dubcek wing was an attempt to resolve the problems of the Stalin period by breaking the excessive dependence on the Soviet Union and enabling the Czech economy to develop by extending its link with the world capitalist market.

## No intention

No wonder that Sik, in exile, found firm friends among the bourgeoisie where he played the role of a tame 'Marxist' who could be used against genuine Marxism based on revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism. Sik had no intention, in exile, of preparing revolution in Czechoslovakia or anywhere else.

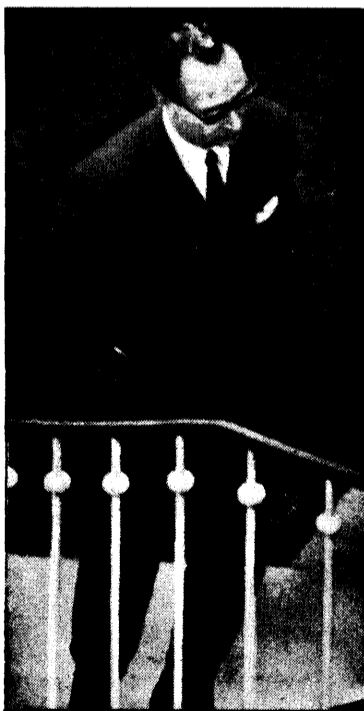
In fact he became a contributor to the internationally-circulated 'Problems of Communism', an intellectual anti-communist journal produced by the US State Department.

When we turn to examine his article in 'The Times', therefore, we have to remember that we are not dealing with a Marxist, but with an economist who, while he may conserve some Marxist terms and concepts, is no more a Marxist now than when he was a respected member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

When Keith Richardson in 'The Sunday Times' (October 8) says about the article that 'what he showed was the extraordinary power of Marxist economics when used as a tool for analysing how and why people behave', he is giving him a quite undeserved plug. And also showing his own ignorance if he really believes it.

What the capitalist apologists and Lord Thomson's scribes find attractive about Sik is not his unfounded pretensions to Marxism, but the fact that his policy prescriptions are anything but Marxist. In fact, as we shall see, they are very congenial to the supporter of capitalism; Sik provides them with arguments to beat the working class with. And they can say, we are only advocating what a Marxist has told us.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



Dubcek: ousted by Warsaw pact invasion in August 1968.

Sik was a leading economic exponent of this policy, an important part of which was developing trade with the capitalist countries and encouraging foreign investment to expand Czech consumer industry.

As a bureaucrat, a leading CP member, Sik could only see technical and administrative solutions to the problems of the Czech economy. His policy was literally a policy for 'socialism' in one country while co-existing peacefully with capitalism in the west and the bureaucratically deformed or degenerated workers' states in the east.

Czechoslovakia, like Yugoslavia, was to seek some middle way, under bureaucratic leadership and without the independent participation of the working class. It was an attempt at 'self-reform' under

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## SCHOOL

'Skinheads' in Bromsgrove, Staffordshire, have apparently been giving the chaps at the local public school a bit of a hard time recently. But any of the chaps who think of complaining to the boards of governors will find them pre-occupied with a much more weighty matter.

The story behind those furrowed patrician brows is simple: Bromsgrove's Labourites, who hang onto control of the urban district council by one vote, want to double the school's rates.

Cllr Bruce Grocott, chairman of the council's finance committee, said at the weekend: 'I am against public schools in principle. I think they are commercial undertakings and should be treated as such, paying full rates to the town.'

So Cllr Grocott and his friends, who have already severed links with the school by refusing to appoint a governor from the council to sit on the board, are now trying to find ways of getting the money.

If there's anything more worrying to young public-school types than a gang of skinheads, it's the smell of departing cash. And so the chaps have really rallied round.

Said sixth-former Jeremy Keyte, whose parents live in Paris: 'We contribute to the community by visiting old people, doing pollution surveys and other voluntary work.' So far, so good you might think from a public-relations point of view.

But then young Keyte pushed his luck with the patronizing line that while 'we might have a better academic education, I am not sure that boys at other schools do not benefit from a more general education.'

Nothing would seem more likely to stir up the local 'skinheads'.

It's a good job they didn't let him loose with the argument that the school can't afford to pay the rate rise. Because Bromsgrove School recently sold off ten acres of land for a cool £500,000.

More power to the Grocott elbow.

## NO CHANGE

Perhaps the most pathetic and at the same time diversionary stunt over the Tories Housing Finance Act ever conceived came to sudden and deserving death in the High Court last week.

The Labour-controlled Lambeth council in south London had tried to 'get round' the Act by putting all the extra rent on one property. That meant the tenant there was supposed to pay the ludicrous sum of £18,000 a week.

It was supposed to be the scheme of the century for defeating Tory plans. Of course, it had absolutely no chance of working.

Said the trial judge: 'It seems to me abundantly clear that the resolution was passed with no other object than to evade the application of their duty under the Act.' He declared the whole business invalid.

Lambeth Labourites passed the motion in August in order to avoid any real fight against the legislation. For at the same meeting they said rents would go up 55p a week if the £18,000-a-week scheme failed.

And everyone bar everyone, including the Labour leaders, knew it just had to. Incidentally, Lambeth council put in no appearance at the High Court, leaving a tenants' leader to fight it out alone.

## REPLACED

The Tories have 'moved a little' since they came to power in June 1970, according to retiring General and Municipal Workers' Union chief Lord Cooper.

'The government', he says, in the latest issue of his union's journal 'is not the kind of government we would prefer. But we should not ignore the point that any government—of whatever party—has to have a policy on inflation.'

Cooper goes on to claim that the Tories have in fact accepted TUC policy for economic growth, 'cost-of-living protection clauses' and flat-rate increases 'which help the lower-paid'.

Ballot papers for Lord Cooper's replacement as G&MWU secretary should be returned by the end of next week.

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Admission 10p

Socialist Labour League

**Leeds**

LECTURES  
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MARXISM

Given by  
Cliff Slaughter (SLL Central Committee member)

Historical materialism today  
Monday October 23

Building the revolutionary party  
Monday October 30

PEEL HOTEL  
Boar Lane, 8 p.m.

**ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS**

PRESTON: Wednesday October 18, 7.30 p.m. Oddfellows Arms, Mount Street. 'ATUA conference'.

KENT: Thursday October 19, 8 p.m. 'The Legion', Burgess Road, Aylesham. 'Reinstate William Griffiths fitters. Prepare the ATUA conference.' Speakers: A Griffiths' striker and leading Kent miner (both in a personal capacity).



Bellamy on Botany' is BBC 1's late-night look at nature. Here David Bellamy, with the aid of friends and an electric saw, carries out an experiment on a tree not attempted since 18th century—though they didn't have electric saws in those days.

**TV**

**BBC 1**

- 9.15 Schools. 12.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Mary, Mungo and Midge. 1.45-2.00 Made in Britain. 2.05-2.50 Schools. 2.55 A chance to meet. 3.30 Mastermind. 4.00 The mole. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Magic roundabout. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 The astronauts. 5.20 Search. 5.45 News and weather.
- 6.00 NATIONWIDE.
- 6.50 DROOPY. Homesteader Droopy.
- 7.00 ANIMAL STARS. Deer.
- 7.25 MISSION IMPOSSIBLE. The Widow.
- 8.10 SOFTLY, SOFTLY: TASK FORCE. On the Third Day.
- 9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS. Weather.
- 9.25 TILL DEATH US DO PART. SPORTSNIGHT. Soccer, Northern Ireland v Bulgaria, Scotland v Denmark, Ireland v Russia.
- 10.45 MIDWEEK.
- 11.30 LATE NIGHT NEWS.
- 11.35 BELLAMY ON BOTANY. Carry on Cutting.
- 12.00 Weather.

**BBC 2**

- 11.00-11.25 Play school.
- 6.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY.
- 7.05 MAN AT WORK. Who's Watching Your Health?
- 7.30 NEWSROOM. Weather.
- 8.00 MUSIC ON 2. Vaughan Williams Centenary Concert.
- 9.25 WAUGH ON CRIME. In which Inspector Waugh plays Cops and Robbers.
- 9.55 MAN ALIVE. Tug-of-war Children.
- 10.55 WAYS OF SEEING. John Berger talks about oil painting.
- 11.25 NEWS ON 2.
- 11.30 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

**ITV**

- 9.30 Schools. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Adventures of Rupert Bear. 12.40 News. 1.00 Scotch corner. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 Harriet's back in town. 2.30 Good afternoon! 3.00 Looks familiar. 3.30 Danger man. 4.25 Lift off. 4.50 Ace of wands. 5.20 Survival. 5.50 News.
- 6.00 TODAY.
- 6.35 CROSSROADS.
- 7.00 THE SMITH FAMILY. The Taste of Fear.
- 7.30 CORONATION STREET.
- 8.00 THE PATHFINDERS. Fly There, Walk Back.
- 9.00 VAN DER VALK. The Adventurer.
- 10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
- 10.30 TONY BENNETT. At the Talk of the Town with Matt Monro.
- 11.00 A CLASS BY HIMSELF. The Bath Chap.
- 11.30 FILM: 'THE EYES OF CHARLES SAND'. Peter Haskell, Joan Bennett. Supernatural thriller.
- 12.50 THE NEW MISSIONARIES.

**REGIONAL TV**

CHANNEL: 9.30-11.55 London. 1.10 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Open house. 3.00 London. 3.30 Saint. 4.25 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 F troop. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sounds great. 7.30 London. 8.00 Hawaii Five-O. 9.00 London. 11.30 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 London. 12.25 Wonder boy. 12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.40 First report. 12.57 News. 1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 11.28 News. 11.31 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 3.30 Danger man. 4.25 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Survival. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.45 News. 11.55 Guideline. 12.00 Shirley's world. 12.30 Weather.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 3.25 Saint. 4.25 London. 5.20 Gustavus. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.30 Jimmy Stewart. 7.00 On the buses. 7.30 London. 10.30 Stanley Baxter picture show. 11.00 London. 11.30 Cinema. 12.00 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 4.25 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 6.01-6.15 Y dydd.

HTV West as above except: 6.15-6.30 Report West.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 12.40 Report. 1.00 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 3.30 Odd couple. 3.55 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 11.30 UFO.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 3.30 Saint. 4.25 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Please sir. 7.30 London. 8.00 Hawaii Five-O. 9.00 London. 10.30 Julia. 11.00 London. 11.30 Stories worth telling. 11.35 O'Hara. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00 London. 1.32 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 3.32 Women today. 3.55 Harriet's back in town. 4.23 News. 4.25 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Dick Van Dyke. 7.30 London. 8.00 Bearcats. 9.00 London. 11.30 World War I.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 3.30 Saint. 4.25 London. 5.20 Nanny and the professor. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 8.00 Jason King. 9.00 London. 10.00 London. 10.30 Blue light. 11.00 London. 11.30 Spy-force. 12.25 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 3.25 Ugliest girl in town. 3.50 Cartoon. 4.25 London. 5.15 Primus. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. What's on. 6.30 Survival. 7.00 Smith family. 7.30 London. 8.00 Nichols. 9.00 London. 10.30 Chicago teddy bears. 11.00 London. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.45 Living architects.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 London. 3.25 Saint. 4.25 London. 5.20 Ugliest girl in town. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 London. 8.00 Jason King. 9.00 London. 10.30 Chicago teddy bears. 11.00 London. 11.30 News. 11.45 Mod squad. 12.40 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 3.30 Saint. 4.25 London. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Survival. 7.00 Hogan's heroes. 7.30 London. 8.00 Theatre. 9.00 London. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.45 Late call. 11.50 Love American style.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.50 News. 3.00 London. 3.25 Women today. 3.55 Harriet's back in town. 4.25 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Grampian week. 6.35 London. 7.00 Me and the chimp. 7.30 London. 8.00 Cade's county. 8.55 Police news. 9.00 London. 11.30 Hawaii Five-O. 12.25 Meditation.

**Quartermain raided**

SCOTLAND YARD detectives raided the offices of private investigator Barry Quartermain and took away documents yesterday. The nine-man yard team led by Det-Chief Supt John Hensley, went, armed with search warrants, to the offices in Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

The raid was the latest move in a long investigation into the alleged obtaining of confidential information from government departments and other establishments.

**Tyre wire strike over wage-cut**

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

**WORKERS at the Standard Wire Company Ltd, Telford, Shropshire, have been on strike for two weeks against management-imposed changes in work conditions.**

Workers claim the new shift system and method of payment means a £2.40 cut in wages for a 42-hour week.

New conditions of timekeeping and absenteeism led to four men being sacked.

Two of these have been reinstated, but the management now says it will not take back the other two until the strikers return to work on their terms.

About 280 men are out, while one worker and some staff have been escorted in by police.

The men belong to the General and Municipal Workers' Union, but have been told by their regional office that the strike cannot be made official without the agreement of the national executive. This body does not meet for another two weeks.

The firm supplies Goodyear

and Dunlop with wire and is now supplying Dunlop from the Kidderminster factory. Different agreements exist at Kidderminster, but the Telford men feel they are a test case for the two plants.

Stewards are trying to get Goodyear workers to black all Standard products. Such support is vital if the strikers are not to be isolated.

Telford is a 'new town'. In fact, it is an old industrial area with patches of new houses, some roads and a few factories.

Unemployment is the highest of any new town in the country, services are poor and public transport practically non-existent.

Telford Trades Council has gone on record for a General Strike to defeat the Industrial Relations Act.

**British Rail sells property**

BRITISH RAIL has sold its leasehold interest in Middlesex House, Wembley, for more than £1m. It has been bought by the City of Westminster Assurance Company, part of the multi-million pound First National Finance Corporation.

The 13-storey building was taken over by British Rail in

1962 to house administrative staff displaced by the rebuilding project at Euston station. The building is currently being used by the North Thames Gas Board.

The sale of the valuable building is part of Tory policy to hive-off British Rail subsidiaries to private enterprise and sell its land to property speculators.

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## House of Lords' decision used for first time

BY DAVID MAUDE

UNION LEADERS were warned by the National Industrial Relations Court yesterday that once it has ruled industrial action must stop, it is their responsibility to see that it does.

The clear implication of this warning—issued during the NIRC's first judgement on the subject since the key House of Lords decision in July—is that the unions could increasingly face actions for contempt of the court if they fail to discipline their members.

NIRC president Sir John Donaldson ordered the Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday to stop the blacking of lorries from a Merseyside transport firm at Liverpool docks.

The court held that on the face of it the T&GWU was accountable for the blacking. (The Law Lords fixed responsibility for shop stewards' actions on their unions.)

Negotiations are continuing between the union and the firm, Howitt Transport Ltd. Donaldson asked to be kept informed of developments.

But Donaldson ruled unequivocally: 'I need hardly emphasize that the industrial action must cease.'

Howitt Transport is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Howitt Bros Ltd, itself wholly owned by Mr and Mrs Howitt.

Their lorries were blacked in the docks following the dismissal of two men, one of whom was shop steward at their Bootle depot. The Howitts claim the steward's dismissal had nothing to do with his union work. The court was told in evidence that the man himself, James Jones, says he was dismissed for supporting the dockers in their strike.

### Satisfied

Giving judgement on behalf of himself and lay judges John Arkell and Herman Roberts, the NIRC president said that while findings were provisional they were satisfied that Jones 'played a leading part in inducing the blacking'.

The court was satisfied that a similar role was played by three anonymous stewards of the T&GWU docks section and by Wally Nugent, chairman of the union's Merseyside road haulage branch.

In the case of Harold Verrinder, full-time Liverpool area official of the T&GWU commercial services section, Donaldson said that 'at present we have no

# T&GWU ordered to stop Mersey lorry 'black'



Alfred Blyghton, the T&GWU's legal officer entering the NIRC

doubt at all that Mr Verrinder took a part and probably a leading part in instigating and maintaining the blacking.'

T&GWU legal officer Alfred Blyghton had argued 'both forcefully and fairly' that the union was not accountable for the actions of any of these men. He had said that no full-time union official and still less any shop steward had authority to act on his own initiative in instituting any sort of industrial action.

(Earlier in his judgement,

Donaldson had pointed out that Blyghton had made no attempt to persuade the court that it was an unfair industrial practice under Section 96 of the Industrial Relations Act for anyone to induce dockers to black Howitt Transport because of the dispute with the dismissed men.)

In what is likely in the long term to be the most significant section of the court's judgement, Donaldson defined three categories of industrial action in the T&GWU:

- Official union action, approved by the national executive or a section delegate conference;

- Unofficial union action, taken without authorization but by a group of workers acting as union members; and

- Unauthorized non-union action taken by union members acting as individuals.

Both the first two categories were 'union activities, carried on with the authority of the union derived from the bottom and, in the case of official action, confirmed from the top', Donaldson insisted.

### Determine

In trying to determine whether a particular action was unofficial union action or unofficial non-union action, he said, the court had up to the present looked for promotion or support by officials or shop stewards acting as such.

But in future, evidence of supporting action by groups of union members not directly involved might well lead the court to conclude that though unofficial, the action was union action rather than non-union action.

The NIRC president warned that once an order to stop a particular action had been made, 'it is for the union to procure that the action ceases or unequivocally to dissociate itself from the continuing action so that all the union's members know that the action is an unauthorized activity unconnected with and unsupported by the union'.

POLICE pay talks must be postponed until the employers—the Home Office and the local authorities—see the outcome of the talks between the government, the TUC and the CBI, the Police Federation was told yesterday.

## Business names in corridors of power

THE TORY government is stepping up its corporatist policies by introducing more big businessmen into the corridors of power at Whitehall.

Aerospace Minister Michael Heseltine has announced that three senior executives are to join requirement boards which will be in charge of placing contracts and overseeing prices and deliveries. The appointments are:

- Mr Nigel Broackes (38), founder of the property and share speculation group, Trafalgar House Investments Limited. He succeeded the late Lord Crowther, editor of the Tory magazine 'The Economist', as chairman three years ago.

Some of its subsidiaries include Cunard Steamship Company, Offshore Marine, a specialist in servicing offshore oil-rigs, New Ideal Homes, Cementation and Trollope and Colls.

Broackes will be chairman of the ship and marine technology requirements board.

- Mr John Atwell (60), chairman of Weir Engineering Industries Limited and Weir Pumps Limited and the Weir Group. He is a member of the court of Strathclyde University, Glasgow, and sits on a committee of the National Economic Development Council.

He will be chairman of the mechanical engineering and machine tools board.

- Mr John Crane (49), a director of Imperial Metal Industries, chairman of IMI (Kynoch) Limited in Birmingham, and vice-president of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation. He will become chairman of the engineering materials requirements board.

As a sop to the civil service, the Tories have given the two remaining posts to under-secretaries at the Department of Trade and Industry.

- Mr John Nichols will become chairman of the computers, systems and electronics board.

- Mr Donald Clark becomes chairman of the chemical and mineral processes and plant board.

The notion of introducing a requirements board was made by Lord Victor Rothschild in his first report to Edward Heath after he became the Tory leader's scientific adviser.

Rothschild's 'think-tank' suggested that six boards be created to ensure closer and more efficient co-operation between private contractors and government departments.

## Dangers in CIR recognition of TASS

THE COMMISSION on Industrial Relations has recognized the right of TASS (the technical and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers) to remain the sole bargaining agent for 1,430 technical staff employed by C. A. Parsons and four associated companies.

The associated companies are: Sir Howard Grubb Parsons and Company Ltd, Reyrolle Parsons Automation, Electronic Materials Ltd and International Research and Development Company Ltd.

Although the CIR report, issued yesterday, appears to restore the position of TASS at Parsons, in fact it is a step towards state control of management-union relations.

It is also an attempt to pressurize unions into registering under the Industrial Relations Act, since TASS is unable to seek enforcement of its recognition on Parsons while it remains unregistered.

The report did not solve the problem of bargaining rights affecting 264 assistant managers and managers because they were 'not sufficiently union-minded'.

TASS is an unregistered union and refused to co-operate with the Commission.

In November 1968 Parsons

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

resisted granting sole negotiating rights to TASS (formerly DATA) on the grounds that it would place the company in breach of national procedure agreements between the Engineering Employers' Federation and other staff unions.

Following industrial action by DATA members at the Tyneside plant, however, the company issued a statement recommending that technical staff should be members of their appropriate trade union and stating that they intended to negotiate only with DATA on behalf of the office technical staff.

When the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) complained to the EEF, Parsons recognized ASTMS and waived its agreement with DATA.

In December, 1970, DATA imposed an intensive work-to-rule in support of a pay claim, 100 per cent trade unionism and sole negotiating rights. This was followed by a 'progressive strike' beginning with 50 members and rising to 192.

In May DATA won a closed-shop agreement for all technical staff below the level of assistant manager.

Parsons were subsequently forced to give notice to 36 employees who refused to join DATA. In November a Mr J. W.

Hill won a legal case against his dismissal in the Court of Appeal.

Parsons later issued dismissal notices again to employees who refused to join DATA, but withdrew these when the Industrial Relations Act came into effect on February 28 this year, and placed the whole matter in the hands of the CIR.

In the early days of the Commission's inquiries, TASS members restricted working to four days a week and imposed output restrictions against redundancy proposals.

There was also some blacking by TASS members of work done by members of the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers (UKAPE)—a registered body.

On April 18 and 19, 400 TASS members were dismissed by Parsons for continuing to take industrial action. The total number sacked later rose to 800.

Subsequently, UKAPE, together with Dr Newell, secretary of the UKAPE committee at Parsons, made application to the Industrial Court under Section 54 (4) (b) of the Industrial Relations Act for an interim order against TASS.

An order was issued against TASS for taking irregular industrial action short of a strike in furtherance of a dispute

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## Preston to decide on Thornycroft backing

BY PHILIP WADE

BRITISH LEYLAND truck and bus division shop stewards meet in Preston today to decide whether to call all out strike action in support of the workers at the occupied Thornycroft plant, Basingstoke, Hants.

This follows their threat last week that strike action would take place if Leyland failed to meet the demand of the men sitting-in at Leyland's gear-box subsidiary.

In any case, without gear boxes, the bus and truck division has been grinding to a halt.

At the same time, however, the Thornycroft workers themselves are now facing a concerted drive by national union officials and Leyland management to have the ten week occupation of the plant lifted.

National officials are pressurizing the occupation committee to call a meeting this week to vote again on Leyland's proposals made at York last week. The earliest such a meeting could take place would be Thursday.

Thornycroft workers fighting the sale of the factory to the Eaton Corporation of Ohio have already out-manoeuvred Leyland once this week.

On Sunday they brought forward a meeting originally scheduled for today when the York proposals were leaked to the Press despite assurances given to them.

Two meetings involving Leyland, Eaton and union officials had produced the proposals to delay the £24m hiving-off deal until January next year and for Leyland to supply Eaton's with enough work for 740 men until 1976.

But these plans were decisively thrown out by 312 to eight votes.

Many workers at the factory remain deeply suspicious of the national officials, led by Bill Johns of the AUEW, and fear a deal made with Leyland at their expense.

Yesterday there was hostility to even the suggestion that national officials should be allowed into the plant.

Said a picket at the gate:

'We've not seen them down here all this time. What do they want now?'

Tom Lewis, secretary of the occupation committee told me yesterday the reasons for Sunday's decision.

'The "guarantees" are still hedged around with commercial considerations and that's why they were thrown out.'

'We have no means of monitoring such proposals. If they say a gearbox is uneconomic how can we prove different? It's possible that they could for example deliberately price themselves out of the market.'

'And at the back of our minds all the time there's the fact that Eaton's only want this place for three years anyway.'

He said that union officials seemed to have been 'mollified' by Leyland's statement last week on their future policy. This involved only the closure of two small plants.

'But Leyland have put no sort of date on their plans. Their proposals might be good up to next August or September—but what about after that?'

The occupation committee was yesterday locked in a long meeting working out their next moves.

But there is a feeling that although the bus and truck division is giving support, backing from the rest of Leyland's 190,000-strong combine workforce is a matter of urgency if the fight is to be won.

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# Rents: Stalinists and IS witch-hunt SLL members

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

MEMBERS and supporters of the International Socialist group and the Communist Party have launched a joint purge in the Manchester tenants' movement against anyone who sympathizes with the Socialist Labour League.

They have formed an open alliance under the banner of 'no-politics' and are witch-hunting people who oppose them.

Their most unprincipled attack to date was launched on Monday night when they packed a meeting in the University of Science and Technology. Their aim was to oust Connie Fahey—one of the leaders of the Manchester tenants' struggle and secretary of the Tenants' Association.

Mrs Fahey has been singled out because, with other tenants, she has recommended the Workers Press coverage of the rents struggle.

Leading the attack, Basil Higgins, of Partington Tenants' Association, proposed that the existing officers of the Association stand down to allow a new election.

This was despite the fact that a similar attempt to get rid of Mrs Fahey had failed at a meeting of tenants' delegates a week ago. But chairman of the Association, John Hargreaves said that Monday's meeting should 'ignore' this earlier decision.

The key vote was postponed until the end of the meeting. But uproar broke out when Mrs Fahey—who was continually shouted down—asked for the meeting to send a delegation to the All Trades Unions Alliance annual conference in Birmingham, this Sunday.

One speaker from the floor explained that the ATUA was the industrial arm of the Socialist Labour League, but any further explanation of the conference was drowned out by IS and Stalinist supporters.

Another leader of the attack against Mrs Fahey and the policies of the League, Pat Kearney, said he was 'too busy' to attend the conference.

Monday's uproar is the climax of the campaign waged by the IS and the Communist Party to tie the Manchester tenants' move-

ment to reformist and middle-class perspectives.

Their hostility to the SLL began when Workers Press began to publish stories on the rents struggle and sell copies of the paper on the estates.

The paper was greatly appreciated by Manchester tenants who showed an interest in the League's policies—particularly its demand to force the Tory government to resign by uniting the tenants' struggle with the struggle in the unions.

At first a bid to stop these sales was made. This failed. Then an attempt to censure Mrs Fahey for recommending the paper to tenants was made. This also failed.

The main aim of the IS and the Communist Party was to stop the SLL bringing any politics into the tenants' movement. Instead a representative from the Council of Civil Liberties—a man who had great experience protecting gypsies—and a street action group called 'Magic' were posed as alternatives to a political fight.

Their main base in the movement is centred on an occasional

news-sheet called 'Rent Struggle' owned and published by IS supporter Chris Duncan and his immediate family. This publication desperately attempts to isolate the campaign against the Tory government and its housing policy to 'rents only'.

The individuals who spread this propaganda mask their own political affiliation and sympathies to Stalinism or the middle class revisionist policies of the International Socialist group. They say they are interested in the tenants' struggle only.

Naturally they join together in their hatred of the Workers Press and the League which never disguises its own political programme and is not afraid to state that the only way the rents struggle can be won is by forcing the government to resign.

Duncan and his cronies talk in terms of forcing the Tories to 'retreat'.

The only way these people can operate is by underhand manoeuvre. At all costs they must work to confuse the political issues within the tenants' struggle and exploit the most reactionary anti-communist attitudes within the working class.

## Double picket for cold store?

BY ALEX MITCHELL

LORD SAMUEL Vestey, head of the multi-million-pound Vestey meat empire, has offered his golden handshake to 27 workers at his Midland Cold Storage depot—a measly £50 severance pay.

The 27 Transport and General Workers' Union members who will be fired on Friday are incensed at the terms of their redundancy. The men point out they have little chance of getting alternative employment in east London.

'We'll be condemned to the dole,' one said. The depot workers believe that Vestey will sack the remaining men in the workforce within the next three weeks.

There is one suggestion that the depot workers may mount a

counter picket outside the gates in an attempt to get their jobs back.

Yesterday, despite a confusion of unsubstantiated rumours, dockers were still on picket duty at the store. They told Workers Press that newspaper stories about a deal between the London port shop stewards, the T&GWU official leadership and Vestey were 'a load of old rubbish'.

'We have been here for five months and we're not giving up now. We have heard nothing of any decisions which change our present policy,' one docker told Workers Press.

Dockers believe that Vestey is carefully preparing for further action against them in 'the

National Industrial Relations Court.

Vic Turner, chairman of the London port shop stewards' committee, said yesterday afternoon that he could not comment on rumours that the stewards were prepared to call a 'truce' in the picketing in return for talks.

'I gave up commenting on rumours in the capitalist Press years ago,' he told Workers Press.

We asked him to confirm or deny a statement in yesterday's 'Morning Star' that 'London port shop stewards have provisionally agreed to lift the picketing of Midland Cold Storage depot in east London for one week if the company agrees to talks with the

transport workers' union on its

manning'. 'I haven't read the "Star", but I don't know where he got that from,' said Turner. 'I can't confirm or deny anything because there's nothing for me to confirm or deny.'

Turner said he did not know how any confusion that had been created by the statements in the Press could be cleared up.

● The National Ports Council disclosed today that container and roll-on goods traffic jumped by 2.4 million tons last year. It took the total to 19 million tons. The report said there were 106 container and roll-on berths in operation in Britain. The leading container port was London with a tonnage of 2.4 million compared with 1.6 million the previous year.

## Ulster elections in jeopardy



Part of the 'Paras Out' demonstration in the Ballymurphy area at the weekend

THE UNIVERSAL hatred of the army—and the revulsion against the 'Paras'—has so discredited the British occupation regime in Ulster that it seems very likely that the December council election will be cancelled.

In Ballymurphy at the weekend the Official IRA organized a large demonstration and meeting on the subject of 'Paras Out'.

Apart from the Social Democratic and Labour Party and the Alliance Party, every other party will boycott the elections.

William Craig—leader of the sectarian ultra-right Vanguard movement—claimed to have received reports of troops inviting Protestants to come out on to the streets and fight.

UDA vice-chairman Mr Tommy Herron told a Press conference yesterday: 'It is quite possible we may go on the offensive.' Open warfare, he said, was 'one of the possibilities'.

'We have men trained in every aspect of guerrilla warfare', Herron boasted. 'The

British army need never again come near us. We want nothing to do with them.'

The UDA has claimed responsibility for blowing up a fertilizer factory at Carrigans in the Irish Republic. A UDA spokesman alleged that fertilizer for the plant was being used to make explosives in Northern Ireland.

The only factor which prevents the defeat and eviction of the British army in Ulster now is the sectarianism of Protestant and Republican leadership and not the strength of the repressive forces.

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ONCE AGAIN, we need a greater effort if we are to reach our target of £1,750 by the end of this month. Now is the time to step up the fight before it is too late.

The movement is growing against the TUC talks with Heath and the CBI about state control of wages. As workers everywhere face the hardship of rapidly rising prices and rents, their fight for wage increases becomes more determined than ever.

Our paper must be used to build the political leadership to take this fight forward. The vital issue remains to mobilize this great movement to force this Tory government to resign.

We have not a moment to lose. All our efforts must immediately be turned towards the battle for this month's Fund. Workers Press must be kept out in front to lead this fight. Extra amounts must be collected. Rally around in every way you can.

Make sure our target is raised in good time. Post all donations to:

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