

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1972 ● No. 939 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

LEFT-WING GROUPS WILL BE TARGETS

LYNCH'S GOVT

PREPARES ARRESTS

FROM IAN YEATS IN DUBLIN

Condemn Lynch law

THE executive committee of the International Socialists this week called on IS trade unionists to move resolutions in union branches, shop stewards' committees and other sections of the labour movement condemning the repressive crackdown in Ireland and demanding the immediate release of Sean MacStiofain. They should be sent to the Irish Embassy, Grosvenor Place, SW1.

Front page of the International Socialists' weekly paper 'Socialist Worker' on December 2, 1972. In voting against the resolution calling for the release of MacStiofain, the Cambridge IS have revealed the obscene politics of this centrist group.

IS and CP vote against pro-MacStiofain resolution

BY SARAH HANNIGAN

AN EMERGENCY resolution demanding the release of Sean MacStiofain and Kevin O'Kelly has been defeated at a Cambridge Students' Union meeting. Both the Communist Party and the International Socialism group voted against.

The resolution asked the Cambridge Students' Union executive to send a telegram to the Irish Embassy demanding the release of MacStiofain and O'Kelly and called for the Cambridge students' union representatives on the local trades council to ask the council to organize a campaign for their release within the trade union movement.

The vote against this resolution exposes the complete obscenity of the so-called International Socialists who, for the last three years, have been posing as the defenders of the working class in the north of Ireland.

With the Communist Party in August 1969, they supported the intervention of British armed forces on the grounds that they would act as a protection for the Catholic minority against the combined 'Orange' forces.

When the IS policy was later changed to a demand of the withdrawal of troops, not a word of explanation was forthcoming for their 1969 policy.

Now their members can vote for what amounts to a death sentence on Provisional IRA Chief-Staff MacStiofain.

Yet since the formation of the Anti-Internment League in 1971, they have been marching in demonstrations in every city in Britain calling 'Victory to the IRA'.

It can only be explained on the basis of this treacherous middle-class group's complete abandonment of any principled stand in defence of the right of Irish workers to resist the violence of British imperialism.

The resolution was opposed on the grounds that it would not be 'popular' on the trades council and would disturb the 'friendly relationship' which the students' union was establishing with local trade unionists.

Bob Lentle, a leading Communist Party member on the students' executive and one of the trades council delegates said he 'agreed wholeheartedly with the sentiments of the resolution'.

However, the students' union had only just got representation on the trades council and it was important that they establish 'good relations' there.

IS members present remained silent during the discussion, but when the vote was taken they raised their hands, together with the Communist Party, against the resolution.

THE LYNCH government has drawn up lists of militants in the Republican and labour movement who will be picked up at a moment's notice under the amended Offences Against the State Act. The amendments were rushed through both houses of parliament in the heated aftermath of last Friday's bomb blasts in Dublin.

A leading member of the Opposition in the Dail told me that he expected arrests to start in the border areas of Donegal, Monaghan and Louth in the next week or so. He also expected arrests among 'far-left elements so that the idea of the left and violence can be associated in the public mind'.

He explained that the most likely political targets would be left-wing groups associated with the Official Republican movement.

The safe passage of the legislation has also strengthened the hand of the Tories in Britain to deal with groups who give political support to the IRA. At tomorrow's Cabinet meeting in London, Home Secretary Robert Carr will report on laws relating to the IRA in Britain.

Officials plan conference

THE OFFICIAL Sinn Fein said yesterday they would go ahead with their Ard-fheish (conference) on December 16 and 17, even if some of their members were arrested under the government's new laws.

A spokesman said: 'We are a registered political party and unless there are literally hundreds of arrests, we intend to carry on as best we can.'

The officials are expecting arrests to begin after the referendum on article 34 of the constitution which links church and state, due to take place tomorrow.

The spokesman said: 'If the vote goes in favour of the government, they will take it as a vote of confidence in their policies as a whole and then we can expect something to happen.'

Sixty eight Officials were appearing in court at the Bridewell yesterday charged with offences arising out of picketing government ministers' homes.

THE AMALGAMATED Union of Engineering Workers' Liverpool No 21 branch has called upon the trades council 'to support all workers in Ireland in struggle against the anti-IRA Act brought into being by the green Tories immediately after Lynch's visit to Heath and which will be used against minority groups and workers struggling for their rights.'



Carr: to report to Heath Cabinet today.

who would have a vested interest in seeing that the Bill got through. I believe it might have been them.'

Both IRA wings and leading Loyalist organizations—including the Ulster Volunteer Force—have issued official denials of responsibility for the blasts.

Public suspicion is being fanned by several crucial unanswered questions:

● Why were the army and police not mobilized for a massive security search immediately the bombs went off?

● Why were no roadblocks set up around the city?

● Why was there no cordoning off of the bombed area and systematic questioning of eye-witnesses?

The only conclusion is that some powerful people in the government were completely in the know. The man with the English accent, the Derby licence has served his masters well.

He will make a statement in the House late on Thursday afternoon.

Workers Press has already reported the revision of the Special Powers Act to cover Britain. Yesterday's 'Financial Times' said: 'The introduction of measures similar to the Special Powers Act is regarded as a drastic political step that should be taken only in the last resort.'

For many months the Eire Special Branch has been preparing for a large-scale crackdown in the event of general unrest against the government.

In preparation the police force has grown larger than the regular army.

There are also more than 2,000 Special Branch detectives who are permitted to wear arms. In a recent incident Special Branch men were seen sporting Israeli machine-gun pistols.

Referring to the Dublin bomb blasts which stifled opposition to the Bill in the Dail, 'left' Labour MP, Dr John O'Connell, told me: 'I believe it was the British army who did it. They are obsessed with the IRA and they wanted to get the Bill passed.'

In his view 'the only other alternative was that 'very strong supporters' of Fianna Fail were responsible.

'There are very strong business supporters of the government

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1972 ● No. 939 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

LEFT-WING GROUPS WILL BE TARGETS

LYNCH'S GOVT

PREPARES ARRESTS

FROM IAN YEATS IN DUBLIN

THE LYNCH government has drawn up lists of militants in the Republican and labour movement who will be picked up at a moment's notice under the amended Offences Against the State Act. The amendments were rushed through both houses of parliament in the heated aftermath of last Friday's bomb blasts in Dublin.

A leading member of the Opposition in the Dail told me that he expected arrests to start in the border areas of Donegal, Monaghan and Louth in the next week or so. He also expected arrests among 'far-left' elements so that the idea of the left and violence can be associated in the public mind.

He explained that the most likely political targets would be left-wing groups associated with the Official Republican movement.

The safe passage of the legislation has also strengthened the hand of the Tories in Britain to deal with groups who give political support to the IRA. At tomorrow's Cabinet meeting in London, Home Secretary Robert Carr will report on laws relating to the IRA in Britain.

He will make a statement in the House late on Thursday afternoon.

Workers Press has already reported the revision of the Special Powers Act to cover Britain. Yesterday's 'Financial Times' said: 'The introduction of measures similar to the Special Powers Act is regarded as a drastic political step that should be taken only in the last resort.'

For many months the Eire Special Branch has been preparing for a large-scale crackdown in the event of general unrest against the government.

In preparation the police force has grown larger than the regular army.

There are also more than 2,000 Special Branch detectives who are permitted to wear arms. In a recent incident Special Branch men were seen sporting Israeli machine-gun pistols. Referring to the Dublin bomb blasts which stifled opposition to the Bill in the Dail, 'left' Labour MP, Dr John O'Connell, told me: 'I believe it was the British army who did it. They are obsessed with the IRA and they wanted to get the Bill passed.'

In his view 'the only other alternative was that 'very strong supporters' of Fianna Fail were responsible.

'There are very strong business supporters of the government



Carr: to report to Heath Cabinet today.

who would have a vested interest in seeing that the Bill got through. I believe it might have been them.'

Both IRA wings and leading Loyalist organizations—including the Ulster Volunteer Force—have issued official denials of responsibility for the blasts.

Public suspicion is being fanned by several crucial unanswered questions:

● Why were the army and police not mobilized for a massive security search immediately the bombs went off?

● Why were no roadblocks set up around the city?

● Why was there no cordoning off of the bombed area and systematic questioning of eyewitnesses?

The only conclusion is that some powerful people in the government were completely in the know. The man with the English accent, the Derby licence has served his masters well.

Condemn Lynch law

THE executive committee of the International Socialists this week called on IS trade unionists to move resolutions in union branches, shop stewards' committees and other sections of the labour movement condemning the repressive crackdown in Ireland and demanding the immediate release of Sean MacStiofain. They should be sent to the Irish Embassy, Grosvenor Place, SW1.

Front page of the International Socialists' weekly paper 'Socialist Worker' on December 2, 1972. In voting against the resolution calling for the release of MacStiofain, the Cambridge IS have revealed the obscene politics of this centrist group.

IS and CP vote against pro-MacStiofain resolution

BY SARAH HANNIGAN

AN EMERGENCY resolution demanding the release of Sean MacStiofain and Kevin O'Kelly has been defeated at a Cambridge Students' Union meeting. Both the Communist Party and the International Socialism group voted against.

The resolution asked the Cambridge Students' Union executive to send a telegram to the Irish Embassy demanding the release of MacStiofain and O'Kelly and called for the Cambridge students' union representatives on the local trades council to ask the council to organize a campaign for their release within the trade union movement.

The vote against this resolution exposes the complete obscenity of the so-called International Socialists who, for the last three years, have been posing as the defenders of the working class in the north of Ireland.

With the Communist Party in August 1969, they supported the intervention of British armed forces on the grounds that they would act as a protection for the Catholic minority against the combined 'Orange' forces.

When the IS policy was later changed to a demand of the withdrawal of troops, not a word of explanation was forthcoming for their 1969 policy.

Now their members can vote for what amounts to a death sentence on Provisional IRA Chief-Staff MacStiofain.

Yet since the formation of the Anti-Internment League in 1971, they have been marching in demonstrations in every city in Britain calling 'Victory to the IRA'.

It can only be explained on the basis of this treacherous middle-class group's complete abandonment of any principled stand in defence of the right of Irish workers to resist the violence of British imperialism.

The resolution was opposed on the grounds that it would not be 'popular' on the trades council and would disturb the 'friendly relationship' which the students' union was establishing with local trade unionists.

Bob Lentle, a leading Communist Party member on the students' executive and one of the trades council delegates said he 'agreed wholeheartedly with the sentiments of the resolution'.

However, the students' union had only just got representation on the trades council and it was important that they establish 'good relations' there.

IS members present remained silent during the discussion, but when the vote was taken they raised their hands, together with the Communist Party, against the resolution.

Officials plan conference

THE OFFICIAL Sinn Fein said yesterday they would go ahead with their Ard-fheis (conference) on December 16 and 17, even if some of their members were arrested under the government's new laws.

A spokesman said: 'We are a registered political party and unless there are literally hundreds of arrests, we intend to carry on as best we can.'

The officials are expecting arrests to begin after the referendum on article 34 of the constitution which links church and state, due to take place tomorrow.

The spokesman said: 'If the vote goes in favour of the government, they will take it as a vote of confidence in their policies as a whole and then we can expect something to happen.'

Sixty eight Officials were appearing in court at the Bridewell yesterday charged with offences arising out of picketing government ministers' homes.

THE AMALGAMATED Union of Engineering Workers' Liverpool No 21 branch has called upon the trades council 'to support all workers in Ireland in struggle against the anti-IRA Act brought into being by the green Tories immediately after Lynch's visit to Heath and which will be used against minority groups and workers struggling for their rights.'

European drive for a 'single industrial base for the community as a whole'

Cartel community

A MAJOR drive towards the creation of cartels and monopolies on a 'European' basis is being organized by the Common Market commission in Brussels.

The commission is acting on decisions taken at the Paris summit meeting of the nine heads of state at the end of October which called for 'a single industrial base for the community as a whole'.

The EEC leaders are particularly worried at the growing power of US-owned companies which have proved considerably more successful than European companies in exploiting the integrated Common Market.

The commission charges that European firms have failed to

BY JOHN SPENCER

use the Common Market to the full. It proposes that legislation within the EEC countries be brought rapidly into a single framework enabling firms to standardize their output and selling procedures throughout the nine.

It is also planning new arrangements to encourage firms to merge, or failing that to form associations (cartels). The objection that this might violate the Rome Treaty commitment to maintain 'free competition' in the EEC is brushed aside.

The stimulus to this belated drive is Washington's economic offensive. President Nixon's appointee George Schultz economic supremo has made this clear already.

His No 1 task is to spearhead the attack on the EEC's tariffs and force the Europeans to open their markets to American goods on a vast scale. This is what Nixon's spokesmen mean when they refer to 1973 as 'the year of Europe'.

Just as the cartelization of German industry in the 1920s prepared the way for the rise to power of the Nazi Party under Hitler, so today the European employers need dictatorial forms of rule to implement their plans.

The Stalinists, like French Communist Party Secretary Georges Marchais, who claim that the Common Market can be 'democratized' through participation in its institutions, are exposing the working class to dictatorship.

● As long ago as March 1970 the Brussels commission submitted proposals to make the EEC 'an entity . . . permitting large-scale operations'. It warned:

'Too often the term industrial policy has been used to refer to activities designed to keep alive activities that no longer have any prospect of competing in the modern world.'

'Much of community industry is unduly fragmented and this is a serious weakness in face of competition from the United States, Japan and other outside countries.'

French Stalinists want tripartite talks

GEORGES SEGUY, French Communist Party central committee member and secretary of the CGT unions, has offered his services to the state fight against inflation.

On the eve of Finance Min-

BY JUAN GARCIA

ister Giscard d'Estaing's new anti-inflation proposals, Séguy has written a letter to Prime Minister Pierre Messmer calling for urgent measures to deal with the rise in the cost of living.

This has devalued workers'

purchasing power by 10 per cent, according to the CGT price index for this year.

Seguy suggests to ex-army chief Messmer:

● A sliding-scale based on a realistic and coherent estimation of the cost of living should be set up as soon as possible.

● A CGT meeting with Messmer in order to examine this problem 'which should be subject to tripartite negotiations at a national level'.

This policy of cringing collaboration with the representatives of the French bourgeoisie disarms the French workers' struggle against attacks on their right.

A CGT-CFDT (Socialist) trade union delegation on Monday tried to persuade Social Affairs Minister Edgar Faure to force the Berliet-Citröen management to resume wage negotiations and call off the anti-riot charges against nine men.

Two-hour strike

During this meeting Berliet workers struck for two hours and demonstrated to the town-hall in Vénissieux where they were welcomed by Communist Party deputy-mayor, Marcel Houel, the man who arranged the meeting with Faure.

Albert Rivait, CGT secretary for the Berliet factories, claimed that Faure's pledge to 'find a quick solution with Paul Berliet' would put the management in an 'impossible' position.

Bitter scenes

But there were bitter and angry scenes at Berliet yesterday morning as the conciliation committee re-opened negotiations.

Assembly line workers were locked out because 'of a lack of stocks caused by recent strikes', according to the factory's labour relations department.

Edgar Faure was not in evidence—he had flown to London for talks with Tory premier Heath.

They could no doubt agree that both the French and British communist parties are of no danger to the plans of the European monopolies.

Pathetic NUT 'attack' on Mrs Thatcher

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE NATIONAL Union of Teachers today issues a pamphlet entitled 'What is Mrs Thatcher up to?' The Tories have been in power more than two years and the luminaries on the executive of the NUT still feel that a 16-page booklet is necessary to answer this obvious question.

The Press release from the Hamilton House HQ describes the contents of this booklet as 'a strong attack' on Education Secretary Mrs Margaret Thatcher. It depends what you feel is 'strong'.

The introduction says, for example: 'For some of her decisions, Mrs Thatcher has received the union's applause and support . . .'

Or in another passage: 'The time has come to set out what we regard as the outdated nature of her attitude and the harmful effect of certain of her decisions, so that the public might know what Mrs Thatcher is up to.'

Or again: 'It is sad and disturbing that the Secretary of State for Education, of all people, should show herself unwilling to accept the unmistakable evidence that selection for secondary education has become a discredited practice.'

This is 'a strong attack' in the best traditions of the Foreign Office when it sends a 'stiff note' to an erring plenipotentiary.

It can be stated without a shadow of doubt that the Communist Party Press will herald this document as a devastating rebuff to Thatcher.

That is because a Communist Party member, Max Morris, is this year's president. And it is also because the Stalinists are trying to obscure the real rightward drift in the NUT leadership.

Workers Press has already reported the NUT decision to prevent further annual confer-

ences of the Young Teachers' Association.

The pamphlet is a futile exercise in comparing Thatcher's 'achievements' with those of the previous Tory education spokesman, Lord Boyle.

Throughout the document one is quoted against the other.

The NUT statement says: 'Few contrasts in modern British politics could have been sharper than the contrast in the attitudes of Mrs Thatcher and Lord Boyle.'

The conclusion of the NUT's 'attack' is to plead with Thatcher:

'It would be a major advance if the Secretary of State decided to give active encouragement to authorities to go comprehensive and to give full support to those LEAs which had decided to follow such a course.'

There is no basis for pleading with this government.

It has drawn up deliberate plans against the trade unions and against the whole spectrum of education, health and social services.

If the NUT leadership was serious about wanting to improve the education system it would not be asking 'What is Mrs Thatcher up to?' it would be demanding 'Get the Tories out!'



Heavy police guard for Mrs Thatcher whenever students use their democratic right to protest against the cutting of their grants.

Grants warning on students' behaviour

NORMAN St John Stevas, the darling of the liberals, has started to show his Tory mettle.

The recently appointed under-secretary at the Department of Education and Science has warned students to 'behave'. If not, they will have their grants reviewed.

St John Stevas, whose appointment to the reshuffled Heath ministry was enthusiastically welcomed in papers like 'The Guardian' and 'The Times', is launching a campaign of political intimidation.

At his first public engagement as Education Minister, St John Stevas was howled down by the students at the North London Polytechnic.

He said he had gone to the polytechnic to 'deliver a message of goodwill'.

'Before I could even open my mouth I was howled down by a group of demonstrators who prevented anyone in a distinguished audience from hearing a word of what I had to say.'

'If these incidents continue and grow it will not be a question of reviewing grants upwards.'

'It will be a question of seeking to resist the remorseless tide of public opinion which will demand a radical reform of the whole system of student support.'

The students in the audience chanted 'Heath out' as the minister spoke.

They are entitled to. The Heath government has made attack after attack on the education system and even attempted to get state control of student unions.

St John Stevas's statement is clear warning that the government is preparing to create the conditions under which students grants are cut further.

In this period of capitalist decline, the capitalist class has no use for university-trained young people. With their BAs and BScs, they troop from the graduation ceremony to the dole.

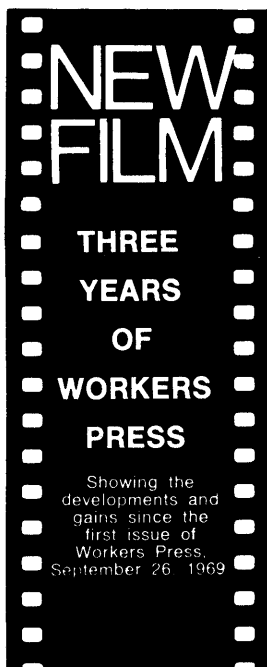
Socialist Labour League

CELEBRATE
3RD ANNIVERSARY
OF WORKERS
PRESS
BUILD THE
REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY

SUNDAY
DECEMBER 10,
7 p.m.
County Hotel
NEWCASTLE

Speakers:

MIKE BANDA (SLL Central Committee)
DAVID JONES (YS national committee)
BOB MAINS (Unemployed)
VINCENT FOY (Jarrow Trades Council secretary. In a personal capacity).



GLASGOW

SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 2 p.m.
Woodside Halls
St George's Cross

Speakers:

MIKE BANDA (SLL Central committee)
JOHN BARRIE (YS national committee)
WILLIE DOCHERTY (chairman Paisley Tenants' Action Committee. In personal capacity.)

BIRMINGHAM

SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 7 p.m.
Assembly Hall
Digbeth Civic Hall

Speakers:

G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)
WILLIE AITKIN (YS national committee)
PETER SMITH (Rover shop steward. In personal capacity.)
CORIN REDGRAVE (Equity. In a personal capacity.)

70 rainwear workers want union of choice

BY OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT

THE SEVENTY women and girls on strike from Barbours' rainwear factory, South Shields, Co Durham, have voted consistently and unanimously to fight on for union recognition. And their morale remains high.

Last weekend the South Shields Trades Union Council organized a big demonstration and rally in support of the womens' fight for their rights.

Workers Press interviewed some of the leading strike committee members on the march to ask how they see the situation at Barbours.

In spite of management's continued refusal to even discuss recognition for the Transport and General Workers' Union—on the basis that it is not registered—and the refusal of Social Security money to the young, single girls on strike, the women are in complete agreement that they won't go back without their own union.

Secretary of the Strike Committee, Mrs Josie Lloyd, told us: 'Our demonstration today is to try and bring home to the people in South Shields and throughout the area the importance of our struggle.

'We must get across to the working class exactly what we are up against. We have been locked out—Barbours' refuse to let us join a trade union of our choice.

'We are not out for more money—we are fighting for our rights. The single girls and widows are those suffering the most. They are making the biggest sacrifices. They have been refused Social Security.

'Although we have got support from other factories and trade unionists in the area, much more is needed. Christmas on the picket line is no joke! We make this urgent appeal to workers and trade unionists everywhere.

'We will win, but finance is urgently needed. Help us to fight back to defend our rights.'

Marion Houston is 21, a single

Courageous battle for union rights



Top: The picket line. Left: Marion Houston (l) and Alwyn Yeoman—single girls not receiving Social Security benefit. Above: Mrs Josie Lloyd, strike committee secretary.

girl who has been refused any Social Security money. 'I'd rather see the factory close down than pack in our fight for a trade union. We'll have to stick this out and win.'

Alwyn Yeoman, a member of the strike committee, recently evicted by the police from South Shields Social Security office for daring to claim benefit, said:

'We have picked a strong trade union—the T&G. That's what Barbours are afraid of. We don't get enough publicity. It would be better if other newspapers would carry reports like the Workers Press, but they are only

interested in scandals and so on. 'I think we will get more support when workers realize what we are fighting.'

Pauline, 18, is a 'runner' at Barbours:

'I don't want to go back without a union,' she said. 'There has never been a trade union at Barbours, but there will be when we go back. We are getting good support from some workers, not only money, which is important enough, but on Monday some busmen joined us on our picket.

'If we could get more support like this we can win an important victory for all workers.'

Asians' strike now official

THE STRIKE by 500 Asian workers at Loughborough, Leicestershire, which has lasted five and a half weeks, was yesterday declared official by the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers.

Strikers, who work for the Mansfield Hosiery group, have agreed to the dispute going to arbitration. They returned to work for a short period this week, but walked out again alleging some of their jobs had been taken by white workers.

Halewood 'vandal' talks

WORK was resumed in the paint shop at Ford's Halewood plant, near Liverpool, yesterday while an appeal got under way over the dismissal of a worker which sparked off a strike last Friday. The 50 paint shop men are demanding the reinstatement of the worker, who was sacked for alleged vandalism.

No drop in beef prices

MRS PEGGY FENNER, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, says she can see no hope of a fall in the price of beef, though one forecast estimates that the farmers will produce a million tons of beef next year for the first time.

Mrs Fenner said, after touring the Royal Smithfield Show at Earls Court, London, yesterday:

'Certainly we have stepped up home production, but there is a world shortage and it is no use blinking our eyes to that. We shall be up against this situation for a long time.'

Chrysler joins the Europe scramble

CHRYSLER workers fear that the move by the American parent company to take complete control of car production in Britain heralds a move towards the Common Market, and particularly Spain.

This was the first reaction to the shock move by the American board, which has announced a £6m takeover bid for the 15 per cent of Chrysler UK it does not control.

Chrysler directors admit that the takeover has been prompted by Britain's entry into Europe.

'The acquisition of the minority shareholding will permit the improved co-ordination of the operations of Chrysler UK and other companies within the Chrysler group,' they announced in a company statement.

The directors say they do not want to be at a disadvantage compared with their major competitors in Europe.

Chrysler is being forced into Europe by their major rivals like Ford and General Motors. The decision by Ford to launch a massive £90m investment in Spain has set off a mad scramble for Europe.

Two representatives of General Motors have already been in Madrid for talks and the Spanish government has relaxed its law on foreign car investment to attract new projects.

Simca-Chrysler already oper-

ates in Spain and has cornered 8 per cent of the market. In Britain the market share has declined in the face of foreign competition and operations have been loss-making.

The firm was formed when Chrysler bought the old Rootes empire in 1967-1968 and inherited a £10m loss.

Since then losses have been cut, but the company has remained largely in the red. The first six months of the current financial year show a £1.3m loss.

The last Labour government insisted that there should be a token British holding, but the Tories have taken off all restraints to a fully independent European strategy.

The UK management has made no secret of its beliefs that the major problem in Britain is the militancy of their work force.

UK deputy managing director Donald Lander commented recently on the penetration of the home market by European manufacturers: 'What does concern us is the way in which output is continually affected by industrial action and this is, rather than any other factor, what is really damaging us.'

The most shaky Chrysler sections are in Scotland. Top executives have warned many times that because of high transport costs, production there is not maintained for wholly financial reasons.

Chrysler is now poised to build up its performance in Europe. The take-over is a signal of struggles ahead for the company's British workers.

Writings of Leon Trotsky

1933-1934	£1.43
1934-1935	£1.43
1935-1936	£1.25
1937-1938	£1.25
1938-1939	£1.25
1939-1940	£1.05



These extremely vital writings by Leon Trotsky between the years 1929 and 1940—his third and final exile from the Soviet Union—are now available in Britain from the Paperbacks Centre (see advert below).

PAPERBACKS CENTRE

28 Charlotte St
London W1



NOW OPEN
Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs
9 a.m.—6 p.m.
Fri 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m.
Sat 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

BOOKS ● PERIODICALS ● NEWSPAPERS



How successful have the policies of Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Army been since the first civil unrest in Ulster in 1968? IAN YEATS reports in a series of articles based on interviews with leading Republicans, revisionists and reformists on both sides of the border.

IRELAND

THE CRISIS OF LEADERSHIP

PART SEVEN THE PROVISIONAL IRA

The aims of the Provisional IRA after the 1969 split were twofold: first the defence of Catholic ghetto areas and secondly to wreck the commercial and industrial life of Ulster to the point where the British government would be forced to negotiate a settlement.

In the first they succeeded, particularly after internment in August 1971 and the mass terror by the British army of

Catholic ghetto areas.

But in the second, they failed. Partly because the bombing campaign of 1972 alienated even Catholic opinion and partly because of the Tory government's determination to defend the 'rule of law'.

As one Tory MP said in the House of Commons on the eve of direct rule: 'If we lose to the gunmen on the streets of Belfast, Birmingham will be next.'

The Provos gave full backing to the civil rights campaign of civil disobedience, but unlike the Officials they insisted that a military campaign to drive the British out of Ireland must be waged at the same time.

Civil disobedience and the bullet went hand in hand.

Moreover, the Provisionals held that mass support could and should be built up directly

behind Sinn Fein as the revolutionary party of the Irish people *vis-à-vis* British imperialism.

By 1969 the Officials had decided that this kind of traditional élitist leadership would never succeed in mobilizing the mass movement they wanted.

They decided to enter organizations campaigning for such things as houses, jobs and civil rights and to promote themselves campaigns for limited reforms in spheres immediately affecting people's lives.

Moreover, they claimed that their policies would stand a better chance of public support if they were seen to be raised in the two partition parliaments.

To the hard-line Republicans who became the Provisionals such participation appeared to put the prospect of a 32-county Ireland further away instead of closer.

During 1970 and 1971 they developed a policy for Ireland collated under the title 'Eire Nua' which, far from extending recognition to the parliaments at Stormont and Leinster House, called for the setting up of four alternative regional parliaments linked by an all-Ireland council.

All these regional parliaments have been set up, although none have effective powers to do anything.

By far the most potent reason for the split were the Provos' fears that the Officials so-called turn to Marxism threatened traditional Republicanism and paved the way to communist dictatorship.

From 1962 onwards the Officials had slipped increasingly under the influence of the Communist Party and as early as 1965 as part of the

movement's search for a mass base 'co-operation with other radical groups' was suggested.

By 1969 co-operation had become crystallized into the idea of a National Liberation Front.

The Provos saw in this the prospect of the final dilution of their Republican aims and they poured scorn both on the idea of an NLF and on to the 'communists' they believed inspired it.

In a document explaining the split the Provos accused: '... by 1969 they [the communists] had become the master minds and policy-makers of the Republican movement. One of them in particular had been in charge of an "education department" [Roy Johnson] for the stated purpose of educating new members and re-educating older members into certain social and economic policies.'

'The' historical background to the movement and the fundamental Republican position were, needless to say, not part of the education courses.

'There is no doubt that an extreme form of socialism was being pushed on the movement by the policy-makers referred to and their aides.'

'While we believe in a democratic socialist republic for all Ireland, it seems certain that the ultimate objective of the leadership which remained at the Intercontinental Hotel is nothing but a totalitarian dictatorship of the left.'

'It was admitted that the National Liberation Front would eventually involve a merger and amalgamation with the "radical groups" mentioned since all would be working for "the same ultimate objective". Meanwhile it was stated joint education classes involving members of the Communist

The British Army on the streets of Northern Ireland. Right: IRA suspects are searched. The Provisionals' aims were to defend the Catholic ghetto areas and launch a military campaign to drive the British out.

Party and the Irish Workers' Party could be held.

'We know that in other countries which have come under the control of organizations similar to these "radical groups", totalitarian dictatorship has been the outcome. We have no reason to believe the result would be any different in Ireland.'

The Provos' almost pathological response to communist infiltration of the Republican movement was rooted in two sets of factors.

First their confusion about the theoretical and practical distinction between Stalinism and communism and second their social composition drawn, as they were, from small farmers and businessmen and the professions.

An introduction to 'Eire Nua' published separately hints at what the Provos understood by socialism:

'In the drafting of this programme our aim has been to outline a social system which would strike a balance between western individualistic capitalism with its poor and hungry amid plenty on the right and eastern Soviet state capitalism with its denial of freedom and human rights.'

The Provo state is essentially corporatist. Under it Irish men and women would march forward in co-operation and free from exploitation under the benevolent gaze of a fiercely interventionist state.

The economy would of necessity be mixed because of the distortions brought about by Ireland's long and continued

association with imperialism.

The money supply, banks and insurance companies would be nationalized to ensure the optimum use of Ireland's small capital resources.

Mines, building land and fishing rights would be nationalized as would key industries many of which would either have to be begun by the state or are at present in foreign hands and would have to be taken over.

Bulk of trade, agriculture and industry would be characterized by worker-owner co-operatives, though as the programme pointedly concludes, 'still leaving ample room for private initiative under state supervision'.

In practice the Provos' policy ran into two major snags. Many workers south of the border failed to see how Ireland's going it alone in the world economy or their participation in capitalist ownership could do much to improve their lot.

And north of the border only a handful of Catholics at the most believed they would be better off as a result of integration with the 26 counties.

North and south of the border workers were looking beyond mere independence for answers to the causes of unemployment and inflation which the Provos were not giving.

In the south the Provos became identified with mere terror and votes for Fianna Fail as the party of peace have increased dramatically to the point where Jack Lynch now feels bold enough to stage a major push against the IRA.

The same attitude had its counterpart in the north. At first Catholics welcomed the Provos as protectors, but few attached much credence to their political and economic perspectives with the result that once IRA terror got out of hand and with the British army adopting a low-profile approach many withdrew their support.

The Provos were by no means blind to the problem that they were valued more for their guns than their politics and as early as January this year the Belfast 'Republican News' was stressing:

'We must convince our own supporters and those at present opposed to us that we have a solution to our present troubles and a political and economic policy for the future which will guarantee peace and prosperity, liberty and justice in our country.'

Nevertheless it was not until the wholesale rejection of their terror tactics by the Catholic population of the north that the Provos finally accepted, too late, the need to switch their emphasis from the bomb to the pamphlet.

They had hailed direct rule as a means of getting at the throats of the British for one last all-out fight through to final independence. They launched their campaign, but Heath's determination to hang on proved greater than their ability to win.

The British Tory government, backed vigorously by the Catholic Church, used every blandishment to break moderate Catholics from the IRA—and to a degree succeeded.

Priests in Derry and Belfast stood in their pulpits and told all communists or members of the IRA to leave the congregation. They railed against supporting all forms of violence and extremism.

'Operation Motorman' was the Ace of Spades for the Provos who then began to find themselves harassed by the Eire government as well.

Some Provos and even Officials had wanted to fight the occupation of the 'no go' areas to the last man, but in the end it was decided that the army was too powerful and in any case the support of the people could no longer be relied upon.

The need for a political initiative from the Provos was



now a matter of urgency and President Rory O'Brady delivered it at this month's Ard fheish in Dublin in the now-famous phrase 'let us wipe the slate clean and start again'.

After 'Motorman' the Provos feared they would be isolated and then excluded from any new constitutional set up in the north based on moderates in both religious camps—hence their desperate bid at the Ard fheish to swing Protestant opinion behind the Republicans.

Immediately before the Ard fheish, 'An Phoblacht' said: 'We make an appeal to the Protestants of the north to reject Whitelaw and his imperial bosses in England, who have shown by the recent murders by British paratroopers of two Irishmen on the Shankill that they could not care less what religious persuasion the "Paddies" are.'

'We appeal to our Protestant fellow countrymen to make public their willingness to sit at an Irish conference at which the Republican movement would be represented. We are willing to talk with you. Are you willing to talk with your fellow Irishmen?'

Both wings of the IRA have had contacts with the Protestants in the north from time to time over the past four years and Belfast Provo leader Joe Cahill, among others, has described these contacts as very fruitful.

Although it has never been made explicit, Provo leaders are known to be ready to sit down with the right-wing chiefs of Protestant groups like the Ulster Defence Association (UDA), provided only that there is agreement on the goal of Republicanism.

After some initial hysteria culminating in Vanguard leader

William Craig's 'I am ready to kill' speech, Protestants too have been showing mounting signs that they are looking for ways of breaking out of the isolation of extremism.

In reality this month's euphoric and largest ever Ard fheish since 1925 marked the beginning of the end for the Provos. Within two weeks more than 25 of their leaders had been arrested including Mrs Moira Drumm.

The Provos' support had come from those in the south who wanted to help with the struggle in the north and those in the north who felt they had no choice but the gun.

As the Tory peace initiative gathers momentum and the Provos find they cannot rely on public support, or even obtain more weapons, they are being channelled very firmly into a backwater where they will be politically and militarily impotent.

How does the average rank-and-file Provo view his role? We talked to a young 'gunman' living in one of the Catholic areas of Belfast.

John is a Provo gunman in Belfast.

☛ We want to drive the British out of Ireland. I have been in the Republican movement since I was nine and I want a Republican Ireland built on the basis of equal rights for every man.

I am in the Provos because you have got to defend yourself. The British army is out to terrorize the people. They even fire at children and Protestants come into the Catholic districts raiding. We had a case where they cut off a girl's breasts.

The Provo leadership wants to talk to the Protestants now because they think they have turned against the British army. I think the chances of

this are 95 per cent against, but it will have to come to the point eventually where the two sides get together.

The terror campaigns have done nothing yet, but they will do if we can get to talk to Whitelaw. If they don't talk the Provos will have wrecked the place and every soldier they get in their sights will be shot.

We want an end to internment, abolish the Special Powers Act, abolish Stormont, better housing and better pay. A new government in the north will be a working men's government led by men like Fitt, Hume and Hull.

I don't think slump will affect us. I think the government will borrow money for development from other countries. England is going bankrupt because she has already borrowed that money.

Not all Provos agree with John, whose attitude is typical of the hard-line Volunteers. Gerry Hackett from Derry left the Provos after they launched their civilian bombing campaign.

Gerry Hackett, Derry, ex-Provo.

☛ I left the Provos after I started thinking about politics. Before I had just felt a sense of duty about defending my family against the troops.

I was in the British army for several years, but what really opened my eyes was the strike in England where the army was told to stand by to help move food. I could not understand why the troops should be used to break up a working-class struggle and I really started to think then what the army was for.

When I was posted over here

that is when the Irish came out in me. It all seemed so one-sided, just the Catholics. The funerals were the thing that turned me. Protestant lads would run forward and grab the tricolour off the coffin itself.

I was in the Provos for about three months, but then there was the bombing campaign. They said their ambition was to bomb Derry to the ground so that they could drive out the capitalists and get it back for Ireland.

I would like to see a good strong party that can show people the way to a socialist Ireland. I would like to see one party of Marxism formed.

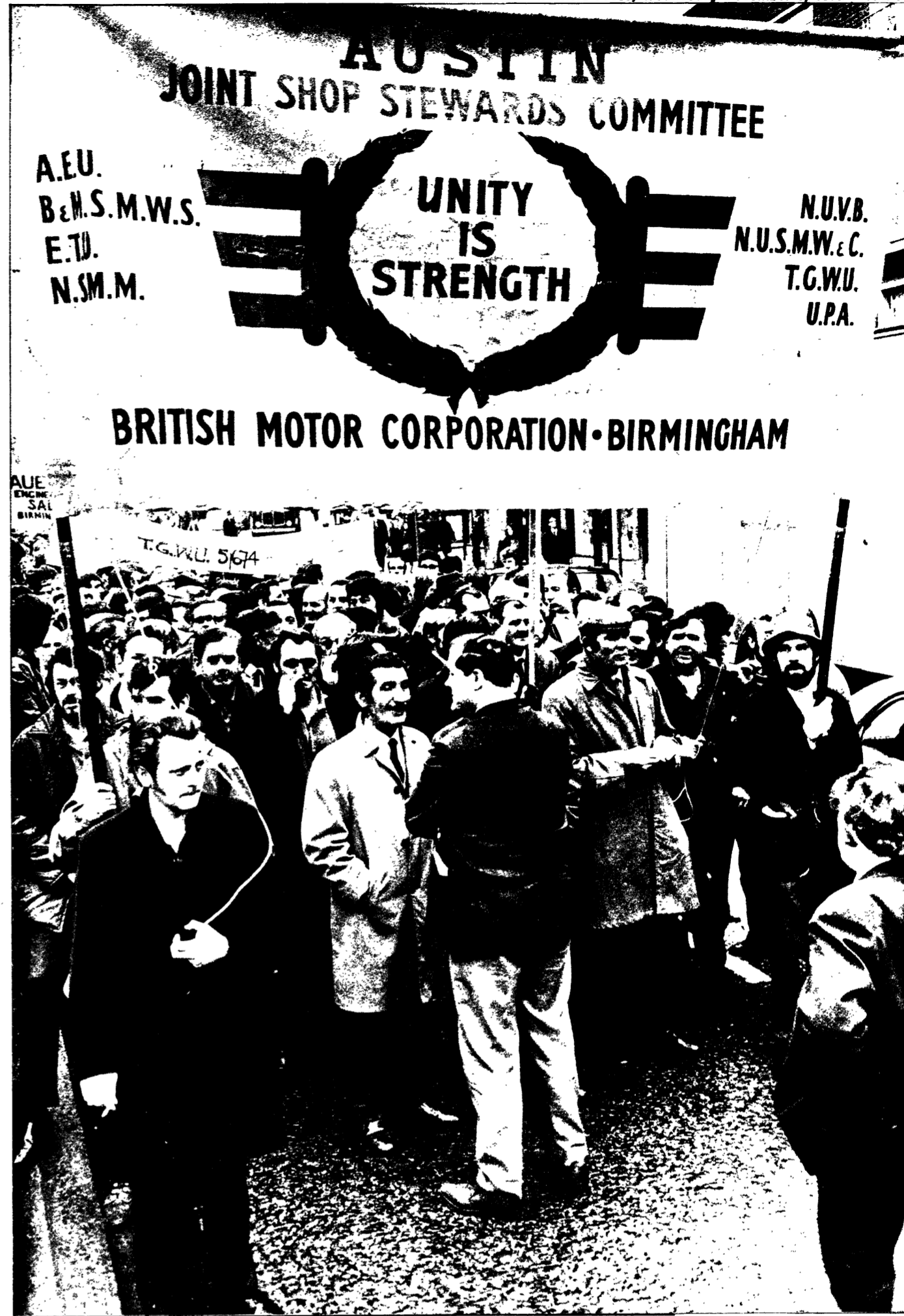
I think the only way Catholics and Protestants can be brought together now is through the trade unions, through jobs on the factory floor. I would like to see every worker get under one big union.

The biggest struggle here is to unite Catholics and Protestants, but you must bring in workers in the south and the workers in England otherwise you are not going to get anywhere.

You see the same struggles going on in England for the same rights, although it has not got to shootings and killings.

To me the Connolly Clubs could be a revolutionary group. They would have to change their name because Protestants would not join while the clubs were linked to Republicanism.

I would like to see the clubs raise the demand for English and Irish workers to get together to get this particular government to resign. The Clubs don't really know much about politics. They need someone to show them that it is possible.



WHO SIGNED THE SPEED-UP DEAL AT LONGBRIDGE?

BY DAVID MAUDE
OUR INDUSTRIAL
CORRESPONDENT

'I don't regard the wages system as a principle. The Trots do, silly buggers. But you have to have some system. Communist countries use Measured-Day Work come to that. I'd regard my job as to get the best possible deal, whatever the system. If you're asking what system is the best, I'd say piecework, but if it comes to having a confrontation and smashing the whole thing up, I'd say no.' — Dick Etheridge, shop stewards leader at Austin Longbridge, Birmingham (quoted in 'The New Militants', by Paul Ferris).

DICK ETHERIDGE and the leaders of the joint shop stewards' committee at Austin Longbridge have opened the door to a major speed-up drive throughout the British-Leyland combine.

For the 'standard daywork' agreement signed by Etheridge and his committee a few weeks before the Tory pay-control law was announced, four weeks ago, is a dangerous document by any standards. In 25 pages, Leyland has set a sharp-toothed trap for car-workers. And Etheridge, a Communist Party member, has handed the company the string to jerk it closed. The main points of the deal, which lasts until May 1974, are as follows:

- Abolition of piecework and

its replacement by a new, flat-duction studies at BSI 100 for rate pay system.

- Scrapping of the existing structure of piecework pay-grades and the redivision of all workers in the Longbridge complex into two new grades: main grade and semi-direct grade.
- Union co-operation with 'all professionally recognized techniques of industrial engineering'.
- Establishment of 'fair and reasonable' work standards based on an effort level of 100 according to the British Standards Institute scale.
- In the interim period before these work standards are established, provisional standards will be set by industrial engineers. These will be based on the existing piecework manning and output levels.
- Union acceptance that in the event of any disagreement

on manning or work content, there will be continuous pro-between two and seven shifts.

- Mobility of labour both from the main to the semi-direct grade, and across the entire Longbridge complex.
- Flexibility of labour in a particular area of the complex between main-grade trade groups and throughout the semi-direct grade.
- New pay rates of £46 for main-grade workers and £39.10 for semi-directs, rising to £48 and £40.80 in November 1973. These provide increases of £4.50-£9.75 for 40 hours, including £2 on fringe benefits.

CONCEDED

The money issue is, of course, irrelevant when dealing with an agreement of this type. However high the rates

offered they are immediately eaten away by price increases, rent rises and higher transport costs.

Leyland's Austin-Morris division estimate that the deal will in any case put only 8 to 10 per cent on their wages bill—a cost they will soon recoup in higher production and reductions in labour if the deal is allowed to operate.

But the concessions on principle which the deal makes, and which provide for massive and continuous increases in effort within the Longbridge complex will be permanent. And they will form the spear-head of company efforts to tighten up on the MDW deals it has already imposed on other factories in the division.

The key concessions relate to the issue of work standards. It is agreed that these standards will be established on the basis of BSI 100, which

is defined in a guidance note. It is, says the note, 'the rate of output which qualified workers will naturally achieve without over-exertion as an average over the working day or shift provided they adhere to the specified method and provided they are motivated to apply themselves to their work'. More simply, it means they must work at full pelt.

The agreement goes on to lay out a procedure for arriving at accepted work standards on this basis.

MANNING

If it is not possible to reach mutual agreement on manning levels and work content for a particular job, this specifies, 'then the only reasonable way to achieve final agreement between both parties is to carry out continuous production studies to prove the validity of the proposals'.

These 'continuous studies'—carried out by industrial engineers who have already been given *carte blanche* to use 'all professionally recognized techniques'—can last for up to seven days.

In other words, the worker and his shop steward are placed in the position of mere

appellants against what they may consider an excessive workload. But the basis of the appeal has already been taken away, the judge is the company and the jury is the medieval method of trial-by-ordeal.

It is instructive to compare these clauses, which presumably express Etheridge's philosophy of getting the 'best possible deal whatever the system', with the corresponding sections of the Austin-Morris assembly plant deal at Cowley, Oxford.

This insists: 'Final implementation of work allocations will take place only after mutual agreement has been reached with the steward or stewards of the section concerned.'

It is, however, accepted that in order that operational change should not be delayed, the implementation of work allocations will not be unreasonably withheld, even if mutual agreement has not been immediately achieved.

In the event of no immediate agreement being reached, each side undertakes to make a genuine effort to agree a temporary arrangement under which the work allocations could be implemented. This may mean the company giving additional assistance or equally the operators attempting to

complete the work allocations, while attempting to give a fair effort.'

By contrast, the Longbridge agreement gives the company two bites at the task of speeding up its labour force.

During the transitional period until 'normal' work standards are established, it says, manning and output will be maintained at the level existing under the piecework system. This is in itself a concession, since it means workers can be asked to continue putting in a piecework effort—but in return for a flat rate of pay.

Having established this, the industrial engineers will then move in to set up 'provisional work standards based on current operating conditions'.

Again, compare this with the situation at the Cowley assembly plant. The agreement there states simply: 'There will be no provisional timings or studies undertaken.'

Under the Longbridge agreement, the final, 'normal' work standards must, therefore, represent a massive increase in effort by the workers concerned.

Notes for guidance on the establishment of these standards specify that the unions will see their members work 'normally'—in other words at BSI 100—while the industrial

engineering studies are taking place.

They will try out and assist with new production methods and equipment, the notes say. They will work under the conditions of provisional work standards until normal standards can be set.

Among the industrial engineering techniques with which it is agreed the unions will co-operate are time-study; predetermined motion-time systems, including Methods-Time Measurement; analytical estimating; activity sampling; category estimating; synthetics; method study; and production studies.

SCRUTINY

These cover the whole range of methods necessary for screwing workers down to their jobs. A seven-day scrutiny* under these methods would enable a job to be broken down to the minutest detail and the smallest possible amount of effort to be extracted.

The mobility and flexibility clauses of the Longbridge agreement are also contentious, since they allow mobility to take place across an extremely wide area of the factory.

Austin, Longbridge, workers on a demonstration against unemployment. Left: Dick Etheridge with Sid Harraway, Stalinist steward at Ford's Dagenham.

And as workers at Ford's have discovered to their cost, the wider the area across which mobility can take place, the greater are the company's opportunities for cutting down on labour. Unlike Cowley, where only relief workers are mobile, all Longbridge workers are mobile within their grade.

The Longbridge agreement forms part of a pattern, and the pattern is Leyland's strategy for tightening up all the MDW agreements it has imposed in the Austin-Morris division.

Shop stewards fighting MDW point out that each agreement the company obtains, except where there is a principled struggle against MDW, is worse than the last. The later agreements thus become a weapon in Leyland's hands for forcing more concessions under the earlier deals.

The Longbridge deal is a decisive refutation of the Stalinist philosophy of Etheridge.

* The maximum time for which a job can be studied at Cowley in ten cycles, or about 20 minutes.

RENEGADES FROM TROTSKYISM

A new series of articles by Jack Gale dealing especially with the situation in Ceylon.

Just as the revisionists' world leaders covered up for de Silva, Perera and company, when they joined Mrs Bandaranaike's government in 1964, even though they were well aware of where they were going, so now they seek even more desperately to cover up for Bala Tampoe and the LSSP(R).

This total retreat from all honest politics is spelled out in the minutes of their Third World Congress since reunification. The LSSP(R) is to remain the official Unified Secretariat in Ceylon. All political questions are avoided. A resolution that the next meeting of the IEC should have the activity of the Ceylon section on its agenda is defeated.

Finally, Bala Tampoe is unanimously re-elected to the IEC of the Unified Secretariat.

Here are the minutes of the World Congress:

'Minutes of the Third World Congress since reunification (Ninth World Congress) of the Fourth International, World Party of the Socialist Revolution.'

(Extracts dealing with Ceylon)

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

Procedural motions from the outgoing Unified Secretariat:

d. That the following commissions be constituted with the following members:

3. Ceylon Commission — Therese, Abel, Kailas, Pia, Peng, Okatani (if he arrives).

Bala raises question as to the basis for constitution of the Ceylon Commission.

Clarification by Livio for the outgoing Unified Secretariat that the Ceylon Commission was constituted to review an appeal and charges made by Comrade Edmund, a member of the outgoing IEC.

Pia requests that he not be a member of the Ceylon Commission.

Amendment by Pia: That Pia be removed from the Ceylon Commission.

Amendment by Pia defeated.

Motion by Therese: To approve the composition of all commissions as amended.

Motion carried.

XI. REPORT FROM THE CEYLON COMMISSION BY PIA.

Motions from Ceylon Commission:

1. That the leading bodies of the International be instructed to appoint a small investigating committee along the lines mentioned above. This committee will submit a report of its findings and its recommendations for action to the next meeting of the IEC.

2. That the IEC act with all possible speed on the recommendations of this committee with the full powers of a World Congress, including the power to disaffiliate the LSSP(R) as the Ceylon section of the Fourth International if it feels this is the proper action.

3. That until the IEC decides otherwise, the LSSP(R)

remains the Ceylonese section of the Fourth International, and thus should be given all possible assistance in its work by all bodies of the International.

4. That the double function of Comrade Bala as secretary of both the CMU and the section be terminated as rapidly as possible.

5. The RSP would not be recognized as the Ceylon section even were there not already a recognized section in Ceylon. The unacceptable methods by which this tendency carried through its factional fight before and after the split dictate a very reserved attitude on this question. We appeal to the RSP to prove its proclaimed loyalty to the Fourth International in renouncing at once the pretension of being the recognized section, by retracting the above-mentioned unacceptable attacks upon Comrade Bala, by renouncing further attacks of a factional nature upon the LSSP(R) and its leadership, and by this means prepare the eventual regrouping of the Trotskyist forces of Ceylon in a united section.

Motion by Pia: That Bala and Edmund be given each one-half hour to explain their positions.

Motion carried.

Discussion on Ceylon Commission report: Edmund, Bala, Pierre.

Motion by Pierre: That the only question to be discussed now is the recognition of the Ceylon section.

Discussion.

Motion carried.

Continuation of discussion on Ceylon Commission report: Walter, Abel.

Motion by Abel: That the International Executive Committee investigate with the full power of the World Congress the allegations made by the comrades from Ceylon and that the incoming IEC have the power to disaffiliate the Ceylon section pending the results of the investigation.

Continuation of discussion on Ceylon Commission report: Lewis, Walter, Abel, Gulam, Pierre.

Summary of Ceylon Commission report by Pia.

XIII. VOTING ON RESOLUTIONS AND COMMISSION REPORTS.

5. **Motion by Abel:**

a. That this World Congress rejects the request that the LSSP(R) be disaffiliated and that the RSP of Comrade Edmund be recognized as the Ceylon section.

b. The LSSP(R) is and remains the Ceylon section of the Fourth International.

c. That in view of the charges levelled, we instruct the International Control Commission to carry out a thorough investigation and to submit a report containing its findings and its recommendations for action to the coming meeting of the IEC.

Motion by Pierre:

a. The World Congress rejects the request by Comrade Edmund for disaffiliation of the LSSP(R).

b. The LSSP(R) is and remains the Ceylonese section of the Fourth International.

c. The next session of the



Ernest Mandel, one of those at the Congress who joined the unanimous vote for Tampoe to remain on the executive. Above: Edmund Samarakkody who made the charges against Tampoe.

IEC will have on its agenda the activity of the Ceylon section.

Points a. and b. of both motions carried unanimously.

Roll call vote on point c. of Abel's motion.

Full delegates: 14 for, 28 against, 8 abstentions.

Fraternal delegates: 8 for, 8 against, no abstentions.

Motion defeated.

Voice vote on point c. of

Pierre's motion.

Motion carried unanimously.

XIV. ELECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

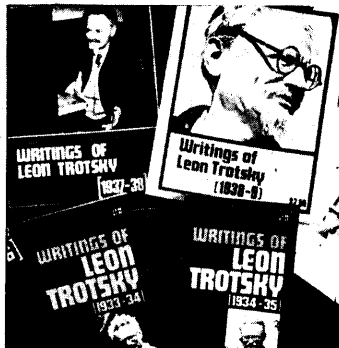
Motion by Walter: That the following comrades make up the IEC: ... Bala ...

Motion by Walter: To accept slate as amended by inclusion of [two additional nominees] as full members.

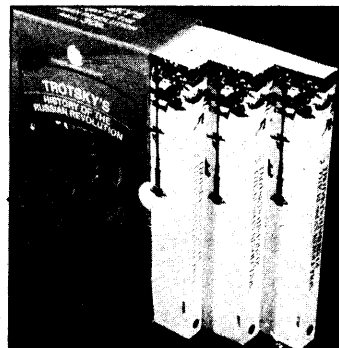
Motion carried unanimously.

● In our next two articles we will examine the political questions which the Unified Secretariat has tried to avoid. In doing so we shall expose the complete departure from Marxist principles and the political dishonesty and degeneration of the revisionists' 'International'.

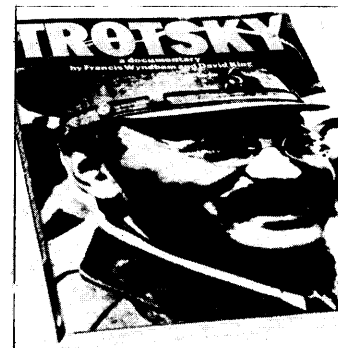
BUY A BOOK FOR XMAS



Six volumes of Trotsky's writings during years 1929-1940
£8.00 includes postage



History of Russian Revolution—special gift pack of three volumes
£1.70 includes postage



Trotsky—a documentary by Francis Wyndham and David King
£1.65 includes postage

Please tick those you require. Amount enclosed £.....

Name

Address

Complete form and post to:

New Park Publications, 186a Clapham High Street, London SW4 7UG

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

TOUGH TIME

Columnist Jack Anderson, the man who has blown a number of Nixon administration scandals, sees a tough time ahead for journalists.

Warning women journalists about the next four years of Nixon, Anderson said: 'What is the difference between what the Kremlin censors and the White House classifies? If they can stop us, they will.'

Anderson said he never attends White House Press conferences because Nixon will never answer a question he does not want to.

'That's why I go to the unauthorized sources,' he said.

● A judge has sentenced William Farr, a reporter on the 'Los Angeles Times', to prison for failing to reveal the source of a story he wrote about the Manson murder case.

The sentence has caused an outcry in the Press. The 'New York Times' described it as another example of the way the Nixon administration is hacking away at constitutional protection of Press freedom.

CLIENT

One first which may not be reported in the pages of 'Soviet Weekly'...

In the first three months of 1972, 54 years after the Russian Revolution, years after the proclamation by Joseph Stalin of the establishment of socialism in the USSR, the Soviet Union was the main client of the Spanish steel industry.

The purchase of 186,062 tons of Spanish steel put the Soviet bureaucracy well ahead of the other main clients — West Germany, Italy and Brazil. Who said there is no crisis in the Soviet steel industry?

CRASHED

The P&O-Bovis takeover deal which ended so disastrously and abortively was the brainchild of Lazard Brothers, the merchant bankers. Lazard's, a well-known Tory group with powerful connections in the Conservative Party, was banking adviser to both parties.

They saw the deal as being financially successful for both companies—and for themselves as well. Now the deal has crashed ignominiously. Lazard has lost two clients. And rather sheepishly has indicated that it does not intend putting in a bill for its services throughout the takeover battle. This was hardly surprising. Had a bill gone in, would the shareholders have agreed to pay it?

MARCHAIS

Who did Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, meet when he went to the House of Commons?

There, waiting to greet him, were none other than Eric Heffer, John Mendelson and Norman Atkinson, the 'Tribune' trio.



Top to bottom: Eric Heffer, Marchais, Norman Atkinson.

After the two students were killed by police at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, last month, the Workers League through their weekly paper, 'Bulletin', issued a warning to the whole American working class under the heading: 'Baton Rouge Today, Labour Tomorrow.' We reprint it here:

BACKGROUND TO BATON ROUGE KILLINGS

The cold-blooded murder of two students at Southern University in Baton Rouge last week is a sharp warning to the American working class of what Nixon is preparing for the trade union movement.

This is the real meaning of his statement revealed by the 'Washington Star-News' that his election would mean an end to the era of 'permissiveness,' and that he would roll back all the gains of the working class in the past period because it has been too 'pampered' and 'spoiled'.

As Baton Rouge shows, Nixon's remarks were not idle words. When Nixon talks about the American working people being pampered he is saying that he is prepared now to slash the living standards of American workers to drive them into massive unemployment, to cut their wages and to destroy the unions. When Nixon talks about an end to the 'era of permissiveness', he is talking about using the state power to smash all those who enter struggles for a decent standard of life, for jobs and wages.

What lies behind the struggles of the students in Baton Rouge is the enormous unemployment in this city—over 25 per cent—as the working class lives in abject poverty in a state with some of the richest corporations. This is the situ-

ation facing the working class as a whole in the period following Nixon's election as the big corporations who threw their millions into Nixon's campaign now demand blood from the working class to preserve their system.

There is a new element in Baton Rouge following Nixon's election. During the Kent State events the capitalist Press and various political representatives 'deplored' the shootings. Today not even this cover exists, as the murder is defended. The governor of Louisiana made clear this is how any other struggles of the working class and youth will be dealt with from now on.

The methods used against the students in Baton Rouge are what are now being implemented against the union movement. This is what we warned of last year when two black militants were murdered in Baton Rouge.

Nixon and his capitalist backers face a powerful working class that strengthened itself in the whole period of the boom, that has gone undefeated in the last 40 years. It is the tremendous movement of labour now in resistance to the Pay Board, speed-up and unemployment that Nixon fears.

This is why he now unleashes the police, the courts, and the National Guard against the unions themselves.

On November 5 members of the Newspaper Guild striking for a contract in Wilmington,

Delaware were batoned by police.

At the strike of the Cleveland 'Plain Dealer' cops were called in mounted on horses against the pickets.

In Boston a strike for the right to a decent contract by hospital workers of 1199 has been daily met with mass arrests.

This follows the murder in Philadelphia of a union organizer.

In Dayton strikers who went out in a wildcat are jailed.

The labour movement must draw the lessons of Baton Rouge. Labour must act now! The inaction of the labour leadership in the face of Nixon's open statements to cut all social services, pass anti-strike legislation, lower the Pay Board guidelines, and increase unemployment, now gives him precious time to prepare his attacks and to try to 'isolate union struggles'.

The ranks of the trade unions must take up a fight now in their locals and internationals for an emergency Congress of Labour. This Congress must map out a plan of action by the entire labour movement against the Pay Board, unemployment and the repression against the unions. This Congress must act now to set up the organization of a Labour Party.

Below: The National Guard fires on students at Kent State University in 1971. Now two more students have been killed in Baton Rouge.



BOOKS



LEON TROTSKY :
Germany 1931/1932
Paperback £1.25—cloth £1.87½
Where Is Britain Going ?
Paperback 37½p
Revolution Betrayed
Paperback 62½p—cloth £1.05
Problems of the Chinese Revolution
Paperback £1.12½—cloth £1.87½
Permanent Revolution :
Results and Prospects
Paperback 75p
In Defence of Marxism
Paperback 75p
Lessons of October
Paperback 60p

Postage 10p per book, 3p per pamphlet. Order from:
NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS
186a Clapham High Street,
London SW4 7UG.

SLL LECTURES

LIVERPOOL

Wednesday December 6
Trotskyism and the founding of the Fourth International

**COMMON HALL
HACKINS HEY**
off Dale Street, 7.30 p.m.

Lectures given by
Tom Kemp (SLL Central Committee)

LONDON

Sunday December 10

**Opponents of Marxism
BEAVER HALL**
at Mansion House tube
7 p.m.

Lectures given by
G. Healy
SLL national secretary

BARNESLEY

Sunday December 10
The struggle for power

Sunday December 17
Revolutionary theory and the Marxist Party

RED LION HOTEL
(Worsborough) 8 p.m.

Lectures given
by Cliff Slaughter
(SLL Central Committee)

SHEFFIELD

Monday December 11
Stalinism and Trotskyism

Monday January 8

Marxism and the revolutionary party

FORRESTERS HALL
Trippett Lane, 7.30 p.m.

LEEDS

Monday December 11
Revolutionary theory and the Marxist Party

WHIP HOTEL
Leeds
8 p.m.

(Note change)

TV

BBC 1

9.15 Schools. 10.30 Steamhorse.
11.00 Schools. 12.30 Nai zindagi
naya jeevan. 1.00 Pebble Mill at
one. 1.30 Mary, Mungo and
Midge. 1.45 Made in Britain. 2.00-
2.45 Schools. 3.30 Mastermind.
4.00 Deputy dawg. 4.10 Play
school. 4.35 Crystal Tibbs. 4.40
Jackanory. 4.55 Island of the
great yellow ox. 5.30 Screentest.
5.45 News.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.50 TOM AND JERRY.

7.00 WILDLIFE SAFARI.

7.25 MISSION IMPOSSIBLE.

8.10 SOFTLY, SOFTLY: TASK
FORCE.

9.00 NEWS. Weather.

9.15 SPORTSNIGHT WITH
COLEMAN.

10.00 CONSERVATIVE AND
UNIONIST PARTY POLI-
TICAL BROADCAST.

10.15 SPORTSNIGHT WITH
COLEMAN.

11.00 MIDWEEK SPECIAL. Black
September.

11.50 FILM: 'THE KILLERS'.

1.20 APOLLO 17.

2.30 COUNTDOWN AND
BLAST-OFF.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school.

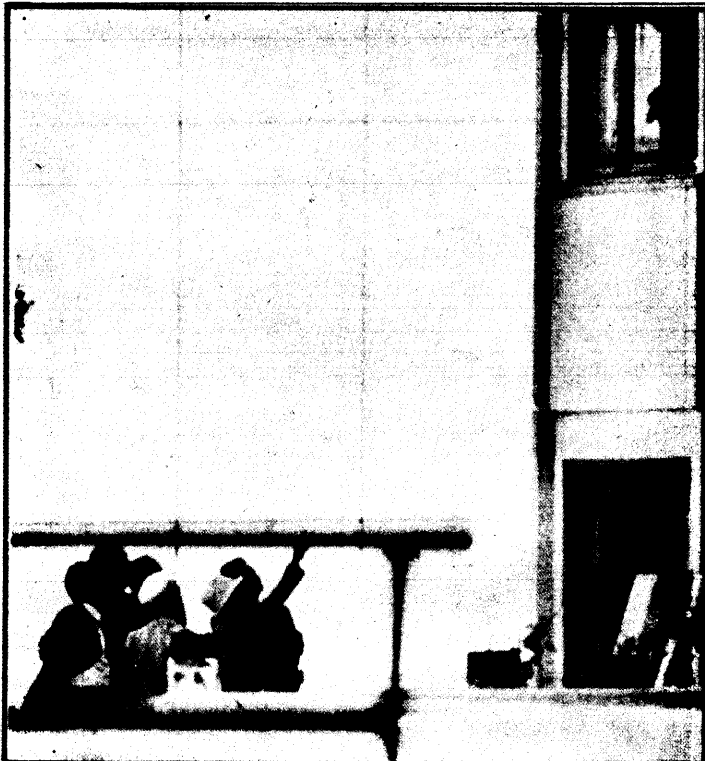
7.05 MAN AT WORK.

7.30 NEWS.

8.00 TIMES REMEMBERED.

8.15 MUSIC ON 2.

9.10 MAN ALIVE.



'Midweek Special' on BBC1 tonight examines the Black September group who were involved in the Munich Olympics shoot-out. Above: One of the group negotiates from a window in the Olympic village.

ITV

10.05 Film: 'The Ghost and Mr
Chicken'. Don Knotts, Joan
Staley, Liam Redmond. Comedy.
11.35 Galloping gourmet. 12.00
Cartoon. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25
Rupert bear. 12.40 First report.
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 with Ayshea. 4.50
Arthur of the Britons. 5.20 Uni-
versity challenge. 5.50 News.

10.00 CONSERVATIVE AND
UNIONIST PARTY POLI-
TICAL BROADCAST.

10.15 THIRTY MINUTE THEATRE.

10.45 THE EDWARDIAN AFFAIR.

11.10 NEWS.

11.15 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

6.00 TODAY

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 THIS IS YOUR LIFE.

7.30 CORONATION STREET.

8.00 PATHFINDERS. Our Daffo-
dils are Better than your
Daffodils.

9.00 PUBLIC EYE. Mrs Pod-
more's Cat.

10.00 CONSERVATIVE AND
UNIONIST PARTY POLI-
TICAL BROADCAST.

10.15 NEWS AT TEN.

10.45 A PLACE IN THE COUN-
TRY. Claydon.

11.15 LATE NIGHT THEATRE.

11.50 TALES OF EDGAR
WALLACE. Incident at
Midnight.

12.50 THE DEHUMANIZATION
OF LABOUR. Lord Watkin-
son talks about the profits
of industry.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-10.05 Schools.
1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30
Helen McArthur show. 3.00 Lon-
don. 3.30 Saint. 4.25 London. 6.00
News. 6.10 Cartoon. 6.35 London.
7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London.
10.00 Life in France. 10.15 Lon-
don. 11.45 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except:
10.05 Homes of history. 10.15
Nelson. 11.10 Short story. 11.35
Better driving. 12.05 London.
12.37 Gus Honeybun. 12.57 News.
1.00 London. 6.00 Diary. 10.00
London. 11.47 News. 11.50 Faith
for life.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 Schools. 10.05
Torchy. 10.15 Tricks of the good
cook's trade. 10.35 Film: 'Sands
of the Desert'. 12.00 News. 12.05
London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00
London. 3.30 Danger man. 4.25
London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Cross-
roads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by
day. 6.30 University challenge.
7.00 London. 11.50 What the
papers say. 12.05 News. 12.15
Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 Schools. 11.15
Time to remember. 11.40 Survival.
12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty.
3.00 London. 4.50 Adventures in
rainbow country. 5.20 Chuckle-
heads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50
London. 6.01 Report West. 6.15
Report Wales. 6.30 Arthur of the
Britons. 7.00 London. 10.50 Dick
Van Dyke. 11.15 London. 11.50
Cinema. 12.20 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: 12.04 News. 12.05 Lon-
don. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 Lon-
don. 3.30 Odd couple. 3.55
Romper room. 4.20 News. Lon-
don. 4.50 Arthur. 5.20 London.
6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London.
11.50 UFO.

ATV MIDLANDS: 10.15 Stag-
hunters. 11.35 Better driving.
12.05 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35
London. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00
London. 10.45 Julia. 11.15 Lon-
don. 11.50 Stories worth telling.
11.55 O'Hara, US Treasury.
Weather.

ULSTER: 12.00 News. 12.05 Lon-
don. 1.29 News. 1.30 London.
2.30 Cartoon. 2.40 Romper room.
3.00 London. 4.23 News. 4.25
London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 Lon-
don. 8.00 Bearcats. 9.00 London.
11.45 World War I.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 Let them live.
9.55 Home of the blue watermen.
10.40 Cartoon. 10.50 Dr Simon
Locke. 11.15 Arthur C. Clarke.
12.05 London. 6.00 Calendar.
Weather. 6.35 London. 8.00
Comedians. 8.30 On the buses.
9.00 London. 10.45 North coun-
try. 11.10 London. 11.45 Spyforce.
12.50 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 Schools. 12.00
Paint book. 12.05 London. 3.25
Ugliest girl in town. 3.50 Car-
toon. 4.00 Crossroads. 4.25 Lon-
don. 6.00 News. What's on. 6.30
Crown court. 7.00 London. 8.00
On the buses. 8.30 Anna and the
king. 9.00 London. 11.50 What
the papers say.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 Let them live.
9.55 Home of the blue watermen.
10.40 Felix the cat. 10.50 Dr
Simon Locke. 11.15 Arthur C.
Clarke. 12.05 London. 2.30 News.
2.31 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35
London. 8.00 Comedians. 8.30 On
the buses. 9.00 London. 10.45
North country. 11.10 London.
11.45 News. 12.00 Chicago teddy
bears. 12.30 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 10.10 No small
change. 10.30 World fishing.
10.45 Gallopogas. 11.40 Phoenix
five. 12.05 London. 2.30 Dateline.
3.00 London. 5.20 Crossroads.
5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30
University challenge. 7.00 Lon-
don. 10.45 Report. 11.15 London.
11.50 What the papers say. 12.05
Late call. 12.10 Love American
style.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Dick Van Dyke.
11.30 Woobinda. 12.05 London.
3.30 Danger man. 4.25 London.
6.00 News. 6.10 Grampian week.
6.35 London. 11.50 Meditation.

Subscribe!
workers press

The daily
paper that
leads the
fight against
the Tories.

£20.28 for 12 months (312 issues)
£10.14 for 6 months (156 issues)
£5.07 for 3 months (78 issues)

If you want to take Workers Press twice a week the rates are:
£1.56 for 3 months (24 issues)
£6.24 for 12 months (96 issues)

Fill in the form below NOW and send to:

Circulation Dept., Workers Press, 186a Clapham High St.,
London, SW4 7UG.

I would like to take out a subscription to Workers Press.

Days required	MONDAY	THURSDAY
(Please tick)	TUESDAY	FRIDAY
	WEDNESDAY	SATURDAY

Or
Full subscription (six days) for months.

Name

Address

.....

Amount enclosed £

**All Trades
Unions Alliance
MEETINGS**

Fight Rising Prices
Force the Tories to Resign

**SOUTHAMPTON: Wednesday
December 6, 7.30 p.m.** 'Bay Tree
Inn', New Road.

**TOTTENHAM: Thursday Decem-
ber 7, 8 p.m.** Bricklayers Arms,
Tottenham High Road (near
White Hart Lane).

**MANCHESTER: Friday December
8, 7.30 p.m.** Milton Road, Deans-
gate. 'Force the Tories to resign!'

**BIRKENHEAD: Sunday Decem-
ber 10, 7.30 p.m.** Pier Hotel.

**WATFORD: Monday December
11, 8 p.m.** Upstairs Room, Wat-
ford Trade Union Hall, Watford
Road (opp. Watford Junction
Station).

**WIGAN: Lancs. Monday, Decem-
ber 11, 7.30 p.m.** The Market
Hotel. 'Wages and laws against
the trade unions'. Speaker: Mike
Farley (Building trade worker).

**HULL: Monday December 11, 8
p.m.** 'White Hart', Alfred Chelder
Street, near Drypool bridge. 'No
state control of wages.'

**ACTON: Monday December 11,
8 p.m.** Co-op Hall, High Road,
W3. 'Free Sean MacStiofain'.

**WEST LONDON: Tuesday Decem-
ber 12, 8 p.m.** Prince Albert,
Wharfdale Road, Kings Cross.
'No State Control of Wages'.

**LIVERPOOL: Tuesday December
12, 7.30 p.m.** The Mitre, Dale
Street.

**EAST LONDON: Tuesday Decem-
ber 12, 8 p.m.** Festival Inn, Crisp
Street, E14. 'Build Councils of
Action'.

**CROYDON: Wednesday Decem-
ber 13, 8 p.m.** Ruskin House,
Coombe Road, Croydon. 'Free
Sean MacStiofain'.

**SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE
PUBLIC MEETINGS**

SWINDON

Wednesday, December 13 8 pm
AEU HOUSE, FLEMING WAY, SWINDON

SPECIAL SHOWING OF THE 'RIGHT TO WORK' FILM.
A film made by ACTT showing the five Right-to-Work marches
from Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea, Deal and Southampton
to London, ending with a huge rally at Empire Pool, Wembley,
on March 12, 1972.

Speaker: G. Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League.
Chairman: F. Willis, AEU steward at British Rail Engineering
Workshop, Swindon (in a personal capacity).

- We demand the right to work!
- Make the Tory government resign!
- Build the revolutionary party!

BRACKNELL (Berks)

Thursday December 14 7.45 p.m.
MEADOW VALE SCHOOL, MOREDALE AVENUE,
PRIESTWOOD ESTATE

WAGES, DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS AND THE TORY
GOVERNMENT

Speaker: G. Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League

**I would like information
about**

**THE SOCIALIST
LABOUR LEAGUE**

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

Name.....

Address.....

T&GWU—back to Bevin-style co-operation

By OUR OWN REPORTERS

TRANSPORT and General Workers' Union leaders are to collaborate with big business in a study scheme to promote 'the improvement of industrial relations'.

More than that, the initiative for the scheme came originally from leading sections of British capitalism, who noted that 1972 was the T&GWU's 50th anniversary.

Significantly the plan is to go under the name of the 'Ernest Bevin International Study Group Scheme'. If there was ever a friend of the employers and the Tories it was Bevin.

As general secretary of the T&GWU, he played his part alongside other TUC General Council members in betraying the General Strike in 1926.

A notorious right-winger, Bevin could not wait to join the wartime coalition government under Churchill. As Minister of Labour from 1940, Bevin was in charge of all the strike-breaking laws passed during the war.

Slave scheme

On the docks overtime was made compulsory and the Dock Labour Scheme introduced. Appropriately known by dockers as the 'slave scheme', it involved direction of labour all over Britain. The regulation 1305 made all strikes illegal and arbitration compulsory.

Now Jack Jones is following in Bevin's footsteps. The list of firms jointly financing the scheme reads like a Who's Who of capitalism.

They include Ford, Joseph Lucas, British Leyland, Cadbury Schweppes, Dunlop, John Laing, Rank Hovis McDougall, Sainsbury and the Imperial Chemical Industries.

On the management committee with Jack Jones are two former Tory cabinet ministers, Lord Watkinson, defence minister in the Macmillan



ERNEST BEVIN: The T&GWU secretary who jumped at the chance to join Churchill's war cabinet and implement all its anti-union laws.

government, now chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, and former Tory chancellor Lord Thorncroft, chairman of Pirelli.

At least Lord Watkinson was clear what the employers wanted out of the scheme: Co-operation in the quest for profit.

'I have always believed in the concept of a working partnership between

employers and employees in industry,' he has said. The scheme would make a contribution to a 'common challenges that lie ahead understanding of the for British industry'.

£22m profit

Last year his food firm made a £22m profit from its 28,500 workers.

Of course the management committee would not be complete without the Tories' best friend, Victor Feather, TUC general secretary.

Already this year the T&GWU leadership has collaborated with the National Industrial Relations Court, betrayed a dock strike and sanctioned discussions with the Tory

cabinet and the CBI on wages.

All T&GWU rank-and-file members must reject this latest piece of 'working together' with the employers and clear out those leaders who insist on assisting the enemy at a time when the Tory government is depriving the trade union movement of every basic democratic right.

And house-building back to 1963 Tory levels

BY PHILIP WADE

THE TORY government's policies of cuts in public expenditure, inflation and speculation, have resulted in an enormous fall in the rate of council-house and flat-building.

The number of flats and houses built will be the lowest for eight years. The figures for the number of starts made are even worse. They show a slump to 1961 levels.

Figures for the first ten months show 107,000 houses and flats completed in the public sector by local councils. The highest total that could be reached by year end is 124,000.

This means that council-building is now back at the 1963 level, the last year of the previous Tory government's administration. When new starts are considered, the devastation wrought by Tory policies is even more severe. In the first ten months of 1972 the total was 105,200. On that basis the annual total could be the lowest since 1961.

At the same time as municipal housing is savaged, there has not been an increase in the number of private houses built for sale to offset the drop. Only 163,600 have been built up to the end of October. An estimated final total of just over 190,000 would be only marginally higher than last year.

Together with the public sector figures, the grand total of all house building will on all estimates be the lowest since 1963.

At least 5 million people live in houses which have been condemned as unfit for human habitation. It is clear they now have little chance of being rehoused.

The Tory government pledged before the 1970 election it would put an end to municipal housing. On that basis the Tories passed the Housing Finance Act. It destroys the subsidized rent basis of council housing and cuts grants which local councils have used to build more houses.

At the same time, the slump in capital investment in industry and speculation has taken prices to out-of-reach heights.

When the 'fair rents' Act begins to bite, the slump in council-building will be even greater than this year's figure.

HOTEL PRICES will go up between 10 and 15 per cent next year because of Value Added Tax, Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said in London yesterday.

Hoover men determined to fight state freeze

A GROUP of workers at the Hoover Limited factory, Perivale, in west London, have written to Workers Press detailing their fight for wage justice. Their statement shows the anger that has been generated by Heath's state pay plan.

Hoover Ltd, reputedly one of the most enlightened firms in the country, completely exposed their 'let's work together' myth on November 8 by withdrawing a wage increase offer of up to £3 a week and saying there could be no further worthwhile negotiations. (Hoover have pledged themselves to yearly negotiations.)

Angry Hoover workers replied with an immediate protest work stoppage and forced the management back to the negotiating table with threats of more weekly stoppages.

Talks dragged on for two weeks and the management suggested more time be made available. But due to pressure from the factory floor, this the stewards were rightly unable to grant, and so, around November

22, the factory was informed of the firm's refusal to pay up and that the stewards had decided to approach the other plants at Merthyr and Cambuslang for action against the company at combine level.

The factory stopped work once more for the day in protest. Combine talks are now taking place.

Hoover workers remember a similar freeze by a Labour government did not prevent the company from allowing increased earnings. Due to last year's agreement and this year's efforts, this year is a bonanza year for Hoover who forecast profits over £15m but because a Tory government imposes a freeze, Hoover Ltd says no to increased earnings.

In the past, yearly wage negotiations have taken place at plant level. These are not normal wage negotiations.

The Tory wage freeze must be destroyed. This cannot be done effectively at plant level. Hoover workers throughout the combine must stand solidly united and back combine action. They demand:

- 1) One-day strikes from now until the end of the year.
- 2) As from January 1 in addition to one-day strikes there must be

total non-co-operation and no negotiations until Hoover Ltd pay increases deserved.

Indeed Hoover workers are demanding that if the company allow their workers' standards to be penalized by Tory legislation, then action be taken to ensure shareholders also see nothing of the £15m they boast about.

Hoover workers are not on their own in trying to fight the Tory wage freeze and part of the combine's action must be to unite Hoover workers' actions with those of millions of their brothers up and down the country who can also see that the only real solution to this problem is a political solution—a General Strike to force the Tories to resign.

Since Workers Press is the only newspaper to consistently campaign for the above, then Workers Press must play its part by uniting those workers involved in the fight against the Tory government.

Workers at Hoover's ask the Workers Press to give space in their paper for letters and comments from brothers in this the most important fight since 1926.

Yours,
A group of
Hoover workers.)

GIVE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO WORKERS PRESS AS YOUR GIFT FOR XMAS

Special offer £20 includes postage

Complete the form below with name and address of person to whom you would like the paper sent.

NAME

ADDRESS

Date to start sending

Amount enclosed (£20) £.....

Complete form and post immediately to:
**WORKERS PRESS CIRCULATION DEPT.,
186a CLAPHAM HIGH STREET,
LONDON, SW4 7UG**

Workers Press MONTHLY APPEAL FUND

WE REACH £267.79

WITH Christmas ahead, we need to raise extra this month to help us cover our holiday period. So far you have collected £267.79 for our Fund this month. This is good. Now let's press ahead, quicker than ever, and raise our full target of £1,750.

Workers Press is winning more and more support. As one reader from Dundee writes: 'The longer I read your paper, the more it impresses me.'

It is the only daily paper which prepares for the rapid political developments arising out of the economic crisis.

We are confident the growing response for our Fund will continue. Let's go all out now and collect as much as possible. Post every donation immediately to:

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

WEATHER

THERE will be showers in all districts. These will be squally rain falling as snow on the hills in the north and west. In southern England there may be more prolonged rain. Temperatures will be rather below normal in most areas. Outlook for Thursday and Friday: Showers or sunny intervals. Colder everywhere with snow on hills.

LATE NEWS

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.
Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

Ardoyne: British army kills bricklayer by 'mistake'.

ONE MAN was killed and another wounded after British troops opened fire in Belfast's Ardoyne district yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the army issued a statement from its Ulster headquarters claiming that the shooting of the two men was a 'mistake'. It

said 'indications are that these men were plumbers.

'One was on the roof, the other man was seen in an upper window. Both men were holding tools and piping.'

The statement claimed that the house had previously been empty and has been used in

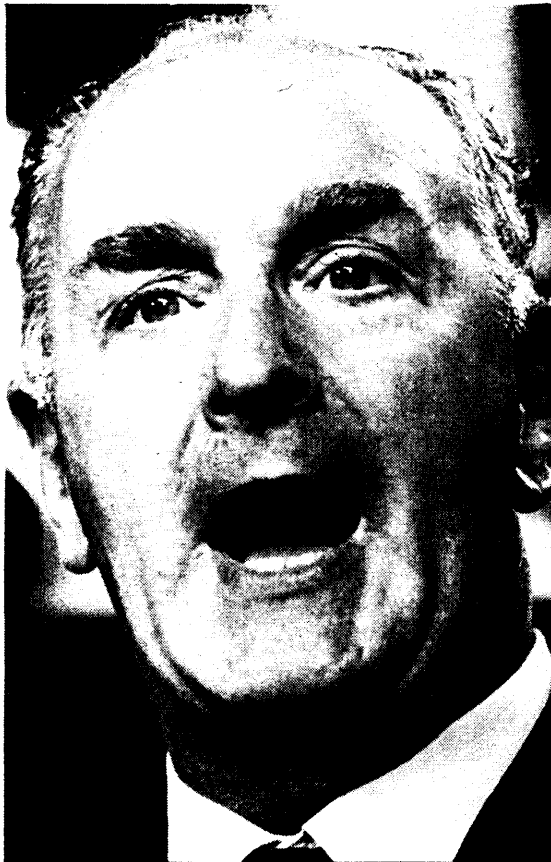
the past as a sniping post.

Earlier an army spokesman had said that six shots had been fired 'at a military post' in the Republican stronghold. The later statement read: 'Obviously the men who had fired at the troops in that area escaped scott free.'

On Monday night in the Ardoyne, troops shot dead a 16-year-old boy and injured another teenager. The dead boy was yesterday named as Bernard Fox of Etna Drive, Ardoyne.

Police later named the workman shot dead as William Bell (30), Protestant bricklayer, of Forster Street in Shankill area. He had a two-year-old baby daughter.

AUEW chiefs' court crisis



Scanlon (left) would not be drawn on what action he and his executive (some of them seen above) might take.



LEADERS of the giant engineering union are to hold a crisis meeting today after their decision to go on defying the National Industrial Relations Court.

The meeting will be to discuss what new steps can be taken in the light of a further contempt action the union faces in the NIRC on Friday.

President of Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Hugh Scanlon, would not say whether a re-call of the union's national committee or possible industrial action would be under consideration.

In a statement after yesterday's regular national executive meeting, Mr Scanlon announced that the policy of defying the court was unchanged.

'The executive council after long discussion have decided they are still bound by the policy of the union and in those circumstances will not be able to appear in the court,' he said.

The AUEW faces fines—possibly of £50,000 and over—for their refusal to instruct its Sudbury branch officers to give James Goad, a Suffolk engineer, full union rights.

The union has already been fined £5,000 for contempt and yesterday a further contempt notice was laid before the court. The case will be heard at 10 a.m. on Friday.

Mr Scanlon would not be drawn on any possible action the union—the second biggest in

the country—might take in the light of further fines.

'We will be discussing the crisis that the union faces. I can inform you that there will be a special meeting of the executive tomorrow morning,' he said.

The union also told representatives of the merchant banker Hill Samuel at its displeasure over their paying £5,000 from the union's account to the court.

Mr Scanlon said that there would be possibility of the union withdrawing from the bank, but no decision on this had been made.

He said that there had been many resolutions from branches expressing support for the union's policy of total non-cooperation with the court.

Last spring the Transport and General Workers' Union ignored court orders and was fined £5,000 then £50,000. Then it changed its policy and began to appear before the court.

The action against the AUEW arises out of a refusal by the Sudbury branch to allow Goad, an evangelist who says all his activities are guided by God, into branch meetings.

They claim he forfeited his rights as a union member when he worked during a strike and subsequently refused to pay a fine for his behaviour.

Row over NATO bill

THE NORTH Atlantic Treaty Organization, holding its ministerial meeting in Brussels this week, is divided by sharp disagreements on who should pay for military expenditure in Europe.

Defence Secretary Melvin Laird, spokesman for the Nixon

administration, warned on Monday that the European NATO members must expect to increase their military spending in the coming year.

The American congress is pressing for cuts in US troop levels in western Europe and Nixon is simultaneously negotiating with the USSR on so-called mutual and balanced force reductions.

The United States has not abandoned its military ambitions in Europe—it is simply demanding that its NATO 'partners' foot the bill to maintain the NATO alignment.

Military spending overseas is a major element in the US balance of payments deficit which the Nixon government has set itself to reduce. The European NATO countries are displeased at the prospect of forking out more cash to support NATO.

Behind this manifestation of growing tension between the US and Europe is the escalation of the trade war between the Common Market and America.

The two sides are shortly to begin a crucial round of negotiations on what the Americans choose to call the 'liberalization' of world trade—that is, the opening up of protected foreign markets to US exports.

The European capitalists find it increasingly irksome to have to finance a military alliance which is founded on the maintenance of US supremacy in the capitalist world.

Their hostility to American demands for more money to pay NATO's bills is a sign of the extent to which relations have become strained by the economic conflict between Europe and the US.

CAV sit-in to plan new tactics

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

WORKERS occupying the CAV-Lucas plant at Fazakerley on Merseyside will meet today or tomorrow to decide on any new action after the firm has told them the factory must close.

Shop stewards will report back on Monday's meeting between union officials and top Lucas management when the firm said it could not change the decision to shut the plant in April.

Spokesmen warned that the Lucas Industrial Equipment, on the same site, would also be in trouble unless it could resume normal production soon.

The stewards said yesterday

that their fight went on.

'Nothing came out of the meeting and this was no surprise to us,' said convenor Dave Martin.

Next Tuesday the Liverpool Trades Council has organized a meeting of Merseyside shop stewards to discuss what further action can be taken in support of the occupation.

One burning issue is whether the leader of the Liverpool dockers will agree to black Lucas goods.

This would be a powerful blow to the company, but it would displease Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who is trying desperately to avoid any further trouble with the National Industrial Relations Court.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS XMAS BAZAAR

SATURDAY DECEMBER 9
Corn Exchange
Leeds

Doors open 12 noon Price 5p