

MEMBERSHIP STAND FIRM AS

AUEW FACES

ITS TAFF VALE

ANGRY BRIGADE TRIAL



Comment and pictures
See pages 6, 7, 8 and 12

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

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● SEE PAGE 12

A history of struggle

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During World War I the shop stewards' movement in the engineering industry, inspired by the Russian Revolution, organized strikes against war conditions. On the Clyde ASE members were arrested for their struggle and deported by the ruling class.

But the wartime fight won the 48-hour week. Soon the rest of industry was forced to follow. The modern union was formed out of a merger of ten engineering unions in 1920.

Many engineers went on to lead the political struggles during the 1920s, including the General Strike of 1926.

In World War II the engineers won the 44-hour week. The union was now open to any worker in the engineering industry.

After the war the 40-hour week was won and now the campaign for the 35-hour week is being fought. AUEW members have also been the most consistent opponents of the anti-union laws. They led the big strike movement before the laws were in force and they are now in front once more.

In the dock this time is the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers which faces a massive fine from the National Industrial Relations Court for defying the anti-union laws.

Already a wave of protest is sweeping the engineering industry against this most serious threat faced by the union in its 121-year history. District committees yesterday reported a flood of resolutions demanding the union stands firm and organizes industrial action to defend its rights.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, workers at the CAV factory forced management to suspend James Goad, the evangelist who has brought the contempt case against the AUEW. The 1,300 employees unanimously threatened industrial action if Goad was not dismissed. Management said he had been sent home on full pay.

Engineering union officials yesterday reported that the Sudbury workers expressed the feeling of members throughout the country.

Vic Swift, AUEW organizer for north London, said the district committee had been 'inundated' with resolutions calling on the union to stand firm and organize strike action against more fines: 'This is the only way we can get out of this situation. We cannot just stand by while the larder is robbed bare,' he said.

'I think it is the duty of other trade unions to stand by the AUEW. I think we can make a stand on all the other issues that affect the working class the rent Act, prices, and so on.'

The rank and file in all the major engineering centres have called for action against more fines. These include: Manchester, Tyneside, Merseyside, north London and the Midlands.

In south London, shop stewards have demanded industrial action and a re-call of the TUC to mobilize the entire movement to force the government to resign.

This call has been echoed in Swindon, where the district committee has passed a similar resolution. At the next shop stewards' quarterly, proposals for action will be put before the Swindon membership.

The ordeal before the court has clearly struck a deep chord among the working class and particularly engineers.

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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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FOREIGN NEWS

WITHOUT firing a shot, American imperialism has acquired overseas assets worth an estimated \$160,000m, purchased with paper dollars which are no longer convertible into gold.

According to Green's Commodity Market Comments, a US publication, US assets abroad exceed liabilities by no less than \$132,000. These assets are largely in real investment (land, plant, buildings, etc) which do not fall in value through inflation.

The US liabilities, however, are mainly in the form of paper dollars which can no longer be redeemed for gold at Fort Knox

Asset-stripper No 1

and are rapidly losing their purchasing power. The short-term liabilities accumulated by the US overseas have grown rapidly since President Nixon ended dollar convertibility in August 1971.

Then they stood at about \$40,000m. Now, 16 months later, they stand at over \$60,000m, almost four times the figure they reached at the end of 1969.

The big US corporations and monopolies have been investing all over the world and paying for their investments with paper which the Washington government now refuses to honour.

For good measure they are now demanding that the foreign holders of these surplus dollars use them to buy non-marketable long-term American securities or International Monetary Fund special drawing rights.

This plan, according to the 'Financial Times', appeals strongly to Washington because 'the more completely the financial pollution generated by its previous capital export excesses can be disposed of, the better placed it will be to start creating more!'

The US, in other words, is demanding unlimited license to

print its own money and use it to buy up the wealth of its foreign competitors.

As the 'Financial Times' puts it: 'The US has profited from the process of building up its foreign investment empire with money largely contributed by the countries which have been absorbing the dollar proceeds of its external payments deficits.'

The Americans, the paper says, have greatly improved their net investment position while running a chronic payments deficit.

They have also 'created an assets-liabilities "mix" that is immensely satisfactory from

their point of view, remembering that inflation is now a standard part of the economic scene'.

Exactly: they have solid assets and rapidly depreciating liabilities. Which explains why sections of the European employing class are belatedly demanding that the liabilities 'should be extinguished by transferring ownership of assets of which they are the counterpart'.

Unfortunately for the European monopolists this slogan is easy to say, but impossible to put into effect. In this economic combat the strongest imperialism holds all the trump cards.

No EEC summit for me—Nixon

PRESIDENT Nixon will definitely not be holding a summit meeting with Common Market heads of state next year, his Secretary of State William Rogers has announced.

Rogers said such a

meeting would be 'out of the question', though he agreed to pass on to the president a proposal that he should address a meeting of the nine EEC foreign ministers.

Nixon's aides have promised to make 1973 the 'year of Europe', signifying a new round

of economic warfare against the Common Market.

Vital talks on the 'liberalization' of trade are due to begin in the new year.

The American negotiators will be demanding that the Common Market demolish its pro-

tectionist tariffs and open its markets to more US exports.

The fact that Nixon refuses even to consider meeting the European head of state indicates that these demands have the character of a non-negotiable ultimatum.

Brazil clamp-down on CP

THE BRAZILIAN government of Garrastuzu Medici has begun a campaign to destroy what is left of the Brazilian Communist Party which has been illegal since 1948.

Security forces have arrested eight CP members this week and the newspapers, the tame spokesmen for the regime, are full of details about supposed communist 'plots'.

They claim military secrets have been handed to the Soviet and eastern European embassies.

It has been claimed that Joao Antonio Mesple, an arrested journalist, was a CP Central Committee member and an expert in the analysis of military information.

Medici's police have accused him of giving details of security in the Amazon region to Soviet officials.

The Soviet Embassy in modernist Brasilia has stated: 'We know nothing about this.'

In keeping with Moscow's support for the most reactionary governments in Latin America, the Embassy has not issued a



Medici in uniform.

single word in defence of the arrested CPers.

In fact, a four-day visit by a Soviet trade mission ended only last week. Soviet assistant foreign trade minister, Gennadi Yuraley, revealed during negotiations that the Kremlin bureaucracy wanted to sell £5m worth of equipment for Brazil's new hydro-electric stations.

He also said that plans are well in hand for a Soviet trade fair in Sao Paulo, early next year.

● At a dinner in Moscow, President Salvador Allende told President Podgorny and company that Chile was living through 'a silent Vietnam', since it was being besieged by American monopolies. Chile, during Allende's absence, is of course, under the rule of CIA-trained General Carlos Prats.

Black-and-white Vietnam

THE SAIGON government will not recognize any peace settlement which does not include a 'black-and-white' commitment from Hanoi that all its troops will be withdrawn from South Vietnam.

This point is being hammered home in the official Press and on the radio as Dr Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's special envoy, continues his talks in Paris with Hanoi's top negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

The two men met for 5½ hours on Wednesday and continued their discussion yesterday. The right-wing Paris daily 'L'Aurore' claimed that the signature of a peace agreement was near. A similar report was put out by the Paris correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The National Liberation Front in South Vietnam has urged its supporters to continue the

struggle, which it warned would not be easy.

'We have chosen the hard way to fight the war and we will win it,' a radio broadcast said. 'We have fought for a quarter of a century, so it means little if we go on fighting for two or three years.'

This statement, and others like it, are made while the Soviet

and Chinese bureaucracies are trying to force Hanoi to accept Nixon's terms for a peace settlement.

In the south, President Nguyen Van Thieu is carrying out a reign of terror against his opponents. There have been a series of searches, round-ups and forcible conscriptions in the territory which his government holds.



Thieu: Stepping up repression.

German steel barons get tough with unions

ONE OF the German steel firms which backed Hitler's rise to power following the economic crisis after 1929 is again in serious financial difficulties.

And the firm has warned workers that any attempt to fight for an 11 per cent wage claim will be met with total resistance, including massive sackings.

The Mannesmann steel firm—which has sacked 1,500 workers in the last year—was one of the key Ruhr magnates which backed Hitler financially and later participated profitably in the destruction of the German working class.

Mannesmann's latest returns indicate that the basis of the economy—steel—is in deep crisis in West Germany, in common with the situation in both Britain and France.

Earnings by the giant—which employs over 84,000 workers—in the first nine months of this year were

still below those of the 1971 period.

Group turnover fell by 3 per cent and sales in Germany itself by 4 per cent. Costs rose for most energy supplies, with the exception of ore, alloying material, coke and coking coal.

Earlier this year another one of Hitler's backers—Krupp's—reported a staggering 85.3 per cent drop in profits to £1.9m.

The firm blamed its losses on the world decline in steel demand, sharp rises in overheads, subsidies to the Ruhr coal industry and the revaluation of the Deutschemark which weakened the competitiveness of German steel.

A few months ago more than 50,000 steelworkers in the Ruhr and the Rhine were on short-time, including those working for Mannesmann, Hoesch, Krupp and Klockner.

The mark revaluation of 12 per cent has priced much German steel out of

the home market. Over 35 per cent is cornered by Italy and East Germany.

And Japanese steel continues to flow into western Europe to be sold—despite transport costs—at lower prices than those of the German or French manufacturers.

The British steel industry is in fact in an even more desperate situation, showing a £6m deficit for the first six months.

Massive closures are going ahead and up to 80,000 sackings are planned in the next ten years.

One of the latest shutdowns announced is at Ebbw Vale, South Wales, where 4,500 jobs are at stake.

Based on the antiquated open-hearth process, the British industry is finding it more impossible to compete on the world markets.

Significantly it was revealed yesterday that British Petroleum—which is 50 per cent government

owned—is buying 67,000 tons of steel pipe-line for the North Sea oilfields from Japan.

The British Steel Corporation did not even tender for the 111-mile stretch.

Shortly the BSC will have to go over to the Common Market steel-pricing system.

This means that buyers of steel have to pay delivery costs. In addition, the EEC is demanding at least a 15-per-cent increase in BSC's prices.

When the steel industry begins to decline as it is doing throughout western Europe, it means in effect that a trade recession is under way.

Now the West German heavy industrialists—Hitler's old backers—are once more preparing a declaration of war on the trade unions. This threat by Europe's most aggressive group of capitalists is a severe warning to all workers.

Socialist Labour League

**CELEBRATE
3RD ANNIVERSARY
OF WORKERS
PRESS
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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.)

**NEW
FILM**

**THREE
YEARS
OF
WORKERS
PRESS**

Showing the developments and gains since the first issue of Workers Press, September 26, 1969.

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.)

Lead tests on Derbys. children

FOURTEEN children living near a Derbyshire lead smelting plant were taken into hospital in Derby yesterday for special tests to discover the levels of lead in their blood.

The tests have been ordered by Matlock Urban Council after renewed concern about the possible dangers of lead pollution facing people living near the Enthoven lead works at South Darley.

Tests were carried out earlier this year after the children of some workers at the Enthoven lead plant were found to have abnormally high levels.

Tests have revealed levels reaching twice the accepted danger limit in 11 out of 38 Wallsend children. In Gateshead as many as four out of seven were above the limit and in Newcastle the figure was one child in a sample of 11.

Doctors believe that children whose blood level is above the acceptable 40 micrograms per 100 millilitres run the risk of behavioural disorders and brain damage.

No immediate Lynch law crackdown

Special Branch snoop on IRA sanctuaries

PROVISIONAL IRA leaders said yesterday the Irish Special Branch had moved into border areas in force during the past week.

But Monaghan Provo chief Maurice Conway told me that in the first full week of the operation of the Lynch government's so-called anti-IRA law there had been no dramatic crackdown in border security.

Political observers in Dublin have been saying since the weekend that the days immediately after the 'yes' vote in the Dail last Friday would be used to gather more detailed information about the IRA.

Mr Conway said: 'We had not been expecting mass arrests, but we thought they

FROM IAN YEATS ON THE EIRE BORDER

might try to pick off some of the leaders to make things difficult for us.'

Monaghan, Louth and Donegal are the three counties which ring Northern Ireland's borders and which are used as IRA sanctuaries and bases.

Mr Conway told me the Provisionals were not unduly alarmed by the Lynch laws, which he said they would resist in every way. He added that the rocket attacks in the north showed what they thought of them. But the threat of the new laws has already scored some success. It has forced the IRA to lie extremely low in the Republic and to acknowledge publicly that from now on its work will be almost exclusively in the Six Counties.

And at a time of mounting working-class unrest, last Friday's twin bomb blasts in Dublin have, for the time being, prevented

discontent from crystallizing into active support for Sinn Fein.

Dublin Provisional leaders believe that for the moment the new laws will be used to harass and intimidate them alongside a determined government campaign to isolate them from public support. The technique seems to have worked in the north with 554 informers using the anonymous tip-off system set up last August. In Belfast alone calls average five a day.

Where the IRA or Sinn Fein come out into the open in the Republic, relatively heavy legal hammers are being used against them. Official Sinn Fein secretary Mairin de Burca was yesterday sentenced to three months' jail for picketing government ministers' homes on November 28.

And 33 other men and women appearing on similar charges before Dublin district court were given prison sentences ranging from 14 days to a month.

Auditor starts rent rebels inquiry

Clay Cross workers invade inquiry

BY PHILIP WADE, Our Housing Correspondent

TENANTS swamped the council chamber at Clay Cross yesterday chanting 'Heath Out!' when the district auditor arrived to meet the Labour councillors. The 11 councillors face a £7,000 bill for not implementing the Tory government's Housing Finance Act.

District auditor, Charles Lacey, told them: 'It appeared to me there was a deficit in the accounts due to failure to implement the Housing Finance Act. I have to see whether this is due to negligence or misconduct on the part of the councillors.'

Local Labour MP Tom Swain, representing the councillors at the inquiry, said that as the proceedings were a precedent and an appeal would be made to the High Court a complete transcript of the hearing was necessary.

And although the auditor told them it was not up to him to arrange shorthand writers, three council staff later joined the hearing to take full notes.

The proceedings, added the auditor, were under the Local Government Act 1933 and not the Housing Finance Act.

Of the demonstration by the tenants, John Dunn, a young miner told Workers Press: 'This shows people who are affected by the vicious Act are going to fight.'

'These people are prepared to

turn up again and again. I'll do my utmost to keep the National Union of Mineworkers to their pledge of support if any action is taken against the tenants or councillors.'

Tenants from the nearby Mickley association also supported the councillors. Said Fred Barnett: 'We should have representatives here from the working class. If they had cut our wages by £1, we'd have downed tools.'

Many workers from the Clay Cross pipe plant had struck to attend the meeting. One of them, Michael Cole, said the 'fair rents' Act was 'one of the worst pieces of legislation to come from this government'.

And Alan Spencer, a miner at Markham colliery, added: 'This Act is all wrong. It's a means test. Our NUM branch is pledged to support with industrial action any councillor or tenant hit by the Tories.'

Beer stops

OVER 800 workers at Scottish and Newcastle's Tyne brewery staged a 24-hour strike yesterday in support of 16 forklift-drivers who have been suspended in a bonus dispute.

The drivers were suspended without pay on Tuesday because they had been working to rule and banning overtime for a week in protest against a bonus agreement. They claimed the scheme was not giving them sufficient award.

They were given a management ultimatum that unless they returned to normal working, after advice from union officials, they would be suspended.

'Sun' change

BERNARD SHRIMSLEY, associate editor of the 'News of the World', is to be new editor of the 'Sun'—of which he was formerly deputy editor—Rupert Murdoch's News International Ltd announced yesterday. It was one of several editorial changes announced by Larry Lamb who, as well as being Editorial Director, is the retiring editor of the 'Sun'.

A MEETING of 120 Liverpool docks shop stewards has given the green light for the full operation of the inland container base at Aintree after a three-year dispute.

10,000 to join strike in Scottish hospitals

MORE than 10,000 Scottish ancillary hospital workers will join next Wednesday's half-day strike to demand payment of their £4 rise 'frozen' by the government.

Mr Thomas May, West of Scotland officer of the National Union of Public Employees, has said that the unions were having difficulty in restraining members from taking a stronger line.

If Wednesday's action was not effective, the unions would hold a ballot on the question of a full strike.

The Scottish stoppages will follow 24-hour strikes by NUPE members in London, Bristol, Liverpool and Manchester during the last ten days.

The four unions involved are NUPE, G&MWU, the Confederation of Health Service Employees and the T&GWU.

HOSPITAL ancillary workers in Leeds, will demonstrate today when Tory premier Edward Heath visits two hospitals in the city.

At the same time, the union side of the Ancillary Staff Council is meeting in London to discuss floods of demands from local union branches for more militant action.

There will be big demonstrations in Manchester, Liverpool, Carlisle, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. And Glasgow Corporation employees have indicated that they will stop work to join the demonstration.

Other demonstrations will be centred on Birmingham, Dudley, Stoke, Nottingham, Derby, Northampton, Southampton, Bristol, Exeter, Gloucester, Poole, Newcastle, Hull, Leeds and Northalerton.

In London they will assemble at Guy's, Westminster, and St Thomas' hospitals and march to the offices of the Department of Health at the Elephant and Castle.

Writings of Leon Trotsky

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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 NINE THE ULSTER BALANCE SHEET

The situation in Ulster today is one of great danger and great opportunity for the working class. The danger lies in the growth of right-wing centrism—a tendency the Tory government is doing everything possible to encourage as the basis for its solution to the Ulster problem.

The emergence of loyalism has already silenced a whole layer of 'left' shop stewards and rank and filers in the trade union movement.

Now, after four years of fruitless reformist campaigns, right-wing union leaders—among them Communist Party

members and supporters—are moving in to stop the unity they see must come from developing into class-consciousness and political action.

Their argument is that there has been enough violence and disruption and that the key to a prosperous future lies in Protestants and Catholics working together—obediently.

Apart from shop-floor eruptions against loyalism at a purely bread-and-butter level, there is no hint of any new leadership among Protestant workers capable of presenting an alternative to the union bureaucrats.

And those Catholic shop stewards who have survived insist that if they want to keep their positions, politics must be taboo.

The atmosphere of sectarianism and the prospect of civil war it holds, is being deliberately used by union leaders to stifle political development.

The Tory government is underpinning its efforts with a mammoth publicity drive calculated to create a mood of optimism about the prospects

for economic growth in Ulster.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the major banks, and the Exchequer are all being used to push an unprecedented wave of work and cash into the Six Counties.

In Derry and Belfast release schemes have been started under which as many as 20 men have been employed just sweeping a road, boosting the impression that jobs can be created—particularly now that many of the workers have been given two-year contracts.

While creating the economic conditions in which union leaders can credibly cry peace the Tories have at the same time tightened up security in the Province, so as to make terrorist activities in the towns virtually impossible. And in order not to alienate the public, they have done it unobtrusively.

Four years of reformist fruitless, but courageous and determined struggle have confused and disorientated the Catholic working class and for the time being they are forced, for lack of any alternative, to accept Heath's 'peace', lick their wounds and generally take stock.

Few, if any, believe that the latest Tory initiatives will do anything significant to ease the chronic and worsening shortage of houses and jobs, but yesterday's roads have all ended in political dead-ends and nobody sees a clear way forward.

Partly because of the Tory initiative, partly because of disillusionment, popular support for the civil rights movement and for the Official IRA has fallen away.

But by far the most dramatic collapse has come in the support for the Provos, culminating on November 19 in the arrest of Chief-of-Staff Sean MacStiofain by the Dublin police.

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) is, of course, not a political party, but both wings of the

IRA have laid vigorous emphasis in recent weeks on their political programmes as a means of winning an invitation to any eventual all-party settlement talks.

The likelihood of these programmes getting wide support or that they will ever be invited to talks is slim to say the least.

But there is little doubt that even the Provos have now, tacitly, decided to wage a propaganda war rather than carry on shooting on any scale.

Both wings of the IRA are now talking about 'progressive elements' in organizations like the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) and about the need to open talks with them.

The aim of this, as Cathal Goulding explained in the Communist Party's daily paper 'Morning Star', on November 15, is to make Protestant workers:

'... aware that their fortunes are not tied up with Westminster but their future, the future of the people of the Six Counties and of the 32 counties is best placed in their own hands.

'In other words, the unity of the working-class population of Ireland is the answer.'

The answer to what, you may ask. To severing the British connection once and for all, comes the reply.

To what policies will this newly-found unity be directed?

Wrote Goulding: 'Our attitude should be to get back and reactivate the civil rights movement to get the original civil rights demands, like a bill of rights and a demand for more democratization within the six counties.

'Then we can present our policies, our radical or national policies, our civil rights, our human rights policies, no matter what they are, in a way similar to the manner in which they are presented in any other civilized country.'

As a start the Officials intend to contest all local elec-

tion candidates. Youth engaged in street fighting with British troops in Derry. Four years of fruitless but courageous struggle has sown confusion and disorientation in the Catholic working class.

tions 'to involve the membership in agitation, education and organization'. In the first issue of their new paper 'An Solas' the Belfast Officials described this process as 'Elections—a revolutionary approach'.

None of this differs markedly from what the Officials were saying in 1969. If anything has changed in the Republican movement it is that the Provos are being physically forced to follow the same line—though both will find such a policy virtually impossible to carry out in the south with Lynch's new anti-IRA law driving both wings underground.

The Provos have never given any hint about how, if at all, they intended meeting this enemy at their rear. But for the Officials, Goulding told the 'Star' (before Lynch's law was passed): 'The government is not going to get away easily with these attacks.'

What does he propose?

'We intend to defend ourselves before these (special) courts and to use every legal means that we possibly can to prevent them from sentencing our people to imprisonment.

'In other words, we will make the government work for its money and it will have to try and justify its repressive legislation before every court in the land before it eventually sentences our people.'

Catholics always knew that the Provos had nothing to offer but the gun. But since 'Operation Motorman' they have been driven to the understandable conclusion that the craven reformism of the Official IRA is a blind-alley too.

Since the split in 1969 the Officials have talked of offering candidates in the elections to local authorities and the partition parliaments.

What has limited this endeavour or stopped it outright is the lack of support, particularly from the trade unions and the working class.

The Officials have no policy which workers feel confident will solve their problems and indeed the Officials' attitude to the working class and the labour movement is not a determination to liberate it from the exploitation of capital, but merely to use it as a means of changing the identity of the exploiters.

Ulster workers have been offered other leaders, notably Mid-Ulster's independent MP Miss Bernadette Devlin.

But Devlin has never done more than reflect their own militancy on the absurd premise that it is necessary for workers to go through useless and demoralizing struggles in order to learn from them.

Now Devlin, like the Irish Communist Party, rounds on these same workers who have been thirsting for the lead she never gave and blames their lack of education and consciousness for the failure of the mass movement and the growth of the right wing.

Contrary to her own assertions, the lessons of her own political behaviour and the performance of the IRA have not been lost on the working class.

Sectarian lines are still firmly drawn in Belfast, but among Catholics in Derry there is a ferment of political discussion.

Understandably the discussion is confused. Yet among one tendency the demand for an end to nationalist politics and the substitution of 'class politics' is at least being raised.

The fullest statement of the policy of this group around the paper 'Starry Plough' is contained in issue three:

'As long as decisions as to how much is going to be invested and where it is going to be invested are made according to the profits that will result, there will be mass unemployment in Derry.

'What we need is a society where such decisions are made according to how many jobs are needed and where they are needed. That can only be done when the profit motive and the profit-makers are eliminated.

'This side of socialism there will be no solution for the unemployed. We have had half a century of their subsidy schemes, their advance factories, their glowing promises, their prattle of jobs in the pipeline; 50 years of protests, petitions and pressure. They have not solved the problem. They won't and they cannot.

'For the real solution, join the Republican Movement and help build a working-class party which will end unemployment by ending the system which creates it.'

And in issue six: 'Stop the stoning and think about how we should launch the first attack on what, after all, is the common enemy, the system that needs armies to keep the workers in check. The shop floor of the factory must be declared a battlefield, the building site another battlefield and all the places where workers sell their only commodity (their labour).'

The insistence of the 'Starry Plough' faction on 'class politics' has triggered a sharp response from the more traditional nationalist elements at Gardner Place.

Joe Sweeny and Jackie Ward who edit the paper reflect a wide layer of local opinion when they talk of breaking from the Officials and using the Republican Clubs as the basis for a new revolutionary organization.

I understand that the Officials' Ard fheish has been postponed twice because of failure to reach agreement with the Derry section.

It was due to be held in



Left: Jailed Provo Chief-of-Staff, Sean MacStiofain. Right: Leader of the official wing of the Republican movement, Cathal Goulding. Popular support has fallen away. Above: Catholic workers man a barricade.

Dublin on December 16 and 17, but Lynch's new law probably means another delay.

Gardner Place has dealt more summarily with similar elements in the Republic. The entire Galway Cumman was expelled for so-called Trotskyist tendencies and the Provos expelled their Galway Cumman soon afterwards because their members had been working with the Officials.

In the last three months the 'United Irishman' has carried a number of articles smearing Trotskyism and railing against the ultra-lefts.

The problem for those around the 'Starry Plough' and for all those reassessing their political perspectives in the light of the experiences of the past four years is primarily their lack of theory.

The politics of the 'Starry Plough' are basically whatever the individuals who write for it can give it.

A convention of dissident elements is being planned in the north to consider the building of a new 'revolutionary organization'.

There are many confusions about this, ranging from what it means to use social issues as the basis of the organization's work to who precisely it is going to oppose and how

—whether through mass pressure or violent overthrow.

There is also a strong syndicalist tendency. Issue one of the 'Starry Plough' says that Ulster's economic problems can be ended by 'the formation of unions to take over the country' and in his interview Gerry Hackett spoke of the need to unite Protestant and Catholic workers in one union.

Even those who are thinking about new politics fall into the Republican trap of talking about overthrowing the 'establishment' and using trade unions to run industry.

But neither overthrowing the 'establishment' nor using the unions to run industry will solve the problems.

The economic problems facing Ulster workers can only get worse as inflation rages and the slump gets worse. It is the employers and their government on both sides of the Irish Sea who are to blame.

Slump is caused by the sharpening to crisis point of the contradictions built in to the capitalist rat race for trade and profit. It is not caused by Britain's domination of the six counties or the role of foreign capital in the Republic. What is more, Ireland, being an

agricultural country dependent on exports, is extremely vulnerable to the ravages of monetary crises and inflation—a situation which will be exacerbated by Common Market entry.

Only the working class can smash the employers' anarchic system and replace it with a planned socialist alternative. And the only way to do this lies in building the Marxist revolutionary party.

The middle-class leadership of the IRA is incapable of this. Their interest does not extend beyond home rule for the 32 counties, rejuvenated by being purged of profiteers.

Their only interest in the working class is that as in 1921 they, the middle class, are not strong enough to bring this about themselves.

Incapable and unwilling to launch a genuine revolutionary struggle, they have been forced to retreat by the attacks of the Heath and Lynch governments, leaving the Ulster working class leaderless and defenceless.

Ulster workers cannot take the first step by themselves towards ending the economic problems of Ulster and halting repression.

The first step is to force the Tory government to resign and return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies. And this will only be achieved on the basis of the unity of workers on both sides of the Irish Sea, brought about through the building of the revolutionary Marxist party.

Nowhere is Trotsky's theory of the permanent revolution more appropriate than in the context of Ireland.

He wrote: 'With regard to countries with a belated bourgeois development, especially the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the theory of the permanent revolution signifies that the complete and genuine solution of their tasks of achieving democracy and national emancipation is conceivable only through the dic-

tatorship of the proletariat as the leader of the subjected nation...'

He goes on to explain: 'The dictatorship of the proletariat, which has risen to power as the leader of the democratic revolution, is inevitably and very quickly confronted with tasks, the fulfilment of which is inevitably bound up with deep inroads into the rights of bourgeois property. The democratic revolution grows over directly into the socialist revolution and thereby becomes a permanent revolution.'

'The completion of the socialist revolution within national limits is unthinkable. One of the basic reasons for the crisis in bourgeois society is the fact that the productive forces created by it can no longer be reconciled with the framework of the national state.'

'From this follow, on the one hand, imperialist wars, on the other the utopia of a bourgeois United States of Europe [read Common Market —Ed.]'

'The socialist revolution begins on the national arena, it unfolds on the international arena. Thus the socialist revolution becomes a permanent revolution in a new and broader sense of the word; it attains completion only in the final victory of the new society on our entire planet.'

Thus the lesson of the last three years' political struggles is absolutely clear: the Irish working class must break irrevocably from its middle-class Republicanism and Protestant leadership; it must replace the fetishistic and ritualistic iconoclasm of Wolfe Tone with an assimilation of the philosophy, theory and programme elaborated by Lenin and Trotsky and take the road to working-class power in alliance with its British brothers.

This is the only road to victory and the genuine liberation of Ireland.

CONCLUDED



A press conference was held on Wednesday night, after the verdicts were announced, by three of the acquitted, at 'Time Out' magazine. Left to right: Kate McLean, 22 years old, the youngest defendant, Angela Weir, Stuart Christie and his girlfriend.

THE TRIAL OF THE 'ANGRIES'

Freed after almost 15 months in custody, Stuart Christie said yesterday that the case against him had been 'a frame-up'. He told Workers Press: 'If the law planted me—and that's what the jury found—who's to say they didn't plant the others?' The message of the trial he said was embodied in the words of Angela Davis: 'If they come for us in the morning, then they'll be around for you at night.'

Christie was sentenced to 20 years in a Spanish prison for carrying explosives. He was released after almost three years. On his return to Britain he became a marked man by the police. After the jury's decision on Wednesday evening a Special Branch officer was overheard to say: 'That bastard Christie got off. He was the one we were after.'

Christie said: 'We are heading for a period of big repression in this country. This can be directly attributed to this Conservative government. In Spain they torture you or murder you. Here they frame you.'

Throughout the trial the defence argued that the bombs, weapons and ammunition found in Amhurst Road were planted by the police.

They also maintained that the police were under government pressure to find the culprits after the homes of three Tory ministers—Robert Carr, John Davies and Sir Peter Rawlinson—were bombed.

In this section of the transcript some idea can be gleaned of the tactics and attitudes of the Special Branch officers involved in the case.

Detective Sergeant Woollard, one of the officers who led the raid on Amhurst Road, said they had originally gone to the address in connection with cheque offences.

When asked whether it had not been to 'catch the four prime suspects for the "Angry Brigade"' Woollard replied: 'But my reason, as I have already explained, was in connection with the two who were wanted on the cheque offences.'

Q: I suggest that the cheque business and the emphasis you're putting on it is simply a smokescreen.

Woollard: That's totally untrue. Ian Macdonald, counsel for one of the accused, James Greenfield, staged a long and revealing cross-examination of Woollard. We reproduce sections of it:

M: Mr Woollard, I think last night we'd got to the point where you'd agreed that you were part of the Special Squad that had been set up in January

to investigate particularly the explosion at Mr Carr's house. And I think you said that the Squad was also investigating, in addition to the explosion, a question relating to cheques?

W: Yes, that's right. M: It was still the same Squad that was set up in January, after the bombing of Mr Carr's house?

W: Yes, that's right. M: So they were well known? Their faces were circulated in the police gazette?

W: Yes. M: Did you also know—their photographs, I think we heard yesterday, had been taken at Widnes, sometime in February 1971. Did you also know that, so far as Jim Greenfield is concerned, fingerprints of his found on cheques were compared with fingerprints found on Angry Brigade communiqués as early as April of 1971?

W: No I did not. M: So you don't know what attempts were made at that

stage to see whether Jim Greenfield was involved in explosives?

W: As I explained yesterday, I wasn't aware that he'd been involved or suspected until after he'd been arrested. It was cheque offences as far as I was concerned. But you say he was also a suspect for the bombings: that I had no knowledge of.

M: You see, you were in the section which was dealing mainly with the question of explosives?

W: Yes. M: And it's right, isn't it, that—we've established this—this was set up after the explosion at Mr Carr's house. And immediately after that there were a large number of raids? In the next ten or 15 days?

W: Yes. M: Did you take part in any of those raids?

W: Yes, I did. M: And were any of these raids under Explosives Warrants?

W: I believe most of them were.

M: And it's right, is it, that once the explosion was brought to the notice of the police, that, as is normally done, the first thing you look for is 'likely candidates' for being involved in that? And you would go, would you not, to the Criminal Records Office to see if there are any people who have got convictions for similar kinds of bombings?

W: Yes. M: And so that's how the police first got hold of the name of Ian Purdie?

W: Yes. M: And after that also, a communiqué was sent to 'The Times', Press Association, 'Mirror' and 'Guardian'?

W: Yes. M: And after that event were there further raids?

W: I don't know whether there were raids necessarily after every communiqué was received.

M: No, that's an explosion. W: I am not aware that raids were carried out after every explosion.

M: No, I'm asking you if you can remember if any raids were carried out after that

explosion. W: I'm afraid I can't.

M: Can you remember going on any raid in March or April?

W: No. M: You may have done?

W: Yes. M: Were any raids carried out after that on people who worked at Ford's?

W: I can't say. M: You see, it's right isn't it, that at the time of that explosion at Ford's there was a big strike on at Ford's? Well, it was in the newspapers.

W: I may have read that at the time, but what with one thing and another—

M: And that explosion took place, did it not, close to the boiler room in the administrative building?

W: I don't know the exact details, the exact spot where the explosion took place. I didn't actually go there to deal with it.

M: No. And then there was another one at Biba's Boutique on May 1 1971: you can remember that?

W: Yes. M: Did you go on any raids after that?

W: I can't remember. M: And then there was another one at Tintagel House, where the police computer is, on May 21, 1971. Did you go on any raids after that one?

W: There were raids, but I don't think I went on them. M: And they were raids with explosives warrants, were they?

W: I would imagine so. M: And then on June 22 the managing director of Ford's Motor Company's house—Mr Batty—that was bombed. Did you go on any raids after that?

W: I can't remember. I went on quite a few raids but I can't remember the exact timing in relation to the various explosions.

M: All right. And when you went on these raids, you would imagine that they were raids with Explosives Warrants?

W: Yes, I would imagine so. M: And when you went on these raids with Explosives Warrants, did you find any explosives on any occasion?

W: No sir. M: Did you take any address books?

W: No. M: Did you take any political pamphlets?

W: No. M: You understand, of course, that political pamphlets found on raids might be relevant in certain circumstances?

W: Well possibly, if they dealt with the events.

M: They might be relevant in that they might suggest a political motive for the particular explosions, might they not? And if you're on a raid and you find such a thing, that's the kind of thing you might take?

W: Yes. M: On any of the raids which you've been on, did you take any political pamphlets? Or did any of the others who were with you take any?

W: I can't remember taking any. And I can't remember if any one else did, but they may have done.

M: Did you ever in any case see a list of what was taken?

W: No sir. M: Were lists taken?

W: Well, not having seen them, I'm not sure whether they were.

M: Can you remember whether any other officers on raids you went on took address books?

W: No, not to my knowledge. M: But they may have?

W: They may have, yes. M: Now, when you go on a raid, when you went on these various raids under Explosives Warrants, what was it you were particularly looking for?

W: Explosives. M: You personally? Explosives?

W: Yes. M: And when you didn't find explosives—because you didn't find them—on any of these raids you went on—what was the next thing you personally were looking for?

W: 'ANGRIES'/continued overleaf

Continued from page 7.

W: Well, anything that would suggest that there may be a communiqué issued from the addresses. Like a printing machine or anything like that. Typewriters. Some means of printing communiqués.

M: So if you go looking for explosives in a place, it becomes a sort of automatic reaction that any typewriters would be immediately examined? And in some cases, samples of the typing were taken away?

W: Yes . . .

M: . . . Then going on with the explosions. There were two on June 22. The explosion at Mr Davies' house on July 31—

W: Yes, I believe I remember that.

M: And he was the second minister whose house was bombed? There were no other bombs that related to Cabinet Ministers?

W: Not as far as I remember.

M: And can you remember raids after that?

W: I think I was away on a short holiday.

M: And then there was another one on August 15: the TA Drill Hall Centre, Parkhurst Road.

W: I didn't have any dealings with that one.

M: And so, at the end of July, the beginning of August, you have two explosions. These explosions seem to be going on. And up to that stage, apart from the arrests of Prescott and Purdie, who had both been arrested by March 4, no one had been arrested since then?

W: Yes, I believe I remember that.

M: And I think you said, yesterday afternoon, that you didn't think much headway had been made on explosions?

W: That's correct, yes.

M: And Mr Bond set up a new group, or organized or revamped the team in June 71?

W: It became a bomb squad unit under Mr Bond, as opposed to an independent investigation at Barnet, which was the way it had originally been set up.

M: Yes, but reorganized to some extent because you weren't getting very much results?

W: I suppose that might be the reason why.

M: And it's right, is it not, that there was political pressure to get results?

W: There might have been on

Mr Bond, but I can't say for myself because I wasn't involved in any—

M: No, but if there was on Mr Bond, then the effect of that would come down to those who were taking orders and instructions from him, wouldn't it?

W: Not much, because we were doing our best anyway.

M: Yes, but any investigating team always thinks it is doing its best, but if pressure is put on to get results, and that pressure is put on the person in charge—he in turn will unload it onto those below him.

W: You're assuming that pressure was put on Mr Bond, but I don't remember it.

M: But isn't it right that about that period there was reported in the newspaper—I think it was an interview in the 'Telegraph' or a similar paper, on the need to get the Angry Brigade?

W: I didn't realize that had taken place.

M: And that the Cabinet, or Mr Maudling, was pressing him to get results?

W: I didn't realize that.

M: You hadn't read any newspaper reports along those lines?

W: I can't remember.

M: And you can't remember any newspaper reports saying that there were a number of suspects and that all that was needed was some evidence?

W: No, I can't remember.

M: And then, I think you said that the committal proceedings in the cheques case Jim Greenfield and Anna Mendleson are connected with, was in July?

W: I'm not sure whether that was committal proceedings or—

M: Well someone else who does know about it can deal with it, but if for the moment you can agree that it was in that sort of period. And then on July 31 there is another attack on a Cabinet Minister's house—Mr Davies?

W: Yes.

M: And still no results?

W: There hadn't been any results until we raided Amhurst Road.

This is not strictly correct. After the arrests two further bombings took place—and both, the prosecution admitted, had all the hallmarks of the 'Angry Brigade'. One was planted in October 1971 at the home of a Birmingham building contractor, the other in November at the Royal Tank headquarters in London.

In a gigantic public relations exercise the Yard launched 'Commander X' and his anti-subversive squad.

It was later learned that the mysterious head of the unit was Commander Ernest Bond who was immediately nicknamed James Bond.

Bond was a principal witness in the trial. Last week it was announced that he had received promotion.

Following the spate of resignations and early retirements at the Yard, there are now a number of vacancies in the top echelons of the Metropolitan Police Force.

On December 16 Bond becomes head of the CID with the rank of deputy assistant commissioner.

TRIAL OF THE CENTURY

The Angry Brigade trial, lasting 111 days, was the longest staged in Britain this century. It cost an estimated £750,000.

It was one of the longest in British legal history; the 188 days of the Tichborne Claimant case in 1874 is said to be the record.

The Tichborne Claimant case had earlier lasted for 103 days in a civil action before collapsing.

It is estimated that more than 3 million words have been spoken in the six-month-long trial at the Old Bailey's No. 1 Court.

It was heard before Mr Justice James who was prosecutor in the Great Train Robbers' trial. As with the Great Train jury, so the Angry Brigade jury spent the duration of its deliberations at an undisclosed hotel somewhere in the Home Counties.

There is a further Great Train association in the Angry Brigade trial. One of the defence lawyers for one of the robbers was Mr John Matthews. He was police prosecutor against the Stoke Newington Eight.

'JAMES BOND'

When the Angry Brigade was at its climax in 1970, Scotland Yard announced the appointment of a special Bomb Squad under 'Commander X'.

BIG BROTHER WATCHES YOU

The role of the Special Branch as political police became clear on numerous occasions throughout the trial. It was revealed during a short exchange between Anna Mendleson and an SB officer, Constable Cardwell.

He gave evidence of a Black Cross meeting in October 1968 at which he met one of the defendants, Stuart Christie. (Christie is secretary of Black Cross, an anarchist organization which works for the release of international political prisoners.)
Anna: Constable Cardwell, do



The eight defendants in the 'Angry Brigade Trial'. Top: Barker (convicted). Centre left to right: Christie (acquitted), Bond (acquitted), McLean (acquitted), Weir (acquitted). Bottom left to right: Mendleson (convicted), Creek (convicted), Greenfield (convicted). (Photographs of Barker, Christie, McLean, Weir, Mendleson and Creek by Chris Davies.)

you often go to political meetings?

Cardwell: Occasionally.

A: And you enjoy them?

C: Not particularly.

A: Who sends you?

C: A senior officer.

A: Who is your senior officer?

C: There are several senior officers.

A: Well, who are your senior officers? Can I have the names?

C: Ferguson Smith is my supreme senior officer.

A: And who else?

C: Commander Roger, Commander Bryant, Commander Gilbert.

A: When you go to these political meetings, do you take a notebook with you?

C: Not normally.

A: So what is your purpose in

going there? Do you register what's going on and remember it? How do you remember faces—presumably you're there to see who's there, to find out what's being talked about.

C: I take notes on whatever I have with me.

A: You make notes there and then? Has anyone ever discovered that you are a policeman?

C: Not as far as I know.

A: Well, do you go dressed like that?

C: Yes.

A: Have you been to meetings of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign? About 1970.

C: I don't recall.

A: What other meetings have you been to? Only anarchist meetings?

C: No, this is the only anarchist meeting I've attended.

A: What are the other meetings? What groups or organizations?

C: Communist, fascist, different organizations that are planning demonstrations.

A: Would you say that your main job is to go to meetings of left-wing organizations?

C: No.

A: Have you ever been to any trade union meetings?

C: No.

A: And what do you do with all the information that you receive?

C: I pass it to my superior officer.

A: And presumably it's filed?

C: This may well be.

RENEGADES FROM TROTSKYISM

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

The timing of our attack on Bala Tampoe, according to the Unified Secretariat and the 'Inter-continental Press,' is 'worth noting'. It comes, claim Joseph Hansen and his associates, when Bala Tampoe is one of the attorneys for members of the revolutionary Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna, when the Ceylon Mercantile Union joined a 24-hour hunger strike and when the bank employees were in struggle against the government.

To criticize a leader of a political tendency at such a time, it is clearly implied, is to assist the other side.

This is a very old and dishonest method of argument. For years, the Stalinists claimed that to oppose Stalin was to assist capitalism, to oppose the Popular Front in Spain was to assist Franco, to criticize Stalinist policies in Germany was to help Hitler etc, etc.

Trotskyists always replied that to expose and attack the false leaders of the working class, far from assisting its enemies, was the only way to take the class forward. Does this now suddenly cease to be true?

Or is Hansen desperately seeking to use the struggles now under way in Ceylon to prevent his own members from taking up these questions?

The most the Unified Secretariat can claim for Bala Tampoe is that he is one of the legal attorneys for the JVP. What is particularly heroic about this? Colvin R de Silva—a leading Ceylon ex-United Secretariat man and one of the LSSP renegades who went over to Mrs Bandaranaike in 1964—was an attorney, who in his time also defended people against state prosecution.

The arch-Stalinist D. N. Pritt defended Jomo Kenyatta when the latter was on trial accused of leading the Mau Mau in Kenya. Did that make the Stalinists into defenders of the colonial revolution?

The more the youth, the workers and the rural poor come into conflict with the Bandaranaike regime, the more essential it is to fight for the principles of Trotskyism and expose the charlatans who masquerade under its name.

In passing, let us deal with a real slander—that the Socialist Labour League did not solidarize itself with the struggle of the masses in Ceylon. We refer readers to the following issues of Workers' Press for one month only: March 23, 1972: 'Ceylon's Internment Jails still hold 14,000 Youth'. April 4: '1,000 Youth for Trial'. April 6: 'Ceylon Bill legalizes Repression'. April 10: 'US arms Ceylon'. 'Lift Press Ban in Ceylon'. April 14: 'Guerrilla Bill splits Ceylon coalition'. April 18: 'Ceylon Workers Resist Wages Freeze'.

When the trial of members

of the JVP began last July, we reported it fully and declared ourselves clearly with the defendants. The same month we began an eight-part series on the background to the Ceylon crisis.

In this series, although we put forward frankly our differences with the JVP, we clearly defended them against the bloody repressions launched by Mrs Bandaranaike and supported by the Stalinists and the former close associates of Messrs Mandel and Hansen.

Yet Hansen, knowing full well that his allegations are a pack of lies, tells his readers we did not solidarize with these struggles.

TAMPOE'S POSITION

Let us take up another point. Tampoe is presented in the Unified Secretariat statement as something of a hero, valiantly lining up with the JVP.

Yet the statement of the Indian member of the Unified Secretariat's Ceylon Commission referred significantly to Bala Tampoe's being allowed to hold meetings in Colombo when other tendencies were denied all right of expression.

We went into more detail on the same question in Workers Press on October 20—an article which Mandel and Hansen and company studiously avoid.

We pointed out that although 16,000 people were arrested—4,000 of them for attending political classes—and 4,000 trade union officials disappeared, Tampoe and his associates retained complete freedom of movement.

We also commented on the extremely mild nature of Tampoe's 'opposition' to Mrs Bandaranaike at that time.

We repeat what Tampoe's CMU statement actually said, remembering that the Unified Secretariat's Ceylon section has complete control of the leadership of this union:

'Does it serve any useful purpose to regard the rebels as criminals, who have intimidated and murdered innocent people, raped and looted and indulged in kidnappings and arson—even if some of them may be proved to have committed such acts?

'Is the view that the young rebels should not be regarded as "terrorists" and that they are deserving of humane treatment, a view that cannot be taken seriously in a country where the teachings of the Buddha are revered?'

At a time of enormous economic and political crisis, with thousands of youth taking up arms against the state, a section of Mandel's International, led by a member of its International Executive Committee, appeals to the bourgeois Prime Minister to base her policies on divine teachings!

A far cry indeed, from the 'main defender' of the JVP presented to us in Mr Hansen's journal.

Why is the leadership of the Unified Secretariat and the Socialist Workers' Party so anxious to remain on good terms with, and to paint in totally false colours, a leader who, to put it mildly, is extremely dubious?

Because they are an opportunist revisionist tendency re-



JVP youth captured during the April, 1971, uprising. They faced jail or execution at the hands of the Bandaranaike government.

jecting the very basis of Leninism and Trotskyism.

This basis is the insistence on principle above all else. If this leads to a split, then so be it—better a split than an unprincipled unity. This is the great historic lesson embodied in the construction of the Bolshevik Party. That Party was not built by papering over cracks, hiding differences, running away from principles.

Only the petty-bourgeois behaves in that way. This is the basis of the split between Bolshevism and Menshevism.

In 'One Step Forward, Two Steps Back' (in which he is reviewing the disputes at the 1903 Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party where the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks split) Lenin recounts a conversation with one of the 'Centre' delegates.

"How oppressive the atmosphere is at our congress", he complained. "This bitter fighting, this agitation one against the other, this biting controversy, this uncomradely attitude".

"What a splendid, splendid thing our Congress is!" I replied. "A free and open struggle. Opinions have been stated. The shades have been revealed. The groups have taken shape. Hands have been raised. A decision has been taken. A stage has been passed. Forward! That's the stuff for me! That's life!"

'The comrade from the Centre stared at me in perplexity . . . we were talking different languages.' ('Collected Works' Vol. 7, p.346.)

The petty-bourgeois, the 'centre', hates conflict. But the Unified Secretariat is turned towards the petty-bourgeois. And so, particularly, is Hansen's own Socialist Workers' Party.

That is why that Party disgraced itself by permitting its secretary Farrall Dobbs to send a message of condolence to President Kennedy's widow when that leader of world imperialism was struck down in 1963.

Mandel, Hansen and the rest of the gang know the charges against Tampoe are true. And so do their members—or at least, those who have been allowed to hear of them. Yet they conspire to keep up the fiction that Tampoe is an 'honest revolutionary'. Why?

Because in that way they hope to preserve a facade of a 'section' in Ceylon.

Their relationship to Tampoe is exactly the same as his predecessors, the leaders of the LSSP. Hansen is now extremely hostile to 'the former Trotskyists who betrayed the movement and accepted posts in the Bandaranaike government'.

But we outlined in detail the relationship of the Unified Secretariat to these men in the

Workers Press of October 18 and 19—articles which the Unified Secretariat is careful to ignore.

We established there, and we challenge Hansen to refute it, that the Unified Secretariat suppressed criticism of the leaders of the LSSP, refused demands within their organization for a discussion on Ceylon, endorsed the LSSP's position of 'critical support' for an SLFP (Bandaranaike) government and had in their possession for four years before the LSSP leaders entered the Bandaranaike government a letter which outlined proposals for a 'programmatic agreement' with Mrs Bandaranaike's party with a view to forming a joint government!

We printed the details of this letter in Workers Press on October 19—and Hansen and Mandel avoid all mention of it.

SLL'S WARNING

In contrast, the position of the Socialist Labour League was entirely principled.

We warned: 'One cannot separate the problems of the LSSP revolutionary wing from this degeneration [of the Unified Secretariat] . . . many comrades who support the minority are only now beginning to realize the relations between the international and national degeneration of the Fourth International.'

'The future of the revolutionary wing depends mainly upon a serious study of this relationship.' ('Ceylon, the Great Betrayal'. G. Healy, 1964.)

This warning was disregarded, with the result that the LSSP(R) entered upon the road to degeneration. It did this sheltered by the same international leadership as 'had previously sheltered the leaders of the LSSP right up to the point where they entered a bourgeois government.'

In 1963 an honest discussion on Ceylon would have torpedoed the reunification, organized without discussion of outstanding political questions, by the Pabloites with the SWP. (This could not be an organizational reunification, because the SWP is prevented by US law from having such connections.)

In the same way an honest discussion on Ceylon arising out of the 1969 allegations against Tampoe and his role since would blow sky-high the crisis-ridden Unified Secretariat today.

That is why the Ceylon Commission specifically avoided the political issues.

We quote from its majority report:

'The Commission did not feel it was in a position to fully examine the policies of Comrade Bala in his union.'

A member of the IEC, the secretary of his section, is also general secretary of his union. He is accused, among other things, of organizing scabbing by his members. Yet the Commission 'is not in a position to fully examine . . . !'

But more was to follow. The Commission reports that it was 'not unanimous in evaluating all these actions. While all agreed they were, or could be, extremely compromising, some comrades felt they might be explained in the context of Ceylonese political and trade union life; others felt they were totally unjustifiable.'

Or—to put it more succinctly—some members felt that honouring ex-Nazis, organizing scabbing and having your expenses paid by the CIA was somewhat deplorable. Others felt that in Ceylon anything goes.

Certainly, Bala Tampoe was re-elected to the IEC of the Unified Secretariat at its ninth congress in 1969 and remains there to this day.

It was at this same congress that Ernest Mandel presented a report laying down that the slogan 'Victory to the NLF' should be the slogan of all Unified Secretariat sections IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH DID NOT HAVE TROOPS IN VIETNAM.

TOMORROW: The International Marxist Group.

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SLL LECTURES

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)

TODMORDEN

Monday December 11
'Dialectical materialism'
Monday January 8
'The economic crisis'
Monday January 22
'Stalinism'
Monday February 5
'Trotskyism'
**THE WEAVERS' INSTI-
TUTE, Burnley Road,
7.30 p.m.**



Rachel Gurney and Nicola Pagett in another 'Upstairs, Downstairs' episode tonight and tomorrow night on Independent channels.

REGIONAL TV

SOUTHERN. 9.30 London. 10.05 Torchy. 10.15 Tricks of the good cook's trade. 10.35 Film: 'Little Big Sol'. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 Galloping gourmet. 3.25 Saint. 4.20 Weekend. 4.25 Funky phantom. 4.50 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.35 Out of town. 7.05 Sale of the century. 7.35 Film: 'The Deadly Hunt'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Weekend. 10.35 Film: 'Payroll'. 12.30 News. 12.40 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30-10.05 London. 11.15 Time to remember. 11.40 Survival. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 London. 4.25 Rovers. 4.50 London. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Bonanza. 7.30 Film: 'The Floating Dutchman'. 9.00 New Scotland Yard. 10.00 London. 10.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 11.00 Now it's your say. 11.30 Downfall. 12.30 Weather.

ANGLIA: 12.04 News. 12.05 London. 3.30 Dick Van Dyke. 3.55 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 Merry melodies. 4.50 London. 5.20 Primus. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sale of the century. 7.30 O'Hara. 8.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 9.00 London. 10.30 Probe. 11.00 Film: 'A Matter of WHO'.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 Film. 10.35 Alistair Maclean story. 11.35 Better driving. 12.00 Today. 12.05 London. 3.30 Danger man. 4.20 Forest rangers. 4.50 London. 5.20 Flintstones. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Protectors. 8.00 Adventurer. 9.00 Turnbull's finest half hour. 9.00 New Scotland Yard. 10.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Parish'.

ULSTER: 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Cartoon. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 3.25 Randall and Hopkirk. 4.23 News. 4.25 Funky phantom. 4.50 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 UFO. 8.30 London. 9.00 New Scotland Yard. 10.00 London. 10.30 Spectrum. 11.00 Film: 'The Old Man Who Cried Wolf'.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 Let them live. 9.55 Potter's art. 10.20 Silent valley. 10.50 Funky phantom. 11.15 Cowboy in Africa. 12.05 London. 3.30 Danger man. 4.25 Merrie melodies. 4.50 London. 5.20 Elephant boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 London. 8.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Desire Under the Elms'. 12.30 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30-10.05 London. 11.00 Schools. 12.00 Paint book. 12.05 London. 3.25 Smith family. 3.50 Cartoon. 4.00 Crossroads. 4.30 TV funnies. 4.50 London. 5.15 Turnbull's finest half hour. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.25 Wagon train. 7.50 Protectors. 8.20 Comedians. 8.50 Cartoon. 9.00 London. 10.30 Kick off. 10.55 Film: 'A Lion is in the Streets'.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 Let them live. 9.55 Potter's art. 10.20 Silent valley. 10.55 Bush boy. 11.20 Cowboy in Africa. 12.05 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 Yoga. 3.00 London. 3.25 Dangerman. 4.25 Merrie melodies. 4.50 London. 5.20 Elephant boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 London. 8.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'A Prize of Arms'. 12.25 News. 12.40 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 10.05 Spectrum. 10.30 Dear green place. 10.45 Salute. 11.40 Phoenix five. 12.05 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 3.30 It takes a thief. 4.25 Nanny and the professor. 4.50 London. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.30 Protectors. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 London. 8.30 Turnbull's finest half hour. 9.00 London. 10.30 Friday night. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Film: 'Mystery of the Wax Museum'.

GRAMPIAN: 11.05 Cowboy in Africa. 12.05 London. 3.25 Shirley's world. 3.55 Katie Stewart cooks. 4.20 Funky phantom. 4.50 London. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Thompson at tea-time. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Cade's county. 8.30 London. 10.30 Points North. 11.00 Job look. 11.10 Film: 'Sweet, Sweet Rachel'. 12.30 Meditation.

TV

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school.
6.35-7.00 IRELAND. Home Rule is Rome Rule!
7.30 NEWSROOM. Weather.
8.00 MONEY AT WORK. The Divine Wind from Japan.
9.00 ONE MAN'S CHINA. 'Friendship first...'
9.30 FILM: 'LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS'. French film with Arletty, Jean-Louis Barrault, Pierre Brasseur, Marcel Herrand.
10.55 NEWS ON 2. Weather.
11.00 FILM NIGHT. The Secret World of Federico Fellini. A profile.

BBC 1

10.30-10.55 Steam horse. 11.05 Schools. 12.00 Seventy plus. 12.25 Ryan a ronnie. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Joe. 1.45 American birds of Dorothy Doughty. 2.05 Schools. 2.25 Racing from Cheltenham. 3.45 Tom and Jerry. 4.00 Clangers. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Crystal Tipps. 4.40 Jackanory. 5.05 Deputy dawg. 5.15 Michael BenTine time. 5.45 News. Weather.
6.00 NATIONWIDE.
6.45 THE OSMONDS AT THE RAINBOW.
7.15 THE VIRGINIAN. Experiment at New Life.
8.30 DAD'S ARMY. Brain Versus Brawn.
9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS. Weather.
9.25 CANNON. Call Unicom.
10.15 FRIDAY TALK-IN.
11.00 LATE NIGHT NEWS.
11.05 FILM: 'MY GAL SAL'. Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature.
12.45 Weather.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 10.00 Film: 'Namu the killer Whale'. Robert Lansing. A man befriends a killer whale. 11.35 Galloping gourmet. 12.00 Cartoon. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Wendy Craig tells... 12.40 First report. 1.00 Melody inn. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 General hospital. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Junkin. 3.25 Marcus Welby MD. 4.20 Adventures of Gulliver. 4.50 Magpie. 5.20 Smith family. 5.50 News.
6.00 TODAY.
6.35 CROSSROADS.
7.00 THE PROTECTORS. Balance of Terror.
7.30 HAWAII FIVE-O.
8.30 THE COMEDIANS.
9.00 UPSTAIRS, DOWNSTAIRS. Out of the Everywhere.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 POLICE FIVE.
10.40 FILM: 'THE BREAK'. Tony Britton, William Lucas, Eddie Byrne, Robert Urquhart. A man being escorted to prison escapes.
12.05 THE DE-HUMANIZATION OF LABOUR. A former miner who is now involved in research on Intermediate Technology talks to Nicholas Partridge.
12.10 SPYFORCE. The Countess.

All Trades Unions Alliance MEETINGS

Fight Rising Prices
Force the Tories to Resign
MANCHESTER: Friday December 8, 7.30 p.m. Milton Road, Deansgate. 'Force the Tories to resign!'
BIRKENHEAD: Sunday December 10, 7.30 p.m. Pier Hotel.
WATFORD: Monday December 11, 8 p.m. Upstairs Room, Watford Trade Union Hall, Watford Road (opp. Watford Junction Station).
WIGAN: Lancs. Monday, December 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 December 12, 8 p.m. Prince Albert, Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross. 'No State Control of Wages'.
LIVERPOOL: Tuesday December 12, 7.30 p.m. The Mitre, Dale Street.
EAST LONDON: Tuesday December 12, 8 p.m. Festival Inn, Crisp Street, E14. 'Build Councils of Action'.
CROYDON: Wednesday December 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

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Around the unions

Motions build up against Tories

THE NEWLY-amalgamated Nos. 1 and 3 branches of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) at Leeds have passed a resolution calling for a campaign to force the government to resign.

The resolution states: 'That this branch meeting totally opposes the government's state control of wages. This action constitutes a major attack on the living standards and interests of the working class as a whole. This branch meeting calls upon the executive committee to demand the recall of the TUC and Labour Party conferences as part of a campaign to force the government to resign.'

The same branch also passed a resolution condemning the Lynch government's new anti-IRA Act.

It stated: 'That this meeting condemns the Lynch government's Offences Against the State Bill. We are of the opinion that this Bill is the first step towards dictatorship and goes hand in hand with British Toryism.'

'While the Bill is apparently aimed against the IRA, it does in fact change the whole basis of the law and we are of the opinion that these measures will be used against the working class of Ireland and England tomorrow.'

A RESOLUTION calling for a national strike as part of a general campaign to bring down the Tory government has been unanimously passed by the Chiswick No. 5 branch of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The resolution calls for the return of a Labour government pledged to repeal all anti-working class legislation based on a socialist programme.

The resolution was addressed to the north London district committee of the AUEW.

LEEDS Trades Council has unanimously condemned the TUC's talks with the Tory government and the Confederation of British Industry 'on the subject of wage restraint'.

The resolution from the Leeds electricians' union branch 'deplores the decision of the TUC to enter into talks' with the Tories and the CBI. It goes on:

'We therefore demand that the TUC should not merely condemn the Tory government's wage freeze in words; but should announce its intention to ignore the pay freeze, of fighting with all possible means for high wages and pensions and of refusing any further talks with the government and CBI.'

'Further the TUC by its leadership and organization must mobilize the whole strength of the labour movement to force a General Election and win a Labour government committed to socialist policies.'

DELEGATES to the Bradford Trades Council have passed a resolution condemning the activities of right-wing anti-immigrant groups for attempting to use immigrant workers as the scapegoats for the results of the economic crisis and attacks on the working class.

The motion states: The Bradford Trades Council condemns the activities of the British Campaign to Stop Immigration and the racist and fascist organizations who scapegoat black immigrants for unemployment, inadequate housing, education and social services caused by the employers, landlords, bankers and Tory government policy.

'We also call upon the Bradford Council Labour group to pursue policies which ensure a decent standard of living for all Bradford's population.'

Curtail right to strike says Aims of Industry

By OUR OWN REPORTERS

THE RIGHT to strike was attacked by the Aims of Industry yesterday and another new publication by the engineering employers called for the strengthening of the Industrial Relations Act.

Strikes by workers in the fuel industries, the docks and engineering are 'barbarous' and 'morally unacceptable',

says the Aims of Industry.

This right-wing businessmen's outfit, which gives financial support to the Tories and campaigns against nationalization has published a pamphlet on 'The Right to Work and the Right to Strike'.

It is written by the professor of so-called moral philosophy at Edinburgh University, Harry Burrows Acton.

The learned professor, who sees no other morality than the defence of capitalism and private property, comes to the startling conclusion that many large-scale strikes are

aimed at making the government and employers give in to workers' demands.

Any idea of 'threatening the population' with 'cold', 'hunger' or the 'ruin of the economy' were 'barbarous', says Professor Acton.

'It is ridiculous to claim that there is any fundamental right to engage in such activities.'

He says the functions and place of trade unions in British society needed clarifying.

His pamphlet finally reveals the sort of society he and the Aims of Industry would like when he claims

that strikers 'limit the employer's choice of workers'.

Strikers established a monopoly of labour and that had to stop.

The Industrial Relations Act should be strengthened to provide better protection for the non-worker, says the Engineering Employers' Federation in a new book out today.

Author David Hall, who recently worked in the EEF's research department, is now a lecturer at north-east London Polytechnic.

He says the provisions for ending the closed shop had not worked because employers did not wish to risk industrial action.

Non-union members needed more assistance under the Act.



Women pickets outside Barbour's rainwear factory question a traveller before he enters the firm.

Barbours: Police violence against strikers condoned

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

POLICE chiefs in Co Durham have told women on strike from the Barbour's rainwear factory, South Shields, that policemen were right to throw young girls claiming hardship money out of the local Social Security office.

South Shields Trades Union Council has received a letter from the Durham police headquarters following an investigation into the 'incidents' at South Shields' Social Security office on November 10. The police 'acted properly under instructions' and any error was the responsibility of the DHSS officials, it says.

About 70 women at the factory have now been on strike since October 24 in defence of their right to union recognition.

The girls aged between 18 and 22 — all single — visited the DHSS office on Friday November 10 with fresh evidence to appeal against an earlier decision that they were not entitled to benefit.

Officials, however, refused to see them or consider their evidence. The girls say that next time they knew they were being evicted and thrown outside on the street.

A few weeks later after the South Shields TUC or-

ganized a delegation to the DHSS, they received an apology for the 'incident' from a local department head.

This was later withdrawn after an 'inquiry'.

And now a further 'investigation' has upheld the 'integrity' of the police.

Jack Grassby, secretary of South Shields TUC, told Workers Press:

'This goes a long way to establishing a police state — where workers are forcibly deprived of their rights by police actions.'

When the women went on strike over six weeks ago their basic wage for a 40-hour week was £10.80.

Since then they have refused to accept a £2-a-week increase awarded by a government Statutory Order for the industry which would make their basic wage £12.80.

They have refused the increase because it would mean giving up their fight for recognition of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

£1m jump in Westland's profits

WESTLAND Aircraft, the hovercraft, helicopter and aero-engineering group yesterday disclosed a £1m jump in profit. The group as a whole increased its pre-tax profit from £3.15m to £4.2m for the year to September.

The mainstay of the group, Westland Helicopters, who contribute almost half the profit this year brought in £2m before tax compared with £1.51m last year. This latest figure was achieved in spite of the closure of the Westland Helicopter plant at Hayes, Middlesex, which cost 1,800 workers their jobs.

The British Hovercraft Corporation also showed an increase in profit from £697,000 to £737,000 this year. The directors, however, say these results are 'by no means satisfactory' although they admit they are an improvement.

No doubt the 'improvement' will be maintained next year with further lucrative arms deals to the racist state of South Africa.

Anniversary picket

THREE draughtsmen have begun the third year of their picket in a pay dispute with a Gloucestershire engineering firm.

About 40 members of the engineering union joined them outside the Autonomis Vending Machine Factory in Tetbury, in torrential rain to mark the anniversary.

The trio were originally seven men who walked out on December 6, 1971, over a pay dispute. The four others have since found new jobs.

Mr Bob Kucharek (45), Derek Walters (41), and Bert Vizor (42) have been receiving £15 a week each from the AUEW since the strike began.

A company spokesman said: 'As far as we are concerned, all seven draughtsmen were dismissed on the day they walked out.'

'If there are any new vacancies and these men care to apply they will be considered in the same way as other applicants.'

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

XMAS BAZAAR

SATURDAY DECEMBER 9

Corn Exchange

Leeds

Starts at 12 noon Price 5p

What we think

The Stoke Newington 8

THE TEN-YEAR sentences on the four young people in the Angry Brigade trial is a savage act of retribution by the ruling class and its legal machine.

During the trial the defence maintained that the eight accused had been 'planted' by the police and that they had been framed. By finding four of them not guilty, the jury has accepted that the Special Branch, the rapidly-expanding political police, used frame-up techniques to implicate four of the defendants in a 'conspiracy'.

As Stuart Christie, one of the discharged prisoners, said to Workers Press: 'If they planted me, who's to say they didn't plant the others?'

The state spent almost £1m bringing these eight young people to trial in what became the longest political trial of the century. In his summing up Mr Justice James said it was the political defence adopted by the defendants which had given the trial 'its political atmosphere'.

'Political trials are trials of people for their political views. We do not have them in this country,' he said.

Yet when he was sentencing the remaining four in the dock the judge came out with naked class venom:

'The conspiracy of which you have been convicted has had as its object, the intention of disrupting and attacking the democratic society of this country. Your participation arose because you objected to the orderly way of society.'

James's 'orderly way of society' is capitalism. It is a system based on violence—as can be vividly seen in Northern Ireland where innocent workers and their families are murdered, tortured and jailed without trial.

Workers in Britain recognize that Northern Ireland is also a training ground for what the Tories will try here. As the economic crisis worsens and mass opposition to its policies grow, the Tories will have no compunction in introducing its terror apparatus.

In this atmosphere of growing repression, the use of conspiracy laws is particularly

worth noting. The police began to resurrect this legislation against the left in 1968 in the wake of the student and anti-Vietnamese demonstrations. The law is all-embracing; to some extent conviction relies on innuendo and guilt by association.

This type of legal attack demonstrated its viciousness in the deportation of Rudi Dutschke and the jailing of Jake Prescott for 15 years.

But the police have not had it all their own way. In numerous cases juries have thrown out the tissue of circumstantial evidence which the police and its agents provocateurs have concocted.

The acquittal of four of the accused and the jury's plea for clemency is ample testimony to the fact that the police came partially unstuck. The chief adversary, Stuart Christie, was released to the bitter chagrin of the Special Branch.

For the revolutionary movement the trial has immense implications. There is already one view in Tory circles that the existing conspiracy laws are inadequate. They are demanding the extension of the Special Powers Act to Britain or the introduction of a new anti-subversion law. This will be brought forward if the government can establish a wave of anti-IRA hysteria—thus following the technique used by Lynch a week ago.

These reactionary plans will go hand-in-hand with the Tories' other repressive legislation:

- The Industrial Relations Act, which has jailed trade unionists and imposed massive fines on unions.

- The state pay plan which means unlimited fines for sections of workers who try to preserve their standard of living by fighting for wage demands.

- The so-called 'Fair Trading' Bill which is a direct attack on the shop floor rights of workers to maintain their conditions of work;

- The Housing Finance Act which will eventually double council rents and which means swingeing fines on those who resist.

- The Tory amendments to the Criminal Justice Act which will remove the police obligation to caution people before they are interrogated and the removal of the

accused's right to silence in his or her trial.

These corporatist moves can only be defeated by the mobilization of the working class under revolutionary leadership to take the power and establish socialism.

The Socialist London League separates itself quite emphatically from those who believe that the bomb or individual acts of terror can be the means of destroying capitalism.

Members of the Eight have expressed support for this kind of politics. Apart from Christie, they come from the middle-class university milieu which involves itself in squatters' campaigns, community action, Women's Liberation, Gay Liberation and is loosely called 'the libertarian left'.

They came out of the ineffectual CND campaign and the blind alley of student protests. While some young people turned to the workers' movement and revolutionary socialism, this group turned to sectional, middle-class stunts.

In 1920 Lenin wrote in "Left-Wing" Communism — an Infantile Disorder: 'Marxist theory has established . . . that the petty proprietor, the small master, who, under capitalism always suffers oppression and very frequently a most acute and rapid deterioration in his conditions of life, and even ruin, easily goes to revolutionary extremes, but is incapable of perseverance, organization, discipline, and steadfastness.'

'A petty bourgeois driven to frenzy by the horrors of capitalism is a social phenomenon which, like anarchism, is characteristic of all capitalist countries. The instability of such revolutionism, its barrenness, and its tendency to turn rapidly into submission, apathy, phantasms, and even a frenzied infatuation with one bourgeois fad or another—all this is common knowledge.'

In 'What Is To Be Done?', written in 1902, he says: 'The Economists and the present-day terrorists have one common root, namely, subservience to spontaneity. At first sight our assertion may appear paradoxical, so great is the differ-

ence between those who stress the "drab, everyday struggle" and those who call for the most self-sacrificing struggle of individuals.

'But this is no paradox. The Economists and the terrorists merely bow to different poles of spontaneity: the Economists bow to the spontaneity of "the labour movement pure and simple", while the terrorists bow to the spontaneity of the passionate indignation of intellectuals, who lack the ability of opportunity to connect the revolutionary struggle and the working-class movement into an integral whole.'

Their move towards anarchist-style protests cannot be dissociated from the abject class collaboration of the Labour Party and trade union leaders in the past few years. Unable to separate the treacherous leadership from the working-class movement, they have sought to express their frustration in 'frenzied' protests.

In a pamphlet issued by the Stoke Newington Defence Group, reference is made to the bombing of Carr's house on January 12, 1971, the day of the massive trade union revolt against the Industrial Relations Bill.

'Robert Carr's mansion was wrecked by two bombs in a straightforward emotional response by a section of the revolutionary movement. On January 12 we had a one-day strike, we went on huge marches all over the country, we planned strategies for the future and we bombed Robert Carr.'

Workers will remember the effect of the explosion. It played directly into the hands of the Tory Party and the witch-hunters in the capitalist Press. It also provided a lever for the trade union leaders to appeal to their members 'that enough is enough'.

But the important lesson is that the struggle against these tendencies has got to be decided in the workers' movement—not in the courts of the ruling class.

The Socialist Labour League and Workers Press stands unequivocally for the release of the four who were given ten-year sentences.

Workers Press MONTHLY APPEAL FUND

DECEMBER TOTAL IS NOW £317.62

PLEASE help us to raise our £1,750 target before Xmas. We need this extra boost to assist us over the holiday period.

As the AUEW judgement returns to the court, all eyes of trade unionists are focused on the result. The Taff Vale judgement looms up once again today.

Only Workers Press has consistently warned about the serious political implications of this court. The Tories will not hesitate to use it to try to destroy the unions.

Our paper must reach out to workers everywhere and lead the fight to make this government resign. The Fund therefore is doubly important. Make a very special effort today and help us complete our target early. Fight back against the Tories with all your might. Post your donations immediately to:

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Dockers may black CAV goods to back sit-in

THE CAR component combine CAV Lucas is facing a black of its goods on Merseyside docks over the occupation of its Fazakerely plant in Liverpool.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Low turnout in Lynch poll

HALF WAY through polling day on the equal rights for all religions and votes at 18 referendum in Ireland yesterday reports from polling stations were little short of disastrous.

Fianna Fail headquarters were plunged in gloom as reports rolled in of only a six to eight per cent poll instead of hoped for 65 per cent turnout.

Only the Labour Party reports a poll in certain areas of as much as 20 per cent and all three political parties appealed to voters to turn out in large numbers last night.

Workers particularly showed no interests in voting in general taking the view that there was nothing in it for them and it was the country's leaders up to some new political manoeuvre.

The Lynch government had hoped that the polls would provide a massive vote of confidence for all its policies.

- Home Secretary Robert Carr said in parliament yesterday that 'certain precautions' have been taken 'against the possibility of attempts by members of the IRA to seek sanctuary in Britain'. But he added, it would not be in the public interest to give details.

The Liverpool docks shop stewards' committee has agreed to impose the black if it gets a pledge from Merseyside shop stewards that they will back dockers if any action is taken against them by the National Industrial Relations Court.

The move by the stewards is a big blow against the plans of the Lucas combine to close down

the Fazakerely plant in April.

On Tuesday the Liverpool Trades Council is calling shop stewards from all over Merseyside to see what action can be taken to support the occupation.

Dockers want to see a pledge over possible action under the anti-trade union laws from this meeting.

Bank must pay—NIRC

THE NATIONAL Industrial Relations Court yesterday spelled out the duties of a bank when a sequestration writ had been issued against one of its customers.

The court was giving its reasons for its decision last week that the Midland Bank and Hill Samuel and Co, bankers to the engineering section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, had to disclose to the

sequestrators appointed in the Goad case details of the union funds they held.

Sir John Donaldson said that a demand by sequestrators for disclosure must be answered promptly, fully and accurately.

The duty to disclose extended to revealing the whereabouts, if known to the bank, of property which had been held by it, but which had been removed by the customer.

A mass meeting of the Fazakerely employees heard this news yesterday. They also unanimously rejected a £50,000 offer from the combine which would be paid in a lump sum if the workers lifted their occupation.

The firm also offered full pay up to Christmas.

The meeting decided that more talks with Lucas would only be held on the basis of the re-opening of the site.

The Lucas workers have also been backed by railway workers in Warrington. They have agreed to black Lucas products after the firm attempted to move goods through the Warrington rail head.

Miners and postmen also pledged solidarity. The postmen said they would not handle Lucas parcels.

These moves of solidarity will strengthen the fight for the right to work at Fazakerely.

AUEW FACES ITS TAFF VALE

FROM PAGE ONE

There is probably no other union that has done more in its history or fought harder for the working class of Britain.

This is why the Tories hate the engineers. They stand for the strength of the organized working class and the Heath

government has decided to destroy that strength.

So far the AUEW leadership has done nothing to mobilize the ranks against the offensive the union faces.

But today will see the crunch point. Engineers everywhere should be supported by all trade unionists.

Above all the campaign must begin now to re-call the TUC to prepare national action to force the Tories to resign.

No union in the land will be free from the terror of the anti-union laws and the threat of complete ruin so long as the architects of the Industrial Relations Act remain in power.