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HEATH OVER-RIDES

ALEX MITCHELL

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● On April 13 Heath learned the Minister was Lambton.

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● On Thursday, May 24, Heath told the Commons: 'At each stage we have instructed the Security Service to examine the security implications, and at each stage they have been able to assure us that there are no indications of danger to national security.'

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WHY is Heath behaving in such an erratic and contradictory fashion?

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This statement by Heath is particularly intriguing because last Thursday's 'Times' (May 24, 1973) carried a front-page headline stating: 'Call-girl dossier names two other Ministers.'

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This may be so. But if it is, the scandal is bigger than ever. It means there is not one 'third man' but two! One is the second Minister named with Jellicoe in the police dossier and the other is the name given to Heath by the 'People'.

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'People' said their dossier was 'now being placed before Scotland Yard officers investigating call girl rings in London'.

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INDECENT HASTE

This indecent haste to acquit the third man is in direct contrast to the seemingly painstaking investigation which preceded the resignations of Lambton and Jellicoe.

Lambton went after six weeks of inquiries and Jellicoe after about three. But Heath, Carr, Scotland Yard and a phone conversation acquitted the third man in less than 24 hours.

Has Heath any right to accept this off-the-cuff assurance when Diplock has still to commence his investigation?

The most likely explanation of Heath's muddling over this scandal is that he has no control over what's going to happen next.

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What's driving this political crisis forward is that Heath himself has become a prisoner of events.

£100,000 PARTY BUILDING FUND

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The summonses were issued last Wednesday on information provided by chief superintendent Albert Wickstead.

SEE CENTRE PAGES:
LAMBTON AND THE
BAD TORIES

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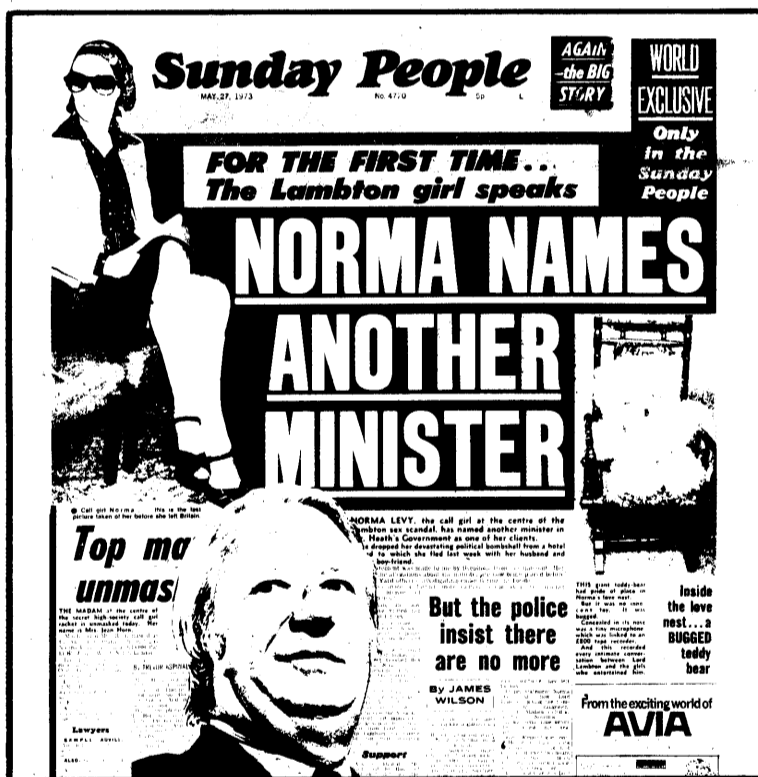
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Committee of Twenty almost defunct

THE COMMITTEE of Twenty, which spent all last week in Washington discussing reform of the monetary system, has failed to produce any concrete proposals to put before the International Monetary Fund when it meets in Nairobi in the autumn.

The committee, composed of representatives from 20 of the main capitalist industrial countries, is the successor to the old group of ten deputies which earlier discussed much the same questions with equally little result. Far from bringing agreement any nearer, the committee's deliberations have confirmed the complete absence of any consensus even on the most basic questions of monetary reform. Chairman Jeremy Morse and his

committee are finding that far from clearing the air and bringing about a deal, negotiation only clarifies the irreconcilable differences between them. They have in fact been overtaken by events—they all agree 'in principle' that the system should be based on fixed but adjustable parities, but in practice all the countries involved are 'floating' and they are further from fixed parities now than at any time in the past.

'Floating' currencies are now the main means by which the capitalist countries are conducting economic warfare among themselves—using the device of competitive devaluation to drive their own exports into others' markets and make their opponents' goods too costly to sell in theirs. The 'Financial Times' comments that 'it is difficult to detect any sense on the part of the negotiating governments that the search for compromise is

a matter of urgency'. This indicates that the committee has been reduced to little more than an impotent talking-shop. The abolition of dollar convertibility, the sky-rocketing price of gold, the growth of inflation and the floating of currency make it impossible for the capitalists to turn the clock back to pre-1971. The objective crisis in the world economy makes resuscitation of the Bretton Woods agreement impossible.

President should come before Grand Jury Put Nixon on the stand

BY JOHN SPENCER

UNITED STATES Federal prosecutors in the Watergate case have told the Press they think there is justification for calling President Nixon to testify to the Grand Jury which will eventually bring charges against members of the White House staff and others involved in the affair.

Evidence already presented to the Grand Jury, hearsay testimony at the Senate Watergate hearings that President Nixon was behind the offer of executive clemency to James McCord, and additional evidence not yet made public, all raise legal questions about the President's role in covering up the scandal.

Under the United States constitution it may be impossible to require the President to testify at a Grand Jury without first successfully impeaching him in front of Congress. The prosecutors have discussed the next move with Archibald Cox, the special prosecutor in the Watergate case, who must now decide what is to be done.

The President's staff reacted angrily to the report, which Ronald Ziegler, Press secretary, described as 'a shocking and irresponsible abuse of authority on the part of federal prosecutors'. The statement said it was against the law to communicate the proceedings of Grand Jury investigations.

The statement said: 'The White House has asked Attorney-General Elliot Richardson and will be asking Mr Cox to investigate the circumstances of these anonymous charges against the President of the United States and to do so immediately.'

Cox, who was brought in last week to take charge of the investigation, has already been told by his team of attorneys that evidence justifies not only the indictment of former top aides John Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman and former Attorney-General John Mitchell, but also questioning of the President on oath before a Grand Jury, as to how his closest associates could carry out a massive obstruction of justice without his knowledge.

What has particularly angered the government prosecutors is Nixon's attempt to wrap himself in the flag and evade further investigation behind a smokescreen called 'national security'. They see this as the intention behind Nixon's carefully-staged speech to ex-prisoners of war at the weekend and his second Watergate statement last week.

Nobody is fooled by these gestures, because there is obviously no legitimate 'national security' interest involved in plotting to bug the Democratic national campaign headquarters. The only thing that now stands between Nixon and impeachment is the mounting fear among the bourgeois of what will come after, giving rise to the idea that though Nixon is thoroughly corrupt, 'he's the best President we've got'.



Lon Nol should be hung—Sihanouk

OVERTURES from Marshal Lon Nol, the puppet ruler of part of Cambodia, were rejected out of hand yesterday by spokesmen for Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is fighting to overthrow the US backed regime.

On Monday Lon Nol agreed for the first time to negotiate directly with Sihanouk's government which controls most of the country.

But Sihanouk's spokesman in Peking said yesterday that his government had no intention of negotiating with traitors. Instead they would press their offensive inside Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk, who is in Rabat on a tour of several African states, declared: 'Lon Nol is a traitor, we cannot negotiate with him. He accepts to negotiate with me now because he is practically beaten, but we shall be patient until we triumph 100 per cent.'

He added: 'We have a right to condemn Lon Nol and shoot him if necessary' because he is 'rotten and corrupt and deserves the gallows.'

He said the Royal Government of National Union refused to accept the label 'government in exile' because its partisans controlled 90 per cent of the country, had seven ministers, its own diplomacy, justice and a powerful, efficient and well-equipped army of 200,000 men inside the country.

He said his Royal Government was recognized by 39 countries.

Lon Nol's government is maintained entirely by Nixon's B52 bombers, as even the Pentagon is forced to recognize. But the Soviet bureaucracy continues to treat the struggle there as if it were simply a civil war.

China has accused Moscow of co-operating with the 'Phnom Penh clique' and with Washington and showing total contempt for the interests of the Cambodian people.

'Pravda' recently commented: 'Following the signing of the agreements on Vietnam and Laos, the turn of developments in Indo-China to the restoration of peace and political settlement now brings up particularly sharply the question of Cambodia. The fire of the fratricidal war continues to blaze in that country.'

The Soviet government has consistently refused to recognize the Sihanouk government: not only does Moscow still accredit its ambassador to the puppet government in Phnom Penh, but it provides economic aid and even insures some of the arms ships running the Mekong River blockade with US air support.

New China News Agency comments that far from being a 'fratricidal' war, what is taking place in Cambodia is 'a life-and-death battle between the force of national salvation and that of national betrayal'.

The Chinese Stalinists naturally raise this question only in order to conceal their own crimes and deals with imperialism in Indo-China. But it provides striking evidence of how the Soviet bureaucracy really views the struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples.



Captain Pappas (seated foreground) and his Greek mutineers.

Concentration camp threat to sailors

THE 31 mutineers from the Greek destroyer 'Velos' have been threatened with internment in a concentration camp by the Italian government.

Italy conceded the Greek officers the right to political asylum, but is afraid of offending the Greek government by allowing the mutineers to move freely and give Press conferences.

Already Captain Pappas has exposed the weakness of the military dictatorship in Greece. He said that all the commanders of naval warships were opposed to the government.

The rebellion of high-ranking officers shows that

even those sections upon which the dictators supposedly rest do not support them.

When threatened with internment, the officers resisted, declaring through their lawyer, Kuratos:

'The decision to send political refugees to concentration camps is contrary to the Italian constitution and to the Geneva convention.'

'All concentration camps, be they Nazi, fascist or democratic, are the same, as history has taught us. The officers and

sailors of the Greek ship "Velos" do not want any assistance from the Italian police.'

The Italian foreign ministry cancelled a Press conference to be held by Captain Pappas. The Greek officers are convinced that their telephones are being tapped.

The Italian government is clearly in an embarrassing and potentially dangerous situation.

They do not want to offend the Greek government, but they are afraid of the feeling in the Italian working class against the colonels' dictatorial regime.

Stalinists' protest will not shift Andreotti

PREMIER Giulio Andreotti's centre-right coalition is tottering after losing a vote on whether to postpone a debate on the Minister of Posts, Gioia, until after the Christian Democratic Party's conference.

The Republican Party, Andreotti's coalition partners, have called for the resignation of Gioia because of a dispute over a ban on cable television.

Gioia has also been accused of 'moral responsibility' for the murder of a Christian Democratic Party official by the Mafia

and is involved in a court case over this allegation in Palermo.

But the real source of Andreotti's weakness is his inability to solve the severe economic crisis facing the Italian ruling class.

The floating of the lira has meant a huge devaluation and massive rises in the cost of living.

The Communist Party has issued a statement saying that 'to continue the existence of the government would go against the most elementary principles of correct democratic behaviour.'

'It would aggravate all the problems, already acute of the workers and the country.' The

Party wants a centre-left regime linking it to the Socialist Party and the 'left' Christian Democrats.

The only policy that the Communist Party has put forward is a 'policy of reforms', echoing the demands made on Sunday by a large demonstration of shop-keepers protesting against the government.

The Stalinists joined the Italian Socialist Party, the Roman Committee of the Christian Democrats (the party of big business in Italy), and a number of other organizations in supporting the march.

Leading Stalinist Pajetta spoke at an election rally about the

unity in parliament against the fascists, which had resulted in the vote to put fascist leader Giorgio Almirante on trial.

'The struggle to guarantee democracy,' said Pajetta, 'today, when the fascist conspiracy seems more and more clearly linked to foreign countries, means assuring the independence of our country.'

'We need policies which render Italians capable of disposing of the life and fate of their country.'

With this nationalist phrasemongering, the Italian Communist Party pretends to fight against the fascist threat.



Mrs Kathleen Hosey with four of her children protesting outside South Africa House, London.

'We're concerned about John. But we must campaign for the release of all the Pretoria Six'

MRS KATHLEEN HOSEY

THE FAMILY of a young Irish trade unionist is now waiting anxiously for the outcome of a South African show trial in which six men face death.

The six, two white and four black, are on trial in Pretoria on charges under the notorious Terrorism Act, which gives the South African police sweeping power of arrest, interrogation and secret detention.

If convicted, the lightest sentence they can expect is five horrific years' incarceration in Vorster's jails. But the racist court could decide to exact the ultimate penalty: death by hanging.

Among those watching the grim drama in the Pretoria courtroom is a leading Transport and General Workers' Union shop steward from Coventry, John Hosey senior, joint convenor of the

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Standard-Triumph car factory.

His son, John (23), is among the accused. But as John's mother, Mrs Kathleen Hosey, said in London on Monday: 'Naturally, we're terribly concerned about John. But we must campaign for the release of all the Pretoria Six.'

There is little doubt that the charges are a frame-up.

Although all John junior's letters home have been ruthlessly censored (one had to be re-written three times before being passed by his jailers), it has emerged even from the government-controlled South African Press and in the course of the trial that the only evidence against him is a forced 'confession'.

He has himself given evidence that, during his solitary confinement from last October until March, he had sandpaper rubbed on his sunburned back, that he was beaten, kicked and had hair pulled out and that he was made to smoke drugged cigarettes.

trade unionist. He is married with one child.

Alex Moumbaris (34), is a naturalized Australian who spent many years in Britain and was a keen member of NATSOPA. He is a computer operator, married and since his arrest his wife has given birth to their child whom he has not yet seen.

Petrus Mthembu (37), grew up in Natal with his parents and two younger sisters. Forced to cut short his studies, he worked in a number of firms and factories.

Sandi Sejaka (30), was born in the Transkei, where he spent his youth. A keen student, he was forced to give up his studies as a result of lack of money.

Backing for the campaign to release the 'Pretoria Six' has come in from many sections of the trade union movement, starting with John Hosey senior's trade union branch in Coventry.

The case has aroused particular interest inside the British-Leyland combine, which owns Standard-Triumph and was recently exposed as paying starvation wages to black workers in South Africa.

It was under this torture that the sole justification of the charges against him was extracted.

But as Mrs Hosey pointed out, while taking part with her daughter and three youngest sons in a 24-hour fast and vigil outside South Africa House, John's case merely serves to highlight the widespread use of torture against political prisoners in South Africa.

All of the 'Pretoria Six' have been treated with similar brutality, for the alleged 'crime' of opposing apartheid. Besides John Hosey, they are:

Ranka Cholo (45), who was born in Pietersburg, the son of a blacksmith. He left school early and went to Johannesburg where he worked as a domestic servant and in a shop. An active trade unionist, he is married with one child.

Justus Mpanza (34), helped on his father's small sugar plantation while at school. He then worked in a sugar refinery and became, like John and Ranka, an active

Lofthouse disaster inquiry opens today

THE PUBLIC inquiry into the Lofthouse colliery disaster opens in Wakefield, Yorkshire, today.

In the early hours of Wednesday, March 21, seven men died when flood water swept into the pit.

Coal moving equipment and electric panels weighing over 2 cwt were ripped from their

mountings by the force of the inrush.

The miners were working on a year-old face in the Flockton seam, S9B, driven close to waterlogged 19th century workings.

The pit's deputy chief engineer Mr Roland Hollis said at the time: 'The face was in a critical condition.'

National Coal Board officials admitted the new face was planned in conjunction with old, unreadable and unreliable plans. They admitted that no real effort had been made to find the old shafts.

It was the enormous build-up of water in the old shafts that burst into S9B on the Wednesday morning. Only one body was recovered.

Figures expose Tories' appalling housing record

THE GOVERNMENT is accused today of bringing about the 'lowest output of houses for a decade,' despite the Tory election manifesto promise of 'a vigorous new housing drive'.

The charge is made in the June issue of 'Labour Research', which contains an investigation of the government's housing record.

The article says the number of houses started in 1972 was nearly 100,000 less than in 1967, the best figure under a

Labour government. Starts in the public sector dropped 12 per cent last year and were little more than half the 1967 figure.

'Labour Research' — published by the trade union research organization, the Labour Research Department — says the average output of houses

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

in the UK was 307,714 in 1963, 383,192 in 1964, and 330,751 in 1972.

The article notes that the cost per housing plot in Sussex was £7,500 in 1972, compared with £1,700 in 1967-1968. Figures for Gloucestershire were £5,408, Hampshire £5,000, and Wiltshire £4,818.

It goes on: 'The median prices per acre for residential building land are astonishing: London £121,000 in 1972, an increase of 74 per cent in a year; and Hampshire £53,040, an increase of 114 per cent.'

Increases in Norfolk were 335 per cent to £19,710; in Northampton 288 per cent; and Lincoln 228 per cent.

The number of slums demolished or closed last year was the lowest for six years. The number of people moved out of slums was 37,000 less than in 1967 and 25,000 less than 1969, the last full year of the Labour government.

Ulster right backsniping

ULSTER'S right wing continues to backsnipe as next month's elections for a Northern Ireland Assembly draws near. William Craig's Vanguard Unionist Progressive Party has described the Ulster Unionists' manifesto as 'dull'.

A statement from Vanguard — which is due to publish its own blueprint early next week — claims the Unionist document

cannot be described as a basis for a return to 'peace, order and good government'.

It accuses Brian Faulkner of preparing 'to sit down in the same executive with anti-partitionists and, if Mr Whitelaw decides, under the chairmanship of one'.

Vanguard says the Unionists' manifesto is 'riddled with ambiguities'.

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TRANSFORMING THE SOC INTO A REVOLUTIONARY

THE DISCUSSION GOES ON

'The injustice of it all made me question the whole system

Helen Willis (33), is a London secretary and mother of three: I was always interested in communism and so was my husband, although he became disillusioned with the Communist Party. After the Czechoslovak uprising I became disillusioned as well.

I've always been very aware of the injustice in the world. I think that's what really led me towards socialism.

I could see that there were people starving in India while they are tipping milk into the sea and burning up fields of wheat and black people in South Africa are herded into corrugated iron huts while white South Africans are living in the most beautiful places.

The injustice of it all made me question the whole system. I've always felt it's not fair, it's not just, it's not right that some people should live like that and some people should have nothing.

I've never taken an active part in politics. I thought they were very open to corruption. I never really believed in the politicians. I've never had any faith in any of them.

I've always had socialist views, but I've never found any way of really fulfilling them. Then I started reading Workers Press and what they were saying in there was what I believed in.

It was a real eye-opener to me. I could really identify with it. The views there were something I could follow. When I first started reading it, my mind was almost a blank. I thought: 'Well I can't believe it's all happening.' I couldn't believe things were really as bad as that.

I've always questioned things in the capitalist Press and on the television. It all seemed very contrived, as if they weren't telling the full story. It's always very distorted. But when I started reading Workers Press, I thought: 'Well this is the truth.' It was a really world-shattering thing for me.

I suddenly became very aware of the class struggle. I came up against this very middle-class woman who said to me 'You're only working class and you've got an appalling accent and your children are awful'. I suddenly realized what a parasite this woman was.

She'd got her bridge parties and her golf and I went into Roehampton Club and saw the sort of lives people like her were living and I was suddenly conscious. A few yards away working-class people were living in those awful flats at Roehampton, some of them hand to mouth.

I've always worked as a secretary and you don't really



Soviet tanks occupy Prague in 1968. 'I was always interested in communism... (but) after the Czechoslovak uprising I became disillusioned.'

come up against the class struggle. It's not like working in a factory.

I've never had a lot of money, not with three young children. But prices are getting worse all the time. They go up practically every time you go into the shops.

I took the Workers Press over a period on an occasional basis, but then I thought: 'I can't afford to miss out on a day now.' I read what they were saying and I could feel the crisis building up.

I started going to a few meetings including one at Woolwich where I heard Gerry Healy speak. He really made me feel building socialism was possible.

He explained that we were in a revolutionary situation and I think history shows that. The only way out is to take the power by building this party. There's no other way



Helen Willis.

out for mankind.

The whole survival of humanity is at stake, I would say.

I can see that the capitalists are really, really worried. They are getting desperate. I'm sure they see the economic crisis even more clearly than we do.

They just can't make any more profit and their money has no value. Their only way out is coming down on the working class.

The working class are being made to suffer already in all sorts of ways—economically and by the taking away of democratic rights through the legislation the Tories have brought in.

Unless we fight, the working class won't be able to move a muscle. They'll just have to sit back and take what the Tories hand out. I'm sure people are not prepared to put up with all these repressions.

I think the Pageant at the Empire Pool, Wembley, proved how the working class will rise up and unite and fight. We've done it before and I'm sure we'll do it again.

I think the Tories are desperate men and that they'll go to any lengths. The fact that they've done it in Ireland means that they'll have no compunction about doing it over here. I'm sure this bloke Kitson is in cohorts with Heath and that Heath is very worried.

He's said that the 1970s are going to be a time of civil war. I don't think Heath is the fool people try and make him out. I'm sure he's a very clever

man, very aware of what's going to be necessary. He really will need the police and the army and everything he can lay his hands on in order to keep down the working class.

The legislation the Tories have brought in is to hold down workers and gradually decrease the standard of living. People are beginning to feel this and some are being hit very hard.

The TUC and Labour Party leaders are not doing anything at all. They're just grovelling before the Tories. They've absolutely sold out. I don't think the rank and file of the working class have got any faith in them at all.

This is why some of them are going through a period where they think it's impossible to do anything. They know these leaders are not going to fight for them. They see it happening all the time.

This is why I think it's up to all of us in the League to get the Workers Press to as many people as they possibly can. It's a very, very powerfully written paper.

There's definitely a growing change in the consciousness of people. I've seen it in the last few weeks. People aren't just saying: 'You're extremists.' They're realizing that what the League says is true.

Workers are confused at the moment, but there is definitely much more interest shown in politics and in the League. I think consciousness is changing now.

This is going to make it

easier for us to build the Party and I think this is imperative, especially with the American situation (Watergate) which I'm sure is going to have gigantic repercussions.

The whole of Europe and Japan—we're all going to be hit in time. I'm sure it's no accident that the corruption has been exposed just at this present time.

The people on the Central Committee of the League have seen the situation and foreseen the outcome of this crisis and I think their policies have been proved right time and time again.

The policies of the revolutionary party are the ones that I deeply believe in and I'm going to fight for.

I wouldn't join the Communist Party because they are counter-revolutionary. They are not going to fight for a working-class revolution in England. It's not in the interests of the Soviet Union to do so.

When I first read the documents, I questioned why we should vote for a Labour government, but that has become clear to me now. I thought: 'Well, what is the use, because they are certainly not going to do anything for the working class.'

But I can see that the Labour Party was formed by the trade unions and it would just split the vote if we stand ourselves.

We do need to put in the Labour Party, to expose them more than anything else. They all talk very left and they all sound very good, but what are

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

they actually going to do?
They're not going to do anything within the system we've got because reformism is at an end. It's all a thing of the past.

Once they're voted in, we shall be able to prove they are not going to do anything. But we must build the alternative leadership. We must have something to take the place of these people.

The League is a very disciplined party and I think the conflict that goes on within the League really helps you to develop.

We've all got overhangs in our thinking and it comes out. You can't suddenly become a Marxist. It doesn't happen like that. It's a tremendous struggle within yourself.

It takes a struggle until Marxism really becomes you—the way you think—and you can recognize what is bourgeois ideology. We've been fed with bourgeois ideology for so many years we think like that. You can't really recognize it within yourself. You need other people there to point it out to you.

I think it's very difficult to become a Marxist because you have to dispense with yourself as an individual. You've always been brought up to think and act as an individual and it's a struggle to break from that.

I understand dialectical thinking, but it's very hard to apply it to life. It's very important. It's the whole basis for understanding the class struggle.

If you don't understand dialectical materialism, then you don't understand the forces that have brought you to this stage.

It's very important at this time that we build the party. The whole capitalist system is in decline; the money system is in chaos; there are going to be crashes. If we don't, the working class is going to be wiped out as far as I can see.

It's important for the whole international movement to build the party now.

I think members of the League have got to be terribly conscious of the struggle all the time.

They've got to be conscious of what they are doing. They are not just canvassing or selling a paper. They've got to really think about it all the time. You can't shut off from it. You've got to work with terrific awareness and appreciate the crisis.

It's no good going knocking on doors on a wet Sunday and feeling how depressing it all is. You've got to really feel you're going to meet someone and that you're going to be able to change their consciousness.

I think the League is tremendously democratic. At meetings it's always open to anybody to get up. At most political meetings, unless you've actually written in three weeks before you can't say a word.

I love the feeling of being comrades. Friendship is so intangible but comradeship is something that really binds the working-class world-wide. I feel that if I met a Trotskyist from across the world I would immediately have communication with him.



The TUC leaders leave everyone isolated. Take the hospital workers. What better cause to get everyone out in solidarity with them. But what happened? They were out for a few weeks, got no support and were defeated.

'The TUC leaders leave everyone isolated'

Peter Ainge is a Rolls-Royce worker from Mountsorrel near Leicester and National Union of Sheet Metal Workers' member:

I work at Rolls-Royce, Mountsorrel. As at the Derby works, we're working on the RB211, for how long I would not hazard a guess. The management have talked our shop steward into accepting off-loading of work, although the particular men involved were not in agreement.

An article appeared in a newspaper that the Derby engine division, which includes Mountsorrel, was being shipped down to Bristol. Although the article was denied by Rolls-Royce, some of the things in it have been happening, such as the off-loading of work, so I cannot help wondering if there is some truth in the article.

The stewards have just accepted a £1.90 pay rise. Well it's just an insult. A lot of the men seem resigned to accepting any rise.

Take the last rise management offered of £2.00. Quite a substantial minority said it was acceptable but the union fought on, and at the end we got £3.00.

You see men round here have never known unemployment. But when the unemployment does come it will shake them up a bit, having to accept a job at £25 a week. They'll start thinking then.

My Dad's an example. He is 62 years old. He went through all the stuff. Now he is a respiratory cripple, he can't work again.

All his life he worked at the same firm, right from his youth. I've seen him go to work even when he was half dead. He served six years in the army.

What did the firm give him after all that? £50. And he gets £11 a week off the social security. NOW he realizes. . .

It's a question of leadership really. Take May 1. A couple

of men at Rolls went in on May 1, so when we got back on Wednesday we were all supposed to be stopping off work for an hour.

There was no communication between the different sections, and some were working. We sent for the head steward and asked him what the position was. He said that it was 'up to the individual'.

I ask you what kind of a lead is that? That's a man who represents 200 sheet metal workers and 100 welders.

Of course it's exactly the same with the TUC. They said it was 'up to the individual' as well, and tried to turn May Day into a wash out. A lot of people didn't come out on May 1 because they thought a one-day strike was pointless. These TUC leaders are just throwing everything away.

People in the past actually died to organize unions, yet our basic rights are being taken away today without a fight. The TUC leaders leave everyone isolated. Take the hospital workers. What better cause to get everyone out in solidarity with them. But what

happened? They were out for a few weeks, got no support and were defeated.

I think a revolutionary party is a great idea. It's about the right time, the way people are thinking now. My wife is realizing that something has got to change.

Two years ago I was earning £24 a week, and then I was redundant for six weeks but I could afford to run a car. Now I earn £12 a week more, with the possibility of overtime on top, but running a car is out of the question.

My standard of living has not risen in two years. Yes, I think a revolutionary party should be built.

The policy is right. Most people would agree with the charter of basic rights. But the trouble is that these points have been made before and nothing came of them.

Wilson said he would build socialism, for example, but he didn't. You can say all these things can't you, but it's got to be proved. It will have to be the kind of party that people believe in if it's going to get anywhere.



LAMBTON AND THE BAD TORIES

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Lord Anthony Lambton is a millionaire, right winger and life-long anti-communist. Never a member of the Monday Club he was, however, among that group of Tories who became disaffected with Harold Macmillan after his 'winds-of-change' speech.

'A Plea for Africa', a pamphlet Lambton wrote in 1960 outlining a new deal for Africa which would both bind it to imperialism and provide for

growth was prefaced by Lord Salisbury, one of the Monday Club's earliest recruits.

As far as key sections of the aristocracy were concerned, Macmillan had given away Africa and with his application to join the Common Market was ringing the death knell for the Empire.

Lambton was a hawk over Suez. He believed Britain was right to try to cut Nasser down to size by sending in the military.

In 1956 he went with Selwyn Lloyd to help present Britain's 'case' to the United Nations. The strength of his feelings over what came to be known

as the 'Suez débâcle' can be judged from the fact that he resigned in 1957 as a direct result of Britain's so-called Middle-East climbdown.

Politically isolated by the 'left' turn of the Macmillan government, Lambton was not to hold high office until Edward Heath came to power in 1970.

The 'Heathmen' needed agreement with Lambton and other disaffected young Tory aristocrats and, as well as swinging the party to the right, Heath brought a number into the government.

Lambton was appointed Parliamentary under-Secretary

for Defence, Royal Air Force, in 1970 under Lord Carrington, another aristocrat Heath wanted as a bridge between the two wings of the party.

Carrington was First Lord of the Admiralty during the Profumo and Vassall scandals in 1963, although his name was cleared. He was succeeded by Lord Jellicoe.

Carrington became leader of the House of Lords and Jellicoe became deputy leader.

Relations between Lambton and Sir Alec Douglas-Home were neutral—Home's mother was Lambton's aunt.

But Lambton lashed Macmillan unmercifully. The Pro-

fumo affair was the last straw.

In Lambton's eyes the man who was breaking up the Empire and doing more than anyone to make Great Britain little England had turned a blind eye to a communist threat from within.

Lambton could forgive Profumo his indiscretions, but he was adamant that the War Minister's association with a Communist spy should have been revealed at once instead of after a long delay.

Seven years later, in 1970, Lambton was again riding his anti-communist horse with dire warnings about a Soviet arms build up.

The Profumo scandal hit the aristocracy hardest of all. In addition to the scourge of Macmillan's conversion to Butskelism and the loss of Empire, Britain appeared to be losing the so-called cold war as well.

Lambton's criticisms of Macmillan were, of course, made from outside the government, from which he had resigned in 1957.

In October 1962 he commented: 'Tory politics in the last five years have become so much a question of follow my leader that anyone who has maintained a consistent line of policy is called arrogant.'

And replying to a reporter's question he said: 'Most members of the Tory Party are so bad, you really wouldn't want to bring out the worst in them.'

What happened in June 1963 at the War Office only confirmed his belief that the rot had well and truly set in to the party.

In his years out of government—although not out of the House of Commons—he devoted considerable time to

building up his estates.

By 1971 he owned over 26,000 acres in Durham and Northumberland divided into four estates at Lambton, Witton, Langley and Muddleswick, near Consett.

His fortune increased in 1963 when Lord Hailsham, as part of the Tories' new deal for the north-east gave the go-ahead for Washington New Town to be built on part of Lambton's land.

As Tory MP for Berwick on Tweed he was by no means idle.

He was a consistent anti-Marketeer, not because he disliked the idea of rejuvenating Britain by seizing the leadership in Europe, but because the terms of entry would mean higher costs and smaller profits for farmers.

By 1968 he was interested in the work of the Society

for Individual Freedom—the Society on whose behalf right-wing lawyer Francis Bennion prosecuted young Liberal Peter Hain for campaigning against South African sports teams visiting Britain.

The Society goes back to 1942 when its aim was to combat fascism and communism. It merged with right-wing sugar magnate Lord Lyle's Freedom League in 1945.

In 1968 Lambton became the Society's president and a year later he tried to introduce a Bill of Rights into the Commons which, among other things, would have outlawed the closed shop.

Two years earlier he had backed Churchill's son-in-law, right-wing MP Duncan Sandys in his bid to get capital punishment restored.

The Society's aims were basically to create the con-

ditions for unfettered capitalism enterprise.

As part of his love for unfettered capitalism throughout the 1950s Lambton—an ex-coalowner—kept up a consistent campaign against nationalization and the coal industry in particular.

In 1953, two years after Winston Churchill returned to power pledged to end the wartime controls that big business hated and to review the question of nationalization, Lambton said: 'Nationalization is nothing but organized inefficiency.'

He accused miners of low productivity and claimed that Labour MPs had a vested interest in keeping the pits overmanned to save their seats in the Commons.

Two years later, he again railed at the miners for not working hard enough and in

Left: John Profumo. This scandal hit the aristocracy hardest of all.

Above: Lord Anthony Lambton. 1957 he said their numbers must be cut as a matter of priority.

In the same year the man now publicly associated with prostitutes and charged with possessing drugs introduced the Obscene Publications Bill to the Commons.

In 1969, after 12 years in the 'wilderness', Heath brought Lambton onto the Opposition front bench and a year later he was at the Ministry of Defence with Carrington—the man who raised £2m for the Tories' funds.

Among the achievements of the man the bourgeois Press was last week extending every sympathy, he refused to end the system under which naval ratings are subjected to summary punishment.

TROTSKYISM AND STALINISM



Since May-June 1968, the Soviet Stalinists have been haunted by the spectre of revolution in western Europe and the growth of Trotskyism in the advanced countries in the west. Fearful of losing their parasitic privileges at home and their control of the labour movement abroad, the Soviet bureaucracy has begun a campaign to once again discredit and distort the principles and history of Trotsky's struggle for the regeneration of the USSR and the world-wide revolution of the working class. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1972 published 'Against Trotskyism', a compendium of documents, articles, extracts, speeches and resolutions aimed at discrediting Trotskyism and distorting completely the truth about the relations between Lenin and Trotsky. In this series of articles MICHAEL BANDA replies to this book.

PART NINE

Lenin's confidence in Trotsky—based on political agreement about the prospects of world revolution—was greatly enhanced by the final agreement over the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

In his reply to the debate on the political report of the Central Committee (March 8, 1918) which the editors of 'Against Trotskyism' reproduce—Lenin pays a balanced and generous tribute to Trotsky while not sparing his lack of tactical judgement.

'Now I must say something about Comrade Trotsky's position. There are two aspects to his activities; when he began the negotiations at Brest and made splendid use [sic] of them for agitation, we all agreed with Comrade Trotsky . . . Trotsky's tactics were correct as long as they were aimed at delaying matters;

they became incorrect when it was announced that the state of war had been terminated but peace had not been concluded.' (P. 149, *ibid*).

What has this appreciation in common with the Stalinist slander that 'Trotsky maintained an anti-Leninist stand, criminally exposing the newly-emerged Soviet Republic to mortal danger'? Nothing whatever!

What the dialectic of the debate did show, however, was that those who supported Lenin in the early stages, like Stalin and Zinoviev, did so for entirely different and opposed reasons.

Unlike Lenin, Stalin and Zinoviev supported peace at any price because they were completely sceptical of the European working class.

At the January 11 CC meeting, Lenin criticized Trotsky for proposing 'an international political demonstration' from the tribune at Brest, but at the same time dissociated himself far more sharply from the remarks of Stalin and Zinoviev who opposed Trotsky

from an anti-internationalist and chauvinist angle.

It would not be presumptuous to state that the following remarks of Stalin and Zinoviev, culled from the minutes of this CC, caused more embarrassment to Lenin than the mistaken evaluation made by Trotsky:

Stalin: 'Comrade Stalin feels that by adopting the slogan of revolutionary war we are playing into the hands of imperialism. No revolutionary movement exists in the west, there are no facts, only potentialities, and we cannot take potentialities into consideration. [Shades of Socialism in one country!]

'If the Germans begin an offensive it will strengthen the counter-revolution in our country.'

Zinoviev: 'We are confronted of course by a serious surgical operation because by signing peace we shall strengthen chauvinism in Germany and for some time weaken the movement throughout the west. The other prospect looming before us is the destruction of the Socialist Republic.' (Minutes of the Central Committee of the RSDLP (B) August 1917—February 1918. Russ. ed. Moscow, 1958 pp. 171-172.)

Lenin's comments on the speeches of his two supporters not only reveal the enormous gulf separating Lenin's intransigent internationalism from the national-reformism of Stalin, but also refutes the pervasive Moscow lie that Lenin's foreign policy was based on

the principles of 'peaceful co-existence'.

The minutes of the CC for January 11 (24) 1918 leave absolutely no room for speculation on this score:

'Comrade Lenin points out that he is not in agreement on some points with his supporters, Stalin and Zinoviev. Of course there is a mass movement in the west, but the revolution has not yet begun.

'But if we were to alter our tactics because of that, we should be traitors to international socialism. He does not agree with Zinoviev that



Stalin: 'No revolutionary movement exists in the West. . .'

the conclusion of peace will for a time weaken the movement in the west.

'If we believe that the German movement can develop immediately, in the event of an interruption of the peace negotiations, then we must

Above: Berlin workers at a huge mass meeting in the Sregealle on December 7, 1918. Lenin and Trotsky's optimism in relation to the German working class was confirmed by the events in November and December 1918.

sacrifice ourselves, for the German revolution will have a force much greater than ours.' ('On Trotskyism' p. 130.)

Lenin's optimism—and Trotsky's too—in relation to the German working class was confirmed by the November 1918 revolution which enabled the Bolsheviks to unilaterally renounce the Brest-Litovsk treaty without declaring hostilities. In short to declare a state of 'neither war nor peace'!

Were we to use the historical method adopted by the authors of this book, it would be possible to show without difficulty that Lenin, in the course of the war with Poland two years after Brest-Litovsk, did far more 'damage' than Trotsky's position at Brest-Litovsk.

Lenin's policy on this question, incidentally, gives the lie directly to all those Stalinist pundits who try to portray him as a pioneer of the idea of 'peaceful coexistence between social states with different social systems'.

Nothing was further from Lenin's mind in the struggle with Pilsudski, which broke out on May 1, 1920. The Polish troops invaded the Ukraine on that date, urged on by the British government and Winston Churchill. Within six weeks, the Poles were in full retreat.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



Left: A Red Army machine gun post in the inner city of Munich. They defended the city, building by building, against Freikorps and Thule society.

Meanwhile Colonel Ritter von Epp, old drinking companion of the Bavarian Social Democrat leader Erhard Auer, was forming the Bavarian Freikorps. Among its officers was Captain Ernst Rohm, the subsequent head of the Nazi stormtroopers. Another member of its ranks—enrolled via the anti-Semitic Thule Society which Eisner had refused to ban—was Rudolf Hess.

The actual encirclement of Munich was under the strategic direction of General Luttwitz, who a few weeks earlier had killed 1,200 workers in Berlin.

At this point, the most 'left' of the Independents who had been in the leadership of the Soviet Republic with the Communists deserted.

Their leader, Toller, who all along had favoured lenient measures against the White officers, demanded negotiations with the Whites, called for 'a revolution of love, not hate' and denounced the Communists:

'These men base their decisions not on our circumstances, but on conformity to the teachings of Russian Bolshevism... whenever alien elements take over leadership of a revolution, dictatorship results.'

On May 1, 1919, the Red troops defended Munich building by building. The Thule Society—a precursor of organized fascism—launched what it called the 'Cleansing of Munich of the Red Scum'. Some 186 'executions' took place on the first day alone. The massacre lasted for six days and just under 1,000 people were murdered.

Throughout, the slaughter received the approval of the Papal Nuncio Cardinal Pacelli, later to be Pope Pius XII.

It was the same Pope Pius XII who, on October 16, 1943, acquiesced in the mass round up of Jews in Rome by the German Army and their deportation to Auschwitz.

On May 13, 1919, the Social Democrat Hoffman returned to Munich and resumed the functions of government.

Social Democracy in Bavaria, as in Germany and Austria, clung to the coat-tails of reactionary militarism. When it was no longer needed it was contemptuously flung aside. Then, and since, Social Democracy in both its left and right varieties proved to be the most abject servant of imperialism.

Only the construction of revolutionary parties, steered in theory and practice, will be able to lead the working class to the capture and retention of power. With such parties, sections of the Fourth International, the task taken up by the heroic Communist Party and Red Army of Bavaria will be carried to a victorious conclusion.

BY JACK GALE

THE MURDER OF A REVOLUTION

BOOK REVIEW



'Red Rising in Bavaria'. By Richard Grunberger. Arthur Barker Ltd. £2.75. 164 pages.

PART THREE

On April 10, 1919, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs in the First Bavarian Soviet Republic, Dr Lipp, sent the following telegram to Lenin:

'The proletariat of Southern Bavaria happily united Socialists plus Independents plus Communists firmly joined together as a hammer; at one with peasantry. Liberal bourgeoisie completely disarmed as agent of Prussia.

'Bamberg seat of the fugitive Hoffman who took the toilet key of my ministry with him. Prussia's policy abetted by

Hoffman aims at cutting off from the north, from Frankfurt and the Ruhr coalfields, while making the Entente suspect us as bloodthirsty depredators.

'At the same time the hairy gorilla hands of Gustav Noske are dripping with blood. We want peace for ever. Immanuel Kant "Concerning Eternal Peace" 1795, "Theses" 2-5.'

Lenin kept his reply brief and businesslike—ignoring the reference to the hygienic nuisance at Lipp's ministry, as well as Lipp's desire to inject Kantianism into the class struggle:

'Please send us details about the accomplished revolution in Bavaria. Please inform us of the course of developments and whether the new order is everywhere fully established. What is the position in Bavaria concerning the agrarian programme of the council government? Lenin.'

Lipp's claim to have 'unity' with the Communists was false. The Bavarian Communists had nothing to do with that bizarre outfit. Before the end of April, 1919, Hoffman, the Special Democrat leader (who had been in charge of military affairs in Eisner's government) launched a military offensive against the 'Soviet' regime with the aid of reactionary generals.

The assortment of Anarch-

ists, 'left' Social Democrats and mental home inmates who constituted the First 'Soviet' Republic were totally unequipped to face such an attack.

This time the Communists—now under the leadership of Eugen Levine—came to the fore. The Second Bavarian Soviet Republic was born.

Eugen Levine was a Russian Jew who had been imprisoned for his part in the 1903 Revolution. He had played a key part at the foundation conference of the German Communist Party (in late December 1918) and had subsequently been sent to take part of the Bavarian Party.

His major political step in Bavaria was to establish a clear-cut demarcation between Communists and Anarchists.

He had done this up to and beyond the proclamation of the First 'Soviet' Republic on April 6. That 'Soviet' lasted precisely one week.

The Communists, however, had no choice but to head the working class against Hoffman's military onslaught, however unfavourable the circumstances.

And the circumstances were unfavourable.

In Germany a workers' uprising had just been bloodily suppressed in the Ruhr and the left was heavily under attack in Brunswick. Counter-

revolutionary forces had invaded Hungary from Rumania, while the Soviet Union was still debilitated by civil war.

By contrast with the Social Democrat Hoffman, who now openly served the bourgeoisie, and the 'left' Social Democrat Eisner, who had cringed before them, the Communists called an immediate General Strike to intimidate the bourgeoisie in Munich and to provide the forces to meet the aggressors from Bamberg.

Another measure never dreamed of by Eisner nor the Anarchists was also put into immediate effect. The bourgeois police was disbanded and replaced by a Red Guard of armed factory workers, under Rudolf Egelhofer (26), a veteran of the Kiel sailors' mutiny.

An enormous response was won from the working class. Soldiers of the White Army refused to fire on the Communist troops. In Dachau, factory workers—men and women—ran among Hoffman's troops and persuaded them to allow the Red troops to enter the town.

But the Social Democrats in Berlin were determined that capitalism should survive. Ebert's 'law-and-order' expert Gustav Noske informed Hoffman on April 17 that he was prepared to send up to 20,000 troops into Bavaria.

BOOKS BY TROTSKY

- Where is Britain Going? Paperback 37½p
- Problems of the British Revolution. Paperback 35p
- Lessons of October Paperback 60p
- In Defence of the October Revolution Pamphlet 15p
- Marxism and the Trade Unions Pamphlet 25p
- Death Agony of Capitalism and the Tasks of the Fourth International Pamphlet 10p

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WORKERS NOTEBOOK

GETAWAY IN HUGHES' PLANE

Testimony linking Howard Hughes, the multi-millionaire recluse businessman, to the Watergate affair could embarrass Archibald Cox, selected by the government as special Watergate prosecutor.

The reason is that Mr Cox's brother Max is Hughes's general counsel.

Mr Cox (61), a Harvard law professor, was selected to prosecute the Watergate case after pressure was put on the gov-

ernment to hand the case to an independent outsider prosecutor with no links to the administration.

Hughes's name came into the Watergate testimony when convicted conspirator James McCord told a Senate committee that he was told Hughes would provide the plane that would take him away from a proposed burglary.

This tidy little tale was revealed last week at a Press conference given by publisher Mr H. N. Greenspun of the 'Las Vegas Sun'.

Mr Greenspun said his office was in fact burgled in August 1972, two months after the Watergate burglary and the arrest of the perpetrators. He put forward the theory that the aim of the burglars was to get at documents he possesses on Hughes's political plans.

The plans were kept in a safe which the burglars failed to open.

LBJ

How would the late President Lyndon Johnson have handled the Watergate bugging scandal? An answer was provided at a recent luncheon in Washington by former LBJ aide Jack Valenti. Under LBJ it wouldn't have happened in the first place, he said.

But had it happened, Mr Valenti told friends, the morning after the President would have summoned him to his White House oval office and said 'Boy, that's my life you all are fooling with' and demanded the whole story in less than 24 hours.

TODAY'S TV

BBC 1

10.00 Magic roundabout. 10.05 Banana splits. 10.35-11.00 Search. 12.30 Nai zindagi naya jeevan. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Barnaby. 1.45 Made in Britain. 2.00 First person singular. 2.30 Great zoos. 3.00 What shall we tell the children? 3.35 Television top of the form. 4.00 Peter. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Jackanory. 4.50 Boss cat. 5.15 Cabbages and kings. 5.40 Hector's house. 5.45 News. Weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.40 WHERE IN THE WORLD?

7.00 TOMORROW'S WORLD.

7.25 COLDITZ. The Way Out. ___

8.15 EUROPEAN CUP FINAL. Ajax v Juventus.

9.15 MAIN NEWS. Weather.

9.25 CUP FINAL. Part 2.

10.30 MIDWEEK.

11.15 NAIRN ACROSS BRITAIN. From Leeds into Scotland.

11.45 Weather.

ITV

9.30 Yoga. 9.55 Film: 'Jumping Jacks'. Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis. 11.25 Galloping gourmet. 11.50 Cartoon. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Cuddles and co. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Scotch corner. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 Harriet's back in town. 2.30 Good afternoon. 2.55 Looks familiar. 3.25 Hine. 4.20 Sooty show. 4.50 Kids from 47A. 5.20 University challenge. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. 6.25 CROSSROADS. 6.50 THIS IS YOUR LIFE. Larry Grayson.

7.20 CORONATION STREET.

7.55 . . . AND MOTHER MAKES THREE. A Home and a Job.

8.25 EUROPEAN CUP FINAL. Ajax v Juventus.

10.20 NEWS AT TEN.

10.50 LATE NIGHT THEATRE: 'Family Tree'.

11.20 INTERNATIONAL BOXING. Ken Buchanan v Frankie Otero.

12.05 NIGHT GALLERY. Lone Survivor and The Doll.

12.50 SITTING IN JUDGEMENT.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.25 Open University.

7.05 HOMES AND THE HOME-LESS. 'Not waving but drown- ing'.

7.30 NEWS. Weather.

7.35 LOOK, STRANGER. Mill- stones and Daffodils. A miller in Cheshire.

8.00 MAN ALIVE. Assistance and Protection. What has happened to the Ugandan Asians?

8.45 SCHOOLDAYS. Times remem- bered by Ken Dodd.

9.00 FILM: 'The Subject Was Roses'. Patricia Neal, Jack Albertson, Martin Sheen. A young man tries to patch up his parents' marriage.

10.45 EDITION.

11.15 NEWS EXTRA. Weather.



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REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Galloping gourmet. 2.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.15 Consumer desk special. 6.25 London. 6.50 Treasure hunt. 7.25 London. 12.05 Epilogue. News, weather.

SOUTHERN: 10.00 Paulus. 10.10 Yoga. 10.35 Buster Keaton story. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.55 London. 12.05 News. 12.15 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 12.05 London. 2.30 House- party. 2.55 London. 5.20 Chuckle- heads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.10 Report Wales. 6.20 Cuckoo in the nest. 6.50 Pro- tectors 7.20 London. 12.05 Cinema. 12.35 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 4.20 Miri mawr. 4.35-4.50 Cantamil. 6.01-6.10 Y dydd.

HTV West as above except: 6.10-6.20 Report West.

ANGLIA: 9.30 Paulus. 9.40 Edgar Wallace. 10.35 Joe 90. 11.00 Car- toons. 11.15 Galloping gourmet. 11.40 Arthur. 12.04 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.25 London. 6.50 Anna and the king. 7.20 London. 12.05 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.05 Saint. 12.00 Guide. 12.05 London. 6.00 Today. 6.25 London. 12.05 Odd couple. Weather.

ULSTER: 12.05 London. 1.29 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Cartoon. 2.35 Romper room. 2.55 London. 4.20 News. 4.22 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.25 London. 6.50 Adventurer. 7.20 London.

YORKSHIRE: 10.05 Ed Allen time. 10.25 About Britain. 10.50 Grieg. 11.15 Whicker. 11.40 Rovers. 12.05 London. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 Lon-

Hon. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.25 Crossroads. 6.50 Protectors. 7.20 Lon- don. 12.05 You and your golf. 12.35 Weather.

GRANADA: 10.55 Cartoon. 11.05 Scotland Yard casebook. 11.35 Jack- son five. 11.55 Handful of songs. 12.05 London. 5.15 Nature's window. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 News- day. What's on? 6.20 University challenge. 6.50 Police surgeon. 7.20 London. 12.05 Evil touch.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 Storyteller. 9.40 Enchanted house. 9.55 At your finger- tips. 10.05 Thunderbirds. 10.55 Rain- bow country. 11.20 Pied piper. 11.25 Rediscovery. 11.40 Shirley's world. 12.05 London. 12.25 Hammy Hamster. 12.40 London. 2.30 News. 2.31 Lon- don. 6.00 Today. 6.25 London. 6.55 Mr and Mrs. 7.25 London. 12.05 News. 12.20 Lectern.

SCOTTISH: 10.00 Documentary. 10.25 About Britain. 10.50 Grieg. 11.15 Whicker. 11.40 Joe 90. 12.05 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.20 University challenge. 6.50 Lon- don. 12.05 Late call. 12.10 Blue light.

Top: Midweek Cinema on BBC 2 presents Patricia Neal in 'The Subject Was Roses', one of those films that didn't make the British circuits, but is well worth watching for its powerful performances by Miss Neal and Jack Albertson as her husband. Right: Prentis Hancock is in 'Way Out', the 'Colditz' re-run on BBC 1.



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A journal of international Marx- ism published by the Inter- national Committee of the Fourth International Spring 1973

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By a Ceylon correspondent
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- Resolution of the 5th Congress of the Workers International League

- Several translations of articles from the German Trotskyist newspaper Der Funke
- Italy's New Fascists
By Stephen Johns
- LENIN AND TROTSKY WRITING ON EUROPE
and six International Committee statements

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

SLOUGH: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Community Centre, Farnham Road. 'The economic crisis and the rising cost of living'.

SOUTHALL: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Southall Library, Osterley Park Road. 'Marxism and the trade unions'

WALTHAMSTOW: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. 'Crooked Billet', North Circular Road, Waltham- stow. 'Labour to power pledged to socialist policies'.

WEMBLEY: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. Copland School, High Road. 'Forward to the ATUA conference'.

WOOLWICH: Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m. 'The Castle', Powis Street, SE18. 'Fight rising prices. Make the Tories resign'.

BASILDON: Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. Barnstaple Community Centre. 'The trade unions and the Tory government'.

CROYDON: Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe

Road. 'Forward to the Belle Vue conference'.

FELTHAM: Thursday May 31, 8 p.m. 'Three Horseshoes', High Street. 'The economic crisis and the rising cost of living'.

NOTTINGHAM: Thursday May 31, 7.30 p.m. People's Hall, Heath- cote Street. 'Build the revolu- tionary party'.

ACTON: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. 'Six Bells', High Street, W.3. 'Stalinism and the fight to defend democratic rights'.

CRAWLEY: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. Council for Social Services, 19 Station Road. 'The trade unions and the Tory government'.

LEWISHAM: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers Club, New Cross Road. 'The way for- ward—build the revolutionary party'.

BRIXTON: Monday June 4, 8 p.m. (Please note date change). Con- trol Room, Brixton Training Centre. 'Build the revolutionary Party'.

BATTERSEA: Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. 'Nag's Head', Wandsworth Road. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

BRADFORD (Engineers' meet- ing): Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Talbot Hotel, Kirkgate. 'Engin- eers and the fight against the Tory government'.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday June 5, 8 p.m. Barking Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Avenue. 'Build the revolutionary party'.

HACKNEY: Wednesday June 6, 8 p.m. Parlour Room, Central Hall, Mare Street. 'Unite in action to defend basic rights'.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD: Monday June 11 (please note date change), 8 p.m. Adeyfield Hall, Queen's Square. 'Build the rev- olutionary party'.

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COMMENT BY JACK GALE

Sam Russell the Soviet Union and Franco's Spain

'MORNING STAR' Foreign Editor Sam Russell yesterday revealed details of the brutal treatment handed out by Franco's police to workers and left-wingers arrested on May Day.

Of 145 people originally detained, 80 are still in jail and details have reached London of brutal beatings and tortures inflicted on at least 23 prisoners—including six young women.

Specially savage treatment was meted out to Tranquilino Sanchez, Vicente Llamzares and Manuel Galan, Madrid workers' leaders who are charged with 'fomenting labour conflicts, strikes and stoppages'.

Tortures

Russell reveals that the tortures were inflicted in the cells and cellars of the security police headquarters on the Puerto del Sol in Madrid.

He also reports that most of the May Day prisoners are now in Carabanchel jail in Madrid, which also houses the 'Carabanchel Ten', incarcerated since June 24, 1972.

It is important and necessary to expose the savage oppression of all opponents of the Spanish fascist regime—as Russell has done—and to call on the British workers' movement to campaign against it.

Russell has done this several times recently in the 'Morning Star'.

Undermined

But his concern at the fate of the Spanish fighters is undermined by his own refusal to face up to certain questions which must be answered.

Nowhere yet has Russell stated where he stands on:

1 The export of coal from Poland to Spain in 1970, which assisted Franco to break the Asturian miners' strike.

2 The trade deal signed between the Soviet Union and Spain on September 15, 1972.

3 The celebration of the Russian Revolution in Madrid in November 1972. Organized by the Franco regime, these celebrations were attended by members of a Russian shipping delegation in Madrid and by various representatives of east European governments.

While these junketings were taking place, workers and students were before the courts in Barcelona, accused of belonging to a communist organization.



A Hungarian delegation in Madrid.

4 The negotiations began in November 1972 and continued right through to January 1973 when diplomatic relations were established between East Germany and Spain. The final ratification came after East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer had visited Moscow to discuss the matter with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

5 The visit to Madrid of Bulgarian Minister Emil Razgolev in January 1973, to sign a Bulgarian-Spanish protocol. This established a bilateral Bulgarian-Spanish committee of factory directors.

6 The visit of a Spanish delegation to Poland, also in January 1973. This delegation included the head of the Civil Guard, General Iniesta Cano, and also the Count of Mayalde, who had been General Head of Security during some of the bloodiest periods of fascist terror.

Lavish

The Spanish Communist Party lodged an official protest with the Poles at the lavish reception given to the Spanish police chiefs in Warsaw.

7 The three-day visit to Moscow in March, 1973, of the Spanish director of embassies Luis Villegas. Franco's envoy expressed his delight at the facilities being provided for the Spanish diplomats.

8 The two discussions which took place in the Spanish Embassy at Helsinki in March, 1973. The subject was 'Security in the Mediterranean' and the participants were Portugal, Greece, West Germany, East Germany, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

9 The position of the Spanish Communist Party, which supports entry into the Common Market and advocates the peaceful 'democratization' of the fascist regime through such people as General Diez Alegria, the head of the General Staff of the Spanish Armed Forces.

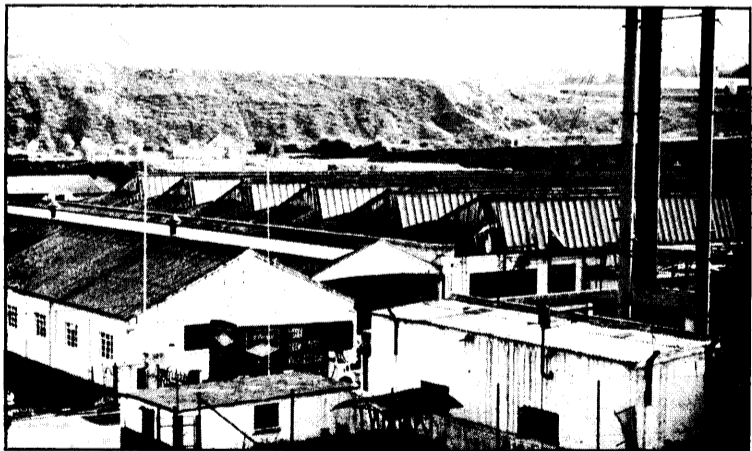
This was the line carried at the eighth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party in 1972. The so-called 'pact of freedom' was contained in the report of Party Secretary Santiago Carrillo.

10 The attacks launched by the leadership on an opposition tendency in the Spanish Communist Party which called for a struggle for socialism in Spain. This also occurred at the 1972 Congress.

UNTIL Sam Russell faces up to these questions and gives answers, his reports on Spain—no matter what crimes and brutalities they expose—serve only to cover up for the Stalinists in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union who collaborate with France.

Protestations at tortures, however sincerely felt, remain hypocritical if their author remains silent on those who establish diplomatic and trading relations with the torturers.

Redundancy notices go out at Triang's Merthyr plant



TRIANG workers at Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, have been served with redundancy notices following management's decision to rationalize at Cyfarthfa and shut up shop at Cefn.

Notices were issued to 175 workers. But two men, one of whom was engineers' union convener Arthur Jones, a Communist Party member,

were given pay in lieu of notice and told not to return after the spring holiday.

Jones and the other man were trying to return to work yesterday.

The General and Municipal Workers' Union has accepted management's redundancy proposals, and the other two unions so far lack a joint policy to fight them.

Drugs warning to services

THE DEFENCE COUNCIL, chaired by Lord Carrington, has issued a top secret memorandum warning officers and civil servants against drugs. The directive was issued on May 4 when Lord Lambton was RAF Minister.

Carrington, the Defence Secretary and Tory Party chairman, issued the memorandum to all army commanders and heads of the other services.

It states that drug abuse is 'totally alien' to the 'standards' of the armed forces. This will come as a surprise, perhaps, to Lambton.

On television last Friday night he admitted smoking hashish and opium. 'Taking opium in China is totally different from taking it on Berwick-on-Tweed,' the erstwhile Minister said.

The directive says that 'there is no evidence that drug abuse is at present a major problem in the army'.

It all depends what you mean by 'major'. This year there have been a number of civilian court

cases involving members of the army charged with using and possessing drugs—amphetamines and cannabis.

It is well known that these 'soft drugs' are passed around the barracks in Northern Ireland.

THREE ULSTER men, convicted of IRA membership on the word of a police superintendent, were each sentenced to six months prison in Dublin yesterday.

Henry Fagan (40) of High Street, Newry; Michael Branigan (22) of Tullyvallen, Newtown Hamilton; and James Bernard Savage (33) of John Martin Gardens, Newry, refused to recognize the Special Criminal Court.

MR MEHANGA SINGH, a maintenance fitter, of Effington, near Wolverhampton, has called for a public inquiry into how his teenage son was drowned during a cadet exercise.

He said: 'My son was very bad at swimming. He was not qualified in any way and he

was taking lessons. A full inquiry must be held to find out why my son was told to swim across the river.'

Sixteen-year-old Judma Singh was drowned in the River Severn during a joint army-RAF exercise on Sunday.

He was taking part in a canoeing exercise with ten other cadets from the 12/90 ATC

Squadron, Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton.

John Osborne (15), corporal in charge of the cadets, said: 'We had first been told by one of the army instructors that we would go out in a canoe and we would have to swim under the boat, then back to the river bank.'

'The instructor then asked if we had any weak swimmers in

our group and Judma put up his hand. So then the instructor told us that instead we would have to swim across the river and back.'

The RAF officer in charge of the exercise has declined to comment. An inquiry will be held 'quite soon'. It was not clear, he said, whether the inquiry would be conducted by the army or the RAF.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE LECTURES

Merthyr Tydfil

Given by Gerry Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League

Wednesday May 30

Role of the revolutionary party at

St David's Church Hall, Church Street, Merthyr 7.30 p.m.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING

Salford

The Angel, Chapel Street
Wednesday May 30, 8 p.m.
'The Revolutionary Party and the Working Class'.

All Trades Unions Alliance Meeting

After Jones-Aldington

What next for dockers?

SOUTHAMPTON

Wednesday May 30, 7.30 p.m.
Conference Room Civic Centre

Speaker: M. Banda (SLL Central Committee)

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE

Public Meeting

GLASGOW

Reformism on the Clyde — The Story of UCS.

WEDNESDAY MAY 30
7.30 p.m.

McLellan Galleries Sauchiehall Street Glasgow.

Speaker: Stephen Johns (Workers Press)

All Trades Unions Alliance meetings

BUILDING WORKERS' MEETING

TUC must break off talks with Tories!

Build revolutionary party!

Wednesday, May 30,
7.30 p.m.

Tudor Room Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, London SW1 (admission 10p)

POSTAL WORKERS' MEETING

Break off secret talks with the Tories!

Force the Tories to resign!

Sunday, June 3, 10.30 a.m.

Conway Small Hall, Red Lion Square, Holborn (admission 10p)

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Engineering employers demand

PRODUCTION UP FOR LESS WAGES

BY DAVID MAUDE OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

A RENEWED drive for speed-up and wage-cutting has been launched by important sections of the engineering employers. Desperately worried about the rapid erosion of their profit rates, they want firm legal back up for this drive under Phase Three of the Tories' state pay laws.

Already there is evidence that the giant British-Leyland and Plessey combines are tightening the screws on Measured-Day Work and productivity deals in a bid to bolster their sagging profitability.

And yesterday a leading official of the Engineering Employers' Federation, of which both combines are members, called for a 'relentless' campaign to halt the drop in profits and place British industry on a war footing with the rest of the capitalist world.

The employers' new productivity offensive once again emphasizes the extreme dangers and complete treachery of the TUC leaders' Phase Three talks with the Tories, which have now been formally sanctified by Victor Feather.

It exposes these talks as the union chiefs' cold-blooded acceptance of the role of slavemaster in every factory and workshop in the country.

Stated bluntly, the employers' message to the working class is this: having obtained your leaders' co-operation in cutting your real wages under Phase Two, we now intend, under Phase Three, to make them help us increase our return on the basis of your dwindling wage packets.

This, by implication, is the real content of yesterday's speech by Edward de Burgh Marsh, advisory services director of the EEF.

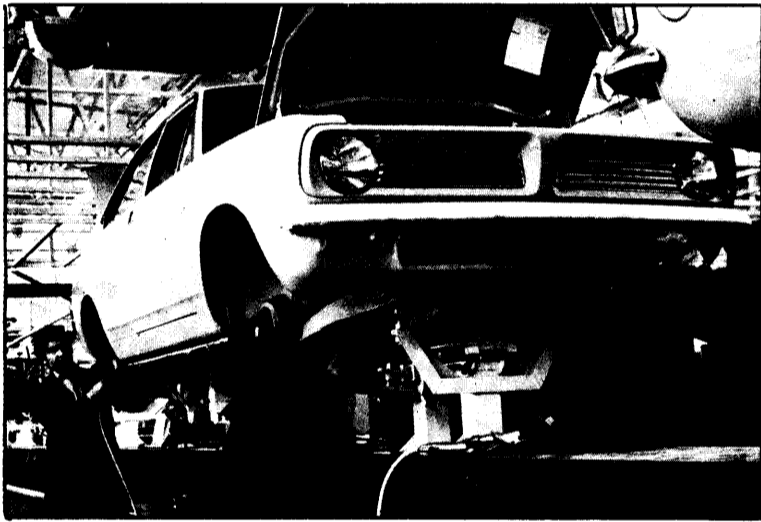
Speaking to exhibitors and others at the Industrial Training Exhibition, in London, he pointed to a disastrous slump in employers' return on each £1 of wages paid in engineering over the last five years.

Said Marsh: 'Added value per £1 of wage and salary has consistently declined each year from £1.80 in 1968 to £1.60 in 1972, with the result that "margins" from which additional costs, depreciation and future capital investment programmes must be funded has declined.

'Clearly, if standards of living are to improve in real terms, this is a trend that needs to be first stopped, and then reversed before we can completely regain our competitive edge.

'The framework for Phase Three could do much to help this recovery. Industry can also do a considerable amount for itself by relentlessly pursuing all areas of potential improvement—and there are many—in the effective use of manpower.

Marsh, a former management consultant, stressed that the



Drive to push MDW schemes to their utmost.

decline in the rate of profit had taken place despite a big increase over the last ten years in the value of net output per head in engineering.

Some of this increase—from £1,330 per head in 1963 to £2,400 per head in 1972—is, of course, due to price inflation.

But figures from the Department of Employment, which Marsh did not quote, make clear that at least 37 per cent of the rise is due to actual increases in production per head.

In other words, each individual engineering worker is producing well over a third more goods than he was ten years ago.

Not satisfied with this, however, Marsh and the EEF want a 'relentless' further increase in order to protect their profitability from a collapse of the boom (the idea that the employers' aim in life is to increase their workers' living standards is, of course, laughable).

And, as Marsh made clear yesterday, the employers want this written into the framework for Phase Three.

For the TUC to agree to continue talks with the Tories under these conditions represents the

total abandonment of the purpose for which the working class built trade unions in the first place.

That the Tories will embrace the engineering employers' rapacious new demands is already demonstrated in Phase Two of the state pay control legislation.

In response to pressure from the Confederation of British Industry, the government code for the operation of Phase Two held out big rewards to labour-intensive firms which speed up their workers.

While in general firms must absorb 50 per cent of all wage increases themselves, those where wages exceed 35 per cent of total costs can pass an increas-

Massey men strike for pay

AT THE end of today's day and night shift production, workers at Massey Ferguson in Coventry begin a strike for £2.50 across the board.

This claim, plus two days' extra holiday and £2,000 retirement grant has been rejected by the company which has counterposed a Measured-Day Work system of payment.

The company has stated that outside of the MDW package no wage offer is available.

The strike will be the first that Massey's has ever faced at Coventry over the annual wage claim.

4,000 workers are members of T&GWU, AUEW, NUVB, Metal Mechanics and EPTU, whose officials on the National Joint Nego-

tiating Council have recommended that the individual unions support the action being taken.

At Monday's joint shop stewards' committee were drawn up to picket the factory.

The day-shift starts the strike at 4 p.m. today and the night shift 6.30 a.m. tomorrow.

ing percentage of rises to the buyers of its products.

This is done on a sliding scale which would allow a firm whose wages represented, say, 80 per cent of costs to pass on 78 per cent of any wage increase. Clearly the rewards of speed-up to such an employer would be very considerable indeed.

Yet even this is not enough for the profit-hungry employers.

Within 48 hours of the code being published, CBI president Michael Clapham was on his feet, at the Foreign Press Association, attempting to pin the blame for inflation on the working class and calling on employers to exact dramatic increases in individual productivity.

And his call has been answered.

At British-Leyland, the launch of the new Allegro car has been preceded and accompanied by the ruthless paring down of job-times to levels the company thinks will make it competitive with Europe and Japan.

Allegro body workers at Swindon are currently on strike over attempts to enforce a big speed-up under the MDW system brought in last year. Increased workload is also a factor behind the Allegro dispute at Longbridge, Birmingham.

Again in Swindon, as Workers Press has already reported, the Plessey combine wants to force up the work rate at one of its Garrard record-player factories from 55 to 74 units per hour.

These are just two instances of what EEF adviser Marsh yesterday called 'industry... relentlessly pursuing all areas of

potential improvement in the effective use of manpower.' There are hundreds of other instances.

But, as at Swindon, the employers are already meeting with firm resistance on the shop floor.

The employers' anxiety shows that they can be defeated. All talks with the Tories must be broken off now, and the fight to create the industrial and political conditions to force them to resign waged throughout the trade union movement.

**MAY FUND
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JUST TWO
DAYS LEFT**

ARE WE going to do it? We are now running very close to the end of the month. We face our toughest fight yet to raise the final £512.76 to complete our £1,750 target by Thursday.

And yet it is within our reach. An all-out, last-minute burst and we will do it. Certainly we cannot produce Workers Press each day without the help of this Fund.

In this political situation, our paper is more vital than ever. As the divisions clearly emerge within the Tory government, the enormous crisis facing this ruling class can be seen. More than ever Workers Press must speak out loud and clear to demand that this Tory government is forced to resign.

So do everything you can to raise our May Fund. Don't leave anything to chance. If possible, send something more yourself. Rush every last minute donation immediately to:

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

BISCUITS—BY AIR

BISCUITS may become the staple diet on BEA flights between Belfast and London. Catering and bar services on the hour-long flights have been reduced because of a 'shortage of cabin crews on these services', says BEA.

Food and drink is no longer being taken on at Aldergrove

airport, near Belfast, for fear it has been 'tampered with'.

Following an explosion at Aldergrove earlier this month—when it was declared a prime target by the Provisional IRA—security arrangements have been discussed between BEA and airport officials, crew and staff and the government.

All Trades Unions Alliance Conference: To discuss defence of democratic rights

BELLE VUE

Special showing of the Pageant film 'THE ROAD TO WORKERS' POWER' and Songs and scenes from history

TUC must break off all talks on Phase 3
Make the Tory government resign!
Transform the Socialist Labour League into the Revolutionary Party!

Kings Hall: Belle Vue Zoo Park: Manchester—Sunday July 1: 3 p.m.—9 p.m.