

What we think

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An important feature of the Plessey action was the role of women workers in the forefront of the struggle to terminate the productivity agreement and put forward the demand for a straight £8-a-week increase without strings.

This double victory constitutes a powerful blow against the employers who thought that the election of a Tory government, combined with the persistent advocacy of productivity-dealing by union leaders, would make workers accept their insidious schemes to undermine piece-work and union militancy.

Despite the cynical propaganda of the Stalinists and the sycophantic phrases of Mr Cliff and his state capitalist group that workers would not and could not fight productivity and that the only way to fight productivity was to join the schemes on the best possible terms, despite all the garbage of these apologists of bureaucracy, the BLMC and Plessey workers have broken through on a vital point.

They have clearly demonstrated that where there is a principled leadership which understands the political implications of productivity-dealing and the role of the union bureaucracy—there is a certainty of success.

They have shown that there is only one way to kill the productivity 'bull' and that is to take it firmly by the horns.

It is this spirit of 'no compromise with strings' which is permeating the whole engineering industry and which—despite the Stalinists—has led the Engineering Employers to talk of a 'grave potential danger' to the competitiveness and viability of the industry this week.

Wage rates, they say, have been increasing by 11 and 14 per cent a year. (This has hardly kept up with inflation.)

Against this, productivity had been rising by an average of little more than 3½ per cent a year.

'The Times' Business News, without a trace of embarrassment, points out that 'the engineering employers admit that their main problem appears to be not so much in simply stemming wages, which for engineering are still in many cases below those paid in Europe, but in securing increased productivity in return for wage increases.' (Our emphasis.)

The most cheerful conclusion that can be deduced from the employers' own statistics and 'The Times' quote is that most engineering workers would today be living on subsistence wages if productivity had been the criteria for wage increases in the outmoded British engineering industry. It would be no exaggeration to suggest that the dream of the British employers, however much they might detest Asians, is to see British engineering workers' living standards and their unions depressed to the precarious level of colonies. This is their solution to the crisis.

It is for this reason that their Federation has urged the Tory government 'to take a firm stand on wages' while 'leaving firms free to raise prices.'

Swindon and Cowley have shown that the employers can be pushed back. The task now is to generalize these experiences throughout industry by building the revolutionary Marxist alternative leadership to the reformist productivity-mongers and union syndicalists.

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A major political crisis

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The Engineering Employers' document—'Current economic problems in the engineering industry'—makes no attempt to hide the fact that, because of the unique national and international situation, the working class is visibly reducing profit margins and labour productivity in the capitalist monopolies.

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Says the document: 'There has been a persistent tendency in the post-war British economy for wages and salaries to rise faster than per-capita productivity... Recent developments lead us to believe not only that these pressures continue to be keenly felt, but also that the rate of cost inflation of this sort has been increasing recently and will in all probability continue to increase in the foreseeable future.'

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ATUA CONFERENCES DOCKERS MINERS

TODAY

2 p.m.-6 p.m. YMCA Room 1 Mount Pleasant LIVERPOOL

Sunday, September 6

Danum Hotel High St DONCASTER

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Indian Stalinists in land seizure stunt

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And even here, there has been no actual peasant seizure and occupation.

Officials of the three parties supporting the stunt—the pro-Moscow CP, the Praja and Samyukta Socialist Parties, have merely placed their Party flags in the soil, which was reclaimed by the old owners once the bureaucrats had departed.

The whole affair was a crude attempt to win back waning peasant support for the right-wing Stalinists and reformists. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi also played her part by arresting the 7,000 Party officials who took part in the operation, despite the

fact that her government rests largely on CP support in the Indian parliament for its overall majority. This bogus Stalinist campaign still leaves 30 per cent of India's 400 million population landless and on the threshold of death through hunger and disease.

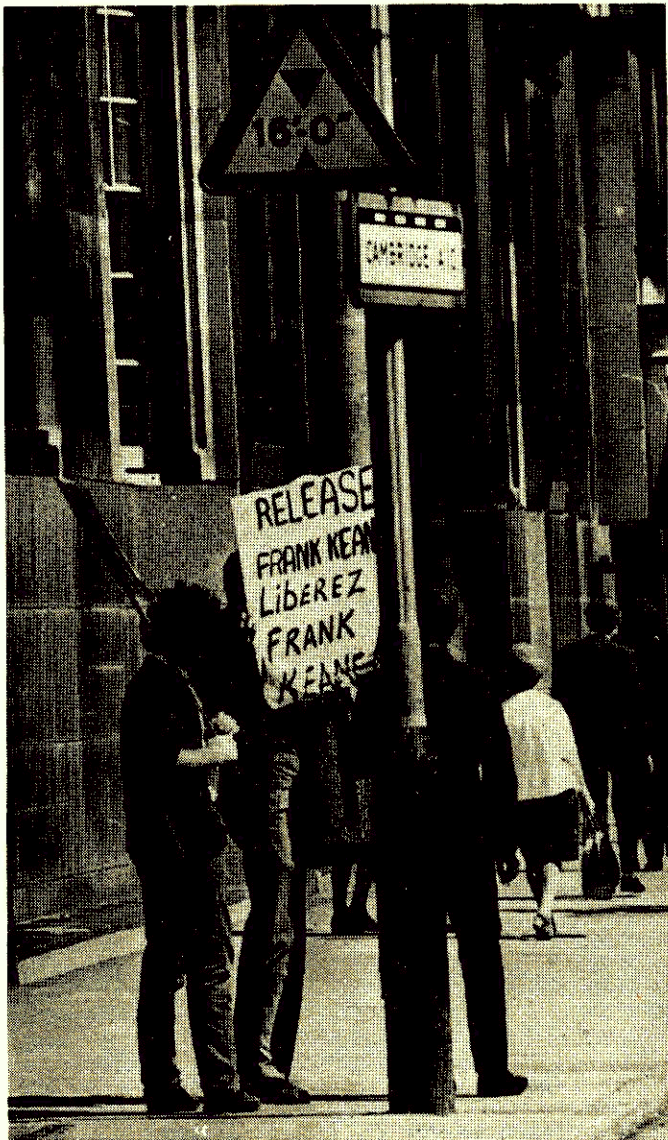
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The strike, which could affect beer deliveries to

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BRITISH-LEYLAND'S service department workers in Cowley, Oxford, have threatened to strike indefinitely from Monday if their claim for a £5 across-the-board pay increase without strings is not met.

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The factory handles spare parts and export services for British-Leyland vehicles.

Earlier this week, 3,000 hourly-paid workers at the nearby Cowley British-Leyland production plant won wage increases of from £2 to £7—an overall average of £4.

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This victory was achieved without a single concession of productivity strings.

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From the joint declaration of the Wilson and Chichester-Clark governments, August 1969.

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By the time the target is reached we will be approximately halfway from completing the first year of publication of Workers Press.

We hope to have a very pleasant surprise for our readers when we reach the end of September. Despite all the pessimistic warnings of our opponents Workers Press goes from strength to strength—and the best is yet to come.

It is you, our readers, who are making it possible for your paper to appear regularly. Without the £1,000 appeal fund each month this would be impossible.

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1970: Thirty years since Trotsky's assassination

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Memorial Meeting

ACTON TOWN HALL High St, Acton August 23 Sunday

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G. HEALY (SLL national Secretary), M. BANDA (Editor Workers Press), A. JENNINGS (Editor Keep Left).

Chairman:
C. SLAUGHTER (SLL Central Committee).

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An introduction to Marxist philosophy



by Cliff Slaughter

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE: POLITICS AND REVOLUTION

PART THIRTEEN

(ii) Class struggle and revolution: the example of 1848.

In the revolutions of 1848, Marx and Engels took the opportunity of testing their new theories against historical experience. They had claimed to be 'scientific socialists', basing their political programme on the revolutionary struggle of a class inevitably produced by capitalism's own development. ('The Communist Manifesto').

This they had contrasted with the 'Utopian socialism' of all varieties.

1848 was to bring the industrial proletariat directly on to the political scene, its force actually bringing about great changes in the state.

But the result could only be, at this stage, the bourgeois republic.

King Louis Philippe, overthrown in February 1848, had presided over the rule of only one section of the bourgeoisie, the 'finance oligarchy'.

It still remained for the industrial bourgeoisie to 'normalize' the relations between the whole bourgeois class and the state machine. Louis Philippe was overthrown in February 1848 by an alliance of industrial bourgeoisie, proletariat, urban middle class, and peasantry.

Compromise

The Provisional government then set up could only be a compromise between all the classes which had contributed to the overthrow of Louis Philippe:

'The great majority of its members consisted of representatives of the bourgeoisie. The republican petty bourgeoisie were represented by Ledru-Rollin and Flocon, the republican bourgeoisie by the people from the 'National' (the newspaper of the republican opposition, founded by Thiers in 1830), the dynastic opposition by Crémieux, Dupont de l'Eure, etc.

The working class had only two representatives, Louis Blanc and Albert. Finally, Lamartine as a member of the Provisional government; the latter had actually no real interest, no definite class, it was the February Revolution itself, the common uprising with its illusions, its poetry, its imagined content and its phrases. For the rest, the spokesman on the February Revolution, by his position and his views, belonged to the bourgeoisie.'

Marx's analysis of the 1848-1850 events in France is the history of the dramatic dissolution of this political unity under the impact of the irreconcilable class antagonisms between its several components.

However, Marx was compelled to explain, by his own theory and method, not only the long-term necessity which eventually prevailed, but also the movement of events, men and ideas which at first sight,

(Marx, 'The Class Struggles in France, 1848-1850', in 'Selected Works', Vol. II, p. 199.)

by their complexity and accidental character, contradict the materialist conception.

How did the compromise arise in the first place? Why did the historical necessity establish itself only through a definite series of stages and struggles? Why were these struggles veiled in particular types of political illusions and not others?

And finally, why did the democratic republic brought forth by February 1848, once the working class was defeated and brought into line, quickly submit to the dictatorship of Louis Bonaparte, borne aloft on the shoulders of the humble peasant?

Criticism

The main criticism levelled against historical materialism is that precisely such questions are left unanswered by the stress on the 'ultimate' determining character of the economic base.

The writings of Lenin and Trotsky on the Russian Revolution and the class struggle in this century are certainly the most complete answer. However, Marx and Engels' own writings on 1848 were already sufficient to put paid to this criticism of historical materialism. What follows here is only a series of examples, meant as an introduction to the study of the texts themselves.'

Modern 'political sociology' can, of course, afford to neglect the kind of questions dealt with by Marx in 1848-

tical behaviour' of the individuals in society during periods of relative stability. Marx's theory was, characteristically, tested against revolutionary upheavals. His sociology of class cannot be separated from his 'sociology of revolution'.

How does Marx explain the combination of opposed class forces in the Provisional government in 1848? He begins with a characterization of Louis Philippe's regime and the opposition to it:

'It was not the French bourgeoisie that ruled under Louis Philippe, but a fraction of it, bankers, stock-exchange kings, railway kings, owners of coal and iron works and forests, a part of the landed proprietors that rallied round them—the so-called finance aristocracy. It sat on the throne, it dictated laws in the Chambers, it conferred political posts from cabinet portfolios to the tobacco bureau.'

The rule of this finance aristocracy produced characteristic political and social contradictions, particularly through its plunder of government finances and control of government agencies.

These accumulated in such a way as to render the finance aristocracy the common object and symbol against which all opposition to existing conditions was concentrated. The industrial bourgeoisie formed the core of the parliamentary opposition, and gradually gained in confidence to oppose the regime through the 1840s, comforted by the feeling that the proletariat had been

'In particular there broke out, at the top of bourgeois society, clashing every moment with the bourgeois laws themselves, an unbridled display of unhealthy and dissolute appetites, wherein the wealth having its source in gambling naturally seeks its satisfaction, where pleasure becomes crapuleux (debauched), where gold, filth and blood flow together. The finance aristocracy, in its mode of acquisition as well as in its pleasures, is nothing but the resurrection of the lumpen-proletariat at the top of bourgeois society.'

'And the non-ruling sections of the French bourgeoisie

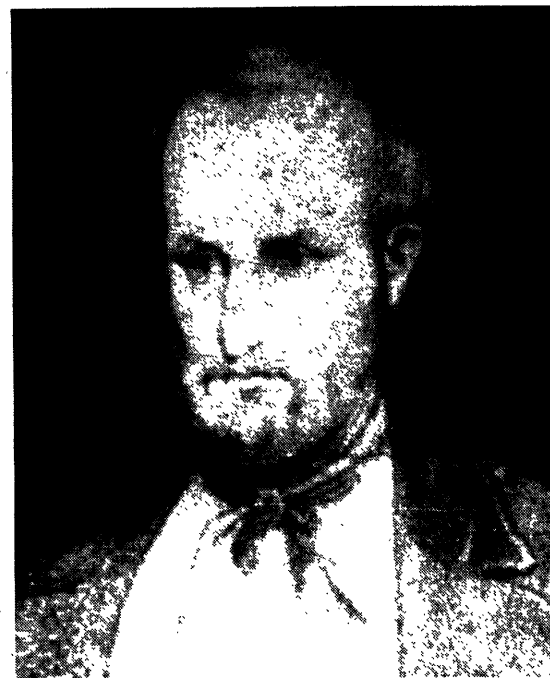
strained luxury of the finance aristocracy: 'At Bouzaçais the hunger rioters executed; in Paris the over-satiated escrocs (swindlers) snatched from the courts by the royal family.'

Hunger

For Marx, this condition of a sharp reduction in living standards and even prolonged hunger enter as one of the conjunctural factors in building up the revolutionary situation, something which 'ripened the sentiment for revolt' and 'accelerated the general discontent'.

And then, given the explosive internal condition of the French nation, 'the bloody uprising of the people in Palermo (January 12, 1848)

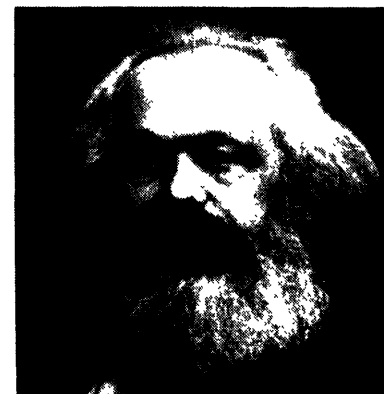
Marx and Engels had already insisted that revolution is not an unfortunate necessity, a by-product of the transition to a classless society, but is the actual experience by which men change themselves through changing their own environment, thus producing "communist consciousness" on "a mass scale"



Far left: Marx and Engels

Left: Auguste Blanqui

Below: 1848—King Philippe's throne burns at the foot of the July Column.

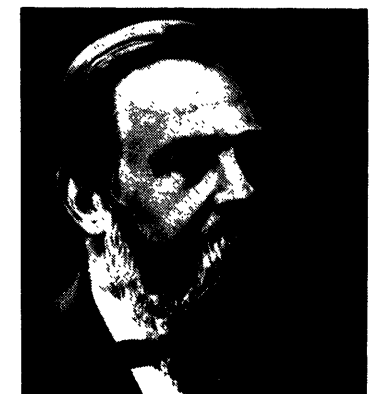


1851. It takes the groups and classes in society simply as accumulations of certain external characteristics (level of education, literacy, income, occupation, area of residence, occupation of parents, etc. etc.) and then checks against these a more or less impressive series of data about what is called 'political behaviour', normally consisting of votes cast in elections.

If 'vulgar political economy' was an apology for capitalist exploitation, political sociology would perhaps have been characterized by Marx as a sort of market research operation for established political parties.

Whereas bourgeois 'political sociology' devotes itself entirely to the surface 'poli-

*Marx, 'The Class Struggles in France 1848-1850', 'The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, Address of the Central Council to the Communist League (1851)'. Engels (sometimes published under Marx's name) 'Germany: Revolution and Counter-revolution'.



thoroughly disciplined by the suppression of the uprisings of 1832, 1834 (Lyons) and 1839.

The other classes which were to appear in the revolutionary struggles of 1848, the petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry, had, like the proletariat, no place whatsoever in the political life of the July monarchy.

Swindling

Marx summarizes the swindling and extortion of the finance aristocracy through the national debt and the financing of state enterprises, and concludes:

'The July monarchy was nothing other than a joint stock company for the exploitation of French national wealth, the dividends of which were divided among ministers, Chambers, 240,000 voters and their adherents. Louis Philippe was the director of this company—Robert Macaire on the throne. Trade, industry, agriculture, shipping, the interests of the industrial bourgeoisie, were bound to be continually prejudiced and endangered under this system.'

The moral and cultural decay engendered by this 'official' regime of plunder had its own special part in the production of the revolutionary opposition:

'... the same prostitution, the same shameless cheating, the same mania to get rich was repeated in every sphere, from the court to the Cafe Borgne [the term applied to all cafes of dubious reputation], to get rich not by production, but by pocketing the already available wealth of others.'

(Ibid. p. 193.)



cried: corruption! The people cried: a bas les grands voleurs! a bas les assassins!' when in 1847, on the most prominent stages of bourgeois society, the same scenes were publicly enacted which regularly lead the lumpenproletariat to brothels, to workhouses and lunatic asylums, before the Bench, to Bagnos (a prison) and to the scaffold.

'The industrial bourgeoisie saw its interests endangered, the petty bourgeoisie was filled with moral indignation, the imagination of the people was offended, Paris was flooded with pamphlets—"la dynastie Rothschild", "les juifs rois de l'époque", etc.—in which the rule of the finance aristocracy was denounced and stigmatized with greater or less wit.'

National feeling could only be unified and harnessed in the name of the July monarchy. Instead, the conserva-

'Down with the big gangsters! Down with the murderers!'

'The Rothschild dynasty! The Jews, kings of our time.'

(Ibid. pp. 196-197.)

worked like an electric shock on the paralysed masses of the people and awoke their great revolutionary memories and passions.'

Thus, given a certain level of the development of internal contradictions in French society, international events which at another time might have had little effect or even have been used to discourage political activity, could provide a major impetus to revolution.

Striking-force

Indeed, it was from the international level, but this time economically, that the revolutionary opposition's formation was finally completed and fused into a striking-force.

'The eruption of the general discontent was finally accelerated and the sentiment for revolt ripened by two economic world events.'

First came the potato blight and bad harvests of 1845-1846 and the consequent heightening of the glaring contrasts between the poverty of the masses and the unre-

Discussions about impoverishment and hunger as the 'causes' of revolution derive from an extreme vulgarization of Marx's views, and must be dismissed on that count if they are raised as criticisms of Marxian theory.

For Marx, the whole preceding social and political development, determined in its main lines by the economic structure, prepares the disposition of class forces which enters into a revolutionary situation.

From then on, the movement of events is subject to the laws and mechanisms of the political class struggle, and now the developments in the 'economic base' will have effects which are determined in this political framework.

In 1846-1848, therefore, the growing impoverishment enters only secondarily, as a determinant of tempo and a contributory factor to the heightening of consciousness of already fashioned conflicting interests.

The second 'economic world event' of this order was a general commercial and industrial crisis in England; and now Marx can describe the

actual gathering of the revolutionary storm. All the factors he has considered are brought into action in the concrete course of events:

'The devastation of trade and industry caused by the economic epidemic made the autocracy of the finance aristocracy still more unbearable. Throughout the whole of France the bourgeois opposition evoked the banquet agitation for an electoral reform which should win for them the majority in the Chambers and overthrow the Ministry of the Bourse.'

'In Paris the industrial crisis had, in particular, the result of throwing a number of manufacturers and big traders, who under the existing circumstances could no longer do any business in the foreign market, on to the home market.'

'They set up large épiciers and boutiquiers (grocers and small shopkeepers) en masse. Hence the innumerable bankruptcies among this section of the Paris bourgeoisie, and hence their revolutionary action in February.'

It is known how Guizot and the Chambers answered the reform proposals with a plain challenge, how Louis

Europe, where capitalism has matured, would we not risk defeat on a world scale because of the still unfulfilled promise of capitalism in the rest of the world?

At any rate the return to economic 'normality' was the primary reason for the ebb of the revolutionary wave in Europe after 1848, and Marx and Engels found it necessary to fight hard against those elements in the revolutionary émiré groups who urged fresh revolutionary attempts.

To these elements, Marx and Engels pointed out that they were ignoring everything gained by the Marxist conception and returning to Utopianism.

This is connected with Marx and Engels' second self-criticism over their analysis of 1848. They admitted themselves influenced by the predominance in French revolutionary history of small conspiratorial groups acting 'on behalf' of the working class or 'the people', a trend personified by Auguste Blanqui.

After 1848 Marx and Engels devoted a great deal more attention than before to the problems involved in the development of the consciousness of the working class itself, and the kind of organization and leadership necessary for this development.

However heroic, disciplined and skilful the men making up the parties of the type led by Blanqui, and however much they kept the bourgeoisie awake in their beds at night, they could not achieve the kind of revolution necessary to overthrow capitalism.

In this respect Marx and Engels were able to develop, to make more precise and definite, the picture of revolution which they had given in 'The German Ideology'.

Insisted

There they had already insisted that revolution is not an unfortunate necessity, a by-product of the transition to a classless society, but is the actual experience by which men change themselves through changing their own environment, thus producing 'communist consciousness' on 'a mass scale'.

And in the 'Communist Manifesto' they say: 'The emancipation of the working class is the task of the working class itself.'

The meaning of this principle emerged more clearly from the experience of the 1848 revolutions and the light it shed on past revolutionary history. Groups of the Blanquist type tended to be isolated from the masses, devoting themselves to their own training and preparation, studying the enemy and awaiting the propitious occasion, instead of sinking roots into the mass movement, studying all the developments in the class struggle, and particularly the experience of the working class itself.

Not only that, but there would tend to persist in such groups the notion that the seizure of power, the control of the existing system of government and state machine, was the political aim of the movement.

Marx's deduction from 1848, finally made precise, once again through a study of the actual historical experience of the working class in struggle, in the Paris Commune of 1871, was that the existing state machine must be 'smashed', and a proletarian dictatorship established, its organs class organs, its guiding principle to prepare its own historical redundancy and disappearance through drawing the masses into its work, a change made possible through the economic transformations of socialist construction, which at the same time removed the economic necessity for the state as organs of suppression of one class by another.

(Ibid., p. 198.)

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TV SATURDAY

BBC 1

11.20 a.m. Weather. 11.25 Cricket. 12.45 p.m. **Grandstand. 1.20, 2.10, 2.35, 3.35, 4.30** Cricket. 1.35, 2.35, 4.30, Cycling: **World Professional and Amateur Championships** from Leicester. 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.20, Newbury racing. 3.05, 3.45 Rugby League: **Castleford v St Helens.** 4.50 Results service. 5.15 Best of Basil Brush. 5.40 Debbie Reynolds show.

6.50 NEWS and weather.

6.15 THE ICE SHOW.

7.00 HIGH ADVENTURE. 'Bullet for a Badman.' With Audie Murphy and Darren McGavin. An ex-Texas Ranger meets up with a man who was once his friend—and is now his deadly enemy out to kill him.

8.15 ITS LULL. With guest stars Roy Castle, Arthur Worsley, Martha Reeves and the Vandellas, and the Fair Weather.

9.05 A MAN CALLED IRONSIDE. 'Poole's Paradise.'

9.50 NEWS and weather.

10.05 MATCH OF THE DAY. Introducing 1970-1971 Football League.

11.05 QUIZ OF THE WEEK. 11.35 Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

ALL regions as BBC 1 except:

Midlands and East Anglia, North, South and West: 11.37 Weather.

Scotland: 5.00-5.15, 10.05-10.25 Sports-rel., 10.35-11.05 Curious Character of Britain. 11.37 News, weather.

Wales: 11.00-11.20 Cadi ha. 5.40-6.05 Dyna well. 10.05-11.05 Match of the day. 11.37 Weather.

N Ireland: 5.05-5.15 Sports results and News summary. 10.45-11.10 Patter-son People. 11.10-11.30 Sports final, weather.

BBC 2

3.00 p.m. CINEMA: 'Honeymoon.' With Anthony Steel and Ludmilla Tcherina.

4.30-6.35 CRICKET.

7.30 NEWS, sport and weather.

7.45 GREAT ZOOS OF THE WORLD. San Diego, California.

8.15 CHRONICLE: 'The oldest Monarchy.' 2,500 years of monarchy in Iran.

9.00 SUMMER REVIEW. 'A pagan Place' and 'Kurt Vonnegut.'

9.45 GARDENER'S WORLD.

10.05 THIRTY-MINUTE THEATRE. 'Trespassers.' Two gypsies park their caravan in a field owned by the local council. A young girl becomes captivated by one of them until her finance sets the law in motion.

10.35 VAL DOONICAN SHOW.

11.25 NEWS and weather.

11.30 MIDNIGHT MOVIE: 'Touch of Evil.' With Charlton Heston, Janet Leigh, Orson Welles. An unscrupulous American policeman and a Mexican government investigator both hunting down the organizers of a bomb incident clash headlong.

ITV

11.30 a.m. RAC road report. 11.35 Stay alive. 12 noon Wind in the willows. 12.15 p.m. Captain Scarlett. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of sport. 12.55 On the ball. 1.20 They're off! 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Wolverhampton racing. 4.45, 2.15, 2.45 Ripon racing. 3.05 International sports special. Show jumping from Hickstead. 3.55 Grand Prix view. 4.00 Southport wrestling. 4.55 Results service. 5.15 PRIX VIEW. 5.45 News. 6.00 Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

6.15 BEVERLY HILLBILLIES.

6.45 OURS IS A NICE HOUSE.

7.15 MAGGIE'S PLACE. Maggie Fitzgibbon with guests Frank Ifield, Anita Harris, Keith Potger and the New Seekers, Stuart Damon and Ken Goodwin.

8.00 'DIAL M FOR MURDER.' With Ray Milland, Grace Kelly and Robert Cummings. Murder mystery directed by Hitchcock.

10.00 NEWS.

10.10 THE GOLD ROBBERS. 'The Arrangement.'

11.10 GARRISON'S GORILLAS.

12.05 a.m. SOUNDS OF PRAISE.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 12.45 London. 5.15 Road west. 6.10 News. 5.15 Beverly hill-billies. 6.45 London. 7.15 Film: 'No Time for Sergeants'. 9.15 Maggie's place. 10.00 London. 10.10 Theatre. 11.10 Court martial. Midnight weather.

WESTWARD: As Channel except: 12.05 Faith for life. 12.10 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 12.17 Weather. 12.20 Mr Piper. 12.45 News. 5.15 Joe. 5.45 News. 5.50 Cowboy in Africa. 6.45 London. 7.15 Film: 'Who was that Lady with the Curly Hair'. 9.15 The Hunt. 10.05 News. 10.10 Movie: 'That Certain Feeling'. With Bob Hope, Eve Marie Saint, George Sanders.

TV SUNDAY

BBC 1

9.00-9.30 a.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya Jeevan. 9.55 World Cycling Championships. 11.00-11.30 Hymns for the Deaf. 1.25 p.m. Farming. 1.50 Cycling. 2.05 Heritage. 2.29 News Headlines. 2.30 In a class of their own: 'What makes a good teacher?'. 3.00 Film for the family: 'Kit Carson'. With John Hall, Lynn Bari, Dana Andrews. 4.55 Undersea world of Jacques Cousteau. 5.25 Going for a song. 5.50 Cycling.

6.05 NEWS and weather.

6.15 LEADERS OF MEN. Buddha.

6.50 SOUNDS OF PRAISE.

7.20 VERA LYNN appeals on behalf of the Stars Organization for Spastics.

7.25 MUSIC ON COMMAND. Spectacle of military bands.

8.15 IN TIME OF WAR. 'The Girl Horse.' With Trevor Howard, Richard Attenborough, James Donald. Story of an old American destroyer given to the Royal Navy in Second World War who proves her worth in a dangerous raid on the German-occupied French coast.

9.50 NEWS and weather.

10.05 OMNIBUS AT THE PROMS. Pierre Boulez conducts Stravinsky and Bartok.

11.05 MY WORLD AND WELCOME TO IT. Imaginative World of James Thurber.

11.30 Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

ALL regions as BBC 1 except:

Midlands and E Anglia, North, South and West: 11.32 Weather. 11.35 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News.

Wales: 3.00-3.20, 3.50-4.15 The Doctors. 3.20-3.50 He who Dares. 4.15-4.35 Darganiad Telyn: Hark recital.

Scotland: 7.20-7.25 Appeal for the Gurkha welfare Trust. 11.32 News, weather.

N Ireland: 11.32 News, weather.

BBC 2

1.50-6.30 p.m. CRICKET. John Player League, Lancashire v Warwickshire.

7.00 NEWS review and weather.

7.25 THE WORLD ABOUT US. 'American Samoa—Paradise Lost?'

8.15 CAROL BURNETT SHOW. Guest star Jack Jones.

8.50 MUSIC ON 2. The Kirov Ballet.

9.40 WHERE WAS SPRING? With Eleanor Bron and John Fortune.

10.05 NEWS, cricket scoreboard, weather.

11.00 FILM NIGHT.

ITV

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Church service. 12.10 p.m. Sunday session. Casting around. 12.40 Families talking. 1.05-1.20 Decimalization. 1.45 All our yesterdays. 2.15 University challenge. 2.45 Big match. 3.45 Never a cross word. 4.15 Joe. 4.45 Golden shot. 5.30 Forest rangers.

6.00 BETTY BASEBALL. 6.05 NEWS.

6.15 RELIGION IN BRITAIN AND N IRELAND.

6.35 INCLUDE ME OUT.

7.00 STARS ON SUNDAY.

7.25 PLEASE SIRE 'X Certificate'.

7.55 HAWAII FIVE-O.

8.50 POLICE FIVE. 10.00 NEWS.

11.15 'HONOUR AND OFFER'. 11.15 AQUARIUS.

11.45 PARTY'S MOVING ON.

12.00 midnight SOUNDS OF PRAISE.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 11.00-12.15 London. 2.13 Weather. 2.15 Big match. 3.10 Voyage to the bottom of the sea. 4.10 London. 5.30 Tom Grattan's war. 6.00 Cartoon time. 6.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'The Cobweb'. 10.00 London. 10.15 Shari Lewis. 11.15 Avengers. 12 mid-night Epilogue, weather.

WESTWARD: As Channel except: 1.45-2.15 London. 12.05 Faith for life. 12.10 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.00-12.05 London. 1.42 Weather. 1.45 London. 2.15 Farm progress. 2.45 London. 3.45 Seaway. 4.35 News. 4.45 London. 5.30 Captain Scarlet. 6.00 Lonsome Lenny. 6.05 London. 7.25 Picture: 'Halls of Montezuma'. With Richard Widmark, Jack Palance, Kari Malden, Robert Wagner. War film about American marines on a Pacific Island. 9.30 Hark at Barker. 10.00 London. 11.15 Shari Lewis. 12.10 Weather.

HARLECH: 11.00-12 noon London. 2.00 Decimalization. 2.15 Sports arena. 2.45 Soccer Special. 3.45 Joe. 4.15 Golden Shot. 5.30 Tom Grattan's War. 6.00 Popeye. 6.05 London. 7.55 Screen: 'So Proudly We Hail'. With Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. The story of eight nurses who are caught up in the war in the Pacific in 1941. 10.00 London. 11.15 Shari Lewis. 12.15 Weather.

HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 and HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white services as above except: 1.30-2.00 Testun trafod.

they encounter some real FBI men and are kidnapped by enemy agents. 9.15 Maggie's place. 10.00 News. 10.10 Name of the game. 11.35 News, weather.

HARLECH: 12.15 Skippy. 12.45 London. 5.15 Robin Hood. 5.45 London. 5.50 Randall and Hopkirk (deceased). 6.45 Loon. 7.15 Cinema: 'Casava'. With Stewart Granger and Jean Kent. Two men love the same girl in mid-19th cent. England. 9.15 Maggie's place. 10.00 London. 10.10 Cinema: 'The Dark at the Top of the Stairs'. With Robert Newton, Preston and Dorothy McGuire. A family struggles to keep alive in the early 1920s. 12.25 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales black and white service as above except: 6.45-7.15 Hyd a lled.

ANGLIA: 11.55 Seaway. 12.45 London. 5.45 News. 5.50 Weather. 5.53 Branded. 6.15 Sky's the limit. 6.45 London. 7.15 Film: 'Houdini'. With Tony Curtis, Janet Leigh, Torin Thatcher. 9.15 Maggie's place. 10.00 News. 10.10 Name of the game. 11.35 All our yesterdays. 12.05 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 12.15 Joe 90. 12.45 London. 5.15 Jokers Wild. 5.45 News. 5.50 Ours is a nice house. 6.20 Tarzan. 'Tarzan's Magic Fountain'. 7.50 Name of the game. 9.15 Maggie's Place. 10.00 News. 10.10 'Honour and Offer'. 11.10 Espionage. Weather.

ULSTER: 12.45 London. 5.50 Laredo. 6.45 Film: 'The Battle of the V'. 8.40 Sports special. 8.45 Ours is a nice house. 9.15 Maggie's Place. 10.00 News. 10.10 'Honour and Offer'. 11.10 Prisoner.

YORKSHIRE: 11.30 Better driving. 11.55 Underwater swimming. 12.15 Woodbine. 12.45 London. 5.15 Joe. 5.15 Valley. 6.10 News. 6.15 Sky's the limit. 6.45 'Scott of Antartica'. 8.45 Ours is a nice house. 9.15 Maggie's place. 10.00 News. Weather. 10.10 Name of the game. 11.35 Finders Seekers. 12.05 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.25 Casting around. 11.50 Underwater swimming. 12.15 Stingray. 12.45 London. 5.15 News. 5.50 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.45 London. 7.15 Tough Guys: 'None but the Brave'. With Frank Sinatra and Clint Walker. Two army platoons, one American, one Japanese, are stranded on the same coral island in the Pacific. 9.15 Maggie's Place. 10.00 News. 10.15 Man in a Suitcase. 11.10 Shari Lewis.

TYNE TEES: 12.15 Joe 90. 12.45 London. 5.50 Bonanza. 6.45 London. 7.15 Maggie's place. 8.00 Film: 'Breakfast at Tiffany's'. With Audrey Hepburn and Frank Sinatra. A Roman in New York. 10.00 London. 10.10 Theatre. 11.10 Gazette. 12.05 Epilogue.

BORDER: 11.50 All our yesterdays. 12.20 Captain Scarlett. 12.45 London. 5.50 Sports results. 5.55 Joe. 6.24 Branded. 6.45 Kenny Everett's comedy show. 7.15 Maggie's place. 8.00 'The Strange Love of Martha Ivers'. With Barbara Stanwyck, Van Heflin, Kirk Douglas and Elizabeth Scott. Romantic melodrama. 10.00 London. 10.10 Name of the game. 11.35 Party's moving on.

SCOTTISH: 12.00 London. 12.15 Lesley and Oscar. 12.30 Animal Crackers. 12.45 London. 5.15 Bonanza. 6.10 News. 6.15 Sky's the limit. 6.45 Movie: 'Donovan's Reef'. With John Wayne, Lee Marvin, Dorothy Lamour. 8.45 Ours is a nice house. 9.15 Maggie's Place. 10.00 News. 10.10 Match report. 10.25 Late call. 10.30 Movie: 'That Certain Feeling'. With Bob Hope, Eve Marie Saint, George Sanders.

GRAMPIAN: 12.00 London. 12.15 Skippy. 12.45 London. 5.50 Laredo. 6.45 Movie: 'The Hucksters'. 8.45 Ours is a nice house. 9.15 Maggie's place. 10.00 News. 10.00 Movie: 'The Quare Fellow'.

ANGLIA: 11.00-12.15 London. 1.40 Weather. 1.45 Farming Diary. 2.15 Match of the week. 3.15 Kenny Everett's comedy show. 3.45 University challenge. 4.15 London. 5.30 Tom Grattan's War. Weather. 6.05 London. 6.25 Carry on regardless. With Sidney James, Kenneth Connor, Kenneth Williams. The Carry On team join a voluntary service for the 'Aid of the public. 9.05 Hawaii Five-O. 10.00 London. 11.15 Shari Lewis. 12.10 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00-12.15 London. 1.40 Douglas Fairbanks presents: Scherzade. 2.15 Soccer. 2.15 'Kisses of Fire'. With Jack Palance and Barbara Rush. The story of 'El Tigre' who fought to change the destiny of the West against the Comanche hordes. 4.40 London. 7.25 Film: 'Crash Dive'. With Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews. The lives and loves of a submarine crew during second World War. 9.05 Saint. 10.00 News. 10.15 Shari Lewis. 11.15 Strange report, weather.

ULSTER: 12.10-1.05 London. 1.50 Saint. 2.45 University challenge. 3.45 University challenge. 4.15 London. 5.30 Flipper. 6.00 Popeye. 6.05 London. 7.25 Brackets World. 8.20 Movie: 'Love and Kicking'. 10.00 News. 10.15 Shari Lewis. 11.15 Moviemen: John Schlesinger.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00-12 noon London. 1.25 100 years at school. 1.50 Farming Diary. 2.20 Soccer. 3.20 'Gilded Cage'. With Alexei Veronika Hurst. Clifford Evans and Ursula Howells. When a girl is murdered, Steve Anderson and his brother Harry both come under suspicion. 4.45 London. 5.30 Tom Grattan's War. 6.00 Felix the cat. 6.05 London. 7.25 Film: 'A Night to Remember'. With Kenneth More. The Titanic on its maiden voyage, sank in the Atlantic after hitting an iceberg. 9.05 Hawaii five-o. 10.00 London. 11.15 Shari Lewis. 12.15 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00-12 noon London. 12.35 Imaginary dialogues. 1.00 Barenboim on Beethoven. 1.25 All our yesterdays. 1.55 Interpol calling. 2.20 Football. 3.20 Time tunnel. 4.15 Gilligan's Island. 4.45 London. 5.30 Cartoon time. 5.35 H.R. Pufnstuf. 6.00 Felix the cat. 6.05 London. 7.25 Picture: 'The Philadelphia Story'. With Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. Tracy Lord, the poor little rich girl, is dissatisfied with the men in her life. 9.30 Shenandoah. 10.00 London. 11.15 Felony Squad.

TYNE TEES: 11.00-12.15 London. 1.25 All our yesterdays. 1.50 Farming outlook. 2.20 Shoot. 3.20 Mr Magoo. 3.25 Matinee. 'The Good Beginning'. With John Fraser and Eileen Moore. 4.45 London. 5.30 Tom Grattan's war. 6.00 Cartoon time. 6.05 London. 7.25 Film: 'A Boy, A Girl and a Bike'. With Honor Blackman and John McCallum. A sports car driver threatens to take a cycling champion's girl friend away. 9.05 Randall and Hopkirk (deceased). 10.00 London. 10.15 Shari Lewis. 11.15 Wayne and Shuster take an affectionate look at... George Burns. 12.10 William Wordsworth read by Maxwell Datt.

BORDER: 11.00-12.15 London. 1.45 Diary. 1.50 Farming outlook. 2.20 Soccer. 3.20 Saint. 4.15 Hogan's heroes. 4.40 London. 5.30 Tom Grattan's war. 6.00 Cartoon. 6.05 London. 7.55 Love. American style. 8.50 Shari Lewis. 9.53 Cartoon. 10.00 London. 11.15 Wayne and Shuster take an affectionate look at... Hope and Bing Crosby. 12.05 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 1.45 London. 2.15 Farm progress. 2.45 Gazette. 3.45 University challenge. 4.15 Joe. 4.40 Golden Shot. 5.30 Tom Grattan's War. 6.00 Popeye. 6.05 London. 7.55 Feature: 'Thirty-Six Hours'. With James Garner, Eve Marie Saint, Rod Taylor. 10.00 London. 11.15 Shari Lewis. 12.10 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 1.45 London. 2.15 Farm progress. 2.45 Seaway. 3.40 Telephone game. 4.10 Joe. 4.40 Golden Showers. 5.30 Flintstones. 6.00 Cartoon. 6.05 London. 7.55 Cinema: 'The Courtship of Eddie's Father'. 10.00 London. 11.15 Shari Lewis. 12.10 Reality of Christianity.

European REVIEW



'Surplus' pears dumped in the Po Valley.

DURING the British dock strike the Tory press went to town on behalf of 'the public'.

Dockers, it appeared, were responsible (together with transport and distribution workers) for the grave threat of increases in food prices, especially fruit.

Tory Minister Prior visited Covent Garden in person and discovered that apples, especially, were on the costly side.

Which prompted him to remark (in the best tradition of Marie Antoinette's 'Let them eat cake!') that housewives would be well advised to switch to peaches. Meanwhile his Cabinet colleagues were getting down to the task of negotiating Britain's entry to the Common Market.

The employers' press remained silent on the approach of European 'agricultural experts' to food supply, where price-rigging goes hand in hand with deliberate waste on a gigantic scale.

For example: in the last few weeks there has been an above-average harvest of fruit in N Italy—particularly of pears in the Po valley.

Though the fruit is produced mainly by small farmers and peasants, distribution and wholesaling is in the hands of large operators, a number of them closely connected with Church interests.

If prices were allowed to fall and supplies to increase, the main purpose of fruit production (to provide profit for these gentlemen) would be frustrated.

To ensure the operation of

GLUT

the market on sound economic principles, something like the miracle of the fishes has been organized—but in reverse! The fruit is taken from the farmers at token prices—as little as 1d a pound.

Some of it is supplied to the public at the usual price—for pears, 1s or more a pound. Is the rest? It is removed in lorries and dumped in specially-rented fields. To discourage misguided

people from interfering with the laws of supply and demand it is sprayed (at considerable expense) with poisonous dyes to make it inedible. To him that hath shall be given!

Cat among the pigeons?

MONSIEUR Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the political demagogue and millionaire who recently entered the French Chamber of Deputies with a surprise win at the recent Nancy by-election, is pressing forward with the formation of a 'third force' in French politics.

Centre and his own political vehicle, the Radical Socialist Party, with the Socialist Party to run a single candidate. The aim is to provide an entirely 'safe' political channel for middle-class people and workers who want to oppose Gaullism, and to make Gaullism, and to make employers direct political leverage within the labour movement.

He declared last week—through his personal mouthpiece, the news-magazine 'L'Express'—that he intends to back a candidate of 'the non-Communist left' against Gaullist Prime Minister Chaban Delmas in the forthcoming Bordeaux by-election.

To disfigure these wholly respectable goals the French press has created a great furor around his latest move.

Is this, they ask, the beginning of the end for Gaullism? And the neglected miscellany of 'democrats' who fill the political 'centre' are licking their chops at the thought of forming a millionaire's bandwagon.

As for the Stalinists, they are aghast at the possibility of 'unity of the left' receding even further. While correctly denouncing his demagoguery, they can only reply by brandishing their own reformist mixture as a rallying-point for the 'forces of progress'.

At Nancy he hopes to collect together the 'parties of the centre'—principally the Convention of Republican Institutions, the Democratic

Though Servan-Schreiber did not reduce the Communist vote at Nancy, he may do so in the future. Certainly he will be prepared to mouth any left-wing phrases that may be necessary.

IMPORTANT READING



Above (centre): NPD leader Kolley (ex-Hitler Youth). Right: NPD Youth.

THE SATISFACTION expressed by liberals and 'progressives' of all hues at the recent electoral setbacks to W Germany's revived Nazi party, the NPD (National Democratic Party) is not reflected in any great dismay in the ranks of that organization.

For Von Thadden and the other leaders of the NPD are quite clear that they are not treading the parliamentary road to anywhere.

Having got their foot in the door through the use of the ballot-box, they are also preparing a strong shoulder to help them on their way.

A commission of inquiry set up by the Hesse State parliament on the NPD has recently published an 800-page report on their so-called 'steward service'—which has the ostensible function of keeping 'order' at their meetings.

The young thugs recruited to the service are trained together under a military-style regime.

Karate and the use of firearms are regular items in their preparation. Then they are placed in one of a number of 'groups' (e.g. 'action group', 'special action group' or 'radio-controlled group') most of which have duties over and above the supervision of meetings.

Sometimes they wear full uniform and in all cases a helmet and heavy leather belt. The NPD, they are told, has declared war on 'chaos, dirt, confusion and disorder in the state'. They even have a marching-song: 'Helmets on and Visors down—into the mob, Everyone knows it's a difficult job. But five minutes later and all is still. The stewards have tidied up according to rule Yippieie, Yippieioo, etc.'

The report documents a number of provocative attacks by these thugs. 27-year-old Peter Schumm, a functionary in the Mainz NPD Federation, has admitted using firearms and Molotov cocktails in attacks on the offices of the W German trade unions (DGB) in the city and in an assault on the Mainz union secretary.

Klaus Kolley, head of the NPD 'steward service', was last year convicted of shooting two demonstrators in the arm during Adolf Von Thadden's notorious meeting in Kassel, when police intervened violently against left-wing demonstrators. He got an 18-month jail sentence, which has not yet been enforced.

THADDEN'S 'STRONG SHOULDER'

STALINISM IN BRITAIN

A TROTSKYIST ANALYSIS BY ROBERT BLACK

Mail order workers strike for recognition

BY A CORRESPONDENT

PICKETS were outside two of the Littlewoods' mail order firm's buildings in Liverpool yesterday at the start of an official strike by 650 white-collar workers.

The dispute is over the firm's refusal to recognize the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and the dismissal of two planning officials.

The strike began despite the intervention of the Department of Employment and Productivity, and ASTMS members in 100 factories throughout Britain are being asked to black the delivery of goods advertised in the mail order catalogues.

The Liverpool branch of the Post Office Workers' Union decided not to cross the picket lines and yesterday vans turned back to the Post Office depot from Littlewoods' Derby Lane warehouse and city centre headquarters.

Although the pools traffic was still functioning, ASTMS divisional organizer Mr Roger Lyons announced:

'We are now discussing our next steps towards escalation — attacking the football pools, Littlewoods stores and blacking supplies from factories.'

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

SE LONDON: Sunday, August 16, 3 p.m. Kerfield Tavern, Grove Lane, Camberwell, Green. The fight against productivity deals.

SW LONDON: Tuesday, August 18, 8 p.m. Princes Head, Falcon Rd., SW11. 'Lessons of the dock strike'.

WEATHER

London, SE, SW, central southern and central northern England, E and W Midlands, Channel Islands: Variable cloud, scattered showers, sunny periods. Near normal. Max. 20C (68F).

NW England, Glasgow, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, showers locally heavy. Sunny intervals. Rather cool. Max. 17C (63F).

Edinburgh: Sunny periods, scattered showers. Near normal. Max. 18C (64F).

Sunday and Monday: Rain in the South. Sunny intervals in the North.

MDW forcing fight in clothing industry

WHAT IS the present situation regarding the redundancies at the Leeds John Collier factory?

ON FRIDAY, July 24, 40 cutters — out of a total of 90 in the Lady Lane factory received redundancy notices. The notices came out of the blue, only three weeks after we had been given an assurance by the local full-time official that no decision would be made until September.

The redundancy affected a large number of militants, including all the cutting room workers' committee and the shop steward.

We all received a letter from the managing director saying they had to 'reduce cutters' because of the shortage of women workers in the Leeds factories.

DO YOU accept the firm's reasons for the redundancy? DEFINITELY NOT. On this point about female labour, I don't think there need be any shortage. If there is it is a direct result of the conditions which were exposed during the February strike regarding working conditions and wages.

As far as the shortage of work is concerned we know a number of van-loads of work have gone up North from Leeds.

Since Whitsun the management has tried to create the impression that there were no orders. They had us chasing round for work. Some cutters were even transferred to moving cloth in the cloth room.

Then suddenly, two days before the holidays, 200 pieces appeared from nowhere. I don't think we have started a week with so much work this year!

WHAT DO you see as the long-term aim of John Collier management?

THE AVERAGE age in the cutting room must have gone up terrifically by getting rid of the younger men. This must

mean that they are preparing to close the factory altogether. In any case the number of redundancies first rumoured was 55, so they probably intend to sack another 15.

IF THE redundancies go through will you be able to get other jobs?

I AM convinced that the 40 cutters won't get jobs except in much smaller shops. There is absolutely no chance in the big shops, because they all have to compete with Colliers, so they will have to introduce speed-up and that means redundancies.

At the moment Montague Burton's are closing Jackson's factory and transferring all the workers there to Burton's at Hudson Rd. At the same time all Burton's workers over retirement age are leaving.

The management there claim there is no connection between the two events, but they must be getting rid of all those workers without paying a penny out in redundancy money!

Unlike Colliers, where the average age is going up in preparation for the factory closure, at Burton's they are getting rid of the older workers.

As I see it this is because they intend to go ahead with the introduction of work study and Measured-Day Work. Older workers would not be able to stand the pace.

WHAT HAS been the effect of the introduction of Measured-Day Work at John Collier's?

CONTRARY to what many workers think these methods call for much greater effort and this has NOT been reflected in wages. There are men who are actually drawing less than before MDW was introduced because they just can't hit MDW no matter how hard they try, and even though they are producing more work than under the old system.

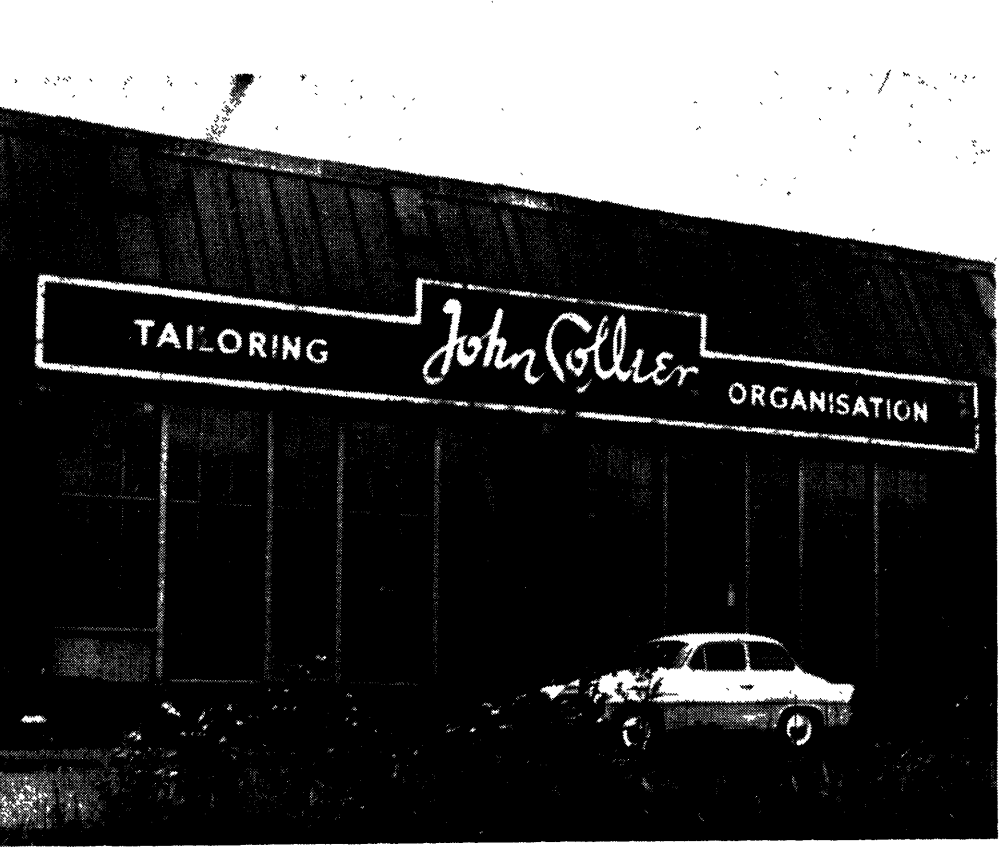
A knifeman on an Eastman Knife gets between 4d and 3d per pair of trousers cut. He can cut as many as 240 pairs an hour at 100 per cent.

On the old piecework payment system the wages for production like that would have been tremendous. But under MDW this production is got out for about 10s 3d an hour.

ARE THERE any further developments at other factories in the John Collier group?

SINCE June 1 a new 35-hour week agreement has been introduced at the Hartlepool factory. When the hours were cut, time-workers got 14.4 per cent increase over 35 hours to compensate for loss of earnings.

Pieceworkers, who make up more than 60 per cent of the factory, got 5 per cent. We claimed that it was a wage cut. It meant the pieceworkers,



who were already working at full capacity, would have to work 10 per cent harder to get the same money.

The management is no doubt planning to introduce the same system throughout the combine.

WHAT IS the connection between the present redundancies and the February clothing strike?

I SEE these redundancies as an attack on the whole trade union organization in Leeds. The employers were shaken by the militancy of the February strike and were determined to hit back.

It is a similar situation, on a smaller scale, to that at Pilkington's, where the employers have sacked all the militants and their supporters numbering hundreds of men.

The employers are determined to crack down on union militancy and they have the full backing of the government which is threatening to stop Social Security for the families of strikers and to hold back the tax rebate.

They want to make it impossible to live if you go on strike to prevent workers taking strike action.

HOW DO you see the fight within the union?

OUR MAIN job is to fight the management, but to do this we have to fight the union bureaucracy as we had to do in February.

In the February strike one of the things we attacked was lack of liaison in the unions. The officials said that in the future there would be full consultation with the members.

But here we are, back at the old problem. We are out on the streets and we have not had any official explanation from the union.

The only meeting we had was to tell us the redundancies were in the offing and even then they only told us half the story.

At one time all wage increases had to be approved by the general membership, but the last two agreements have been negotiated by the Executive Board alone, including the 1970 agreement, which was the direct cause of the February stoppage.

The basis of the agreement on work study and MDW will create a surplus of labour and put thousands of clothing workers out of work unless the agreement is rejected.

WHAT ACTION has been proposed to fight the immediate redundancies?

THE FIRST proposal was for a scheme of work-sharing. This was supported in the Leeds, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool factories.

The management wouldn't accept this, saying it was against their future policy! The No. 2 branch has passed a resolution calling for an

official stoppage of all John Collier's factories. This has been sent to the Executive Board.

Next Monday night there will be a meeting of all Leeds Collier's cutters with the officials to hear a report from the Executive.

Arising from this I have no doubt that if the Executive fail to give us their full backing, unofficial action must be taken.

PIB drive against water supply jobs

PRODUCTIVITY proposals which could lead to severe cutbacks in wages, manning and conditions for workers in water supply are outlined in the recent Prices and Incomes Board Report on the industry.

Even more ominous is the PIB's concern with the 'local monopoly position' of water supply authorities.

It could be that Board members now see themselves as progress chasers for nationalized and public industries to turn them into high profit concerns, ripe for handing back to private ownership.

Certainly, the range of productivity measures advocated is comparable with anything set out for high-speed production-line operations.

Time study, method study, job evaluation, organization and method (O&M), Measured-Day Work, activity sampling, are all recommended in the report together with the setting up of a work-study data bank, the use of computer and rapid communication systems, the extension of modular training methods and the establishment of a National Joint Industrial Board, where representatives of employers and unions would get together for discussion of common problems.

Pollution

The first development of water supply companies in Britain dates from the 18th century.

With a growing river population, rapid river pollution, open ditches and wells, engineers began looking for ways to pipe clean water into the towns from the countryside.

Use of elm pipes, later replaced by cast iron, enabled the building of a large supply network.

The powerful water companies which arose—nine in London 100 years ago—were eventually able to drive the individual water carriers off the streets and exert a strong control over water distribution.

In London, in the 1850s reformers attempted to expose the malpractices of the companies, which included the supplying of contaminated water.

A move towards taking such a basic necessity away from the sphere of profit-making was begun. However, the vested interests prevailed, and it was not until 50 years later that a single public

PRAGUE POLICE GUARD ON SEIZED EMBASSY

BY A CORRESPONDENT

FOLLOWING the seizure of the Cambodian Embassy in Prague by student supporters of the guerrilla based Sihanouk government-in-exile, the Husak regime has sealed off the building and placed three armed policemen outside the gates.

All callers are now being directed to the new residence of Measlek Cairmorom, the ousted Ambassador of the Nixon-backed Lon Nol regime, which is still recognized by all Stalinist governments as the legal ruler of Cambodia, despite its being installed by a CIA inspired coup last March.

When the Cambodian students took over the building on Monday, they announced that a Sihanouk government representative was on his way to Czechoslovakia to take over as the legal Ambassador in Prague.

Diplomatic observers trying to unravel the complexities of the situation are generally agreed that Husak still recognizes the anti-communist regime in Phnom Penh.

This is based not only on the armed police guard turning callers away, but on the fact that the Czech Foreign Ministry asked the permission of the Lon Nol Ambassador to approach the occupants of the building.

Real life

One section of Husak's police protect the officials of the communist-killing regime in Cambodia, while another steps up its persecution of communists opposed to the Kremlin occupation of Czechoslovakia.

This is the real political line of the Czech Stalinists.

Coal up, but no more pay

THE Ministry of Technology said yesterday that the Prices and Incomes Board's proposal to increase the price of coking coal by 15 to 16 per cent could go ahead.

But the government has backed the Prices Board demand that the Coal Board should not be allowed to increase prices to meet the possible cost of the miners' wage claim.

Soviet-US arms curb talks end

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

THE VIENNA Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) between the Soviet Union and the United States wound up yesterday without any firm agreement on how to mutually agree on a missile production curb.

New strikes hit Franco regime

MADRID'S building workers staged a short protest strike on Wednesday against the firing of 750 construction workers on the site of the new medical faculty building at Madrid University.

They had come out on strike on Monday in support of a claim for higher wages.

The Asturias miners' strike for parity of wages with those employed by the state-run mining company HUNOSA, is now in its second week and shows no sign of weakening.

Explosive leaflets scattered

S. AFRICAN police were yesterday investigating five explosions that scattered anti-Vorster regime leaflets in three major cities.

Two of the explosions were in Johannesburg, two in Durban and one in Cape Town.

In each case, small and harmless explosive devices were used to scatter pamphlets published by the banned African National Congress.

So far no arrests have been reported.

Later, more leaflet 'bombs' exploded, one in a crowded Johannesburg street, showering shoppers with anti-apartheid leaflets, while a second went off in the main hall at the city's Witwatersrand University.

No injuries have been reported as a result of the explosions.

AFTER SOVIET W GERMAN PACT Big moves to trade deal

BY ROBERT BLACK

WITHIN hours of Brandt's return from Moscow after signing the West German-Soviet 'non-aggression' Pact, preparations began for closer economic collaboration between the two governments.

The first trade agreement between Bonn and Moscow expired after five years in 1963, and, because of differences over W Berlin and other problems, it was not renewed.

Anxious to make use of W German technical expertise, the Soviet government is now thought to be willing to make concessions on a continued western presence in Berlin.

Co-operation

Dr Karl Schiller, Brandt's Economics Minister, is to visit Moscow next month to prepare a far-reaching trade and technical agreement with the Kremlin, while Dr Hans Keussink, Bonn's Minister of Education, Science and Technology, will be in Moscow on September 17 with a top-level delegation for 12 days of talks with Soviet leaders on technical co-operation between the two countries.

The most significant aspect to this new turn in economic relations between W Europe's most developed capitalist power and the Soviet Union was the insistence by Bonn Foreign Minister Scheel in his series of talks with Gromyko that the Kremlin would have to come to terms with the existence and growth of the Common Market.

There is no doubt that Scheel's point was well taken, for after 1974 no individual member country within the Market will be able to deal with non-member countries.

The Common Market, according to the Rome Treaty, will undertake all trade, technical and economic bargaining on behalf of each member state.

Vatican-Yugoslavia link-up

IT WAS reported from Rome yesterday that the Vatican and Yugoslavia have established diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level, the first time an E European state has taken this step.

This follows several weeks of lavish Yugoslav press reports for the Vatican's foreign policy.

The Tito-Pope, Paul VI agreement may well be evaded by the Polish government, which has also been congratulating the Catholic Church for its 'realism' in European affairs.

Attacks muted

Since the 'detente' between Moscow and Bonn began, Soviet attacks on the Common Market, previously—and correctly—described as an anti-Soviet and anti-working-class monopolist alliance, have been muted.

Over the last few days in fact, they have vanished altogether.

The complete inability of the bureaucracy to resolve the problems of the Soviet economy drives it into the arms of the most reactionary sections of the European capitalist class.

Two-month fight

OVER 35,000 Portuguese troops have been engaged during the last two months in a major operation against the Mozambique National Liberation Front (FRELIMO) in the north of the colony.

Paranoia for control—a euphemism for the professional butchers and torturers trained by Portuguese imperialism—were also engaged, according to an official communique issued in Lourenço-Marques.

A major political crisis

FROM PAGE ONE

survey it seems that the level of claims being put forward is mostly within a range equivalent to rises of between £2 and £6 per week, depending on regional variations.

Our estimate is that the middle range of settlements thus indicated is of the order of between 10 and 15 per cent, and in many cases even greater.

It is impossible to do justice to the employers' figures within the scope of a single article, but the importance of all these cumulative wage demands is unmistakably clear.

They show that the share of national income taken by gross company profits—from which investment is financed—fell from 14.1 per cent in 1963-1965 to 13 per cent in 1966-1968, with a further 'quite sharp' fall in 1969.

The Board's examination of authorities using method study, certainly finds that boosts in output have occurred. Increases of 100 per cent along with cuts in labour costs of 20-25 per cent are recorded.

Profits down

This means that profits have failed to keep up with national income by a margin of about 20 per cent. (The Guardian, August 14, 1970.)

There is no reason to doubt these figures.

Wage increases are a universal phenomenon. Only this week the EEC Executive Commission warned that wages

Impotent

In this war the trade union bureaucracies will prove as impotent as the so-called 'rank-and-file' committees of the revisionists.

Only through building the revolutionary party can Marxists lead the working class forward and the resolution of the crisis. In the words of Marx we say:

Not a fair day's wage for a fair day's work—but the abolition of the wages system! — before any anti-mon laws forcing the Tories to resign!

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LATE NEWS

EAST GERMANY WELCOMES PACT INTO JORDAN

E Berlin, Friday. The E German Council of Ministers today welcomed the Soviet-W German non-aggression treaty and promised support if its spirit and contents were strictly observed.

A statement said the pact 'opened possibilities for the strengthening of European security and the guaranteeing of lasting peace'.

ISRAELI JETS CROSS INTO JORDAN

Tel Aviv, Friday.—Israeli jets attacked Jordanian army targets today for the first time since the Mid-East ceasefire came into force seven days ago, a military spokesman said here.

The spokesman said the

raid was against Jordanian army positions which assisted Arab guerrillas and enabled them to operate against Israeli civilian settlements.

Arab guerrillas fired mortar shells on the villages of Yarden and Maoz Haim in the Beisan valley.

Israeli jets had earlier attacked guerrilla objectives in the same area.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.