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N Vietnam rejects

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BY JOHN SPENCER

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A Labour Party spokesman said yesterday that despite the fact that individual councils were settling, they were not issuing any general advice on the matter.

'We feel it is up to councils to decide for themselves on this question. It is a little too close to conference to consider the Party's feeling on the resolution on union pay claims.'

As yet there has been no discussion concerning this in our local government section,' said the spokesman.

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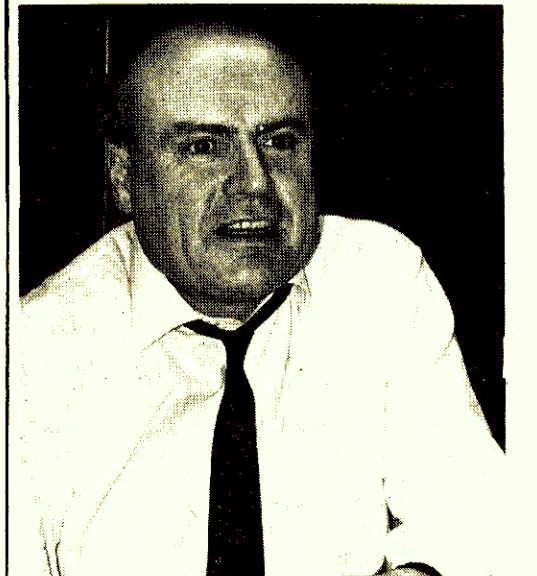
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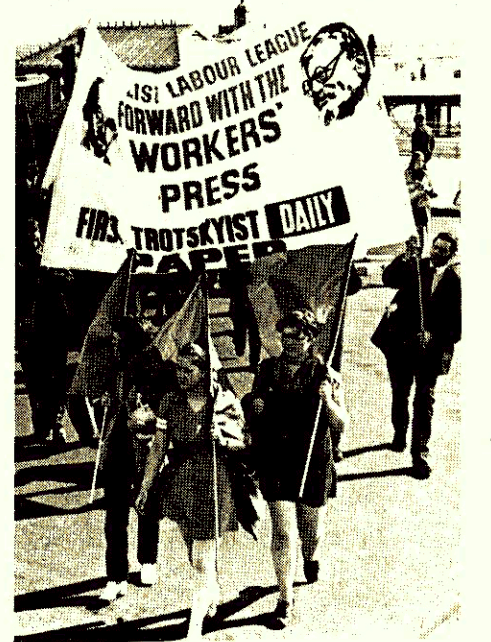
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John Battersby

Roy Simmance (YS National Secretary)

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Woolwich backing for glassmen fight

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the Labour-controlled borough of Merthyr in Glamorgan, S Wales.

Most of these authorities had urged their National Joint Council—which deals with pay—to accept the council workers' demand.

In some cases promises of back-payments have been added.

None, however, have actually begun to pay their labour force at the higher rates demanded.

An NJC spokesman said yesterday they would not encourage local authorities to start paying the men at the increased rates.

'We are the national negotiating body in these matters. If authorities begin to pay, it would be a considerable embarrassment to us since we like to keep rates uniform throughout the country after consideration for local pay "weighting" has been made.'

'If councils did concede, the pressure on neighbouring authorities would obviously intensify,' said the spokesman.

Contribution

The Labour Party could make an enormous contribution to the low-paid local government workers' fight if they issued a 'pay-up' statement to their 175 councils.

They would be doing no less than the Tory government, which has urged the employers' side all along to resist the claim.

The National Executive of the Labour Party should prove it will not become a strike-breaker. It must support the sentiment of conference decisions by making this call.

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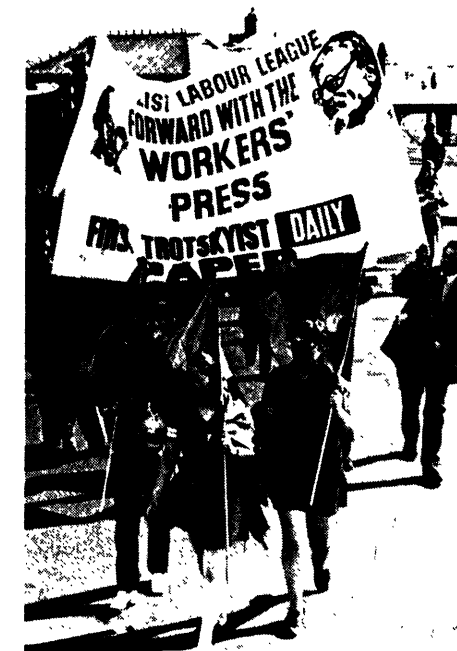
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EXCLUSIVE WORKERS PRESS INTERVIEW

Conference questions to Labour MP Neil Kinnock



SJ. The Workers Press has been published for a year now with constantly improved techniques and sales. Norman Atkinson, MP, wrote in a recent 'Morning Star' article that he could not understand why the Labour Party could not bring out a daily of its own. Why do you think it is that our movement — much smaller than the Labour Party can do this?

NK. To be honest I have only read it three or four times. I don't often come across it in Wales. As far as the design and lay-out is concerned it is really first class. The content I have read has been well written—I couldn't support it simply because I am not a member of the SLL.

Why now you can do it is simply a question that baffles me. Why, when other papers fold up a new paper like the Workers Press can come out, as a daily, I just cannot answer.

But I am sure there are lessons to be learned from your example. Unfortunately the Workers Press is outside the Party because I'm sure we have a lot to learn from it. Perhaps we would then be able to bring out a Party daily or a trade union national newspaper. But only the Workers Press and the SLL know the secret of their success.

The very fact that you can bring a paper out that sells even 10,000 copies a day is amazing to me. It shows we are lagging behind. I suppose there might be that degree of commitment that says 'well, we'll try it and see if we can get off the ground' whereas the Labour Party is always concerned with keeping its books balanced.

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

vince people that unemployment is an economic crime and a social waste—this can only be done in the long term. Again it is a question of tactics and strategy.

progressive unions like my own as well as regressive unions like Lord Cooper's G&M. I don't think it's practical to expect the TUC to exert any authority because they haven't got any in this respect.

the Tribune meeting last night. How are you going to defeat the right in the next Parliament and within the Party generally?

NK. There are two ways. One hinges on a process that is beyond anyone's control—that is that there are a great deal more young people joining the party who are more radically disposed than our elders were.

The kids that are joining the party now are doing it solely through conviction—it has little to do with environment and education. No matter how, therefore, their environment changes or their education changes they will be as radical in 15 years time as they are now at 20 years old.

This automatic process will go on and I believe we will see at future conferences resolutions of a more and more radical nature being passed.

The other way is an acceleration of this existing process. Not by fighting pitch battles, but by encouraging those young-ones to go on transforming the movement in the way they are doing now.

Anti-union laws

SJ. There has been talk in conference of 'line-by-line' opposition to the anti-trade union legislation proposed by the Tory Government. Would it be correct to assume that you are against national strike action taken to defeat this legislation?

NK. It would be correct to suppose that. This is a question of strategy and tactics. You say call one-day strikes to defeat the attempts to legislate against the unions.

SJ. It would not necessarily be a one-day strike.

NK. Well a strike then. I do not think it will defeat the Tories and therefore I do not support the idea, if I thought it would stop them then I would back it but this is not the way they are going to be beaten.

SJ. It is interesting to see that Heath has already raised the alarm on the question of a general strike. What do you think will defeat their plans—pressure certainly will not.

NK. Let me put it this way. The whole nature of our parliamentary system means that the government which has a majority is unlikely to be defeated save on very particular issues. I think, therefore, that the role of the opposition is to continually draw attention to and ridicule this legislation and educate the people as to its reactionary nature.

Everyone knows that the Tories are going to pile into the lobbies behind Heath on this question so it will be the campaign conducted and the publicity it gets before the bill is passed that will be the base for opposition against it.

The legislation is rumoured to be an embodiment of 'Fair Deal at Work' but I have my doubts about this. I don't think it is going to be quite as bad as it sounds. The phrase 'bringing the trade unions into the framework of law' is open to all kinds of interpretation.

But I think that after the legislation is passed and when the first trade unionist is prosecuted that the full force of the combined labour movement will be brought against the legislation. This will mean a new Labour Government—we need this to remove the legislation because an isolated campaign won't do this.

I think that the campaign will bring the Tory unions' plans into such ridicule and prove them such nonsense that it will be a critical factor in the defeat of the Tories. So my approach on this is tactical.

SJ. Suppose, for example, members of your own union—the Transport & General Workers Union—struck, not necessarily with official backing, against it. Would you support them?

NK. I take a rather negative attitude to this. I would not criticize them for doing so. But I think it would be foolish for us to turn a blind eye to unofficial action when it suited us, and then, on other occasions, when we deplored unofficial action, to think we could come along and control it.

I think on this particular question it would be a matter of not criticizing workers from taking strike action—this only implies tacit support and I am afraid that's all I could offer.

SJ. There will undoubtedly be a political campaign on this question. Would you support one that included industrial action to force the Tories to resign?

NK. Yes certainly. I don't think the legislation that the Tories are proposing is in the interest of the British working people and I think, therefore, that one is quite justified in conducting any campaign that is likely to bring the downfall of a government that tries to introduce this kind of legislation. So I would certainly support a campaign—I think most of the labour movement would, not only the left-wing section.

Productivity

SJ. We believe, on the Workers Press, that wage increases tied to productivity deals, job evaluation and measured day work have directly contributed to the growth in unemployment through speed-up and labour cuts in the factories. Are you against productivity deals in principle and, if so, are you prepared to fight for this position in the Parliamentary Labour Party?

NK. No I am not against productivity deals in principle. I think that correctly handled they are the most successful way of increasing workers' control.

But the phrase 'properly handled' is crucial. If we just accept productivity bargaining, job evaluation and measured-day work as a swap for a few bob on the pay packet then we are not going to get anywhere. Productivity bargaining must be a trade union strategy with a philosophy of its own—it must be approached in this way I



firmly associate myself with the policy documents and statement on productivity published by my own union, the Transport & General Workers Union, on this matter.

Unemployment

SJ. Another issue that has been discussed here at conference and at the recent TUC congress is the question of high unemployment which, of course, the Tories are encouraging. How are you going to fight against the growth of unemployment and do you support the one-day strikes called by Kirkby and South-Shields trades councils against unemployment in their areas?

NK. I support the strikes in so far as a section of the labour movement sees them as the most appropriate strategy. But as a general principle I do not support them.

In my own constituency—Bedwelly in South Wales—there is 9 per cent unemployment but I do not think the way to fight it is by straight forward one-day strikes even merely as a way of drawing attention to the problem.

I think we need to conduct a very long term political and industrial campaign against unemployment. It is more important that trade unionists, locally and nationally, continually try to educate people to the waste of unemployment rather than applying the more dramatic weapon of the strike.

It's not that one is afraid of the strike weapon, it is simply a case of believing that this is not the appropriate way of fighting general or regional unemployment. It won't get results and it's results we want.

SJ. When I interviewed Victor Feather, TUC general secretary, he advanced a similar argument adding that pressure must also be put on the Tories. I pointed out to him that

strategy like this did not work in the case of the closure of Palmers ship yard on the Tyne. Here the government ignored all pleas to reprove the closure in an area of high unemployment.

NK. I believe that the Tory Government cannot go on for long against a continual campaign conducted by the trade union leaders and the labour movement.

I realize with a long term campaign there will be sacrifices of individuals and groups of individuals who will lose their jobs—but eventually we will gain victory on our own terms. It won't be a government response to short term dramatic action that will secure victory it will be a long term campaign to con-

If we are thinking in terms of industrial relations reform I think a Labour government ought to put forward a bill which makes provision for the prosecution of employers who victimize workers in this way.

SJ. Do you think that the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party and the TUC general council should take up Lord Cooper of the General & Municipal Workers Union for doing nothing for these workers. I refer not only to the men in St Helens but those in Pontypool who are still in his union.

NK. The TUC have always been very reluctant to impose their will on member unions and this works in favour of

STALINISM IN BRITAIN A TROTSKYIST ANALYSIS BY ROBERT BLACK

Available from New Park Publications, 186A Clapham High St SW4 Price 24s post incl

Pilkingtons

SJ. Another campaign we have taken up in the Workers Press is for the re-employment of the sacked and victimized Pilkingtons glassworkers at St Helens and at Pontypool—bordering on your constituency in South Wales. Do you support this campaign and are you prepared to raise it in Parliament?

NK. Well, I think it will be raised in the Parliamentary Labour Party and the people who do raise it will certainly get my support. I think it is criminal that in 1970 we should have men who are sacked simply for taking part in legitimate trade union activity.

The left

SJ. You on the left of the Parliamentary Labour Party have been talking about winning the Party for socialism for, I suppose, 70 years and you don't seem to have been all successful. Yet I heard the same formula repeated at

- BBC 1 9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools. 12 noon Golf. 1.30 p.m. Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.53 Schools. 2.25 Racing from Ascot. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Basil Brush show. 5.25 Ask Aspel. 5.44 Magic roundabout. 5.50 News and weather. 6.00 EUROPE THIS WEEK. 6.20 TOMORROW'S WORLD. 6.45 THE VIRGINIAN. 'Bitter Harvest'. 8.00 DAD'S ARMY. 'Boots, Boots, Boots'. 8.30 NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO. With Peter Cook and Dudley Moore. 9.00 THE NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather. 9.20 THE HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW. Featuring The Sunday Times Cup. 10.30 24 HOURS. 11.05 CONFERENCE REPORT 70. Conservative Party conference. 11.30 Weather.

- REGIONAL BBC All regions as above except: Midlands, E Anglia: 6.00-6.20 Midlands today. Look East, weather. 11.32 News, weather. North, NW, NE, Cumberland and Westmorland: 6.00-6.20 Look North, weather. 11.32 News, weather. Wales: 1.30-1.35 Ar in mam. 6.00-6.20 Wales, today, weather. 6.45 Heddwi. 7.05 Dyna wall. 7.30-8.00 Bachelor father. 11.32 Weather. Scotland: 6.00 Reporting Scotland. 6.20-6.45 Mod. 8.00-9.00 Current account. 11.32 News, weather. N Ireland: 6.00-6.20 Scene around six, weather. 8.30-9.00 Music for a while. 11.32 News, weather. SW, South, West: 6.00-6.20 Points West, South today. Spotlight SW, weather. 11.32 News, weather.

- BBC 2 11.00-11.20 a.m. Play school. 4.20-6.30 p.m. Golf. The Piccadilly World Match Play Championship 1970. 7.30 NEWSROOM and weather. 8.00 TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT. 8.30 EUROPA. 9.00 THIRTY-MINUTE THEATRE. 'Did Your Nanny Come From Bergen?' by Shelagh Delaney. 9.30 REVIEW. Against the Odds and Nucleus. 10.15 JONI MITCHELL IN CONCERT. 10.45 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 10.50 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

- ITV 9.30 a.m. Conservative Party Conference. 11.00-2.55 p.m. Schools. 4.10 People to people. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Arthur! 5.20 Time slip. 5.50 News from ITN. 6.03 TODAY. 6.30 PEYTON PLACE. 7.00 WHEEL OF FORTUNE. 7.30 GUNSMOKE. 'The Twisted Heritage'. 8.30 THE MATING MACHINE. 'Who Sleeps on the Right?'. 9.00 DIAMOND CRACK DIAMOND. 'Diamonds and Spades'. 10.00 NEWS AT TEN. 10.30 POLICE FIVE. 10.40 CONCEPTIONS OF MURDER. 'Peter and Maria'. 11.05 THE FRIDAY FILM. 'The System'. With Oliver Reed. A sharp beach photographer preys on holiday-makers. 12.40 a.m. IN YOUR INTEREST. Dr. Christopher Evans talks about humanizing machines.

- REGIONAL ITV CHANNEL: 11.00-2.55 London. 4.00 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.10 Pinky and Perky. 4.25 Ghost and Mrs Muir. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Wheel of fortune. 7.30 Dangerman. 8.30 London. 10.00 Film: 'Frankenstein'. With Boris Karloff. 11.40 Weather. SE. 6.40 Out of town. 7.00 Michael Miles quiz. 7.30 Weekend. 7.35 Life with Cooper. 8.05 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 10.30 X film. 'The Tingler'. With Vincent Price. A pathologist is convinced that fear creates a living organism on the spinal column that can only be destroyed by screaming. 11.40 Weather. WESTWARD. As Channel except: 9.30 London. 3.58 News headlines. 4.40 Gas Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 11.45 Faith for life. 11.50 Weather. HARLECH: 9.30-4.16 London. 4.18 Good afternoon. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Robin Hood. 5.20 Mad movies. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 London. 6.50 News. 7.00 Film: 'Apache'. With Burt Lancaster and Jean Peters. An Apache refuses to accept Geronimo's surrender to the white man. 8.30 London. 10.30 Fill the space! 11.15 Man in a suit-case. 12.10 Weather. SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 4.00 Paulus. 4.15 Pinky and Perky. 4.25 Crossroads. 4.50 Robin Hood. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day, scene

- TV HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.16-4.18, 6.01-6.35 Report. HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 and HTV (Cornwall) colour channel 42 as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30-11.00 Welshness. ANGLIA: 9.30-4.15 London. 4.25 Newsroom. 4.35 Ramper room. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 UFO. 8.00 Music match. 8.25 London. 10.30 'The Joker is Wild'. With Frank Sinatra. The struggle of a young singer to rebuild his shattered career. 12.50 Reflection. ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 3.50 Your stars tomorrow. 3.52 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 From a bird's eye view. 7.30 Champions. 8.25 London. 10.30 Baron. 11.30 Midland member special. Conservative Party conference. 11.45 Object in view, weather.

- ULSTER: 9.30 London. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.30 Ramper room. 4.50 News. 5.50 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 UTV Reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 7.30 Laredo. 8.30 London. 10.30 Deadline. 11.00 Film: 'Odds Against Tomorrow'. With Harry Belafonte, Robert Ryan and Shelly Winners. A bank robbery and the conflicting motives of the men behind it. YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Pinky and Perky. 4.30 Matinee. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Beverly Hillsbillies. 7.00 Wheel of fortune. 7.30 Matinee machine. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 10.30 Yorksport. 11.00 Edgar Wallace. 12.10 Weather.

- GRANADA: 9.30 London. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 London. 6.01 Six-o-one. 6.25 Put it in writing. 6.35 Man from UNCLE. 7.30 This is Tom Jones. 8.25 London. 10.30 Thriller. 'Fanatic'. With Tallulah Bankhead, Stefanie Powers and Peter Vaughan. A girl goes to see the mother of her dead fiancé. TYNE TEES: 9.30 London. 4.35 News. 4.40 London. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 London. 6.01 Six-o-one. 6.25 Put it in writing. 6.35 Man from UNCLE. 7.30 This is Tom Jones. 8.25 London. 10.30 Thriller. 'Fanatic'. With Tallulah Bankhead, Stefanie Powers and Peter Vaughan. A girl goes to see the mother of her dead fiancé.

- BORDER: 9.30 London. 4.10 News. 4.12 Training the family dog. 4.40 London. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Wheel of fortune. 7.30 Matinee machine. 8.00 Man in a suitcase. 9.00 London. 10.30 Movie: 'The Day After Tomorrow'. With Robert Preston, Dorothy McGuire and Eve Arden. Story about a mid-western family at the turn of the century. 12.15 News, weather. SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 3.40 Date-line. 3.50 Your stars tomorrow. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 Pinky and Perky. 4.25 Rumble jumble. 4.50 Cowboy in Africa. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Ask George Kidd. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Wheel of fortune. 7.30 Preview. 7.35 Love American style. 8.25 McCue's music. 9.00 London. 10.30 Points North. 11.00 Man in a suitcase. Road report.

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LENIN ON TRADE UNIONS

LAWRENCE & WISHART, LONDON

FRIDAY'S

BOOKS

REVIEW BY ROBERT BLACK

THIS VOLUME brings together some of Lenin's most penetrating writings on the problems of communist work in the trade unions.

It contains the most important sections of Lenin's classic work on the role of the revolutionary party in the trade unions 'What is to be Done?' which he wrote in 1902.

This work, always the target for attack by the enemies of Leninism, was directed mainly against the so-called 'economist' trend in the Russian labour movement at the turn of this century.

The Economist argued that pure trade union militancy would spontaneously develop into socialist consciousness without the active and constant intervention of trained Marxists.

The building of revolutionary leadership within the trade unions is the central task facing the British working class.

While it would be wrong to make mechanical comparisons between Russia in the late 1890s and early 1900s, and the stage now reached by British workers there are problems common to both illuminated by this book's selections.

For Lenin was no worshipper of pure, blind trade union militancy, of the level of thinking and activity that never goes beyond the day-to-day questions of wages and working conditions.

He shows that a revolutionary trade unionist draws his strength from combining and enriching the working-class movement with all its past experiences, generalized in the form of Marxist theory and developed within the revolutionary party.

BEST PREPARE

Communist trade unionists, armed with a strategy for power, equipped with policies for all the major questions of the day, become the best prepared to fight on such issues as wages and hours.

'What is to be Done?' shows how vital it is not to be swept along on a wave of militancy, acting purely as the mouthpiece for workers in struggle.

The revolutionary party, in all its agitation, propaganda and theory and above all through the development of its press, must also conflict with the prevailing level of consciousness in the movement.

To merely reflect what exists, and what is therefore already rapidly being undermined by development beneath the surface of events, is, in Lenin's words, to bow before spontaneity, to tail-end the working class instead of lead it.

When Lenin wrote 'What is to be Done?' the Russian working class had just passed through an unprecedented wave of strike battles with the employers and the state. But that of itself did not lead them directly to socialist conclusions or membership of the revolutionary party.

Many workers, fresh from the rural areas, were extremely militant on wages but refused to take

any interest in the political struggle against the Tsarist autocracy.

Leaders of the party active in the trade unions began to bend to this backwardness, developing the theory that the workers were to fight only for trade demands, while liberals and intellectuals generally were to concern themselves with the political questions.

Lenin came out very sharply against this trend, which he rightly presented as a capitulation to bourgeois ideological influences within the workers' movement.

Stressing that there were only two ideologies — bourgeois and socialist — Lenin denounced those who believed in the 'spontaneous' development of socialist ideology, which he held would only be developed by entering into conflict with the backwardness of workers, as purveyors of capitalist ideology within the working class. And he was right.

TROTSKY



THEORY PARAMOUNT

This theme, of the struggle for theory being paramount for communist work in the trade unions, runs like a thread throughout the entire volume. It is exemplified by Lenin's series of very important articles on the problems of Soviet trade unionism in the period after the end of the civil war.

The so-called 'trade-union discussion' has figured large in the Stalinist slander campaigns against Trotsky. But even the selection presented here shows that more important questions were at stake after the establishment of workers' power than a dispute between Lenin and Trotsky over the role of the trade unions.

By seizing on the episodic differences that emerged between Lenin and Trotsky in the period leading up to the 1921 party congress, the Stalinist editors of this volume obscure the theoretical essence of the trade union controversy, the clash between the dialectical method of Lenin and the eclecticism and scholasticism of Bukharin.

Trotsky was perfectly consistent in arguing for the continued militarization of the trade unions — what he called their 'shake-up', within the framework of the civil war policy of 'war communism'.

But unrest inside the working class, which expressed itself even in the highest ranks of the party leadership, forced Lenin to re-think the relationship between

the party, the state, the trade union and the working class.

The growth of bureaucracy in the state machine left the mass of the workers unprotected from its malpractices unless the trade unions could be encouraged to defend the interests of the workers against the deficiencies of their own state.

ported Lenin) and Trotsky. As a "buffer" Bukharin should have decided for himself just where, when, and how each individual or group had made their mistake. He should have done that and gone hammer and tongs at every such mistake.

'When the buffer is a dialectician' he directs the full brunt of his attack at every mistake he sees on either side, or on all sides. . . . That is where we find Comrade Bukharin's fundamental theoretical mistake, which is the substitution of eclecticism (especially popular with the authors of diverse 'fashionable' and reactionary philosophical systems) for Marxist dialectics. When Comrade Bukharin speaks of "logical" grounds, his whole reasoning shows that he takes — unconsciously perhaps — the standpoint of formal or scholastic logic.

This splendid collection of writings ends as it began, with Lenin searching for the theoretical and philosophical roots of the political and, often on the surface, merely tactical problems of the workers' movement.

'What is to be Done?' is the first and most important contribution to the study of the dialectical relationship between the economic basis of the trade union struggle and the complex factors which govern the growth of working-class consciousness and socialist theory.

His final writings on the Soviet trade unions finds Lenin returning to the same problem

—his method now enriched by not only 20 years of unparalleled experiences in the revolutionary movement, but an exhaustive study of Hegel's dialectic and all the latest trends in bourgeois idealist philosophy and the natural sciences.



BUKHARIN

On the threshold of his final break with idealism, the young Marx wrote, 'As philosophy finds its material weapon in the proletariat, so the proletariat finds its spiritual weapon in philosophy'.

In Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, the Russian working class found its theoretical weapons.

The British working class, if it is also to take the revolutionary road, will have to assimilate the principles developed in this book. It is basic reading for every trade unionist who wants to become a revolutionary fighter for his class.

IMPORTANT READING

Where Is Britain Going?
Leon Trotsky

Available from
New Park Publications
186A Clapham High St. SW4
Price 24s post incl. Price 10s 4d post incl.

'AMERICAN people would choose the policeman's truncheon over the anarchist's bomb.'

These words of vice-president Spiro Agnew are typical of the recent stepping-up of the Administration's attack on students.

The offensive is taking the form of verbal broadsides and concrete preparations for repression.

Nixon has urged Congress to authorize immediate federal intervention into virtually all higher education institutions in cases of bombings or arson.

Nixon's plan, including the hiring of an additional 1,000 Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to take on the students, was finalized at a meeting with FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney-General John N. Mitchell.

The brutal and cold-blooded nature of the repressions planned at this meeting is brought home by the remarks made by Mitchell, who said that if the students think there is repression now, they haven't seen anything yet.

He is also reported as calling academics as 'those stupid bastards that run the schools'.

Mitchell's wife's denial that this statement was made was seriously undermined by her subsequent remarks about college authorities:

'It makes me sick at my stomach. They're a bunch of sidewalk diplomats that don't know the score. They don't know what's going on. They don't have the right to talk . . . They are totally responsible for the sins of our children.'

If the educators 'would lead the path of Americanism rather than the path of Communism', she added, all the trouble on the campuses would not have happened.

Outbursts

These outbursts of the crudest anti-intellectualism and anti-communism are an attempt to stampee politically backward workers and the middle class into voting Republican by whipping up scares of violence on the campus.

Agnew and Nixon have their eye on the coming elections in which they aim to win the seven seats they need to win control of the Senate.

More importantly Nixon's offensive on the students seeks to isolate them from the working class.

The 'red'-baiting and physical crushing of the students opens the door for the same tactics to be launched against the unions.

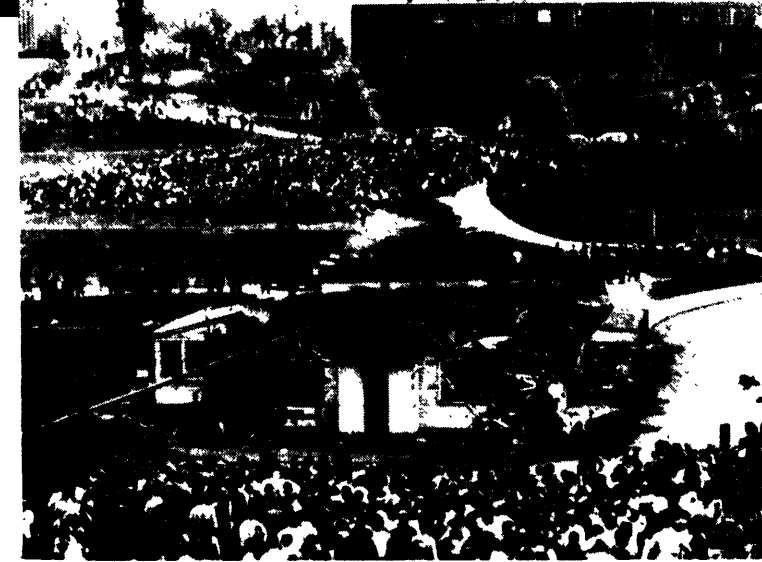
At the same time the employers seek constantly to isolate the students from the working class because of the political questions which the students raise in however a confused way.

The working-class's political consciousness must be held back at all costs.

Nixon and his side-kick are proceeding with this strategy very consciously as was evident from the 90-minute television confrontation with militant students that Agnew arranged for himself under the auspices of the David Frost show.

Agnew said that there was a 'fundamental difference' between student demonstrations and the attacks by construction workers on anti-Vietnam war protests.

Playing to the anti-intellectual-



US Round-up

Nixon menaces campuses

ism of sections of workers like the hard-hat, the vice-president felt that it was unfair to equate student politics with the 'wave of revision' among workers whose labour had created the material plenty that gave students leisure to demonstrate.

Agnew's respect for objectivity, incidentally, was exposed during the programme to be completely non-existent.

Questioned on the CIA's involvement in other countries' affairs, Agnew claimed 'The United States is lily white compared to most countries in this respect'.

He denied that the CIA had ever toppled a foreign government, but said, in a classic tongue-in-cheek statement, that the CIA might have 'tried to persuade persons in other countries who might feel oppressed to change their governments'.

'Concern'

The Administration's 'concern' with the campus was immediately stimulated by the impending report of the President's own 'Commission on Campus Unrest', appointed after the killings of students at Kent State University and Jackson College last spring.

As the Commission drew into the final stages of its work, apprehension grew in the White House that the Administration might be held responsible for

student unrest by its own investigators.

This could not be allowed!

Hence the need to 'pre-empt' the Commission's findings by a campaign to put the blame on 'rebellious students and weak-kneed professors'.

A consortium of Nixon's big business friends — including Hobart Lewis of Reader's Digest and Donald Kendall of Pepsi Cola — even collected about \$45,000 for a nine-city TV rerun of Nixon's speech last month at Kansas State denouncing student demonstrators.

Nixon also took the extraordinary step of sending to 900 university top brass copies of an article by Dr Sidney Hook which claimed that college administrators had given in too easily to student demands and 'have thereby ushered in an era of intellectual and physical intimidation'.

In his accompanying letter Nixon said that the article was 'among the most cogent and compelling documents I have read on the question of college and campus unrest', and went on to urge university authorities to take responsibility for 'law and order'.

The Scranton report itself is interesting because it reflects the concern of sections of the US ruling class at the fissures beginning to open up under its feet.

'We believe it urgent' the report pleads 'that Americans of all convictions draw back from the brink. . . . We must declare a nation cease fire. . . . If this trend continues, if this crisis of understanding endures, the very survival of the nation will be threatened'.

Edge of chaos

It speaks of 'divisions . . . as deep as any since the Civil War'.

And again: 'A nation driven to use the weapons of war upon its youth is a nation on the edge of chaos'.

This judgement, it should be remembered, comes from a safe and respected Republican, William Scranton, a former Pennsylvania Governor and one time possible Secretary of State.

The commission concluded that 'President Nixon can effectively calm the rhetoric of both public officials and protestors whose words in the past have too often helped further divide the country'.

Though Agnew was not named in this connection, the finger was effectively pointed enough to draw the counter-accusation from the vice-president of the Commission's 'total unfairness' and 'scape-goating of the most irresponsible sort'.

While calling on students to 'maintain their respect for the rule of law', the Commission produced a number of absurd palliatives, such as the suggestion that sniper fire during clashes should be returned only by trained, disciplined anti-sniper teams and not as at Jackson state by a 'barrage of gunfire'.

But Scranton and his carefully-selected colleagues rubbed Nixon up the wrong way when they urged him to remove the main causes of conflict by ending the Indo-China war and alleviating the problems of the black population.

This is exactly what Nixon is unable to do.

So he lashes out at his well-meaning friend Scranton who unwittingly raised issues that the Administration is desperately campaigning to bury.

Wear and tear

AN UNPUBLISHED report produced for the Labour Department contends that industrial accidents leading to death and injury may be ten times higher than official US statistics reveal.

Yet official Bureau of Labour Statistics figures already show that 14,500 workers are killed each year on the job.

Last year by comparison, 9,414 US soldiers were killed in the Indo-China war.

The report, prepared by an ex-Defence Department economist Jerome Gordon, has become a central issue in the current Congress debate over legislation providing for the first federal standards on industrial safety for all workers.

Contested

The accuracy of the report is being hotly contested by the bill's opponents.

According to official figures about 2.2 million workers out of the 75 million working population each year suffer disabling injuries forcing them to take time off work.

Gordon contends that serious injuries not causing significant time off work may be as high as

25 million a year, or about ten times more than now recorded.

The 'International Herald Tribune' takes up the story:

'Mr Gordon arrived at his conclusions by examining the Bureau of Labour Statistics system and measuring it against that used in California, which does not participate in the national survey.'

'His report said that information compiled in California "revealed a ratio of ten serious injuries for every disabling injury reported."

'On the national level, this means that the current annual level of 2.5 million disabling injuries could rise to 25 million serious injuries, his report said.'

'Mr Gordon said that the BLS survey is "seriously restricted and impaired" by the absence of adequate funding and manpower, by an inability to enforce standards of sampling and data collection, and by widely varying definitions of what constitutes a serious injury.'

'The report also said that the BLS survey is hampered by the lack of training of survey reporters, and by employers not instructing employees on how to report work injuries.'

'Tough attitude' against DATA

EMPLOYERS in several areas are adopting a new and more aggressive attitude because they feel Rolls-Royce has us fully stretched, says Draughtsmen's Association assistant president Mike Cooley.

At one Scottish factory union members had been told the company was refusing to pay a £2-a-week increase due under the second stage of an established agreement.

Management speculated that the union could not take it on because of its Rolls commitment.

● Striking draughtsmen at Croydons AGI Management have been fighting for the reinstatement of three sacked fellow-union members for the last six weeks.

Violation

But claims from officials of both the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers and DATA that the dispute is over management violation of Department of Employment and Productivity criteria for negotiating redundancies have so far prevented a united struggle of all sections to win back the men's jobs.

● DATA members operating a work-to-rule at Reynolds's Hebburn research and development section on the NE coast face a sack threat unless they resume normal working.

The men are seeking a 19-per-cent increase for 30-year-olds and 28 per-cent for 21-year-olds—averaging out at about £5 15s.

'Biggest fight ever'—DATA officials

United fight at Rolls is urgent

LEADERS OF THE Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions yesterday discussed the £275-million Rolls-Royce combine's threat to lock out 3,000 draughtsmen.

For the past 12 weeks, 1,000 Draughtsmen's Association members at the company's Coventry plants have already been locked out in what the union—according to yesterday's issue of the weekly 'DATA News'—believes to be 'the toughest industrial confrontation of the year'.

Some 1,200 draughtsmen at Bristol and 1,300 at Glasgow and Levensden, near Watford, are to join them on Monday because they refuse to accept the company's 7-per-cent 'strings' pay offer. The 'strings' they're attempting to push through are unacceptable at any price.

BY DAVID MAUDE

DATA treasurer Ron Whiteley told Workers Press at the union's Richmond headquarters before leaving for yesterday's meeting.

'We would be signing away hard-won conditions and jeopardizing our members' jobs. If we don't stand up to this assault, the prospects of winning wages for our members will be destroyed for a long time to come—this is the biggest thing we've ever faced.'

Conditions

Conditions Rolls want to impose at its Bristol complex include a 12-month pay freeze, continued participation in a staff job-evaluation scheme and a change of trade union recognition with a second technical union.

At the same time—in 'strings' repeated, though in slightly different form, for all its other plants—the company is pressing for:

- Alternative-shift working.
- Comparison of actual recorded achievements with analytical estimates of tasks.
- Co-operating on the use of new mechanized and computer equipment.
- Selective use of daily time-logging exercises as a means of 'removing wasteful time in performing tasks'.
- They've said these 'strings' are negotiable, DATA assistant president Mike Cooley told us at Richmond.

'But when our members at Bristol asked what this meant—did it mean they were prepared to withdraw them—the answer was simply that they were prepared to talk about another method by which we could pay for our own increases if we could say what other "strings" we'll accept! "But as far as DATA is concerned, we do not accept the concept of "strings" dealing—if people go for an increase it should be paid for out of the £800,000 million private industry makes in this country every year.

'It's their problem if their profits are going down.

Not true

'To say they can't afford to pay because of their profit position this year would imply that they've been rushing round insisting we had an increase in those years when profits were good, which was certainly not the case.'

But it is not just draughtsmen who are under attack by Rolls-Royce.

At Coventry's Parkside and Ansty plants, the company has used the involvement of work-study engineers in the lock-out as a cover for suspending the piecework system and introducing a standard time-rate payment system.

Manual-workers' stewards point out that while this in no way approximates to Measured-Day Work—no norm of effort is attached to the rate—it could become a lever for such a system in the future.

And the proposed Bristol 'strings' make clear that Rolls' strategy includes an attempt to transfer work normally done by machine-setters to white-collar sections.

This is what would happen if the company achieved acceptance of new computer systems on the terms proposed.

One Coventry production steward felt that Rolls was using DATA's policy of restricting action to its plants there as a means of pressing home this attack.

Mike Cooley's answer to this charge was that 'it seems to me correct we should be able to select the ground it's best for us to fight on.'

'A union of our size and with our low level of strike power has to recognize that disputes are often going to go on for a long time—and we don't see why our members in just one area should have to suffer heavy financial penalties when their action is going to benefit members all over the country in the long term.'

'So we have to support them fairly heavily financially. 'A total national confrontation is a bit unrealistic for us.'

'We recognize the dangers here and that's why we've joined together with the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers and the Constructional Engineers in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.'

But 'many Rolls stewards continue to feel that the company took account of DATA's traditional policy.

They insist that there must now be a united struggle of all sections against the company's plans if both the draughtsmen and the production workers are not to suffer a serious setback.



DATA Treasurer Ron Whiteley



Assistant President Mike Cooley

French Stalinists protest bans

THE FRENCH Communist Party has made a belated and inadequate protest against the police repression of left-wing tendencies by the Gaullist regime.

Sentences were passed last week on three young men, Jean-Claude Marti, Jean-Pierre Liban and Jacques Lacaze, who were sent to jail and indefinitely deprived of all civil and judicial rights under the notorious Article 42 of the penal code for offences in connection with 'reconstituting a dissolved league—the banned Maoist "Proletarian Left".'

An article by the Communist lawyer Charles Lederman, under the headline 'Dangerous Precedents', in the Party daily 'L'Humanité', points to some of the dangers involved.

'The government today uses supposedly legal weapons to strike at those whom it is now pursuing, but above all to try and acoustion public opinion to other sentences, in other circumstances, against militants of the workers' and democratic organizations.'

Such a warning is both dangerous and misleading. While not actually voicing the Stalinist slander that Maoists, with Trotskyists and some other organizations, are 'fascists of the left', paid and organized by the Minister of the Interior, neither does it retract it.

And it completely ignores the question of the real defence of 'Proletarian Left' and the other banned organizations.

Pressure

But the article reflects strong rank-and-file pressure for the Party to use its strengths against police persecution of militants in the labour movement and to strike back against the legislation passed this summer.

TORY PARTY CONFERENCE—BLACKPOOL

Brutal attack on ill and jobless

INCREASED health service charges and intensified restrictions were brutally spelt out by Secretary for Health and Social Services Sir Keith Joseph at the Tory Party's Blackpool conference yesterday.

ON HEALTH CHARGES, he said: 'We have no ideological objections as such to charges.'

ON SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS, he said: 'Short of a police state we shall never be able to stamp out all scrounging. What we are determined to do is to check it, and, above all, to remove the temptation...'

In a clear reply to pressure from the Tory rank and file he added on health charges: 'I hope conference fully understands the real limits set through charging in the health service.'

'There can be actual advantages to the country, to the health service and to those who use it,' Joseph claimed, as long as a charging 'system' could be found which would not deter people from using the health service.

The real viciousness of the Tory offensive against the working class showed through when Joseph agreed with delegates about the 'infuriating' minority of 'scroungers'.

He was cheered when he said: 'The Supplementary Benefits Commission and its dedicated staff are already engaged on a very active, elaborate and sustained effort to sift out the scroungers and to persuade the voluntary unemployed to get to work and the fictitious deserters to support their families.'

'Although we are increasing the number of investigating officers, short of a police state we shall never be able to stamp out all scrounging. What we are determined to do is to check it, and above all to remove the temptation to scrounge.'

'The trouble is that over the last few years indiscriminate welfare benefits have raced ahead of the real earnings of millions of people, and we shall see to it that the rewards of work are more attractive in relation to benefits than they have been recently.'

Accommodation

2,500 more people lived in welfare departments' temporary accommodation last year and altogether 20,820 were temporarily housed.

For workers in the National Health Service the report notes the extension of work-studied pay and productivity agreements.

A 'bank' of Standard Work-Measurement Data is to be set up and studies are being undertaken covering use of a automated equipment in pathology laboratories, use of closed-circuit television in hospitals and the rationalization of work done in hospital kitchens.

Productivity schemes are also being devised to cover hospital laundry work.

These are the methods by which the authorities hope to get considerably more work done by a reduced number of staff.

COVER

All the Tory nonsense about 'scroungers' is, of course, just a cover for the plans to strengthen the proposed anti-union laws by depriving a striker's family of supplementary benefit and by intimidating the unemployed.

Lord Stokes' support for this plan is well-known.

Only yesterday Mr. Raymond Brookes, chairman of GKN—whose Shropshire subsidiary was hit by the recent six-week strike—was reported to have said: 'The present situation encourages strikes and is a significant factor in prolonging them.'

He is said to have urged that the burden be placed on the unions to make them more 'responsible'.

The conference unanimously carried a motion from Swansea West calling for social security 'abuses' to be stamped out.

Before the vote floor speakers were in full cry behind Joseph.

Moving the motion Mr David Lewis described social security 'fiddlers' as 'a cancer sapping the moral fibre of the nation'.

'The amounts "fiddled" were not great "but the knowledge that it goes on has a deplorable effect on honest citizens," said Mr Lewis.

Mr Paul Marland, a candidate for Bedwelly, Monmouthshire, at the General Election, said: 'It is the serious errors of the last government was to try to be too generous to too many people who did not really need help.'

WEATHER

A ridge of high pressure will cover the southern half of the British Isles, but a weak trough of low pressure will move East over northern districts.

England and E Wales will have a dry day with sunny periods after the clearance of early morning mist and fog patches. There will be widespread ground frost at first, but temperatures will rise to near normal by afternoon.

Wales, southern and eastern Scotland will be mainly dry, but generally rather cloudy with near normal temperatures. Western and northern Scotland will be mostly cloudy with rain at times and some patches of fog over high ground. Temperatures there will also be near normal.

... more people asked for cash aid

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

WELL OVER half a million patients were waiting for admission to health service hospitals at the end of last year, according to the annual report of the Department of Health and Social Security published yesterday.

Though hospital attendances rose by 377,000 to a total of 13,500,000, the report reveals that there was a drop from £121 million to £108 million in the value of hospital building schemes started last year.

The mental health sector also faced greater demands and the report warns:

'It is clear that substantially increased facilities will be required before the needs of the mentally disordered are full met.'

The number of people needing supplementary benefits rose by more than half a million to 6,688,000.

Accommodation

2,500 more people lived in welfare departments' temporary accommodation last year and altogether 20,820 were temporarily housed.

For workers in the National Health Service the report notes the extension of work-studied pay and productivity agreements.

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Robens

● FROM PAGE ONE

there will have to be another pit closure programme,' he said on Wednesday.

Later he told a dinner of the Coal Industry Society that an official strike would destroy the opportunities facing the industry.

Mineworkers' general secretary Lawrence Daly left London yesterday on a tour of the coalfields where mass meetings among miners will be taking place this weekend.

He will speak in Edinburgh on Saturday.

US-Israeli invasion plan was ready

THE UNITED STATES and Israel worked out a joint plan for military intervention during last month's Jordan crisis which would have been put into action if Syria had not withdrawn its forces, the 'New York Times' reported yesterday.

This confirms statements made by the Palestine guerrilla command in Amman, which has accused the US and Israel of collusion with King Hussein.

The newspaper said the plan called for Israel to attack the Syrian tanks while the US Sixth Fleet and other American units protected Israel's flanks and rear against possible Egyptian interventions across the Suez Canal.

Syrian withdrawal under Soviet pressure made operation of the plan unnecessary, the 'New York Times' said.

Entered fray

And did not Joseph Hansen himself enter the fray with his article 'Pablo answers the Open Letter', in which he said:

'The fact is that such stringent measures are simply the organizational reflection of Pablo's political line which is to liquidate the Fourth International as an independent organization.'

The present ultimatum is a manoeuvre to avoid discussion. Clearly, there can be no discussion along these lines. Unless there is agreement to organize a full and frank discussion with every comrade who participates, free to say what he or she believes necessary, the matter is closed.

Intimidate

The report clearly indicates that the United States and Israel succeeded in intimidating the Soviet Stalinist bureaucracy during the Jordan civil war and forcing a major retreat in the face of the joint intervention threat.

The Soviet Union's position of 'non-intervention' as the guerrillas with small arms and machine guns faced Hussein's armoured Bedouins guaranteed the continued existence of the Hashemite monarchy.

The Palestinian guerrillas were left to fight alone not only against Hussein, but against all the forces of imperialism in the Middle East.

Only basis

The only principled basis for an Indo-Chinese settlement remains the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all US and US-satellite troops.

This aim will be achieved not by diplomatic manoeuvres and conferences—or junketing delegations to Hanoi—but only by the defeat of US imperialism.

In this sense the British and US working classes have as much a role to play as the NLF.

The strike of the US car-workers and the deepening of the struggle against the Tories in Britain will hasten the unification and liberation of this martyred land considerably.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

COVENTRY: Wednesday October 14, 7.30 p.m. City Arms, Smithford Way.

CROYDON: Thursday, October 15, 8.00 p.m. Prince of Wales, Thornton Heath Clock Tower. 'Force the Tories to Resign.'

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR 6-DAY WORKERS PRESS



From October 12 we will be publishing Workers Press six days a week. The production of the extra Monday issue will be decisive at this time when the Tories are planning an all-out onslaught against the working class with their anti-union laws and attacks on wages and living conditions. Only Workers Press has fought for revolutionary leadership inside the working class in order to force the Tories to resign.

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LATE NEWS

TORY CONFERENCE

(See pages 1 and 4)

A motion supporting government policy on membership in the Common Market, 'if satisfactory terms can be obtained' was passed on a show of hands.

Minister responsible for Common Market negotiations Geoffrey Rippon said: 'There is no soft option open to us. We face increasing competition whether inside or outside.'

Independence for Britain was a myth he went on. 'We should remember our obligations to NATO, to the International Monetary Fund and GATT...'

'Even if food prices do rise, do not think the government will be indifferent or inactive. We shall take whatever measures are necessary to cushion the impact on pen-

LATE NEWS

sioners and those less able to bear it.'

One speaker against the motion was worried that membership would lead to a situation 'where our Queen is inferior to a politically motivated European President'.

'We recognize the dangers here and that's why we've joined together with the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers and the Constructional Engineers in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.'

But 'many Rolls stewards continue to feel that the company took account of DATA's traditional policy.

They insist that there must now be a united struggle of all sections against the company's plans if both the draughtsmen and the production workers are not to suffer a serious setback.

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Proposal for joint discussion rejected

A STATEMENT issued by the United Secretariat of the Fourth International on September 19 has rejected proposals for a joint discussion made recently by Socialist Labour League secretary G. Healy.

This is justified on the grounds that the way the Socialist Labour League has defined the political differences in the past is so sharp that it makes discussion impossible.

Our purpose in seeking discussion with the United Secretariat is based upon the fundamental changes which are taking place in the objective situation. The class struggle is becoming more and more predominant in the major capitalist countries of W Europe.

In every case the working class is coming on the scene and entering the arena of revolutionary politics in growing numbers. It is this independent movement of the working class which is decisive for the building of mass Trotskyist parties.

Questions

Because of these developments, growing numbers of young people are being attracted to Trotskyism. Invariably they ask the same questions:

1) What are the political differences that keep the United Secretariat and the International Committee apart?

2) Since Trotskyism emerged in a period of defeat for the working class, is it not possible to re-discuss these differences in this fundamentally new situation in order to clarify these issues in a way that would help the new class forces to take into account the advantages of the situation?

No, no, says the United Secretariat. It is much more important that Healy and others should recant publicly and confess they were wrong in earlier political confrontations.

It is, therefore, no accident that in their statement of September 19 they never once mention the objective political situation. For them it is a question of individuals (bad men) and evil ways. They turn their backs on the new forces coming towards Trotskyism.

History

But all this has a history. In 1963 when the International Committee wanted to continue discussion it was the United Secretariat which broke it off. In doing so they over-

'Peace' plot

● FROM PAGE ONE

for a political settlement in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and the immediate release of all prisoners of war.

There is not even a date in the proposals for the withdrawal of US troops.

The United States sink us lower? Less than six months ago, Nixon's troops poured over the Cambodian border to ensure the survival of Lon Nol's puppet regime. Cambodia became an international by-word for imperialist aggression.

Now he comes forward with a loaded olive branch, posing as an apostle of peace.

Support

Instant support for the plan, not surprisingly, was forthcoming from the governments of S Vietnam, S Korea, Thailand, Japan, New Zealand, Malaysia and Canada.

The Tory government of Heath also voiced its support. What Nixon wants is a repeat performance of the 1954 Geneva conference, where Vietnam was viced by imperialism with the collaboration of the Soviet and Chinese Stalinist bureaucracies.

A ceasefire would give the United States time to recuperate some of the shattered morale of their forces in Asia, and accelerate the so-called 'Vietnamization' programme.

Above all, it would force Nixon's hands to get back at the working class in the United States itself.

'Peace' plot

With the Congressional elections only a month away, and with a rising wave of exceptionally militant strike struggles in industry—particularly in the key motor plants—the US ruling class must now prepare for major domestic class struggle.

Already unemployment has risen above the five-million mark and these struggles will undoubtedly intensify.

The insurrections in Thailand and Laos which have forced the Thai government to pull its troops out of Vietnam, and the prospect of wide-scale mutiny in the US Army, must be major factors in Nixon's calculations.

Hopes

He still hopes, like the French in 1954, to bring about a compromise settlement with the connivance of the Stalinists.

So far the Soviet Union has still to comment on the plan, though the Kremlin is known to have had advance notice of the proposals.

Last month, Soviet pressure forced Syrian tanks to withdraw from Jordan, leaving the Palestine guerrillas at the mercy of King Hussein.

The Soviet bureaucracy preparing to repeat the role it played at the 1954 Geneva talks? Is it now pressing Hanoi and the NLF to cease fire?

Soviet recognition of the reactionary Lon Nol regime is a clear indication of the complicity of Stalinism in any attempt to re-carve Indo-China.

Some of these issues were no doubt on the agenda at Nixon's extremely cordial meetings with Yugoslav president Tito during his tour of Europe.

Help the Young Socialists make their GRAND XMAS BAZAARS a great success

If you are able to sew, knit, paint and can make goods for our bazaars. If you can give us jumble, gifts, tins of grocery. Please contact Young Socialists Bazaars, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

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