

EDITORIAL

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"On this issue we disagree with Lawrence Daly, but believe that Mr Daly is a good general secretary [!] who supports the demands of the Scottish miners... The present differences will not influence our future relationship."

For McGahey to describe the call for Daly's removal as a 'personal attack' is quite absurd. If the general secretary does not bear responsibility for what happened, who does?

This attempt to slight the miners who call for Daly's removal will backfire.

Everyone can see that the CP is more interested in its 'future relationship' with Daly than in clearing the road for a real struggle with the NCB.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the demand for the removal of the present leadership—a demand voiced by many thousands of miners—will only be carried through by fighting not only Daly, but his Stalinist cover-up men in the union hierarchy.

'Wrong for state to intervene'

A.E.F. REJECTS GOVT. STANDARD INQUIRY



Arthur Hearsey, AEF executive member

By David Maude

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"The implications, in recent months, of giving evidence to an inquiry is that you have to stand by its decisions," he said on Tuesday night.

It is reported that Mr Hugh Scanlon, the union's 'left' president, was one of those opposed to Hearsey's stand.

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The Leyland Motors workers have already given financial support to the strikers.

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These were Sheffield University law professor John Wood, British Railways Board personnel director Leonard Neal and former blastfurnacemen's general secretary Joseph O'Hagan.

The AEF's decision is a major blow not simply to the court itself, but to the government.

It reflects the enormous pressure now being exerted by the working class on their

● PAGE 4 COL. 1 →

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By our Industrial reporter

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Like the miners and the dustmen, firemen are now in implacable conflict with their bureaucratic leaders—both 'left' and right.

If, as has now happened, centrist unofficial leaders have temporarily succeeded in holding back their struggle, this only poses with ever more burning sharpness the problem of alternative leadership.

This is the context in which the calling-off of yesterday's proposed one-hour strikes by London firemen must be viewed.

It is important to note that it was not some hoary old right-wing union leadership on which notice was served in the firemen's shouts of 'Parry Must Go!' and 'Resign!' on Tuesday night.

'Tribune' supporter

Mr Terry Parry, the FBU's general secretary, is a prominent supporter of the 'left' weekly 'Tribune'.

Miners have made similar demands against their union's 'left' general secretary Mr Lawrence Daly and the crunch for Mr Hugh Scanlon, of the Amalgamated Engineers, and Mr Jack Jones, of the Transport and General Workers, cannot be long delayed.

Workers are fed up to their back teeth with 'left' talk.

Their mood was caught by one fireman who jumped on to the platform as dishevelled bureaucrats retreated on Tuesday night and shouted, 'That's got rid of the rubbish! Who's next?'

The job of calling off Wednesday's strikes then fell to members of the London Brigades Committee.

Big 'No'

Mr 'Dusty' Miller, chairman of the London committee, at first met roars of 'No!' as he attempted to persuade the men to call off their 'emergency' calls only to action and drop the idea of Guy Fawkes strikes in support of their claim for a decent rent allowance.

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But they steadfastly refused

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Athens court martial

43 years jail for student heroine

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These sentences are in addition to the 26 and 30 years terms already imposed on the two students in a previous 'trial'.

As the two sentences are to run consecutively, Tzembelikou will face 43 years in a Greek prison, and her comrade Yari 25.

The two women were charged with being members of 'Rigas Ferrairs', an illegal student group opposed to the present Greek regime.

Loyalty

The two students conducted themselves heroically at the trial, proudly affirming their loyalty to the anti-dictatorship resistance.

Demands for their release must be raised in every section of the British labour movement.

Govt. welcomes Nixon speech

THE LABOUR government reacted quickly to Nixon's Vietnam war speech with a statement on Tuesday welcoming the US president's plans.

Nixon has decided to fight the war through to the end.

Deportation threat to Yugoslav girl strikers

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The girls, who are on a year's contract, work at Lockwood's canning factory. For the past eight days all Transport and General Workers' Union members have been on strike over a pay dispute.

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Union officials are asking

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A.T.U.A. meetings

NORTH KENT
Labour government and the trade unions'
Thursday, November 6
8 p.m.
Duchess of Wellington
General Gordon Place
Woolwich

WILLESDEN
'The Common Market'
Thursday, November 6
8 p.m.
Willesden Trades and Labour
Hall
High Road, N.W.10

LUTON
Labour government and the trade unions'
Thursday, November 6
8 p.m.
The Cock
Park Square

COVENTRY
'Crisis in motors—
what next?'
Thursday November 6
7.30 p.m.
Sydenham Palace Hotel
Cox Street

Newcastle electricians act against merger plan

NEARLY 60 coil winders at the Newcastle works of C. A. Parsons, Ltd., staged a one-day strike this week over merger plans.

Workers at the factory are threatened with redundancy when the Parsons' transformer division is moved to Scotland next year, following the recent merger with Bruce Peebles of Edinburgh.

The coil winders demonstrated for an hour outside the company's Heaton Works

proclaiming that work which should have been transferred to Scotland is still being done at Newcastle because there is no labour available in Edinburgh.

The walkout follows prolonged union demands for definite information about the number of workers likely to be sacked at the Newcastle division.

The Electrical Trades Union

has started operating an overtime ban for all its members in Heaton Works in a further attempt to bring pressure on the firm.

Mr Dan Edwards, ETU district secretary, commented: 'It is a ludicrous mix-up when work has to be sent from Edinburgh to be done by men whose jobs are in danger for that very same reason of the transfer.'

But this type of statement will not solve the problems of the Parsons' workers.

In effect, the workers are being asked to do massive overtime to hasten themselves out of their jobs.

This is clearly completely unacceptable.

The campaign must be extended to oppose the company's plans to create unemployment.

Parsons' workers must be backed by other Newcastle workers in a fight against the closure.

Big support for London rent 'rebels'

By Peter Read

TENANTS and workers packed the Bow County Court in East London for the second day running on Tuesday in support of four rent rebels.

The four are alleged to have withheld rent increases imposed by the Greater London Council over a year ago.

Judge Moylan reserved his judgement as he required time to consider the complexities of the case.

Mr James Goudie, for the tenants, had argued that the notices to quit had been served to prevent the tenants from exercising their rights and challenging the legality of the rent increase.

Whatever the outcome of the case, the tenants are determined to carry the fight through to the finish.

They emphasized that they were fighting not just the first rise of 7s. 6d. to 10s., but the GLC plan to raise rents by 70 per cent in stages.

As one tenant told me: 'If this is not stopped now, they'll walk all over us.'

Many of the demonstrators at Bow Court complained of the rising cost of living.

'BAD OLD DAYS'

One housewife said that the present cost of living added to the rent increases—if these were allowed through—would mean a return to the bad old days of the 1930s.

Mrs Perry from Poplar's Brownfield Estate, explained that the rent for her three-bedroomed maisonette was already £5 7s. 6d. and she simply could not afford any more.

'We have to make a stand now,' she said.

Other housewives from Poplar expressed dissatisfaction that their Labour MP, Mr Ian Mikardo, had done little to help them.

Mikardo, now praises Wilson's economic 'achievements' which, of course, rest on the attack on the standard of living of the working class.

The determined resistance of thousands of GLC tenants is closely related to the wages offensive of the lower-paid workers.

It should be given full support by all sections of the labour movement.

Billingham men vote to stay out

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FIVE HUNDRED men on unofficial strike at the Billingham Chemical works of British Titan have voted to stay out until seven men sacked under a new productivity scheme are reinstated.

The scheme, the men claim, was operated on a trial basis for a month ending on October 2 when the seven men were sacked.

When management put scabs on to the jobs 500 T&GWU members walked out.

The decision to continue the strike follows Friday night's rejection by the management of a proposal from us-union to return to work if those sacked were reinstated.

'Justice'

Moves are under way to have the strike made official.

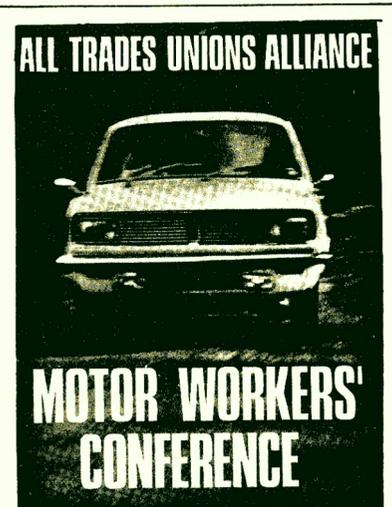
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This Scientific World

Due to pressure on space Martin Zarrop's science column has been postponed until next week.

THIS SATURDAY



ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE

MOTOR WORKERS' CONFERENCE

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Digbeth Civic Hall, Digbeth

BIRMINGHAM

Saturday, November 8 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Write for credentials to R. Parsons, 21 Strawberry Path, Blackbird Leys, Oxford. Conference fee 5s. a person

Young Socialists
GRAND XMAS BAZAAR
Saturday, Nov. 29
Canning Town Public Hall
doors open 12 noon

Can you sew? knit? paint?
make something for our Bazaar?
give something towards our bazaar?
Have you a tin of grocery? jumble?
Help us make this the best bazaar ever held!
Help us raise the money for our daily paper—

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DETERMINED

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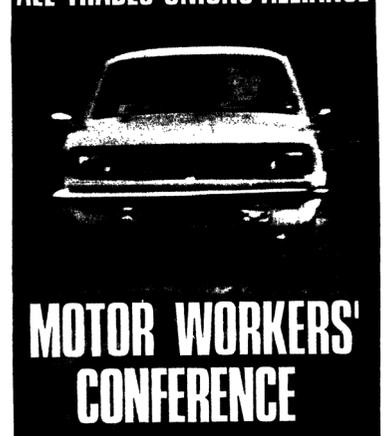
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Saturday, Nov. 29

Canning Town Public Hall
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Can you sew? knit? paint?
make something for our Bazaar?
give something towards our bazaar?
Have you a tin of grocery? jumble?
Help us make this the best bazaar ever held!
Help us raise the money for our daily paper—

THE WORKERS' PRESS

IN AUGUST 1969, the British Communist Party published a 60-page booklet by Betty Reid entitled 'Ultra-Leftism in Britain'. Though she touches on the activities of anarchist and 'Maoist' groups, Reid's main concern is to discredit Trotskyism in general and the Socialist Labour League in particular.

Starting today, the Workers Press will publish five extracts from a larger work dealing with all the main principled differences between Trotskyism and Stalinism.

The extracts we are publishing here will deal with five specific issues raised by Reid's attack on the Fourth International:

1. The Popular Front and the Transitional Programme of the Fourth International.
2. The Second World War: The Stalin-Hitler Pact.
3. The Second World War: 'The Big Three'.
4. British Trotskyism today: Stalinism and the Revisionists.
5. The fight for alternative leadership: The Stalinist record—and ours.

FROM JUNE 22, 1941, British Stalinism revealed its counter-revolutionary, anti-working class nature as never before.

First let us make the Trotskyist position clear.

The war of the Soviet Union against Nazi Germany was a progressive war, a war in which every class-conscious worker, every communist and socialist wished to see the Soviet Union as the victor.

This position was shared by the Fourth International and by all British Trotskyists.

The real essence of the question was never should the Soviet Union be defended, but how best to defend it against imperialist aggression. The Fourth International insisted that only the working class, fighting as a class on an international scale, could provide the forces to crush imperialist attacks on the Soviet Union.

That does not, of course, rule out alliances or pacts with capitalist states. But when Lenin undertook such a policy, the diplomacy of the Soviet Union was subordinated to the world revolution.

The 1922 treaty with Germany did not prevent the International preparing the German Revolution, even though Lenin hoped to break up the anti-Soviet imperialist front with this treaty.

Workers first

Lenin valued his 'treaty' with the German working class and the German section of the Communist International far higher than the Red Army's 'understanding' with the Prussian General Staff.

That was the way of Lenin and Trotsky: always the working class first, and then on a world, and not a national scale.

We shall prove from the writings of the Stalinists themselves that the British Communist Party did not put the Soviet Union first when it supported Churchill.

It served firstly the interests of British imperialism, and through it, the Kremlin, not the Soviet Union.

And we shall also prove that in supporting Churchill's call for 'unconditional surrender', the British Stalinists made even more difficult the terrible task of revolutionaries and anti-fascists in Germany.

What had the British Communist Party to say about Churchill and his class before June 22, 1941?

October 7, 1939: 'The struggle of the British people against the Chamberlains... and Churchill is the best help to the struggle of the Germans against Hitler.' (CP Manifesto.)

June, 1940: 'And it is a measure of this bankruptcy that no alternative could be found save to plunge deeper into the morass of the same war policy, and to replace the Bungler Chamberlain by the Gambler Churchill... The outcome of its formation can only lead to yet greater disasters for the people, to new crises and new desperation... The new Coalition Government of Churchill-Cham-

berlain-Attlee is a government of full and unlimited imperialist war.' (Palme Dutt, 'Labour Monthly'.)

July 1940: 'Churchill and Chamberlain unite in common defence of their identical imperialist and class interests.' (Palme Dutt, 'Labour Monthly'.)

November 1940: '... the role of Churchill, the embodiment of Versailles, is the main basis of support for Hitler in Germany...' (Palme Dutt, 'Labour Monthly'.)

October 28, 1940: 'Let it not be forgotten that Churchill himself declared as far back as 1937 that—"I will not pretend that, if I had to choose between Communism and Nazism I would choose Communism".' ('Daily Worker') (After June 22, 1941, it was very quickly 'forgotten'.)

December 1940: '... whenever Churchill speaks or acts, suffering and death are the results, exactly the same as when Hitler speaks or acts' (H. Pollitt, 'Labour Monthly'.)

January 1941: '... the perspectives of the Churchill-Roosevelt victory, as they take shape, grow more and more to resemble the perspectives of Hitler's new order; the same men toiling, the same men in jail, the same men as puppet victors; only the apex of the pyramid, the name of the firm, is different' (Ivor Montagu, 'Labour Monthly'.)

May, 1941: 'By every device of publicity and flattery the great bubble of the Churchill reputation was inflated to become the mascot for the ugly visage of finance-capital. All his previous record as the arch-enemy of the people, as the leader of reaction, as the imperialist adventurer and gambler with blood and treasure, and hero of a hundred fiascos, was covered over...

of the ruthless crushing of the General Strike, of the war on the Soviet Union, of the crusade against Indian freedom, of the leadership of dihard Tories, of the eulogies of Mussolini and fascism... were covered over and assumed to be forgotten...' (Palme Dutt, 'Labour Monthly'.)

They very soon were.

June 1941: 'The official parties in parliament see no alternative to Churchill; and this is their real failure... It is clear that the only way out of this present very serious situation is for the working class to end the policy of "Coalition".' (D. N. Pritt, 'Labour Monthly'.)

Thrown out

Much to Dutt's embarrassment, no doubt, this article was still on sale after the British Stalinists had become the greatest advocates of coalition with Churchill.

After the invasion of the USSR by Hitler, this correct, class analysis of Churchill and his Party was thrown out of the window.

Harry Pollitt, the Stalinist who bragged that he 'neither knew nor cared' how long the Stalin-Hitler Pact talks had been in progress two years earlier, now displayed an equal indifference to the new position adopted by his Party: '... the fact that the Churchill government has



The 'Big Three' (l to r) Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin who met at Yalta in 1945.

3 The Second World War: The 'Big Three'

by Robert Black

changed its policy or the question whether the Communist Party has changed also, are small matters, interesting only to narrow minds that are unable to comprehend the new, gigantic developments that living history is making the common experience of our everyday lives.' ('Britain's Chance has Come', July 1941.)

To hell with our previous analysis of Churchill, says

liance with the Soviet Union. [So had Hitler in his time.]... Since this issue is the decisive issue today [Stalin's diplomacy was always the decisive issue for Dutt] overriding all other issues, it is obvious that these facts must govern the attitude of all class-conscious workers and the militant left at the present moment to the Churchill government...

realise. It is clear that the only way out of this present very serious situation is for the working class to end the policy of "Coalition," and to take the leading rôle in building a powerful independent popular opposition capable of winning widespread support from all sections of the mass of the people. On that basis there could be established a Government that would carry out immediately the obviously necessary measures. What are these necessary measures?



We want to deal with some of the difficulties that are said to stand in the way of our Party members when they take part in by-elections and recommend the people to vote for a Government candidate who happens to be a Tory.

... we give the most wholehearted support to the Churchill government in every measure it adopts in the fulfilment of this policy...' ('Labour Monthly' August, 1941.)

No criticism

By November 1941, the Stalinists had dropped even the marginal criticisms they made of Churchill in the early weeks of the war:

... the people regard the Prime Minister as an exponent of action. He requires better men around him.' W. Wain-

wright, 'The Second Front'. Any shortcomings in the government were not due to Churchill, it was argued, but to a right-wing clique:

'The healthy instinct of all working class and democratic opinion, in calling for the removal of the Munichite Ministers, is a demand, not for the weakening, but the strengthening, of national unity.' (Palme Dutt, 'Labour Monthly', December 1941.)

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If that involved calling Churchill a Nazi one day and an anti-Nazi the next, so be it.

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'In the debate, great play was made of the idea that Churchill is doing too much. His opponents want him to give up the Ministry of Defence. What is the real reason for this move? The answer is simple: it is to separate the government from the armed forces so that pro-fascists can carry on intrigues to sabotage the Second Front...' The Prime Minister of Britain must also be in charge of Britain's defence. To put someone else to do this job would be to convert the Prime Minister into a rubber stamp...

New depths

Every meeting of the 'Big Three'—Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin—spurred on the British Stalinists to new depths of class collaboration.

Churchill's alliance with the Soviet bureaucracy, backed to the hilt by Pollitt, Dutt and Gollan, gave the British ruling class a powerful weapon in its fight to exploit the working class at home and the colonial masses in the Empire.

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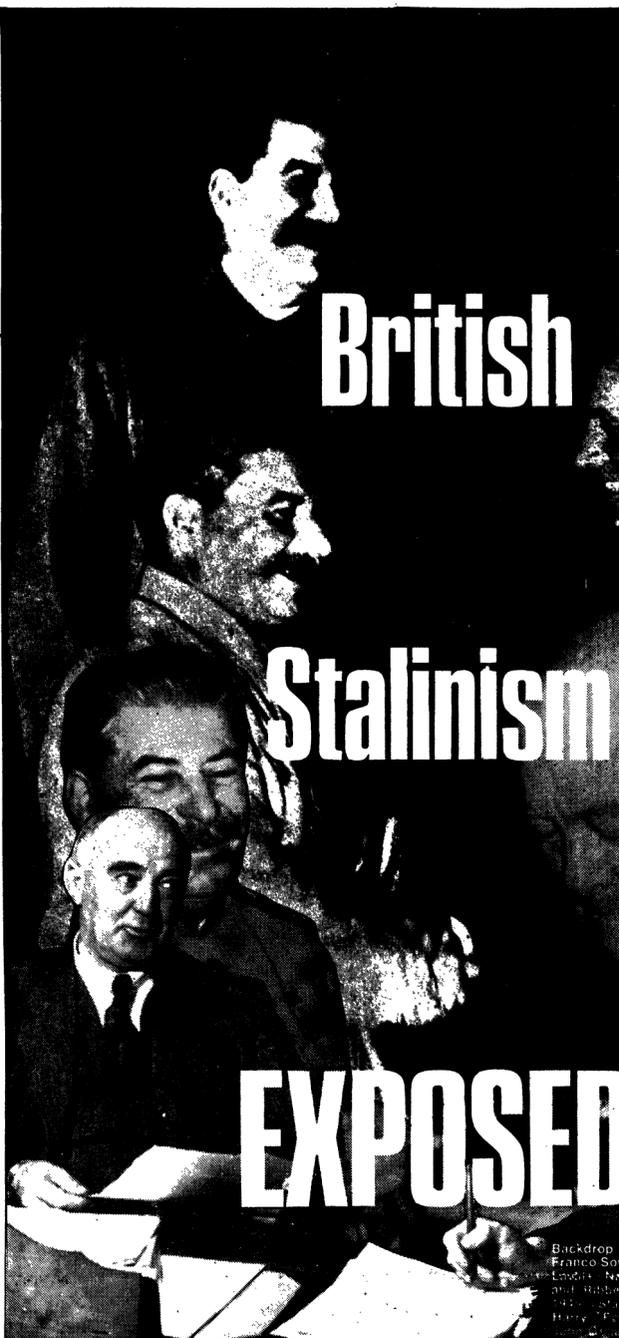
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'To those who attempt to score a point against us by saying: there is no talk of revolution at our congress, or the gib use of the revolutionary phrase, let us proudly reply: "What we are fighting for constitutes the greatest revolution of our time"; to rescue our country from a state of economic backwardness, to make it the finest in the world...' (p. 56.)

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British capitalism, has been the goal of British Stalinism ever since.

Let us here underline the point we have already made. The Stalinists, up to June 1941, opposed any participation in or support for a coalition government by the working class and its organizations.

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The greatest blow of solidarity that could have been struck on behalf of the embattled Soviet workers and peasants was to demand what Dutt demanded before June 1941, that the Labour leaders leave the imperialist Churchill cabinet, the cabinet that Dutt rightly states was Hitler's best ally, and begin a campaign in the working class for class solidarity with the Soviet Union.

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Lenin valued the German working class and the German section of the Communist International far higher than the Red Army's understanding with the Prussian General Staff. Above: Hindenburg with Russian observers at German manoeuvres in 1928.

TODAYS TV

<p>B.B.C.-1</p> <p>9.38 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 12.30 p.m. Farm Management. 1.00 Cadw Cwmni. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News and Weather. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 4.20 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 5.20 Journey To The Centre Of The Earth. 5.44 Babar. 5.50 National News and Weather.</p> <p>6.00 Nationwide.</p> <p>6.45 The Newcomers.</p> <p>7.05 Top Of The Pops.</p> <p>7.30 Dad's Army.</p> <p>8.00 Softly, Softly.</p> <p>8.50 The Main News and Weather.</p> <p>9.10 Sportsnight With Coleman.</p> <p>10.15 In A Class Of Their Own: film trying to answer the question, 'What Makes A Good Teacher?'</p> <p>10.45 24 Hours.</p> <p>11.30 Wertherman.</p> <p>11.32 Car-Wise.</p> <p>Regional programmes as BBC-1 except at the following times:</p> <p>Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Midlands Today, Look East,</p>	<p>B.B.C.-2</p> <p>11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.00 p.m. Teaching Adults. 7.30 Newsroom and Weather. 8.00 Call My Bluff. 8.30 The Money Programme. 9.10 The Canterbury Tales. 10.00 One's A Crowd. 10.50 News Summary and Weather. 10.55 Line-Up.</p> <p>I.T.V.</p> <p>11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 3.40 Habatades and Snip and Snap. 3.55 Face Of The Earth. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 The Adventures Of Robin Hood. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.</p> <p>6.03 Today.</p> <p>6.35 Peyton Place.</p> <p>7.05 The Thursday Film: 'Uncertain Glory' starring Errol Flynn.</p> <p>9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week.</p> <p>10.00 News At Ten. 10.30 Cinema.</p> <p>11.00 Tales of Edgar Wallace. 12 midnight Miscellany.</p>	<p>Yorkshire</p> <p>11.00-11.38 a.m. Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Arthur. 4.55 The Forest Rangers. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 Castle Haven. 6.55 Strange Cargo. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 The Contenders. 11.55 Late Weather.</p> <p>Westward</p> <p>11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.08 Westward News Headlines. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.38 The Gas Honeymoon Show. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.20 Pet Subject. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Currian Raiser. 7.05 The Thursday Film: 'Marines Let's Go' starring Tom Tryon and David Hedison. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Seaway. 11.30 Faith For Life. 11.56 Weather.</p> <p>Anglia</p> <p>10.58 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.38-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.05 Castle Haven. 4.30 Anglia Newsroom. 4.35 Sean The Leprechaun. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.30 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'The Iron Mistress' starring Alan Ladd and Virginia Mayo. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Joker's Wild. 11.30 Reflection.</p>	<p>Tyne Tees</p> <p>11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.13 North East Newsroom. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Sara and Hoppity. 4.25 Mr Piper. 4.53 North East Newsroom. 4.55 Ivanhoe. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today At Six. 6.50 Adventure. 7.00 Marcus Welby MD. 8.00 Man In A Suitcase. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 11.30 Late News Extra. 11.47 Opportunity Knocks.</p> <p>Grampian</p> <p>10.58 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.38-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.20 Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 The New Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 4.55 Ivanhoe. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Grampian News. 6.10 The Double Life of Henry Phyte. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Adventure. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Parkin's Patch.</p> <p>Scottish</p> <p>11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.20 Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 The New Adventures of Supermen. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Scotland Now. 6.35 High Living. 7.05 Feature Film: 'For Them That Trespass' starring Stephen Murray. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Joker's Wild.</p>
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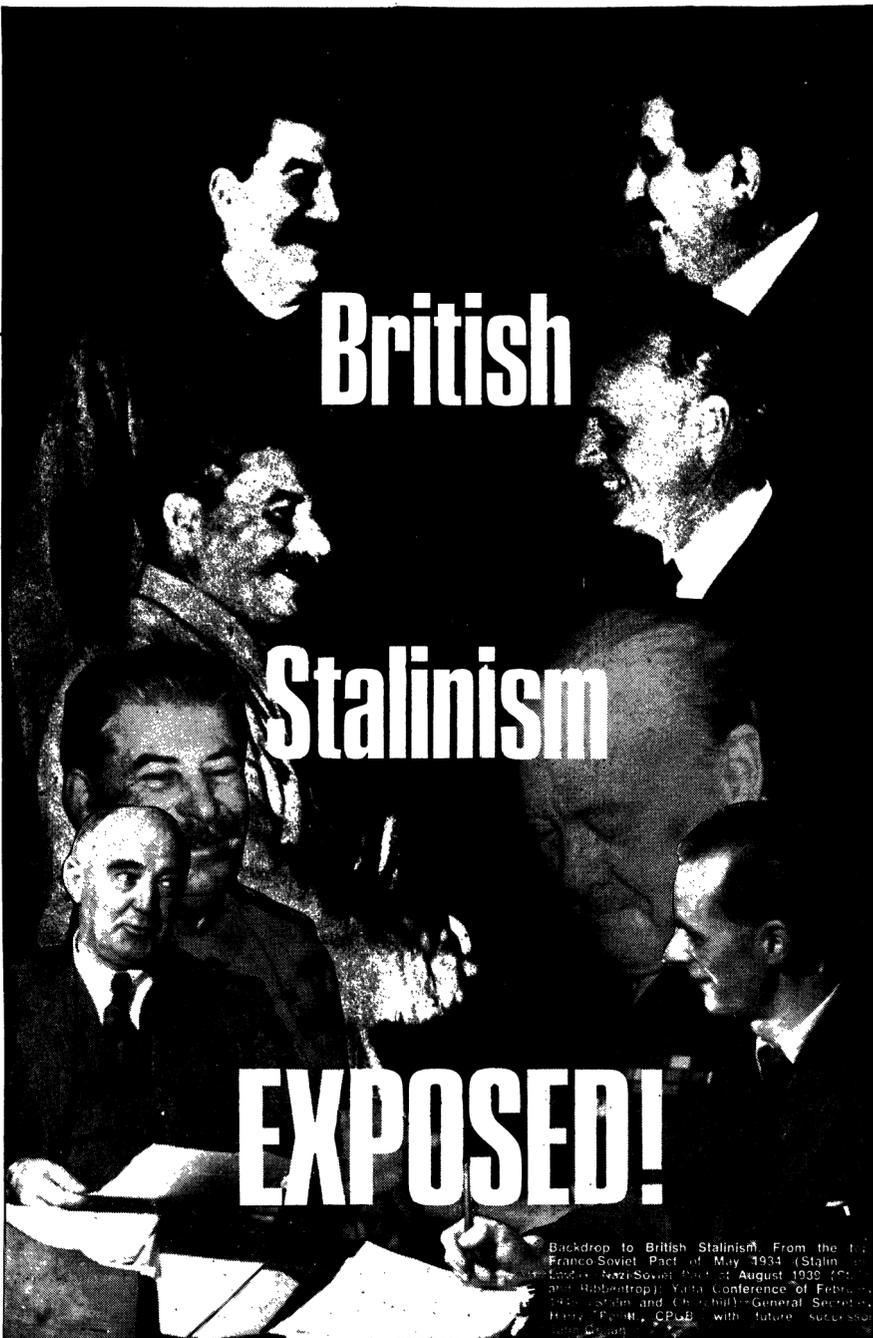
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armed forces and the banks.

The first step to a genuinely socialist war against fascism demanded a struggle against the British ruling class and its imperialist war policies.

Again, before June 1941, the British Communist Party had repeatedly argued along these same lines.

Against the social-democratic line that the British war against Germany was just because Britain was a 'democratic' state (with over 500 million colonial slaves) and Germany was fascist, the Stalinists hit back with some very telling blows:

Opposite

'Fascism is only one expression of this basic world conflict of capitalism and socialism. If the fight against fascism is falsely isolated from this world conflict, and is made the cover for the fight of one imperialist state against another imperialist state, then it turns into its opposite and becomes in fact assistance for the extension of fascism and reaction in all countries and for war on socialism' (Palme Dutt, 'Labour Monthly', May 1940.) (Our emphasis.)

Neither did Dutt at that time fall for Dunkirk mythology: 'The press bathos about the "little island" facing "alone" the embattled Nazi power over all Europe must not blind us to the real titanic dimensions

of this world imperialist conflict.'

Dutt also demolished the other myth of the so-called 'people's war' against fascism: 'British imperialism is not yet so weak or so bankrupt as is sometimes suggested, nor so completely unprepared and planless as it is sometimes willing to see suggested, in order to whip up the enthusiasm of its people in the belief that they are conducting a "people's war" in spite of and against the will of their reluctant rulers.' (Our emphasis.)

Never did Dutt so effectively demolish the position his own Party was soon to adopt; that the working class, through the coalition, forced a 'people's' and 'anti-fascist' character on the war against Hitler despite the imperialist aims and nature of the British ruling class.

In the 'Daily Worker' of January 6, 1941, Dutt lashed the government again:

'Support of this Churchill coalition can bring nothing but catastrophe to the people of this country. They have nothing to offer but ruin, destitution and enslavement.'

In 'Labour Monthly' of the same month, Ivor Montagu exposed the phoney 'anti-fascist' nature of the war: 'The "New Order" that the Anglo-American coalition proposes to establish by force of arms is, in fact and already, taking shape as simply and as concretely as that of Adolf Hitler.'

The same theme was expanded at much greater length by Palme Dutt in the March 1941 number of 'Labour Monthly':

'Fascism has become in common usage either a general term of abuse for every form of violence or reaction [the Stalinist term "social fascism" was the worst example of this type of thinking] or as a general descriptive term for German and Italian imperialism, against which Anglo-American imperialism is conducting war for the domination of the world.'

Hence the "fight against fascism" is presented as identical with the fight of Anglo-American imperialism against German-Italian-Japanese imperialism.'

This is an excellent description of Dutt's own line after June 1941, a line he very capably pulled apart only a few months earlier:

'Fascism, in place of being seen in class terms, is identified with a specific imperialism, and behind the cover of this substitution the class enemy is able to deliver his offensive.'

Dutt concludes with a warning to the working class: 'It is urgently necessary that every socialist and trade unionist should realize clearly what is happening and make a stand before it is too late, if they are not to see their organizations handed over to a capitalist totalitarian system, their rights and freedom destroyed in the name of the battle for freedom, and the "New Order" finally blossoming in all its glory as the British version of "national socialism".' (Our emphasis.)

This great clarity on the imperialist nature of Churchill's war makes Dutt's and his fellow Stalinists' betrayal all the greater when the time came for them to swing the working class in behind the war.

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TODAYS TV

Weather, Nationwide, 12.02 a.m. News Summary, Weather for the Midlands and East Anglia.

North of England: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Look North, Weather, Nationwide, 12.02 a.m. Northern News Headlines, Weather.

Wales: 2.30-2.50 p.m. Dystug Cyfraeg, 5.00-6.45 Wales Today, 6.45-7.05 Heddidi, 10.15-10.45 Piano With Many Strings.

Scotland: 2.30-2.50 p.m. Around Scotland, 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scotland, 10.15-10.45 First Person Singular, 12.02 a.m. Epilogue, News Headlines.

Northern Ireland: 2.30-2.50 p.m. For Schools, 6.00-6.45 Scene Around Six, Weather, Nationwide, 10.00-10.30 Patterson People, 12.02 a.m. Northern Ireland News Headlines.

South and West: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-West, Weather, Nationwide, 12.02 a.m. South and West News Headlines, Weather.

B.B.C.-2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.00 p.m. Teaching Adults. 7.30 Newsroom and Weather. 8.00 Call My Bluff. 8.30 The Money Programme. 9.10 The Canterbury Tales. 9.00 One's A Crowd. 10.50 News Summary and Weather. 10.55 Line-Up.

I.T.V.

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 3.40 Habatiles and Snip and Snap. 3.55 Face Of The Earth. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 The Adventures Of Robin Hood. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.03 Today. 6.35 Peyton Place. 7.05 The Thursday Film: 'Un-erlain Glory' starring Errol Flynn. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News At Ten. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Tales of Edgar Wallace. 12 midnight Miscellany.

Yorkshire

11.00-11.38 a.m. Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Arthur. 4.55 The Forest Rangers. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 Castle Haven. 6.55 Strange Cargo. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 The Contenders. 11.55 Late Weather.

Westward

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.08 Westward News Headlines. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.38 The Gas Honeybee Show. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.20 Pett Subject. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Currian Reiser. 7.05 The Thursday Film: 'Marines Let's Go' starring Tom Tryon and David Hedison. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Seaway. 11.50 Faith For Life. 11.56 Weather.

Anglia

10.58 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.38-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.05 Castle Haven. 4.30 Anglia Newsroom. 4.35 Sean The Leprechaun. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.30 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 About Arena. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'The Iron Mistress' starring Alan Ladd and Virginia Mayo. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Joker's Wild. 11.30 Reflection.

Tyne Tees

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Sara and Hoppy. 4.25 Mr Piper. 4.55 North East Newsroom. 4.55 Ivanhoe. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today At Six. 6.30 Peyton Place. 7.00 Marcus Welby MD. 8.00 Man In A Suitcase. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 11.30 Opportunity Knocks. 11.47 Opportunity Knocks.

Grampian

10.58 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.38-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.20 Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 The New Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 4.55 Ivanhoe. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Grampian News. 6.10 The Double Life of Henry Phye. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Adventure! 9.00 McCue's Music. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Parkin's Patch.

Scottish

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.20 Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 The New Adventures of Superman. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Scotland Now. 6.35 High Living. 7.05 Feature Film: 'For Them That Trespass' starring Stephen Murray. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Joker's Wild.



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Same theme

The same theme was expanded at much greater length by Palme Dutt in the March 1941 number of 'Labour Monthly':

'Fascism has become in common usage either a general term of abuse for every form of violence or reaction [the Stalinist term 'social fascism' was the worst example of this type of thinking] or as a general descriptive term for German and Italian imperialism, against which Anglo-American imperialism is conducting war for the domination of the world.'

'Hence the "fight against fascism" is presented as identical with the fight of Anglo-American imperialism against German-Italian-Japanese imperialism.'

This is an excellent description of Dutt's own line after June 1941, a line he very capably pulled apart only a few months earlier:

'Fascism, in place of being seen in class terms, is identified with a specific imperialism, and behind the cover of this substitution the class enemy is able to deliver his offensive.'

Dutt concludes with a warning to the working class:

'It is urgently necessary that every socialist and trade unionist should realize clearly what is happening and make a stand before it is too late, if they are not to see their organizations handed over to a capitalist totalitarian system, their rights and freedom destroyed in the name of the battle for freedom, and the "New Order" finally blossoming in all its glory as the British version of "national socialism".' (Our emphasis.)

This great clarity on the imperialist nature of Churchill's war makes Dutt's and his fellow Stalinists' betrayal all the greater when the time came for them to swing the working class in behind the war.

Marxism was but a veneer for opportunist politics, whether the line was 'left', as from 1939 to 1941, or right, from 1941 till well after the end of the war.

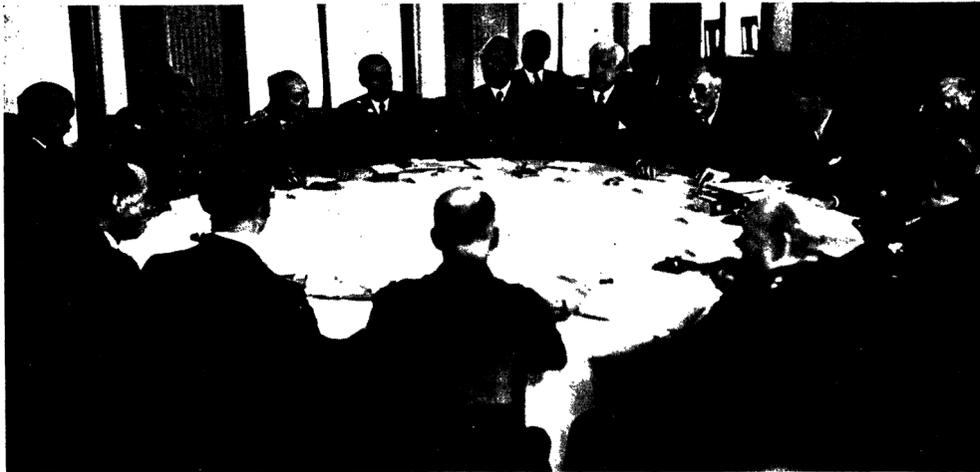
Before coming to the Stalinist policy in the factories, which was one of unashamed strike-breaking, scabbing and production boosting, we must expose their anti-Soviet position on the war itself.

Stalinists today claim that their pro-Churchill line after 1941 was determined by the need to defend the Soviet Union.

This is a lie.

In his pamphlet 'A Call for Arms', Harry Pollitt makes this quite clear:

'It is not a question now of asking any British workers to defend the Soviet Union, but of defending themselves along



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What, we wonder, would Reid say to the following excellent refutation of the Stalinist line on the 'second front' and the German working class?:

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This writer concludes his demolition of the 'second front' with the following telling blows:

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If we reverse the combinations of imperialist powers, it is clear that Trotsky would have recommended to British workers that in certain concrete cases where production directly assisted the Soviet military effort, strike tactics

would take this factor into account.

Then the question of which class rules the army and the factories is raised by the working class in developing such a strategy.

Effective aid to the Soviet Union would only have been really possible through workers' control of the manufacture and dispatch of arms, ensuring that they went to their right destination.

Trade union and factory committees had to insist on the opening of the firm's books to make frequent checks against war profiteering.

The nationalization of the arms industry under workers' control had to be raised—as it was before June 1941 by the Communist Party—and devel-



R. Palme Dutt, editor of 'Labour Monthly'. In his eyes, Churchill had graduated from being the main supporter for Hitler to 'the principal representative of anti-Nazism' all in the space of one year.

oped into an all-round campaign for the nationalization of all key sectors of industry, transport and finance.

In the army, political demands such as the election of officers by the men, the abolition of separate messes, etc., the right to political discussion and agitation on the nature and aims of the war: all these things had to be and were fought for by the Fourth International in Britain.

Our opposition to the war of British imperialism was not a negative one, as Reid implies. As far as our limited resources and the anti-Trotskyist witch-hunt would permit, we developed a campaign for international solidarity with the colonial and German people against both British and fascist imperialism, side by side with a call for class solidarity with the Soviet Union independent of Churchill and Kremlin diplomacy.

What was the Stalinist line in the mines and the factories? As we have already stated, it was 100 per cent counter-revolutionary, and in its essence, anti-Soviet.

Before the invasion of the USSR, the British Stalinists had stood out for the defence of the right to strike, and against the policy of trade union collaboration with the employers for higher production, industrial conscription, etc.:

'How do the new regulations affect the working class and the capitalist class? Is there equality of sacrifice? Is there any guarantee that the capitalists will not exploit the situation to develop a British totalitarian state?'

'Right in the foreground of the new regulations is the right to conscript labour. . . . This problem . . . also faced the Nazis and they solved it in a way not dissimilar to that being adopted here.' (J. R. Campbell, 'Labour Monthly', July 1940.)

The 'Daily Worker' was equally outspoken in its defence of militant trade unionism in wartime:

'Today trade unionism is at the cross roads. Strikes are illegal. Wages and conditions are declining. The vigour of the movement is being sapped. . . . In the name of a war against fascism, that "evil thing" is spreading its wings in Britain itself just as it did in France. . . . (October 8, 1940.)

Campbell made the same point in the October number of 'Labour Monthly':

'One can advance to fascism on the basis of regimenting the working class for the carrying out of the imperialist war to the bitter end. This is the policy that the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress is helping to carry out.'

Dutt was just as firm on the defence of basic trade union rights:

'The Labour organizations have not been dissolved; instead, the workers find the independent functioning of their organizations paralyzed by their own leadership. The right to strike has not been destroyed by a fascist enemy; instead, the workers find their

trade union strategy was unfolded:

'The Shop Stewards will tackle production in the following way:

1. Win the workers in every factory for maximum effort.
2. Demand the right to play their part in solving production problems through means of Joint Production Committees in every factory, with workers and management represented.
3. Get the workers to work the maximum hours compatible with health and efficiency, etc., etc. (Walter Swanson, convenor, Napier's shop stewards.)

This drastic reversal of policy from being among the keenest opponents of speed-up, overtime and strike bans to their most fanatical advocates, required careful preparation if the Stalinists were not to become totally isolated from the more militant workers who had previously followed their lead.

As it was, many workers left the Party after June 1941 as a result of its capitulation to the trade union right wing, the bosses and the government.

Commented Coun. Jack Owen in the September 1941 'Labour Monthly':

'The workers watch, pretty closely, the actions of the militants, and this gives us one opportunity. I, myself, favour our own individual and steady increase of work—but quietly—not in the sense of "tearing things up"; that will never do. You know the name we have for that sort of individual in the shop. He is associated with price-cutting and we cannot eliminate that feeling towards him, even amongst ourselves, in the first five minutes. But a quiet going ahead will undoubtedly have a marked effect for, such is the interest in the work of the Communist Party, and such is the influence of their members, that they all know their intentions, and steady application to them will carry weight. . . .'

'If the 600,000 members of the AEU alone were to put on a spurt, equivalent to an extra five minutes of work per hour, on a 60-hour week it would yield extra work to the equivalent of 47 fully-equipped fighter planes or three million aircraft "cannon" shells. . . .'

'If we start in this way, it does help to remove what is a danger fostered by the "leftist" type of person, that is, to just criticize the management and refuse to do anything until the cause of the criticism has been removed. . . . One stumbling block to individual effort today is the fear that in going ahead in this way we are inviting price cutting and also helping the boss to make more profit.'

'Now I know it is not easy for us to get used to this new situation clearly before us in the first few moments. But sit down in a quiet corner and "have a good think". Think over the terrific power of Hitler . . . think of his threat to this country. . . .'

Not only were the Stalinists putting themselves forward as pace setters for the boss in the factories, it was posed to the working class purely in terms of the defence of Britain, and not the Soviet Union.

The USSR was used to justify the line only to Party members. For the workers as a class, the line was to sweat it out for the Empire.

The anti-strike line of the Stalinists was particularly hated by the miners.

Before June 1941, the CP had opposed the speed-up and anti-strike line of the NUM right wing:

'They slogged away, day in, day out, without rest. Acci-

dents increased as the pace became hotter. To ask for a rest was to be called a fifth columnist, holding up the national effort; to take a holiday was a punishable crime. Ownership must be taken by the state with the participation of the miners. . . . They must fight against such ideas as that put forward by Mr W. Lawther: "There is no question of two different sides in this industry today. . . . Owners of pits, miners and officials are all on one side". Working miners know that the mineowners have not changed their spots.' ('Coal: A Policy', CPGB, January 1941.)

'All on one side' was Stalinist mining policy with a vengeance once the 'Big Three' had given the green light for strike-breaking in Britain:

' . . . we want to stress . . . the urgency of "combined operations" by the govern-

ment, the coal owners and managements, the people and the miners jointly to assure that coal in abundance shall be obtained to carry out the defeat of fascism.' (Or as Mr W. Lawther put it: 'Owners of pits, miners and officials are all on one side'.)

This new policy for the mines was spelt out at the 16th (1943) Congress of the CPGB by Pollitt. The same Congress also praised wartime anti-working-class legislation:

'Development of war-time legislation which, while placing restraints [!] on workers, has certain positive features, including the guaranteed week, enforcement of union rates, right of workers to appeal against dismissal, etc.'

—as indeed they are.

The present Labour government has used the same smooth talk in trying to sell their anti-working-class policies to the working class.

British Stalinism was already pursuing this line well before the election of the first majority Labour government in 1945.

Another resolution approved at the same Congress—on wages—reveals a similar affinity with current right-wing TUC policy:

'Congress believes that in framing their wage policy, the unions must take into account the consideration of the specific problems of a war economy.'

In other words, 'voluntary incomes restraint', the policy of Woodcock, Feather and company.

But as we have said, it was in the mines that the Stalinists had their most bitter clashes with the working class.

The most disgusting and cynical statement of all was surely that made by the Stalinists on September 18, 1942, in a special resolution on production:

'Coal production in the industry can be increased by regular working of all shifts available, eliminating all avoidable absenteeism, continuation of work after fatal accidents, and the relaxation of overtime restrictions to ensure that all faces are cleared daily. . . . (Emphasis added.)'

Despite its truly formidable record of betrayal and class collaboration, this instruction to miners to ignore the death of their brothers, and to continue working as if nothing had happened, is without doubt the most treacherous of British Stalinism's many counter-revolutionary deeds.

It undoubtedly earned it the undying hatred of many class-conscious miners, and demoralized and confused thousands more.

And what is equally to the point, it contributed nothing to the defence of the Soviet Union.

The development of a powerful working-class movement against Churchill would have proved to the advanced German workers that the British working class were not united behind the anti-German, imperialist war aims of their ruling class.

The victory of the miners in the struggle against the coalowners would also have been a victory for the German working class, and, by the same token, a blow struck against Hitler's war on the Soviet Union.

Stalinist strike-breaking helped to line the working class up behind Churchill, and provide the Nazi propaganda machine with the argument that all Britain was united in its hatred of Germany.

The Stalinists not only strengthened Churchill and his class in Britain, they



A delegation of Soviet union bureaucrats touring a British arms factory with TUC general secretary W. Lawther (right). Stalinist class-collaboration in the factories reached its height after the Soviet entry into the war.

trade union leadership forsakes the class struggle, the more does the responsibility for leadership fall upon the shop stewards and factory committees. . . . (Labour Monthly', February, 1941.)

Lastly, D. N. Pritt. He was then a Labour MP, but, as always, faithfully hewed the Kremlin line:

'There are some people in this country who believe that it is necessary for the working class to sacrifice everything to win the war and who have been misled by the speeches and appeals of those to whom war brings no sacrifices but rather profits.' ('Choose your Future', p. 155.)

Pritt's 'some people' were soon joined by himself and the leadership of the British Communist Party. In the October 1941 number of 'Labour Monthly', an entirely different

helped the Nazis to overcome the class struggle within Germany, and thus weakened the Soviet Union in its struggle for survival against German imperialism.

Counter-revolutionary in Britain, where it worked actively and consciously to strengthen British imperialism, Stalinism played the same role on a world scale in the period of revolutionary upheaval following the break-up of the Axis Empire.

As always, it was Kremlin diplomacy, flowing from the privileged interests of the Soviet bureaucracy, that determined the political line followed in Britain.

Pollitt, Dutt and Gollan subordinated the British Communist Party to the anti-working-class strategy of the 'Big Three', never to the revolutionary interests of the British working class.



The completely opportunist line of the Communist Party is shown in their attitude to Churchill. In 1940, they considered him 'the main support for Hitler'. In 1941, after the Yalta Pact, their aim was to strengthen the Churchill government. Above: in 1951, the Communist Party stood J. R. Campbell against him in the General Election.

POWER MEN MUST FIGHT LABOUR CUTS

MILITANT POWER station workers are to lobby pay talks between their union leaders and the Electricity Council tomorrow.

The lobbyists expect to be backed up by 24-hour stoppages at a number of stations. Workers at Colehill, Fulham and Hams Hall have already decided to strike.

A.E.F.

FROM PAGE ONE
bureaucratic leaders and knocks another gaping hole in the Trades Union Congress's June agreement with the government to stop strikes.

Jones's position

Where does Mr Jack Jones, whose union—the Transport and General Workers—intends to co-operate with the court, stand on the principle invoked by Hearsey?

Standard-Triumph workers, who are receiving growing support for their determined action, must again raise the demand that the engineering and transport unions withdraw their instructions to return to work and give immediate official backing to the strike.

More Clyde backing for B.P. men

CLYDESIDES stewards of the Amalgamated Society of Boiler-makers have been called together by the union's district committee today to discuss action in support of members sacked from the £65 million Grangemouth BP refinery site.

At least four sites in the area are already supporting the 500 sacked men.

The union's leaders have now decided to call out all members on sites where the nine Grangemouth employers have contracts.

The executive is also calling a conference of full-time officers early next week to review the situation.

Strikers claim that members of the Electrical Trades Union, the Constructional Engineering Union and the Plumbing Trades Union have been approached by the contractors to do the work of the sacked men.

The 'interchangeability of labour' agreement signed by all the unions on the site last year could conceivably cover this.

It is this agreement, they say, which prepared the ground for the sackings.

On eve of salary talks

By Mark Jenkins

ON THE EVE of the renewed meeting between education chiefs and the teachers' unions in the Burnham Committee over the claim for a £135-a-year interim salary increase, comes a call for more productivity and 'cost effectiveness' in education.

The call was made last weekend by employers' leader Sir William Alexander during a conference on 'The School and The Community' held at NUT headquarters in London under the auspices of the so-called 'Council for Educational Advance'.

Speaking on the same platform as Sir Edward Boyle, until recently Tory Shadow Minister for Education, Sir William said:

'You could get as good results (in education) as you are getting now and save £400 million a year.'

Cuts

His most relevant remarks came at the end of a long eulogy of the British system of compromise between powers of the central government and the freedom of educational institutions.

Constant

Sir William complained that since the war 'the increase in productivity has remained constant at 2 per cent. Why has the vastly increased expenditure not had the impact on productivity we had hoped?

Laziness

Teachers can be forgiven if they interpret this remark as implying laziness on their part.

Iceberg tip

When I addressed 1,500 students in Sheffield only 100 of them were from Sheffield. And yet hundreds of Sheffield students leave there on Sunday nights to go to other parts of the country. World tours are all right but . . .

More cost effectiveness

'More cost effectiveness is needed in universities. Do we really need to provide res-

PLESSEY, WIGAN

Strikers want official support

WIGAN'S 1,200 Plessey strikers met yesterday to consider the next steps in their fight for a 30s. interim pay rise.

Despite return-to-work moves from women workers at one plant at the end of last week, pickets report that their week-old strike is now completely solid.

The Wigan district committee of the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers has asked the union's executive to back the strike.

Last Tuesday's walk-out was led by 700 electrical workers—men and women—from the largest of Plessey's three Wigan plants.

Interim increases would have been 15s. for skilled workers, 12s. 6d. for semi-skilled, 7s. 6d. for unskilled and women, 5s. for juveniles.

The management agreed to raise this—but only by 2s.

Besides a 30s. increase, the unions involved—the AEF and the Electrical Trades Union—are demanding the closing of the gap between women's and men's rates.

The majority of Plessey's Wigan labour force is women.

TURNED DOWN

This came after they had turned down an interim offer designed to smooth the way for a new pay and productivity deal.

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LOWEST

Stewards claim that Plessey workers are amongst the lowest-paid in the area and that interim offers at the company's Swindon and Liverpool plants are much higher than those at Wigan.

No intention

Callaghan—who was prepared to move troops into the fire stations yesterday morning—clearly has no intention of negotiating with the firemen.

No amount of cross-table pressure is going to change his mind.

Only the firemen's own strength— allied to a campaign for support from other sections of trade unionists—can win their claim.

BATTERY DEAL

TWO giants of the electrical industry—Philips and Matsushita of Japan—have announced plans to create a joint dry cell battery subsidiary company.

The deal is subject to Belgian government approval.

Philips and Matsushita are listed 32nd and 70th respectively in the scale of the world's largest industrial concerns.

This is the third deal between electrical giants within the last few days.

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Sir William continued in reply to discussion that economies in higher education could enable savings to be



Scanlon Jones and the 'Morning Star'

By John Spencer



THE EMPLOYERS had not responded to the process of improving industrial relations as the trade unions were trying to do, Mr Jack Jones is reported to have told a rally of trade unionists in Sheffield on Sunday.

The report, which inevitably made headline news in Monday's 'Morning Star', featured Jones' comment that the revolt of the lower-paid was justified.

But Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was at a loss to explain how the union's efforts to

'improve industrial relations' had aided the lower-paid workers.

RISES WON

In fact, of course, lower-paid workers have won wage rises only when they have fought not only the employers, but the government and the union leaderships as well.

In Jones' view, the role of shop stewards is to 'tackle injustice on the shop floor'. This, he said, helped to prevent strikes.

His attempts to reconcile the TUC's strike-breaking efforts ('The process of improving industrial rela-

tions') with demagogic statements in favour of lower-paid workers are entirely to the liking of the 'Morning Star', which is desperately trying to cover up for the 'left' in the unions.

Even more significant than Jones' remarks were those of Hugh Scanlon, AEF president. He told the same rally that 'there is a fundamental conflict between capital and labour and the sooner this is recognised the better'.

WON'T ACT

Scanlon did not reveal how he arrived at this conclusion, but it appears highly unlikely that he will act on it. Instead, he went on to state that this should not be

interpreted to mean trade unions and employers had always to be at each other's throats.

'But it does mean an increasingly hard battle and struggle to reach agreements, which once made should be kept.'

Perhaps Scanlon was referring to the infamous engineering agreement signed a year ago, in which the employers were given the go-ahead to introduce work-study, job evaluation and Measured-Day Work.

Or perhaps he meant the Ford deal of 1969, with its penalties for strikers. Whichever deals he meant, it is increasingly obvious that

the Jones-Scanlon 'left' demagoguery can be quite happily combined with TUC policy and with Wilson's aims in the unions—to get binding agreements which the unions will enforce, whatever the pay level of the workers involved.

The 'Morning Star', which comments editorially that 'Fortunately trade unionists and Left MPs are already sounding the alarm' about Wilson's plans for the unions, is trying once again to head off any development of alternative revolutionary leadership in the unions.

This threadbare manoeuvre fools fewer people every time it is tried.

ITALIAN STRIKES —THE POPE SPEAKS

Church investments hit by strike wave

POPE PAUL took a hand in the class struggle on Monday when he spoke out against the harmful effect the current Italian strike wave is having on those not directly involved in the disputes.

By Robert Black

Could His Holiness be referring to the Vatican's recently acquired interest in Fiat?

When the Lancia car firm ran into difficulties, the Vatican began to buy up its shares at bargain prices, distributing them to the upper clergy for personal use.

When the Fiat bid for Lancia became known, the Vatican emerged, with one

third of its shares, as the largest single owner of Lancia.

All this was known to Agnelli of Fiat.

Approval sought

It is thought in Italy that one of Fiat's main motives for taking over the debt-ridden Lancia firm is Agnelli's desire to win Vatican approval for his new tough anti-labour policy.

Pope Paul's attacks on strikers and their harmful effects on those not directly involved (i.e., shareholders) suggests that Agnelli's investment is already paying dividends.

This direct Vatican intervention on the side of the employers should help to educate Italian workers still under the influence of the Church on the class role of religion, and also expose to rank-and-file Communist Party workers the reactionary nature of the Stalinists' 'dialogue' with the Vatican—now business partners with Agnelli in the exploitation of the Fiat workers.

The Albert Road men have replied by demanding a basic 11s-an-hour rate with no strings attached in order to meet the erosion of wages which has occurred since a number of bonus schemes began to be introduced five years ago.

The stand resulted in union officials representing Corporation craftsmen calling a meeting to discuss a £3 a week rise for all workers.

The Corporation has made a derisory interim 25s. offer in order to stave off growing discontent, but a meeting at the Corn Exchange decided unanimously to press for the full amount.

BATTERY DEAL

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Army backing for right-wing Chilean candidate

By our Political Correspondent

DR JORGE ALESSANDRI, President of Chile from 1958 to 1964, has announced that he will contest next year's elections when the presidency again falls vacant.

He will represent the right-wing Nationalist Party, which gained heavily from the moderate Christian-Democratic Party of President Frei in the Chilean general elections earlier this year.

Alessandri is reported to be receiving support from army officers whose relations with the government (one of the few remaining 'civilian' regimes in the whole of Latin America) have deteriorated following the recent mutiny of a Santiago regiment demanding more pay.

On the left, the Socialist and Communist Parties have yet to agree on a joint candidate.

In 1964, they united behind the socialist Allende.

As an opening ploy, the Communist Party has nominated Pablo Neruda, South America's most famous living poet.

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Western bank loan endangers Yugoslavian economy

By a foreign correspondent

DANGERS FACING the Yugoslav economy are highlighted by the announcement in Bonn on Monday of a new loan being floated by a consortium of western bankers.

The new group, the International Investment Company for Yugoslavia (IICY) is made up of ten Yugoslav banks, with a capital of three million dollars, the International Finance Corp. of New York (two million dollars) various continental European banks (four million dollars) and a Japanese bank (500,000 dollars).

The main object of the consortium is said to be to finance state-owned and foreign companies in Yugoslavia.

In each case the Yugoslavs are to hold the majority of the stock.

Projects in urgent need of finance include an ironworks in north-east Bosnia and two projected aluminium plants at Mostar and Titograd.

Reactionary

News of this deal follows the recent visit to Belgrade of the top US management consultants, McKinsey.

The composition of the West German group of bankers also underlines the reactionary nature of the deal.

Two of them, the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank, were leading financiers of the Nazi party after 1930.

Today they continue their war against socialism by more subtle methods—but they are just as deadly.

Wilson admits E.E.C. food price rise

By a political correspondent

WILSON admitted on Tuesday that food prices would rise to the level of those in the Common Market if Britain achieved entry.

Answering questions on 'Woman's Hour' on BBC Radio 2, he said that the high price structure for food in the Six might not be reached in Britain for several years after joining the Market.

Since the cost of food in the Common Market countries is an estimated 25 per cent higher than in Britain, Wilson is making it absolutely clear that he is determined to press for entry whatever the cost to the working class.

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Labour victory likely in N.Z. election

WITH New Zealand's General Election due on November 29, the ruling National (Tory) Party is being strongly challenged by the Labour Party under the leadership of Norman Kirk.

Labour needs to win six seats to gain a majority in the 84-member House of Representatives.

Four of these seats have been newly formed, and at least three of them are thought to be certain Labour victories.

Labour thus needs only two more gains to defeat the Tories under Prime Minister Keith Holyoake.

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