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Full support to dockers

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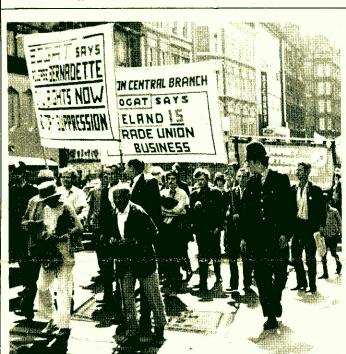
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The British CP leaders, not PAGE FOUR COL. 4

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Together with contingents from civil rights groups and supporters of the revisionist journal 'Militant', they made up the bulk of the 1,000 people who took part in

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The Stalinists and their allies at Trafalgar Square, it appears, had no objection to Tory 'law and order'—provided it is applied 'impartially'. In the words of a resolu-tion passed unanimously by the rally which followed the march, measures must be taken 'to ensure that soldiers, police and the administration of the law, such as it is, are placed in impartial hands'.

As is well known, the law in N Ireland 'such as it is' includes the Special Powers

Regardless of whatever agreement is cooked up between Jones and Tonge

-and until the delegate conference is reconvened —they are willing to fight the employers, the Tory government and its middleclass backers to the end.

Just as in 1911 when the dockers and stevedores rejected the agreements between their leaders and the employers and successfully defied Churchill to send 25,000 troops into dockland while paralyzing the whole of London, so too today the dockers are flexing their muscles for what promises to be the fiercest showdown with Tory-

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If these things alone could win the battle against the employers, the victory of the dockers would be a foregone But this is not 1911 or 1926.

This is 1970 and Britain and the whole of world imperialism is in the throes of an unprecedented crisis which has sharply reduced profit rates, created a galloping inflation, depreciated paper currencies and now threatens to pull the stock exchanges of the world into the inferno of a world depression.

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The Tories realize that it is the actions of workers, principally the dockers, which have considerably reduced the amount of surplus value in profits extracted by the employers in the process of production.

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They also know that with-out a significant defeat of workers in a strategic sector, such as docks, there is little use in passing anti-union laws or trying to put value back Everything hinges on the

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Mr Macbeath might not take it seriously, but for thousands of dockers who have to sweat their guts out in the holds and quaysides to earn a modest £30 for a 40 hour week, it certainly seems a 'serious possibility'

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The Tories hope to use the strike to create more unemployment through the closure of small businesses, already hit by the credit squeeze and inflation. PAGE FOUR COL. 1

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National Docks

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Credentials and further details

can be obtained from L.

Cavanagh, 5, Gamlin St,

Birkenhead.

-TALKS

RESUME

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LENIN

LECTURES

ONE HUNDRED workers and youth from Manchester and Merseyside on Sunday at-

tended the first of two Lenin lectures to mark the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Held in the Lesser Free Trades Hall, Manchester, on

Sunday evening, this was the city's biggest public meeting ever held by the Socialist

National secretary of the Socialist Labour League, Gerry Healy presenting the first lecture, 'Theory, practice

and the revolutionary party',

spoke before an audience of

building workers, dockers, engineers, members of the

Young Socialists and students.

The second lecture, Lenin and the coming English revo-

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PORT EMPLOYERS

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'Strike must

Stewards' committee chairman Buck Baker, who recently resigned from the T&GWU's lay No. 1 docks group committee over its proposal to implement the Devlin scheme unilaterally, told the meeting that Phase

Two was in limbo because of the £20 national claim. It had been because they did not want anything to interfere with the scheme that the employers had continually refused to negotiate on the claim over the last year, he

said. The union had operated Clause 20 of the National Dock Labour Board agreement and followed full constitutional procedure throughout

in pressing the claim.

Reporting back from last
Thursday's Transport House steward Ernie Rice warned that the employers wanted to use the £11 1s 8d basic rate as a lever for introducing productivity deals.

He criticized national docks officer Tim O'Leary's view that sporadic action was a better way of fighting the employers and stressed that the Tories would use the army and the state machine against

Cables strike ends with little gained

Telephones' Erith and Greenwich Submarine Cable factories are returning to work today with little gained after their three-week strike against the company's proposal to make 280 hourly paid workers redundant.

The decisions to return were taken at mass meetings yesterday morning at Erith and Greenwich where union officials explained the return to work formula agreed with the London Association of Engineering Employers at their talks last Friday.
The formula reads: 'Following a resumption of work the

'Review'

'1) . . . are prepared to review the redundancy position and the terms specified . . the unions reserving their procedural rights, this is not to say that the details in the document submitted by the shop stewards will be accepted or that the management will merely make the operation one of repeating what has already been offered or ap-

apply any improved redun-dancy terms retrospectively to lune 1, 1970.

3) . . . are prepared to suspend redundancy action for 28 days from July 13, 1970. '4) . . . no victimization either way.'

Payments

The shop stewards' docu-ment referred to concerned their proposals for supplementary terminal payments, long-service pay awards of £2 10s for every year of service and a proposal that every redundant worker should have his unemployment be PAGE FOUR COL. 5

Kremlin looks on as

Dockers lining up outside 'M' shed, Victoria Docks, London, yesterday. Their meeting show a strong feeling for the dock strike to go on.

U.S. has doubts over Tory arms deal

WHEN THE Tory government was elected three weeks ago, Moscow Radio, official mouthpiece for the Soviet Stalinist bureaucracy, welcomed Heath's win as a victory for 'an independent foreign policy course'.

"The Times", the Radio commented on June 19, is evidently right in saying that the future government will scarcely be able to evade a revision of the country's pro-American foreign policy.

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These 'maximum efforts', welcomed by the Soviet bureaucrats, are already well under way.

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BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

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Most of the parliamentary
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They have certainly lost no time in exercising the foreign policy 'independence' wel-comed by Moscow Radio three weeks ago.

But they disagree with the United States only in order to maintain the most blatant form of white supremacy on the continent of Africa.

DANGERS AHEAD July £1000 Appeal Fund at £52 18s 3d

SO FAR it is slow, very slow indeed. We are anxious over the fact that the problems of the holiday season may hit us harder than anticipated. The answer, as usual, re-

mains with our readers. We are on the threshold of a major conflict between the employers and the working

So far as the dock strike goes, there can be no let up so far as this is concerned. Our readership amongst dockers is growing all the

We will be the only social-ist paper providing up to the minute news about what is We will be the only social-ist paper with a policy to unite the working class behind

the dockers.

This would be the worst possible time for a financial crisis to hit the Workers

Please do not delay any longer in sending us your donation. We need it urgently.

Post it to:
Workers Press Appeal Fund,
186a Clapham High Street,
London, SW4.

Corby men bitter

BY A WORKERS PRESS

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Clause 4 states that all productivity requirements are fully accepted. This calls for additional concessions in the tube works, where there is to be no division between craft responsibility and 'effective' use of craft manpower.

Corby BSC men say that the bonus increase will average just over £1. The four-tier bonus system

falls well below their demand for a £5-£6 flat rate bonus. The tube section bitterly opposed the productivity concessions at Friday's mass meeting and demanded a speaker be allowed onto the platform to put their views to the meeting. This was turned

The meeting voted to return PAGE FOUR COL. 9

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE AND YOUNG SOCIALISTS **JULY 25- AUGUST 8** Situated in pleasant surroundings on the Essex coast. At the camp, there will be lectures and discus-Complete form and send to: sion on philosophy, his-tory and other subjects which have featured in Please send me details of Summer Camp. Workers Press. If you are interested and would like to attend the Summer Camp, please complete form below:

Power station men appeal

SATURDAY'S page one story 'Prolonged fight due at Dungeness' was based on misinformation. We apologise to the sixty men now dispute with Capper-Neill's on the Dungeness 'B' power station who say, in a strike committee statement, they are not returning to work 'until we can safe-

for aid

guard our wage packets and stewards'. They claim that for two and a half years the em-

ployer has been breaking immediately they have been made by sacking the stewards who

negotiated the agreements. The 60 men struck on June 22, 1970, and those

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TALKS RESUME

PORT EMPLOYERS union leaders returned to the Department of Employment and Productivity at 4 p.m. yesterday.

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Clause 4 states that all productivity requirements are fully accepted. This calls for additional concessions in the tube works, where there is to be no division between craft responsibility and 'effective' use of craft manpower.

Corby BSC men say that the bonus increase will average just over £1. The four-tier bonus system falls well below their demand

for a £5-£6 flat rate bonus. The tube section bitterly opposed the productivity concessions at Friday's mass meeting and demanded a speaker be allowed onto the platform to put their views to the meeting. This was turned

The meeting voted to return ● PAGE FOUR COL. 9

of Engineering Employers at their talks last Friday. The formula reads: 'Follow- ing a resumption of work the management	Summer
'Review' '1) are prepared to review the redundancy position and the terms specified the unions reserving their procedural rights, this is not to say that the details in the document submitted by the shop stewards will be accepted or that the management will merely make the operation one of repeating what has already been offered or applied. '2) are prepared to	JULY 25- AUGUST 8
apply any improved redundancy terms retrospectively to June 1, 1970. '3) are prepared to suspend redundancy action for 28 days from July 13, 1970. '4) no victimization either way.'	Situated in pleasant surroundings on the Essex coast.

At the camp, there will be lectures and discussion on philosophy, history and other subjects which have featured in Workers Press. If you are interested and would like to attend the Summer Camp, please complete form below:

Complete form and send to: Summer Camp, 186a Clapham High St. SW4.

Fiease	Sellu II	ne details	or Summer	Camp.
Name				

Name .	
Address	

Reform and Revolution

Some pages from the history of the British working class BY PETER JEFFRIES BY PETER JEFFRIES 9 SYNDICALISM AND THE 'LABOUR UNREST'

OUR LAST two articles in this series will be concerned with the years immediately before the First World War, the years of the great 'labour unrest', as the capitalist class came to call it, and the lessons which it contains for the struggles of today.

Out of all the tendencies which in the 1920-1921 period came together to form the British Communist Party (CPGB), the strongest was undoubtedly the syndicalist tendency which had its origins in the period after 1910 in the British trade union movement.

The early battles of the Communist International with the leaders of the CPGB were largely against the limitations in the ideas and methods of syndicalism.

Syndicalism was a body of ideas imported largely from France and America in this period, and, if it did not attain the status of a definite philosophy or systematic body of thought, it was based in general upon a growing opposition to the opportunism and class collaboration of the official leaders of the movement.

It counterposed against development of strong rankand-file action with the aim of creating new industrial, unions which could link workers together regardless of their skill and break down the old craft barriers which had originated in the period from the 1850s onwards.

POWER

At its highest level syndicalism involved the notion that out of these industrial unions the working class in the course of larger and larger strikes would be able to take power from the capitalists by taking over the means of production.

There is no doubt that one of the main stimulants to the growth of such ideas was the disillusionment with the performance and record of the Labour Party at Westminster. MacDonald and company, in the period after 1906, once the Trades Disputes Act had redressed the situation created by the Taff Vale judgement five years earlier, were quite content to play a tame second fiddle to the Liberals in parliament.

But perhaps more important was the increasing servility of the established trade union leaders towards the employers and the capitalist state.

The trade union bureaucracy more and more set its face against any determined struggle against the employers and was becoming increasingly enmeshed into the institutions of

This was particularly true with the Liberal victory of

It was in the period after this that a systematic policy developed of providing jobs for trade union and labour officials in the growing number of administrative posts associated with the social reform policy of the Campbell-Bannermann-Asquith government.

Elie Halevy in his 'History of the English People' has given some idea of the extent and importance of this development.

He has estimated that the Trades Boards Acts created 800 posts with salaries in some cases of £1,000 per year; in 1910 Churchill created two posts at the Home Office, as Labour Advisers, one going to Shackleton of the textile workers and the other a Welsh miner, Tom Richards: in addition 30 posts were also created as sub-inspectors of mines and quarries, the jobs to be reserved for miners and quarrymen.

The 1911 National Insurance Act brought another large batch of similarly high paid Civil Service jobs to satisfy the growing appetite of the trade union officials.
Figures for 1912 reveal that

over the previous six years places had been found at the Board of Trade for 117 active



Tom Mann

trade union workers at a total annual salary of over £25,000.

Over 120 jobs in the National Insurance Departments had been created for exunionists at a cost of £34,000. The Home Office contained nearly 50 posts filled by recruits from the unions with over 80 posts in other depart-

And to complete the developing hostility towards a bureaucracy which was finding such well-paid state jobs, most of the leaders of the Parliamentary Labour Party were officials, this being union almost inevitable in the days before MPs received a salary.

STERILIZED

Little wonder that A. P. Orage, a leader of the Guild Socialist movement could comment in 1914:

'It is not generally realized how successfully the present government has sterilized the Socialist and Labour movement by enlisting in the ranks of the bureaucracy energetic young Fabians as well as prominent political socialists and Labour leaders.'

But the strike wave after 1910, which affected nearly all industries, including the best organized and assuming near revolutionary proportion in the years 1913-1914, cannot be explained simply in terms of a

growing contempt for the Labour bureaucracy. This period saw new economic problems facing capitalism which had a deep impact upon the thinking of the working

In the first place, these years saw a strong tendency for prices to rise rapidly and constantly to outstrip wages.

In part, the bitter struggles of the period represent a determined effort by the rankand-file in the unions to maintain its living standards in the face of such rising prices.

ENGINEERING

Its ability to do so was reinforced by the relatively low levels of unemployment which existed after 1909, in contrast with the earlier years of the decade.

Secondly, under the impact of growing foreign competition, the pace of technical change quickened is a number of

industries. Most notable here was the engineering industry which witnessed in these years a speeding up of those changes which first began to assume significance in the 1890s: the breaking up of the old crafts and the creation of a large number of semi-skilled jobs.

These developments had a deep impact upon the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (ASE) which once more (in 1912) changed its constitution to open its membership to such

But even these factors to gether, important though they were, cannot explain the violence of the eruption which occurred throughout the labour movement after 1910.

Of crucial importance was the growth of monopoly within the economy which, though less pronounced than in other capitalist countries, notably Germany, was beginning to effect a profound change throughout large sectors of the economy.

MONOPOLY

This trend towards monopoly, which brought with it a growth in the size of the typical industrial concern, was intimately linked to the growing intervention of the state into the economy.

Thus although technical change was comparatively slow in the coal industry, the miners were in the vanguard of the class struggle in this period and the ASE also saw important changes where technical development was perhaps most pronounced.

The ideas of syndicalism found a fertile ground amongst most class - conscious workers, primarily because the growth of monopoly, and with it deep-going changes in the structure of industry and finance, posed a new generation of workers with new problems to which the existing institutions of the movement had little answer.

In some respects the 'labour unrest' reproduced many of the features associated with the 'new unionism' of the late 1880s and early 1890s, but on a higher scale.

Again the dockers and other previously - unorganized sections were to the fore; like the earlier period this was one of comparative prosperity, in terms of the level of employment and the rate of industrial expansion and finally the two periods witnessed a rapid expansion in trade union membership.

The four years before the outbreak of war saw a phenomenal 60 per cent increase in trade union membership, concentrated particularly amongst seamen, labourers and dockers.

NEW FACTORS

But there were also profound differences, which indicate the presence of new factors in the situation. Right to the front of the struggles were the miners and the engineers, the former the base for the continuing support for liberalism in the working class during the 1880s and 1890s, the latter one of the earliest of the conservative 'new model' unions established at the start of the mid-Victorian boom in the mid-19th century.

The great transport strike of 1912

So general indeed was the crisis facing the trade unions that even the hitherto ultraconservative metal trades of the Black Country saw a strike involving over 50,000 in the summer of 1913, to be followed a few months later at the start of 1914 by a general lock-out of London building workers, again a union which had provided many of the most conservative and opportunist leaders of the 1870s and

CRISIS

And like all pre-revolutionary periods, the years before 1914 saw not merely a series of political upheavals, but a profound governmental crisis, notably over the power of the House of Lords and the question of Irish Home Rule.

Nearly all the great struggles which occurred during the years of the 'labour unrest' had one common feature; they invariably started as unofficial actions, opposed by the trade union bureaucracy concerned.

If they did receive support it was only so that the leaders could more easily head them off or get the rank and file to accept a 'compromise' offer

of the government. This struggle of the rank and file found expression in the ideas of syndicalism, and it was largely syndicalists such as Tom Mann, James Connolly, Noah Ablett, Richard Coppock, A. A. Purcell and A. J. Cook — the latter two later to be prominent 'lefts' at the time of the 1926 General Strike-who organized and led the strikes which took place.

resulting from the intervention

Turning now to an outline of the main developments we can start with the transport workers who were to play a decisive role in the struggles over the coming four years.

At the end of 1910 several unions of dockers and other transport men had brought their forces together in the Transport Workers' Federa-

STRIKE

The rising cost of living and the failure to effectively tackle the problem of casualization found the dockers hardly any better off than in 1889.

Following a strike by seamen in June 1911 for a uniform scale to cover all ports, dockers and carters struck in Manchester in July and the Port of London was soon closed down by an even bigger strike than its famous predecessor of 1889.

The Port of London Authority under Lord Devonport, supported by the Liberal government, refused to budge and Home Secretary Winston Churchill threatened to dispatch 25,000 troops.

Tension mounted as daily demonstrations of dockers, sometimes as many as 100,000, rched through the city. In

face of this power, the ment retreated and most original demands were conceur

Similar developments took place in other ports, notably Liverpool where a 70,000-

strong general strike embracing dockers, seamen, carters, tramwaymen, and railwaymen,

Tom Mann was in the leadership of this struggle, which in this case actually saw the intervention of the troops and violent clashes in which two workers were shot.

The early months of 1912 saw a strike of Glasgow dockers and in May 100,000 dockers were out again in London against alleged breaches of the 1911 settlement and employment of non-union labour.

This time the London action met with little national response and eventually the Port Authority, backed by the government, was able to drive the men back to work defeated.

The summer of 1911 also brought the big rail strike which was to transform trade unionism in this sector and bring about the major move towards industrial unionism part of the aim of the syndicalists as we noted above. 200.000 railwaymen were in-

volved in this struggle, bringing determined opposition from the government, which once more, as in the first dockers' strike, retreated in the face of a grave international situation and the unions won de facto recognition from the employers.

TONYPANDY

The miners' struggle reached a climax after that of the railwaymen.

10,000 miners had been involved in strike action in the autumn of 1910 at the Cambrian combine over the payment of abnormal rates. Metropolitan police and troops were dispatched to Tonypandy and violent clashes occurred with the workers.

Similar clashes were to take place throughout the whole of South Wales during 1911.

So great was the pressure from the ranks for an effective struggle for a national minimum wage that the Miners' Federation leadership was forced to call a national strike in the early months of 1912. It met with immediate response from the men and the strike received widespread support from the rest of the working class.

But once more the government intervened with an 'impartial' settlement, giving the form of victory to the men, the reality to the coal owners.

The Minimum Wage Bill, rushed into law by the end of March, merely prescribed machinery for the determination of district minima and a ballot favoured continuation of the struggle.

The leadership, however, took the men back to work, on the pretext that a two-thirds majority is necessary for the continuation of a strike.

TRICKERY

Commenting upon this typical piece of parliamentary trickery involved in the Minimum Wage Bill, Lenin wrote:

'But the lesson was too obvious. The interests of capital had conflicted too sharply for the gap to be covered by the appearance of concessions.

'It was clear whose interests the Liberals were defending.

'The English workers had to recognize how important for them had become political organization, a political party. In England, where according to the old English proverb, "parliament can do anything except make a man out of a woman", the English workers have convinced themselves that in this all-powerful parliament they are nothing, despite their powerful economic organization.

'The miners' strike positively represents a new epoch' wrote Lenin. 'Since the strike the British proletariat is no longer the same. The workers have learned to fight. They have discovered the path which will lead to victory.

They have realized their power . . . A change has taken place in the relation of social forces in England which cannot be expressed in figures, but which everyone feels.'

• Final article next Tuesday



Fill in the form below and send to NATIONAL SECRETARY, SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE, 186A CLAPHAM HIGH ST, LONDON, SW4.



SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM, former Tory MP wrote a letter to 'The Times' on July 7 about the Orange marches. Boasting that he would be 'walking' again on July 12, he explains how different are the Orange Order's marches from other demonstrations.

'Those taking part,' he says, 'are intensely loyal to the Crown and the Constitution and demonstrate to maintain civil and religious liberty.'

The Loyal Orange Order, that strange combination of secret society, religious sect and political party, has dominated Ulster politics for many

Every member of the Stormont government, most of the Stormont Unionist MPs, and several of the Westminster Ulster Unionist Tories are prominent figures in the Orange Lodges.

The alliance of Orangeism with the Conservative Party does not date from the foundation of the Order.

When it was formed in 1795, the Orange Order was an organization of English settler farmers in Armagh.

At the start it was the poor farmers who were involved, fighting to stop their land being bought by Catholics. The Scots Presbyterians were ingeneral unsympathetic, and the bigger landowners disdainful.

Uprising

In 1798, the radical United Irishmen, led by the Dublin Protestant Wolfe Tone,

In the preceding years, their principles attracted support from many Presbyterians, especially in Belfast.

The work of the Orangemen in helping to defeat the United Irishmen persuaded the Protestant landlords that here was a force they could use.

Orangeism evolved its peculiar view of Irish history which interprets every event in the universe as a conflict of Popery against the loyal supporters of the English monarch and his church. This claptrap forms their entire ideological

Thus the battle of the Boyne, celebrated with such gusto each July 12, is presented as a victory of the Protestant King Billy over the Catholic James



Jim Larkin

The Orangeman will never recall that William had the enthusiastic backing of the Pope, whose enemy, Louis XIV, was James' ally.

When the news of the Boyne victory was received in Rome, Pope Alexander VIII ordered the illumination of the Vatican. Special masses were said in thanksgiving.

The Orange Order declined in the first part of the 19th century. Its fortunes began to change when Henry Cooke, a Presbyterian preacher and a Tory, joined forces with the Orangemen and the landlords

Now began the sectarian riots in Belfast, stirred up

quite consciously to keep the masses divided, and the alliance of the Orange Order and Torvism was solidified.

Previously an Anglican body, the Order was now opened to all non-Catholics. But the big development of

this alliance took place in

England in 1886. In February of that year, Lord Randolph Churchill wrote his famous letter to the Irish Lord Chief Justice Fitzgibbon.

'I decided some time ago that if the GOM (Gladstone) went for Home Rule, the Orange card would be the one to play. Please God it may turn out to be the trump and not the two.'

As an independent Tory, Churchill, whose father had been the Viceroy of Ireland, quite cynically calculated that he would gain political advantage over his Liberal opponent by stirring up as much sec-tarian strife as possible in

Speaking against Gladstone's Home Rule for Ireland Bill, he declared in Belfast::

'Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right.'

His real opinions of the Ulster Tories, which were quite contemptuous, he kept to himself.

In a few weeks, there was fighting all over N Ireland, and June saw the worst riots Belfast had experienced. The Orange Order went through a massive revival, enrolling many upper-class members.

Tens of people died in July and August 1886, but Churchill had succeeded in defeating Gladstone and soon was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Twenty-five years later, the Liberal Party was still trying feebly to resolve the issue of Irish Home Rule. But Orangeism was now experienced enough to know it could always frighten them off.

Got ready

When a new Home Rule was being prepared in 1912, the Ulster Tories, firmly backed by the leader of the Party, Bonar Law, got ready to stop it. They chose for their leader a former Solicitor General, Sir Edward Carson.

In 1911, he had reviewed 50,000 Orangemen at the mansion of James Craig, son of the whiskey millionaire.

Apart from organizing a



Orangemen escort Lord Randolph Churchill through Belfast in 1886.

petition against home rule, the Unionists began to form the Ulster Volunteer Force. Ten thousand men drilled with wooden rifles, but arms were

being imported all the time. The Carsonites also demonstrated their support among the Army officers. The King was known to sympathize with

As Lenin commented:

'Lord Carson has threatened rebellion, and has organized gangs of reactionary armed thugs for the purpose. An empty threat, of course. There can be no question of a rebellion by a handful of hoodlums.

... It is simply a question of the reactionary landlords trying to scare the Liberals.' ('Collected Works', Vol. 20, p. 150.)

What forced the pace for the Unionists was a new factor.

For five years, James Larkin and James Connolly had been building the trade unions among the Belfast workers and had begun to break down the old antagonisms between Protestants and Catholics on a class basis.

So Orange riots in 1912-1913 had the function of breaking up the class unity which Protestant and Catholic employers found so dangerous.

The Carson 'rebellion' opened the way for the partition of Ireland to be imposed by British imperialism, which was carried out with the help of the Nationalist leaders in

Orangeism then had the task

of maintaining the split in the working class. By keeping a section of the Belfast workers under the control of the employing class, it played and still plays an important part in strengthening the power of the Tories in Britain.

Today, as in 1912, the ruling class must use every trick it knows to divide the workers.

But the Irish crisis is now part of the crisis of British imperialism. Paisley in Ulster and Powell

in England each seek ways of tying sections of the working class to Toryism, so as to smash the workers' movement. The fight for the Irish section of the Fourth International is vital to stop the

the ruling class again.

'Orange card' being played by

BBC 1



1.00-1.25 p.m. Dyna wall. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Animal magic. 5.20 Shazzan! 5.44 Abbott and Costello. 5.50 News and weather. 6.00 LONDON, 6.20 THE ICE SHOW, 6.45 Z CARS.

7.10 LAUGH PARADE. 'It Started With A Kiss'. With Glenn Ford and Debbie Reynolds. An Air Force sergeant marries a show

8.50 NEWS and weather.

9.10 'THE SUGAR DISEASE'. Problems of diabetics.

10.00 24 HOURS. 10.35 E. M. FORSTER 1879-1970. An appreciation.

11.05 THE SKY AT NIGHT. 11.20 POSTSCRIPT, 11.25 Weather,

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as BBC 1 except:
Midlands and E Anglia: 6.00-6.20 Midlands today. Look East, weather.
10.35-11.05 Contact, E. M. Forster
1879-1970. 11.27 News, weather.
North of England: 6.00-6.20 Look
North, weather. 11.27 News, weather.
Wales: 5.20-5.50 Telewele. 6.00-6.20
Wales today. 6.45-7.10 Heddiw. 10.3511.05 Z cars.

Scotland: 6.00-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.20-11.50 Portrait of a moderator. The Rt Rev Dr Hugh O. Douglas. 11.50 News, weather.

N Ireland: 6.00-6.20 Scene around six, weather. 11.27 News headlines and veather.

South and West: 6.00-6.20 Points West. South today. Spotlight South-West, weather. 11.27 News, weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL 7.30 p.m. NEWS and weather.

8.00 SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S SHERLOCK HOLMES. 'The Hound of the Baskervilles', part two.

8.50 LOOK, STRANGER. 'Rivers of Pearl'. 9.10 PREMIERE. 'Any Second Now'. With Stewart Granger. A

wealthy wife threatens to divorce her husband. 10.45 PARIS REDISCOVERED. A view of Europe's most beautiful city. 11.05 NEWS and weather. 11.10 LINE-UP.

ITV

2.00-4.10 p.m. Great Yorkshire show. Keith Macklin reports from Harrogate, featuring the Blue Circle Badsworth Stakes, 4.17 Enchanted house. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Sooty Show. 5.20 Country boy.

6.55 FILM: 'A Matter of Who'. With Terry Thomas, Sonja Ziemann, Alex Nicol, Richard Briers and Honor Blackman. Adventure comedy.

10.30 'MARINA! A LITTLE PLACE IN THE SUN'. How much money do

11.15 WORLD OF CRIME. 11.45 NOT SO ENCLOSED.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 4.27 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.40 Origami: 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Who's Minding the Store?' with Jerry Lewis. 8.30 London. 11.10 Gazette. 11.15 Les francais chez vous. 11.30 Weather.

News. 4.27 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 11.15 Faith for life. 11.20 Weather. SOUTHERN: 2.00-3.10 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.40 Film: 'The Safecracker'. With Ray Milland. A safecracker is offered his freedom in return for taking part in a mission behind Nazi lines. 8.30 London. 11.15 News. 11.25 Weather. Action 70.

HARLECH: 3.00-4.23 London. 4.25 Junkin. 4.40 Diane's magic theatre. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report. 6.10 Parkin's patch. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Champions. 8.00 Mr and Mrs. 8.30 London. 11.15 Interview. 11.45 Weather.

above except: 4.23-4.25, 6.01-6.35 Scene West.

HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 a

HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 6.01 Y dydd. 6.30-6.35 Report Wales. 10.30 Dan Sylw. 11.15 Baron. 12.10 Weather.

ANGLIA: 2.00 London. 4.30 Newsroom. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'Tarzan's Triumphs'. With Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford and Rex Williams. 8.25 London. 11.15 Lectures from the dead. 11.45 Living word.

ULSTER: 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Mona McCluskey. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'Tarzan's Perli'. With Lex Barker, Virginia Huston, George Macready and Dorothy Dandridge. 8.30 London. 11.15 Parkin's patch.

YORKSHIRE: 2.00 London. 4.10 Tingha and Tucker. 4.25 Matinee. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar and weather. 6.25 Nanny and the Professor. 6.50 'Kid Galahad'. With Elvis Presley, Gig Young. Lola Albright, Charles Bronson and Joan Blackman. 8.30 London. 11.15 All our yesterdays. 11.45 Weather.

GRANADA: 2.00 London. 4.05 News. Short story. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Londou. 6.00 Newsview. 6.05 All our yesterdays. 6.30 Get Smart. 7.00 Movie: "The Moonraker'. With George Baker, Sylvia Syms, Peter Arne and Marius Goring. A swashbuckling historical adventure set in the time of the English civil war. 8.25 London. 11.15 Four just men.

SCOTTISH: 4.15 London. 6.00 Summer scene. 6.30 Telephone game. 7.00 Movie: 'The Monk'. With George Maharis and Janet Leigh. 8.25 London. 11.15 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 4.25 Survival. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Farming news, weather. 6.15 Vintage comics. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Movie: 'Port Afrique', 8.25 London. 11.15 A kind of living.

THE MOST revolutionary art is that which shows the world as it is.

This criterion does nothing to limit content or to prescribe form; it in no way inhibits the artist from any area of experience, but it does make an unequivocal demand for

LITTLE PRAISE

By this standard, how long is it since I could last praise a television programme? Literally, it is months.

And yet each week there is a super-abundance of programmes that could be written about for their lies, for their

of capitalist society and its ideology are to be found. Whether it's a police series or a schools programme, the news or an art film, we face a constant barrage of bourgeois propaganda.

more often it's disguised.

One of last week's choice offerings of (thinly) disguised mischief was number three in the series 'He Who Dares' (BBC 1, Wednesday).

Described as 'Six true stories

Forget it

Frank Cartwright reviews 'A Place Beyond Time'part three in Wednesday's BBC1 series 'He who dares'

counterpart the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Its financial impoverishment has forced the BBC into more and more such joint productions in recent years and this series is not one of the most

in the Stalinist persecutions,

FEARS CONFIRMED

Its title, 'A Place Beyond Time', made clear that we could expect little historical precision; its content and form confirmed even worse fears.

exile now living abroad, walk-

ing through 'free' England's green and pleasant land.

A genuine and deeply suffering victim clearly; of that there is no doubt.

During the war as a child he lived in England, on a farm in Berkshire. We were given not one clue about his family and this precaution went far beyond the real need to protect his relatives still living in Czechoslovakia.

Many leading members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party lived and worked in Britain during the war, including most of the victims of the great purges which followed it.

Returning home to form the government set up by the 1948 military coup they were quickly singled out as scapegoats for the failing Czech economy under its Moscow distortions.

Their dealings with western sources in UNRRA and elsewhere whilst abroad were linked in the fabrications at

their trials with their so-called 'Zionism', 'Titoism' and, of course, their 'Trotskyite wrecking activities'.

With Masaryk and others already disposed of in different ways, the 1952 trial of Slansky, Clementis, Loebl and 11 more carefully chosen victims was only the climax of the massive purges being con-

HARD LABOUR

We got none of this in the

Only a boy who returned to Prague after the war as a drama student and was sentenced to 20 years' hard

After two years at this he was subjected to nine months of solitary confinement, physical degradation and merciless interrogation and humilitation.

At no point did the programme tell us of what this innocent victim was even accused, why he was singled out, what was happening in E Europe and the rest of the world at the time.

Simple, we were meant to see him as 'a man', isolated from his period, his social and political understanding and everything else except his 'human-

Certainly the film captured some sense of the horror of his incarceration, a horror absolutely confirmed in other accounts coming out of Stalin's prisons since.

No speech except interrogation, a light always on in his tiny cell, being forced to sleep facing the peep hole in the door with his hands showing above the blankets, no view of the outside world and constant threats about measures to be taken against his old father.

Forced into dreaming, both asleep and awake, he came to fear for his sanity and retreated into longing memories of his childhood in England.

From scenes of him in his cell, on the way to being broken, we cut to him walking through this haven called England, a haven increasingly open only to those who may in some way be used, however unwittingly, in the fight against

This 'free' England where immigrant workers are so necessary and their degradation so urgent in the attempt to confuse and divide the international working class.

This sceptred isle where

such programmes are so wel-

come to those who control the output of the great ideological machine called television. The man was brought to a point where he gladly signed anything and after five years in prison was released. He is

now trying to forget. And there's the key to it: the producer of the film, Lawrence Gordon Clark, was clearly anxious to help in this impossible and destructive task —but only up to a point.

UNDERSTANDING

Forget what's happened, why it happened, how it happened; forget anything which may cast light and bring understanding, however painful. Forget history, forget fact. Remember only that this is 'communism' and that England

It's been said that a man who does not understand his own history is bound to wander forever in its re-runs.

isn't like that.

That's just where capitalism would like to keep the working class too — ignorant and

But it will take more than BBC men to do it, men who pride themselves on their liberality and yet whose objective role can only ensure the triumph of barbarism.

6.02 MOVIEMEN, 6.30 NANNY AND THE PROFESSOR.

8.30 HIS AND HERS. 9.00 A FAMILY AT WAR. 10.00 NEWS

you need to live in luxury on the French Riviera.

WESTWARD, As Channel except: 4.25

HTV (West) colour channel 61 as

above except: 10.30 Interview. 11.00 Y dydd. 11.30 Dan Sylw. 12.15 Weather.

ATV MIDLANDS: 2.00 London. 4.00 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.50 Catweazle. 5.15 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Western: 'Montana Belle'. With Jane Russell and Scott Brady. Western about Belle Starr. 8.25 London. 11.15 New adventures of Charlie Chan, weather.

TYNEE TEES: 2.00 London. 4.10 Newsroom. 4.15 My three sons. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.25 Where the jobs are. 6.30 Hoe. 7.00 Film: 'Fools Rush In'. With Sally Ann Howes and Nigel Buchanan. 8.30 London. 11.15 News. 11.30 It may be that.

BORDER: 4.10 News. 4.12 Telephone game. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'Bitter Springs'. With Tommy Trinder, Micky Yardley, Gordon Jackson, Chips Rafferty and Charles Tingewell. Adventure story set in the Australian bush. 8.25 London. 11.15 News, weather.

A poem or a play, a documentary or a painting can be concerned with any aspect of reality its author chooses; what we ask of it and how we judge its quality is that it shall truly represent to us that part of the world or man's experience of it with which it is concerned.

distortions and omissions that should be taken up. Indeed there are scores of falsehoods and half-truths every week. In each such broadcast all the seeds of an active critique

Sometimes it comes straight,

of people who survived against all odds' the series is made jointly by the BBC and its

encouraging results. The film shown on July 8

was a so-called re-enactment by a Czech of his experiences imprisonments and torture of the late 1940s and early 1950s.

We were given a simple juxtaposition: the Czech man in his solitary confinement as an innocent victim of 'Communism' at home and as a sad

Full support

● FROM PAGE ONE

At the same time they aim to isolate the dockers from the rest of the working class and prejudice backward sections of workers by a torrent of lies and distortions from the press, TV and the inevitable opinion

Behind all this will stand the scarcely-veiled threat of state intervention and the possible arrest of militants on charges such as the Cambridge students faced.

It would be foolish for dockers, or anybody, to minimize the viciousness of the Tory offensive which has already been cynically en-dorsed by the TUC as a movement towards 'expansion'.

This is no ordinary economic struggle.

It is a life - and - death struggle with the employers and their government. There should be no illusions or scepticism on this question.

If the employers win they will ram 'modernization' down the throats of the dockers and halve the dock labour force in a short time. They will use the excess

capacity created by containerization to play off one port against another, increase discipline and use unorganized ports to break strikes.

They will receive the full support of their government

Worse

Dockers' conditions under Phase Two of Devlin will be worse than they were under casualization. Unemployment will increase and wage levels will sink. Demoralization would be considerable.

If we are to avoid such a prospect, then it is absolutely necessary that the dockers' struggle be treated, first and foremost, as a political struggle whose victory can be secured only by integrating it into the political battle for socialism and the overthrow of capitalism in Britain.

We say there is no future for the dockers under the system of private ownership and arbitrary operation of the docks and container facilities.

The struggle against Devlin —and that is what the £20 minimum is about — leads directly to the struggle against capitalism and its state.

The only way to win this struggle and to unify the working class around the dockers is to raise, and fight for, the expropriation of the docks and their operation by the dockers as part of a central plan elaborated by a workers' government in

SUBSCRIBE NOW

On eve of L.P. conference

Britain.

If this is not done the

Tories will make the dockers responsible for the unemployment caused by the strike and drive a wedge between the more backward sections of the class and the dockers.

Danger

This is the greatest danger posed by the strike and it can only be answered politically.
To the strategy of the Tories Marxists must counterpose now the anti-capitalist strategy of nationalization without compensation, workers' control, the with-drawal of all troops from Ulster, Germany, the Far East and the perspective of a united socialist Europe.

Force the Tories to

resign!

 Build the alternative socialist leadership in every

industry! Support the All Trades Unions Alliance Dockers' Conference on July 18 in

Blanket protection for **Orange** marches

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

A HUGE military operation involving almost 20,000 armed men imposed an uneasy peace on the six counties of N Ireland as yesterday's provocative Orange parades wound through the streets of Belfast, Derry and other towns in the

As more than 100,000 Orangemen marched to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne, 40 road blocks were set up round the capital and the whole northern part of the M1 Belfast-Lisburn motorway was

All public houses in the

N Ireland premier Major a m e s Chichester - Clark atched the Belfast parade lames from a helicopter together with home affairs minister Robert Porter.

He had been scheduled to march in the Orange parade at Maghera, 40 miles from Belfast, but changed his plans at the last minute.

N.U.T. leaders retreat

Teachers' claim in danger

THE NATIONAL Union of Teachers' negotiations for a new £1,250-£2,200 salary scale is in danger of being buried by a working party proposed for a 'banded' salaries scheme tied to productivity 'strings'.

'The Times Educational Supplement' explained last Friday the dilemma of the NUT leaders with revealing frankness.

'The NAS, the NAHT and Mrs Margaret Thatcher (who earlier this year expressed support for a salary structure that "encourages good teachers to go on teaching") may be interested in the management's rumoured proposals for end-to-end or overlapping pay scales similiar to those

used in technical colleges. 'But how can the NUT ever dare, in present circum-stances, to acquiesce in something so very far removed from what its membership called for at Easter.'

At the Burnham Committee meeting of Friday, July 3, when the claim (to operate from January 1971) was launched, the NUT leaders did not exclude the setting up of a working party after man-agement had replied to the

discuss details.

'Figures'

This working party would

The NUT leaders also said after the meeting that 'it was impossible to discuss salary structures without including figures'. ('The Times Educational Supplement', July 10.) Every teacher knows that the purpose of the working party is to work out 're-struc-

turing' of salaries.
The National Association of Schoolmasters (NAS) is in favour of a 'career-structure'

for teachers. Mr Terry Casey, NAS general secretary, is against the NUT claim because it would the government more than they would be prepared to pay.

He favours a system of 'banding' salaries. Indeed the management side and the government have already worked out in detail similar structures tied to productivity - all prepared over the last year with the aid of Department of Education and

Science (DES) statisticians. They now have a new ally in the National Association of Head Teachers (NAHT) who have come over to the side of the NAS.

Tactics

Yet general secretary Edward Britton in his personal column in the 'Teacher', July 10 says

He describes inter-union differences as 'differences be-'Anyone who tries to exacerbate disagreement between teacher and teacher is diverting attention from the main

The idea of a working party

WEATHER

London area, SE and central southern and N England. E&W Midlands: Rather cloudy, scattered showers, sunny intervals. Moderate, NW winds.

Cloudy, some bright intervals. Occasional light rain later. Light, westerly winds. Rather cool. Max. 18C (64F).

NW winds. Rather cool. Max.

Glasgow area: Rather cloudy. Showers, locally moderate. Sunny intervals. Fresh, NW winds. Rather cool. Max. 15C

NW England, N Ireland:

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Occasional showers in most districts. Continuing

By an education reporter

was part of the £120 interim claim settlement. Both sides of Burnham agreed to set it

But the NUT Executive did not ratify this decision. In April the management panel wanted the working party set up immediately. They repeated this request on

The reason for this is that the Burnham Committee only the majority union's claim can be considered. The NUT's 250,000 members thus ensure that the claims of the smaller unions fall.

The reactionary NAS proposals could well be con-sidered in a working party, even though they cannot be discussed in Burnham.
The NUT leaders state-

ment that 'it was impossible to discuss salary structures without including figures' can only mean that they are not principally opposed to 'restructuring' and that such talks could well take place when the management panel deigns to reply in September.

It seems that August will be used to 'weld' some of the NUT claim to their own restructuring proposals, whilst jettisoning the basic £1,250-£2,200 claim.

• FROM PAGE ONE



Italian C.P. paves way for reaction

LIKELY CANDIDATES to

attempt to form a new

Italian government follow-

ing last Monday's resigna-

tion are Andreotti — an

extreme right-wing

Christian Democrat closely

can — and Colombo,

Both favour anti-strike legis-

most of his coalition cabinet

by surprise by resigning on the eve of last Tuesday's promised general strike, he

was relying on the trade union

leaders to back down and

create sufficient confusion in

They explained that they

had called off the action be-

cause 'the other main party

to the negotiations is now

Secretary's holiday

This left the largest, Com-

munist-led union, ČGIL.

weekend on holiday.

drawal of strike orders.

The only member of the

leadership who voted to con-

tinue the action was the left-

wing Socialist (PSIUP) repre-

sentative Foa.
The CGIL announcement

made no criticism of, or even

reference to, the retreat of the

other unions, but announced

sudden shift to the right on

'It aims at defeating the

by the workers and their trade

'In face of this manoeuvre,

which has the character of a

grave political provocation, the CGIL has decided to sus-

Seldom have so many mis-

representations been packed

into one paragraph.
Within a few hours, the

its opposite—united retreat in

the face of provocation.

social situation.

strike . .

'The CGIL Secretariat con-

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

work, with the help of a few

According to a former executive officer of Australian

University's New Guinea re-search unit, a five-year esono-

mic plan for the territory is

leading to a situation in which 90 per cent of all business and

industry and more than 95 per

cent of profits will be in the hands of foreigners.

The 98.5 per cent of the population which is Papuan and New Guinean, in the field

estimated eventual 50 per cent

of the gross rural income, while the 1.5 per cent of expatriates will also receive 50

Mr Gorton's speeches

avoided any reference to the

fact that plantation workers receive a \$5 wage (£2 6s) and

rations worth \$12.50 (£5 16s)

a month, or that labourers in the towns receive \$7 a week

TERRORISM has appeared on the Australian political scene

within the last few days in the

form of petrol bombings and industrial damage by a group

per cent.

agriculture, will get an

'advanced' natives.

Sydney—July 8: Australia's Prime Minister John Gorton is

this week touring his country's 'mini-colony', the territory of

Papua-New Guinea*, and has

so far been met with appeals not to grant the territory independence too soon—and

banners claiming that colonial-

Early in the week Mr Gor-

ton announced that most of the power for the area would

be transferred to the territory, and that the people would

h a ve independence from Australia in the future, although he did not say when

in the future.

He also added that the

Australian government will

retain powers over territorial judiciary, law and order,

external affairs, trade relations,

defence and areas such as civil aviation, thus leaving plenty of scope for the investor back

home.

The power and economic structure in Papua-New Guinea is developing along classical colonial lines, with the whites taking the cream and the patient doing the

and the natives doing the

ism breeds racialism.

Italy's next possible PM

made up to two-thirds of his current wages for up to a These were rejected by

management early on during the stoppage. Mr George Tilbury, chairman of the No. 8 district committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, told the Erith workers that they had forced the employers to talk and that

He made it quite clear that this also applied to the 50

the position had been 'frozen' at 'status quo'.

workers who had already been made redundant. This was 'unfortunate', he said. Transport and General STC group go Workers' Union convenor Mr this afternoon.

Speakers from the floor pointed out that there were no proposals for fighting redundancy. 'This factory is dying and so is Greenwich,' one said, while another insisted that the 28 days would

simply give the management breathing space. Shop stewards from the two Democratic and Republican union (UIL) withdrew, closely followed by the Catholic union (CISL).

Rehabilitations put into reverse

ultra-Stalinist reaction.

The new law provides that 'gross violation of the

Such a 'gross violation', according to deputy premier Karel Laco, the Bill's proposer, 'can serve as a reason

committed no crime were unjustly sentenced. The significance of these legal changes was under-lined by the Minister of Justice Dr Jan Nemec who announced that special rehabilitation benches (bodies set up before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia

to examine political cases

and rehabilitate victims of

being abolished. Rehabilitation would in

changes were important because the 'cadre composi-iton' of the rehabilitation benches did not correspond to the new requirements. In other words, some of the 'rehabilitators' actually took their job seriously.

siders the government crisis a naked attempt to impose a methods used at the height of Stalin's E European the nation's economic and purges. So long as the hand-picked judges agree with policy of reforms, carried forward in unity [our emphasis]

the verdict, the methods used to reach it no longer matter in the eves of the Taken together with repend the 24-hour general

show trials — despite Prague's indignant denials that it is planning any such

And within two hours of the government's fall the streets were full of fascist

SYDNEY

10 -- i M 🐺

1970

reputedly called the People's

This week they took credit

The company denied the

PLA's claim that arms were being made by them for use in Vietnam.

cesses have been claimed by

So far four people have been arrested and police have stepped up raids and harass-

ments on the homes and meeting places of left-wing groups.

FIVE-HUNDRED nurses who have been on strike in Canberra for three-and-a-half

weeks over a pay claim are

still sticking it out-with the

the parliamentary Social

Democrats were already the most vicious opponents of the

the group.

Other less spectacular suc-

for a fire which did \$300,000 worth (£140,000) of damage

to a Melbourne warehouse owned by McPhersons Ltd.

Liberation Army (PLA).

NSW. 2000

leaflets urging workers to ignore the 'Red strike'. The need for close co-operation between the government and their agents in the labour movement stemmed directly from the offensive class, pushing at and beyond the limits of struggle laid down by the trade union

But the manoeuvres could not avoid producing a situation of acute crisis, illumin-

The left-wing socialists (Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, or PSIUP)

Demonstrations

call to 'vigilance, and demonstrations at the place of work'. This despite their vote for the strike on the CGIL leader-

So hands were linked in class collaboration right across the 'political spectrum'.

Rumor sets the scenario for a right-wing government, relyassociated with the Vati- ing on the most reactionary rade union leaders to break the general strike.

This they are able to do only because the Stalinists have peddled the mirage of 'unity for reforms'. And the Stalinists, willingly abandoning the strike, are provided

which the Communist Party itself consumes its political capital-creates confusion in the labour movement precisely because of the lack of an organization equipped to fight the Stalinists and seize the leadership of the class

politics to blind strikes and adventures against the police.

Alternative

The Stalinists had already demonstrated their fervent desire to keep politics out of general strikes with the departure of general secretary Luigi Longo to Bulgaria at the After a decent interval the CGIL announced the with-

critics' (PSIUP, the 'Manifesto' group, the Pabloites, and the ultra-left and Maoist groups) with their theories that Stalinism can be 'reformed', 'made more radical' or 'by-passed' is precisely to prevent an understanding of the need for such an alter-

ents provides the ruling class valuable political elbow

ist Party in Tuscany and

Nenni, in other words, is preparing to whip the Socialit Party into line as part of fresh centre-left shifted decivisely to the right, and probably ready to enact legislation against the trade

ployers seek to balance themselves on the right wing of the labour movement, using them to threaten workers with worse things to come from help of other trade-unionists who have contributed \$20,000 (£9,332) to help keep them

Although their attempts to spread the strike throughout the country have so far failed, they are now considering with-drawing the 200 emergency nursing staff who have been left in the hospitals as a skeleton service.

*The island and islands of Papua—New Guinea were orig-originally controlled by Germany, Holland and Britain. England handed her section over to Australia in 1906; the German area became an Australian mandate after the First World War; and the one time Dutch sections are now controlled by Indonesia and known as West Irian.

General strike against Chilean regime

BY A WORKERS PRESS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

A THIRD high-school student Miguel Morales, was killed last week in Santiago province, Chile, during a general strike demonstration called by the trade unions against the state of emergency imposed by the Frey regime.

Violence and provocations against the labour movement are accompanied by the open threat of a military take-over

main Argentina trade union body, the CGT, has elected a metalworkers' delegate, Jose Rucci, as general secretary at the close of the long-post-poned Congress in Buenos

It is widely admitted that the government has inter-vened to 'arrange' the elec-

car workers, still on general strike, are holding an underground conference.

ston, installed after an army coup last month, has ap-pointed a Peronist, Juan Alejandro Luco, as Minister of Labour.

THE WASHINGTON Conference of the Organization of American States, the US-

ployed against the labour movement and democrats by most of the participating states, though representatives of some supposedly 'progressive' regimes, such as Chile and Panama, paid lip-service to the need for economic and

for the resumption of a 'fraternal and respectful' dialogue with Cuba-no doubt in recognition of Castro's silence on the continued imprisonment of a number of political opponents.

Corby

FROM PAGE ONE to work and accept the BSC settlement on the recommendation of the strike committee and union officials.

An angry tube worker told Workers Press:

'Everything we've fought against has been accepted. It was a waste of time coming out. The tube works were offered a similar settlement

against 19).' As another tube worker said: 'It's not over yet. Once the other workers realize what's involved they'll be out

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LATE NEWS

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MORRIS DRIVERS RETURN 200 drivers at Morris Motors' Oxford plant ended their strike yesterday and 3,000 workers who had been laid off returned to work. The strike began last Thursday after the drivers alleged that the management had violated an agreement.

SCHEEL TO SEE HOME

W German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel plans to fly to London and Washington this week to brief both governments on forthcoming Bonn-Moscow 'non-aggression' ne-

Scheel is expected to meet Britain's Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home and William Rogers, US Secretary

MID-EAST 'PEACE TALKS' Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday sug-gested that Israel and Egypt send delegates to an agreed place to discuss procedures unconditionally for later talks. Addressing the Israeli Knesset, Eban said these prelimin-ary talks could be of the most

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unofficial nature. **ULSTER REFUGEES IN**

SOUTHAlmost 1,500 refugees from Ireland are now being looked after in army camps in the Republic. The camps were fitted out vesterdav with radios and loudspeakers so that refugees could hear what was happen-

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ing in the North.

that differences in the teachers panel are about 'tactics rather than basic aims'. tween teacher and teacher'.

enemy in these negotia-

Rather cool. Max. 20C (68F). Channel Islands, SW England:

Edinburgh: Rather cloudy. showers. Sunny intervals. Moderate or fresh

Rather cloudy. Occasional showers. Sunny intervals. Moderate, NW winds. Rather cool. Max. 16C (61F).

Pogroms the Socialist Labour League

and the Young Socialists. The IS supported British troops last August on the grounds that they were there to protect the Catholic minority from a pogrom. Now that the troops have taken over as the chief instigators of anti-Catholic pogroms, they begin bleating for 'impartial' application of 'law and order'.

Armed force These people do not oppose the right of the Tories to repress the Irish workers with armed force.

They merely want an 'impartial' repression. To assist in this. Latham demanded that Heath repudiate Paisley and the Ulster Unionists in the parliamentary Tory Party—presumably to aid in reaching

And the revisionists further insult Connolly's memory by participating in this counterrevolutionary charade.

In doing so they aid the Stalinists to mislead and be-

tray the Irish workers. It proves once again that they are nothing more than an agency of imperialist counter-revolution and must be treated as such.

• FROM PAGE ONE

forgetting their 'loyal critic' Monty Johnstone, are the foremost exponents of the line that Stalin's crimes against Communism were the result of 'difficulties and mistakes'. What is their reply to those who refuse to stay silent on the real meaning of these crimes, even when the bureaucrats use every means to shut their mouths?

Why silence Every CP member must ask himself: why does Gollan keep quiet on the continuation of

stalin's methods against Com-

What is the meaning of his

munist opponents?

Communist Party.

refusal to take up Lindsay on the origins of Stalinism? Are these issues not directly linked with the rapid movement of Party policy to the right, and with the refusal of the Party leaders to question Soviet relations with Franco Spain and the Greek colonels? Yuri Galanskov, from a Russian prison camp, has put his finger on the root of the crisis now wracking the British

Cables strike little gained 'The document seems a bit

vague. Let's not kid ourselves we've got a victory.' However, he did not oppose the acceptance of the formula.

No fight

the labour movement for the next government to come into office on a more openly reactionary programme. And, sure enough, almost within the hour the Social

factories met in Erith yesterday to prepare for their first meeting with Mr Dudderidge, STC group general manager,

NEW AMENDMENTS to the law on judicial rehabilitation approved by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly mark another stage on the mounting

regulations of [judicial] proceedings' — i.e. torture, forced confessions, arbitrary arrests, imprisonments and executions without trial, etc.-is no longer sufficient for rehabilitating the victims of the so-called Stalin era.

revoking the decision only if this fault results in a factually wrong decision'. Laco added that the Czech government and Communist Party wanted the consistent completion rehabilitations and on the proper rectification in cases where persons who had

Czech Stalinists.

future be dealt with by ordinary panels of judges (many of whom sentenced the original victims) in ordinary regional courts. Nemec added that the

In effect the new Czecho-slovak law 'rehabilitates' the use of all the 'judicial'

cent Czech eulogies of the Soviet secret policemen who directed the Slansky trial in the early 1950s and the ruthless purging of Dubcek and his supporters from the Czech Communist Party, the new law can only be interpreted as part of the preparation of a fresh round

leaders. ating every political character very clearly.

of Turin put out a factory leaflet on the Tuesday morning which denounced Rumor, the role of the Social Demo-crats and the participation of the Socialists in the centreleft, but had not a word of criticism of the Stalinists.

On the contrary, it called for support for the CGIL's

Treasury Minister in the government that has just

with political camouflage by their 'left' critics. When Mariano Rumor took The present political crisis which state power is given time to reorganize itself only through the 'responsi-bility' of the Stalinists, and in

> from them. It is this confusion, anger and frustration which now affects many workers, which produces support for anarchistic groupings (such as 'Lotta Continua', active in Turin and Milan), turning away from

Despite the distrust of the CP leaders, which many workers express, the Stalinists will lead the Italian working class to defeat—as they broke the general strike—unless a political alternative is built.

And the role of their 'left

native. The confusion sown by the Stalinists and their depend-

room. Pietro Nenni, veteran Socialist parliamentarian, has already let it be known that he considered that De Martino, present Socialist leader, is partly responsible for the fall of the coalition through pressing forward too quickly on coalitions with the Commun-

unions.

policy of applying 'united As in England, the empressure' was converted into Rumor must have been assured of the collaboration the extreme reactionaries. of at least the UIL and CISL

if the political situation during the run-up to September's presidential elections appears to be getting out of hand. THE OFFICIAL rump of the

Aires.

tion of many union officials. At the same time, militant trade unionists, including representatives of the Cordoba

As a sop to the labour movement President Leving-

organized general muster reactionaries, ended on Wednesday with a decision to try to stamp out political 'terrorism' and the kidnapping of No mention was made of the brutality and torture em-

social development. The Peruvian delegate called

three weeks ago and we rejected it. Yet it had far less "clauses" than this one (9

MEETINGS CROYDON: Thursday July 16, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Rd. 'Fight back now! Force the Tories to resign!'.