

THE DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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BY ROBERT BLACK

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What Lenin scathingly called parliamentary cretinism here reaches its most malignant and dangerous form.

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'The Pilkington strike was costly... but the Bill could not have been invoked to deal with it. Under the 20 per cent scheme for agency shops the militants would have had it easy and would overrule moderate union leadership... In the case of Pilkingtons and many others, the Bill might even be called a "Trotsky charter".'

This statement casts light on the worthless promise delivered by 'left' MP Eric Heffer from the Labour front bench, that the Bill will be repealed by the next Labour government.

The TUC leaders share every ounce of the Labourites' devotion to the parliamentary game. Do they seriously consider they can fight the Tories with a pile of petition forms? Their proposal that workers protest in their tea-breaks on January 12 is obviously drawn up by the same Congress House wisecracker.

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It is based on the working class—dockers, engineers, builders, and has already won the support of working-class housewives and students.

Split

In March 1968, premier Gomulka used the traditional weapon of anti-Semitism to split off demonstrating students from the workers.

Then he turned his attentions to Spain where the working class was mounting a courageous challenge to the Franco regime.

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RELEASE THE BURGOS SIXTEEN! NO RECOGNITION OF FRANCO REGIME!

Demonstrate Sunday Dec 20

Assemble 2.30 p.m. Trafalgar Square. March to the Spanish Embassy.

The demonstration is being organized by the 'Ad Hoc' committee of Basques, Catalans, Galicians, and Spaniards, 125 Shepherd's Bush Rd., W6.

Sacked glassmen can't get jobs

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The union is also ignoring the plight of the men who are blacklisted by Merseyside employers, the glassmen claim.

The TUC has written to the Pilkington rank-and-file committee—the organization of the sacked employees—saying it would help them in any way it could if they would forget about their break-away activities and rejoin the municipal workers' union in a spirit of 'rapprochement'.

But when Mr Anthony Casson, legal adviser to the rank-and-file committee, approached Walter Alldritt, Liverpool regional secretary of the union, to ask him to negotiate for re-employment of the men he was told that there were 'problems of redundancy' at the plants.

Mr Casson told Workers Press that he then rang the Pilkington's legal department at St Helens and they told him they were quite willing to consider re-employing the sacked workers if the union negotiated the matter.

Approach

Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers' Union had also promised to make an individual approach to Lord Cooper to acquaint him with the plight of the St Helens men.

Done nothing

'But since then the union has done nothing and doesn't appear to want to do anything,' added Mr Casson.

Alldritt, he said, had handed him a number of membership forms for the union and asked the men to re-join the union through their appropriate branch.

The union, however, has not expelled any of the 250 sacked employees or declared their membership lapsed. Most of the ex-Pilkington's employees in fact consider themselves to be still in the union.

Secretary of the rank-and-file committee, John Potter, said that the attempt to form a break-away movement—the Glass and General Workers' Union—had now been abandoned and the simple issue was whether or not the General and Municipal Workers' Union would fight for their re-employment in the six St Helens glass plants.

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Arafat's life was saved, paradoxically, by troop intervention from the Jordanian Royal Army which places a high premium on Arafat's loyal collaboration.

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REVEALS

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It is more concerned about disarming the commandos' militia left wing than it is about fighting Hussein and his Zionist backers.

Since the set-back of September 1970 the Arafat group has tried desperately to reach a modus vivendi with the Hussein regime while looking to the United Nations and the so-called non-aligned powers to achieve a diplomatic settlement to the Palestine question.

The UN, however, has no intention of trading on imperialist interests in the Middle-East or of upsetting the balance of forces which exists at present.

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'Kill anything and everything that grows'

- Calley court martial

A FORMER army private told a Fort Benning, Georgia court martial yesterday that his commanding officer had ordered his company to 'kill anything and everything that grows—wipe out the village' before the My Lai massacre.

Private William Gonzales, 28, was testifying in the trial of Lt William Calley, charged with murdering 102 men, women and children at My Lai village, S Vietnam, on March 16, 1968.

Gonzales told the court the order from Capt Ernest Medina was made on the night before the raid. All 12 defence witnesses so far have testified they understood Calley was acting under superior orders.

Medina denies charges of overall responsibility for the deaths of at least 175 villagers.

The Calley and Medina are simply cogs in the imperialist murder machine.

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CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA

Background to Guinea



MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT MEMBER HOLDS A CLASS IN A BUSH

THE FRENCH conquest of Africa ran parallel to its conquests in Asia.

Individual conquests were backed by vast general conquests and the individual oppression was backed by a massive colonial empire.

French slavery in Senegal and Gambia was followed by the seizure of Senegal in 1840. Dakar's present site in 1857, colonial wars against Algeria (1830-1847), Syria, Lebanon, Morocco and Egypt, plus annexations of Gabon (1888), Dahomey (1893), Madagascar (1885), Abanghi Shari (later the Central African Republic) in 1888 and other areas of Africa.

At the same time France invaded China (1844, 1857 and 1885), Cochinchina (1862, 1867), Tonkin (1882), Annam (1883) and Siam (1893).

When Chad was overrun in 1913, Mauritania in 1903 as well as Niger, Mali (former French Sudan), the Ivory Coast, Camerons, French Congo and the old slave-hunting base, Guinea, France had already built up an armoury of military, social and ideological weapons which it used to mow down the resistance of the people of W and Equatorial Africa.

France grabbed some 1.6 million square miles of land and subjected some 15 million people before the First World War saw the approximate end of the main process of conquest.

or 'free' peasant labour for French companies, such as the Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique, which bought their product at cut-throat, but rock-bottom prices.

Mining also became a primary industry pivot. Among the minerals were the iron and bauxite of Guinea.

Industrial starvation was as inevitable as in British Africa. Monoculture and mining dominated the economy and, on the eve of independence in 1958, Guinea exported 66 per cent of materials to France alone and imported the same percentage from France. Primary products comprised 74 per cent of all exports.

Just before independence, only 5.5 per cent of Guinea's then 2.9 million people were wage earners (with families), yet the vast majority of Guineans were super-exploited as peasant producers.

Imperialism has never allowed the so-called classical proletariat to develop in Africa; the semi-migrant, semi-peasant miner and farm labourer, plus the peasant

producers, formed the proletariat.

To counter this revolutionary class, France put the semi-colonial petty bourgeoisie into power, including the 'Marxist' (French-trained) Sekou Touré.

French rule meant that the average person in Guinea died before the age of 35. It meant that, by 1939, only 1 per cent of the children of school age were at school, and then only in primary school (about the same as in British W Africa).

Three years before independence there were only 150 teachers in French W African secondary schools. Of these only 20 were Africans.

The percentage of school attendance in Guinea was too low for France to record for UNESCO at the time. While the French state, mili-

tary and missionaries controlled the indirect native authorities, French trade unionists and 'socialists' were put in control of the nascent trade union movement by French imperialism.

These 'socialists' were aided, as the British 'socialists' were in S Africa, by the racialistic 'white' workers in the towns.

By 1958 some 30,000 such workers controlled half a million Africa town workers alone, mainly in Dakar (Senegal), Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Conakry (Guinea).

These French 'workers'—only 16 per cent did manual work—earned four to 20 times more than African workers.

In the 1947 strikes, especially in Mali, Guinea and Senegal, colour discrimination was the major issue by which Diallo

and Sekou Touré rose to power.

Senegal's Senghor and the Ivory Coast's Houphouët repressed the strike movement in the interests of 'whites' who formed 2 per cent of the population, but consumed 33 per cent of the national income in 1958.

(In Gabon 'whites' formed 1 per cent of the population, but took 55 per cent of the national income.)

Such was the system against which the Guinean workers fought for an independence they have still not won.

Figures show that a difference independence has made to the 3.9 million population.

The per head national income was \$835 in 1958, before independence. Now it is \$935, and this includes French investors' incomes.

Life expectancy remains at 30 to 35.

Primary school attendance is 18 per cent (very much higher than under France, but very low after 12 years) and secondary school enrolment is 9 per cent.

The explanation for this state of affairs is that Guinea remains a French semi-colony, albeit outside the 'French Union'.

Sekou Touré's usefulness to France is played out, as Nkrumah's was for Britain in Ghana in 1966.

The French, not to mention neighbouring Portuguese interests, have their own reasons for trying to install a less disobedient servant in Conakry.

Once more French troops may return to the colony which formed the blood-hunting ground for the French slavers.

Important reading

The death agony of capitalism and the tasks of the 4th International. The Transitional Programme adopted by the Founding Conference of the Fourth International with the Statutes of the Fourth International. A SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PAMPHLET

available from: NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS

'Pacification'

A period of 'pacification' followed and in this process divide and rule became a major French strategy everywhere.

In Guinea, France used Fullas, Malinke and Soussou tribal and proto-feudal chiefs as agencies of divide and rule and of indirect rule and, at the same time, conducted a crusade against the Islamic faith.

All the experience of Faïherbe, De Brazza and later Delafosse, Lyautey and Deschamps went into this murderous policy, carried out by French military groups through indirect rule agents.

These divisions and forms of rule were carried over into the independent states of ex-French W Africa, including Guinea.

The resisting chiefs were executed or deposed, whole tribes were dispossessed, broken up and dispersed.

Customary law was used to introduce a system of judicial apartheid—French workers and settlers introduced a colour bar into the towns they occupied; missionaries took charge of education (indoctrination).

The dispossessed were forced into conscription, forced labour.

The second of two articles

A correspondent writes:

THE UNITED NATIONS Committee sent to Guinea after the recent alleged invasion has found evidence to support President Sekou Touré's accusation that Portuguese regular troops were used in the attack.

At least three landings were made. The main target was the PAIGC headquarters.

PAIGC is engaged in a war of liberation in Guinea Bassau, a Portuguese colony. PAIGC training camps were also attacked as were certain other targets in Conakry.

PAIGC is the most successful of the African nationalist guerrilla organizations. It claims to control two-thirds of Guinea Bassau.

The war is often referred to as the company's war because Companhia Unjao Sabril con-

trols most interests in the country.

There has been much pressure from the company on the Portuguese government to take action to stop PAIGC's advance.

The destruction of the PAIGC headquarters in Conakry is an adventure taken from the books of American imperialism and the attack on Cambodia.

The Portuguese are also on the offensive in Mozambique and Angola. Since May they have attempted to save deteriorating situations in these countries.

In the building of the Cunene Dam in Angola and the Cabora Bassa Dam in Mozambique they have massive fresh investments in the American, British, German, French and Italian capital have joined S African and Portuguese interests in massive pro-

jects aimed at the further exploitation of the area.

S Africa even has three battalions of troops to help defend the Tete province of Mozambique where the Cabora Bassa dam is being built.

The Portuguese recently acknowledged 331 troops dead in Mozambique. This is the highest ever Portuguese admission of losses.

In Angola too they have encountered fierce resistance.

In Guinea Bassau defeat is a real prospect. Given this background, their attack on Conakry must be seen as an attempt to broaden the area of hostilities to salvage the war.

While Portugal turns to commando raids, S Africa pursues its three-year-old Verligte policy to divide the black African states.

The diplomatic offensive to establish dialogue with African states is to break S Africa's isolation on the continent.

They had already found Dr Hastings Banda of Malawi to be willing. He has now been joined by Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Gabon.

S Africa combines this with a racist policy of 'separate development' at home while attempting to suppress liberation movements in Rhodesia, SW Africa and Mozambique.

The Italian working class has been able to weaken this by forcing Italian firms to withdraw from the Cabora Bassa project.

As the offensive by S Africa and Portugal becomes increasingly internationalized, so does the struggle to defeat apartheid and imperialism.

IT APPEARS at first glance contradictory to speak of the 'accidental' or the 'chance occurrence' being subject to law.

Last week, we indicated the way in which the chance contingency is a part of the way things are—a necessary aspect of material processes.

But what do we mean by chance or a term which is often used as a substitute—'probability'?

Here we have to discriminate between two different types of statement which can be made. The assertion 'It will probably rain tomorrow' is an example of subjective probability. It is perhaps more a guess than any kind of scientific judgement.

We may note a certain dampness in the air or a particular cloud formation which leads us to make a comparison with similar conditions previously prevailing.

Ignorance

However, we are not in a position to control and repeat all the conditions which gave rise to rain on the previous occasion.

In this case our statement that it will 'probably' rain indicates incomplete knowledge or ignorance of certain material processes.

Of a different kind is the statement: 'If I throw this dice, it will probably not come up six'.

In this case, ignorance doesn't enter into the probability concept. If we continue to throw the dice we find that, although we cannot say in advance what

each throw will yield numerically—that is very sensitive to the way it is released—a pattern emerges.

After 600 throws, we will find that each of the numbers from 1 to 6 appears approximately 100 times, providing the dice is a cube of uniform material.

Of course, each number won't appear exactly 100 times. We might obtain the sequence 103, 101, 96, 98, 103, 99, which totals 600. If we assess 'error' by comparing each deviation to 100, we get errors of a few per cent.

If we increase the number of throws to, say, six million, then the errors will be even smaller.

We can, therefore, speak objectively of a probability of one-sixth that the result of a single throw will be a six (or one, two, three, four or five for that matter).

Our original statement was an objective statement.

From such considerations emerge laws of probability, which are quite separate from the laws of mechanics which govern the motion of a dice.

Of course, given all the information about the position and motion of the throwers' hand and the constitution of dice and table, we could say exactly what the result would be, however this is not necessary, particularly when we are dealing with large numbers of chance events.

To clarify this point, let us leave what is a relatively simple dynamics problem and consider another chance occurrence—a car accident.

In the collision between two

cars, there is clearly an enormous number of factors involved in deciding where and when such an event takes place and a small change in any of them could greatly alter the character of the collision or even avoid it completely.

If one driver had slowed down a little on that bend or the other had accelerated away from the traffic lights a little faster. . . .

If we consider a series of such accidents we will find an irregular and unpredictable variation in certain details (location, damage, etc).

Accidents

However, as we consider larger and larger series of accidents, we find that new properties begin to appear and the fluctuations tend to cancel out.

For example, the total number of accidents in the London area will show a trend which is connected with traffic density. We may test out the suggestion that the 70 mph speed limit or the introduction of safety belts reduces the number of deaths on the motorway.

In a similar way, it is indicated that smoking increases your chances of contracting lung cancer.

Here we are dealing with statistical laws and every insurance company will vouch for their objectivity.

Despite the immense variation in conditions leading up to the death of any individual, it is possible for insurance companies to sell life insurance

policies and make a profit.

Certain factors will be taken into account. Your monthly payments will depend on your present age and health. In addition, if a war occurs, the game is usually called off!

What is recognized is that, although many interdependent factors finally result in death, certain of them have a dominant influence on the outcome.

Without having to trace cause and effect in any detail, war is certainly an unhealthy state of affairs!

We may show the objective nature of statistical law in another way.

When a ball falls through air under gravity, it experiences a drag, which increases smoothly with speed. Yet we know that air (or any gas) is made up of molecules moving about at high speed in every direction.

The ball is therefore struck millions of times a second by these minute bits of matter that, statistically or 'on the average', give rise to both pressure and frictional stresses.

If we reduce the ball until it becomes the size of a speck of dust, its motion will no longer follow a smooth curve but it will move erratically under the molecular blows.

Such experiments established the existence of molecules without of course making 'pressure' any less real.

Here we see how random contingencies pointed the way to

microscopic law while yielding well-known macroscopic effects.

The existence of molecular motion, far from undermining the reality of 'pressure', enriches our conception of it. This 'chance' process is a necessary part of that phenomenon.

Engels takes up some of these points in his correspondence with Schmidt (1895):

'[You] absorb yourself to such a degree in details, without always, as it seems to me, paying attention to the connection as a whole, that you degrade the law of value to a fiction, a necessary fiction. . . .

'The reproaches you make against the law of value apply to all concepts, regarded from the standpoint of reality. . . . The concept of a thing and its reality run side by side like two asymptotes, always approaching each other yet never meeting. . . .

'Is it any different with the rate of profit? At each moment it only exists approximately. . . as an average of many businesses and a series of years. But if we were to demand that the rate of profit—say 14.876934. . . —should be exactly similar in every business and every year down to the 100th decimal place, on pain of degradation to fiction, we should surely be grossly misunderstanding the nature of the rate of profit and of economic laws in general—none of them has a reality except as an approximation, tendency, average, and not as immediate reality.'

NECESSITY AND CHANCE

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German apprentices strike against sackings

THURSDAY'S
INTERNATIONAL
youth
NEWS

FRANKFURT apprentices hit back against the growing offensive from the German ruling class against youth conditions.

Over recent months there has been a prolonged struggle between different sections of apprentices and their employers and Willy Brandt's government.

The Frankfurt apprentices at the Apprentices Training Workshop came out on strike for eight days from November 25 against sackings carried out in their school.

Youth had been thrown out of their training course, allegedly for 'lack of aptitude' after three months' probation period.

One apprentice at Bosch electrical components company claimed he was sacked after talking back to his employer.

As one of the apprentices said:

'How can you tell if someone has an aptitude for his trade when he has learned nothing for three months apart from bending and polishing?'

The strike was successful in the end—the three sacked youth were reinstated and full wages were paid for the period of the strike.

Demonstrated

This strike is one of many such militant demonstrations organized by the youth. In Essen recently apprentices demonstrated against SPD deputy Freidrich Marquadt over the question of violation of their indentures.

In Bavaria pupils recently struck in five towns against education cuts introduced by the right-wing Christian Social Union.

Such militancy, particularly on the part of the youth, is in response to increasing activity of the extreme right, of whom CSU leader Strauss has become the vociferous spokesman.

A planned rally in Essen by the neo-fascist NPD was stopped



A UNANIMOUS vote to continue the strike.

recently by the mass protest and pressure from the town's workers.

Students

STUDENTS in Louvain, Belgium, have charged Justice Minister Vranck with racism over the country's vicious new alien laws which were to have been brought

into operation on December 1.

In protest against the laws several dozen Louvain students began a hunger strike which ended last Friday.

The laws stipulate that foreigners must obtain a provisional residence permit before arriving in Belgium and that they must have a valid passport (except for the nationals of EEC countries),

sufficient financial resources and a work permit.

As a so-called concession the cabinet has now agreed that the laws should not be enforced until January 1.

Following a meeting with university rectors the Minister has proposed to draw up a 'foreigners code' and announced the setting up of an appeals procedure

for deportation or expulsion cases.

The students have emphatically declared their opposition to these developments, pointing out that the Justice Minister retains his discretionary powers in relation to the laws.

They have declared they will continue their campaign in another form.

POLITICAL FLIRTATION between the 'state capitalist' International Socialism group and the Communist Party came a step nearer consummation at the debate last weekend between representatives of the two organizations.

Both parties to the flirtation want to get closer together, the Communist Party because they badly need the 'left' credentials IS can provide and IS because it aims at the construction of a centrist regroupment of elements from the Communist Party, the Labour 'left' and various shades of revisionism.

That is why they can conduct an entire debate with Monty Johnstone, the former Trotskyist who has now become Stalinism's chief theoretical apologist in Britain, without once mentioning the Stalinist history and character of the Party.

No longer

In fact, Duncan Hallas, main speaker for the 'state capitalists', specifically ruled that the Communist Party is no longer a Stalinist party.

'It [the CP] is no longer, I repeat, a Stalinist party in any meaningful sense of that word... the party programme and the party practice alike reflect today a left reformist position.'

This kind of 'opposition' — opposition which consciously rejects the conclusions of Marxism about the Communist Party — is grist to Johnstone's mill.

By putting a 'left' gloss on the party's class-collaborationist programme, 'The British Road to Socialism' he is able to pose as a revolutionary.

The 'state capitalists' clearly took to heart Johnstone's opening request that 'At a debate like this we will put this kind of childish abuse [i.e. references to the Communist Party's counter-revolutionary character] behind us.'

Mock-battle

A debate for these people is simply a means to get politically

nearer under the guise of a mock-battle.

And there was plenty of mock battling.

Not only did the IS speakers not challenge Johnstone's phoney 'left' pose, they built him up as being in opposition to the proclaimed political line of the Communist Party.



MONTY JOHNSTONE

'Whatever comrade [sic] Johnstone's personal position may be,' said Hallas, clearly implying it was several degrees to the 'left' of the official Stalinist line, 'that is most certainly not the position of the British Communist Party today.'

Johnstone, who has for years posed an entirely phoney 'opposition' to the Communist Party leadership, was delighted with this evaluation, using it against the Socialist Labour League: 'The Workers Press claims I am a right-winger, but it appears I am now a left-winger,' he said.



DUNCAN HALLAS

How to get rid of Marxism

BY JOHN SPENCER

Johnstone's formulation of the 'British Road' certainly appeared very 'left', with talk of 'breaking the state', 'bringing about a showdown with monopoly capitalism' and 'establishing democratic working-class control'.

Build-up

This, however, is just cheap phrasemongering and bears no relation to a principled stand.

By refusing to raise the Communist Party's and Johnstone's own Stalinist history the IS debaters deliberately and consciously built up his credentials as a left-winger, and fostered Johnstone's deception.

But Johnstone remains completely tied to the parliamentary road to socialism, quoting the Chilean model as an example of British Road-type Stalinism in action. 'We won't need Soviets in Britain,' he said, 'why do you need indirect election when there is a long tradition of direct representation through parliament'... and so on.

Cannot fight

The IS cannot fight the Stalinists because it is seeking opportunistically to manoeuvre with them.

Neither side wanted to put the 'left' union leaders on the spot and challenge the leaders of the trade unions to fight the Tories.

In fact Roger Protz, the other 'state capitalist' speaker in the debate, advocated the formation of rank-and-file 'action committees' to fight the Bill on the ground that the leaders won't do anything anyway.

This line dovetails neatly into the Stalinist position, which is not to criticize the union chiefs and to cover up for all their opportunistic manoeuvres.

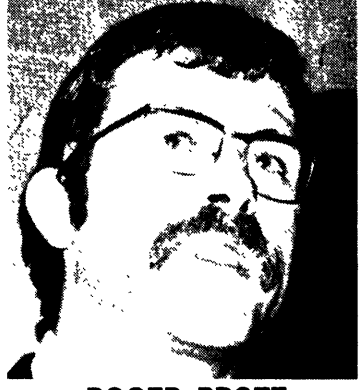
The Communist Party's line was neatly put across quite naked by Johnstone's team-mate Tom Bell, newly-elected secretary of the Young Communist League.

Amusing

Bell set the right tone for his philistine contribution with the remark that 'Nothing amuses me more, as a former apprentice in

the building trade, than to hear intellectuals shouting from the sidelines telling the working class how to organize'.

It was not clear whether this was a reference to Johnstone or Hallas—in either case it was misplaced.



ROGER PROTZ

Bell's most revealing utterance, however, which also went unchallenged by the IS speakers, ran as follows: 'We hear a lot about 1920, but this is 1970!'

'When are we going to get rid of these outgrown dogmas?'

Well, the Communist Party long ago 'got rid of' the 'outworn dogma' known as Marxism.

It physically annihilated the core of Lenin's Bolshevik party in order to do so.

The 'state capitalists', too, have gone a long way down the same theoretical road.

Their hostility to Marxism is a potent force bringing together the IS and the Stalinists, both of whom are enemies of revolution.



TOM BELL

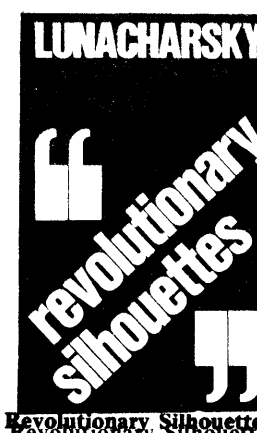
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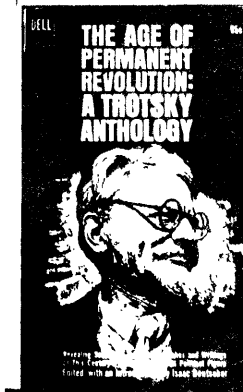
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Best efforts for old clients in 'Star' racket

STALINISM'S free protection racket on behalf of the union leaders has sought new fields in the last week.

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

With the calling-off of the power industry work-to-rule, its territory was extended to include union negotiators' chairman Frank Chapple.

This new pitch on the right, however, in no way means shop has been closed on the 'left'.

Chapple's acceptance of the Tory formula 'consideration of the national economic interest' in the terms of reference of the government's Power Court of Inquiry was of course endorsed by—among others—engineering union executive councilman Bob Wright, to whom the 'Star' normally prefers to be friendly.

Problem

A knotty problem for some 'Star' leader writer!

'Many power workers', editorialized Tuesday's 'Morning Star', 'will feel a sense of let-down because their representatives have accepted this Tory condition despite their opposition to it.'

Which only goes to show that the faster the union chiefs retreat, the more pathetic become the Communist Party's desperate attempts to channel away criticism of them.

Best efforts are still reserved for old clients, however.

Saturday's 'Star' headlined as 'Unions support pay moves by three million' a story which was forced to touch, faintly at least, on what Workers Press had reported the previous day: the OPPOSITION of 'lefts' Hugh Scanlon and Jack Jones to submission of an interim engineering-industry pay claim before expiry of the present agreement.

The 'Star' omitted to mention Scanlon's position just as it did when he opposed on identical grounds an interim-claim resolution at the April 1969 AEU National Committee meeting.

Hotter

The issue was an even hotter potato at last April's National Committee, when a call for the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions to lodge a £3 'no strings' interim claim received 26 votes for and 26 against.

In such circumstances, the 'Star' had to report Scanlon's last-minute intervention against the resolution—but buried it in the eleventh column-inch of a report largely devoted to a toothless resolution on equal pay for women.

PUBLIC LECTURES

Elements of Marxism

The importance of Marxist philosophy in the building of the revolutionary party.

Lectures by C. Slaughter (Central Committee member of the Socialist Labour League)

NEWCASTLE: Hotspur Hotel, Haymarket, 7.30 p.m. Sunday, December 20.

BRISTOL: Building and Design Centre, Colston Ave., Bristol 1. 8 p.m. Thursday, December 17.

Lectures by G. Healy (national secretary of the Socialist Labour League)

SOUTHAMPTON: Polygon Hotel, the Polygon, 7.30 p.m. Sunday, December 20.

BEXLEYHEATH: Roberts Hall, Christchurch, Broadway, 8 p.m. Tuesday, December 22.

ACTON: Oddfellows Hall, Fletcher Rd, W3. 8 p.m. Thursday, December 17.

Lectures by M. Banda (Editor of Workers Press)

BIRMINGHAM: Digbeth Hall, 8 p.m. Monday, December 21.

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