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He is also well known as a Trotskyist and a supporter of the Workers Press. Comrade Richardson is, above all, an internationalist who believes in the solidarity and unity of the working class which transcends race, religion and nation.

He has been—and still is—an uncompromising fighter against racialism in any and every form.

In this sense Comrade Richardson is no ordinary casualty in the industrial war. From the start he had to fight on two fronts: against the employers who, with the backing of British-Leyland and the government, were trying to increase the exploitation of the workers, and against the Powellites and fascists in the union in Southall who sought to subvert the unity of the white workers and immigrant workers and undermine the union with their racist filth.

Let it be known that the same union men who marched from the factory in support of 'Free Speech for Enoch Powell' refused to lift a finger to help Comrade Richardson. Comrade Richardson's sacking, moreover, comes at a time when the trade union movement faces its most sinister threat from the employers who want to change the 47-year-old procedures for settling industrial disputes in their favour and then use this procedure to strengthen their hand in the implementation of Measured-Day Work and to abolish piece-work.

At the same time the government tries to reactivate Part

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BY TOM KEMP

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A further sign of the times is the Senate Committee's recommendation to cut back spending on the supersonic airliner, rival to the Concorde. Attempts to reduce public spending, which fly in the teeth of the Keynesian policy, are a result of uneasiness about the economic future.

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This accounts for the growing militancy displayed already by sections of the American working class.

When the expected increases in unemployment take place next year, the first hit will be the youth and Negroes—the most dynamic element in the working class.

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The fact that the firm is heavily engaged in war contracts connected with Vietnam has not deterred the workers. The tough line of the management has been fully supported by the Nixon administration and is a sure sign of things to come.

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The employers want to shorten the existing three-month procedure and tighten factory discipline at the same time.

They propose obligatory vetting of all industrial action at union executive level and the compulsory setting-up of works councils.

This could mean more effective means of negotiating local productivity deals, stopping unofficial strikes, and introducing Measured-Day Work and job-evaluation pay systems in those car and engineering factories where they have not yet succeeded in breaking the piece-work system.

London docks talks called off

FRESH attempts to force through the second phase of Lord Devlin's docks 'modernization' in London will not now be made until the New Year.

Yesterday's planned meeting of the enclosed docks modernization committee was called off by agreement between the employers and union officials concerned.

But this gives dockers no more than a breathing-space. All the shipping and cargo-handling companies are now faced by sharpening international competition.

They are determined to change their relationship with the dockers and reduce labour costs.

Postponement

Union officials agreed to yesterday's postponement in the hope that it would lead to a higher pay offer.

They feel that the main resistance to Phase Two in the recent postal ballot came because many dockers are already able to earn more than the £33 10s 'A' rate proposed.

The employers, meanwhile, are in something of a quandary.

They are considering what form of incentive element they can introduce without jeopardizing their aim of ending piece-work.

At the same time they must tighten discipline in order to provide themselves with a labour force adapted to new methods of cargo-handling such as containerization, lighter-aboard-ship vessels, roll-on/roll-off and unit loads.

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The withdrawal came only a few hours before MPs were due to vote on the re-activation of Part Two of the Prices and Incomes Bill which gives the government powers after the end of the year to delay wage increases for four months.

The resolution stated: 'The NEC is of the strong opinion that to take this action the Labour government would be in complete opposition to the expressed opinions of the whole labour and trade union movements'.

When Gormley said that he acted so as not to 'deepen any wounds', he was speaking for the Labour 'lefts' now openly making their way back to support for Wilson.

Yesterday's resolution has been 'replaced' by a call for more discussion in January.

The complete paralysis of the 'lefts' was finally crowned by the Confederation of British Industry's statement which also accepted the main terms of the Prices and Incomes White Paper.

The CBI's acceptance only came about through the omission of the early warning list on prices and because it regarded the White Paper as only a temporary measure.

The CBI in calling the White Paper just a 'bridging step' is clearly looking to the more Draconian attacks promised by the Tories.

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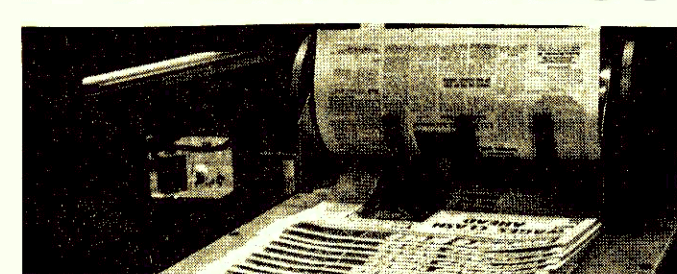
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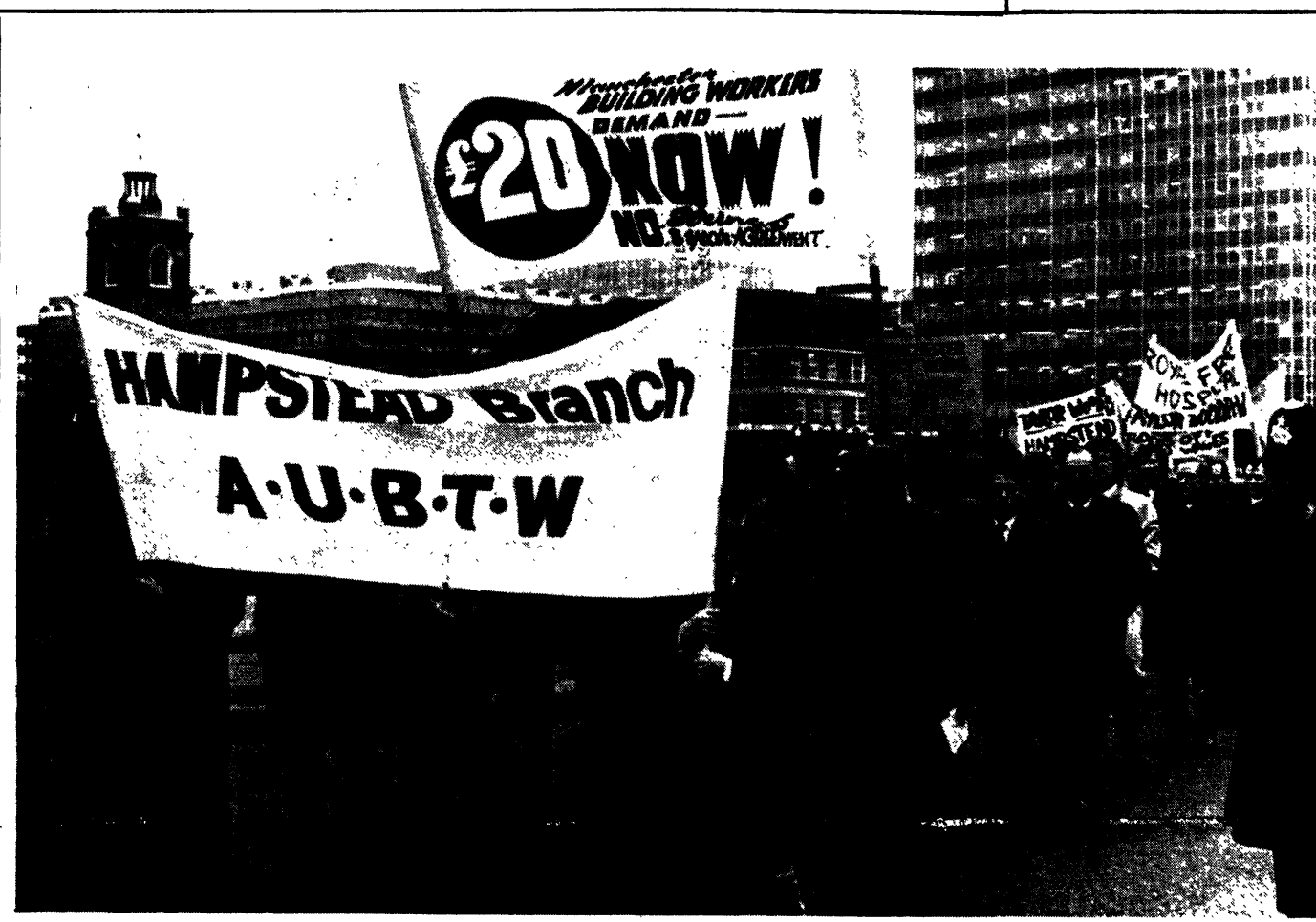
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Class fight deepens in Italy

AN ANARCHIST, Pietro Valpreda, has been charged in Rome with 'complicity' in the explosion which killed 14 in a Milan bank last Friday.

BY A. WESTOBY

Together with the death early on Tuesday morning of anarchist railway worker, Giuseppe Pinelli, after falling from the fourth floor window of a Milan police station while being interrogated in connection with the same explosion, this sets the scene for a despicable campaign to cow and confuse the Italian working class.

The public funeral on Monday of the victims of the blast, attended by Prime Minister Rumor, was turned by the capitalist press into a eulogy for law, order and the police force.

The Pope put into words the hope of the ruling class that the deaths would bring about 'a salutary and timely reflection'.

Condemnation

In many Italian cities the workers, condemning such terrorism, downed tools during the funeral and the strikes planned for the early part of this week were postponed for 48 hours.

Yesterday the massive strike was continued when one-and-a-half-million public service and railway workers struck in support of their demands for better wages and conditions.

It is clear the Italian bourgeoisie are deeply divided on how to proceed in their attempts to defeat the offensive of the working class.

Throughout the country, and especially in the giant factories of the north, workers' committees have been set up to conduct the fight on wages, conditions and housing.

Dictatorial

Any attempt to establish dictatorial rule could easily lead to a situation of civil war.

It is the fighting strength of the working class which prevents the corrupt centre-left coalition re-establishing itself on any stable footing.

The sentencing of Francesco Tolin, editor of the left-wing paper 'Potere Operaio', to 18 months' jail for defending, in print, the right of workers to use force against state violence is an attempt by the bosses to deter the labour movement from fighting for independent power and to tie it to the Italian Communist Party's 'parliamentary road to socialism'.

Meanwhile right-wing thugs escape scot-free with almost daily attacks on workers' organizations and their premises.

Treachorous

In this situation the biggest single danger to the working class is the completely treacherous policy of its leadership.

The Communist Party has repeatedly volunteered to 'solve' the political crisis by participating in a coalition government with bourgeois parties, without even troubling to lay down specific conditions.

Exploiting their deep hatred of fascism, it seeks to rally workers to an alliance with 'progressive political forces' in defence of the 'democratic' constitution of 1948.

In the eyes of the bosses' politicians only one clause of that constitution is sacred—'Private economic enterprise is free' (Article 41)—the rest serve merely as a cover to prepare the forcible defence of this right.

Regroup

The Communist Party's policy can only provide time for the ruling class to regroup its forces, whittle down the enormous strength of the working class and prepare to defeat it with the most brutal methods.

The facts of political violence were clearly stated on a banner carried on the huge demonstration of metalworkers in Rome on November 29: 'Workers 171—Police 1'.

The European labour movement must be prepared to come to their aid and demand the freeing of political prisoners and an end to police violence and provocations against workers and socialists.

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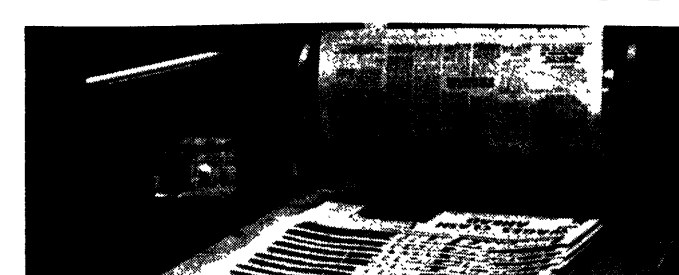
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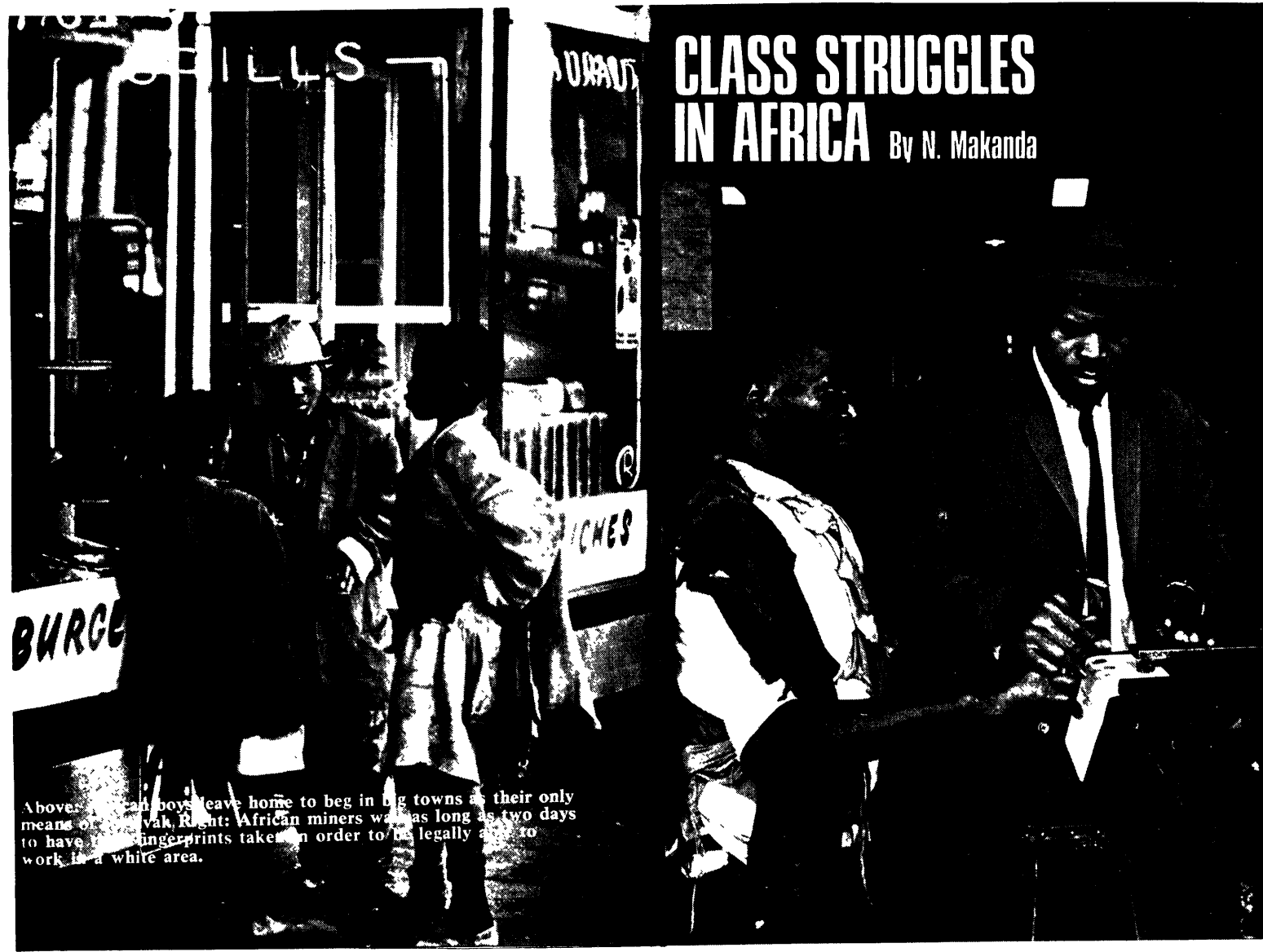
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Above: African boys leave home to beg in big towns as their only means of survival. Right: African miners wait long as two days to have fingerprints taken in order to be legally allowed to work in a white area.

CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA

By N. Makanda

THE CLASS struggle in Africa is a matter of life and death. The death rate is high and the average expectancy of life low.

United Nations Demographic Statistical Year Books show that the life-span of 99 per cent of Africans is below 35 almost everywhere, as low as 27 in some countries.

The 1964 Tanzanian Five-Year Plan had as one of its objectives the raising of the average age of death from 35 in 1964 to 50 by 1980.

This objective has had as little success as the twin aim of raising average income per head from £24 to about £40 (!) by 1980.

A third of African babies die before they are a year old. Adults die so young that one half of the population, in almost every country in Africa, consists of children.

The population of working age, where child-labour is not used, as it often is, is usually taken by UN, International Bank for Development, 'Aid' Programmes and so on to be about 50 per cent of the total population.

This is one 'economic' measure of the high mortality rate and short life-span of Africans in Africa.

Not everyone in Africa is an 'African', according to the colonialist-induced racial classifications used and adopted still by most 'independent' states.

Apart from the 'Asians', most of whom are poor, there are nearly five million so-called 'whites' or 'Europeans' in Africa.

They are mostly in South Africa, but there are also considerable numbers in Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, West Africa and, despite the Algerian war of independence of the 1950s, also in North Africa.

For them the statistics are as different from those for 'Africans' as those of Europe and the USA differ from the figures for Africa (and Asia and 'Latin' America).

The average life-span of a 'European' in Africa is not different from that in Britain, western Europe or the United States—about 70 years, or double the life-span of the 'Africans'.

The average yearly income of a 'European' in South Africa, Rhodesia and East Africa (Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania) is about £500, according to United States Statistical Year Books. This is from 50 to 20 times higher than an African's average annual income.

The Tanzanian figure quoted is abysmally low, compared with average incomes in Europe, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., and of 'Europeans' in Africa.

But even this figure is deceptive, because it includes the

Super-exploitation low wages and early death

income of 'Europeans' in Tanzania.

In fact the income of the British 'settler' still in Tanzania, of British, South African, Italian, US, and West German companies, is some 40 per cent of the total national income (in the order of £300 million).

The 'Africans' outnumber the 'Europeans' by 500 to one (over ten million compared with some 20,000 'whites'), but earn only about 60 per cent of the national income.

The average 'European' capitalist and 'worker' takes a share of the national wealth which reduces the average actual 'African' annual income to £15. And this income is typical of nearly all Africa.

This income includes both monetary and subsistence incomes. It is an indication of the sub-wages and super-exploitation of the African workers and peasants.

The high income of the 'Europeans' is an indication of the same thing.

The one rests on the other. Wages and profits are inversely related to each other generally.

Africa is no exception; indeed it is, if anything, a standard rule.

The national per capita income is one of the vital statistics which find expression in other so-called vital statistics, chief of which is the death-rate and life-span.

The short life-span of Africans, in their vast majority is a grim result of their low, sub-starvation wages.

But why are wages low, why, in particular, as low as is common in Africa?

Is it due to lower productivity? The answer to this question, which is so often given in the affirmative by bourgeois and 'socialist' economists, has many times been given by anti-imperialist Marxists.

A study of Chilean and of the counter-revolution now meant the liquidation of all opposition, both real and imaginary, in all layers of Soviet society.

From 1932 Mendelian genetics came under attack. Chetverikov, Ferry, Ephroimson, Levitsky and Agol were among the neo-Mendelians who were either sent to labour camps or just disappeared in the first two years.

In 1936, the Medico-Genetical Institute, world famous for its research in human genetics, was attacked for placing 'heredity' before 'environment' and was dissolved.

Its founder and director, Solomon Levi, made a 'confession' of scientific guilt and then vanished.

The 7th International Congress of Genetics, scheduled to be held in Moscow in 1937, was called off, despite the fact that many geneticists had submitted papers attacking the Nazi race theories. The meeting was called off after the Stalinists had considered allow-

United States copper miners' wages, for example, showed, in the 1950s, that the productivity was the same in the mines of both countries, but that US workers earned some 12 times more than the 'Latin' American workers.

At the same time, because of this, profits were incomparably higher in Chile than in the USA.

Similar studies have been made, for some time, by anti-apartheid and anti-imperialist (not a usual combination) economists for the coal mines of South Africa.

These mines are not less modern, to say the least, than the coal mines in Britain.

The output per African miner is higher than that of the British miner, in fact.

But the former's wages is a twelfth of the wage of his fellow-worker in Britain.

Here is a case where higher productivity goes together with lower wages and lower productivity with higher wages.

Needless to say, as the National Coal Board in Britain knows well enough, profits are much higher in the Transvaal and Natal than in the British coalfields.

In the major case of gold-mining, productivity could scarcely be higher than it is in South Africa.

Yet the 400,000 African miners earn in wages, food and 'accommodation' (in virtual concentration camps) a twelfth of that earned by gold miners in the advanced capitalist countries, quite apart from and in addition to their Nazi-type regimentation and lack of freedom and rights under apartheid.

The story of productivity related to wages can be taken further, from mining to the giant plantations which cover much of the economy of Africa producing coffee, tea, cotton, sisal, cocoa and other raw material crops from the land.

The answer given by these and a mass of correlated facts is always the same: the cause of sub-wages in Africa is not low productivity.

The cause, as we shall repeatedly see, is super-exploitation. And the basis of this lies in the property relations in Africa.



Starvation wages in Africa cause the deaths of one in three African babies before they are a year old.

THE GROWING crisis of world Stalinism is inextricably linked with the political and economic upheavals that are shaking imperialism.

The theories of 'de-Stalinization' and the 'self-liberalization' of the Soviet bureaucracy, so beloved by the revisionists after Stalin's death, are revealed as completely bankrupt by the events of 1968 and subsequent developments.

The Czech Communist Party has been purged from top to bottom and the attack on intellectuals within the Soviet Union itself gathers momentum.

Fearful of the developments taking place within the working class on an international scale, the Soviet bureaucracy lashes out viciously against those who criticize it.

There is to be no room for any development in art, literature or science independent of the needs of the counter-revolutionary caste in the Kremlin.

Last week, a two-day conference was held in Moscow and attended by more than 1,000 Soviet intellectuals.

At its closing session, Mr Pyotr Demichev, the Communist Party Central Committee secretary in charge of cultural affairs, spelt out their tasks in the period around the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

He called for an 'uncompromising struggle' against bourgeois ideology, i.e. against any attack on Stalinism.

Previously, Sergei Mikhailov, First Secretary of the Moscow writers' organization, had expressed 'sorrow' that Solzhenitsyn had refused to acknowledge his role as 'special correspondent for various foreign agencies and organizations' and condemned 'tolerance toward the intolerable'.

The threat is hardly veiled and will not be lost on those who remember the purges of the 1930s and 1940s and their impact on both culture and science.

SCIENTIFIC WORLD

Stalinism perverts science:

THE CASE OF LYSENKO

The impact of Stalinism on scientific research was revealed most sharply in the field of genetics during the Lysenko period.

This took the form of a struggle between Michurinism and neo-Mendelism as two rival theoretical systems.

The struggle came to a head in 1948 when the Central Committee of the CPSU raised Michurinism to the status of an official 'staple' theory, whose main proponent was T. D. Lysenko, President of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Neo-Mendelism encompasses genetic theory as is generally accepted today. It is an extension of the work of Mendel in the light of subsequent research.

The isolation of a single gene, recently carried out in the United States, is the final proof that the hereditary units postulated by Mendel do exist.

Each kind of gene may exist in a number of different forms, called alleles, and these

account, for example, for the difference between tallness and shortness in Mendel's pea plants.

The genes are arranged in a line within the chromosomes situated in each cell.

The laws of heredity are therefore laws concerning the distribution of different genes from one generation to the next and the mechanism of cell-division and reproduction is now fairly well understood.

On this basis, we can begin to understand the visible variation of organisms (for instance variation in human skin-colour).

These variations can be separated into two components—those which are due to differences in the genes and modifications which are due to differences in environment (e.g. suntan) or differences in activity (e.g. muscular development).

Modifications therefore affect the individual body and its organs and not the reproductive cells.

Variations in the hereditary constitution are due to mutations.

Mutations may involve a change in quality of a single gene or even a whole set of chromosomes. This accounts for the difference between a natural blonde and a natural brunette (even though intensive sun-bathing may modify the blonde to become as dark as the brunette).

Research has shown that modifications are not inherited. In particular, the black skin of Negroes is not due to the accumulated effects of sun-tanning over many generations.

However, this does not mean that environment plays no role in heredity.

The role is not direct and mechanical, as Lysenko and his followers insisted, but takes place in the evolutionary process, through natural selection.

Thus Negroes are dark-skinned because selection will favour mutations corresponding to the 'dark skin' gene.

Black pigment prevents the undue amount of ultra-violet in the tropical sunlight from penetrating the skin and damaging the underlying tissue. In other words, evolution is adaptive.

In this way, heredity and

evolution tie up together—neo-Mendelism interlocks with neo-Darwinism.

The science of genetics is based on a mass of experimental evidence, carefully extracted from nature.

In contrast to this, Michurinism had no such foundation. This theory takes its name from Michurin (1855-1935), a Russian plant-breeder and horticulturalist, but as a theory was mainly elaborated by Lysenko and the philosopher I. I. Prezent.

In essence, they followed in the footsteps of Lamarck in asserting that modifications are inherited to a slight degree in each generation, and that they can accumulate and become fixed in the course of generations so as to produce evolutionary change.

New conditions of environment, applied at certain critical phases of the organism's life-history, were supposed to produce a Lamarckian effect.

This would correspond to the 'sun tan' theory for Negroes.

Virtually no experimental evidence was forthcoming in defence of Lysenko's theories.

Certain effects, claimed to have been produced by Lysenko and his followers, did not appear when the experiments were repeated by scientists in the west.

As the scientist C. D. Darlington wrote in 1947: 'The evidence as a whole shows that Lysenko is making use of three classical precautions needed for the "success" of experiments designed to prove the inheritance of environmental effects: namely, beginning with mixed stock, omitting to use proper controls, and repudiating statistical tests.'

In other words, Michurinism was based on a small number of breeding experiments in which no precautions were taken to isolate the system under study from external contingencies and whose results could, for the most part, be explained by neo-Mendelism.

Yet, following the session of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences which took place from July 31 to August 7, 1948, neo-Mendelism was proscribed and Lysenko's fantasies given full reign.

Of course, this bureaucratic nonsense had nothing to do with the policies of the Soviet leadership in the first years after the October Revolution of 1917.

Scientific research in all fields received a tremendous boost in this period. Under the guidance of the Bolshevik Party, the development of the Communist International as the weapon for the extension of the proletarian revolution to the advanced capitalist countries went hand in hand with the enormous task of shaking the Soviet Union free from centuries of economic and cultural backwardness.

There were many Soviet scientists who threw themselves wholeheartedly into this work, inspired by the perspectives opened up by the Revolution.

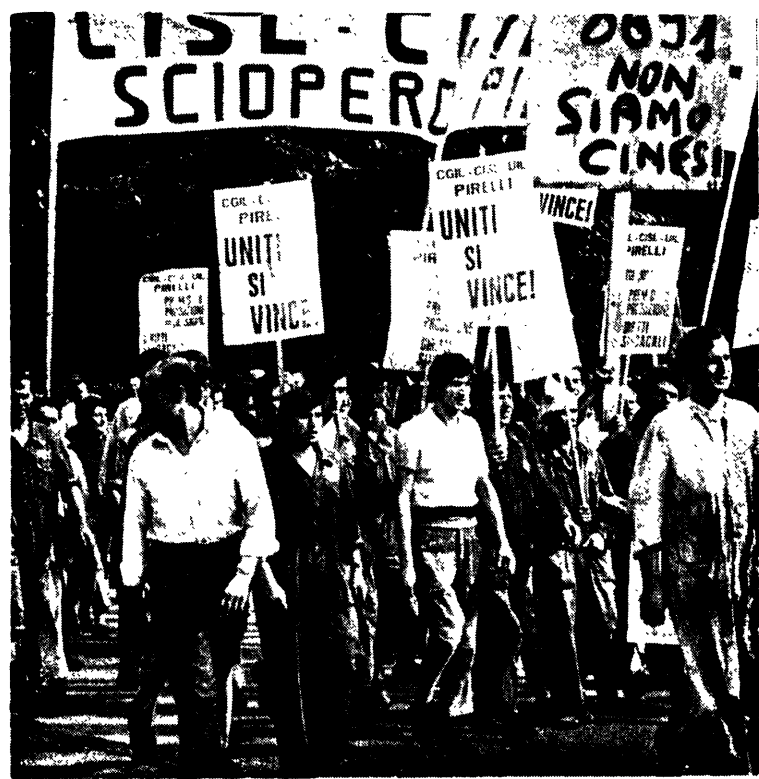
Others came from Europe and the United States to make important contributions to the strengthening of the young workers' state.



LYSENKO



Stalin's policy of 'forced collectivization' was at the root of the crisis in Soviet agriculture—Stalin thought Lysenko's theory would solve this chronic crisis.



ITALY Motor workers from the Pirelli factory in Milan join the thousands of workers engaged in one-day strikes over wage demands.

Capitalist antagonisms sharpen Common Market talks

BY PETER READ

ivity of the working class within the individual EEC countries strictly limits the room for manoeuvre of each ruling class.

The analysis of these changing relations between nation states is an integral part of the struggle for Marxism.

It is necessary to combat all reformist illusions that some new capitalist equilibrium could be established by the re-aligning of nations in such an organization as the Common Market.

The reality is quite the opposite. The historical weakening of European capital is the driving force for closer economic integration.

Economic decline

As Tom Kemp wrote in the Workers Press (October 1): 'The wars of the 20th century, the revolutions in Russia and eastern Europe, the challenge of the working class and the economic decline of Europe not least in relation to the US have convinced important sections of the bourgeoisie that it could not survive without closer European union.'

However, to be convinced of this need is one thing. To carry it through is quite another, as even bourgeois commentators have long been forced to admit.

Twelve years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, virtually no integration has been achieved—in economic policy, monetary systems, banking, the social services and company law.

The negotiations are beginning to smell slightly. The EEC's whole history is of the hardest bargaining for a short-term national interests.

A brief outline of the crisis of the common agriculture policy shows that there can be no question of the EEC being able to overcome the straitjacket of the nation state.

In August the common price policy had to be suspended for two years.

For after the franc devaluation the French government was unable to readjust agricultural prices as the EEC required because of the enormous working-class resistance to any further rise in the cost of living.

Every time a European currency changes in value, the intricate bargaining over EEC farm prices has to be begun again from scratch.

The West German Farmers' Association, partially realizing the basis of the problem, called for the abandoning of common farm prices until a European currency had been established.

But the world monetary crisis has made such ideas Utopian.

Underlying the difficulties of establishing common prices is the root of the crisis: over-production.

EEC vice-president Dr Sicco Mansholt estimates that to overcome it five million workers and peasants would have to leave the land by 1980



de ANTWERPSE automobielaarbi zijn solidair met hun collega van GENK

BELGIUM Antwerp vehicle builders strike in solidarity with their brothers at Genk in 1968.

and 12 million acres be unfarmed.

As a 'Financial Times' article (May 15) put it:

'Surpluses are rising fast, and the cost of disposing of them or even storing them [now nearly 3,000 million dollars a year] is well beyond the capacity of the Common Agricultural Fund to pay.'

'The alternative to Mansholt would certainly be the disintegration of the Common Agricultural Policy into a series of national arrangements under which each member country would be forced to bear the responsibility for both the high cost of food on the home market, plus the subsidies needed to deal with the surpluses.'

The EEC's customs union facilitates the employers' attempts to play one section of European workers off against another in such struggles.

Following the threat by Overseas Containers Ltd to transfer its Tilbury container terminal to the continent, Dutch and Belgian dockers' union leaders announced that their members would resist any permanent transfer.

The decision was absolutely correct, but on its own completely inadequate.

This move, and others like it in the car industry, are being used to foster illusions that the working class—through militant trade unionism—can contain and control the sharpening contradictions of capitalism.

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ONCE AGAIN the Common Market countries are beginning the lengthy process of cut-throat bargaining over Britain's application for entry into the European Economic Community (EEC).

The foreign ministers of the Six are attempting to prepare a report by February 1970 on the possibility of their making a joint stand on Wilson's request.

The implications and forces making for Britain's entry stem, above all, from the deepening crisis of world capitalism.

The application is being made at a time when relations between nation states are being continually disrupted and, more especially, when the

antagonism between the US and Europe is becoming ever sharper.

Just as in the period following 1929, the US is seeking to resolve its own problems at the expense of Europe.

Nixon is pursuing a deflationary policy through the restriction of the US domestic money supply.

To circumvent this the US corporations have drawn heavily on the Euro-dollar market which in turn has caused starvation of capital and record interest rates in Europe.

Simultaneously with the growing conflict with the US, the deep-going movement of the working class has upset all the calculations of European capital and has already exploded many of the agreements reached in the EEC.

The strength and combat-

THURSDAY TV

I.T.V.
2.25 p.m. The Barrow Poets' Christmas Party. 3.25 More Best Sellers. 3.55 Face of the Earth. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Buss Bunny. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News from ITN.
6.03 Today.
6.30 Peyton Place.
7.00 The Thursday Film: 'Diamond Head' with

REGIONAL I.T.V.

CHANNEL: 2.25-3.25 p.m. London. 4.45 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.20 London. 6.00 Channel News and Weather. 6.10 Police File. 6.15 Channel Sports Round-up. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curtain Raiser. 7.05 The Thursday Film: 'The Crooked Web'. 8.30 This Is Your Life. 9.00 London. 11.00 News and Weather in French. Weather.
SOUTHERN: 2.15-3.25 p.m. London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 London. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35 Castle. 7.00 The Thursday Film: 'A Woman Obsessed' with Susan Hayward, Stephen Boyd and Theodore Bikel. 9.00 London. 10.30 Peyton Place. 11.25 Southern News Extra. 11.35 The Papers. 11.50 Weather Forecast. Happy Christmas.
WESTWARD: 4.08 p.m. Westward News Headlines. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.38 The Gus Honeybun Show. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.20 London. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curtain Raiser. 7.05 The Thursday Film: 'The Prisoner'. 8.30 This Is Your Life. 9.00 London. 11.00 The Prisoner. 11.55 Faith For Life. 12.01 a.m. Weather.
ANGLIA: 2.25-3.25 p.m. London. 4.05 Castle Haven. 4.30 Anglia Newsroom. 4.35 Paulus. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.20 London. 6.00 About Angela. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Star Action Movie: 'Captain Horatio Hornblower' with Gregory Peck and Virginia Mayo. 9.00 London. 11.00 As I See Things: David Kossoff talks to Bob Wellings.
HARLECH: 2.25-3.25 p.m. London. 4.20 It's Time For Me. 4.26 Castle Haven. 4.55 Tinker and Taylor. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report. 6.20 Batman. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Midweek Movie: 'Ladies Who Do' with Peggy Mount, Robert Morley and Harry H. Corbett. 8.30 The Dave King Show. 9.00 Curry and Chips. 9.30 London. 10.30 Gallery: Discussion with playwrights. 11.05 Hatfield. 12 midnight Weather.
Harelech (Wales): 4.26 p.m. Hatfield. 4.29-4.55 Crossroads. 5.20-5.50 Tins A Lei. 6.01 Ydyd. 6.24 The Ghost and Mrs Muir. 6.31-7.00 Report.
ATV MIDLANDS: 4.00 p.m. Westward News Headlines. 4.02 Survival. 4.15 Peyton Place. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Stingray. 5.20

B.B.C.-1

11.40 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.00 p.m. Ryan A Ronnie. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News and Weatherman. 4.20 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Journey To The Centre Of The Earth. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 National News and Weather.
6.00 London - Nationwide. 6.45 The Doctors. 7.05 Comedy Playhouse: 'Joint Account'. 7.30 Top Of The Pops. 8.00 Softly, Softly. 8.50 The Main News and Weather. 9.10 Will The Real Mr Sellers... portrait of Peter Sellers. 10.00 In A Class Of Their Own: What makes a good teacher?

B.B.C.-2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.30 p.m. Newsroom and Weather. 8.00 Call My Blues. 8.25 The Money Programme. 9.10 'Rembrandt': Play with

10.30 24 Hours. 11.15 Weatherman. 11.17 Car-Wise.
Regional programmes as BBC-1 except at the following times:
Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Midlands Today. Look East. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News Summary. Weather.
North of England: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Look North. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News Headlines. Weather.
Wales: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Wales Today. 6.45-7.05 Hatfield. 10.00-10.30 The Two Worlds Of Pauline Taylor. Scotland. 10.00-10.30 First Person Singular. 11.47 Epilogue. News Headlines.
Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Scene Around Six. Weather. Nationwide. 10.00-10.30 Date With Derek. 11.47 News Headlines. Weather.
South and West: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Points West. South Today. Spotlight South. West. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News Headlines. Weather.



FRANCE Farmers battle with the police in recent clashes in the South over the lowering of government subsidies.

Productivity deal at Gestetner

GESTETNER, the office equipment monopoly which manufactures duplicators, is now in the process of implementing a new productivity deal in its Tottenham factory.

Some sections of Gestetner workers have received high bonus payments in the first few weeks.

But all workers must be warned not to be fooled by this and to prepare themselves for the dangers that lie ahead.

The 'Daily Telegraph' of October 14 reported 'Sales in the first half (of the year) show an increase of 15 per cent to £29.8 million and pre-tax profits including income from investments and deposits have improved by a quarter to £4.05 million... and with higher sales at 13.2 per cent they are the highest ever achieved in the first half of the year—normally the poorer of the two'.

This is more profit than for the whole of the year ending March 30, 1964 which amounted to £3,689 million.

The 'Telegraph' goes on to state: 'Possibly more important in terms of profit may be the factory reorganization which began at Tottenham last week and which is hoped will yield some tangible benefits in terms of productivity during the second half.'

Since the scheme is being introduced gradually and involves personnel (our emphasis) rather than equipment, production should not be adversely affected. A new storehouse for container-loading should facilitate dispatch of exports.'

At present there appears to be a boom in office equipment, but the market is dependent on the other industries to which office equipment is supplied.

Unmistakable

Throughout world trade there is an unmistakable trend to recession, a trend which is reflected in many of the countries to which Gestetner exports, particularly the United States, where they hope to sell their new machines.

A similar trend can be seen in the car industry in which production has been extensively cut back, not only in Britain but throughout Europe.

The employers' aim in these circumstances is not simply to produce more, but to produce more cheaply.

Gestetner workers have already come into the lower-paid category; semi-skilled men with families have been taking home around £15 basic over the past year and working plenty of overtime to make this up.

As overtime has to be paid at time-and-a-half, management began to look for ways of getting extra production more cheaply.

During 1967 they brought in a firm of consultants who worked out a scheme based on available production figures. Payment was to be made for 'hours saved'.

This meant, for example, that if, including overtime, 46 hours were normally worked each week to produce a certain quantity of work and this quantity was now produced in 40 hours by extra effort, payment would be made for the six hours saved.

As the payment offered was based on the average hourly rate in the factory and not the equivalent time-and-a-half received on overtime the workers rejected this.

The new scheme is far more subtle. For any government—Labour or Tory—to attempt to impose this colossal burden on the working class would, on its own, considerably deepen the class struggle in Britain.

If the negotiations over Britain's entry go on for a long time, it is because the British ruling class hesitates before taking on this task.

This provided for everyone to receive an equal amount based on each month's output from the factory. At first the scheme yielded an average bonus of about £5 a month.

But during 1966, the year the Wilson government introduced its Prices and Incomes Act, the bonus dropped to only a few shillings some months and even nothing. The union, which is 100 per cent organized in the company, demanded inspection of the books.

On the basis that it was impossible to discover how the bonus was calculated, the 1961 scheme was rejected and talks began for the introduction of a new scheme that could be understood.

Productivity

In the background, of course, was the desire of the employers in Britain to replace existing methods of payment by Measured-Day Work through productivity deals and their reliance on the trade union and Labour bureaucracy to help them do this.

A lieu bonus of £5 15s a month was introduced while the consultants were brought in.

Though the factory leadership originally claimed to oppose the stop-watch, it was introduced in return for an increase in the lieu bonus to £7 15s a month.

What had produced the change? A major factor was, undoubtedly, the sell-out of the engineers' pay claim.

Three million engineers came out on the one-day strike for £2 a week without strings only to be lumbered with 6s and a further 6s the next year, and a whole assortment of strings including the latest work-study techniques.

In practice, the strings were being implemented by right-wing, centrist, and Stalinist stewards alike, well in advance of the final settlement.

The claim was sold out the moment strings were introduced into negotiations earlier in the year.

The new scheme was implemented and the lieu bonus consolidated on to the rate, less the increase given for work-study.

The present scheme is a section incentive scheme. A fast worker is encouraged to 'geep up' his slower colleague, otherwise he will not receive the amount for his effort.

Each is paid according to the performance level of the section at a rate based on their rate of pay. Therefore a section which reaches a higher performance level than another may receive a smaller bonus if their rate of pay is less.

The stage is set for divide and rule.

The scheme was accepted by ballot vote following a mass meeting at which officials could not answer many of the questions asked by the members.

Consolidation

One steward stated that they would be voting in the dark. However, the consolidation of the lieu bonus less the increase swung the vote in favour.

As the scheme is being introduced shop by shop, those sections in which the scheme is still not implemented receive half the average incentive bonus of sections where the scheme is operating.

The scheme was introduced four weeks ago in the die casting shop, which had registered the strongest vote against the deal.

Many workers in the shop opposed to the agreement. They must see that the road of struggle against productivity deals is the road to the working class taking power.

Under the present leadership in Gestetner, the road leads to more and more productivity deals.

Under the engineers' agreement, the unions are being committed to introducing more and more strings such as job evaluation.

If Ford's is anything to go by, penalty clauses can well be expected in the future.

By an industrial correspondent

BIG DRIVE FOR SPEED-UP IN UNIVERSITIES

THE DEVELOPMENT of the economic crisis now makes the implementation of productivity deals a matter of life and death for the employers.

The acceptance of such deals by the trade union leaders, who then attempt to sell them to the rank and file, is the main spearhead of the attack against the standard of living of the working class.

These deals, often baited with some immediate wage increase, entail an attack on working conditions, increased exploitation through speed-up leading to redundancy and wage-cutting.

The government — the executive committee of the big capitalists — has organized these attacks through its wages policy and by slashing its expenditure on the social services.

Education is at present receiving special attention.

Expenditure on schools has been cut back in various ways and teachers have been driven to take strike action in the face of a derisory pay offer.

Similarly, various cut-backs in university expenditure have been announced over the last year or two and much more drastic economies are planned.

In particular, this entails an attack on the conditions of university teachers who have previously considered themselves a privileged sector, untouched by anything so ungentlemanly as trade union action.

Absurd

Already such attitudes have been made to look absurd by the recent pay award.

What can productivity deals have to do with the university system?

On the face of it, universities produce nothing — academics and students are supposed to be concerned with teaching and research.

However, this obstacle is not insuperable for the government and its allies, many of them inside the universities

themselves. Early in 1968, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals (CVCP) and the Association of University Teachers (AUT) convened a conference to discuss productivity and the universities.

The CVCP is an advisory body consisting of the (government-appointed) heads of the universities and is supposed to play an intermediary role between university teachers and the University Grants Committee.

The AUT is the union to which most university teachers belong and is not affiliated to the TUC.

The conference was almost wholly engaged in refining the productivity weapon for attacks on university staff and students.

Carter, Lancaster University vice-chancellor, stated that it was possible to measure and then increase university productivity. This would mean concentrating on 'students who have completed various stages and types of education. These can be counted and classified.'

'Note that the product is the completed course, not the numbers undergoing it. The use of the staff-student ratio as a measure of productivity is like measuring the productivity of a distillery by the ratio of labour to the volume of whisky in the stores.'

Regrettably he reported that

there was no way of measuring other university functions, such as 'the discovery of new knowledge and the conservation and reinterpretation of existing knowledge or culture'.

Carter therefore concentrated on the number of students who complete their courses. This aspect of education is reduced to various inputs of which academic and ancillary staff are the most important.

'The university industry (I) is not, in relation to output, a heavy user of building and equipment. Increases in productivity are therefore likely to be achieved by a better organization of labour, or by harder work.'

Carter stressed this last point.

Turning to the question of how to achieve 'improvements in labour productivity in both teaching and research', he suggested various rational changes (i.e. use of teaching machines and more clerical staff).

But such improvements would require massive injections of capital — quite the opposite of the government's intention.

Moreover, these suggestions led to the main point—that productivity could be improved by 'working harder. And why not? American academics do. It would help if more payment was on piece-rates.'

This could be the blueprint for a future productivity deal for the universities.

Speed-up

As usual, speed-up is coupled with efficiency measures which, in themselves, seem 'sensible'.

Another contributor to the discussion at the conference, Blaug suggested that 'calendars' should be circulated to university staff to find out how they spend their time.

It has always been considered a right of academic staff to be the best judges of how they perform the various duties laid down in their contracts and by the heads of their departments.

Now it appears that they must account for every minute of the day.

Blaug's suggestion has been put into practice. One-third of all university teachers were requested to fill in an elaborate 'diary' for the week beginning December 1, 1969.

Every half-hour of the day — from eight in the morning until midnight, including Sunday — has to be accounted for under various headings. These include teaching time, research time, and even private time.

For some university staff this was the last straw. Professor Hurstfield has denounced this measure as 'factory-farming on a grand scale', offering the academic 'spiritual death'.

He attacked the diary as being an instrument of the Department of Education and Science which would 'force all institutions down to the condition of the cheapest, least scholarly and least liberal'.

'Sincere'

Yet other university staff have conscientiously filled in their diaries claiming to see them as a sincere attempt to gain information which will only benefit the university system.

Many of them believe that the drive for increased productivity is progressive and will only be opposed by gentleman scholars dominated by Oxbridge elitism.

In doing this they accept the government's attacks on education and have decided to help implement them for the sake of the 'national interest'. They refuse to see the implications of this position.

The aims of the government are clearly revealed in the latest statement of the University Vice-Chancellors. In this, 13 recommendations are set out for future policy.

All of these constitute an attack on university students and staff.

These include the replacement of grants by loans, for a 'more restrictive policy as regards the admission of overseas students', introduction of a two-year degree course and increases in the number of students per staff member.

In the short term, this suggests that more students will be trained with existing facilities.

However, not only will the conditions of work of both students and staff deteriorate, but in the long term the numbers receiving university education must diminish.

The run-down of large sections of industry will mean

By an education reporter

that the employers must require, not only fewer manual workers, but also fewer teachers, administrators and technicians.

The deterioration in standards is emphasized in the Times' editorial of December 4.

Under the heading 'More means worse', it was stated that 'the cost of providing for such numbers (i.e. those at present forecast) without any reduction of standards seems more than the economy will bear, or at least more than any Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to produce.'

This leading capitalist newspaper thus spells out future policy for higher education.

Yet many university 'liberals' who have taken a stand in the past in defence of 'academic independence' and the 'freedom' of higher education are willing to co-operate with these measures.

Those who recoil from the policies of the Black Papers are accepting many of their implications for the universities.

Joint attack

This is a joint attack on both students and staff. There are no separate interests, as implied in the policies of the AUT and those who call for 'student power'.

In fighting the attacks on education and the implementation of productivity deals, both staff and students face the same struggle as in all sections of industry.

Many university staff are leaving the AUT and are beginning to build branches of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) to carry this fight forward.

This has taken place at Imperial College, LSE, Manchester, Nottingham and Aberdeen universities.

There is a growing awareness that the fight against the attacks of the employers and the government is on and that the return of a Tory administration would mean an intensification of these attacks.

The development of a clear, political leadership is decisive.

- No state intervention in the universities and trade unions.
- No productivity deals.
- No student loans—for an immediate 25 per cent increase in grants.
- Make the employers pay for their crisis—keep the Tories out.

Rhodesian secrets trial opens

THE SECOND Salisbury trial began yesterday when the Rhodesian lawyer Trevor Gallaher pleaded guilty to two charges under the World War One Official Secrets Act and two others under the recently-imposed emergency powers regulations.

Last week John Nicholson, financial editor of the 'Salisbury Herald' and a correspondent of the London 'Times' was jailed for 18 months under the same Acts.

According to statements made at his trial, Nicholson had been supplying information to foreign countries—named throughout the trial—on the state of the Rhodesian economy and the Smith regime's attempts to evade sanctions.

Italian public employees strike

ANOTHER huge strike gripped Italy yesterday as all transport, the 'red scare' and hospital workers stopped work for 24 hours in support of wage claims.

They were joined in strike action by university professors, who, like all other categories of government workers are affected by the state's refusal to grant wage increases conceded in principle with the unions last June.

Intimidated

The Italian working class has clearly not been intimidated by the 'red scare' following last Friday's bomb explosions in Milan and Rome.

They remain as determined to struggle as ever. Only in the leadership is there cowardice and treachery.



Night-loading at Tilbury—the sort of speed-up intended in Lord Devlin's 'modernization' plans.

London docks

● FROM PAGE ONE

play off dockers in one port against those in another to push the deal through.

Neither is it an accident that the 'Sunday Telegraph' combined its follow-up to this attack last weekend with a statement from a prominent Merseyside dock official claiming that there were signs

of a new trust between dockers and their employers. Only with the assistance of union leaders will the employers be able to sell Phase Two.

But no new pay offer can mitigate its dangers.

Friday's Workers Press will carry a detailed analysis of the London employers' Phase Two proposals.

Daly angers Yorks. miners

SHOUTS of 'resign' greeted mineworkers' union secretary Lawrence Daly at a meeting of the Barnsley Miners' Forum on December 12 when he tried to defend his role during the recent strike over surfacemen's hours.

Uproar broke out when Daly had the cheek to say that the miners' strike had had a big effect on the government and would assist future negotiations.

'We got the 27s 6d', he declared. Angry men leapt to their feet shouting 'We got it, not you!'

Daly could only stammer feebly. 'When I say we got it, I mean the members of the NUM.' 'Without you!' the miners told him.

Right-wingers and Communist Party members such as the official Sammie Taylor anxiously tried to stop the heckling.

Warning

But the uproar erupted again when Daly announced: 'I gave the Coal Board a public warning that unless they conceded, the men would take action themselves.'

Repeated shouts of 'Why didn't you lead it?' stopped the meeting while the chairman struggled to restore order.

Daly then gave himself away completely. He denied that he had ever promised to lead a national strike against pit closures. He insisted that he had said 'industrial action'—which could take 'more than one form'.

He meant, he said, not a national strike, but selective industrial action, with organized financial assistance from the union.

But in relation to the surface hours strike, he had said that one of the weaknesses was that men were out in some areas but not in others—precisely what would be the case in 'selective strikes'!

Admission

More important than this, however, was Daly's admission that he did not basically oppose the role of the Communist Party leadership in the NUM.

Daly was elected after years of experience of Will Paynter. Miners expected something new of Daly, who was built up by the 'Workers' Control' and other revisionist groups as a genuine 'internationalist' alternative to the Communist Party.

He was also, of course, supported by the Communist Party who knew him better. Now listen to Daly's own words:

'The position is this, that leading and organizing unofficial strikes at pit level is in defiance of the constitution and rules of the union. But men often feel procedure is being used to delay a settlement. Nevertheless you are on the way to ending any democracy which exists within the organization if you ask national leaders to break procedures.'

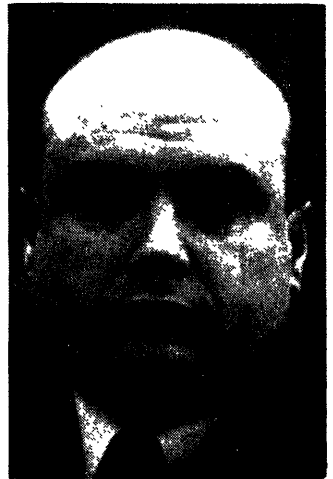
'I never said that Horner and Moffatt and Paynter should lead such actions because they had no power to do so.'

'You are giving me complete and absolute power if you say I should support unofficial action.'

'Should I have supported the Cadeby men when the area council (rightly or wrongly) said they should go back?'

'I am not prepared to encourage an anarchistic act on my part which wouldn't have helped. You have made a protest. I believe it has had an impact.'

'Your unofficial leaders had



Daly

the courage and wisdom to call it off despite the militancy and the great wave of élan.'

In the raw

This is Daly in the raw. He knows that the constitution demands a secret ballot with a two-thirds majority before an official strike can be called.

He also knows—and said at the meeting—that Feather's promised 'independent inquiry' could achieve nothing.

Thus all his fighting talk about 'proceeding immediately for 72 hours', about rejecting the proposed third day wage structure in its present form ('We must protect, if not all, at least most of our men'), and about 100 per cent protection of earnings during transfers, is useless.

He has declared his position.

There could be no clearer proof that a new leadership is required in the mines.

But this meeting showed the concerted opposition that exists against that.

'Wisdom'

The Barnsley Miners' Forum is led by some of the men who were on the Yorkshire strike committee, so fulsomely complimented by Daly on their wisdom (though they had claimed that they were calling the strike off because they sensed it was weakening, not because of its militancy and élan!)

The criticisms of Daly did not come from these men, nor from the Communist Party, but from miners who had fought the return.

The purpose in inviting Daly was not to put him on the spot, but to try, in collaboration with him, to prevent the emergence of a new revolutionary leadership in the coalfields.

All those tendencies which united to end the strike continue to unite now in an unavailing attempt to stop the growth of Marxism among miners.

WEATHER

London area, SE England: Mostly cloudy with snow at first, bright intervals later. Fresh or strong easterly winds. Cold. Maximum 3C (37F).

Central Southern and SW England, Channel Islands: Mostly dry with some bright or sunny intervals. Frost morning and night. Light westerly winds. Rather cold. Maximum 6C (43F).

E and W Midlands, NW and Central Northern England, Glasgow area, N Ireland: Mostly dry with some bright or sunny intervals. Frost morning and night. Light variable winds. Rather cold. Maximum 4C (39F).

Die-hard Stalinists to head Prague C.P.

By a foreign correspondent

THE CONFLICT between supporters of Czech party leader Gustav Husak and the ultra-Stalinists of the pre-1968 Novotny regime continues to sharpen.

It has just been announced in Prague that Oldrich Matejka, first secretary of the Communist Party organization in Prague and a leading supporter of Husak, has resigned.

He was replaced by Antonin Kapek, who is notorious for his die-hard Stalinist views and nostalgia for the iron bureaucratic rule of the pre-Dubcek era.

There are now reliable reports coming from Prague that Husak, who under Krenin pressure began the scourge of oppositonsists in turn coming under attack from extremists who want to carry the purge further—even to the extent of staging 'show trials' on the lines of Prague's Slansky 'trial' of 1952.

TRADE SLUMP

● FROM PAGE ONE

recession requires, therefore, an immediate struggle against unemployment.

One characteristic of the coming recession is bound to be a fall in US demand for imports from Europe, Japan and from the raw material-producing countries.

It is likely to mean cuts in US investment overseas and a more rapid recall of profits made by US firms.

The trade bonanza which many firms in Europe have enjoyed on the basis of sales in the US market is bound to come to an end.

American sales are not only of key significance for the balance of payments of many countries and therefore help to determine the strength of their currencies, they also considerably influence the profitability of investment.

As the saying has it, when America catches a cold Europe gets pneumonia. That is to say, a small recession in the United States may mean that particular firms and industries in Britain and other countries will have to close down or become many thousands of workers redundant.

The fact that the American recession seems likely to come at a time when the European working class is aroused and fighting hard will give it much greater political significance than the previous recessions.

Urgency

The illusions that the economy has been set right will be shattered.

A new urgency will be given to the dangers posed by the prospect of the return of a right-wing Tory government.

It is highly dangerous to wait until the effect of the American recession comes.

The preparations must be made now before unemployment rises, posing the demand for nationalization under workers' control.

This means a political struggle now against the complacency and conservatism of the 'left' and reformist trade union leaders and MPs.

The break in the economic situation which is now in prospect underlines the need for revolutionary leadership to prepare the working class to struggle before it is demoralized by unemployment and the betrayals of the Labour government.

An injury

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Two of the incomes policy. This attack must be fought not only on the level of the conference table but, more important, on the shop floor as well.

Every attack of the employers, whether against individual stewards or against the union itself, must be fought to the bitter end.

Otherwise the union's leaders will only be assisting the employers and the government to make a rod for their own backs.

There can be no two ways about this. Comrade Richardson's sacking is an indictment of the Transport and General Workers' Union and Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundryworkers' leadership whose advocacy of productivity deals and cowardly refusal to fight racism in their ranks has now opened the door for savage attacks against militant shop stewards in the Leyland combine.

It is also a warning to the combine committee of British-Leyland Shop Stewards that unless concrete steps are taken to resist the impending attacks in the Leyland combine, then the shop stewards' movement will be smashed.

Libya asks for oil revenue

THE LIBYAN government has applied for an increase in oil revenues to the Qatar (Persian Gulf) conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, it was stated in Tripoli yesterday.

Since it came to power nearly four months ago, the military regime has repeatedly declared its intention to take a firmer line against overseas oil monopolies with interests in Libya.

ATUA-Y'S PUBLIC MEETINGS

Stop Wilson's visit to Washington

NOTTINGHAM Thursday, December 18 8 p.m.

People's Hall Heathcote Street

WILLESDEN Thursday, December 18 8 p.m.

Willesden Trades and Labour Hall High Road, N.W.10

SOUTH-EAST LONDON Thursday, December 18 8 p.m.

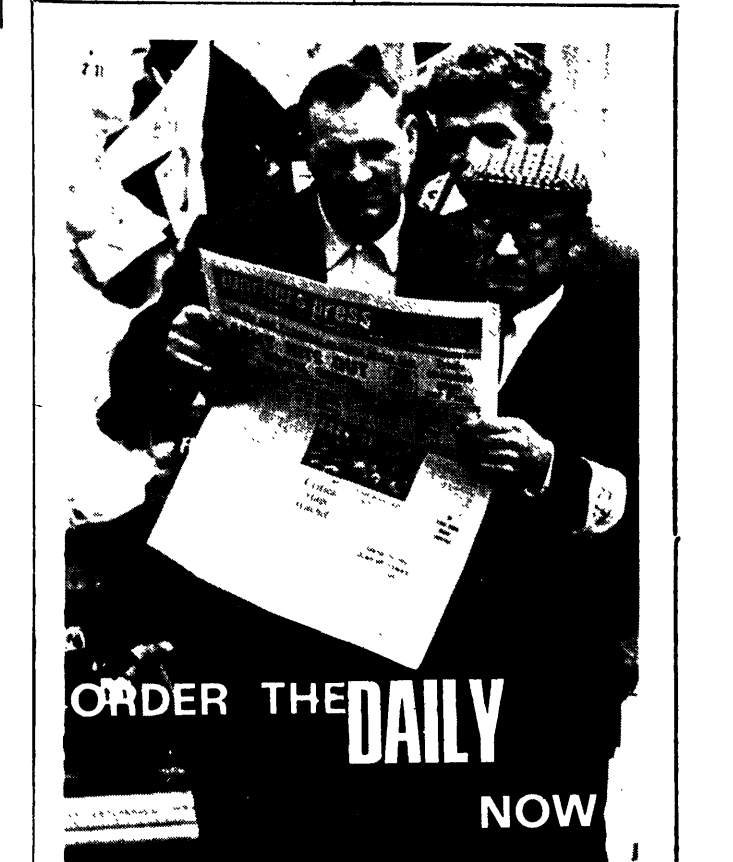
Kersfield Tavern Camberwell Green Grove Lane

COVENTRY Thursday, December 18 7.30 p.m.

Holbrooks Community Centre Masser Road Holbrooks

NEWCASTLE Sunday, December 21 7.30 p.m.

Bridge Hotel



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KEEP LEFT WEEKEND RALLY

Saturday and Sunday, January 10 and 11

1970 marks the 19th year of the Young Socialists' official newspaper. Selling at 4d for 16 three-colour pages and with a circulation of 20,000, it is the foremost youth paper in the labour movement today.

KEEP LEFT INVITES ALL ITS READERS TO THE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

East India Hall, East India Dock Road, London, E.14

Saturday, January 10 2.30 p.m.

Young Socialist National Speaking Contest

DANCE IN THE EVENING

The Crescendos The Element of Truth

Special appearance

LONG JOHN BALDRY

East India Hall 8 p.m.-11 p.m.

FILM MAKING AND THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS

Sunday, January 11 9.30 a.m.

CLASSIC CINEMA, POND STREET HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.3

STOP WILSON'S WASHINGTON VISIT!

FOR THE DEFEAT OF US IMPERIALISM IN VIETNAM!

DEMONSTRATION SUNDAY JAN. 11

ASSEMBLY: Speakers' Corner (Marble Arch), 2 P.M.

MARCH: via Oxford Street, Regent Street, Trafalgar Square past Downing Street.

MEETING: Lyceum Ballroom, near Aldwych, 4 P.M.

Details from 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4

Tickets for the whole weekend 12s 6d

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4. Printed by Pough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.