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Union demands 96 p.c. wage rise

By David Maude

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Major threat

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Die-casters fight on

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Return advice

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But other speakers pointed out that the management has tried all along to divide the shop.

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Tenants in court

BY HILARY BALDWIN

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Maintenance men strike over pay deal

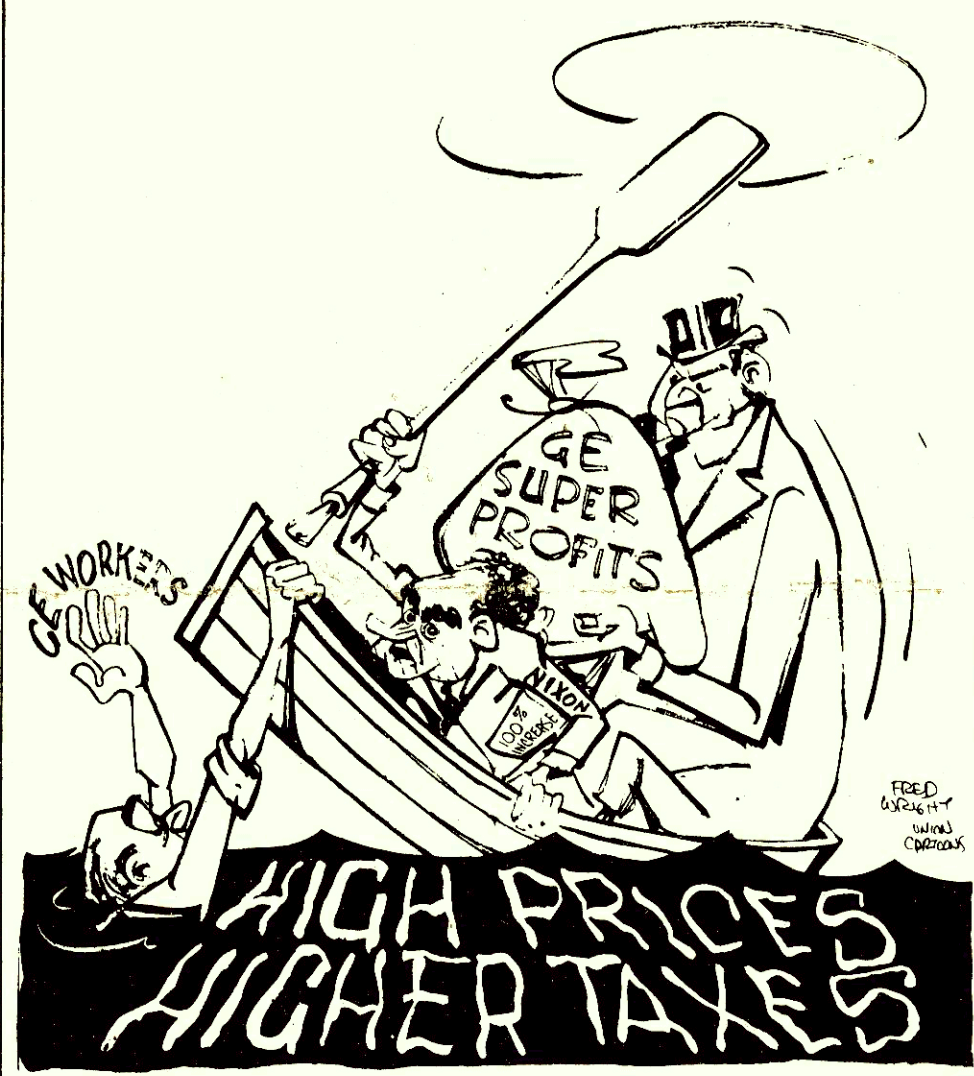
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Now the employers are pressing each section individually to accept work-study schemes.

The maintenance men's strike follows refusals to work these schemes by the valve department and the 'radiac' shop.

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A cartoon from the union journal 'United Electric'.

Newscaster to be court martialled

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By a foreign correspondent

He is charged with failing to obey an order in an incident alleged to have taken place five days before his broadcast last Sunday.

Lawrence said after being charged that in the light of the US Command Inspector-General's investigation into his censorship charges and the offence with which he is charged, he is seeking 'the legal aid of several prominent US attorneys'.

General strike

This case, which highlights the prospect of repressive measures against soldiers who protest over the US war policy, opens against a background of

growing crisis in the war and Saigon regime. Saigon yesterday was brought to a virtual standstill by a general strike in support of demands for a public bus service in the city (the city's public transport was suspended last August as an 'austerity' measure).

US troops were called into the city's port to break the strike as the 6,000 stevedores walked out, halting the flow of vital military supplies.

South Vietnam's 118 trade unions issued a joint statement on Wednesday claiming that 'the current troubles may lead to a national strike if the government does not take appropriate measures to help improve the workers' lot'.

Thieu's government replied with an appeal to the workers 'to think of the situation of the country now in the process of fighting the communist aggressor and rebuilding its economy'.

Workers moving

Hard-hit by inflation and by the rampant corruption in Saigon and the other cities of South Vietnam, the working class is now unmistakably moving against the discredited puppet regime.

When even the gangster unions Thieu has imposed on the South Vietnam workers threaten general strike action against the war, Thieu's number is up.

Defying his threats of public execution, the members of Thieu's own hand-picked 'parliament' are becoming more and more hostile to his regime, which now staggers on only by ● PAGE FOUR COL. 4 →

Meanwhile, Washington ambassador Mr John Freeman flew into London to make the final arrangements for Wilson's visit to Nixon at the end of the month.

Nothing could make clear the relationship between the Labour leaders' support for the Vietnam slaughter and the attacks on workers in Britain better than Jenkins's Chicago assurance at the British-American Chamber of Commerce that the freeze and squeeze would continue in Britain.

Now is the time to take into every trade union branch and shop stewards' committee the demand that the labour movement mobilizes to break Wilson's support for the brutal war.

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NUR leaders have been holding talks on a minimum wage level with the Railways Board since last summer.

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Saturday and Sunday, January 10 and 11

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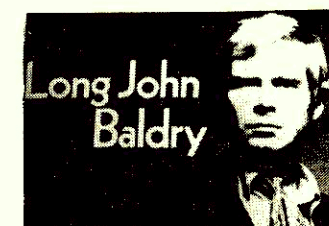
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Special appearance



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

MEETING: 4 P.M.

Lyceum Ballroom, near Aldwych

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Details from 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4
Tickets for the whole weekend 12s 6d



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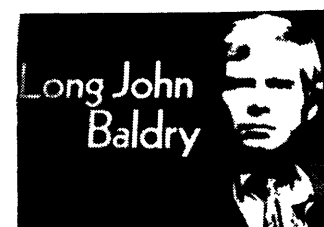
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PART ONE: BOB SEATON LOOKS AT THE LIFE OF JOHN McLEAN

WHEN THE first imperialist war began in August 1914, the Second International collapsed. All but a small minority of European socialists fell in behind their 'own' national governments.

Most of those who did 'oppose the war' adopted what Lenin called a centrist position, deploring war, but objectively vacillating between support for their 'own' bourgeoisie and support for the international working class.

In Britain, the Independent Labour Party was the main example of this tendency.

Only very small sections of European socialism adopted anything like a fully 'internationalist' position on the war—adopting the slogan 'Our chief enemy is at home', and working for the revolutionary overthrow of their own bourgeoisie.

Chief amongst these was the Bolshevik Party, led by Lenin. Lenin, often almost entirely alone, was able to analyse and learn the lessons of the collapse of the Second International. He was able to apply these lessons in 1917, when the Bolsheviks under his leadership proved that they had prepared themselves theoretically so as to be able to lead the working class of Russia to power.

But both before and after 1917, Lenin stressed that socialism could never be built in a single country, that the proletarian revolution must be an international revolution.

Constantly therefore he sought to analyse the tendencies at work in the working-class movement internationally. During the period of the war and the Russian Revolution he naturally looked mainly at those parts of the world where the revolution seemed most imminent.

He was particularly concerned with Germany, and with the 'internationalist' elements there led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht.

Correct emphasis

Events were to prove this emphasis correct, for, in 1918-1919, it was only the betrayals of the Social-Democratic leaders—including their complicity in the murder of Liebknecht and Luxemburg—which prevented the working-class from taking power.

In Britain, which had the oldest working class and most experienced trade union movement in the world, it appeared that the lessons of reformism were being learnt more slowly.

The Labour Party was building up its strength on quite explicitly reformist demands, and was aided by the largest 'socialist society' the Independent Labour Party.

The parties which had revolutionary programmes—especially the British Socialist Party, and the Socialist Labour Party—were never able to become anything more than small sects.

And they were shot through with internal weaknesses—nationalism and reformism in the BSP, syndicalism in the SLP, etc.

In speaking of the response to the war in Britain, Lenin realized that only minute sections of the movement could be characterized as internationalist.

He knew of nobody who, like Liebknecht in Germany, had 'called upon the workers and soldiers of Germany to turn their guns against their own governments'.

But there were those whom he spoke of as 'closest to the internationalists in deed'.

These included some ILPers, some isolated groups, and some BSPers, of whom the best known was the Scottish socialist school-teacher McLean.

John McLean (1879-1923), the Clydeside revolutionary,



John McLean

Scottish socialist



A contemporary newspaper photograph of the Glasgow Green anti-war demonstration addressed by John McLean.

was mentioned several times by Lenin in his analyses of the war, and of the stages through which the revolutionary movement had to go between the catastrophe of 1914 and the triumph of 1917.

The first stage after 1914, wrote Lenin, was contained in 'the action of individuals, whose boundless energy represented everything honest that remained of that decayed "official" socialism [of the Second International] which is in reality social-chauvinism'.

The main representative of this stage in Britain was John McLean.

Radical elements

It was no coincidence that some of the most militant leaders (as well as some of the most weak-minded traitors) in the British working-class movement should have come from Scotland.

As Trotsky pointed out 'Where is Britain Going?' (1925):

'The most radical elements of the contemporary British labour movement are mostly of Scottish or Irish race. (This law is not extended, of course, to cover the Scotsman, MacDonald.) The union in Ireland of social and national oppression, in the face of sharp conflict of an agrarian with a

capitalist country, gives the conditions for sharp changes in consciousness. Scotland set out upon the road of capitalism later than England; a sharper break in the life of the masses of the people causes a sharper break in political reaction.'

This brings out two points, which find expression in McLean's life.

Firstly the contrast between the sources of Irish 'radicalism' and Scottish 'radicalism', the first deriving partly from the fact of national oppression which never occurred in Scotland.

This will be discussed further below, in the light of McLean's retreat into nationalism at the end of his life.

Secondly, Trotsky indicates the way in which the development of industrial capitalism was a sharper process in Scotland than it was in England.

Pre-industrial Scotland was a smaller, poorer, more backward country than England. From the 17th century on the rising bourgeoisie in both countries forged links—aided notably by the political union of the two countries in 1707—which enabled them to advance together into the 19th century.

Then they were able to build an industrial society based on the exploitation of the working

class of both Scotland and England.

But in Scotland, with its history of backwardness, and with its vast Highland area with poor resources and difficult communications, the process was even harsher and more ruthless than in England.

The Scottish bourgeoisie, in alliance with 'progressive' landlords, uprooted thousands from the Highlands and the rural areas and pushed them into industrial cities—especially Glasgow—where conditions were, if it is possible, even worse than in England.

The rapidity and brutality of this process helps to account for many of the differences of 'tone' in the history of bourgeois ideology and the working-class movement in Scotland from that of England.

Driven out

McLean's life reflects this. His parents were both driven out of the Highlands to the squalor of industrial Clydeside. At his trial for 'sedition' in 1918, McLean himself said: 'When I stand true to my class, the working class, in which I was born, it is because my people were swept out of the Highlands.'

His father died at the age of 43, when McLean was only nine. He left his widow with four children. Three others had died in infancy.

Mrs McLean had to undergo great sacrifices to support the family. McLean later said it was the experience of his mother's self-denial that made him determined 'to use his education in the service of the workers'.

He became a pupil-teacher and attended classes at Glasgow University, graduating in 1904. Meanwhile he had advanced from the rigidly Calvinist Free Church Christianity in which he had been brought up, through secularism, to socialism.

The 'common-sense' reformist socialism of Robert Blatchford's 'Merrie England' attracted him first. But soon he was reading Marx's 'Capital', a book which, his experience studying Political Economy at University taught him, the bourgeois professors believed they had 'buried' long ago.

the Bolsheviks and the Third International which they founded in 1919.

When the imperialist slaughter began in 1914, McLean opposed the chauvinist position of the BSP leadership and took up a line against the war.

Taking up a statement from the BSP leadership urging a campaign of hate against German militarism, he wrote that:

'Our first business is to hate the British Capitalist system.'

This was close to Lenin's slogan, 'Our chief enemy is at home'. But the content of McLean's analysis was a long way from Leninism.

It was not linked to the fight to build up a new sort of revolutionary party—hence McLean was unable consistently to take up the question of the betrayals of the chauvinists of Social Democracy. Nor was he able fully to analyse the imperialist nature of the war.

Radical critique

His near-isolation from the polemics of European socialism made it impossible for him to transcend an analysis deriving mainly from the liberal-radical critique of imperialism in Britain, associated with men like J. A. Hobson.

The fact that McLean was unable to break completely with the methods of the old leaderships and to take up the theoretical fight for a new revolutionary leadership on Bolshevik lines had immediate practical consequences.

He had many 'supporters' on Clydeside, workers who had responded to his propaganda, or had been through his economics classes.

He was tireless in his propagandist work. But it remained propagandist. He was unable to build up an organized political force.

Directed by Vittorio de Seta, Sardinian shepherd turns to banditry. The leading roles are all played by Sardinian shepherds.

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 6.30 Time Machines. 7.30 News and Weather. 8.00 Waterline: Yacht-life of British retired in Malta. 8.25 Cold Comfort Farm. 9.10 Italian Cinema: 'The Bandits of Orzocolo'.

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FRIDAY TV

BBC 1 REGIONAL

1.05 p.m. Addala Dduw. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News and Weather. 4.20 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Crackerjack. 5.40 Junior Points Of View. 5.50 National News and Weather. 6.00 Entertaining With Kerr. 6.25 Quiz Ball. 6.45 The Virginian. 7.55 Not In Front Of The Children. 8.25 Golden Silents. Michael Bentine introduces movies from the National Film Theatre. 8.50 The Main News and Weather. 9.10 The Forsyte Saga. Re-screening of serial: Part one. 10.00 Marty Feldman in Marty Revisited. 10.30 24 Hours. 11.05 The Survivors. 11.55 Weatherman.

All regional programmes as BBC-1 except at the following times:

Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Midlands Today, Look East, Weather. 11.57 News Summary, Weekend Prospects for Anglers, Road Works Report.

North of England: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Look North, Weather. 11.57 News Headlines.

Scotland: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Reporting Scotland. 8.25-8.50 Current Account. 11.05-11.30 Monty Python's Flying Circus. 11.35 News Headlines, Weather.

Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Scene Around Six, Weather. 11.57 News Headlines, Weather.

Wales: 1.30-1.45 p.m. Ar Lin Mam. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.45-7.05 Heddiw. 7.05-7.30 Bob Yn Dri. 7.30-7.55 Week In Week Out. 10.00-10.30 Llydard Y Gwinio. 11.57 Weather.

South and West: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Points South Today, Spotlight South-West, Weather. 11.57 News Headlines, Weather, Weekend Road Works Report.

ITV

4.10 p.m. Ballet For All. 4.40 Hatty Town. 4.55 Lost In Space. 5.30 News. 6.03 Today. 6.30 Peyton Place. 7.00 Wheel Of Fortune. 7.30 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 8.30 On The Buses. 9.00 Manhunt. 10.00 News. 10.30 Parkin's Patch. 11.00 The Players and the LSO. With Dudley Moore, Michael Flanders and the London Symphony Orchestra. 12 midnight Modern Man—The Loser?

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 4.14 p.m. Puffin's Birth Day Greetings. 4.25 The Ghost and Mrs Muir. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 News. 6.00 Channel News and Weather. 6.10 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 On The Buses. 7.30 Marcus Welby MD. 8.25 Feature Film: 'The Turing Point', with William Holden and Alexis Smith. 9.50 A Date With Danton. 10.00 London. 11.00 Peyton Place. 11.50 News and Weather in French followed by Weather.

SOUTHERN: 4.00 p.m. Houseparty. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Hatty Town. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.30 News. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.00 Scene South-East. 6.40 Out Of Town. 7.00 On The Buses. 7.30 Marcus Welby MD. 8.30 Parkin's Patch. 9.00 London. 10.30 Lonnie. 11.00 London. 12 midnight News. 12.10 a.m. Weather followed by Cardinal Heenan.

WESTWARD: As Channel except. 4.12 p.m. News Headlines. 4.14 The Gus Honeybus Show. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.45 Sports Desk. 11.00 London. 12 midnight Faith For Life. 12.06 a.m. Weather.

HARLECH: 4.20 p.m. It's Time For Me. 4.26 Castle Haven. 4.55 Cowboy In Africa. 5.50 News. 6.01 Report. 6.20 Batman. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Friday Film: 'The Furies', with Barbara Stanwyck, Wendell Corey and Walter Huston. High spirited daughter defies her arrogant father when she falls in love with the man her father hates. 9.00 London. 10.30 Fanny You Should Ask: new panel game. 11.00 London. 12 midnight Weather. Harlech (Wales) as above except: 4.26 p.m. Interlude. 4.29-4.55 Crossroads. 6.01 Y Dydd. 6.30-7.00 Welsh scene.

ANGLIA: 4.25 p.m. Newsroom. 4.35 The Romper Room. 4.55 Cowboy In Africa. 5.50 News. 6.00 Scotland News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 It Takes A Thief. 8.00 Mr and Mrs. 8.30 London. 10.30 LSO Jubilee. 11.30 Horror Film: 'Shadow Of The Cat', with Andre Morell and Barbara Shelley. 12.55 a.m. Reflection. Late Call.

ATV MIDLANDS: 4.00 p.m. News. 4.02 Women Today. 4.15 Peyton Place. 4.40 Once Upon A Time. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 News. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 10.30 The Players and the LSO. 11.30 Midlands Member: Tony Gardner, MP for Rushcliffe. 11.45 Interpol Calling. 12.14 a.m. Pulse followed by Weather.

ULSTER: 4.30 Romper Room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Cowboy In Africa. 5.50 News. 6.00 UTV Reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Friday Cinema: 'Atomic City', with Gene Barry, Nancy Gates, Milburn Stone, Lydia Clarke and Lee Aaker. 8.30 London. 10.30 Sports-cast. 10.55 Friday Night. 11.00-12 midnight London.

YORKSHIRE: 4.00 p.m. News. 4.02 Houseparty. 4.15 Felix The Cat. 4.20 I've Married A Bachelor. 4.55 Tarzan. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar and Weather. 6.30 Wheel Of Fortune. 7.00 Parkin's Patch. 7.30 On The Buses. 8.00 Marcus Welby MD. 9.00 Happy Ever After: 'The Prank', with Ann Lynn and William Marlowe. Christmas party at a pregnancy testing laboratory. 10.00 News. 10.30 Yorkshire Special: Soccer in the Seventies. 11.00 London. 12 midnight Late Weather.

GRANADA: 4.15 News Headlines followed by Hatty Town. 4.25 The Short Story. 5.00 Joe 90. 5.20 Woodbine. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.00 News-view. 6.05 The Beverly Hillsbillies. 6.30 All Our Yesterdays. 7.00 On The Buses. 7.30 Put It In Writing. 7.35 The Name Of The Game. 9.00 London. 10.30 The Players and the LSO. 11.30 The Big Valley.

TYNE TEES: 4.08 p.m. Newsroom. 4.10 Ballet For All. 4.40 London. 4.53 Newsroom. 4.55 Cowboy In Africa. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today. 6.30 The Beverly Hillsbillies. 7.00 Parkin's Patch. 7.30 On The Buses. 8.00 The Wild, Wild West. 9.00 London. 10.30 The Players and the LSO. 11.30 Monster Movies: 'Frankenstein', with Boris Karloff. The daddy of them all. 12.50 a.m. News.

SCOTTISH: 4.20 p.m. Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Cowboy In Africa. 5.50 News. 6.00 Scotland News. 6.30 A Handful Of Songs with Alasdair Gillies, Robin Hall, Jimmie McGregor and The Chieftans. The Legend of Jesse James. 7.30 The Peyton Place Hour. 8.30 London. 10.30 In Camera. 11.00 London. 12 midnight Late Call.

GRAMPIAN: 4.16 p.m. Plupp. 4.25 Castle Haven. 4.55 Tarzan. 5.50 News. 6.00 Grampian News. 6.10 Why On Earth? 6.30 Bugs Bunny. 6.35 Bonanza. 7.35 Adam 12. 8.00 The Dave King Show. 8.30 The Saint. 9.30 McCue's Music. 10.00 News. 10.30 Points North. 11.00 London. 12 midnight North and Ski Report.



Gallacher and Kirkwood, members of the Clyde Workers' Committee, on trial for encouraging munitions strikes during the First World War.

The wartime demand for munitions led to a big drive on Clydeside (and throughout Britain) for 'dilution' of the skilled labour force, which threatened the whole position of the engineers in particular.

This raised the consciousness of these workers to the extent that they were able to wage strike struggles in spite of the ruthless tactics of the government and the patriotic humbug of its allies in the press.

The official trade union leaderships refused to lead these struggles and 'unofficial' leaderships were created. Notable amongst these was the Clyde Workers' Committee, led by men like William Gallacher, David Kirkwood and Arthur Manus.

Yet the bourgeois authorities—particularly the officials of the Ministry of Munitions—were more afraid of its leaders than they were of McLean.

They knew that it required a well-conceived scheme to divide the CWC leaders off from the workers out of whose immediate struggles the committee had sprung.

McLean was able to analyse the weakness of the committee, yet, despite his general 'following' on the Clyde, he had no alternative organization.

As one civil servant pointed out early in 1916: 'The removal' from Glasgow of men like Gallacher and Kirkwood, 'would at once cause a big strike', unless tactics were carefully worked out.

Sentences

But McLean, he felt, not being a worker, could probably be more easily dealt with. He was dealt with several times during the war. First, he received a mild sentence for making the statement 'I have been enlisted for 15 years in the socialist army. God damn all other armies'.

Thereafter he was sacked from his job as a teacher by the Govan School Board. In 1916, he received a three-year sentence, and in 1918 a five-year sentence for offences under the Defence of Realm Acts—making statements prejudicial to recruiting and likely to cause disaffection amongst the civil population, etc.

The mounting pressure of the working class on Clydeside was such however that McLean served only a small proportion of these sentences, about 15 months of the first, and only six months of the second.

The second part of this article will appear in tomorrow's Workers Press.



Liebknecht (pictured above addressing a meeting in 1918) was among the few with Lenin's Bolshevik Party to oppose the war under the slogan 'the chief enemy is at home'.

Realities of money crisis evaded

'ECONOMICS AND POLICY'
A Historical Study by Donald Winch.
Twentieth Century Studies Series
Hodder and Stoughton, 63s.

Reviewed by Tom Kemp

BOOK REVIEW



Unemployed workers from Jarrow march to London during the big depression.

DURING the 20th century, the state has come to play an indispensable role in the functioning of capitalism.

This has been a matter not of choice, but of necessity; a sign not of the viability of this mode of production but of its decay.

Economic theory as taught in the universities, one of the 'purest' forms of capitalist ideology (in the Marxist sense), has—slowly and often reluctantly—adapted itself to this situation.

While the most influential

economists in the Anglo-Saxon tradition were always pragmatic enough to accept that there were circumstances which warranted the intervention of the state in the economy, at least until the 1930s it was assumed that the laws of the market should be allowed the fullest possible scope for operation.

The object of policy, it was held, should be to contribute to this—notably by maintaining free trade, balancing the budget and upholding the gold standard.

It was on these bases, indeed, that British capitalism had assumed world predominance in the 19th century.

The First World War brought fundamental changes in the international structure of capitalism which most economists and policy-makers were slow to appreciate.

In the 1920s, they continued to hope that Britain's pre-war power could be restored by orthodox methods, including the return to the gold standard.

Then, with foreign investment resumed, British exports could once again flourish and the pound sterling could look the dollar in the face.

In fact the orthodox policies pursued by Conservative and Labour governments in the 1920s only made matters worse.

There was a permanent core of over one million unemployed and the old centres of British industrial power remained depressed even when, as in the closing years of the decade, other countries experienced a boom.

This book examines these policies in some detail, but mainly as background to explain the impact made by the teachings of John Maynard Keynes from the 1930s onwards.

Professor Winch centres his

attention on the theories and policies of professional economists and, to a lesser extent, of politicians, civil servants and bankers—in that order.

Little attention is given to what was said in the press or to the policies of the political parties.

No one, except other economists, can believe that policy was really determined by the economists.

Because it is difficult to trace out the influence of big business and the banks that does not at all mean that it was not paramount.

For all its pretensions to make a weighty contribution to the issues, this book really skates round them. The General Strike is only mentioned in passing and nothing is said about the sharpening of class antagonisms which followed the end of the First World War.

The question of Britain's imperialist position, and its decline as a consequence of the war and the pressure of the United States, receives hardly a mention.



John Maynard Keynes: His 'general theory' came too late to influence policy in the 1930s.

BOOK REVIEW

Journalist misses roots of Sino-Soviet conflict

HARRISON E. Salisbury needs no introduction to those who have read his previous books—'Behind the Lines—Hanoi' and 'The Siege of Leningrad'.

This 'New York Times' journalist is an observer of the growing tensions within world Stalinism and claims he has inside information about the development of what he calls 'The Coming War between Russia and China'.

Salisbury sets out to show that the present tensions between China and the Soviet Union—tensions which already led to a number of bloody border battles between Chinese and Soviet troops—have their origins in the 13th century Mongol invasions and the Tsarist attempts to seize Chinese territory in the 19th century.

For him, the Sino-Soviet conflict is merely another manifestation of great power diplomacy, this time between 'socialist' rather than capitalist states.

While one cannot deny that the border questions have their roots in the unequal treaties squeezed out of China by Tsarist imperialism before 1905, Salisbury's explanations along these lines tell only part of the story.

Above all, the Sino-Soviet conflict is a symptom of the mortal crisis of world Stalinism.

Gained territory

Tsarist Russia, as Salisbury points out, wrested large stretches of territory, particularly on the Pacific seaboard, from the moribund Manchu dynasty.

In the Treaty of Aigun (1858) China was forced to cede the north bank of the Amur River.

The Treaty of Peking, two years later, tore away the whole Amur basin and a considerable strip of coast right down to the Korean border.

In a further series of unequal treaties at the end of the century a combination of bribery and superior armed forces won the Tsar considerable interests in Manchuria and the Kwantung peninsula.

Though the Tsar lost the Manchurian concessions as a result of the catastrophic Russian defeat in the 1905 war with Japan, the Siberian territories were retained. Russian expansion into formerly Chinese territory also pushed ahead in central Asia.

All the imperialist nations—Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Portugal, the United States—were at this time crowding in to dismember China and establish colonies and concessions there.

Their activities led to the 1900 'Boxer' Rebellion and the First Chinese Revolution of 1911, led by the Nationalist Sun Yat-sen.

Smashed 'prison'

The Russian Revolution of 1917 smashed the Tsarist 'prison of the nations' and stimulated a massive movement of the Chinese working class.

Within four years of its formation in 1920, the Chinese Communist Party commanded the support of millions of industrial workers and poor peasants.

The Soviet attitude to China, under Lenin, was the reverse of the Tsarist policy.

But Lenin's undertakings to aid the Chinese Revolution with military and economic specialists became a weapon in Stalin's hands after Lenin's death.

Under Stalin's orders, Borodin and his team of 'advisors' collaborated closely with the Nation-

'THE COMING WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA'

By Harrison E. Salisbury
Pan books 5s. (25p.)

Review by John Spencer

alists and urged the young Communist Party into a bloc with Chiang Kai-shek.

In 1927, Chiang butchered the leaders of the Chinese working class and defeated the growing workers' revolutionary movement.

Stalin's criminal Menshevik policy of the bloc of four classes' was chiefly responsible for this crushing blow, despite the warnings of Trotsky and the Left Opposition.

The Chinese Communist Party was forced to undertake a long and bitter peasant struggle which culminated in the victory of the Chinese Revolution in 1949.

Though Mao and his followers now profess the most rabid worship of Stalin, almost every step in the 1949 Revolution, as Salisbury correctly points out, was achieved in defiance of Stalin's wishes.

Following the victory of the 1949 Revolution Mao Tse-tung travelled to Moscow to negotiate a treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union.

Salisbury quotes Khrushchev's statement that Stalin treated Mao 'like a suppliant' during these negotiations.

The treaty, signed after long weeks of hard secret bargaining, reflected this: not only did Stalin retain all the old Tsarist territorial conquests, but he demanded that the 'special position' in Manchuria—control of Port Arthur, and Kwantung—be retained, and stipulated a series of unequal economic agreements.

Soviet pittance

Stalin pledged only 300 million dollars in aid over a five-year period, making a total of only 60 million dollars a year.

Interest on the sums was fully

when the US forces threatened to cross the Yalu, and China had no interest in provoking war with the United States less than two years after the end of the Chinese Civil War.

Bitter blow

The victory of the Chinese Revolution in 1949 represented in reality a bitter blow to the Soviet bureaucracy.

Like the Yugoslav revolution of 1941-1945, the overthrow of capitalism in China threatened the carefully protected edifice of 'socialism in one country'.

Just as in the case of Yugoslavia, Stalin strove might and main to hold the Chinese Revolution in check and to impose his own control over it.

Stalin's heirs continued his policy almost to the letter, as Salisbury shows.

Though forced to disgorge Port Arthur and the Kwantung peninsula—nearly two years after the date set for handing over these territories in the 1950 treaty—Khrushchev contemptuously refused to discuss with Mao any revision of the unequal treaties.

On the contrary, he began encouraging 'volunteers' to go by their thousands into the 'empty

The Sino-Indian war and the withdrawal of Soviet specialists in 1960 marked the open break between China and the Soviet Union.

The dispute that had festered under the surface for so many years broke openly as both sides exchanged wilder and wilder charges and counter-charges.

In the 1962 border war with India, the Kremlin came down quite openly on the side of the capitalist government.

Both sides build up vast troop concentrations along the common border and China began all-out preparations to develop nuclear weapons.

In 1966 China exploded its first atomic bomb.

The tone of the polemics—increasingly bitter—more and more came down to military threats.

Salisbury speculates on the possibility of a Soviet 'pre-emptive strike' against the Chinese nuclear stations in Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia and a Soviet 'blitzkrieg' attack on Peking.

Ample evidence

There is no doubt that sections of the Soviet bureaucracy want war with China.

Salisbury produces ample evidence of this.

He shows how the most backward Black Hundred racialism is systematically whipped up against the 'yellow peril' inside the USSR—a policy fully in line with the bureaucracy's persecution of national minorities in the USSR itself.

The Soviet bureaucracy is revealed as counter-revolutionary to the core and carrying out the old Tsarist policy of chauvinism in order to preserve themselves from the threat of revolution.

But the Chinese bureaucracy itself cannot oppose the Soviet Stalinists from any principled standpoint.

Once again, the Stalinist theory of 'socialism in one country' plays its pernicious counter-revolutionary role.

Because of their slavish Stalin-worship (shared by a powerful section of the Soviet bureaucracy—ironically by their most bitter Soviet opponents) the Chinese leaders can make no revolutionary appeal to the working class in the Soviet Union, which hates Stalinism from bitter experience.

Nationalist relations

The Soviet bureaucracy is thus enabled to establish relations with the Nationalist Chiang Kai-shek regime in Formosa and, of course, to work constantly for an alliance with US imperialism against China.

Stalinism remains the most deadly enemy of both the Chinese and the Soviet workers.

The Russian and Chinese workers must root out this parasitic growth by revolutionary means in combination with the working class of eastern Europe and the West.

The fight for the Fourth International to lead these struggles and overcome the legacy of Stalinist counter-revolution in Asia remains the only way to fight against the danger of Salisbury's 'coming war'.



Chinese troops seen during the recent Ussuri River incidents on the Soviet-Chinese border.

Stalin's ambassador was the last diplomatic representative to transfer from the Nationalist forces to the Chinese Red Army in 1949, long after Mao's forces had turned the Nationalist retreat into a rout.

Sharply criticized

Stalin's own Great Russian chauvinism had become clear even before Lenin's death. He and Dzhzhzhinski were sharply criticized by Lenin for their conduct in the course of negotiations with the Georgian national leaders in 1922.

In the course of the Chinese Revolution Stalin made it abundantly clear that he would hang on to all the territories torn from China under the Tsar.

At the end of the Second World War, Soviet troops occupied Manchuria and under Stalin's direction proceeded to strip its industrial assets.

The big stocks of Japanese arms that fell into their hands were given, not to the Chinese Red Army, but to Chiang Kai-shek, the chief enemy of communism in China.

Right up to 1949, Stalin maintained the most cordial relations with this butcher of the workers.

repayable. As Salisbury says: 'Compared to the aid the United States was giving even to small Asian countries this was a pittance and the terms were those of a miser'.

He describes the joint-stock companies established under the treaty as 'not much different from the kind of deals Standard Oil or Shell Petroleum made with weak colonial countries'.

The victory of the Chinese Revolution was followed almost immediately by a purge of Stalin's 'China experts'.

Borodin and the American Stalinist Anna Louise Strong were consigned to prison camps, in one of which Borodin died during 1953.

Almost all the Soviet specialists on China were imprisoned and the majority died.

There is no doubt that Stalin considered them 'too close' to Mao Tse-tung.

This was not all. Salisbury puts forward considerable evidence to show that the Korean War was begun at Stalin's instigation and that the chief aim of the war was to bring the whole of Korea under Soviet influence, thus ringing China from the east.

lands' in Eastern Siberia, building up big industrial and military complexes in the disputed areas.

Bulgarian and Khrushchev set out deliberately to woo friends among the capitalist states of Asia, above all to win support against China from the Indian ruling class.

China, on the other hand, tried to set up the Bandung alliance of 'anti-imperialist' states (the alliance collapsed almost completely with the defeat of Sukarno in Indonesia).

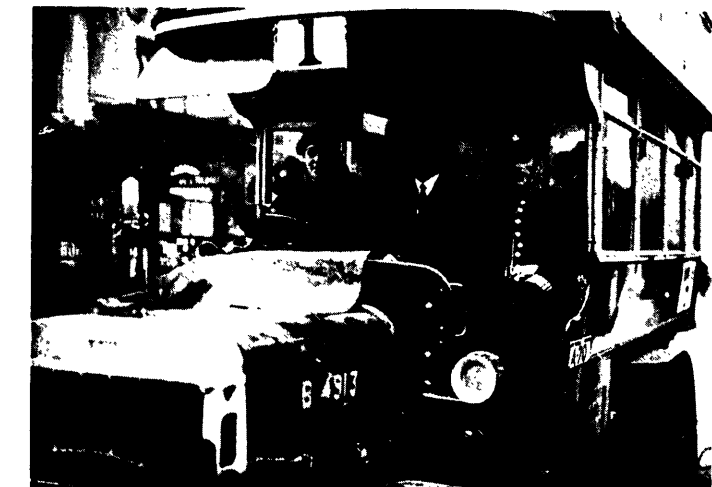
No backing

In 1958, the Soviet leaders refused to back China in her campaign to oust the Nationalist troops from the offshore islands.

The Soviet Stalinists now describe the bombardment of Quemoy and Matsu as 'a deliberate provocation of the US and Chiang Kai-shek troops'.

They claim that China's action violated the terms of the 1950 treaty which demands consultation over 'all important international problems affecting the common interests of China and the Soviet Union'.

The Chinese rightly claim that the question of Formosa is an internal one.



The General Strike: A scab bus driver in London under police protection.

When his 'General Theory' appeared in 1936, however, bourgeois economics was at its lowest point. It was unable to explain the persistence of unemployment or the depth and intensity of the crisis.

The policy recommendations it had made had palpably little or no effect on the revival which had taken place from the depths of the depression in 1932-1933.

Keynes had shown himself willing already, on a purely pragmatic basis, to oppose 'orthodoxy' in specific cases.

He had made his reputation as an opponent of the Treaty of Versailles and reparations. He had criticized the return to gold at the pre-war parity.

He advocated protective tariffs when most of his colleagues stood by free trade.

What Keynes argued was that there was no force in the market which ensured full employment and thus the highest aggregate profit in the system as a whole.

He showed that, in the changed world conditions, the policies which had ensured the prosperity of British capitalism in the past were now burdens.

While most economists were preoccupied with the way in which prices were determined

in a market assumed to be competitive, Keynes emphasized the forces which determined investment, savings, total output, the level of employment and the other aggregates.

His theories tended to prove that the market provided no automatic way of ensuring that these remained at or near the highest attainable level.

This gave the state a new and more positive economic role than most economists had hitherto been prepared to accept.

Through its taxing and spending powers, or through its control over the money supply, the state could and should do what the market was incapable of doing.

Free trade, the gold standard, competition, the balanced budget—the old shibboleths of 19th-century policy—had to be sacrificed in order to make capitalism work.

Keynes's 'General Theory' came too late to influence policy in the 1930s, though it was distinctly a product of the depression.

Although the state was forced to intervene directly in

enabling 'managed' capitalism to cope with its problems.

His treatment of the period since 1945 is made from this standpoint. He makes no real analysis of the underlying forces or the main problems of the past 25 years.

Although referring to the problem of inflation and discussing policy in both Britain and the United States, his treatment of the 1950s and 1960s is summary and confined to the field of policy.

International monetary questions, and in particular the relationship between US imperialism and the world market, including Britain, are hardly mentioned.

Armaments spending is dealt with by an equally discreet silence. The book is therefore certain of success with his fellow-economists.

Although the majority of professional economists, whose numbers in any case greatly increased during and after the Second World War, became adherents of Keynesianism, its victories at the policy level were less complete.

However, the burden of Winch's argument in the closing chapters is that government policy has been the major factor in making possible capitalism's expansion since 1945.

His conclusion, that 'like it or not, we have entered into an era not merely of extensive state involvement in economic affairs but of continuous and detailed economic management', would seem to be obvious.

Assuming the indefinite existence of capitalism, his postscript is mainly concerned with the ways in which economics can make a contribution to its efficient functioning, especially through the guidance it can offer to policy-makers.

In fact, he has provided a kind of source-book for 'the official economic adviser' working within government machinery.

Certainly an important change in the ideological role of the economist has taken place in the past two decades as a concomitant of the development of state-managed capitalism increasingly dominated by the big monopolies.

Apologetics for the freely-functioning market mechanism would clearly be out of place.

Economists have developed a new expertise in handling complex quantitative data (input-output analysis, mathematical economics, econometrics).

In so doing they have become indispensable both to the state and to the big corporations.

They no longer merely have to defend capitalism as its 'hired prize-fighters' in their books or from the lecture platform.

They have now been drawn more and more directly into the running of the system and their ideological commitment has therefore become not less but greater than before.

Few of them can now analyse the workings of the capitalist mode of production with the objectivity which Marx appreciated in Ricardo.

Rather than making a break with the past in a radical direction, therefore, Keynes became the leader of a school which was in essence reactionary.

Italian motor workers show the way

The fight against speed-up at Pirelli

THE MILAN PIRELLI plant has been a centre of struggle throughout the post-war period. It is the main buyer of petro-chemical synthetics from Agip (the state petrol firm) and the major supplier of tyres to Fiat and cables to the state telecommunications and electricity industries.

By our foreign correspondent

Incensed by the importing of tyres from Greece and Spain Pirelli workers turned over management cars at the Milan plant.

Vicious new attacks begin

THE CHEMICAL trade unions of the Pirelli 'Bicoeca' factory in Milan called one-hour stoppages and mass meetings on all shifts against the police repression of workers and trade union officials.

Workers at the Milan factory Familialia also struck against the police charges on eight workers following a demonstration at Montedison's offices in the city. The state is now working all out to bring legal sanctions against the labour movement.

Two trade union officials, Michele Tedesco and Giuseppe Diotti, have now been charged with obstruction and threatening behaviour in connection with alleged incidents dating back to April 1966.

The revival of laws introduced by the fascist penal code drawn up under Mussolini is a threat to the entire Italian labour movement.

Piergiorgio Bellocchio, editor of 'Lotta Continua', a left-wing weekly, faces trial in Milan for 'inciting military personnel to disobedience, apology for crime and subversive propaganda'.

Verdict reasons The court, which a month ago sentenced Francesco Tolin, editor of 'Potere Operaio', to 17 months imprisonment, has now given the reasons for its verdict.

Tolin was held guilty, among other reasons, because he 'published anarchist theses and in particular urged workers to disobey the law at a politically inflammable moment'.

The struggle against police repression comes from the rank-and-file workers in the factories, forcing the union leaderships to release at least some of the strength of the movement.

The Communist Party leadership, which has the following and the resources to mobilize a massive demonstration of up to 100,000 workers in Milan alone, has chosen to limit itself to a public meeting of protest in a hall with a maximum audience capacity of 2,500.

The anti-working-class repressions in Italy are an international question. The fascist laws used there are the forerunners of those which the employers will introduce throughout western Europe to stem the rising tide of working-class militancy.

The labour movement in Britain must oppose unconditionally the use of the state and its agents against the Italian working class.

In 1948, 21,000 workers were employed at the Bicoeca plant, about two miles from the city centre.

But by 1959, Pirelli had run its labour force down to 12,000 without reducing output.

The number of workers has remained constant since then, about half of them being with Pirelli since the early post-war period. This has helped to create a great sense of solidarity amongst the workers.

When unemployment rose sharply in 1964, the employers took advantage of the situation to force the workers back on pay and working conditions.

Using lock-outs in different shops, the Pirelli management imposed a new contract that was in many ways far worse than the expired one.

These new terms included abolition of bonus rates, the revision of piece-work rates and the doubling of the service periods necessary for grade promotion.

Wage-cuts

This defeat imposed actual wage-cuts on many Pirelli workers—an average worker has lost around 500,000 lire (£350) in the period 1964-1969 through the 1964 contract.

When the contract came up for renewal in 1967, Pirelli workers struck solid for three days in February.

They were determined that there would be no repetition of the 1964 defeat. But the union leaders (socialist and Stalinist) hastened to sign a new contract that was only a modest improvement on its predecessor.

The workers reacted angrily, attacking the union leaders for signing the deal over their heads.

Many left the socialist-led union, the CISL, while the Stalinist CGIL took a more 'left' position, saying that while the contract was unsatisfactory, it made it possible to secure improvements in the factory.

Despite these criticisms, they still signed it.

Committee

Frustration with the union bureaucracies led in 1968 to the formation of the 'Comitato Unificato di Base' (a rank-and-file group) at Pirelli.

Since May 1968 it has led most of the struggles at the plant.

Factory occupations began, marked by go-downs in key departments that brought practically the whole plant to a standstill.

Soon the group was able to control the work tempo of the entire plant as it won support in all departments.

In December 1968 the power of the workers forced the management to concede to the new committees a say in the fixing of piece-work rates.

Shop-floor organization had achieved what the union



bureaucracies had failed to do two years earlier—despite the pressure of a total strike.

The battle was joined again in 1969 as part of the overall offensive of the Italian working class for higher pay, shorter hours and improved social services and living conditions.

In mid-September Pirelli stated that no increase over 1,000 lire a month could be made to the production bonus—the union claim was for 15,000.

Sack threat

The management threatened workers with the sack and provoked them by importing tyres from Spain and Greece.

The workers, incensed at Pirelli's deal with two fascist regimes, overturned the employers' cars in the management car park.

The next morning, the firm replied with a total lock-out. Within minutes, the whole of Milan was at a standstill.

Workers struck in solidarity with the Pirelli men at all the main factories, while bus and tram drivers left their vehicles in the middle of the roads.

Pirelli capitulated at once and the lock-out was ended.

But the ferment inside the plant grew. The management offices in the Pirelli skyscraper building in the centre of Milan were occupied by workers in shifts.

Fiats and all the other big employers were subjected to the same intense pressure.

Without a united government able to stand firm against the strike avalanche, the engineering bosses had to give way, and conceded big wage increases, averaging around 12 per cent, to their workers.

All-out fight

All the strengths and the problems of the Italian working class are reflected in the struggle at Pirelli.

The workers can see that the union bureaucracy fears and opposes an all-out fight with the employers and respond with great willingness to a militant lead from the factory floor.

But the struggle has remained essentially a trade union struggle, even though it has been conducted largely outside the formal limits of the three main unions.

Even the most advanced workers in the leadership of

the Pirelli rank-and-file committee shy away from political questions and regard the Communist Party's role as of little importance.

The counter-revolutionary role of Stalinism is ignored by these workers at their—and their whole class's—peril.

Leadership

The present situation in Italy—exemplified by the enormous militancy and class confidence of the Pirelli wor-

kers—cries out for bold revolutionary leadership that can lift the struggle from a trade union to a political level, towards the perspective of power.

Groups of workers in key factories are beginning to learn of the developments made by Trotskyism in Britain and have shown a great interest in the Workers Press.

The construction of the Italian section of the Fourth International is now an immediate and most urgent task.

According to Brown, Nasser admitted that while he had taken an uncompromising stand for the benefit of Arab public opinion, he was privately working for a negotiated settlement.

Brown is visiting eight Middle-East countries during his tour, including Israel, totting up proposals for an agreement based on the UN Security Council resolution calling for Israel to withdraw from most of the territories occupied in the June 1967 war.

Reports from Cairo indicate that Nasser would be prepared to tolerate a separate peace between Israel and Jordan, based on US proposals for an Israeli withdrawal, giving Jerusalem international status.

'Go it alone' Nasser is said to have told Brown that he would be prepared to 'go it alone' in negotiations with Israel, without reference to Iraq, Syria or other Arab countries.

While he would not negotiate directly with Israel, he would accept UN mediation.

The collapse of the Arab 'summit' in Rabat last month has made it easier for Nasser to consider these proposals for betrayal in the Middle East.

The intense activity of secret diplomats like Brown in the Middle East foreshadows a determined drive to force a hateful compromise down the throats of the Arab masses.

Collaborating Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are collaborating in these moves.

All the pressure of imperialism and its friends in the Soviet bureaucracy is now turned on the Arab revolution.

The imperialists and the Stalinists agree that Zionism must be imposed permanently on the Arab workers and peasants as a bulwark against the struggle of the Arab masses.

Even if the Israeli leaders agree to these plans for a compromise peace in the Middle East, Nasser, Hussein and the other Arab leaders will be forced to smash the Arab guerrilla movements and overcome the united hostility of their own workers and peasants.

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- Some 110,000 Jewish families in Israel (about 17 per cent) are living in sub-standard homes.
- The average number of persons per room only three years ago was higher in Israel than in any Western country.
- In education, there is a particularly high 'drop-out' rate, after primary school, of children from families of Asian or African origin—reasons being bad home conditions and economic pressures on the family.

CHARLES PARKINS

THESE ARE some of the facts and figures about conditions in the Zionists' 'promised land', which were revealed in the report of a special 'Conference on Human Needs' held recently in Jerusalem.

Social workers and government administrators participated.

The conference described housing as the most difficult social problem in Israel.

It listed a number of consequences of bad housing conditions in the country.

Firstly, the shortage of homes within the means of young couples, and the small size of apartments was contributing to the declining birth rate.

The Zionists are very concerned that the Jewish birth rate should increase.

Health hazards Secondly, overcrowding causes serious health hazards, and lack of facilities for children to study made educational inequality inevitable.

Thirdly, bad housing conditions and neglect caused 'a feeling of rootlessness' among the population of some development areas.

Fourthly, this situation did not provide an incentive for qualified manpower to live there.

As this report shows, the points which concern its authors most are the ways in which the housing problem affects Zionist policies rather than the fact, in itself, that working-class families are suffering bad housing.

Needless to say the conference could not advance any solution to the problem.

Incidentally, the fact that figures for Jewish families are collected and considered separately is a reminder, if one is needed, of the racialist nature of the Israeli state.

It is nonsense for any Zionist propagandists to pretend that Israeli citizens are 'equal before the law'.

The report shows, of course, that Jewish workers, as well as Arabs, are oppressed by Israeli capitalism.

It also indicates the special oppression of Jews from Afro-Asian countries in Israel.

The Zionists have often pretended that these immigrants did not suffer any disadvantages, or that 'education' would help them gain equality in Israeli society.

This report shows that the conditions of Israeli capitalist society are perpetuating racial oppression of Jews of Afro-Asian origin.

Refused housing This aspect of Israeli society was highlighted recently by an incident at Lydda airport, when police were called to deal with some families from Persia who refused to accept housing being offered them in a development town.

This brought out the point that Jewish immigrants from Afro-Asian countries have to sign an undertaking, on arrival in Israel, to accept housing 'wherever available'.

No such requirement is made on immigrants from western countries.

Bad housing conditions have been the subject of militant demonstrations by North African and Iraqi Jews in Tel Aviv and Haifa in the past.

Where these oppressed Jewish workers to join forces with the Palestinian masses, it would mean the downfall of Zionism.

FROM PAGE ONE The rises will be implemented in February.

Even higher increases can be confidently forecast for the future since the Tory GLC has made it quite plain that it does not intend to stick by the government's guidelines.

The Camden tenants' association has called upon Labour councillors to call a rent strike in protest against the rises—so far with no response.

FROM PAGE ONE The PLAs have spent virtually no money on modernizing the Surrey docks because their plan has all along been closure, probably followed by the lucrative sale of the land for developments similar to those proposed by the GLC on the St Katherine's dock site.

This is shown very clearly in this month's PLA magazine, which says:

Broken promises in the 'promised land'

Confusion over dock closure

BY PETER READ

THE INTERVENTION of the government Chief Whip and Bermondsey MP Robert Mellish spells a warning that concerted efforts will be made to divert the fight against the closure of the Surrey docks into a blind alley.

Mellish has told the Surrey men he believes the docks can be made to pay their way.

He hopes to ask the Minister of Transport within two weeks to stop the closure.

Recalling the redundancies caused in the area last year by the Hay's Wharf closure, Mellish says the Port of London Authority should take greater account of the social consequences of closure.

Confuse This is to confuse the whole situation.

The closure of Hay's and now the threatened Surrey closure, coupled with the movement of work downriver to container-handling ports such as Tilbury, is part and parcel of Lord Devlin's docks 'modernization' scheme directed and financed by the Labour government.

The PLA has spent virtually no money on modernizing the Surrey docks because their plan has all along been closure, probably followed by the lucrative sale of the land for developments similar to those proposed by the GLC on the St Katherine's dock site.

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'The PLA themselves pioneered "mass production" in the discharge of bulk timber carriers at No 34 Berth [at Tilbury]... for the application of modern manning and handling methods to packaged timber.'

The main work on the Surreys is also the handling of timber.

The magazine goes on to reveal why the employers want to close the Surreys and move their work elsewhere.

The crew of the Tilbury No 34 berth are 'all capable of interchanging in the operation of mechanical equipment... small in numbers but highly-skilled and doing the work of the far greater number of men which would be required by conventional, loose timber.'

Unable to directly implement the Devlin scheme's Phase Two because of the strength of the organized dockers, the employers have embarked on a programme of closures and building of new—intensively worked—container ports.

Cannot pay Against the development of Tilbury, which is proceeding apace (it already handles 100,000 containers a year) and the experiments with the LASH (lighter-aboard-ship) system at Sheerness, there can be no question of making the older, 'unmodernized' docks pay under capitalist accounting.

The employers' plans have to be fought as a whole, which means a principled struggle to throw out the whole Devlin scheme and for the nationalization of all ports and associated facilities under workers' control.

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Brown's phoney peace tour

EGYPTIAN president Gamel Abdel Nasser is thought to favour a 'negotiated settlement' in the Middle East, if reports of his private talks with British special envoy George Brown are to be believed.

According to Brown, Nasser admitted that while he had taken an uncompromising stand for the benefit of Arab public opinion, he was privately working for a negotiated settlement.

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B-LEYLAND (BATHGATE) WORKERS ACCEPT PRODUCTIVITY

A PAY and productivity deal was accepted yesterday morning at a mass meeting of the 2,500 shop-floor workers at British-Leyland's Bathgate Scotland plant.

After an argument over the voting method, the deal was passed by a majority of 16.

In addition the validity of the vote has been called into question because a local bus strike prevented up to 1,300 more men from attending the meeting.

The deal gives a flat £2 10s increase and an additional payment of up to £2 a week tied to a 10 per cent productivity increase.

Yesterday's decision reverses the rejection by the shop stewards last month of the condition tying the increase to maintaining a level of output at 106 per cent (bonus level).

The deal is in line with Lord Stokes' drive for Measured-Day Work in the combine because the tying of

wages to productivity, even though in a limited way, opens the door for work-study.

The management will insist that the productivity level has to be 'proved' by their experts.

The Department of Employment and Productivity's assessment of the deal, which is to come, will bring with it attempts to tighten the productivity conditions still further.

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GREET WORKERS PRESS



at a public meeting

See the film of the first issue being prepared and printed and the film 'Young Socialists, 1969'

Sunday January 25, 2-30 p.m.

Town Hall, High Street ACTON Speakers: SHEILA TORRANCE (National Secretary of the Young Socialists) MIKE BANDA (Editor of Workers Press) G. HEALY (National Secretary of Socialist Labour League)

CORRECTION

The final paragraph in column three of Cliff Slaughter's fourth article on 'The Class Nature of the "International Socialism" Group' (Workers Press, Tuesday, January 6) should read

'Thus one finds that for all their supposed hostility to Stalinism, the state capitalists actually confer upon the Stalinist bureaucracy an indispensable role in history as the initiators of a new and necessary social order. Hallas quotes the following passage from Trotsky...

Wilson's Labour government is now one of his few sources of uncritical support.

WEATHER

London area, E Midlands, SE, NW England and central Northern England, Glasgow area: Cloudy with periods of sleet or snow turning to rain during the day. Winds SE, strong to gale. Cold. Maximum 2C (36F).

cloudy with occasional rain. Bright intervals. Winds SE, strong with gales in exposed places. Cold. Maximum 5C (41F).

Edinburgh and E Scotland: Cloudy with periods of sleet or snow. Winds SE, strong to gale. Cold. Maximum 1C (34F).

Central Southern and SW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, N Ireland: Mainly cloudy with occasional rain.