

What we think

B.M.A., the Tories and the Election

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Mr Heath had reckoned without his host: the millions of workers and, more important, the large masses of white-collar and professional employees—including a good section of the medical service—some of whom would have, in the old days, undoubtedly have voted Tory.

But because of the growth of unionism, coupled with the brutal threats of 'Seldom man' himself, these sections have turned decisively against the Tories.

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The appearance of Powellism—an undoubted danger—while it has tended to create a new pole of attraction in the Tory Party and intensified the leadership crisis, has not in any way enhanced the prospects of the Tory Party in June.

Thus it was that precisely when the credibility gap of the Tories was reaching breaking point, the Kinderley Committee and the British Medical Association (BMA) arrived on the scene hoping to anaesthetize the electorate with their claims of having been betrayed by the government.

The Tories, predictably, have jumped on the BMA bandwagon and are trying to stampede voters with a new line—new for the Tories—that the 'economy is in peril' because the government will not grant the doctors' claims!

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What lies behind this attack is the Soviet bureaucracy's desire to compel the Vietnamese people to make peace with Nixon.

The Kremlin's intentions are made all the more clear by their continued recognition of the ultra-rightist, pro-US regime in Phnom Penh.

N Vietnam, along with N Korea and China, withdrew its Ambassador a month ago and now recognizes the exile Sinhanouk government as the legitimate Cambodian ruler. On Sunday, the N Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong announced—no doubt to the consternation of Kosygin and Brezhnev—that the military and political situation was more desperate than ever for the US imperialists and their puppets.

'Rotten'

The Saigon regime, which in recent weeks has been attacked by massive student demonstrations in the streets of the capital itself, was described by Van Dong as 'rotten, powerless and utterly unpopular'.

Van Dong's militant speech is an obvious rebuttal to the Soviet advocates of peaceful co-existence with US imperialism.

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Faced with the growing threat of an all-out Indo-Chinese war, involving not only S Vietnam and Cambodia, but Laos and Thailand, they are compelled to adopt a more militant line and work more closely with the Chinese government.

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Town hall poll strike off

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Secret files opposed

NEWCASTLE Trades Council has passed a motion opposing employers keeping secret files and calling on affiliated branches to oppose any attempts by the employers to collect such information.

The motion says the Council 'notes with concern the ever-increasing amounts of personal information demanded by prospective employers, government agencies, etc. from the public and the intrusion that this represents into the privacy of our members and their families.'

'We consider that by the very nature of the information demanded there is an implied threat of discrimination against and infringement of the rights and liberties of the individual. (The use of confidential files to operate a "blacklist" against shop stewards and militants is an example.)'

'This Trades Council advises all its affiliated members to oppose giving detailed information, photographs, etc. that may be used in the future against their person or their families.'

The issue of employers' secret files—first raised by the students at Warwick University and later in connection with the computer files on Civil Servants—is an important one for all workers.

When other miners called for an end to interest payments and for the nationalization of mining machinery manufacture and coal distribution, Kelley replied:

'We live in a free country. You have got to give people the freedom to exploit what they have. We could nationalize tomorrow if you wanted a totalitarian society.'

Kelley's remarks are a sharp lesson for the S Yorkshire miners and for all workers.

He became Labour MP for Don Valley in 1964, after years as secretary of the Hatfield Main branch of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), and was presented to the miners as a left-winger.

He was featured on several occasions in the columns of the Communist Party's 'Morning Star' (then the 'Daily Worker') as a 'left' Labour MP.

He made a number of trips in the same period to E Germany.



De Gaulle meets Franco

Madrid, Monday—General de Gaulle met General Franco at his palace here today.

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General de Gaulle, 79, is on a three-week holiday in Spain with his wife.

See Vorster's European tour, page four.

Wilson on a 'Meet the (young) People' speaking to young school children yesterday.



The pro-Unionist Pride of Shankhill band marching down the Crumlin Road, Belfast, in another manoeuvre which last week sparked off bitter fighting.

Commandos ready for Ulster action

Special reporter in Ulster JOHN SPENCER

TROOPS and police have been out in force on the Crumlin Road and its surrounding streets in Belfast.

They were operating for the first time new and much stiffer plans for dealing with fights and demonstrations, plans announced by senior police and army representatives at the weekend.

They saw little action on Sunday, despite an attempt by the pro-Unionist Pride of Shankhill band to repeat the coat-trailing manoeuvre which led to last week's street fighting.

The band marched up the Crumlin Road with fife and drums beating out Orange tunes, but the march passed off almost without incident.

Provocations like this are expected to get more frequent at the Orange Order and the Paisleyites approach their July 12 festival.

Plans

But police and army plans are aimed at using the growing tension to tighten their grip on the working class, especially in Belfast.

From now on, the authorities say, if trouble flares, the area will be flooded by hundreds of troops aimed at overwhelming opposition by sheer weight of numbers.

Passers-by will be warned at the start that they constitute an illegal assembly. If they don't leave they will be promptly arrested.

In future, too, troops will retaliate against stone-throwers with tougher tactics—more snatch squads and more gas.

Troops of the 45 Commando

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'Go slow' on nationalization —says miners' M.P.

DICK KELLEY, MP in the last government for Don Valley (South Yorkshire), blamed the working class for Britain's economic difficulties and called for a go-slow on nationalization at a meeting in Brodsworth.

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

Unable to voice at that time a single criticism of the Stalinist repressions in E Europe and the USSR, he now tells miners that nationalization means 'totalitarianism'.

Nothing could illustrate more clearly the need to fight for alternative socialist leadership.

'Exploit'

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Moves to stop paper shutdown

NEWSPAPER employers were continuing their efforts late yesterday to avert the Fleet St shutdown fixed for today.

This followed the rejection by SOGAT of a meeting with Barbara Castle.

The employers were attempting to arrange a meeting with the unions during the evening.

Meanwhile mass meetings were being held by the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers in London and Manchester to discuss the situation.

LATE

The Newspaper Unions accepted the invitation of the Newspaper Publishers Association to attend a meeting last night.

Granada T.V. talks in London

GRANADA television chiefs and union officials met at the Trades Union Congress's London headquarters yesterday for talks on the technicians' pay dispute which has blacked out the company's programmes for two weeks.

Members of the Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians—300 of them—have been on strike for a 12-per-cent productivity payment for new 625-line and colour working methods.

Liverpool meeting: Gollan ignores economic crisis

YOU WOULD have to go a long way to hear a more specious mixture of parliamentary cretinism and left-wing demagoguery than was served up by John Gollan to the Communist Party's election rally of 300 at Liverpool's Philharmonic Hall.

On foreign policy Gollan, relying on the good nature of the imperialist governments, said that Wilson should dissociate from the US on Vietnam and that the US should withdraw her troops.

No mention was made of the necessity of action by the British working class. At home a cloud was

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

hanging over the election—Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market.

No reference was made to the economic crisis of world capitalism.

Underlying his complete denial of such a crisis Gollan proposed that the Labour government should cut the profit rates of the monopolies by half.

Yet not a month ago Wall St plunged on the announcement that profit rates had been cut by a quarter! Inside the comfortable Philharmonic Hall Gollan and the other speakers

could try to smooth over the crisis of world capitalism that today reflects itself inside the Communist Party.

On the door, however, many CP members were willing to discuss the problems of advancing to socialism with Workers Press sellers.

At the same time older Party members told Workers Press sellers that their paper was financed by the CIA and that Stalin should have murdered Trotsky sooner.

Inside the Philharmonic Hall it is easy to talk. Outside things are becoming more difficult for the CP every day.

Leaders tiptoe round money crisis

BY DAVID MAUDE

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But what would the Tories do if their warnings about an impending economic crisis were correct? Wouldn't they have to embark on a policy of freeze and squeeze?

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Heath was equally vague when asked if—as the Post Office Engineering Union alleged last week—the Tories intend to de-nationalize the telephone service.

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This is the time to raise sales of Workers Press

BETWEEN NOW and the general election tens of thousands of people, young and old, will be introduced to politics, many for the first time. It is vital that they become acquainted with the revolutionary Marxist point of view. We have made extensive plans in order to do this. They include:

- Display advertising
- Poster advertising.
- Handbill distribution outside factories and universities.
- A special 15s election offer for 18 issues (June 1 to 20) post-paid (see page 4).
- Public meetings in all the main centres.
- A special Workers Press news film of the election.

We need your help. Please fill this form in without delay.

I want to help the Workers Press raise its circulation:

Name

Address

Post to: Circulation Department, Workers Press, 185A Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

Or telephone: 01-720-2000.

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'Go slow' on nationalization —says miners' M.P.

DICK KELLEY, MP in the last government for Don Valley (South Yorkshire), blamed the working class for Britain's economic difficulties and called for a go-slow on nationalization at a meeting in Brodsworth.

Asked by a miner why the Labour government had not attacked the wealthy more, Kelley replied:

'When you get dockers asking for £60 a week, there are other people besides sur-tax payers to worry about.'

This one-time 'left' continued: 'Many people feel the Ford workers were not being reasonable when they demanded a £5 increase.'

'Exploit'

When other miners called for an end to interest payments and for the nationalization of mining machinery manufacture and coal distribution, Kelley replied:

'We live in a free country. You have got to give people the freedom to exploit what they have. We could nationalize tomorrow if you wanted a totalitarian society.'

Kelley's remarks are a sharp lesson for the S Yorkshire miners and for all workers.

He became Labour MP for Don Valley in 1964, after years as secretary of the Hatfield Main branch of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), and was presented to the miners as a left-winger.

He was featured on several occasions in the columns of the Communist Party's 'Morning Star' (then 'The Daily Worker') as a 'left' Labour MP.

He made a number of trips in the same period to E Germany.

Moves to stop paper shutdown

NEWSPAPER employers were continuing their efforts late yesterday to avert the Fleet St shutdown fixed for today.

This followed the rejection by SOGAT of a meeting with Barbara Castle.

The employers were attempting to arrange a meeting with the unions during the evening.

Meanwhile mass meetings were being held by the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers in London and Manchester to discuss the situation.

LATE

The Newspaper Unions accepted the invitation of the Newspaper Publishers Association to attend a meeting last night.

Granada T.V. talks in London

GRANADA television chiefs and union officials met at the Trades Union Congress's London headquarters yesterday for talks on the technicians' pay dispute which has blacked out the company's programmes for two weeks.

Members of the Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians—300 of them—have been on strike for a 12-per-cent productivity payment for new 625-line and colour working methods.

Liverpool meeting: Gollan ignores economic crisis

YOU WOULD have to go a long way to hear a more specious mixture of parliamentary criticism and left-wing demagoguery than was served up by John Gollan to the Communist Party's election rally of 300 at Liverpool's Philharmonic Hall.

On foreign policy Gollan, relying on the good nature of the imperialist governments, said that Wilson should dissociate from the US on Vietnam and that the US should withdraw her troops.

No mention was made of the necessity of action by the British working class. At home a cloud was

could try to smooth over the crisis of world capitalism that today reflects itself inside the Communist Party.

On the door, however, many CP members were willing to discuss the problems of advancing to socialism with Workers Press sellers.

At the same time older Party members told Workers Press sellers that their paper was financed by the CIA and that Stalin should have murdered Trotsky sooner.

Inside the Philharmonic Hall it is easy to talk. Outside things are becoming more difficult for the CP every day.

This is the time to raise sales of Workers Press

BETWEEN NOW and the general election tens of thousands of people, young and old, will be introduced to politics, many for the first time.

It is vital that they become acquainted with the revolutionary Marxist point of view.

We have made extensive plans in order to do this. They include:

- Display advertising
- Poster advertising.
- Handbill distribution outside factories and universities.
- A special 15s election offer for 18 issues (June 1 to 20) post-paid (see page 4).
- Public meetings in all the main centres.
- A special Workers Press news film of the election.

We need your help. Please fill this form in without delay.

I want to help the Workers Press raise its circulation:

Name

Address

Post to: Circulation Department, Workers Press, 186A Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

ROSS HILL AFFAIR SHOWS

The price of publicity seeking

IT CAN be safely stated that you can judge a movement by its attitude to the capitalist press.

before. The press had a field day. And why not?

Read on and listen to Mr Hill again:

'I was then foolish enough to grant an interview to the press. I had nothing to hide, but I should have sensed that what the reporters wanted was a "reds under the beds" story.'

'The "Daily Express" story was headed "Confessions of a Trotskyite". What I was guilty of, apart from stupidity (!) in talking to these professional fact-twisters, I shall never know.'

The interview given by Mr Hill not only gave the press another opportunity to exploit the allegation of 'outside interference' and 'Red agitators' but, worse still, allowed him to falsely represent Mr Hill's idiosyncrasy and 'barrenness' as 'Trotskyism'.

This is not 'stupidity' as Mr Hill alleges.

Adventurism

It is much more dangerous than that.

It represents the political adventurism, anarchist discipline and middle-class fabness of the IS group. Behind this instability of course, is concealed a deep contempt for the working class and an indifference to revolutionary theory and organization.

It is no accident that the same issue of 'Socialist Worker' carrying Mr Hill's story has a front page lampoon of Roy Jenkins and an article which suggests that there is little or no difference between Tory and Labour.

Nowhere does it call for the defeat of the Tories on June 18. Another piece of stupidity? We hardly think so.

The moral of Mr Hill's intervention is as plain as a pikestaff: the demagogic and political chicanery of the IS group is coming more and more into conflict with the needs, desires and struggles of the working class.

Far from strengthening the working class, these reformists weaken it and strengthen reaction. This is true not only of industrial struggles, but also of the major political struggles such as the General Election.

THE PLAYERS



Roundhouse production of Arnold Wesker's 'FRIENDS'

—reviewed here by BRIAN MOORE.

THE LIGHTS go up on a set of William Morris wallpaper whose curling leaves seem to have taken root, threatening to creep out over the audience and choke us.

Centre stage is a large brass bed and in it Esther, a woman who is dying. Above the bed is a portrait of Lenin.

Throughout the interminable longeurs of the play, I stared up at that face, wry, firm and intelligent, and I swear it took on an expression of bewilderment, as if to say, 'What the hell am I doing here?'

And Lenin might well ask. There were many bewildered faces in the audience at the Roundhouse watching Arnold Wesker's latest offering, but none more so than his.

Towards the end of the play I indulged in a fantasy that maybe the picture would animate like a cartoon and the lips would part and thunder out, 'What is this balls?'

It's hard to see the 'Friends' in any other light.

In it idealism has reached orgasmic proportions. Seldom have I seen fantasy and self-indulgence unite in such deadly earnestness and irrelevance.

It is verbose, formless, arbitrary. One might echo Bernard Link in Mercer's 'After Haggerty' in describing the 'Friends' as a series of enigmatically related confusions.

In so far as the piece has a plot or even simply a development line it is this.

Taste and beauty

The 'Friends' are a group of interior decorators of northern working-class origin who set up shop in the early 1960s to bring taste and beauty to the masses, and ten years later they are in a state of erosion, fatigue and despondency.

They gather round the bed of one of their dying partners and lecture each other, bicker, bare their souls at the drop of an art nouveau hat.

For some inexplicable reason they describe themselves as 'revolutionaries'. The questions that they con-

front each other with, and themselves are of the order 'What do I think, what do I love, what do I hate, what do I value?'

Esther, the dying one, opens up the score board with a list of likes ranging from coffee to pre-Raphaelite girls.

Macey, their older Jewish manager, likes words, sensible proposals and resents his wife.

Roland likes meditation and hates himself. Manfred loves books and people till he discovers he hates the working class.

Crispin likes sculpture, Yorkshire dialect and making love to old ladies.

Stripped of the verbiage, the moralizing, the 'Readers Digest' philosophizing and the breast-beating this is the content, apart from the rallying call at the end to try and continue as before and recharge the old illusions.

Or is it? What is the political content of their despondencies and the ideas that first nurtured them? Wesker offers us no insights here because at this stage he is incapable of breaking from them or understanding them.

'Good life'

From the outset as a playwright, Wesker has delivered 'visions' from the stage of the Royal Court Theatre of the 'Good Life' of 'Jerusalem'.

He propounded a view of life that was humane, love filled, and decent.

With a messianic fervour he pursued his dream of bringing art and beauty to the masses.

Trouble was that his dream was never more than an idea in his own head in the first place and, like all idealists when the real world intervenes with its contradictions and class conflicts, the weight of history, the very uneven living process of struggle, they fall prostrate to despair and disillusion.

That fallacy came, ironically full circle at the Roundhouse, and echoed hollowly not holly under that old railway dome.

But illusions die hard and nothing is more persistent than British radicalism. It is better to describe defeat in merely terms of human weakness, tiredness, lack of conviction, repeat the old moral imperatives rather than confront the falseness of the basic premise.

That's all Wesker offers in the 'Friends' and the bourgeois audience opens up its welcoming arms; there's nothing to worry about after all, these 'revolutionaries' are decent and unhappy. Who knows perhaps Lenin was like William Morris after all.

Well there are a few shocks in store for the bourgeoisie, and Wesker too I think, on that score.

Class conflict you can't duck, and it's through this conflict in all its impurity and harshness and blackness and violence, not in the name of Jerusalem, but Marxism, that the revolution will come.

And it won't happen in the way that the idealist and the middle class would like it to.

That, of course, is the pressure what's bad, or what's convenient fear. That's why all these middle-class radicals who've ruled the roost for so long, lecturing, patronizing and idealizing the working class, are in retreat and

rowest sense of the word of the illusions inside the author's head. In this the requirements of art and revolution unite. To understand the real processes of life dialectically is no easy task, and neither does it rely on few abstract ideas or wishes in the head.

Dead

Wesker's play is dead for precisely these reasons and politically dangerous too.

When reality does not square up to an abstract idea of it, despair or reaction can only follow. It is no accident that Manfred



ARNOLD WESKER

in that retreat shift firmly to the right.

Revolution is not an inventory of what the petty bourgeois likes and doesn't like, what's good and what's bad, or what's convenient for their souls.

And it isn't something that can be capriciously manipulated like Wesker manipulates his characters for his own ends.

The form, content and structure of the play reflect the formalism of the idealist. That's why the characters are merely mouthpieces, shifting gear whenever it suits the author.

They have no independent life. They have no real social basis. They are inventions in the nar-

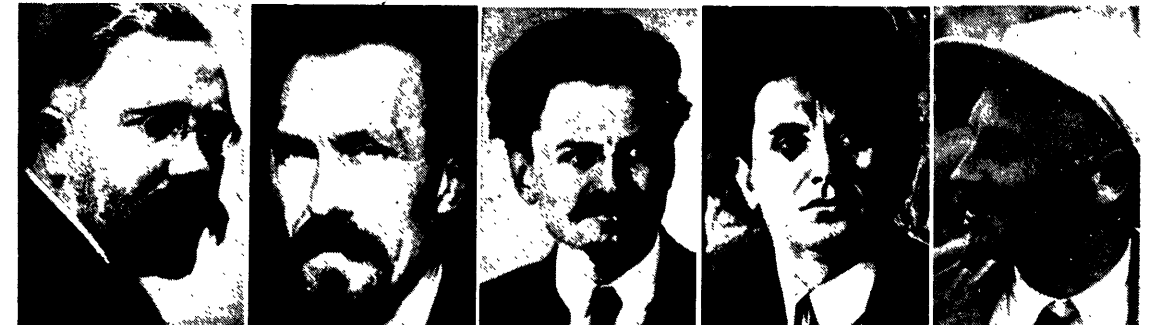
in the play gives a long outburst against the stupidity and submissiveness of the working class. This is the only road that idealism can lead to. And there are those now who would be only too happy to drive the motor to the camps.

All this, of course, is far from the consciousness of Wesker. But what we are pointing out here are the real dangers of his method of thinking.

Sentimentality and good intentions often become their opposites, given a changing social basis.

In this sense a faded William Morris print can easily become the blueprint for some very reactionary future.

MOSCOW



TRIALS ANTHOLOGY

Available from NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS, 186a Clapham High Street, Price 12s. 6d. London, S.W.4



behind THE NEWS

Undying scepticism towards capitalist press and TV propaganda and a refusal to co-operate in any way in their witch-hunts are two unfailing principles of the revolutionary movement.

such people and called them the representatives of 'petty-bourgeois revolutionism'... which differs in all essentials from the conditions and requirements of the sustained proletarian class struggle.

Dissected

The Trotskyist movement is proud of its record on these two points. We give no quarter and ask for none from the news media because we understand the class role of the press, radio and TV as the mouthpieces of monopoly capitalism, the consistent defenders of capitalist morality, religion and, above all, property.

In his book 'Left-Wing Communism' he dissected this tendency to its last petty-bourgeois foible: "... the small proprietor... who under capitalism, suffers constant oppression and very often an incredibly sharp and rapid worsening of conditions of life and even ruin, easily becomes extremely revolutionary, but is incapable of displaying perseverance, ability to organize, discipline and firmness. The petty bourgeois, "furious" over the horrors of capitalism, is a social phenomenon which, like anarchism, is characteristic of all capitalist countries. The instability of such revolutionism, its barrenness, its ability to become swiftly transformed into submission, apathy, fantasy, and even into a "mad" infatuation with one or another bourgeois "fad" [read "state capitalism", "permanent war economy" - Ed]—all this is a matter of common knowledge." (Chapter 4, p. 17).

Reactionary and venal as the press may be, we know that the news media have a certain credibility among sections of the working class and that they can, and have, distorted the truth, misrepresented vital issues and worked people into a frenzy of hysteria over seemingly small questions.

The 'instability' and 'barrenness' of petty-bourgeois revolutionism which Lenin spoke of 50 years ago was starkly revealed by the antics of Mr Ross Hill of the International Socialism (IS) group during the Pilkington strike and particularly by his attitude to the press.

Contempt

Strategically speaking we treat it with contempt, tactically speaking, however, we treat it as we would a rattlesnake; with a judicious mixture of hostility, wariness and discretion.

The 'instability' and 'barrenness' of petty-bourgeois revolutionism which Lenin spoke of 50 years ago was starkly revealed by the antics of Mr Ross Hill of the International Socialism (IS) group during the Pilkington strike and particularly by his attitude to the press.

If we do use the capitalist press to advertise our paper or to publicise our views, we do so only under conditions where there is absolutely no possibility of distortion. We do so while recognizing the immutably reactionary nature of the capitalist press and also its influence.

Unlike the SLL, which fought the press witch-hunt and refused to give any interviews to the press during the witch-hunt of Rosemary Whipple at CAV-Girls, Mr Hill set out from the start to solicit the attention of the capitalist press without any regard for the repercussions on the Pilkington strike.

We treat both with deadly seriousness.

Mr Hill addressed the strike meeting on May 20 at the invitation of the strike committee and as a representative of the paper 'Railway Underground'. So far so good.

(Any capitalist newspaperman or TV reporter who has ever approached the Socialist Labour League will warrant for this.)

But in the course of his speech and in full view of the press, Mr Hill gave the strikers an example of the 'barrenness' and irresponsible cynicism which typifies his group.

The revisionists, however, have no such scruples.

But in the course of his speech and in full view of the press, Mr Hill gave the strikers an example of the 'barrenness' and irresponsible cynicism which typifies his group.

Their attitude to the press, like their attitude to everything else, is determined not by the interests of a revolutionary class which has 'nothing to lose but its chains', but by the interests of the petty-bourgeoisie and a section of the aristocracy of the working class who are hostile to proletarian revolution.

But in the course of his speech and in full view of the press, Mr Hill gave the strikers an example of the 'barrenness' and irresponsible cynicism which typifies his group.

They try to steer a middle course between monopoly capitalism and the working class, one moment running over to the workers for 'help', the next rushing to the capitalist press and TV for publicity.

But in the course of his speech and in full view of the press, Mr Hill gave the strikers an example of the 'barrenness' and irresponsible cynicism which typifies his group.

If they do not possess a daily press or a disciplined party organization it is simply because they do not see the need for them and imagine that imperialism cannot be overthrown but must inevitably grow over into state capitalism.

Next day the centre page of the 'Daily Express' (May 21, 1970) screamed in 80 pt. type "Pelt the boss" says Red Ross.

Lenin was contemptuous of

Next day the centre page of the 'Daily Express' (May 21, 1970) screamed in 80 pt. type "Pelt the boss" says Red Ross. Beneath the title was a completely distorted account of what happened at St Helens the day

TV REGIONAL BBC 1, BBC 2, ITV, REGIONAL ITV. Includes program listings for various regions like BBC 1, BBC 2, and ITV, with times and program names.

Chains combine faces national walk-out

PICKETS were out yesterday at the Parkinson Shipley Yorkshire branch of Reynolds Chains at the start of an official pieceworkers' strike for an improvement in the 10s increase in bonus offered by the management.

The new bonus scheme has been under discussion for the last year. At the end of negotiations at York the management was given 21 days to make an improved offer and this period has now expired.

The present rate for an apprentice-trained setter-operator on piecework is £21 for a 40-hour week.

This is the first official strike in the history of Parkinson's apart from national stoppages, said AEF convenor Jim Conway.

What lies behind this is the recent realistic increase at Hepworth and Grandages—the Bradford firm which recently conceded an increase of around £4 a week. Militancy in the Reynolds group over low wages reached a new stage on Saturday when a Reynolds shop stewards' meeting at Coventry decided on a one-day national stoppage throughout the group in support of the three factories now in dispute.

2,000 have been out for six weeks at Reynolds Chains, Manchester, along with pattern makers at Crofts in Bradford.

'Reynolds is bottom of the wages league, even at Coventry,' said Jim Conway. 'There a skilled man gets £22 for 40 hours. We now have strong liaison with Manchester since we have supported them with collections in all three works in Bradford and Shipley.'

IRC CHIEF WARNS OF EXPLOSION

CHAIRMAN of the Industrial Re-organization Corporation Sir Joseph Lockwood, warned in his annual review yesterday that a wages explosion, far in excess of productivity increases, would put all at risk again and mean a return to 'squeeze one'.

£30 million last year and £38 million this year had already been invested by the IRC in industry—the latest loan being £10 million to British-Leyland to boost their machine-tool orders.

Wall St staggers on

WITH THE Dow Jones index showing a loss of 19 points at the end of last week and other indicators pointing to continued inflation along with declining production, there is little confidence on Wall St that the dramatic rally of the previous week can be sustained.

Quality control speeded up at Ford

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

A MACHINE installed in the quality-control section at Ford's transmission plant Halewood, Liverpool, enables boring and reaming operations on gearbox casings to be checked 20 times faster than before.

The aim of modern quality-control techniques is to incorporate examination methods into the operations of the production workers where possible and also to make many checking systems semi-automatic, so reducing the need for a separate team of inspectors or for an inspection department.

According to 'Target' the British Productivity Council Bulletin, the Ford's machine cost £10,000 and gives horizontal, depth and vertical measurements to 0.002 in.

It uses an optical diffraction grating system and checks a normal-sized transmission case in 30 minutes with 30 minutes also required for setting up.

Previously, the operations took at least two ten-hour shifts.

Some firms are conducting research into use of electronic sensor devices on the production line to make some examinations fully automatic.

Swiss referendum defeated

BY A WORKERS PRESS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

THE REACTIONARY referendum organized by James Schwarzenbach, calling for the deportation of immigrant workers from Switzerland, was defeated by nearly 100,000 votes over the week-end.

Schwarzenbach, a Zurich publisher and factory owner, had been campaigning under the slogan 'Keep Switzerland Swiss'.

If his proposals had been accepted by the referendum, the number of immigrants in the country—more than 900,000—would have been reduced by 300,000 over the next four years through forcible deportations.

The bulk of the votes for the referendum were cast in the more backward rural areas where there are, in fact, fewer immigrants.

The industrialized areas where most immigrants are concentrated, the majority of workers voted against Schwarzenbach's nationalist programme.

The result has been a rebuff to every reactionary anti-working-class element both inside and outside the Swiss labour movement.

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Sydney, June 3, 1970—Last week the ruling class sent the police against striking builders' labourers who are demanding a \$6-a-week (about £3) pay increase—this week they announced pay increases of up to 20 per cent for the academics.

The award will increase the salary of a professor from \$12,000 to \$14,400 a year with corresponding increases for associate professors and lecturers lower down the scale.

The Federal government has adopted the recommendation of a report by a judge, a professor, and a civil servant.

The increases will be backdated to January 1 and is the first increase for academics since July 1967.

The labourers, who have been on strike since May 4, have been labelled thugs, terrorists, and criminals, among other things, by the press and local builders for their action in picketing building sites and destroying work done by scab labour.

The government also feels that it cannot afford to meet the demands of 4,200 members of the Union of Postal Clerks and Telegraphists for a 6.6 per cent wage rise, a 36½-hour, five-day week and double time for Saturday work.

New South Wales government transport workers are also having to fight for the demanded increase of \$10 a week (about £5). Their offer from the government—\$3.60 cents.



Vorster's European tour A new threat to African people

PRIME MINISTER of the racist S African regime, John Vorster, left Lisbon yesterday for Spain, where he is due to have top-level talks with General Franco.

A communiqué issued at the end of his meeting with Portuguese dictator Dr Caetano stated:

'The conversations took place in an atmosphere of perfect understanding and will contribute to tightening the friendly links existing between the two countries...'

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

After his stay in Madrid, Vorster will go on to France, where he will seek military aid from the Pompidou government.

(France has already recently sold three submarines and several Mirage jet bombers to the apartheid regime.)

Vorster's visit to Madrid and Paris also throws startling light on the present course of Stalinist diplomacy in Europe.

The S African Premier is not the only statesman entertained by the Franco regime.

Apart from playing host to Vorster, Franco has also succeeded in winning diplomatic recognition from no fewer than four E European governments—Rumania, Poland, Hungary and only last week, Bulgaria.

The apartheid bureaucracy has recently opened up a shipping office in Madrid, while the Husak regime in Czechoslovakia is currently engaged in talks on the exchange of Ambassadors.

The Pompidou regime in France now enjoys a similar relationship.

Soviet Pact terms agreed by Brandt

By a foreign correspondent

AFTER PROLONGED debate within the W German coalition Cabinet under Social-Democratic Chancellor Willy Brandt, the terms of the proposed pact with the Soviet Union have been made public.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers announced that the Cabinet had agreed on two main guidelines:

● THAT the relations between W Germany and the Soviet Union should be based on the mutual renunciation of force or threats of force.

● THE renunciation of force should be valid for those differences of opinion which persist after the conclusion of the W Germany-Soviet Union pact.

Brandt is now expected to press ahead with negotiations on these terms.

Reticent

So far, the E German government has been very reticent on the projected Pact—a clear sign that Ulbricht looks upon it with great suspicion.

Leaders tiptoe

FROM PAGE ONE

ported statement, Labour leader Harold Wilson claimed it was 'clear that the last throw of the Conservative leadership and they've tried this one before—is to try and stir up talk of an economic crisis'.

He said that the economy had 'a strength such as we have not known in this country for years past'.

A compulsory wage freeze was not part of the government's thinking, he claimed in reply to questions.

But he again refused to be drawn into a renewed indefinite statement that 'I believe we can get what is required by voluntary means having regard to what had already been done'—largely at the insistence of Barbara Castle at the Department of Employment and Productivity.

FEAR

What is sticking both Party leaders so firmly to their catch-all formulas is, at base, fear, both of the extremely unstable economic situation internationally and of the movement of the working class in response to it.

As Wilson commented in a revealing aside yesterday morning, 'we've got to take into account the industrial relations are becoming much more militant all over the world'.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

'Political significance of the General Election'

OXFORD

Alma Hall, Alma Place, 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, June 10: 'The lessons of the 1945-1970 Labour government'.

Wednesday June 17: 'The Political issues in the General Election'.

Speaker: G. Healy (SLL national secretary)

LONDON

Sunday, June 14, 7.30 p.m.

St Pancras Town Hall, Euston Rd.

Speakers: G. Healy (SLL national secretary)

A. Thornett (ATUA), J. Simmance (YS secretary)

SWINDON

Friday, June 12, 7.30 p.m.

Co-operative Hall, East Street

Speakers: G. Healy (SLL national secretary)

Frank Willis (ATUA)

HULL

Wednesday, June 10, 8 p.m.

ASW Hall, 53 Beverley Road

POLICE PROVOCATION IN FRANCE

THE RECENTLY-PASSED laws in France, designed to attack working-class organizations under the guise of protecting 'law and order', have soon showed their true meaning.

BY A WORKERS PRESS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

At Grenoble University, in SE France, the CRS (riot police), gendarmerie and troops have moved into the town in thousands on the pretext of dealing with Maoist students on the campus.

On Wednesday, June 3, a truck-load of armed civilians moved into the campus in order to 'arrest' a couple known to be Maoists.

The so-called 'barricades' set up have since been manned by several hundred people unknown to the students, and reminiscent of the 'Katanga' (provocateurs, petty criminals, etc.) who moved into the Sorbonne in May-June 1968.

The purpose is only to create a provocation in which the students can be roundly defeated and a national 'law-and-order' campaign started.

The whole press blows up this affair as a confrontation of the police forces with 'trouble-makers'.

On Sunday, the authorities issued a warning to students on the campus, telling them to leave their rooms immediately, whether they have anywhere to go or not, otherwise they could immediately be victims of the recently-passed law.

We publish below the declaration issued on Sunday by Pierre Broué, well-known Trotskyist and author of several Marxist works, and chairman of the Grenoble union of university teachers, in his personal capacity:

AS A TEACHER, and an active trade union and political worker, I consider it my duty, in face of the serious situation in Grenoble, to make a public declaration without having submitted it to my colleagues and my comrades.

The attempt by armed civilians to remove two Maoist militants on Wednesday, June 3, followed by the massive and provocative intervention of police forces in the campus, around the Berlioz hostel, has in fact resulted in a situation of exceptional gravity.

This can legitimately be considered as the first concrete application of the so-called 'anti-smashers' law, which the trade union and political organizations of the working class have already denounced as meaning a future of repression in store for all of us: work will go on under direct police surveillance and in permanent fear of provocations.

On the one hand, the withdrawal of police forces from the campus, carried out on the evening of June 3, cannot be accepted as sufficient answer to the disquiet and even the fear of the university residents.

The massive presence of the CRS and gendarmes mobiles in the town and its outskirts, as well as their daily actions of harassment, are an intolerable and constant menace weighing on the residents and workers on the campus.

On the other hand, the legitimate concern of the students for defence since June 3 has ended in a situation where elements totally foreign to the university and even from outside the region altogether are in control in the supposedly fortified area, where, under their protection, totally irresponsible and unconsidered actions are being perpetrated.

The actions of these groups is a direct menace to the liberty and safety of those who live and work on the campus. They give a constant pretext for renewed intervention by the police forces, which, as on June 3, would be turned against the mass of students.

A large proportion of the resident students have left the campus hostels to seek shelter elsewhere.

Still, many students remain who have no alternative accommodation. They find them-

Commandos ready for Ulster

FROM PAGE ONE

Royal Marines, who arrived in the Ballykinlar camp only a week ago, are likely to spearhead the new clamp-down.

Their training includes the use of troop-carrying helicopters similar to those used in Vietnam. 'These will be used if necessary,' army spokesmen say.

Stormont Home Affairs minister Robert Porter visited the Commando base on Sunday to inspect units of the Ulster Defence Regiment, whose training base is at Ballykinlar.

The Ulster Defence Regiment is the part-time force which took over the military role of the B Specials after they were wound up on the advice of the Hunt Committee last year.

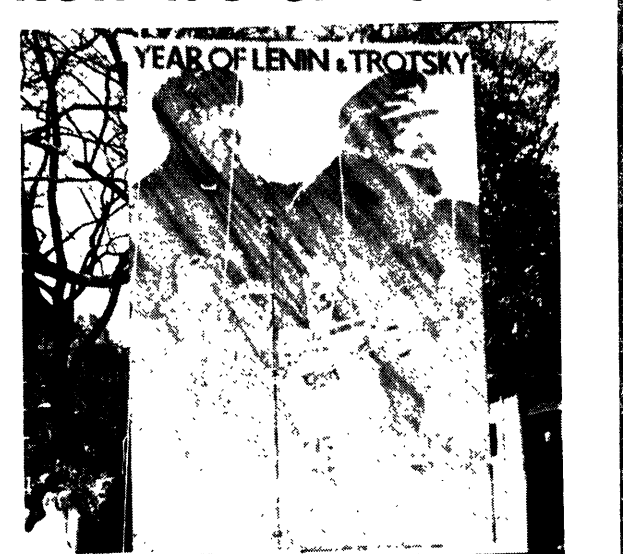
It is an infantry regiment of the British Army, conceived on similar lines to the US National Guard, guarding key installations and patrolling the border.

The new military machine was in action in Derry over the weekend, too—30 Civil Rights supporters who turned out for a meeting in front of the Guildhall were met with a very large force of troops.

The meeting was called to press for the reformist demand of a Bill of Rights for Ulster.

The General Election in the six counties began in earnest yesterday when candidates handed in their nominations.

NOW IT'S UP TO YOU



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LATE NEWS

SIHANOUK BACK IN PEKING

Belgrade, Monday—Prince Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian leader, returned to Peking today after a two-week visit to N Vietnam, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

WALL STREET AND LONDON LOW

The New York stock market continued Friday's downward trend when it opened yesterday.

Depressing conditions also prevailed in virtually all sections of the London stock exchange today.

The prospects of a government victory at next week's election and the sharp fall on Wall St on Friday were the main factors.

WALK OUT HITS HEATHROW FLIGHTS

Flights of Britain's two state airlines were hit yesterday as about 3,000 engineers and maintenance men from BEA and BOAC walked out at London Heathrow airport to attend a union meeting.

The meeting was to decide action over a demand for a fourth week's holiday, and other grievances.

Holidaymakers faced further chaos as BEA pilots continued their work to rule. Twenty-four flights were cancelled up to mid afternoon.

Wednesday and Thursday: Continuing very warm. Rather cloudy at times along NE coast. Scattered thundery showers in afternoon and evening.

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