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Despite press attempts to create an impression to the contrary, this fact emerged clearly after Wednesday night's meeting between the Confederation of British Industry and Tory Employment Minister Robert Carr.

The preparation of detailed anti-union proposals to be laid before parliament is already well advanced.

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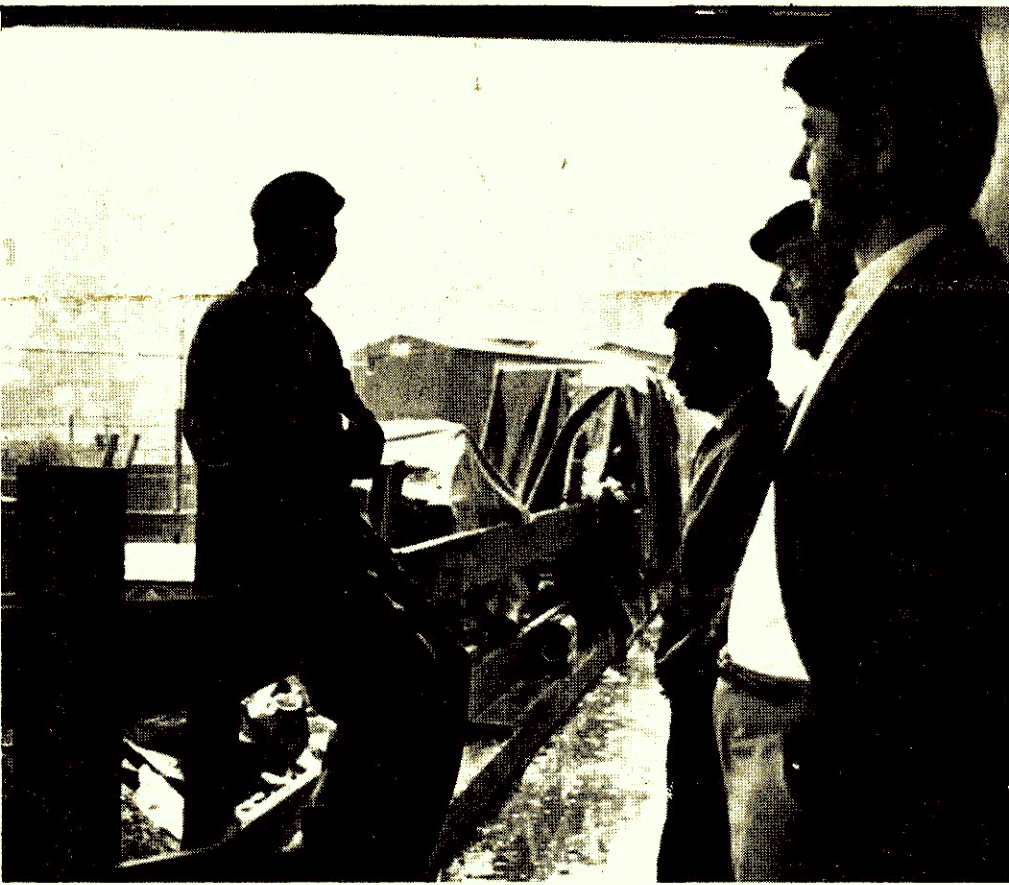
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Main reliance for putting across their cost and speed-up policies is clearly going to be placed heavily by all these gentlemen on the union leaders.

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### SEARCHES

They can also enter and search homes without warrant and with force at any hour of day or night; declare a curfew, prohibit meetings; deny claim to a trial by jury and arrest persons if it is desired to examine as witnesses and compel them to answer under penalties, even if their answers may incriminate them.

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In other words, the Ulster cabinet is now considering the introduction of martial law, depriving workers in the province even the tenuous legal rights they have at present.

The Tories have a long experience in operating this type of all-embracing colonial law.

They used precisely this type of measure against the Mau Mau in Kenya, where the infamous Hola concentration camp became the setting for brutal murders of prisoners fighting for the liberation of their country.

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The prisoners are already full to overflowing with the hundreds of people arrested since the disturbances began. The N Ireland Tories have so far kept the Special Powers in the background, fearing that to activate this infamous law would cause a wave of popular anger and sweep them out.

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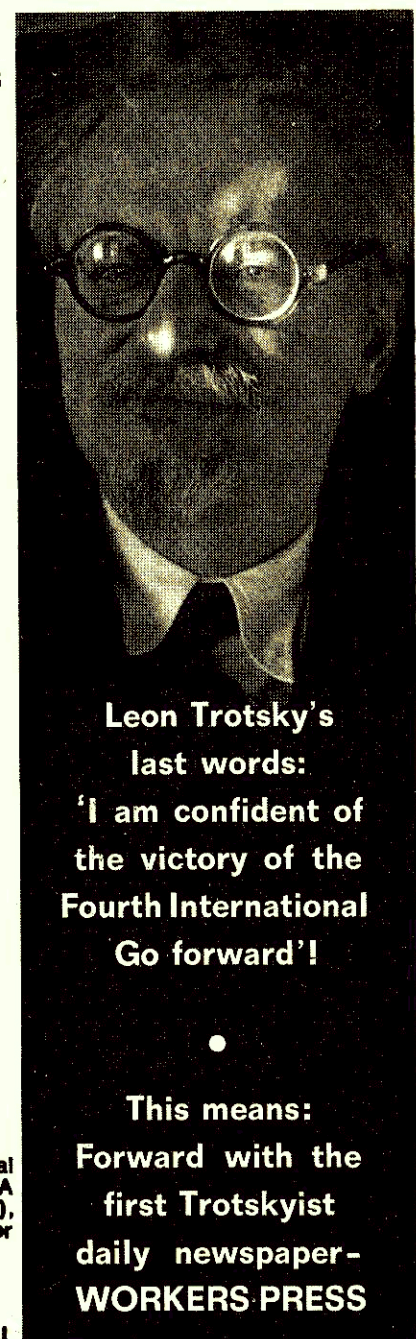
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Admission 2s

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Chairman: C. SLAUGHTER (SLL Central Committee).

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High St  
DONCASTER

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## Commons gas case: Two men remanded

**MEMBERS of the N Ireland Civil Rights Association held a poster parade outside Bow St magistrates court yesterday, when Bowes Egan was again refused bail and was remanded in custody until August 14.**

Remanded with Egan was James Roche, arrested after the CS-gas incident in the

House of Commons on July 23. Both men are to be charged under the 1968 Firearms Act.

Present in the court were Michael Foot MP, Ben Whittaker, former Labour MP for Hampstead, and Lawrence Marks, assistant editor of the 'Observer'.

All three were prepared to stand surety for Egan.

● PAGE FOUR COL. 1

● PAGE FOUR COL. 9

# WORKERS PRESS

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Central Committee of the  
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Leaders of the TWU's organizing committee point out that withdrawal of recognition from the Guild makes it seem unlikely the Post Office Board will recognize them.

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BY JOHN CRAWFORD

# Lukacs' Idealism serves Stalinism

THE 'New Left Review' specializes in a certain type of academic theorizing in the service of social-democratic and Stalinist bureaucracy.

In long-winded and high-sounding articles, they find justification for the treachery of the labour leaders and the ruling caste in the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian philosopher and literary critic Georg Lukacs has long been a favourite of the 'New Left', and for the first of a series of New Left Books, they have chosen to publish a translation of his 1924 essay on Lenin.

As P. Anton correctly pointed out (Workers Press, May 29), this was the work in which Lukacs' idealism was first put to the service of the still-evolving Soviet bureaucracy.

Published with the essay is a postscript comment written by Lukacs in 1967. It exhibits the way in which Lukacs, after participating in the 1954 Nagy government, has been able to continue to serve the bureaucracy, combining 'criticism' of Stalinism with its effective justification.

The 85-year-old professor brings to this task all his Hegelian sophistication, perverted over four decades of Stalinism.

In the postscript he says: 'Since the emergence of a Marxist critique of the Stalin era [where? From what standpoint?] there has also been renewed interest in the oppositional tendencies of the 1920s.'

'This is understandable, if from a theoretical and objective standpoint very much exaggerated. For, however false the solutions offered by Stalin and his followers to the developing crisis of the Revolution, there is no question that anyone else at that time could have provided an analysis of perspective which could have given a theoretical guideline to the problems of the later phases as well. A fruitful contribution to the renaissance of Marxism requires a purely historical treatment of the 1920s as a past period which is now entirely closed.'

## Carpet

And so, with a few general academicisms, Lukacs attempts to brush the degeneration of the Russian Revolution and the destruction of its leadership under a historical carpet. Even further, he tries to make himself out as an early critic of Stalinism.

'Certain of my comments on Lenin's behaviour contain, implicitly, some accurate criticism of Stalin's later development, which was then still hidden except for fleeting glimpses in Zinoviev's leadership of the Comintern.'

Lukacs knows now, if he did not know already in 1924, that Lenin had called for Stalin's removal from office over a year before his death, and that Lukacs has never made any attempt to condemn Stalin's murders to this day.

Is it possible to regard Lukacs as a Marxist on some far-off theoretical plane, while co-existing with the grave-diggers of the revolution on the less ethereal level at which Stalin's murder and slander machines operated?

In a previously published letter (translated in 'Survey', May 1967) under the title 'Some Reflections on the Cult of Stalin' Lukacs suddenly reveals that he visited Trotsky on Prinkipo in 1931.

He mentions this only in order to comment: 'My meetings with Trotsky in 1931 aroused in me the conviction that he as an individual was even more inclined to "the cult of the personality" than Stalin.'

Here we can see all the corruption of the intellectuals that was so important to the development of Stalinism as a counter-revolutionary tendency, and remains important for its survival today.

In order to protect the bureaucracy against the rise of Trotskyism in the Soviet intelligentsia among working class, Lukacs will continue to his dying day to distort and falsify the history of the origins of Stalinism and the struggle against it.

With the aid of the 'New Left', Lukacs continues the ideological duties he performed with such brilliance in the 1930s and 1940s.

He, above all others, tried to demonstrate the possibility of carrying out theoretical work within the confines of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

True, runs the 'New Left' argument, he had to pay the price of an occasional lie, approval of the purges, omission of any reference to the work of Marxists under the ban of the Stalinists.

But he was able to write some important books on French realist literature, the writings of Thomas Mann, the significance of Goethe.

In an interview published in the March-April 'New Left Review', Lukacs says:

'Anyone who reads my articles from the 1920s and 1930s will see that even at that time I was in disagreement with Stalin and Zhdanov's line. For example, the book I wrote on Hegel was diametrically opposed to Zhdanov's analysis of him.'

This appears, in fact, to be the first time this word had been used. Significantly, Stalin used it as the title for his 1924 lecture 'Problems of Leninism', the 'revised' edition of which contained the original reference to 'socialism in a single country'.

Lukacs subtitled his essay on Lenin 'A Study on the Unity of his Thought'.

At the moment when the bureaucratic degeneration of the Russian Revolution was accelerating rapidly, the defence of Lenin's heritage meant the theoretical and practical struggle to grasp the nature of this process.

But Lukacs instead gives a formal account of the logical connection between the different parts of Lenin's work, and in

state, Lukacs falsifies the core of Lenin's work: the revolutionary party. We shall see that this is closely related to his fundamental philosophical position.

In his chapter on 'The Vanguard Party', Lukacs speaks only of the need of the working class for a centralized organization.

The word 'theory' does not appear.

For Lenin, the Party was the laboratory in which Marxism was developed. For Lukacs, it is an organization of individuals working with a ready-made set of ideas.

Of course, he quotes Lenin against dogmatism; but theory for Lukacs is an 'instrument' to work with, not the life of a class vanguard.

Lukacs describes the relation between the Party and the working class only in terms of tactics and organization.

Party and class are presented as abstract forms, quite external to each other, and theory outside both of them. Lukacs' idealism is thus in direct opposition to Lenin's materialist conception of the party.

For Lenin, the revolutionary practice of the Marxist Party, in which theory developed and penetrated the working class, meant grasping the contradictions within the class.

Only in the process could the working class achieve consciousness of its historic role and take power into its hands.

Trotsky's struggle against Stalinism was founded on this conception of leadership, and deepened in the fight for the Left Opposition and the Fourth International.

## Weapons

Lukacs' idealism, in breaking with the Bolshevik method, helped to forge the ideological weapons with which the Stalinist bureaucracy destroyed the Third International.

Marxist theory broke with idealist and mechanical materialist philosophy in that it saw itself in terms of the struggle to transform reality, not just to explain it.

Lukacs' method is adapted to the needs of the bureaucracy, in that it turns the forms of Marxist thought into means of justifying the decisions of the apparatus.

He views matter, as he depicts the working class, as theory as without contradiction, and theory as outside both, not penetrating them in struggle.

It was this basic philosophical outlook which Lukacs employed to establish the conception of 'orthodox Leninism', and thus to provide theoretical justification for the bureaucracy.

It enabled him to co-exist with Stalinism for nearly half a century, and it is the method which underlies the outlook of many of the revisionist groups.

The 'New Left's' attempt to present Lukacs as a Marxist theoretical authority is thus no accident.

They would like to hold a relation to the modern bureaucracy similar to that of Lukacs to Stalinism.

But Lukacs' development was shaped by the defeats inflicted on the working class internationally in the 1920s and 1930s.

Today, the Fourth International fights to develop Marxist theory in an epoch of massive revolutionary struggles.

It will train a generation of intellectuals who will accomplish all that Stalinist corruption destroyed in Lukacs' generation, and much more.

# Education under shelter

'A school that makes active children sit at desks studying mostly useless subjects is a bad school.'

'AH prize-giving and marks and examinations sidetrack proper personality development.'

'Most of the schoolwork that adolescents do is simply a waste of time, energy and patience.'

'What is called laziness is either lack of interest or lack of health.'

A. S. NEILL has been trying to put these ideas into practice for the last 50 years and this makes him a pioneer in education.

## Force

The majority of British schools, even today, still force children to work at boring subjects, badly taught, rewards co-operation with team-points and punishes non-co-operation by the infliction of physical pain.

In fact when one headmaster—Michael Duane—introduced a few similar ideas in a Lon-

don Comprehensive School (Risinghill) the school was closed down.

The British educational system has limited aims—to mass produce workers and to develop a few specialized scientists, teachers, administrators, etc. to help keep capitalism going.

## THREE BOOK REVIEWS

# BOOKS

School in 1921. Since then he has sought to run the school without restrictive discipline, on the basis of self-government for students and staff, with school rules being decided by vote at General School Meetings and with the children having the freedom to attend lessons or to stay away.

Neill discovered that when children were not forced to attend lessons they sooner or later attended them voluntarily, and learned more.

He has, of course, no understanding of the real forces operating in the world. He repeatedly confesses his own bewilderment:

'I am groping. I try in vain to understand why mankind does so much evil. Why does an originally good humanity make a sick and unjust and cruel world?'

## Resolve

He tries to resolve this dilemma by leaping from the now acknowledged fact (though it was far from widely acknowledged when he first put it forward) that children need love and esteem in order to be happy and develop—to the conclusion that making children happy by changing teaching methods will solve the problems of war and poverty.

He claims that 'only love can change the world' and even that 'no happy employer ever frightened his employees!'

There is little point, however, in proving that Neill is not a Marxist since he never claimed to be one.

It is more important to examine the value and limitations of his educational ideas and practices.

First of all, Summerhill is a little shelter.

It is a fee-paying private school catering for a very small number (about 45) of children of the middle and upper classes.

It is over half a century since Neill taught working-class children. To hope that his ideas and practice can somehow spread throughout the state education system is a pipe-dream.

He can only grow in this real world and develop as the sum total of all his social relations.

'If left to himself without any interference of any kind', he declares, '[the child] will develop as far as he is capable of developing.'

But it is impossible for any child to develop in this way. He is born into isolation, but into a living, class society with all its contradictions and conflicts.

He can only grow in this real world and develop as the sum total of all his social relations.

## Pessimistic

Neill is, in fact, fundamentally pessimistic. He feels that existing society will always dominate:

'Moulded, conditioned, disciplined, repressed child. He is docile, prone to obey authority, fearful of criticism and almost fanatical in his desire to be normal, conventional and correct.'

'He accepts what he has been taught almost without question and he hands down all his complexes and fears and frustrations to his children.'

If this were true, then the working class would be permanently tamed by a bourgeois educational system.

Yet, despite this, when working-class children grow up they find themselves in the factories, pits and dockyards in constant conflict with the employer.

Despite all the efforts of capitalist education, their class position is more powerful.

They become able, through their revolutionary party and its literature and struggle for theory, to re-educate themselves to challenge and finally to overthrow the old society

and in so doing to reject its values and teachings.

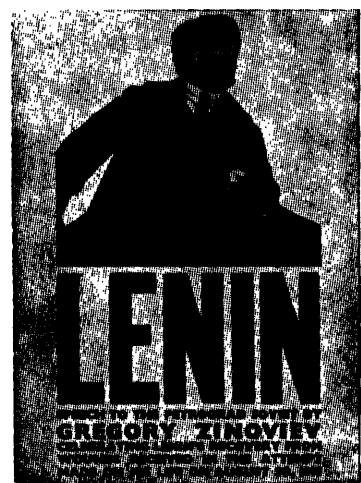
Yet, even though Neill's ideas are fundamentally based on a false premise and though it is impossible for them to be applied generally in a society based on private property, it is still true that much of what he says is good.

A socialist education system will owe a debt to A. S. Neill.

## LENIN: Speech to the Petrograd Soviet, 1918

3s. 0d.

By G. Zinoviev



Illustrated with many photographs, this was a speech delivered by one of Lenin's closest associates on the occasion of his recovery from wounds received in an attempt on his life. It gives a remarkably clear picture of Lenin and what is required to be a revolutionary.



Lukacs

this way helps to cover over the process of its destruction.

Lenin's achievement in the construction and theoretical arming of the Bolshevik Party and the Third International is fossilized, reduced to a few logical formulas, an empty shell at the disposal of the conservative bureaucracy.

Before 1918, the young Lukacs had come from mystical idealism to anarcho-syncretism and then to the Communist International. He was a member of the ill-fated government of Bela Kun in 1919 and had to go into exile in Vienna and Moscow.

In 1923, his 'History and Class Consciousness' appeared.

This collection of essays was an attempt to adapt Marxism to Hegelian idealism.

Lukacs saw the dialectic as referring to the contradictory development of society, or only of class society. In opposition to Engels, he declares that it has no relevance to the movements of the natural world.

Lukacs made formal acknowledgement of these criticisms and, immediately after Lenin's death, tried to rehabilitate himself with his 'orthodox' book on Lenin. And so the controversy of 1923 was never argued out.

In fact, the essay on Lenin contains precisely the same conceptions as the book of the previous year. Lukacs' method of adaptation to the bureaucracy is already in operation.

## 'Historical'

The word 'materialism' never appears in this book without the prefix 'historical'. On page 55 we read the following:

'For the dialectic is no more than the conceptual expression of the fact that the development of society is in reality contradictory, and that these contradictions (class contradictions, the antagonistic character of their economic existence, etc.) are the basis and kernel of all events.'

This outlook opens the way for idealism.

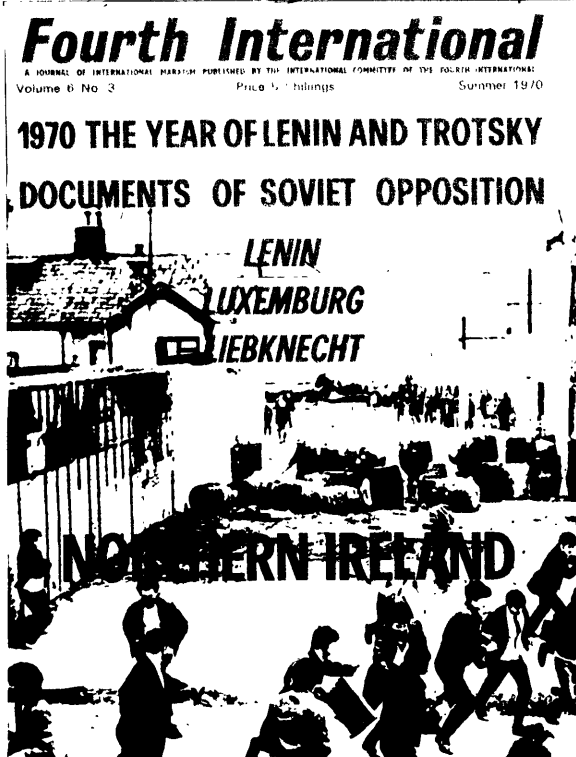
If contradiction is only to be found in history, then the struggle of man against nature must be seen as arising outside the material world.

Marx, on the contrary, explains this struggle as arising within matter, and in its course man develops his powers to grasp the contradictions within nature and subjugate them to serve his needs.

The consequences of Lukacs essentially idealist position were developed in the rest of the book—and in the rest of his life.

While he can talk about Lenin's conception of the workers' revolution in Russia, his theory of imperialism and of the

## IMPORTANT READING



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## TV

**BBC 1**  
12.55-1.25 p.m. Y'Steddof. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Score with the Scaffold. 5.30 Space Kidettes. 5.40 Junior points of view. 5.50 News and weather.  
6.00 ENTERTAINING WITH KERR.  
6.25 CHAMPIONS' QUIZ BALL. Falkirk v Huddersfield Town.  
6.45 THE VIRGINIAN. 'Requiem for a Country Doctor'.  
7.55 DON'T ASK US.  
8.20 ME MAMMY. 'The Night Miss Argyll Got Canonised'.  
8.50 NEWS AND WEATHER.  
9.10 IT'S A KNOCK-OUT.  
10.25 24 HOURS.  
11.00 CHAMPIONSHIP GRANDSTAND. Amateur Athletics championships. Amateur Swimming Association national championships. World cycling championships. 12 midnight Weather.

**REGIONAL BBC**  
All regions as BBC 1 except:  
Midlands and E Anglia: 6.00-6.25 Your region tonight. Midlands today. Look East, weather. Nationwide. 12.02 News, weather. Prospects for anglers. Road works report.  
North of England: 6.00-6.25 Your region tonight. Look North, weather. Nationwide. 12.02 News, weather.  
Wales: 1.30-1.45 Ar lin mam. 2.55-3.45 National Eisteddfod. 6.00 Wales today. 6.20-6.25 Newyddion. 6.45

Sherlock Holmes. 7.05 Ryan a ronnie. 7.30 Speaking for myself. 8.20-8.50 Y'Steddof.  
Scotland: 6.00-6.10 Reporting Scotland. 6.10-6.25 Se ur beatha. 12.02 News, weather.  
Ireland: 3.00-4.20 Gallaher Ulster open golf championship. 11.00-11.50 Golf. 11.50 News, weather.  
South and West: 6.00-6.25 Your region tonight. Points West. South today. Spotlight. South-West, weather. Nationwide. 12.02 News, weather. Road works report.

**BBC 2**  
11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL.  
7.30 p.m. NEWS and weather.  
8.00 A GRINGO'S HOLIDAY. 'Patagonia to Portillo, Chile'.  
8.25 THE WAY WE LIVE NOW. 'Close of Play'.  
9.10 ARTHUR PENN. 'Themes and Variants'. A profile of a brilliant film-maker.  
10.30 NEWS and weather. 10.35 LINE-UP.

**ITV**  
1.30 p.m. Mad movies. 1.55 World cycling championships. 2.15 Racing from Redcar. 4.10 Raj. 4.40 Zingalong. 4.55 Arthur! 5.20 Two D's and a dog. 5.50 News.  
6.30 EARLY BIRD. 6.30 PEYTON PLACE.  
7.00 KENNY EVERETT EXPLOSION.  
7.30 GUSMOKE. 'Uncle Finney'.  
8.30 HARK AT BARKER. 'Rustless on medicine'.  
9.00 CONFESSION. 'Just as the sun was rising'.  
10.00 NEWS. 10.30 MANNIX. 'The cost of a vacation'.  
11.30 FACE THE PRESS. Tony Palmer.  
12.00 midnight PROTESTI Jim Gibson talks to David Triesman, who was a student leader at Essex University, about student protest.

**REGIONAL ITV**  
CHANNEL: 2.15-4.15 London. 4.30 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.40 London. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Dangerman. 8.30 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Matinee. 'Dark City'. With Charlton Heston and Elizabeth Scott. 12.35 Weather.  
Westward: As Channel except: 1.55-2.15 London. 4.25 News. 4.27 Gus Honeyburn. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 12.40 Faith for life. 12.45 Weather.  
SOUTHERN: 2.15-3.45 London. 4.05 Paulus. 4.15 Ivor the engine. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Robin Hood. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene South-East. 6.30 Junkin. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Weekend. 7.35 Please sir. 8.05 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Submarine Command'. With William Holden, Nancy Olson, William Bendix and Don Taylor. A submarine commander is afflicted with doubts about his ability. 12.05 News. 12.15 Weather. Action 70.  
HARLECH: 2.15-4.15 London. 4.25 Women today. 4.40 Wind in the willows. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report. 6.10 Sky's the limit. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 7.30 Man in a suitcase. 8.30 London. 10.30 Funny you should ask. 11.00 Interview. 11.30 Conceptions of murder. Midnight weather.

HVT (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.23-4.25. 6.01-6.35 Scene West. 11.00-11.30 Mad movies.  
HVT (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 2.55-4.25 Royal National Eisteddfod. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.30-6.35 Report Wales.  
HVT (Cyprus/Wales) black and white service as above except: 2.55-4.25 Royal National Eisteddfod. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.30-6.35 Report Wales.  
ANGLIA: 2.15-4.15 London. 4.25 Newsroom. 4.35 Romper room. 4.55 News. 6.05 Viewfinder. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.00 Cinema: 'The Hangover Tree'. With James Garner, Eva Marie Saint and Rod Taylor. An American intelligence officer is drugged by German agents after the Berlin Wall is closed. 8.25 London. 9.00 The Gunman. 9.25 News. 10.30 Two-shot golf. 11.00 Randall and Hopkirk (deceased).  
ATV MIDLANDS: 2.15-3.45 London. 4.02 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 London. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 News. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 That girl. 7.30 Champions. 8.25 London. 10.30 Baron. 11.30 Midland news. 11.45 Who knows. Weather.  
ULSTER: 2.15 London. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Viewfinder. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.00 Cinema: '36 Hours'. With James Garner, Eva Marie Saint and Rod Taylor. An American intelligence officer is drugged by German agents after the Berlin Wall is closed. 8.25 London. 9.00 The Gunman. 9.25 News. 10.30 Two-shot golf. 11.00 Randall and Hopkirk (deceased).  
YORKSHIRE: 1.55 London. 3.55 Houseparty. 4.10 Zingalong. 4.35 News. 4.40 London. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 News. 6.00 Phoenix five. 6.20 London. 6.00 Calendar. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.00 United. Story of the last weeks in Leeds' United's season. 6.30 Beverly Hills. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 With Claudette Colbert, Florence Desmond, Patrick Knowles, and Sessue Hayakawa. Story of a woman's love for her family behind the barbed wire of a Japanese concentration camp. 9.00 The Gunman. 9.25 News. 10.30 Two-shot golf. 11.00 Edgar Wallace. Midnight weather.  
GRANADA: 1.55-3.45 London. 4.10 News. Short story. 4.40 London. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 London. 6.00 News-view. 6.05 Put it in writing. 6.15 Doing their thing. 6.40 Julia. 7.15 Name of the game. 8.25 London. 10.30 Thriller: 'Night of the Demon'. With Dana Andrews, Peggy Cummins and Niall MacGinnis. Black magic.  
TYNE TEES: 2.15-4.20 London. 4.35 Newsroom. 4.40 London. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Voyage to the bottom of the sea. 7.30 Hark at Barker. 8.00 I. The Gunman. 9.25 News. 10.30 Two-shot golf. 11.00 Edgar Wallace. 12.40 News.  
BORDER: 2.15 London. 4.13 News. 4.15 Room 222. 4.40 London. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Border roundabout. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Ours is a nice house. 8.00 It takes a thief. 9.00 London. 10.30 Movie: 'The Gunman'. 10.30 News. 11.00 Fact and fantasy. 11.30 Late call.  
SCOTTISH: 2.15 London. 4.15 Dan. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Voyage to the bottom of the sea. 5.50 London. 6.00 Summer scene. 6.30 Handful of songs. 7.00 Name of the game. 8.25 London. 9.00 Crossroads. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.35 Preview. 7.35 Garrison's Korilla. 8.25 London. 10.30 Never say die. 11.00 Outer limits.  
GRAMPIAN: 2.15-4.20 London. 4.30 Rumble jumble. 4.55 London. 4.55 London. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 The Nanny. 6.10 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.25 Preview. 7.35 Garrison's Korilla. 8.25 London. 10.30 Never say die. 11.00 Outer limits.

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# BERNARD FRANKS

## AUTOMATIC PRICE-RISES SYSTEM

# A THREAT TO BAKERY WORKERS

ALONG with their demand for yet another round of increases in the price of bread, the major baking companies are seeking to install a new system for continuous and automatic price rises.

They say that instead of having to wait until increased costs justify a penny increase, price rises should rest on maintaining a guaranteed rate of profit of 14 per cent and should be automatic.

This can only mean that they intend to make bigger increases and to make them more often than at present.

### Policy

This policy is explained—and approved—in the Prices and Incomes Board Report on prices and pay in the baking industry, published last week.

As usual, the PIB also arrives at its standard conclusion that all manner of schemes for the intensification of work are needed to cut labour costs.

Up to the beginning of this century, all bread and confectionary was made by hand, mainly in small family bakeries.

The rapid spread of mechanical handling methods originating in the USA into many aspects of baking led to the development of the huge 'plant' bakeries and the mass-

production of loaves, cakes and biscuits.

In Britain, continued concentration and closure of the small firms has led to four large bakeries dominating the trade, controlling between them 70 per cent of the market.

Over recent years even more advanced automated flow-line production methods have been developed to cover all mixing, baking, cutting and wrapping processes.

The PIB's current report on the baking industry is the second. The first, issued in April 1970, allowed a penny increase demanded by the bosses.

This PIB survey found long hours and low wages a standard pattern for the 65,000 production workers in the industry.

### Intensive

Overtime was found to be increasing, reflecting the more intensive working in fewer bakeries.

The average hours worked by men in plant bakeries in England and Wales has risen from 51.5 in 1965 to 54.5 at present. The number of men who work 60 hours a week or more has also risen from 10 per cent in 1965 to 25 per cent in March 1970.

The report observes that working on rest days is 'vir-

tually a condition of service in many bakeries'.

The average basic wage for men is around £14 10s for a 40-hour week, with a £27 total for 54 hours. The 25,000 women in the industry work little overtime and receive on an average £11 6s 5d for 40 hours.

The report also notes that the bakeries are the second largest users of vehicle transport in the country, employing 28,000 distribution workers.

The Board explains that a further 93,300 workers in the industry—office workers, maintenance staff, etc.—are not covered by this Report.

The turnover of workers at plant bakeries was found to be at a phenomenally high rate of 80 per cent, with absenteeism standing at between 7 and 10 per cent.

The PIB's only criticism of the automatic price-rise system is of the recommendation that this should be based on a 14 per cent return on capital. It comments that 'a somewhat lower figure might be appropriate'.

For the bakery workers the Board recommends:

### METHOD STUDY

'We found that at one bakery a new system of palletization had enabled the time taken to load a van to be reduced from 20 to five minutes; and at another all

labour apart from the van driver's had been eliminated from the loading operation. There is considerable scope for improvements of this kind.'

### TIME STUDY

'... work measurement in the industry is patchy and there is scope for much wider and more systematic use of it.'

### EXTENSION OF SHIFT WORKING

'In Scotland the relaxing of the restrictive arrangements applying to shift-work could be made the subject of negotiation.'

The PIB also wants a cut in overtime hours brought about.

Its concern, however, is not in welfare and the need for proper working hours, but to cut the wage bill.

With the special appointment of businessmen to government positions and preparations for anti-union legislation, the Tories are making it abundantly clear to all employers that the time is ripe to unleash a savage drive for profits.

Price increases are to be encouraged and the use of 'productivity' working systems stepped up.

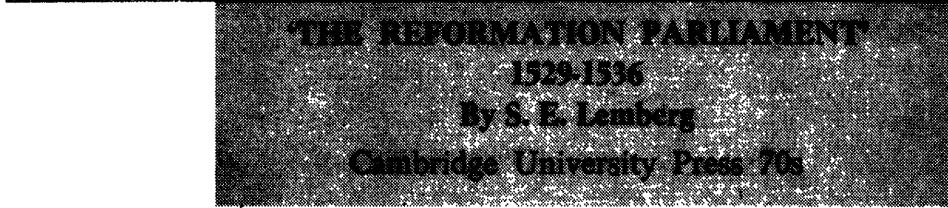
The only possible line of retaliation for bakery workers is the demand for nationalization of the major companies under workers' control.

Firms sharing the market by volume of sales of bread in 1969 per cent

British Bakeries	25
Allied Bakeries	24
United Bakeries	12
CWS Bakeries	7
Lyons Bread	14
Others	30 1/2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Recommended retail prices of unwrapped standard loaves since 1966

	large		small
	s.	d.	
January 1966	1	3 1/2	9
January 1967	1	4 1/2	9 1/2
February 1968	1	6	10 1/2
February 1969	1	7	10
January 1970	1	8	11
April 1970	1	9	11



## THE REFORMATION: Tenuous alliance on the road to revolution

BY KAREN BLICK

TROTSKY described the Reformation as the period when the capitalist class 'did not immediately set itself the task of conquering power but sought instead to secure for itself within the framework of feudal society living conditions most comfortable and best suited to its needs.'

'It proceeded to enlarge the framework of feudal society, to alter its forms and to transform it into bureaucratic monarchy. It transfigured religion personalizing the latter, that is adapting religion to bourgeois conformities.'

In these tendencies we find expressed the relative historical weakness of the bourgeoisie. After securing these positions for itself the bourgeoisie went on to the struggle for power.'

This characterization is particularly true of English bourgeoisie.

Throughout the 16th century this class allied itself with the Tudor monarchy. This alliance was cemented by their common opposition to the residue of the feudal aristocracy and to the Roman Catholic church.

However the alliance was an unstable one, as the monarchy itself was a feudal institution.

Lemberg's 'The Reformation Parliament' is a factually detailed study of the historical period when co-operation began between the Tudor monarchy and the emerging bourgeoisie class.

It provides a comprehensive account of the discussions of the Reformation parliament and its relations with Henry VIII. However the book makes no attempt to analyse the activities of the parliament as a reflection of changing class relations.

The fate of the English church was decided in the parliament that lasted from 1529-1536. By using the anti-clerical feeling of the House of Commons, Henry VIII ended Papal control over the English church.

### SUPPORT

The support he received from this body was not accidental. The House of Commons was largely composed of non-aristocratic country gentry and town bourgeois, who were anxious to reduce the economic and legal power of the church.

Opposition to Henry's ecclesiastical plans came mainly from the House of Lords. In this body were the representatives of feudal reaction, the bishops and the residue of the feudal aristocracy, who were anxious to preserve the privileges of the church.

With minor difficulties Henry remained the dominant partner in his alliance with the Commons, but his successors were to find their bourgeois allies more difficult to control.

By the 17th century the bourgeoisie increasingly found the

monarchy the centre of resistance of the old feudal state machine. To achieve state power it was forced to destroy its erstwhile ally.

An important aspect of the Reformation parliament brought out clearly in Lemberg's book is the violent anti-clericalism of the Commons without which the Henrician Reformation would hardly have been possible.

Even at this early stage of its development, the bourgeoisie was quite clear that the parasitical hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church was its sworn enemy.



Henry VIII

One Commons petition to the King described the clergy as 'a sort of ravenous wolves, nothing else attending but their own private lucre and satisfaction of the covetous and insatiable appetites of the said prelates.' (p. 85.)

Many of the Commons' complaints about clergy are clearly those of a capitalist class fretting at ecclesiastical control over society.

They demanded that the taxes exacted by the church from the laity should be abolished. They complained about the excessive number of holy days celebrated by the church causing idle workmen to fall into 'abominable and execrable vices'. (p. 85.)

Finally they enthusiastically passed a bill prohibiting clergy from holding farms, keeping tanning houses or breweries, and dealing in cattle corn or other merchandise.

The Lords were quick to answer this challenge to their privileges. The Chronicler Edward Hall, describing the bishops' reaction to the Commons proposals, wrote:

'They both frowned and grunted for that touched their profit' (p. 87.)

They accused the Commons of heresy, linking them with the names of Luther and Huss. Henry VIII well aware that he would need the Commons' support against the Lords in passing his anti-papal legislation, brought about a compromise solution in the Commons' favour.

Yet even at this stage the Commons were showing some independence of their royal ally.

They were far less enthusiastic about much of the King's anti-Papal legislation than they had been about their own laws against the English clergy. This was partly because they were afraid that bad relations with the Pope might disrupt the Flanders wool trade, and partly because the English bourgeoisie was less directly oppressed by the Papacy than some of its European counterparts.

However the Commons did show considerable enthusiasm for one piece of anti-Papal legislation: the act abolishing taxes paid by the laity to Rome.

This suggests that, as yet, the bourgeoisie class was far more concerned with its immediate economic interests than Henry's more grandiose schemes for national sovereignty.

### SYMPATHISERS

Some of the more far-sighted sympathisers of the bourgeoisie aspirations, such as Henry's chief advisor Thomas Cromwell, were clearer about the necessity of political independence from Rome.

Without the establishment of national sovereignty, the 17th century bourgeoisie revolution would have taken an entirely different and more tortuous course.

In other respects, however, the Commons were far more adventurous in pressing for religious change.

They suggested the translation of the Bible into English and parliamentary control of heresy trials. Henry, who wanted no challenge to his newly-acquired control of the English church, shelved these revolutionary proposals for the time being.

Lemberg rightly stresses that the Reformation parliament was not completely occupied with religious affairs.

Economic legislation took up a considerable amount of its time.

But in this sphere parliament was completely paternalist and backward-looking. Although many of its members were undoubtedly enclosing common land and hoarding goods to increase their price, they willingly passed government-sponsored laws condemning such practices.

In accepting these measures, parliament was influenced neither by fear or a conscious desire to deceive. These laws simply reflect the immense gap between accepted economic theory of the time and actual practice.

The value of 'The Reformation Parliament' lies in its being the first detailed study of this historically important parliament.

The book itself makes no analysis of the period in class terms, but it does bring together material which makes possible a clearer study of the English bourgeoisie in its pre-revolutionary period.

CESAR CHAVEZ, leader of the grape pickers' union, last week shook hands with the California growers over a new contract.

This event has taken five harrowing years of strike action to achieve.

Years in which Chavez has had to work a 24-hour day and the pickets—mostly semi-literate Mexican-Americans—worked for starvation wages in the 100-degree heat of California's vineyards.

★

Violence against the strikers has been encouraged because farmworkers have been excluded from the National Labour Relations Act which gives some safeguards to union organization and collective bargaining.

Chavez's union—the United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee (UFWOC)—also faced the co-operation of federal government agencies with the growers in buying up grapes for shipment to the forces in Vietnam.

Vietnam became the third largest importer of grapes in the world!

## Don't moralize, organize!

### US Round-up

Signed just before this year's harvest, the contract between UFWOC and 26 major growers in the Delano area is the union's biggest step forward in its long fight to organize farmworkers.

It means that 80 per cent of California's table grape acreage will be under union contract and the remaining growers in the Fresno district are expected to agree to similar terms shortly.

★

About 8,000 workers are covered by the contract, which somewhat ironically contains a no-strike clause.

Vineyard men's wages are increased by 15 cents to \$1.80 an hour, while the bonus per box picked has been raised by 5 cents to 20 cents.

The growers will also pay 20 cents an hour into a health, welfare and unemployment benefit fund.

These measures will only provide some of the most rudimentary of amenities.

★

For instance, it was only during the Second World War that the Mexican government was able to pressure the US administration of the day into providing wooden huts for the pickers to live in.

And conditions for the grape pickers and those working on other 'stoop labour' crops—sugar beet, lettuce and figs—have hardly changed since.

The pittance guaranteed in the new contract will only minimally



Chavez

This prolonged and held back the struggle and allowed the Democratic Party hierarchy to give it verbal support.

The two sides were, in fact, brought together to sign the contract by the intervention of no less than five bishops of the Roman Catholic church (which incidentally owns some of the vineyards in the state).

★

To achieve wages comparable to those of more strongly-organized unions the farmworkers will have to build a new leadership which means breaking from the clutches of the church and Chavez's pacifism.

The largest firm in the state commented on the settlement: 'It's dawned on everyone in agriculture that unionism has finally come to this industry and there's no sense in pretending it will go away.'

Behind this matter of factness lies the employers' hope that the 'new unionism' will remain tied to the old leadership.

## THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG

THE ARMY last week disclosed in Washington that it had demoted a brigadier general and stripped him of a Distinguished Service Medal 'because he had failed to maintain a high degree of personal and professional integrity'.

The officer concerned (now Colonel) Cole, is a central figure in separate military and congressional investigations into graft and corruption.

He has been interviewed at least once by the staff of the Senate permanent sub-committee on investigations which is headed by Senator Ribicoff.

★

The Ribicoff sub-committee, like the army, has never revealed any of its conclusions on the unofficial activities of the Colonel, although it is thought that public hearings may begin later this year.

What is known is that last October an Australian booking agent who worked in S Vietnam revealed that Cole had a 'very close friendship' with a certain William Crum, a wealthy and dubious agent in Asia for slot

machine manufacturers and other interests.

The witness described the meetings at Crum's home between Cole and the mysterious agent.

Crum was the principal figure in Sarl Electronics, a firm which supplied millions of dollars worth of slot machines to military clubs.

Last autumn the Vietnam military command was banned from dealing with the company after it had been charged with black market currency dealings and smuggling activities.

★

The whole sordid story fell into place when it was pointed out that Sarl's activities in Vietnam coincided with the period when Cole had authority there over the military clubs.

This saga, though only a small drop in an ocean of corruption, brought to mind a remark of Trotsky's in his 'History of the Russian Revolution':

'An army is always a copy of the society it serves—with this difference, that it gives social relations a concentrated character, carrying both their positive and negative features to an extreme.'



Edward Kennedy

## POWELLITE BOOK

THE RULING class's armoury for taking on the working class is the same the world over.

### Strike-breaking

Unemployment grows and troops stand ready for strike-breaking in both Britain and the United States.

So the moves by Senator

Edward Kennedy to strengthen his 1965 Immigration Bill come as no surprise.

Kennedy is following the trail blazed by Powell's proposed measures against Irish workers by attacking a section of immigrants in a similar position in N America.

The Senator for Massachusetts wants tighter control of the border, which he complains is open and allows Mexican workers to cross without regulation.

### Tories' book

Taking another leaf out of the Tories' book Kennedy proposes that the status of Mexican immigrant workers be reviewed every six months including an investigation of their jobs and conditions.

The purpose of this type of legislation is just the same as in Britain—to create the conditions for the ultra-rightists to do their poisonous work of splitting the workers' movement.

The US employers have long used the pool of poverty-stricken Mexican workers and peasants as a wedge to drive into the working class at home.

Kennedy's measures are only one form that this has taken.

When it has suited the bosses, the Mexican border has been opened to 'unlimited' immigration to provide strike-breaking forces as happened during the Texas and Coachella farmworkers' strikes.

## Corporation's seek place in the sun

THE US corporations exploit national divisions to weaken the working class in other ways to that proposed by Kennedy.

One rapidly-developing trend is the movement of labour-intensive industries lock-stock-and-barrel to countries where wage rates are a fraction of those in the United States itself, and where tax havens are willingly provided by the 'host' governments.

★

Evidence of this development was recently given by a trade

union official, Paul Jennings to a hearing on the subject before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Warwick Electronics was named as just one of the firms that has shifted across the border into Mexico.

★

But Formosa has become the centre of the rush to find a place in the sun.

All black and white and colour television sets may shortly be manufactured on the island as Zenith, RCA, Ford-Philco and Admiral have already moved production there.

The case of General Instruments is particularly galling to the labour movement.

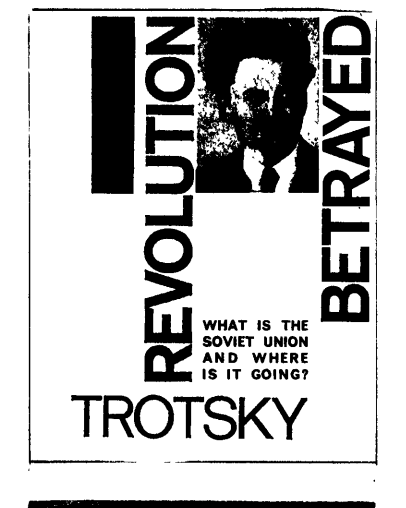
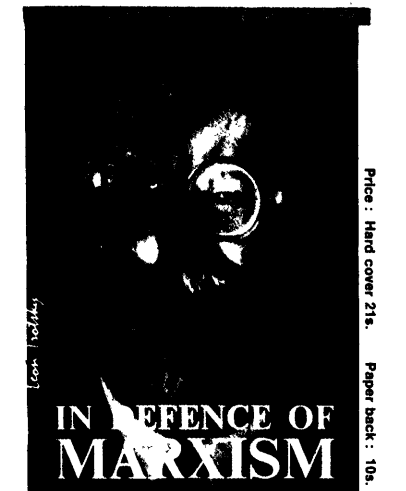
The firm sacked 3,000 workers in New England and promptly added the same number to its labour force in Formosa.

★

The giant corporations are a law unto themselves.

Any reformist attempts to regulate their global leaping in search of profit are obviously non-starters.

The fight-back against this means of adding to the soaring unemployment rate poses directly the question of which class is to control the means of production.



# Luton Whitbread men stay out

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

DRAYMEN at Whitbread's Luton brewery in Bedfordshire yesterday decided to continue their strike against the productivity deal and redundancies that the management is tying to its pay offer.

About half of the company's public houses in the town are reported to be out of beer and the remainder are expected to be dry by the weekend.

As the strike entered its fourth day yesterday the brewery threatened to close down production.

The highly-automated £9 million brewery in Luton has a capacity of 25,000 barrels a week.

## Closures

It has taken over the bulk of the company's production in the South East resulting in several brewery closures in the area.

The strike has spread to several of Whitbread's depots in London and SE England and many of the 2,000 pubs and clubs supplied by these are already out of beer.

# Unrest

FROM PAGE ONE

absolutely no hint of shorter working hours.

The whole prospect of automation was fanfare in the 1950s by a promise of more leisure time for the employees. The record of one hour in 11 years replies to that fanfare with a loud raspberry.

Other grievances mentioned include earnings 'desperately tied to overtime', the 'still hidden and guarded' Department of Employment and Productivity secret report on industrial relations at Eiectra House and Post Office attempts to push through job-evaluation without agreement.

# Moscow Stalinists back Meir

A FORMAL request by the 'big four' powers—France, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain—has been made to the UN General Secretary U Thant for Gunnar Jarring to begin negotiations with Israeli and Egyptian officials along the lines of the US 'peace proposals'.

Yesterday's announcement from the UN headquarters in New York coincides with a new Moscow Radio offensive against those Arab leaders still opposing the deal.

And even more ominously, the same broadcast—in Arabic to the Middle East—implicitly gives support to Israeli Prime Minister Mrs Golda Meir against the right-wing Gahal Party, which left the Cabinet earlier this week after Meir accepted the Rogers plan.

The evolution of events which has started in the Near East is already having a paralysing effect on the expansionist ambitions of the Israeli extremist circles: their most extreme wing—the Gahal bloc—is out of the contest.

## 'Ignore rights'

The Gahal bloc represents those people who oppose the return of the Golan heights to Syria, Jerusalem and other territories in the western bank of the Jordan to Jordan.

BY JOHN CRAWFORD

and the Sinai Peninsula to the UAR.

'They are also those who ignore the rights of the Palestinian people. The implementation of the Security Council resolution is sure to bury the Israeli expansionist schemes and plans and make Tel Aviv take into consideration the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinians . . .

'It is no avail that some Arab countries try to cause confusion about this clear issue. They portray the matter as if it were possible to isolate the struggle for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and even as a confrontation with the Palestinians' struggle for their rights.

'The following fact is also being forgotten: the Israeli occupation of Arab territories has always been, and still is, the main method by which Israel takes by force all the rights of the Arab people.'

'The hawkish' in Israel are identified as being the Gahal Party, and Meir's Cabinet is, by implication, classified as wanting peace, and not 'ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people'.

Meir herself, however, makes the position much clearer.

## 'Regret'

Her statement on Tuesday stressed her regret at the resignation of the Gahal from the government and hoped that 'mutual friendship and confidence would continue between them and the government'.

She emphasized that 'the common attitudes of Gahal and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers had not changed'.

The Moscow statement is a clear indication that a complete sell-out of the Arab people as a whole, and the Palestinians in particular, has been worked out, and that Nasser is a party to it.

The need of the western oil companies, and even more the Soviet Union, to secure the reopening of the Suez Canal, is one of the factors driving the big powers towards a deal.

But the Stalinist betrayal is here going to be more open than at any previous time, and will be part of a wider agreement with imperialism.

The Arab leaders' nationalism, while partially expressing an adapting to Arab aspirations, has always been limited by imperialism's needs. Now they must find ways of covering up this betrayal of the Palestinian people.

## No statement

The 'summit' meeting in Tripoli, attended by Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Jordan and Syria, but not by Iraq or Algeria, ended yesterday without a communiqué.

Instead, the Egyptian and Jordanian representatives issued a statement welcoming the Jarring UN 'peace mission'.

Sudan, which has supported Nasser's acceptance of the Rogers plan, did not sign, and nor did Syria, which declared its rejection of the plan.

Jordan's Foreign Minister Antallah had earlier said that the question of the ceasefire had not been discussed.

# Husak fears renewal of August 1968 struggle

FURTHER details of the strike against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia at Vitkov uranium mine have been made public by Prague Radio as part of its campaign against further protests on the second anniversary of the intervention in two weeks time.

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

It is a resurgence of the August 1968 movement that the Husak regimes fears above all else, and against which his entire propaganda and state machinery are now being mobilized.

The Vitkov strike committee, set up on August 21, 1968, issued the following leaflet on the 26th: 'Our main task today must be unity, solidarity, honesty. There is no doubt that the moment will arrive when the weaker ones among us will consider how to adapt ourselves. Out of holes in the ground will crawl those who served Novotny [Stalin's henchman in Prague].

'Arrest'

'They are going to arrest us, rid us of our most capable people, isolate us from the sources of information. It is necessary to warn each other about them. So far the traitors and their protectors, the occupiers, are afraid to name them and appear in public, and are afraid of the consequences.'

'The Soviet Secret Police is already among us, their ill-fame notorious through cruelty and cunning . . . This leaflet had clearly been drawn up while the Dubcek leadership was still in Moscow, "negotiating" — as prisoners in the Kremlin — the terms of their return to Prague.

In the first days of the Soviet occupation, it had proved impossible to rally a team of even hard-line Stalinists to come forward as a puppet government of the Kremlin.

So the Dubcek group had to fulfil this role, and returned to Prague on August 26 under the protection of Soviet armour.

Reaction

The Vitkov workers' reaction to this deal, a reaction that must have been widespread throughout the more advanced Czech workers, is remarkable.

According to the same Prague Home Service broadcast, the strike committee later issued another leaflet denouncing the submission of Dubcek and Svoboda to the Kremlin dictat.

'With tears in our eyes and terribly crushing pain we stand here, miners and technicians of the Uranium Mines enterprise, Vitkov II, having heard the communiqué on the Moscow talks and the speech of the President of the Republic, Ludvik Svoboda, and shout thousands of times, NO!

'You, our representatives able to fight back. Their main weapon in this will be unemployment. This traditional Tory instrument—swelled by productivity deals, factory closures and the continued threat of world economic depression—will undoubtedly become the main plank of the attempt to weaken and divide the working class.'

The retreat on the docks led by Jones and carried through by the docks delegates and the Communist Party stewards has not in the slightest averted the danger of anti-union laws.

On the contrary, it has brought them closer. Jones and his Stalinist allies appear to proceed on the assumption that by appeasing the Tories they will get them to call off their anti-union plans.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. The more the union chiefs bow before the Tories, the more the Tories demand.

# Rogers signs new deal US bases will stay in Spain

THE SPANISH and United States governments yesterday concluded a new military agreement, which extends for another five years the maintenance of US bases at Torrejon and Saragossa and a Polar base at Rota.

BY A WORKERS PRESS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

The agreement was signed in Washington by US State Secretary William Rogers and Franco's Foreign Minister Lopez Bravo, who has recently been engaged in discussions with Soviet leaders over the resumption of diplomatic links between Franco and the Kremlin.

In return for the bases, the US government will provide Franco with financial and military 'aid' totalling about £62 million, and will undertake joint military arrangements with the fascist regime.

The agreement, which renews the military treaty first signed between the two governments in 1953, marks a serious setback for Soviet diplomacy.

## Wooring

Polish strike-breaking in the Asturias, together with the recognition of the Franco regime by Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and increased trade between E Europe and Spain,

## CIS agents return today

THE 7,500 Co-operative Insurance agents who have been on official strike for nearly eight weeks are to return to work today.

They voted by the narrow majority of 3,050 to 2,464 to accept a peace formula drawn up by the management and their union—USDAW—under the chairmanship of TUC general secretary Mr Vic Feather. The men's claim for a £3 a week expense allowance is to go to arbitration.



State secretary Rogers

# Airlines

FROM PAGE ONE

the way for haggling over precisely how much is to be looted.

The union leaders now intend to pave the way for this retreat by drawing out the negotiations.

Arrangements are being made for NJC and TUC representatives to meet the President of the Board of Trade, Michael Noble, on August 19.

All the talking in the world will not change the Tories' plans to dismember the nationalized industries.

The employers and the government know from the start that the union leaders will sound the retreat at the first sign of a political struggle, as in the dock strike.

Only the mobilization of the trade unions against the government's policies can defend the nationalized industries and defeat the Tories' plans.

# Hiroshima student rally under attack

SEVERAL thousand anti-war demonstrators clashed with police in Hiroshima during yesterday's ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the city's destruction by the Atomic bomb.

The demonstrators—mostly students from various left-wing groups—held a rally on the campus of Hiroshima University demanding an end to war, the banning of nuclear weapons, the removal of US bases in Japan and the scrapping of the US-Japan 'Security Treaty'.

When the students tried to march into the Peace Park where the main commemorative ceremony was being held, about 1,000 riot police attacked them.

This is how the Japanese government honoured the memory of the thousands killed by US imperialism 25 years ago.

# Ulster

FROM PAGE ONE

petition 'urging Mr Heath to introduce a Bill of Rights for N Ireland, to install democracy over the heads of the Unionist administration in Ulster'.

Not a word about the withdrawal of British troops nor mauling their way across the province in a manner indistinguishable from the old B-Specials.

The fact that Heath and the Ulster Unionists are part of the same imperialist party, based on the partition of Ireland, appears to have escaped these reformists.

Predictably, this demand finds ready support in the 'left' circles of the trade union bureaucracy, all of whom are running scared before the Tory threat to the unions.

Prominent among the signatories are transport union chief Jack Jones, who accepted the Pearson Report on the docks only a week ago, and Lawrence Daly, and Dai Francis of the miners' union, both of whom opposed the miners' strike last year.

## Director

Escorting Padmore 'from A to B' was part of the job.

Until recently, Employment Minister Robert Carr was a director of Securicor, which specializes in protecting private property including payrolls and industrial secrets.

Its employees draw heavily on ex-police men and are closely screened.

The open use of these property-protectors and the flimsy basis for Padmore's expulsion can only mean that the Tories now intend to surpass even the Labourites in barring the entry of coloured workers to Britain.

## WEATHER

London Area, East Anglia, E and W Midlands, E England, NW, central northern England, Rather cloudy. Some rain at times. Sunny spells. Wind light, easterly. Warm. Max. 22C (73F). SE England, central southern England, Channel Islands, SW England: Bright periods. Some rain at times. Coastal fog patches at first. Wind light, variable. Warm. Max. 22C (73F). NE England: Dry, cloudy. Patches of fog on coast. Wind easterly, moderate. Normal. Max. 18C (64F). Edinburgh and E Scotland, Glasgow Area, Ireland: Dry bright period. Wind light, easterly. Normal. Max. 18C (64F). Outlook for Saturday and Sunday: Rather cloudy with occasional rain in the South and East at first. Wind light, variable. Warm. Max. 22C (73F). Otherwise dry with sunny spells. NE England: Dry, cloudy. Patches

## STILL AVAILABLE

**Working-class unity needed to defeat the Tory government**

By Larry Cavanagh (Glasgow dockworker)

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**LATE NEWS**

period of the national stoppage. Port stewards met T&GWU official Lew Lloyd and Eric Heffer, MP for Walton, Liverpool, last night.

**B-LEYLAND CLERKS WALK OUT**

Clerical workers walked out of British-Leyland's light commercial vehicle factory at Adderley in Birmingham yesterday.

600 workers were sent home by management in the afternoon.

Production of the British-Leyland 1800 model at the Longbridge factory in Birmingham was at a standstill for the third day yesterday as paint shop workers and toolsetters continued their strikes.

**BIRKENHEAD DOCKS STOP**

Work stopped at Birkenhead docks yesterday lunchtime.

Dockers claim social-security offices were refusing to make payments because of a £10 loan to the dockers from the employers during the

**LONDON PHASE TWO TALKS TODAY**

London port employers yesterday offered dockers a further £2 a week for the Devlin 'modernization' scheme's second phase in view of the Pearson inquiry recommendations.

This would bring the London guarantee to £36 10s for quay workers, £39 for on-ship working and £28 for the light-duty men. Employers describe the outlook for reaching agreement as 'healthy'.

The London modernization committee meets today and may endorse these proposals.

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