

What we think

A question from a reader

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How can we channel this militancy into the fight to defeat the laws and bring down the Tories?

REPLY:

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It is not just a question of militant strikes in particular industries.

Every worker in struggle for wages today knows he is in battle against the government.

Millions of trade unionists sense that an all-out confrontation with the Tories lies not far ahead.

The ruling class is actively preparing every day for this inevitable clash. Its anti-union laws are an indispensable part of the plans to defeat the working class.

Everything depends, in the working-class movement, on the political preparation to win this fight against the government.

The Communist Party has supported the December 8 strike purely as a protest, arguing that it can force the Tories to change their minds.

This illusion is criminally dangerous.

It is meant to blind the working class about the true nature of the class enemy. The Tories cannot survive without the anti-union laws.

It is nonsense to put forward today the idea of a Tory government which does not advocate such laws, which returns to the 'liberal' days of the boom.

The Stalinists encourage this fatal illusion because it fits in with the interests of the counter-revolutionary Kremlin bureaucracy, all the time seeking agreements with some such 'liberal' capitalists.

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'This conference calls on all workers to strike on December 8 as part of a campaign to bring down the Tory government and to prevent it from introducing its anti-union laws.'

'We demand that the TUC make December 8 official and that they call for a General Strike to bring this Tory government down.'

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That is exactly what is required. The Stalinist argument that a fight on such policy questions is 'premature' is sheer opportunism. Behind this mask the Stalinists expose workers in struggle to the gravest risks of having their fighting energies dissipated.

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As the Tories press anti-union laws

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Unemployment—with the anti-union laws the major Tory weapon in the offensive against the working class—is being used with increasing severity.

And now the right to a job is in grave jeopardy. With the right to strike, full employment is the basic factor which enables workers to fight for better conditions and higher wages—a fact not lost on this government which launches a two-pronged attack.

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The Workers Press alone prepares them for such a struggle. Every day, we continue to expose the betrayals of these right-wing trade union leaders.

We must force these leaders to call a general strike to mobilize the working class and defeat the proposed anti-union laws.

So press ahead with the fund. There are 11 days left to raise the final £586 11s 1d. To relax would be dangerous. Post all donations to: Workers Press Appeal Fund, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

S Wales pits may return

Yorks defies Robens' smear

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If endorsed by the coalfield's NUM lodges and a further delegate conference on Saturday, preparatory work for a full return on Monday will begin at the weekend.

The strike had earlier hardened in S Wales, Yorkshire, Durham and Scotland around 47,250 miners who have completely shut 59 pits and partially closed another five.

APOPLECTIC

An almost apoplectic Lord Robens failed to intimidate any striking YORKSHIRE miners back to work.

At a press conference in the heart of the Yorkshire strike area, the Coal Board chairman tried to revive his discredited 'communists and agitators' smear.

'He described miners who had picketed his meeting with Doncaster councillors earlier yesterday morning as 'a contemptible, unruly mob'—and their leaders as 'power-conscious men'.

'I asked for my car to be stopped and got out to speak to them,' Robens told reporters, 'but they were beyond themselves with rage, shouting meaningless phrases at the tops of their voices and chanting—parrot-like—"£5! £5!"

'... it was the ugliest crowd I have ever met.'

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Some 15,000 Yorkshire miners at 12 pits, however, ignored Robens' outburst and remained solidly out on strike.

One other Yorkshire pit is partially in. In DURHAM, 1,250 strikers kept one colliery completely shut.

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A total of 3,000 Scottish miners are still on strike.

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The early-morning NUM area executive meeting which recommended a return to work on Monday was lobbied by about 150 striking miners.

POSTERS

When the delegates met, strikers took over the gallery waving posters with the words '£5 not £3', 'Sack Glyn Williams' (the S Wales NUM president) and '83 per cent voted for the strike, not for Glyn'.

The secretary of one non-striking colliery lodge was told: 'You ought to be ashamed to come here today.'

£20 refused

BUILDING trades employers have refused union requests to bring forward an agreed £20 weekly wage for craftsmen from June to March next year.

Contempt behind the cuts

DEFENDING the Tories' decision to cut subsidized school meals, the Lord Chancellor Lord Hailsham (previously Quintin Hogg), revealed in the House of Lords on Wednesday the contemptuous attitude which the government has towards the working class. 'The Times' report reads: 'Was it really thought that the health of children could be improved by asking other people to pay when the only reason that the parent did not was because he put his beer and bingo before the welfare of his own children?' (Conservative cheers.)

Eggs up

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'£10 now!' demanded one placard. Another warned national joint council negotiators: 'They sold the miners down the river, but they won't sell us!'

Besides the £10 increase, militants want a two-hour reduction in their present 40-hour week, more holidays and the scrapping of the notorious 202 mobility- and flexibility clause from the 1967 productivity agreement.

'If we get the backing of stations all over the country we'll soon show them,' a workshop steward from London's Southbank power station told Workers Press. 'Everything will stop.'

'This industry consistently makes a profit—yet do we see any of it?'

Lobbyists denied Electricity Council claims that average weekly earnings top £24. 'I'm taking home £14.10s a week,' said a semi-skilled electrical assembler—married and with a family. 'And there are labourers taking home less than £14.'

Even skilled fitters—on a basic wage of £18—can take home as little as £17, one said.

'That's after five years' apprenticeship, night-school three times a week and two years' National Service,' he added.

Meanwhile more and more

US economy hits new crisis

AFTER a minor recovery in the middle of the year the American economy appears to be back on the road to decline and crisis which began in earnest in 1969.

Sustained expansion began in the first quarter of 1961 when Kennedy was inaugurated and reached a peak in 1968 when Gross National Product stood at the high of 174.6 over the base years of 1957-1959.

From this period GNP stagnated and then began to fall with alarming rapidity during the last quarter of 1969.

Hopes of recovery which were boosted in July this year, when the index, at 169.2, revealed a slight recovery, have now been shattered by the Federal Reserve Board which announced on Wednesday a drop in production of 2.3 in the past month—the biggest fall for 11 years.

LOSSES

Behind the cold statistics are the monumental losses suffered by giant companies in the steel, rail, automobile and aero-space industries.

A fair example of the decline is provided by the aero-space combine of North American Rockwell.

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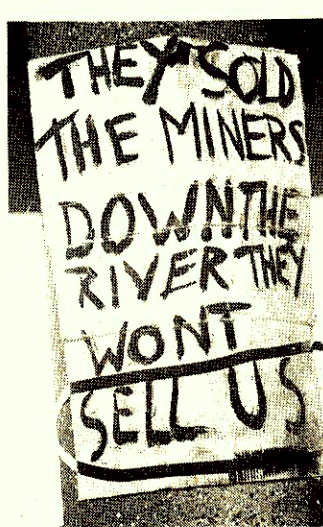
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A warning to power union leaders.

Pilkingtons make three millionaires

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The Pilkington family concern is the largest privately-owned company in the country.

Its workers have always endured arduous conditions and low pay.

This state of affairs exploded this year in the determined seven-week strike by the St Helens glassworkers who won an £3 increase on their miserable £14 10s basic wage.

Lord Pilkington—one of those likely to enter the millionaires' list next week—said after the dispute:

'We've had a good run before... One has to take the rough with the smooth. One can't have it all one way.'

Nearly £10 million worth of shares are being sold to outside investors in next week's operation which will value the entire company at around £97 million.

Pilkington only has 300 private shareholders! And whatever personal wealth is brought to light next week will only be

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The campaign for the reinstatement of the 150 sacked Pilkington workers and the 74 Rowlinson's building workers, dismissed after taking part in a march in solidarity with them, must be stepped up.

It is a vital part of the fight to defend the right to strike and to a job against the Tories' determination to take these away.

MY LAI MURDER TRIALS

Right wing ranged behind



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AS THE long-awaited trial of Lieutenant William Calley gets underway at Fort Benning, Georgia, the less-publicized court martial of Sergeant David Mitchell draws to a close at Fort Hood in Texas.

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Later, said Meadlo, Calley began pushing other villagers into a ditch and shooting them. It was then that Meadlo himself joined in.

Another witness, James Dursi, now an electrical worker from New York, said he had felt sick at what he saw in the ditch:

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Rally point

Unlike Mitchell, Calley has powerful forces ranged behind him.

He has become a rallying point for every anti-communist chauvinist in the United States who wants to step up Nixon's war on the peoples of Indo-China.

Money from big business pours into his defence fund, while rabid racials insist that far from being court-martialed, Calley should have been promoted after his My Lai exploits.

Other forces

But other forces are at work beneath this chauvinist scam.

The complete failure of the US High Command to check the growth of 'pot' smoking and the taking of 'hard' drugs within the armed forces in Vietnam indicates the depth of the ordinary serviceman's revulsion against the tasks chosen for him.

And the fact that Calley ever came to trial was due to the courage of the rank-and-file soldiers who spoke out against the My Lai massacre.

The sacrificing of scapegoats, however dehumanized they may be, is not the answer.

The world-wide struggle for the working class to drive US imperialism out of Vietnam must go on.

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

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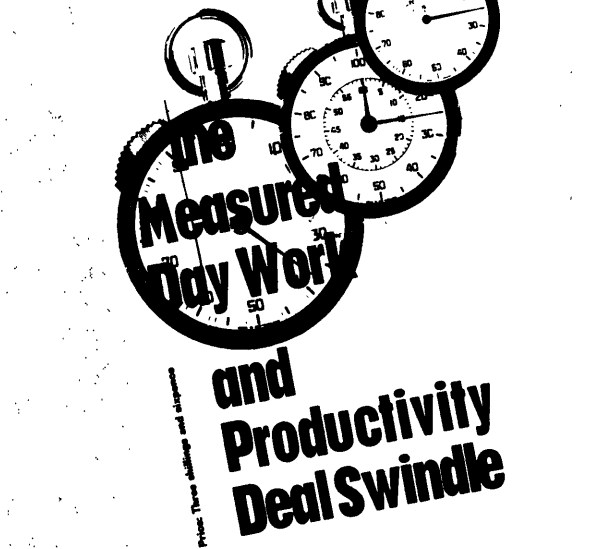
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SHORING UP WALL STREET

THE TREMENDOUS and prolonged fall in stock market values last week brought down another brokerage house, this time the First Devonshire Corporation with some \$50 million in customer accounts.

The New York Stock Exchange has done nothing about this because its \$55 million rescue fund is already fully committed handling the bankruptcies of ten other brokerage houses.

Nor was it able to do anything about the failure of Goodbody and Co. the fifth largest US concern.

Goodbody is one of the oldest and most respectable names on Wall St.

The 'New York Times' commented 'For such a firm to go under would have been unthinkable a year ago'.

If the firm had been allowed to collapse, the paper said, 'The whole financial community would come tumbling down'.

To avoid an enormous crisis of confidence, top ruling-class financial circles had to organize a 'rescue'. 'Rescue' is a misnomer. For Goodbody is being absorbed by the biggest firm of all, Merrill Lynch.

This monopolistic move was informally approved by the Justice Department under the so-

called 'failing firm doctrine' — anti-trust regulations are thrown out of the window when the system is threatened.

The Goodbody takeover was worked out on a round-the-clock basis under the leadership of Bernard Lasker, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, and a leading supporter of Nixon together with far-righter James

Buckley, the newly-elected New York Senator.

The Stock Exchange crisis indicates the inevitability of collapse.

The capitalist class has only limited control over its timing, but tries to use this to make its preparations for the confrontation with the working class.

US Round-up

HONOUR OF THE FORCE

WHEN A PROFESSOR recently criticized the FBI's rabidly anti-communist chief J. Edgar Hoover, 15 FBI agents dropped out of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York.

Later 11 FBI men were ordered to leave a course on 'Violence in America' at American University because the professor made derogatory remarks about Mr Hoover.

Hoover's blacklist is likely to

grow to include a good number of the country's universities.

'International Herald Tribune' columnist Art Buchwald reports that there is a 'conspiracy' amongst university professors to criticize J. Edgar Hoover and explain why.

The FBI is believed to plant undercover agents on every campus, impeccably disguised as radical students with beards, long hair and bare feet and so indistinguishable from other students.

But three 'radical students' walked out of a Mid-West college lecture when J. Edgar Hoover was criticized and left the campus.



HOOVER

that the State's suit raised a question that should be settled here and now.

The call to the court for judgement on such an important issue as the Vietnam war shows why Nixon has been so anxious to pack the Court with his own nominees and why there has been fierce controversy over his efforts.

★

The decision also shows the Court's essential subservience to the Administration.

As one press commentator put it: 'Often in the face of a politically explosive issue, the court will put off hearing a case, since any decision handed down may tend to weaken the court in its relations with the executive and legislative branches of the government.'

The Massachusetts suit will now be filed in the lower courts and it will probably be two or three years before it reaches the high court again.

The State's law remains valid but it appears to be ineffective. It also conflicts with the federal Selective Service law under which men are drafted into the army.

Head of the Massachusetts Selective Service System, Col Paul Feeney said that neither the state's anti-war Bill nor the Supreme Court decision had affected his work. 'The Selective Service just inducts them, and that's all', he said.

A judicial inquiry, the Department said, would both undermine the credibility of the nation's promises to friendly nations and threaten severe embarrassment to those who conduct its foreign affairs.

The only comment on the decision came from Justice Douglas whose lengthy written dissent said the Court owed Massachusetts an opportunity to present its case more fully and

SUPREME COURT DUCKS OUT

THE SUPREME COURT last week made it clear that it will not rule on the so-called legality of the Vietnam war.

The Court voted six to three against hearing a suit by the State of Massachusetts against Defence Secretary Melvin Laird challenging the war on the ground that it was not declared by Congress.

Four judges have to favour a hearing before a case can be brought before the Court.

The suit was filed in the Supreme Court after the Massachusetts legislature last April passed a law that no resident of the State need serve outside the country in a war undeclared by Congress.

The Justice Department paradoxically represented Mr Laird and argued in a way that seems to have nothing to do with 'justice' and everything to do with Nixon's war policy.

★

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THE ECOLOGICAL ROBIN HOOD

THE OUTCRY against pollution has given birth to a new folk hero in the Chicago area.

Among his exploits was the mysterious capping-off of an industrial chimney and its polluting smoke.

A sewage pipe carrying filthy effluents from an Illinois factory into the once-beautiful Fox River was blocked by a carefully made barricade.

At the scene each time was left a note reading simply 'The Fox'.

★

Not surprisingly, given the current wave of interest in preserving what's left of the countryside, 'The Fox' is hailed as a hero and cars sport stickers saying 'Go Fox, Stop Pollution'.

'The Fox' is also known to have dumped dead skunks on

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A history of Scottish coal

THE RELUCTANCE of the Scottish bourgeoisie to study its history is hardly surprising. So wide is the gap between the illusion that its interests are those of society as a whole and social reality that it requires a considerable feat of naivety, or hypocrisy, to bridge it.

At the turn of the century, historians like Hume Brown and W. L. Mathieson, confident that British capitalism was a progressive force, attempted to write histories of Scotland comparable to the scholarly works of the English 'Whig' historians. But even they could not bring themselves to write with conviction about the time when large-scale industrialization was destroying 'traditional' Scottish society.

Subsequently, with very few exceptions, Scottish history has been in the hands of petty-bourgeois idealists much of whose work has nothing whatsoever to do with historical reality.

Britain's world leadership in the process of industrialization was achieved only through the union of the English and Scottish bourgeoisie which placed the working classes of both countries under the surveillance of a single state apparatus. But for Scotland—economically far more backward than England—this process involved a particularly sharp break with the past.

HORRIFIC

England saw no equivalent of the brutal expropriation of the Highland peasantry in the 'clearances' of the first half of the 19th century.

And contemporary observers were almost unanimous that, of all the industrial exorcismes that Professor Asa Briggs calls euphemistically 'Victorian cities', Glasgow was quite the most horrid.

In Scotland the contradictions of British capitalism were at their sharpest; enormous historical achievements went hand in hand with utter degradation for the majority of the growing population.

The task of portraying these developments, one-sidedly, as a process of smooth, beneficial progress which is the essential role of bourgeois historians is well-nigh impossible.

Recently the most substantial contributions to the understanding of Scottish history have come from so-called 'economic historians'.

They are forced by the nature of their inquiry to deal with particular aspects of the economic reality underlying social development.

Baron Duckham's 'History' is an example of this: it is probably the best book on modern Scottish history to appear.

For all its wealth of detail on technical change, output, wage rates, etc., the book is not written in an antiquarian spirit. Though Duckham is unable to base his work on an analysis of the class relationships underlying the developments he makes clear the importance of coal in the Industrial Revolution.

Professor J. U. Nef has shown how the century of the bourgeoisie revolution in England saw great advances in coal-mining and now Duckham follows this up by

describing how, in the 19th century, the Scottish coal masters were able to follow suit.

Capital and technological expertise from the more advanced areas of England played a crucial role in this process.

But in the decades after the Act of Union of 1707, Scottish trade also expanded, at first hesitantly, then dramatically.

Wealthy merchants from Glasgow and Edinburgh began to plant their hands in developing the coal industry, usually by becoming go-ahead landowners.

This was especially true after the rich Glasgow tobacco trade was disrupted by the American War of Independence.

But it was not only the nouveaux riches who turned a benevolent eye or even their own entrepreneurial talents towards coal mining.

The most progressive sections of the landed aristocracy came to terms with the decisive political defeat of the 17th century and turned towards making good in new ways.

In effect, they helped supply the spades with which their own graves were to be dug. Some of them saw this.

The 9th Earl of Dundonald, one of the leading investors in Scottish mining, complained in the 1790s of the disruptive effects of 'the rapid increase of blast furnaces' to which he was himself contributing.

Dundonald was especially concerned with the intensification of 'labour unrest' and with the break-up of semi-paternalist relationships between masters and men.

Duckham's study (mainly in the last two chapters) of 'labour relations in the Scottish coal industry before 1815 is extremely instructive.



ADAM SMITH

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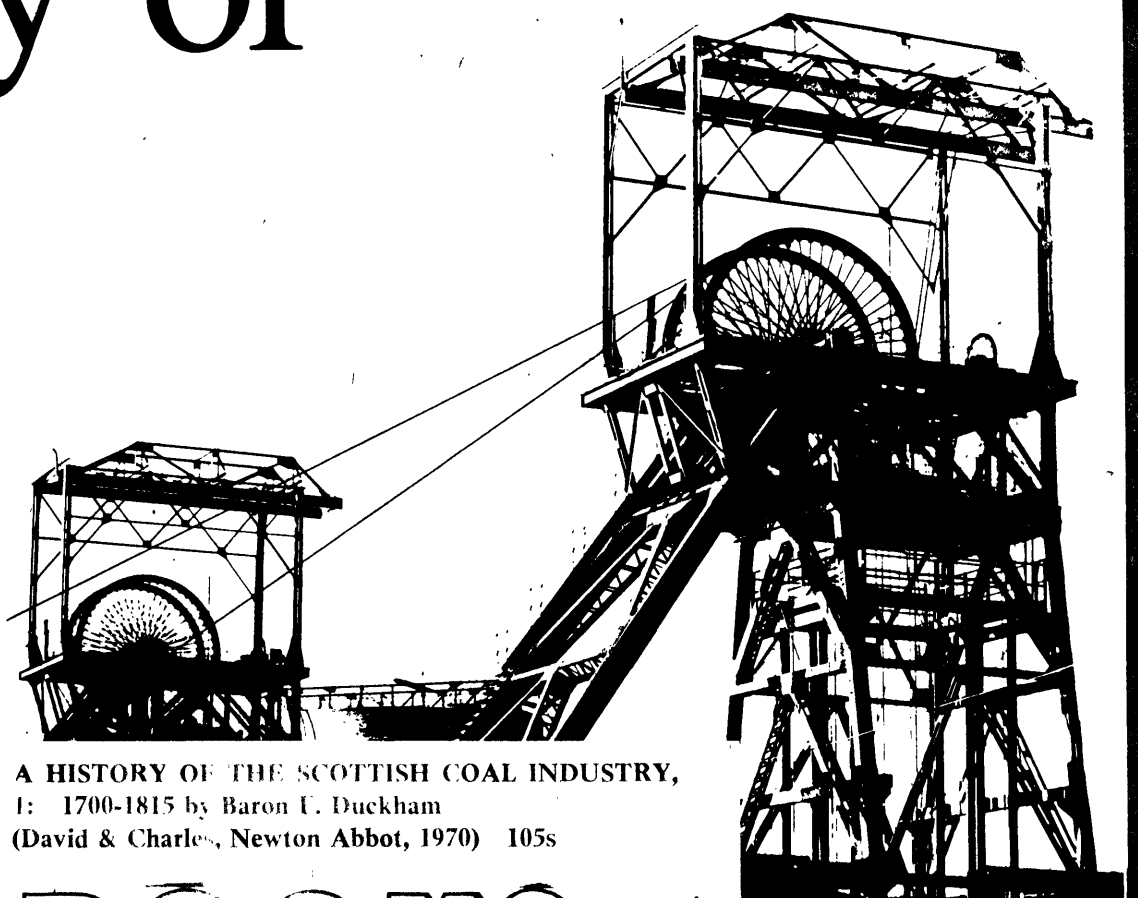
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A HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH COAL INDUSTRY, 1: 1700-1815 by Baron U. Duckham (David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1970) 105s

BOOKS

REVIEW BY ROBERT SEATON

the 17th century, but which no longer met the requirements of the ruling class of the late 18th century.

Legally the Scottish colliers did have certain rights. They could inherit property and, in a very few cases, aspire to becoming overseers or managers.

But, as Duckham says (p. 243): 'Nothing is plainer in the Scottish social history of the period than that most masters assumed that their miners were bondsmen in the fullest sense and that virtually all colliers accepted that status.'

Integral to the system was the use of wives as 'bearers', and the binding of children to their father's master through the acceptance of 'arles'—a payment usually made in kind.

Working as a family-unit, the collier-slaves had the dubious consolation that they received for the most part larger wages than comparable workers in other industries.

Punishments were often barbaric, despite the observation of the Liberal lawyer, Lord Cockburn, that 'it was in the interest of a wise master to use [his serfs] well, as it was to use his other cattle well'.

And the majority of colliers lived, as Dundonald put it 'like swine [in] miserable hovels'.

But the Acts of Emancipation of 1775 and 1799 were not intended to deal with this situation. They were born, says Duckham, 'of the despair of ever adequately staffing the coal mines of Scotland by traditional means.' (p. 296.)

The coal owners hoped that a 'free' labour force would 'perform regular work as other labourers'.

THE LAWS

The Emancipation Acts went hand in hand with the enforcement of laws against combinations of trade unions, which were beginning to be created in this period.

'Freedom' for the miners meant freedom to be exploited by the new methods of industrial capitalism; and conditions in the mines during much of the 19th century were as bad as, if not worse than, they had been before.

The influx of Irish labour to Scotland after 1815 at once solved the employers' 'labour problems' and supplied them with a strike-breaking force which held back the development of the early working class, trade unions.

Duckham does not go very far

into this part of the story.

But he does tell us a good deal about the background to the political radicalism of the Scottish miners, combined as this was with a failure to form continuously existing trade unions until the very end of the 19th century.

The fact that this is far from being his explicit intention does not detract from the real value of the book.

It is a contribution to the study of Scottish history, the importance of which Trotsky indicated in 'Where is Britain Going?' when he wrote:

'Scotland set out upon the road of capitalism later than England; a sharper break in the life of the masses of the people causes a sharper break in political reaction.'

'If the British "socialist" gentlemen [the social democratic leaders and Fabian intellectuals] were able to give some time to reflection on their own history, especially on the role of Ireland and Scotland, they might perhaps be able to understand why and in what fashion backward Russia, with her sharp transition to capitalism, thrust upward the most determinedly revolutionary party, and was able to set out on the road of socialist change.'

TV

BBC 1

9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools. 12.55-1.25 p.m. Ble carech chl. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05 Schools. 2.26 Racing and tennis. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Basil Brush show. 5.25 Ask Aspel. 5.44 Magic roundabout. 5.50 News and weather.

6.00 EUROPE THIS WEEK.

6.20 TOMORROW'S WORLD.

6.45 THE VIRGINIAN. 'The Deadly Past'.

8.00 DAD'S ARMY. 'Mum's Army'.

8.30 MARY HOPKIN IN THE LAND OF THEATRE.

9.00 THE NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.

9.20 MISS WORLD 1970. Bob Hopes crowns the winner!

Computer danger to teachers' privacy

COMPUTERIZED record-keeping in schools is a danger to privacy of teachers, parents and children alike, the National Union of Teachers says in a memorandum published today.

The union's memorandum is addressed to the Committee on Privacy and comments on the dangers of intrusion afforded by computers, data banks and information stores, especially where these are used to collate school reports, including those made within the school by teachers and headteachers or by school inspectors and local authorities.

The union comments that the terms of reference of the Privacy Committee are too narrow and should include national and local government and public corporations within their scope. These are the chief agencies concerned with teachers' work and the union points out that 'the greatest danger to the privacy of the teacher arises in connection with reports kept by the local authority. The greatest danger in the use of computers and computer link-ups is the combination of diverse pieces of information into a complete dossier on individuals without their knowledge or consent.'

CONCERN

This is undoubtedly a cause for serious concern, but it is not accidental that government agencies are excluded from the Committee's ambit.

The purpose of establishing such a committee is to see to it that private data compilation is restricted, while the government bureaucracy is left to accumulate centralized data unchecked.

In this sphere, at least, there is no talk from the Tories of the superiority of private enterprise. The NUT proposals for dealing with the computer menace — which is undoubtedly quite real and pressing, and poses a major danger particularly to politically active teachers — seek to establish a code of 'fair play' which will regulate information gathering and confidential reports on teachers and pupils.

COMMUNICATE

It says that a teacher should be allowed to see any confidential report written about him by the headmaster, and that the policy of communicating reports should be made general.

Confidential reports, as such, do not necessarily infringe on individual privacy, but with increase in size of schools and the inevitable increase in the use of computers, safeguards must be provided to ensure that neither the local authority nor the head divulges information, for example to journalists, publishers or mortgage companies.

The colossal political dangers of such data banks in a period of intensifying class struggle, are nowhere mentioned by the NUT, which confines itself to the pious hope that the Committee will find 'safeguards' against misuse. The only way to answer the dangers posed by computer banks in education and elsewhere, is to fight for workers' control over the computer banks, as a first step to overthrowing the capitalist state and its huge anti-working-class bureaucracy.

LETTERS

Some points on 'Intelligence and class'

'SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT' begins (Workers Press, November 9 and 10) by stating the need to 'indicate the errors' in Sir Cyril Burt's concept of 'intelligence'. Surely it is more a question of exposing these 'errors' as flowing directly from an alien class method, namely the idealist method.

It is not our job to 'establish a working definition of intelligence', but on the contrary to expose 'intelligence' as an idealist abstraction. The bourgeoisie reject the theory of knowledge as worked out by Marx and Lenin (whose writings on this question are not even mentioned in the article).

For Lenin the struggle for the Marxist theory of knowledge in 'Materialism and Empirio Criticism' was inseparable from the struggle for revolutionary theory and the revolutionary party.

The bourgeoisie have no theory of knowledge. For them history is a struggle of individuals to acquire abstract 'knowledge', which is measured in examinations and given a market price. History is a succession of 'genuses' rising above the common herd, sometimes unrecognized, in the various branches of human culture.

The dangers of 'Special Correspondent's' basic approach quickly become apparent. He makes a laborious comparison between Marx and Einstein on the one hand and a colony of mental defectives to prove the existence of 'general mental ability' and goes on to say 'the development of intelligence is affected not only by constitutional factors but also (my emphasis) by experience'. Societal

Waning 'Sketch' smears limb strikers

THE OLD 'Daily Sketch', as most of Fleet Street knows, has been losing readers at an alarming rate and is trailing badly in the breasts-and-buttocks war with the flaming new 'Sun'.

Its future is not very bright.

Circulation last year averaged around 871,000 copies. Now sales are reported to be slipping towards the 750,000 mark.

The old formula of smutty titillation coupled with bombastic right-wing leading articles is out of date.

DECENT WAGE

Still, the 'Sketch' ploughs on regardless.

Wednesday's paper reached the nadir of its campaign to hit the lowest common denominator of the British reading public with a front-page article blasting the 'bunch of greedy wild-cats' who for nine 'pitiless' weeks have been depriving the lame and crippled of artificial limbs.

The wild-cats in question are the 1,200 limb-makers (10 per cent of whom are themselves without an arm or a leg) who have had the heartless nerve to demand a decent weekly wage for their efforts.

The limb-makers—employed in five firms in London, the South and Scotland—want what amounts to a 14-per-cent increase and a new basic wage of about £24.

They have been on strike for nine weeks. But what the 'Sketch' naturally fails to report is that for eight weeks the management refused to negotiate with the men, and it was only on the initiative of the strike committee that a meeting was finally arranged last Friday.

This, say the committee, was not a sign of weakness, but an appreciation of the considerable hardship involved for the people who need limbs.

Under the bold side-heading TORTURE, however, the 'Sketch' reports case after case of limbless sufferers. But it does not record the reactions of these people to the limb-makers case.

The strike committee themselves report that the parents of crippled children they have met and talked to readily agree to the justice of their claim—leaving them with no malice.

AUTOMATIC

Of course the 'Sketch' does not question the absolute justice of the management for resisting the demanded wage increase. It is automatic 'Sketch' philosophy that all wage increases should be restricted.

Here we are at the nub of the matter. What the 'Sketch' and its proprietors in Associated Newspapers (publishers of those famed defenders of the workers' cause the 'Daily Mail' and the London 'Evening News') hate even more than the suffering of the limbless is the spectacle of workers fighting for and winning more money for their labour.

factors are already relegated to second place! Marxists should not begin by fighting on the ground of the enemy. We are concerned not with 'intelligence' or 'general mental ability', but knowledge, consciousness, something wholly different.

For the bourgeoisie 'intelligence' like 'justice' and 'liberty' have a class meaning. Marx and Engels explained how man separated himself from the animals by collective labour and, as a consequent development of this, language, thought.

Labour, society, language, thought — no mention here of 'individuals' and 'intelligence'. A qualitative difference separates man from the animals. It is not just a quantitative accumulation of some 'intelligence' that we share with them.

To suggest that animals are capable of thought is nonsense. Yet SC lets the Harlows' statement pass unchallenged. It is one thing to compare the similarities between monkeys and men. It is another to ignore the canyon that separates them.

He quotes: 'All these data indicate that animals human and subhuman must learn to think (my emphasis). Thinking does not develop spontaneously as an expression of innate ability; it is the end result of a long learning process.'

This in fact provides Burt with ammunition for his own theory! For even subhumans learn to 'think'!

'Since, by any definition of intelligence, thinking is involved in intelligent behaviour, the relevance of this work for our con-

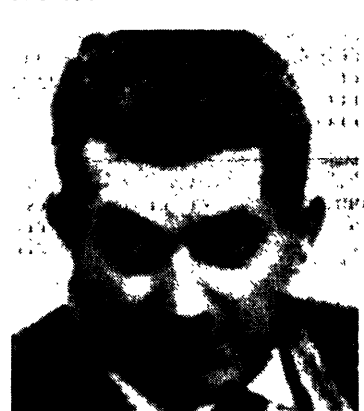
BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

This paper's contribution to the strike has been to inflame the limb-makers and make them more determined to win their just increase—so get ready for more agony, readers!

Tories envy other countries' powers over unionists

IF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S latest 'campaign' does nothing else, it has provided some material that can be of use in the struggle against the attempts of the Tories to shackle the trade unions in Britain.

We are informed that 'Amnesty International has this year made trade unionists, imprisoned for their trade union activities, the focus of the Prisoner of Conscience Week. It will take place from November 14 to 22, 1970. Naturally, there is no mention of the 'class struggle', but then there is also no explanation how workers, imprisoned for fighting for basic trade union rights against the most repressive bourgeois nationalist dictatorships, are prisoners of 'conscience'.



Marcelino Camacho Abad

From a list of 500 imprisoned trade unionists, the material details the cases of eleven — victims of repression in Portugal, Greece, Kenya, Chad, S Africa, Gabon, Mexico, Brazil, Paraguay and Indonesia.

Spain

On January 27, 1967, Spanish workers from several Madrid factories staged a peaceful demonstration against low minimum wages and rising prices. Nevertheless, the Franco regime interpreted this working-class action as an 'illegal demon-

Daily Sketch



The whole front page of Wednesday's 'Daily Sketch'—devoted to attack on limb makers' strike.

stration' and there were clashes with the police.

Marcelino Camacho Abad—a leader of the illegal trade union movement—was arrested the next day, even though he was at home throughout the events. Provisionally released, Camacho was fined 50,000 pesetas for his 'participation' in the January events and then confined to Carabanchel Prison to await trial for 'illegal demonstration'.

In April 1969—over a year later Camacho was 'tried' and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Throughout the proceedings he was limited to answering only 'yes' and 'no'.

For his outburst in court, Camacho was sentenced in February this year to four years' imprisonment.

Kenya

Ochola Ogayo Mak'Anyengo—one of Kenya's foremost trade unionists—has spent three years in prison without ever appearing in court or having any charges brought against him.

Until his arrest in October 1969, he was secretary-general of the Kenya Petroleum Oil Workers' Union.

He was imprisoned from August 1966 until July 1968 and his release was unanimously re-elected as secretary-general of his union.

Kenya's repressions against Kenya workers led in the summer of 1969 to violent demonstrations against the regime and the death of 11 workers at the hands of the police.

The government arrested all members of the opposition Kenya People's Union in parliament. No evidence has ever been brought to connect him with

planning or any involvement in the demonstrations.

In August 1970, several of those detained were released, but Mak'Anyengo remains in prison.

S Africa

Employed as a clerk in a Durban textile factory, Stephen Dhlamini, became a prominent trade union leader. He was arrested and a number of prominent supporters, including Mak'Anyengo.



Ochola Ogayo Mak'Anyengo

He was elected secretary of the African Textile Workers' Industrial Union (SA) and chairman of the S African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). Dhlamini was banned in 1953 and forced to resign from his trade union posts. No banned African can work in, or even enter, a factory, even though most Africans are restricted to factory work.

He was tried in 1958, with 150 others, for treason and finally acquitted in 1961.



Stephen Dhlamini

Dhlamini helped to organize the 1961 three-day stay-at-home strike and was arrested and kept in solitary confinement for weeks.

Finally he was charged, tried and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in 1964, which he spent on the notorious Robben Island, breaking rocks.

Although released in July this year, Dhlamini remains banned by the Vorster regime.

The S African Minister of 'Justice' uses his powers to ban any non-white worker taking a trade union position.

Britain's Tory government must view with envy the powers that the capitalist class in each of these countries wield over its working class.

The proposed anti-union legislation of Heath's government is but the thin end of the employers' wedge. One thing is certain — no amount of protest will defeat either the Industrial Relations Bill or the repressive regimes listed by Amnesty International. The struggle of British workers to force this government to resign with class action which will deal a powerful blow for their comrades in all parts of the world.

Brian Pearce.

Krupskaya's account

YOUR complaint (in Workers Notebook) about the way Lenin's release from prison in Austria in 1914 is described in a recent children's book should really be addressed to the late N. K. Krupskaya, on whose reminiscences of Lenin this account is based.

Lenin was indeed, according to Krupskaya, released through the procedure described—except that it was not even 'workers' but Social Democratic members of the Austrian Parliament who did

the job. Krupskaya tells how, passing through Vienna on his way to Switzerland, Lenin called on the leader of this group, Viktor Adler.

'Adler related his conversation with the Minister. "Are you sure that Ulanov is an enemy of the Tsarist Government?" the Minister had asked. "Oh yes", Adler had answered. "He is a more implacable enemy than Your Excellency".'

Brian Pearce.

New TUC pay plea, but CBI calls for hard line on power men's claim

POWER-INDUSTRY wages are rapidly being set up as the subject of a major political skirmish on the way to the Tory Industrial Relations Bill.

The Confederation of British Industry council's declaration that it is prepared for a strike in electricity supply invites government war on the power men's £5-a-week claim.

Issued on the eve of yesterday's pay talks, this is a clear illustration of the contempt in which employers hold the desperate attempts of union leaders to reach a compromise with the Tories.

This contempt now even colours the public statements of junior Ministers.

Yet on the same day that CBI director-general Campbell Adamson issued his council's strike-breaking call, Trades Union Congress general secretary Victor Feather's offer of pay-standstill talks was again being paraded—this time only a few hundred yards away in the House of Lords!

Settlement

In demanding an even tougher line from the government against public-sector wages, Adamson said that 'the government should make it very clear—in conjunction with the leaders of those industries—what sort of settlement it would like to see and what sort of settlement it does not want to see'.

But the CBI council did not think this was the time for a declared incomes policy.

'The council took the view that the situation was serious and the government should take what steps it could to try and turn the tide back', he said.

It should do what it could in the sectors over which it was directly or indirectly responsible—and should be taking a very strong line indeed on the claims it has to meet.

'Our members in the CBI representing the private sector', he pledged, 'would follow that up with an equally strong line'.

What price then Labour peers' leader Lord Shackleton's appeal for the CBI, the TUC and the government to sit down and hammer out a policy for inflation?

Victor Feather had given a clear lead on this with his offer of a 12-month pay standstill, he urged.

Authorized

Although no reply from the Tories had been forthcoming, the TUC secretary had authorized Shackleton to repeat his undertaking to sit down with the CBI and the government to discuss the whole of the country's economic problems.

'The government have very little to lose by doing this', Shackleton claimed.

In a debate otherwise notable only for Lord George-Brown's maiden panegyric to the late Industrial Reorganization Corporation. ('Good gracious me! Good grief! Fancy destroying that instrument . . .'), Shackleton's plea that the Tories should postpone their Industrial Relations Bill fell on deaf ears.

Tory Lord Chancellor Hailsham told the House airily to vote against the 'silly' labour motion of censure on the government's economic policies.

Caught

This Tory contempt of the Labour and trade union leaders echoed Employment Minister of State Paul Bryan's speech to the Greater London Conservative Women's conference earlier the same day.

Union leaders were caught on the horns of a three-fold dilemma, he said, and had 'run out of political leverage'.

Playing on 'the official trade union movement's earnest desire to act responsibly over legislation', he taunted the TUC General Council with the planned December 8 stoppage.

'Will the militants . . . please the TUC?' he asked. 'Will they call off their threatened one-day token strike on December 8 as the TUC has asked them to do?'

'Will they remain loyal to the British trade union movement's traditional refusal to indulge in political strikes?'

The TUC was in a 'frightful dilemma', he said, trying to act

Now Hungary trades with Spain

STALINIST Hungary and fascist Spain yesterday initiated their first long-term trade agreement, to cover five years of economic, technical and industrial collaboration.

The agreement was initiated in Budapest by Franco's commercial under-secretary Nemesio Fernandez and Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister Bela Szalal.

There is certainly enough Hungarian-Spanish trade to justify a formal treaty. The volume of trade in 1970 is expected to reach a \$20-million total.

Fernandez announced after the meeting that he thought there was also the possibility of an exchange of experiences in the fields of agriculture and industry.

Yesterday's announcement comes just one day after the exchange of notes in Paris establishing formally diplomatic relations between Spain and Czechoslovakia.

Hungary has had a consul in Spain since December 1969, and Rumania, Poland and Bulgaria are also represented in Madrid.

Tito's Yugoslavia is thought likely to exchange diplomats with Franco in the near future.

The Stalinists of the Kremlin, who are concerned with rapprochement with Franco, do not yet have consular relations, though they have trade and have exchanged newspaper correspondents and state airline offices.

All this activity comes to a head at a time when the Spanish workers are coming out more and more strongly against Franco's butcher regime.

The spate of courageous protests inside Spain against the forthcoming trial of 16 Basque nationalists, six of whom face the death penalty, exposes the Stalinists' collaboration with the Spanish fascists.

By Industrial reporter

responsibly on the face of formidable pressures from the left.

Bryan was also smug about the inability of the Labour leaders to organize effective opposition to the Tory legislation because of its own chequered union-shackling history.

There is one way, of course, for power workers quickly to wipe the smile off the face of the Tory paper tiger: make their union leaders fight, not only for the defeat of the Industrial Relations Bill — but to force the Tories to resign.



Campbell Adamson

PUBLIC LECTURES Elements of Marxism

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

Lectures by M. BANDA (Editor of Workers Press)

BARKING Co-op Hall, Whitney Chambers Monday November 23
Fanshawe Ave. 8 p.m. Monday November 30

Lectures by G. Healy and M. Banda
NEWCASTLE Hotspur Hotel
Sunday, November 29 Haymarket 7.30 p.m.

Lectures by C. SLAUGHTER (Central Committee of Socialist Labour League)

SHEFFIELD Crooksmoor Vestry Hall
Sunday November 22 Crooksmoor Rd, Sheffield 6.
7.30 p.m.

LIVERPOOL OXFORD
Wednesday November 25 Thursday November 26
Royal Institution, Colquitt St Northgate Hall. 8 p.m.
(near Bold St). 7.45 p.m.

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Unemployment used to force through speed-up Growing unrest amongst Leeds clothing workers

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

THE PROSPECT of being forced to join the dole queues is hardening the attitudes of Leeds clothing workers towards local officials of the Tailor and Garment Workers' Union.

The total 250-strong labour force at two Peter Pell factories was made redundant at the end of last week.

All that officials negotiated for those affected was an extra week's notice!

Leeds clothing factories, including John Collier, Heptons and Co-op Clothing, are already axing back their labour forces.

Like John Collier, Peter Pell is part of the United Drapery Group.

Forty women machinists sacked from Pell's turned down alternative work at a John Collier factory because they were not prepared to work under full-scale speed-up methods.

Reasons

They spoke bitterly about the reasons given for the sackings.

"When 40 cutters were sacked from Collier's, the excuse was made that there was a shortage of skilled machinists in the area. Now they are sacking a whole factory full," said one.

Both older and younger workers know that there is little prospect of alternative jobs. Two young workers, aged 20 and 21, told us they believed they would be forced out of the trade, even after attending night school in their own time and at their own expense.

"It was five years completely wasted," said one. "Young lads can train to do our job in a few weeks. The new speed-up methods have taken all the skill out of the work."

Thousands of young men like these are being condemned to the scrap heap. This is the measure of the treachery of the union leadership who gave support to work study and speed-up by signing the industry's National Agreement of January 1970.

Rumours

Rumours are rife throughout Leeds of more closures by clothing employers who intend to use the big stick of unemployment to impose speed-up methods throughout the trade.

- Open the books of the clothing monopolists!
- Throw out the National Agreement!
- Nationalize the clothing industry under workers' control!

Mrs Castle to head union law team

THE Opposition yesterday named Mrs Barbara Castle to head a 21-strong team to man the marathon sittings of the standing committee which will go through the Tory Industrial Relations Bill line by line.

Limb-fitters vote to return

AFTER withstanding a press smear campaign during their nine-week strike (see page 3), 800 London artificial limb-makers yesterday voted by a narrow 42-majority to return to work.

The strike committee followed the lead of the two main unions involved—the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union—in recommending a return.

There were angry protests by strikers against

ending the stoppage. 'We've had it now' shouted one.

The limb-makers have accepted a 13 per cent increase—£2 16s—with a promise of further talks on their original 20 per cent claim.

One of the strikers who voted to stay out said afterwards 'We should have stayed out.'

'We've been attacked by the management and by the press and that only made me more determined to see it through, however long it took.'



Counting the votes at yesterday's meeting

Copper strike test for Allende

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

A 70 PER CENT increase in wages was demanded yesterday by 9,000 Chilean miners at the El Teniente Copper Mine.

The current contract between the unions and the company expires on January 2 next year.

S Africans on Malagasy trip

A TOP-LEVEL S African delegation, led by Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller, arrived in Tananarive yesterday to conclude a £1,350,000 economic agreement with the Malagasy government.

Muller's team was accompanied by a group of leading S African businessmen, eager for contracts to 'develop' the backward economy of the island (formerly Madagascar) and an opportunity to exploit its workers.

The visit is seen by Vorster's regime as another breakthrough for its declared policy of establishing diplomatic and economic links with the 'black' African states.

The Chilean government owns 51 per cent of El Teniente, and the US firm Kennecott Copper the other 49.

The management has asked for ten days to consider the claim, the size of which has obviously been inspired by the left-wing victory at the recent presidential elections.

Rejection of the claim—which is considered inevitable by observers—will lead to conciliation talks supervised by the government.

INCREASED TONNAGE

The firm produces about 180,000 metric tons of copper a year and is planning to increase this by 100,000 tons through an investment of \$240 million.

Much is at stake, therefore, in this battle between the unions and the company.

Thousands of Chilean workers will be watching to see if the Allende government carries out its pledge to nationalize the copper industry in Chile.

Jobless

FROM PAGE ONE
ceed the last peak, recorded in the winter of 1962-1963.

of over a million on the dole by January or February is not inconceivable. A massive campaign must be developed to stop the Tories in their tracks.

The slogan of 'Let a worker work, the right to work, the right to strike and the nationalization of all bankrupt industries, must be taken to all workers in preparation for the All Trades Unions Alliance conference in Birmingham on December 19.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

- 'Victory to the Miners!'
- FORCE THE TORIES TO RESIGN!
- SOUTH LONDON: Tuesday, November 24, 8 p.m.: Community Centre, Bridge Road.
- NORTH LONDON: Wednesday, November 25, 8 p.m.: Co-op Hall, Seven Sisters Road.
- WEST LONDON: Wednesday, November 25, 8 p.m.: Prince Albert Pub, Balfe Street, Kings Cross.
- WILLESDEN: Thursday, November 26, 8 p.m.: Labour and Trades Hall, Church Street, Camberwell Green.
- SE LONDON: Thursday, November 26, 8 p.m.: Artichoke Pub, Camberwell Church Street, Camberwell Green.
- LUTON: Friday, November 27, 8 p.m.: AEU House, 396/398 Dunstable Rd. 'The Charter of Basic Rights'.
- SW LONDON: Tuesday, December 1, 8 p.m.: Princes Head, Falcon Road, Clapham Junction.

WEATHER

N Ireland, Wales and all western parts of England and Scotland will have showers which may be heavy at times with hail, and some sleet or snow over high ground in the North.

In Wales and SW England some longer outbreaks of rain may occur.

E England and Scotland will be dry at first with sunny periods, but it will become cloudy in the Midlands and SE England with some rain in places, and a little rain may occur in remaining E districts.

Ground frost will be fairly widespread in the morning in E and central districts, but temperatures will rise to near normal in the S. In the NW it will remain rather cold.

Outlook for Saturday and Sunday: Continuing changeable with showers or longer periods of rain in most places. Temperatures near normal.

Sudan regime launches purge of CP members

BY A FOREIGN REPORTER

SUDAN'S Interior Minister Major Aboul Ibrahim yesterday confirmed that arrests of the regime's opponents had begun.

While some of those arrested allegedly belong to the ultra-reactionary Moslem Brotherhood—banned under the new regime—others belong to the Sudanese Communist Party.

In a crude attempt to lump these two groups together, the Major stated:

'Liquidate'

'The Sudanese revolution is determined to liquidate all reactionary and hostile elements once and for all.'

In the last few days the Revolutionary Command Council, headed by Major-General Jaafar Nimeiry, has removed three of its members and sacked 13 senior army officers.

Few, if any, of those removed could have been members of the Moslem Brotherhood, always hostile to the regime which came to power in May last year.

There is now a great danger that a terrible purge could be unleashed against the Sudan Communist Party, whose Secretary-General is already under arrest.

14 years for assassination attempt

NICOSIA District Court yesterday sentenced four Greek Cypriots to 14 years' jail for attempting to murder President Makarios on March 8 this year. They all pleaded not guilty.

Private talks with Smith regime

SALISBURY officials refused to comment yesterday on a London report that the Smith regime had replied to a Tory call for new negotiations on Rhodesian independence.

'Surely you realize these contacts are confidential,' said a Smith spokesman. Officials at the British embassy in S Africa, where the initial stages of the talks are being conducted, gave a similar reply.

On Wednesday, the Tory government's United Nations delegate voted against a resolution affirming that any attempt to negotiate with the Smith regime was contrary to UN decisions and policy.

The other countries which voted with Britain were Australia, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Holland, New Zealand, Portugal, S Africa and the United States.

French taxmen may strike

UNIONS representing 90 per cent of France's 60,000 taxmen yesterday began consultations with their members for a national strike after the Finance Ministry refused to negotiate over working conditions, promotion and internal rules in central tax administration.

Nationwide Italian students' protest

SEVERAL young people were injured and one girl taken to hospital after police attacked Italian students demonstrating yesterday for improvements in school and university conditions.

During the demonstration they stoned the headquarters of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement.

The incident occurred when a breakaway group of about 400 members of the left-wing student movement started shouting slogans outside the neo-fascist headquarters.

Pieces of wood, coal and water were thrown from the windows, and the students outside hurled back stones until police drove them away.

About 5,000 marched through the city centre following a banner which proclaimed: 'Unity of all students against the bosses.'

In Rome, 1,000 high-school demonstrators mingled with peasants also marching against the government's policies.

A mass meeting approved a call for a strike in all Rome high schools to press demands for more classrooms and teachers.

Eight arrests

Two thousand students also demonstrated in Turin—where eight arrests were made—1,000 in Milan and hundreds more in the southern cities Bari and Foggia.

Secret Moscow trip for Husak

CZECH Party leader Gustav Husak left Moscow for Prague yesterday after a meeting with his Soviet opposite number Leonid Brezhnev.

The meeting, kept secret by the Kremlin until Husak's departure, covered two allied topics: the Soviet campaign for an all-European security confer-

CANADA HAS MARTIAL LAW POWERS

New measures used on union chief

UNDER CANADA'S War Measures Act, Montreal trade union leader Michel Chartrand faces a prison sentence of up to 14 years for alleged 'seditious conspiracy to overthrow the government'.

Trudeau's emergency powers are clearly being used against the Canadian labour movement as well as the Quebec separatists.

The Act was in fact extended two weeks ago and will now not expire until April next year. The new Bill was passed by a unanimous vote in the Canadian parliament, with the approval of the social democratic New Democratic Party.

COMMON FRONT

But angered by the arrest of Chartrand, a prominent militant in Quebec and leader of Montreal's largest union, the three main trade union bodies in Quebec have united in a common front to oppose the new Act.

Their first task must be to secure the release of Chartrand and all others held under Trudeau's repressive measures.

Power

FROM PAGE ONE

of the industry's profits, which last year reached £64.5 million, are raked off by private contractors—besides the millions paid in interest.

In the last seven years, the industry's labour force has dropped by well over 12 per cent by about 10,000 in each of the last two years. Average hours worked each week have at the same time been cut by 8 per cent.

Yet the total number of units sold has increased since 1963 by almost 40 per cent. Wages have, of course, completely failed to reflect this increased profitability.

And even ailing right-wing electricians' president Les Cannon admits that last year's 91 per cent pay settlement has now been almost completely eroded.

Yet power union leaders continue to plead for higher pay on the basis of past productivity—in other words, lost jobs and increased exploitation.

● See 'CBI to fight power claim', page 3.



Head of Montreal's largest union, Michel Chartrand, jailed under the War Measures Act.

Australian steelmen defend union

A 24-HOUR strike by 1,000 New South Wales steelworkers began this morning.

Called by the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the strike is a protest against attempts by the Australian Iron and Steel Company to remove it from the list of registered unions.

The firm claims that the union is currently engaged in leading an illegal strike at its plant in Port Kembla, New South Wales, and is refusing to take 'proper steps' to control its members.

US economy

FROM PAGE ONE

At its peak Rockwell employed 106,000 workers and sold \$2,200 million of its products.

Now 50,000 work for the group and sales have plunged to \$1,600 million.

Chrysler announced a mammoth \$29.4 million loss in the first quarter of the year and the airlines, which three years ago netted a \$400 million profit, are now plunging \$100 million into the red.

FAILURES

Wall St brokers are turning away all small investors and one of the brokerage houses has just reported the highest weekly total of business failures in two-and-a-half years.

Unemployment is running at 6 per cent, affecting not only the blue-collar workers, but the armies of top-flight executives who are axed unceremoniously when the big corporations cut their mounting losses.

Part of the crisis is the drive to monopoly. A record number of 4,550 companies merged during 1969—a 16 per cent increase over the previous year.

A question

FROM PAGE ONE

crats above the interests of the working class.

And so yesterday's 'Morning Star' whines that the TUC General Council be 'responsible' and 'reasonable' and call upon workers to act against the anti-union laws. It calls for support for December 8 in order to put more pressure on Feather to do this.

Remaining silent on Feather's bargaining with the Tories, the Stalinists do not demand of him that he and the General Council organize the trade union movement for the defeat of the government.

They ignore the decision of the Liverpool Trades Council.

The working class of today is not the defeated working class of the 1930s, nor is it the working class of the boom years.

It is powerful and determined to defend the basic rights and gains which the Tories are trying to take away. It needs not protests, but policies of struggle which will lead to socialist measures against the employing class.

The essence of the problem, for Marxists, is to understand the role of the trade union bureaucracy in the period of capitalism's revolutionary crisis.

They are required by the capitalists to carry out the most monstrous betrayals. The only kind of 'pressure' that means anything here is that they be challenged politically to mobilize the whole resources of the trade union movement to fight to bring down the government.

This political fight on policy in the unions, carried out by the Socialist Labour League and the All Trades Unions Alliance and their supporters, will weaken and crack the opportunist bureaucracy and make it impossible for them to succeed in carrying out the employers' plans.

It is therefore not a question of just encouraging as much militancy as possible and expecting it to overflow the limits which Stalinism imposes on the movement.

It is precisely the political fight on policy against the trade union and Stalinist bureaucracies, which opens the necessary doors for militant struggle to be effective.

For this reason, we must fight with all our might against the purely 'protest' campaign which lets the union bureaucrats free to carry on their reactionary policies.

We must act in every trade union branch and district committee, every factory and stewards' committee, every Trades Council, to organize lobbies of every union executive demanding that they mobilize the whole labour movement to prepare a General Strike to defeat the government.

LATE NEWS

'TRADE WAR' WARNING

(See 'US economy', page one) Peter Tennant, Director General of the British National Export Council, said yesterday that a 'bitter trade war' could break out with the US if Congress passed the trade bill it is now debating.

The bill, which calls for higher tariffs on imports into the US, invited nothing but retaliation from the moment it was passed, he added.

Tennant was addressing a meeting of the UK section of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

All Trades Unions Alliance
Second Annual Conference
Discuss
THE CHARTER OF BASIC RIGHTS
The right to a job, to strike and organize, to retain gains made, to fair prices, to welfare benefits and to decent housing.
Defend and maintain these rights in a fight to force the Tories to resign.

BIRMINGHAM
Sat. December 19
Digbeth Civic Hall,
Digbeth 10.30. am

For delegates' or visitors' credentials send 5s to Alan Wilkins, ATUA secretary, 53 The Hiron, Styvechale, Coventry.