

FORUM

FOR MARXIST - LENINIST

STRUGGLE

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TOWARDS THE 29TH CONGRESS OF THE
C. P. G. B.

The forthcoming Congress of C. P. G. B. scheduled for November, 1965 is an important battleground between Marxists-Leninists and the revisionist leadership which is well-entrenched for more than two decades. The time has come for Marxists-Leninists to prepare seriously to wage battle to weaken the revisionist stranglehold on the Party which was to be the vanguard of the British working class, but alas, is not! It is evident that this battle is going to be complex, difficult and long-drawn-out, hence it is necessary to work hard at organising and arming Marxist-Leninist forces for this forthcoming engagement. As announced in last month's FORUM, a series of supplements will be provided to expose the whole revisionist line and programme of the Party. In addition, the pages of FORUM will be open to conduct serious discussions on all aspects of inner-Party struggle. Indeed, we hope that this will be a pre-Congress discussion with a difference, as opposed to the managed fraud that King Street passes off time after time. As its own contribution, L. P. O. will also publish a series based on collective discussions. This article, the first of a series, is no more than a general survey of the scene.

As Sun Wu Tzu* said, "Know your enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles without disaster."

During the course of the last two years, the resistance to

revisionism has grown. By now, there have been in existence several organised groups in addition to many individual comrades scattered all round the country, who are pledged to fight revisionism. In various forms and to various extents, all these comrades have made valuable contributions to increase our forces and influence. However, our potential strength has been impaired due to lack of co-ordination and unity in these diverse groups. It is high time to close our ranks and to give ourselves a target and a plan of tasks lying ahead. Beyond the propagation of ideas and distribution of literature, there is a need to attend to practical organisation of comrades, to establish a minimum programme of action and to work towards a planned growth of support among the Party members. To neglect these tasks shows insufficient realisation of our responsibilities to the people. It must be realised that working in disorganised and undisciplined manner is a petty-bourgeois trait, and we must make efforts to overcome this.

As for the revisionists, the first thing to understand is that the number of convinced and deliberate revisionists - men like Dutt, Gollan and Matthews - is small, and they essentially constitute a faction. For a long time, they have entrenched themselves in positions of leadership in various committees, and are using the Party's machinery, including the Press, to their best advantage. Their main weakness is that, in spite of the control of the machinery, they have not obtained the support of the mass of membership. Hence the apathy in the branches, and lack of support in practice. This revisionist faction, nonetheless, is very busy ensuring the election of "suitable" comrades in various branch committees. Last year, they illegally postponed the holding of the District Congresses, without consulting the membership in any way. The national Congress also is delayed to suit their interests, and its business will be wrapped up in two days instead of customary four. It is to be expected that they will try to rig the elections of delegates to the Congress in order to get their policies endorsed. In the branches considered likely to prove troublesome, they will send District representatives every now and then on one pretext or another, not only to watch the situation, but also to inhibit criticism and to hog the discussions. Marxists must combat this by exposing this factional activity and asserting the essence of democratic centralism. That is the only principled way to combat

beauraucratic centralism that we have been experiencing.

Secondly, the revisionists use the machinery at their disposal to gag the fullest discussion of the grave issues. As they have done many times before, they will publish the draft resolutions as late as they can. The Districts will take their own time in distributing these to the branches. The material will be in such a low supply that every comrade will not get a copy to himself to study. The discussion at the branch will be confined to one or two evenings only, and at such times, will be graced by the presence of a District representative who will sway the voting or divert the discussion. At the same time, they will limit the size of the Congress by choosing a suitable ratio of delegates to the number of members. They will lump some branches together in a peculiar way so that the comrades favourable to their own viewpoint get elected. All such actions detrimental to genuine democracy inside the Party have got to be combatted and exposed.

Thirdly, the revisionists will use diversion tactics. They will suddenly discover a new interest in Vietnamese struggle, or will play on the dangers of "Tory comeback", or they will start a new-fangled "campaign" (perhaps another round of the battle of T. V. representation), or rouse an interest in elections to co-operatives. They will ask us to be outward-looking and to cease "dividing" the Party.

Fourth, there is the old smear tactics. They may start whisper campaigns calling their opponents Trotskyites or neo-Trots. Comrades are advised to anticipate these tactics and to take appropriate steps to meet them.

On the other hand, in spite of our size, we do not have to be on the defensive in any way, because the revisionist faction has committed many crimes. We must be diligent in collecting the evidence of violation of Party democracy and factional use of Party machinery. During the past two years, many of our comrades have been expelled or "disciplined". All of us must be armed with the fullest data of these cases, and must take up the demands of a Marxist-Leninist line.

During the last six months, a number of postponed District

Congresses were sprung upon the unsuspecting membership. The irregularities of these must be questioned. The Party is constantly fed with lies to cheer us up - lies designed to convince us that all is well with the Party; especially on the question of membership without any reference to either active comrades or to Party's inability to hold new members, on our influence in Trade Unions, on our work in Peace Movement, on our "successes" in the Elections etc. We must strive to help the comrades in getting an accurate idea of Party's strengths and weaknesses, and must demand an explanation from the E. C. for this state of affairs.

The running of Party Press and Daily Worker needs to be criticised vigourously. We must challenge those responsible for stifling the Marxist-Leninist standpoint.

Lastly, but the most important, the revisionist leadership has totally failed in shouldering its international duty. They failed to observe the agreements reached at 81 Parties' Conference. The duty to resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism has been cunningly evaded. The duty to fight our own imperialists is neglected. On the other hand, they have energetically aided Khrushchev and his followers in their efforts to split the International Communist Movement, the latest instance of this being their participation in factional Moscow meeting last March. We must work to win the comrades to repudiate this reactionary stand at the Congress.

If we work hard to overcome our weaknesses and to conduct inner-Party struggle, we will go a long way towards exposing the social-democratic policies at the 29th Congress.

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Public Steel or Public Steal ?

The row over steel nationalisation this month provides some revealing lessons on the real character of this Labour Government and the real character of the whole miserable philosophy of fabian social democracy. Looking back over the past month the whole episode smells very fishy indeed.

Late in April rumours began about the possible abstention or

vote against the Government of the right wing "rebels", Wyatt and Donnelly both of whom objected to the proposed hundred percent buy out of the biggest steel companies. Much was built on this possible "rebellion" and the interesting point was made by the Financial Times April 20th, that if Wilson capitulated to the right, "he would also destroy his own power to resist his left wingers over such issues as Vietnam."

When the White Paper came out on Friday 30th April, certain interesting features were apparent. E. T. Judge, president of the B. I. & S. F., made big noises and claimed the Government's steel proposals were "clause 4 rampant and without control" and "worse than last time". But Judge, like the other steel bosses, is far too shrewd not to have realised that the proposals were little more than a gesture. Disentangling the verbiage, the Government's proposed Bill would leave the private sector of steel larger than in 1949 (10%); the B. I. & S. F. would continue thus leaving a way open to back into denationalisation at a future time; and all structural changes (i. e. the real question in any nationalisation of personnel, re-organisation and who has what authority) would be left for the new Corporation to tackle, the earliest time for a report (not action) being twelve months after the final passing of the Bill. This last point is particularly important since it provides for almost unlimited delay before any significant implementation of steel nationalisation.

Having said this about the proposals themselves, however, the Parliamentary acrobatics that followed the publication of the White Paper tend to confirm suspicions that the Wilson Government has been up to some very sharp practice indeed.

In the week beginning Monday May 3rd these acrobatics began in full earnest, and was very much governed by the fact that the debate on the Paper was to take place on the following Thursday. The rumours of a probable abstention of Wyatt and Donnelly firmed up in the Press and tied in with these rumours were ominous rumblings about a Government defeat and an imminent election. The speaker, we were told, although normally casting his vote with the Government of the day, would in this case vote against the Government having been "advised" (by whom?) that "it is not the proper role of the Speaker to act in such a way as to cause the House of

Commons to take a positive political decision when it is evenly divided about it" (which must give us all to think once more on that "Parliamentary road" our friends of King Street are still peddling).

Meanwhile, however, the dastardly, "socialistic" schemes of Wilson & co., seem not to have worried the shareholders too much since on Tuesday May 4th all shares of the "threatened" companies had risen ranging from 2s. 3d. for South Durham Steel to 11s. 9d. for Colvilles. Considering the "thundering tones" of the White Paper, this is a little surprising - or is it? On Tuesday also, Mikardo, erstwhile left winger entered the fray, criticising the compensation the Government was offering as "over generous". It is interesting that the Financial Times quoted Ministers as being convinced that he was making a tactical move to help them in their troubles with the right wing. On this day also the confusion was added to by the Liberal Chairman, Lord Byers, who asserted that the whole thing was unnecessary and all that was needed was to strengthen the powers of the present Iron and Steel Board.

Came Thursday, May 6th, and the big debate, at the end of which George Brown's really exhibition level of parliamentary juggling, with his offer in the last half hour of the debate to "listen" to the Steel bosses on a reduction of the 100% Government holding in the nationalised companies, set every body by the ears. Wyatt & Donnelly went scuttling into the Government lobby and the White Paper got its four votes. But on the following Monday began a week of recriminations, accusations and counter accusations.

The left wingers began to express increasing dismay and anger. Gunter (down with wildcat strikes), with calculated irrelevancy, reminded them that they owed "their position in public life to the Labour movement in this country". Wyatt and Donnelly, now back in the fold, quietly applauded George Brown's gyrations. A little bit of exposure of what was really going on came out via Mikardo who quoted Donnelly as stating that the whole operation "was a secret cloak and dagger collusion between himself (Donnelly) and Brown extending over a period of several days during which the Government, the parliamentary Labour Party and everybody else were being systematically deceived". Mr. Mikardo is perhaps a little naive. On May 14th Wilson (conveniently absent in the debate

itself) asserted to the Parliamentary Labour Party that nothing, but nothing, was changed. On the same day a meeting of the chief steel bosses made proposals to the Government which went, according to the Financial Times, "much farther than anything previously issued by so influential a body of Steel Chairman". Only a few days after this, on May 17th, the Cabinet made it clear that a delay in introducing the Steel Bill was now inevitable. These things, taken together with the jiggery-pokery of the previous week and the manifestly watery character of the Government's proposals in the first instance, add up to something more than a few days deception by Messrs Brown and Donnelly.

Some of the Steel Bosses may or may not be genuinely worried about nationalisation, but leaving aside their particular desires in the matter, it was quite clear at the time of the general election that this issue was a tricky political one with respect to the industrial support that Labour depended on, and therefore was also a tricky political issue for those section of monopoly who wanted Labour in at this particular time. In short the position was simply that Labour had to give some seemingly genuine guarantee to the Left and industrial supporters that steel would be renationalised, while at the same time neither frightening the steel boys too much nor jeopardising its already planned role for the much bigger boys on both sides of the Atlantic. Seen from this angle the events of the past month appear as a definite plan, i. e.

STAGE ONE:- Publish a "strong" White Paper, but with "generous" compensation;

STAGE TWO:- Dig out the requisite right wingers, to "oppose". Perhaps even encourage, indirectly, a left winger or two to "oppose-support";

STAGE THREE:- Stage manage the debate, using right wingers as stalking horses to get the paper accepted;

STAGE FOUR:- Placate the left by a "firm" speech from "Father" Wilson ('don't lets muckrake');

STAGE FIVE:- Give a completely noncommittal reply to the steel bosses' "more advanced" proposals;

STAGE SIX:- Use, the whole situation to delay the Bill thus giving time necessary for quiet compromises which will turn the nationalisation into an empty gesture without losing control over the left,

thus leaving Wilson & Co., to pursue their super-reactionary policies on Vietnam and the sell-out in general to the United States.

No one for a very long time will be able to prove the fiddling which has gone on behind the steel question. But the events themselves are, to say the least, highly suggestive. The pursuit by this Government of a supremely reactionary foreign policy, the playing of the bosses' game at home on production, incomes, prices, rents, etc., in short, the filling of the role of U.S. and British imperialism hatchet man, all tie up with the general atmosphere of collusion to get steel "through" and yet not get through at the same time. And the aim? To "satisfy" the left and stay in office, while at the same time indulging in the most blatant betrayal of the working class and the whole people of this country.

Needless to say the King Street "information service" has played its usual role of misinformation and misguidance. The Daily Worker of April 30th moaned that the naughty Tories were not even waiting till the White Paper came out before attacking, and on May 1st the call was for the working class of this country to rally to the support of the Government's proposals. Throughout these days and right up to the May 6th debate, there was not one whisper of analysis of what the Government's proposals really amounted to, and on May 7th the Daily Worker leader actually had the nerve to suggest that less than 100% buy-out by the Government would introduce a "private capitalist Trojan horse" into the industry, as if on October 16th last year we had been granted a workers' state.

The worst, however, came in the C.P.'s Political Committee's Statement of May 12 (Daily Worker May 13th). Here we were treated to the straight argument of neo-colonialism. Exports of steel aren't high enough. Nationalisation will stop Britain (imperialist) lagging "behind its rivals". And as part of this rosy "Marxist" future, "there must be a powerful drive to expand the industry's markets at home and abroad" so as to "make Britain independent, prosperous and genuinely democratic". It might be possible even at this late hour, to suppose that Gollan and Co. had simply forgotten to mention the need to expropriate totally the steel Bosses, like all other such bosses, but that they really

believed it was necessary. No such hope, for in this statement we are told that compensation "must be drastically scaled down". So it seems, now, that the Communist Party stands not only for continued, and even stepped up, neo-colonialism ("expand the industry's markets at home and abroad") but also for compensation for capitalism for taking back what it has stolen from the workers. The only thing now separating Gollan from Wilson, in other words, is a few paltry pounds, shillings and pence.

This stage we knew would be reached sooner or later. What is far more serious is that over this steel issue as over every other plot against the working people of Britain, the masses are now abandoned in the darkness of ignorance. For the Daily Worker, like the Communist Party leadership, has joined the ranks of the hatchet men of British, and ultimately U.S., imperialism.

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Southern Rhodesia -

Bastion of British Imperialism.

The British Government not only supports U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic but, true to its own imperial interests pursues its colonial policies in Southern Rhodesia, still a predominantly British sphere of interest. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are now the politically independent states of Zambia and Malawi, but the prospects of Southern Rhodesia becoming Zimbabwe, with the rights of the African people to run their own country are no nearer.

While Labour leaders have on occasion given empty declarations of support for African independence all the Government's actions have belied this as they bend over backwards to placate Smith and ignore the Zimbabwe people's demands. In the first weeks of the Labour Government Smith refused to allow British consultations of any sort with the African leaders in preventive detention so the

Colonial Secretary, Bottomley, diplomatically avoided giving offence by meeting Smith in London, and side-stepping African opinion completely. (The Daily Worker equally diplomatically refrained from pointing this out, although the Times had no such reservations.)

When Bottomley, accompanied by legal expert, Lord Gardiner, did visit Southern Rhodesia it was on the Rhodesian Front's terms - a grand and select tour with Smith as guide. And what have the settlers done which causes the Government to negotiate with them? More and more dictatorial measures, modelled on South Africa's Apartheid machinery, are being enacted against the African people. The main African organisations are banned and 'legitimate' forms of political activity are illegal. Emergency regulations are in force in the major urban townships and tens of thousands of Africans are imprisoned or restricted in jails or remote 'camps'.

Some of the facts of the "Rhodesian way of life" are worth noting. The African population numbers 3,700,000 or 93.9% of the total, and the White settlers number 223,000 or 5.7% of the total. The 1961 Constitution, still in force, is designed to guarantee the settlers' control of the Government. Under this constitution a complicated procedure was carefully worked out with two separate rolls; A, (which elects 50 M.P.'s) and B, (which elects 15 M.P.'s). The financial and educational qualifications needed for roll A mean that virtually all Africans are excluded (built in provisions in the constitution as well as the whole colonial system ensure that this position will be maintained). As for Roll B, for which a handful of Africans do qualify, at best it can only return 15 out of the total of 65 members. The present electorate registered is 99,000 Europeans and 10,000 Africans. It was a foregone conclusion, therefore that the Rhodesian Front would have 'an overwhelming victory' and a two thirds majority.

One of the bases of the colonial system is the Land Apportionment Act. It is an effective means of both political and economic domination which, by creating land starvation

and poverty, ensures a cheap labour supply for the settler farms and industry, as well as rich land for the settlers. Under this Act, Africans have 44 million acres of the worst agricultural land and the settlers 41 million of the best. Any European immigrant is entitled to a grant of 750 acres on arrival, while the standard for Africans is 6 acres.

In 1961 the average annual income was; Africans £26 per head and Europeans £1,350 per head. African agriculture, on which over 2 million of the population depends, provided a national income per head for Africans in the Reserves of just under £18 per annum, of which only £2 per head was cash. Passes, similar to those in South Africa, further enforce the system and African industrial wages are one tenth of those of Europeans.

In 1959 Colin Leys, of Balliol College, Oxford, wrote that, "on the available evidence it seems unlikely that native born Rhodesians form the majority of the electorate; and when we take length of residence into account it is by no means certain (although it is likely) that a majority of voters are people who have been in this country at least ten years." In other words it is a typical colonial government of white settlers, individuals who left their own country as adults to exploit to the full the power wielded by the settler minority under Southern Rhodesian Law.

The African case is clear and simple. They justly demand an end to the oppressive dictatorship of the white settler gangsters and the basic right to run their own country of Zimbabwe. In recent weeks the people of Zimbabwe have made it increasingly clear that if Smith makes a unilateral declaration of independence the Africans will embark on an armed struggle to gain their independence. This is notwithstanding the fact that the Rhodesian army and airforce is the most powerful and well-equipped force in Africa (thanks to British imperialism), apart from the Republic of South Africa.

Why then is Rhodesia so important to British imperialism?

By controlling Southern Rhodesia directly it can more easily continue to exercise economic control over adjacent countries because of the economic ties imperialism conveniently built up and exploited in the now defunct Central African Federation. An independent Zimbabwe would make this more difficult at the present time. Imperialist stakes are high.

Leading financial groups with immensely profitable investments in Southern Rhodesia include TANKS (Tanganyika concessions) and the British South African Company. The latter, with large property interests in Southern Rhodesia made £8 million net profit in 1961. Many of its directors lead the Katanga lobby and among them are Lord Robins, Sir George Hambro, Annan, Oppenheimer and Lords Malvern and Salisbury.

The economic involvement extends beyond Rhodesia and Britain to the Republic of South Africa. Both its geographical position in relation to the Republic and its economic ties with almost all Africa South of the Equator emphasise the strategic value of Southern Rhodesia for British imperialism and its neo-colonial policies. An independent Zimbabwe would be a hostile country on South Africa's doorstep and a potential base for any armed liberation struggle in South Africa. As such it would threaten more immediate danger to British investments in the Republic of over £1,000 million. Faced with these considerations the present Labour Government, which is so ably serving imperialist interests, is hardly likely to take a principled stand against the white settlers and jeopardise its own economic position. No wonder Bottomley makes vague statements and Wilson blows hot and cold, and continues to negotiate, not on majority rule, but on the convenient red herring of Mr. Smith's - a unilateral declaration of independence.

The real issue however is not U.D.I. It is minority settler rule versus majority rule of the African people -

an end to Southern Rhodesia and the establishment of an independent Zimbabwe. The African people's demand of one man, one vote is a matter of principle, it is not a matter of compromise with either the Rhodesian Front or the Labour Government.

By its ominous silence and secret talks the Government has taken its stand. Negotiations between the Front and the British Government are being conducted on Smith's terms. Just as the Africans have been excluded from the elections, so they are being excluded from the negotiations. Labour's vacillations are only diplomatic and tactical - since taking office there has been no declaration, or even indication of support, for the African people's demands. What is happening is that Smith takes up a more extreme stand and the Government, in its compromise, moves nearer to his original position. The real issue of African rule is being replaced by the spurious effort to stop U.D.I. and preserve almost completely the present situation.

What a contrast to the handling of other colonial Governments. In British Guyana the Government was quick to take action against Jagan and the P.P.P. when it suited its purpose. British troops are flown all over the world when a colonial Government steps out of line or the people wage a struggle for liberation. Naturally there has been no mention of such action in Southern Rhodesia against the settlers. An imperialist power does not take up arms against its own interest. Hence the need for compromise, hence the sell out against the African people. Instead, Lord Gardiner points out the gravities of such illegal action as a unilateral declaration of independence and there is half-hearted talk of sanctions against tobacco.

While Wilson prepares to represent the deferring of U.D.I. as a victory or, failing this, mutters empty protestations at a declaration of U.D.I. the Daily Worker has been remarkably silent. Does it believe that the Labour Government can have a change of heart? While it says little, even when a small piece is inserted, the Daily Worker concentrates its "fire" on Smith and avoids attacking the Government's stand, and showing it for

it for what it is. Just as Goldwater was represented as extreme and Johnson, by comparison as moderate and good so Smith is attacked and Wilson, Bottomley and Co., are shown as reasonable.

A leopard does not change its spots and British imperialism will not join with the African people to overthrow settler domination, colonial rule and its own vested interests. The Labour Government's role is clear and its stand in Southern Rhodesia should be exposed by all who support National Liberation and genuinely oppose imperialism.

A NEW LAW AT KING STREET.

"A big new effort to compel changes in Government policy in a Left, progressive direction is urgently needed said Mr. John Gollan, General Secretary of the Communist Party, at its Executive Committee Meeting at the weekend.

"Right wing policy, now as before, endangered the Labour Government and produced the barest General Election majority and the local losses, he said.

"But already there had been a big development of the movement to change Government policy, far in advance of the first six months of the 1945 Labour Government..... After the General Election the Communist Party had appealed for united action of the Labour Movement and stressed the great importance of the battle to change Government policy. The events of the last six months had shown this analysis was

correct".

Thus spake Gollan to the Executive Committee on the weekend of May 22nd and 23rd. When we ask, naturally enough, in what concrete ways the "analysis" has been proved correct, we find nothing in all the windy, gas bag exhortations that follow in the Daily Worker report of Gollan's speech.

The nerve of this man and his colleagues passes all belief. Not one single action of any significance whatsoever has come from the Communist Party either over Vietnam or over the Dominican Republic. The verbal castigations of the Wilson Government in this speech are matched by a continuous and unparalleled support of the Labour Government by the Daily Worker since last October.

On Vietnam the Communist Party has been one of the last in this country to come into so-called action, and that "action", itself, has been a nauseous vitiation of the real issues in the Vietnam situation. We hear nothing from these people but peace, peace, peace in Vietnam. The May Day Communist Party demonstration in London emphasized nothing else. Not "get out Yanks" but "stop the war in Vietnam" was the official theme. Where was the banner that ought to have been there, stretched across the street, itemising the four simple points that the Liberation Front itself has put out ?

The Communist Party leadership have now taken up medical aid for Vietnam. Nearly a year ago this was being organised by a handful of individuals in conjunction with the British Vietnam Committee. At that time King Street didn't want to know. Where has been the response to the call of the Vietnam' Trade Unions on April 27th for all dockers, transport workers and the like throughout the world to refuse to handle U.S. goods, directly or indirectly, connected with the war in South Vietnam ? Of all organisations in this country the Communist Party might be expected to be doing something on this.

These people have lost all right to speak for the working class. They know this full well themselves for they can see nothing but continuous failure over the past two years since the last Congress. The Daily Worker sales are falling, the Party is losing members (1,000 since last Congress), the financial support for both the paper and the Party is dwindling, the election campaign and results amounted to a ludicrous farce. The only answer forthcoming is typical of such place-saving hypocrites. On membership, Alexander said at this Executive Committee meeting, "we must return to the concept that a member remains a member until he is either lapsed or expelled". If you can't keep them in keep their names on the books'. King street is now emerging as twin brother of the Roman Catholic Church according to which "once a Catholic always a Catholic" unless you join a rival organisation. Soon the Political Committee won't need to bother about re-registration at all - just carry the books forward. !

AN APPEAL.

As Marxists we all support National Liberation Forces from Vietnam to Venezuela. But what seems to be lacking is an effective attempt at liberation from capitalism in capitalist countries. It seems to me that the struggle at home is being put at the bottom of the list of priorities. At the moment, for instance, the Minister of Labour, R. Gunter, is preparing an onslaught on the working class of Britain. By meaning, if not by actually saying, that we should have the West German law of giving 90 days notification of strikes. Also by suggesting that we should have the Swedish concept of T.U. "democracy" where the answer to the breaking of agreements is gaol. It seems to me that the cancellation of the TSR2 is the beginning of the onslaught, because by creating a surplus of Labour they have the lever to put into practice their contemptible ideas.

The Labour Government's technological and scientific programme is, for instance, another step forward in the answer to the capitalists prayers. It plans for automation on a large scale, another way to create surplus labour so that Gunter can bring into effect his promises to "Big Business".

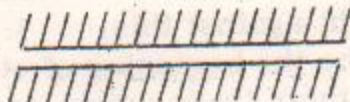
These promises are that there will be no "wildcat" stikes or unofficial stoppages by what he calls irresponsible stewards and stewards' committees. This is a particular hint at Charley Doyle's work in the Central Electricity Generating Board, where he organised the workers, not against the establishment but also against the rotten leadership of his trade union. The problem here for the establishment and the trade union' leadership was the same. Here was someone who was challenging their authority. Gunter fought against this. When in Opposition he could see this could be the beginning of other unofficial movements challenging their trade union leadership.

Cf course the classic example of this was in the E. T. U. The leadership was challenged by a piece of paper which stated that the E. T. U. leadership had overstepped its mark. This though was known long before. But through Charley Doyle's work the E. T. U. (leadership) saw a direct threat to its position through this kind of action, hence the ban on Communists.

We know that Marxists would never accept the C. P. G. B.'s kind of a Labour Government should be kept in power at all costs. There has never, been as far as I know, an article strong enough to arouse the readers of the Daily Worker against the Labour Party and R. Gunter. They tried just about everything, including vast sums of money, to put this type of government in power. On television on May 9th R. Gunter again showed his views to the full in his attempt to suppress Wyatt and Donnelly. It is not the particular attack on Wyatt and Donnelly that worries me so much as the suppression that is prevalent in all his speeches. For as we know, suppression turns to oppression. This is what I am indicting him for.

Another example of this is the attempt being made to amalgamate the trade unions. This attempt is succeeding as it did in the Great Strike of 1926 when there was a tie up of all the large unions. Cf course the excuse for this is streamlining. In the lift industry, for instance, two London Branches were asking for an increase in the numbers of Branches, by at least another two. But of course instead of two new Branches being started, the two original Branches were amalgamated into one large Branch. The implications of this streamlining do not need explaining.

This is an appeal for an all out campaign against social democracy in all its phases.



Publications listed last month are still available from Forum)

The following publications are available from "Forum"

A reply to James Klugman on Peaceful Coexistence	6d.
The National Liberation Movement Today (a reply to Eutt and others)	1s.
Statement on John Gollan	6d.
Revisionism and Imperialism	1s.
Classes in Modern Imperialist Britain	4s.
<u>International Marxist-Leninist Publications.</u>	
Seven Letters exchanged between the C.C. of the C.P.C. and the C.P.S.U.	6d.
Why Khrushchov Fell	6d.
Letter of the C.P.C. in reply to C.P.S.U. letter of June '64.	6d.
Letter of the C.P.C. in reply to C.P.S.U. letter of July '64	6d.
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Set afire the Banteng spirit! Ever forward, no retreat.	1s. 3d.
China and Albania - Friends in a common struggle	2s.
Joint statement of the C.P.C. and the C.P. of New Zealand	3d.
Speech at the Party school of the Kwangtung P.C. of the C.P.C. - V.G. Wilcox.	6d.
Cut to the people; on to the offensive against monopoly - "	1s.
Kennedy and U.S. Imperialism - from Akahata	1s.
Who will win in S. Vietnam? - Nguyen Chi Thanh	6d.
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Hold High the revolutionary banner of creative Marxism, lead our revolutionary cause to complete victory - Le Duan	1s.
Some questions concerning the international tasks of our Party	9d.
Thwart the manoeuvres to split the I.C.M. - from ... Rodon Shinmoon	6d.
Marxist-Leninists, unite! - Brussels Federal Committee	6d.
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