NO TO ALL BOMBS

The Russian Government have revived the death penalty for the first time in 20 years. This is for the state of war and it has been decided that all the leading political figures are to be executed. This is the first step in the direction of war without compromise.

Russian workers who know their own experience of war have decided to fight for peace. In Moscow, the workers have massed in the streets and demanded peace. The government has given way and has declared a truce on all fronts.

Prospects for Blackpool

The reversal of the Scarborouh decision on defence is certain. The government has been forced to accept the demands of the workers. This is a victory for the workers and a blow to the war cabinet.

Thus the situation is changing and the prospects for peace are better. The workers have shown their determination and their strength.

JOHN FAIREHEAD

CONFERENCE SPECIAL!

AS WE HAD TO GO TO PRESS EARLY THIS MONTH WE COULD PRODUCE ONLY FOUR PAGES. SORRY COMRADES!
Common Market

FROM the welter of argument that has and is still going on around the Common Market, there emerges the immediate tasks which confront the British working class movement. We strengthen our organisations.

To make clear our demands. We fight for a struggle for higher wages, better conditions and shorter working hours.

But these have always been our tasks you say. There is no difference in the battle holding up whether it be waged on the basis of the present set-up or whether it is within the Common Market organisation, because capitalism is responsible for both battle grounds.

Before the Common Market is a reality British capital is crowing at the prospect whether we hold on to our reserve labour market-unemployment to us. Listen to the apologists of the Communist Party as 'economists' for the 'independent' newspaper, The Observer brand of 'free' journalism is a good example. 'The Governments hand will be enormously strengthened, by the marked change of trend in the labour market. Unemployment has been steadily creeping up and unfulfilled vacancies have been declining. There will not be large-scale unemployment, but labour will become a good deal easier to obtain in the coming months.'

The particular hack from the Observer is delighted at the prospect of an army of working men who will line his glee by foreseeing the employers much firmer attitude in refusing wages claims.

Oh yes, when the going gets even the tiniest bit tough we find our friends and, just as important, our enemies.

At this moment we find, for example, the Communist Party standing four square on the same platform as Hinchinbrooke and the Daily Express, not to mention Messrs The Left opportunist like Foot, Jenkins and company, all baying for their little Union Jacks shouting the odds about National Sovereignty and the end of freedom which will befall us if British capital goes into the Common Markets.

As if this giant take over bid by monopoly capitalism, for that is what it is, will mean the end of the British working class movement.

As if for example the shop stewards and the different central unions all over the place, conditioned by the devilish cunning of those capitalists. We face the bosses with as much hostility now as we will when the Common Market comes into being. The struggle will be waged but more sharply.

Viewing the immediate prospects we can be absolutely certain that we will have to fight harder for our demands. This was made abundantly clear by the Tory Governments' wage freeze policy.

Look well at this movement we have created. See for yourselves the strength that exists in the workshops, in the offices even, for now the white collar brigade, scorned in the past as a prima facie realising the significance of organisation. There is much to do. A new generation in the meaning of the class struggle will not be an easy one, but it is a long way to go yet before we can begin the offensive against the bosses.

The future holds great prospects for our movement. Links with our fellow workers in other countries, as in the coming of the Common Market, can only serve to strengthen our own movement, for we have much to learn from our German, French, Italian and Belgian comrades, as they from us.

Don't let the wailers and moaners deter us from the real and constant struggle. There is but one task and that is to strengthen the movement for the many struggles that lie ahead.

This will not be done by concealing the truth from the working class, by mouthing jingoist phrases that centre around the 'little Englisher' line. We are, if we are anything, internationalists, proud to stand up and say, 'the world is our country, we know no national boundaries'.

That is precisely why we say we are opposed to racial discrimination, why we defend the right of any worker, anywhere, to get free access to Britain or anywhere else he or she chooses. Why we demand the pay and equal rights for all workers regardless of nationality.

What we are attempting to say here is really the truth which you and I see every day inside our workshops, the problems created by the boss class are the same for everyone. The same problems exist now and will go on existing until such times as we end the system which creates poverty in the midst of plenty and as surely as night follows day that time will come.

DENNIS DIGBY

White collar

Right pay

pause

LONDON civil servants packed three halls to hear their leaders attack the pay "pause" on August 30th. Among this traditionally conservative minded section of the working class feeling is running high against the Government. Casting gentility aside, and reflecting the extremely strong pressure being brought to bear on him, CSCA Secretary General Green even spoke in guarded terms of the possibility of industrial action.

Government servants understand that they have been chosen as the test sample upon which private industry is being asked to pattern itself. If this attack on civil servants succeeds, the Government will be in a strong position to support a tough line by private employers against the volley of wage claims which the unions are preparing to serve.

More important than their flat rejection of pending claims is the declaration by Macmillan and Lloyd that any arbitration award will not be honoured (in the unlikely event of it being handed down!) until such time as the Government thinks fit.

Moreover, the date of retro-action will be determined by the Government, and will not necessarily coincide with that of the declaration of arbitration. This is it this final blow which has so infuriated the civil service unions. The whole fabric of Whitelaws, so carefully constructed and maintained by both sides to handwork to the workfile, has in effect been unweaven. The union leaders now have no place to retreat.

The pension grade, awarded an increase shortly before the "pause", is fully behind the other sections of the service. A new unity is being forged, both between the various unions of the "staff side" and between these and other workers' organisations. Driven by the logic of the crisis, the employers' government is at last breaking down the barrier between white collar and others. Led by the militants of the Post Office, the men and women from the ministries are swung into action.

The success of this movement will show that this unity is maintained, and is translated into political and industrial action.

SQUEEZES PAST AND FUTURE

SQUEEZE No. 1, 1951-52 (Nov. 51, Mar. 52). Bank Rate up from 2 3/4 per cent. then 4 per cent. Capital Issues Committee instructed to tighten restrictions on the borrowings of money by new capital issues, and Banks told to limit advances. 1953-55. Output rose by 5-6 per cent. annually and a moderate boom developed. Income tax was reduced to 6 per cent. of budget of April 55 and Butler, Chancellor of Exchequer, prophesied stand still of living would double in 25 years. In May 55 Tories won general election.

SQUEEZE No. 2, 1955-56. (July, Oct. 56 and Feb. 56). Tough autumn 55 budget raised purchase tax and profits tax. Public investment cut. Local authorities denied access to Public Works Loan Board. Street improvements cut in last resort and forced to raise money in open market at higher rates of interest. Investment allowances abolished to discourage private investment. Bank Rate raised from 4½ to 5½ per cent. H.P. restriction stiffened.

SQUEEZE No. 3. 1957 (Sept. Bank Rate up from 5 to 7 1/2 per cent. Further cuts in public investment. Burghfield told to check any rise in advances and Capital Issues Committee to tighten restrictions. Employers urged to restrain wage increases described by Thornycroft, Chancellor of Exchequer, as "by far the greatest danger we have to face."

Unemployment rose to a peak of 666,509 in Jan. 59. 1959-60. Output rose by 14 per cent. from Oct. 58 to April 60 and Stock Exchange boom raised ordinary share prices by 120 per cent., Macmillan declared "You have never had it so good" and in autumn 59 Tories won general election. 1960-61 (April-June 60, July 61). In April-June 60 Bank Rate up to 7 1/2 per cent. H.P. restrictions, completely lifted in 58, reimposed, and banks called in. 1960 Bank Rate up to 7 1/2 per cent. New device to check advances. (In Spring 61 Bank Rate down to 5½ per cent. H.P. restrictions eased.)

Squeeze intensified in July 61: Bank Rate up from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. on all indirect taxes, banks to make further special deposits, cuts in public expenditure especially by local authorities. Government loans to building societies suspended, banks and insurance companies asked to limit funds for speculative property development. Lloyd, Chancellor of Exchequer, called for a "pause" in wage and salary increases "until productivity has caught up". In future "increases in incomes must follow increases in national productivity." 1962-63. If there is another moderate boom, followed by a general election, will the electorate see what they are? Squeeze No. 5 is due in about 64.

Reproduced from Labour Research September 1961.
CONCLUSION OF THE ARTICLE BEGUN IN LAST ISSUE

CONTemporary Capitalism

JOHN CRUTCHLEY

Let us consider the political and economic consequences of the permanent war economy.

Firstly, there is relatively full employment but with stagnating or even declining living standards. The main trend is obvious from a glance at the national income figures. Consumption at 1948 prices for all sections of the community only increased by £1500 million (one years arms bill) in the twenty years 1938-57. In the same time industrial production increased by 33 percent.

Secondly, there is an enlargement of the State's activities and a trend away from bourgeois democracy. This is most marked in the USA where the State has been originally developed by the small bourgeoisie as a mirror of their market relations. However, since the Jeffersonian era they have inevitably lost control of the state machine to the big monopolists. Until now, even that top political leaders by-pass the 'democratic process'. Only three out of the top 53 executive members of the Eisenhower Cabinet in 1953 had the majority of their political lives fighting at elective offices. Furthermore 75 percent had never held any elective post whatsoever (Mills op cit).

This process is also illustrated by the collapse of the post war democracies in Austria and the De Gaulle/Bonapartist regime in France. 'The essence of Bonapartism is its centralization. To ensure itself on the struggle of two camps it saves the 'nation' with a bureaucrate-military dictatorship' (Trotsky, Whither France?)

That this situation is developing in Britain cannot be denied. It is best illustrated by the inclusion of the Labour Party bureaucracy in the State machine. Even during the 'thirties the Labour Party presented a different war policy from the ruling class. Now their policy is almost indistinguishable from the fascists. Indeed it was Attlee that initiated the arms drive and A-bomb production without any discussion or decision in the party.

Finally, let us examine the contradictions and weaknesses in the war economy.

First, although there is an apparent conformity between the two productive forces of society and war technique this conformity is far from absolute. If the arms burden grows faster than national output this will lead to falling living standards and social instability.

Secondly, the general level of production in the community is tied to war production. Thus all the post war social changes in the electronics, automation, synthetic raw materials, plastics, etc. have been beneficial to the arms race. Any big advance in technique will increase the pressure towards U.S. To satisfy this continually prospering a greater amount of national income would have to be devoted to military ends.

Thirdly, the great powers may compete so fiercely on the world market that in order to strengthen its position, would start to cut arms expenditure. It is no coincidence that the most successful post war countries (Western Germany and Japan) are those without an arms budget. The story tells at the expense of the heavily armed 'victors' of World War II. The second-rate powers (Britain, France etc) try to get these countries to share the arms 'burden' while America is quite content to use these countries as auxiliary export markets which provide a prop for American business.

Not until the USSR competes in world markets on a large scale will the USA be forced to 're-appraise' its arms budget.

Finally, there can be over-production of the means of destruction. This is unlikely because of the built-in obsolescence of all arms production. But it is still possible with the stockpiling of strategic raw materials. In the last few years these have been run down and this has opened the 'price scissors' between the capitalist and primary-producing countries. This had the political effect of bringing the army dictatorships to power in many of these countries.

Thus for a variety of reasons the war economy may lose its effectiveness as a stabilizer of capitalist prosperity. When this happens the class struggle will sharpen and the problem of Socialism or Barbarism will be posed in a heightened form—perhaps for the last time.

It's Rich

Gallaher is according to the (Monopoly Commission) Report, the 'only really formidable competitor at home', and its operations 'are almost anomalous that of the Imperial should hold 421 percent of Gallaher's ordinary capital-- Times, 6 July.

It would be absurd to have a nuclear holocaust because imagination had not been put to work—Economist, 24 June.

The Portuguese and Kafirgas in Africa, by their common multi-racial way of life, form the only inductractable front in the world which communist coetousness cannot destroy—President Tshombo, reported in the Times, 26 July.

A Native with a temperature of 101 deg F to 105 deg F is housed down with water for three to five minutes, compressed air being used to accelerate the cooling if his temperature is 103 deg F or more. He is rested for an hour, after which his temperature is taken again. If it is then down to 100 deg F or less he is sent back to work at a normal rate. From Medical Regulations for African Goldminers quoted in a letter to the Guardian, 16 August.

I am certain that there were no gas chambers, as is claimed, for the extermination of the Jews. I have been in German gas chambers. They were of the technical installations of the army for testing the soldiers' gasmasks. All that's been said on the subject is sheer fabrication... The Jews invented an Eichmann in Argentina. They caught him the way you net a butterfly, then they indoctrinated him the way a clown in a second rate circus is taught his role as a Saturday extra—Rodrigio Royo, editor of SP, Madrid, quoted in the Guardian, 30 June.

The Committee have organised a series of 'schools' to enable friends and supporters to have a better understanding of what is being attempted... August 29—Coping with oneself and the authorities—Committee of 100 advertising campaign.

I would willingly watch you all die for the West, if only I could keep my own miniscule portion of it—John Osborne, 'A Letter to my Fellow Countrymen', Tribune.

We believe that state capitalism can play a progressive role in a country like India only under the rule of the toiling people and not under the rule of the bourgeoisie—Revolutionary Socialist Party of India, Draft Statement on the National Political Situation, July.

Three

My host took the top off the bottle and poured me a glass of beer. "It's made by the Social Democratic Party," he said. "Look at the label." Recently, as a sign of the Party's declining respectability, the label has been altered to include "By appointment to His Majesty the King".

Making the royal beer is only one of the many services performed by the Social Democratic Party. Dick opealism. In power for 25 years it has done nothing to alter the social structure--it is a case of the Party the first rumblings of discontent, from these dissatisfied with merely preserving the existing social order, are to be heard. At the June conference the left, led by Carl Heinrich Petersen, present an alternative policy. This is based on the nationalization of ownership, the abolition of the monarchy, the right to strike, and the opting out of dubious alliances. On most issues, the opposition only secured 15 out of the 500 votes. But it's a beginning.

Carl Petersen realises they've a long way to go, a lot of persuading to be done—and in the meantime he's stopped buying Social Democratic beer.

"BEWARE, BIG SISTER'S WATCHING YOU" a large notice proclaims in the Socialist People's Party HQ. Under this dire warning appears a photograph of a young lady, scantily dressed in a bathing costume, exuding sex appeal from every moistened pore of her body. One of the Party leaders, Dick opealism, admitted to me, "And we're watching Big Sister, too.

A large group of watch ers being watched. For all Denmark is closely observing, with varying degrees of surprise and pleasure, the growth of the Socialist People's Party. Started from what in the Communist party after Hungary, it has quickly attracted—and gone on attracting—popular support. And in 1948, when Denmark's most prominent Communist, better known than the party's present leader, was sentenced to prison, the opposition to Kruschev both in Denmark and at Moscow, where Communist leaders...
WHAT WE STAND FOR

War is the inevitable outcome of the division of society into classes. Only the working class, control and own the means of production, distribution and exchange in a planned economy, can guarantee the welfare of all citizens and the provision of large scale public services planning under workers' control demands the nationalisation without compensation of all the banks, insurance and the land. International collaboration between socialist states must replace aggressive competition between capitalist states.

The working class will reach the consciousness necessary to change society and build upon it in a genuine mass organisations and organising around a revolutionary socialist programme.

This programme must include:
- The unilateral renunciation of the H-Bomb and all weapons of mass destruction, withdrawal from NATO and all other aggressive alliances as preliminary steps to international disarmament.
- The withdrawal of all British troops from overseas and the recommencement of all British capital in colonies and other international territories to their peoples.
- A Socialist foreign policy subversive to neither Washington nor Moscow. Social and moral support to all workers in all countries in their fight against oppression and their struggle for socialism.
- The establishment of a home and industrial Health Service. The abolition of all public charges for health and Industrial Health Service. The abolition of all public charges for health and Industrial Health Service.

Industries and human resources in all countries will be used for the benefit of the working class and its international allies. The land is free for all, including adult education, the abolition of free-paying schools and the private school system. Your education in education in comprehensive schools. Increased facilities for technical and practical education. A vigorous programme of school building under a national plan. A free optional nursery school service. Adequate maintenance grants for all students without a means test.

- On the basis of the votes cast in the referendum and tostitute his image of respectability before the middle-class elections, and the Right is about to attempt, following a series of measures against his socialdemocrats, to avert a parliamentary defeat and effectiveness of its fight at Blackpool will determine the existence of the movement and its impact on the struggle of the working class, and to carry forward the fight against social democracy and revisionism in the coming months.

CLASSICAL REVIEW

In one of the most significant intellectual events of the year, the Social Democratic Federation (SDF) has emerged as one of the major forces in the political life of the country. The SDF, which was founded in 1891, has always been notable for its radicalism and its commitment to the redistribution of wealth. The SDF has long been a leader in the fight against poverty and inequality, and its current leader, Mr. John Smith, is widely respected for his commitment to social justice.

The SDF's recent election victory in Blackpool is a testament to its continued relevance in the modern political landscape. The SDF's platform is based on the principles of democracy, equality, and social justice, and it has always been a champion of the rights of workers and the poor. The SDF's victory in Blackpool is a significant victory for the movement, and it is a clear indication of the growing popularity of the SDF and its commitment to social democracy.

The SDF's success in Blackpool is a cause for celebration, and it is a reminder of the importance of the fight against poverty and inequality. The SDF has always been a leader in the fight against poverty and inequality, and its success in Blackpool is a clear indication of the growing popularity of the SDF and its commitment to social democracy. The SDF's victory in Blackpool is a significant victory for the movement, and it is a clear indication of the growing popularity of the SDF and its commitment to social democracy.

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