Praise for the Party of Heath and Powell

Kremlin welcomes Tory victory

BY ROBERT BLACK

FOLLOWING the lead of US imperialism, S African racialists and anti-communist regimes throughout the world, the Soviet bureaucracy has welcomed the Tory victory on June 18.

Italian unions renew general strike struggle

BY DAVID BARNES

ITALY'S three major trade unions have decided to call a general strike for July 7 in support of their demands for social reforms, tax cuts and price curbs.

The national trade union bodies CGIL (Communist and Socialist), CISL (Catholic) and UIL (Social Democratic) used the June 7 regional elections as an excuse to suspend the campaign on their demands, membership to take up the

The unions are demanding extensive reforms of educa-tion, housing and health services, together with tax cuts on lower incomes and a price freeze on basic

Government opposition has stiffened since the regional elections, with right-wing Christian Democratic Minis-ters denouncing the union demands as 'economic lunacy'.

They have made the insulting offer to abolish tax on wages below £8 a week, where the unions are seeking tax exemption for all earnings less than about £18 a week.

Forced to join

The Social Democrats, most right-wing of the leaders, have been forced to join the strike move and drop their conten-tion that the government should be given time to show 'good will'.

The June 7 strike call thus opens the way for a renewal of the unity and strength shown in the November 19 general strike last year when over 20 million workers throughout Italy took action for better housing in the biggest strike of post-war

It was their action which shook the Christian Democratic government of the day and forced it to negotiate a

Pressure

The leaders of the millionstrong Italian Communist Party see class actions for reforms as a means of pressure for a coalition of which the Communist Party is part. But, as many government leaders are well aware, the present struggles for reforms class battles in which the question of power will inevitably be raised.

TESCO PROFITS JUMP

TESCO, the supermarket group, rang up its biggest profits increase last year with pre-tax profits jumping by £2,301,000 to a record £12,508,000.

The company announced an increased dividend to shareholders and is expected to open 45 new branches this year.

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Top people in London and Moscow obviously think alike!

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Another broadcast, beamed to Britain on the same day, went even further in its praise for the party of Heath and Powell: 'It is timely to recall the serious rebuke made by Mr Heath to the Labour govern-ment during the election campaign.

In its comment on June 19, Moscow

Radio presented the Tories as the party more likely to pursue a peaceful foreign

'He claimed that during the past six years the government let others treat Britain as though she were a second-rate power. If this was not mere campaign invective expect the Conservative Party to put maximum effort into restoring Britain's prestige on the world scene as a big power, and this entails a more important foreign policy than the one the Labour government was follow-

Indeed, these 'maximum efforts' have already begun with the projected supply of £200 million worth of arms to the racialist regime in S Africa, and the promise of a Tory presence 'East of Suez'. Military and political aid to

the fascist Portuguese colonialists in Africa is also part of this 'independent foreign policy course' so admired by Moscow's Stalinists.

The only danger is that Heath may not carry out such a policy — it might after all be 'mere campaign invective'!

After taking Wilson to task for supporting US policy in Vietnam, the broadcast went

Lost prestige

'This lack of an independent stand in assessing the actions of US imperialism in various parts of the world has caused Britain to lose her prestige as a Great Power . . When Mr Heath rebuked Labour for permitting Britain to be regarded as a second-rate power, was that just election verbiage or was it the expression of a serious intention to steer Britain out of this fix?

military rule, the masses in the Gaza Strip are more than ever determined to defeat the Zionist agents of imperialism.

The attempt to find a settlement which will leave Israel intact as an imperialist base will have to reckon with foreign policy is only a part this determination, above all on the part of the youth.

'The answer can only be supplied by what Mr Heath's government does.' Kremlin support for Heath's ● PAGE FOUR COL. 3 ->

Tories to lift S. Africa arms embargo?

S AFRICAN Foreign Minister, Dr Muller, is to meet the Tory Foreign Secretary Home next Wednesday. The main topic for discussion is certain to be the request for the lifting of the embargo on arms shipments to S Africa.

Muller, supposedly on a 'private visit' to this country, is likely to get a favourable reply from the Tories.

So far, the government has not announced any action on the question, but has been waiting for a S African request to be sent.

The resumption of arms sales to the apartheid regime, halted with some hesitation by Wilson, will be an early example of the more openly reactionary foreign policy to be fol-lowed by the Tories, whose government has been so warmly welcomed in Mos-

ENGINEERING

No retreat on procedure talks

UNION LEADERS are expected to report to the Isle of Man conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions today on their negotiations with the employers for a new procedure agreement.

The key resolution before delegates, submitted by the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers, notes the lack of tangible progress to-wards replacing the 48-year-old York agreement and instructs the CSEU to make a final attempt to resolve differences with the Engineering Employers Federation.

'In the event of a breakdown,' it concludes, 'executive council are empowered to request unions to give notice of termination of the procedure agreement.'

But this motion was drafted well before last Friday's round of CSEU-EEF talks. It now seems likely, on the

strength of progress union leaders claim was made in those talks, that the Transport

BY DAVID MAUDE

and General Workers' Union's amendment to the AEF resolution will be accepted.

Notice

This would request unions 'to give three months' notice the Engineering Employers' Federation to the effect that all affiliated unions would regard the present provisions for avoidance of disputes dated 1922 to have been exhausted at local conference

The most publicized stumbling-block to a new agreement so far has been the number of conditions the employers wanted to hedge around the status quo principle of no management interference with existing conditions without mutual agree-

Scanlon claims that fresh recommendations can be made to both sides on this

Employers have also insisted, while accepting the need to shorten the present lengthy procedure, that all strikes and other forms of industrial action must be referred to union executives at national level before being sanctioned as constitutional.

Movement

T&GWU officials are now claiming that there is some movement here also. The union's amendment could, therefore, becomes one strut of a bridge to the em-ployers for further talks. Many engineering workers,

however, are extremely PAGE FOUR COL. 4 ->-

Union leaders warn Tories, but

Is it all 'left' talk?

LAST YEAR'S conflict between the unions and the Labour government was a tea-party compared with what would happen with the Conservatives if they tried to impose legislation interfering with trade union rights, left-wing Amalgamated Engineer's and Foundryworkers' executive councilman Bob Wright warned the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions' conference yesterday.

> The conference, representing 3,000,000 workers, later passed a resolution, moved by Wright, which pledged total opposition to any form of anti-union or incomes legislation.

On the evidence of yester-day's conciliatory Trades Union Congress reaction to the election result, however, union leaders will have difficulty convincing their mem-bers that their fine words amount to more than left talk.

TUC chiefs, in what general secretary Victor Feather described as a broad, general statement' on the general elec-tion, yesterday insisted on their right to press on the government policies which they consider are in the best interests of working people and of the country as a whole.

'DISSENT'

The first General Council meeting since the Tory take-over claimed mildly that it would 'dissent publicly when it judges that government proposals are contrary to those interests, as it has done and will continue to do in oplegislative interference

in collective bargaining'. Appealing for Heath's re-cognition of 'the practical and constructive parts being played by the trade union movement in the nation's industrial affairs', the Council stressed that their 'advice about the way to tackle the social, economic and industrial problems of this country will be readily available to this government, as it was to previous govern-

But Feather would not be drawn into justifying his ap-



TUC general secretary Victor

Feather at a press conference following yesterday's General Council meeting. Below: Also

meeting yesterday was the Labour Party's National Exec-

utive Committee. Callaghan and Wilson are seen walking across Smith Square.



WE'RE STILL MARKING time. Yesterday was the worst day yet so far as the Fund

We received £19 10s 10d, which brought the total to £621 7s 3d. We still have to raise £378 12s 9d by June 30. This means, on average, our postbag should bring us in approximately £64 a day.

We know you have not missed a single month yet without achieving the target. Please do not leave it too late. Post your donations at once

Workers Press Appeal Fund, Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

Fianna **Fail** split widens

CORRESPONDENT

THE SPLIT in the Fianna Fail Party - the ruling party in Eire - widened again yesterday after the resignation of former local government minister Kevin Boland from the party and its national executive.

Boland, who was forced to resign from the Irish cabinet last month together with two other ministers, Charles Haughey and Neil Blaney, has since launched a campaign inside the party to remove Lynch from the leadership. He has demanded that a

party congress be called to Republicanism. wards the party's 'philo-Boland supports a more

aggressive attitude towards the six counties, and his two cothinkers are at present facing on arms - smuggling charges.

At the same time as he has cracked down on the Boland faction in Fianna Fail, Lynch has launched a campaign of police repression against left-wing Republicans and workers in struggle.

Running battle

The cement workers, now in the 21st week of their strike, have had to fight a continuous running battle with the police. 28 of them

face heavy sentences for picketing activity.

At the same time, in Brixton prison, London, Frank Keane, a left-wing Republican, in fighting the same time. is fighting a demand for his extradition from the Eire

If they succeed in getting him extradited, the Lynch Dozens of other militants

inside Ireland are being per-secuted by Lynch's police

Over the last fortnight, police have carried out vicious attacks on Dublin squatters protesting at property speculation.

Not that Boland and his friends disagree with this aspect of the Lynch pro-

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Their intervention is designed largely to keep sections of workers and small farmers entrapped in the Fianna Fail

machine.

But the continuing crisis in the S Ireland government, coinciding as it does with the marked class polarization in the occupied six counties, heralds major class battles throughout Ireland. PAGE FOUR COL. 1 ->

Heathrow stewards lift ban on inquiry

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

Their decision-taken at an

early-morning meeting with the Transport and General

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officer John Cousins-follows

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The inquiry is taking evidence both on the GAS dis-pute and on the firemen's pay dispute earlier this year. Cousins said yesterday that the way was now clear for

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THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE ANNOUNCES

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING

The working class can defeat the Tory government'

Speaker: G. HEALY

SLL national secretary

Monday June 29, 8 p.m. **CAXTON HALL**

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Chairman: M. BANDA **Editor Workers Press**

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• See page 4 column 6 and

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Chairman: M. BANDA **Editor Workers Press**

Monday June 29,

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CAXTON HALL

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OVERBRODUCTON

IN RECENT months an increasing number of commodities have been reported as being in a state of 'over-production', with large surpluses of goods accumulating in the warehouses of several countries.

This must seem very strange to the majority of workers and peasants in the world who lack the basic necessities of life and find themselves totally without these commodities which are supposed to be in glut.

The truth is that under capitalism a surplus does not mean that needs have been satisfied and that malnutrition has ceased to exist, but that profiteers now find an excess of goods after all possible sales have been made.

Karl Marx explains this in

'There are not too many necessities of life produced, in proportion to the existing population. Quite the reverse. Too little is produced to decently and humanely satisfy the wants of the great mass.

'There are not too many means of production produced to employ the able-bodied portion of the population. Quite the reverse. In the first place, too large a portion of the produced population is not capable of working, and is through force of circumstances made dependent on exploiting the labour of others, or on labour which can pass under this name only under a miserable mode of production.

able balance of payments'.

Many industries have suffered

during recent years from this phenomena of over-production and its attendant 'solution' of

Transformer's

Canadian and USA manu-

facturers complained continually

throughout last year that elec-

trical transformers were being dumped in N America by Britain, Japan, France, Italy and

A spokesman for the American company, Westinghouse, said in March this year, such sales were

capturing more than 95 per cent

of US government purchases and that this trade was clearly

Passenger Shine

A report in April this year indicated that £50 million worth

of orders for passenger ships by

Cunard and other British lines were likely to be held up for fear

of 'over-saturation' of the world's

most lucrative cruise trade—the

With the development of con-

tainerization relatively few ships

can carry the world's total cargoes. It is estimated by one

shipper that ships could out-

number available contracts by

Over the last ten years severe

At times, 75 million tons of

unused capacity for crude steel-making existed in the world,

and the rate of profit sank down

In 1968, the United States

was operating at less than 65

per cent of estimated capacity. Though the world market has

increased its demands since then,

modernization of many of the

world's major steel plants and

increased development of new

plant by countries that previ-

ously had to import is expected

to lead to even greater surplus

In January this year an article in 'The Economist' esti-

mated that airlines would be

lucky to fill an average of four out of every ten seats on the N

Atlantic route during 1970. Car-

capacity very soon.

Aircraft

nearly to rock bottom.

over-production of steel has led

to a cut-back in production in

six to one in a few years.

Steel

many countries.

Cargo Shins

'In the second place, not enough means of production are produced to permit the employment of the entire ablebodied population under the most productive conditions, so that their absolute working period could be shortened by the mass and effectiveness of the constant capital employed during working hours.

'On the other hand, too many means of labour and necessities of life are produced at times to permit of their serving as means for the exploitation of labourers at a certain rate of profit. Too many commodities are produced to permit of a realization and conversion into new capital of the value and surplus-value contained in them under conditions of distribution and consumption peculiar to capitalist production, ie. too many to permit of the consummation of this process without constantly recurring

'Not too much wealth produced, but at times too much wealth is produced in its capitalistic, self-contradictory

In an attempt to offset the falling rate of profit—the increasingly small return compared ingly small return compared with the huge investments in modern machinery, equipment, etc.—the employers set out to improve methods, to introduce more machinery and to reduce the number of workers in an attempt to depress the value individual commodity below the social average, so as to realize an extra profit at the prevailing market price.

But it is precisely this increase in output in the productivity of labour which throws even more commodities onto the market and creates an even greater flood of unsold products. In order to unload at least some items 'dumping' is resorted to; ie. goods are sold abroad at a price below that which they are sold at home.

This results in protests from the capitalists producers in the country where the goods are dumped. The complaint of 'unfair practices' is made and the government exhorted to block or levy the offending imports.

We have at present a situation where 'do-gooders' run organizations for the distribution of a handful of flour to the starving and for taking birth control to the 'under-privileged'.

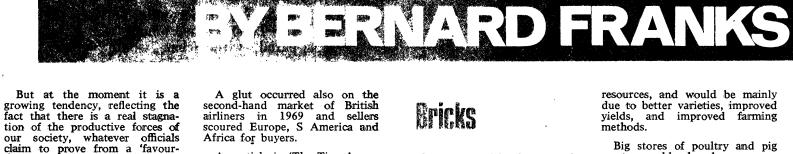
At the same time Common Market countries bemoan the huge surpluses of unsold foods which have to be disposed of by various unprofitable means.

Over-production is a tendency

rather than a fixed state and any given commodity may change from surplus to shortage as changes in supply or demand

Name

Address



An article in 'The Times' concluded that the introduction of the Boeing 707 and DC-8 could flood the market completely unless some central agency through which buying and sell-ing negotiations could be initiated is set up internationally by airlines and manufacturers soon'

The result of this situation is that orders on new aircraft are cut back and thousands of workers are thrown out of work from what is essentially a modern industry.

Synthetic fibres

The production of nylon has varied sharply from shortage in 1967 to a world surplus in 1968, with Japanese producers export-ing at 'distress prices', and the United States slashing prices in Europe. The continuous con-struction of new plants for the production of synthetic fibres means inevitable over-production in the near future.

Fishing tackle

A large amount of cut-price Japanese tackle has been flood-ing what British producers describe as 'the market of a sensitive industry'.

tesus and files

'Savage in the extreme' was the description by an agent of a Portuguese firm about dumping duties applied by the British Board of Trade to rasps and files from Portugal and Australia.

/ milizers

Following complaints from ICI, Fisons, Shell and Albright and Wilsons, this year the Board of Trade put anti-dumping orders on crop nutriants originating in W Germany and Belgium. The duty was later extended to cover imports from Australia, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden.

A world surplus of fertilizers due to increases in production plant, mainly in Europe, has led to this situation. The British firms have recently

discussed a merger of manufacturing operations to try and rationalize production in the face of dwindling markets.

Bricks

The amount of bricks in stock varies a great deal and large stocks can be depleted quickly. The credit squeeze and the drastic cut-back in the building programme in Britain has meant lay-offs and closures at the rate of one-a-week this year.

This comes at a time when hundreds of thousands of workers have no chance of owning a recent home, and more than 100,000 building workers are unemployed.

By far the most damning indictment of capitalist anarchy and bankruptcy, in the face of the enormous potential given by scientific developments, is the build-up of massive stocks of unsold and unsaleable food in the midst of poverty and starva-

At the end of 1969, the Common Market's stock of unsold butter stood at 420,000 tons, and the surplus is building up at the rate of 200,000 tons a year.

Common Market officials meet regularly to discuss the 'crisis' of production involving all dairy foods, cereals (especially wheat), rice, vegetables, eggs and sugarbeet.

Methods used to try and clear some of the butter have been adulteration and selling cheaply in competition with margarine, and dumping on the market at 1s 9d a pound. policy of slaughtering

3,000,000 'excess' cows by 1976 is in operation. Small farmers receive £100 for each cow killed off. The big farmers get the same sum for keeping the cows, but not selling the milk. At the same time milk has

been powdered and given to cows and pigs, and attempts have been made to use it for road surfacing. Even greater surpluses have been predicted for the next 20 years. A Report published in 1968 by

the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development forecast: 'The serious prospect of world surpluses several times greater than available markets

unless governments radically their agricultural policies.' The report made it clear that

these increases would come from existing land and labour resources, and would be mainly due to better varieties, improved and improved farming methods.

Big stores of poultry and pig

meats would also be accumu-

The greatest build-up of all would be in wheat and coarse grain, and the report emphasized that it was vital for the US 'to maintain its present

Of significance is the sort of language used by the experts when discussing these figures.

acreage restrictions'.

Huge stocks of food are said to be of 'crisis' proportions, and a 'Financial Times' examination of the OECD Report, speaks of the 'encouraging' fall in milk and protein surpluses and the surplus of certain temperate food products being a very real threat to the economic stability of many countries'.

'The 'solution' for surpluses put forward by the Common Market 'experts' is to drive the the land and to increasingly support monopoly and mergers of the big farmers.

Dr Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the European Economic Community, has advocated that of the ten million farmers Common Market countries, half should be moved off the land by 1980, and that 12 million acres of farmland should be put to other uses.

Plan The French Vedel Plan (1969)

is even more ruthless, proposing to 'put back to nature one-third of cultivated land in France during the next 15 years'. In France and Germany

demonstrations peasants followed the publication of this report, and the shopkeepers also saw the trend towards rationalization and monopoly of production and of the retail trade as a threat to their livelihood. A revealing report in 'The

Times' in January this year explains that:

'Realizing that statistical predictions of this sort are demoralizing for the farmers, he [the French Minister of Agriculture] has now forbidden his staff to talk about the future in figures.

The cost of subsidies to farmers in the Common Market is enormous, over £310 million for milk products alone.

By 1973, the European Agricultural Fund expects to be spending £1,370 million, the greater part of which will be spent on supporting prices.

Transitional

Programme

Fourth International

Fourth International

with the Statutes

of the

adopted by the

The worker in the Common Market pays not only for the food he consumes, but also for that which remains unsold. This is one reason why, for example, the price of butter in the Common Market countries is more than double the price of butter

Even 'surpluses' of rice are building up. In Japan, vast quan-tities of rice and other cereals are being 'stored' at the bot-tom of lakes and down mine

Other produce expected to be running at a surplus in Europe before the end of the year include poultry meat, fish, fresh fruit (excluding citrus) and beef.

In the face of such a severe crisis capitalism seeks to impose restrictions on output on a world

The recent meeting in Ottawa between representatives of the leading wheat producers—Canada USA, Argentina, Australia and the Common Market-was with the sole object of seeking ways of cutting production and maintaining profits.

As reported in Workers Press, May 9 this year, they issued a communique which stated:

> . . the major exporters had a common responsibility to regulate their production in a manner which will bring supplies into balance with opportunities in the international wheat market.'

'Regulation', as with the Common Market example, means that the small farms must be forced into bankruptcy and the large monopolies be paid not to pro-

One Common Market official commented that it would be cheaper to tip surplus butter into the North Sea; a solution reminiscent of the USA during the depression years of the 1930s, when grain was burned in railway engines, apples were tipped into the sea, milk was poured away and cotton ploughed back into the soil.

In the midst of plenty, of shops full of goods that no one could buy, soup kitchens for the unemployed were set up.

As Marx and Engels outlined in the Communist Manifesto, the capitalist class attempts to get over the crisis:

'On the one hand by enforced destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other, by the conquest of new markets, and by the more thorough exploitation of the old ones. That is to say, by paving the way for more extensive and more destructive crises, and by diminishing the means whereby crises are prevented.'

Typical of the 'social reform-ers' who say they are concerned over the fact that the majority the world's population is slowly dying from malnutrition, is the scientist Sir Julian Huxley, at one time Director-General of UNESCO. Huxley took a round-the-world trip in 1954 to examine the situation.

Appeals

He came to the conclusion that sections of the world were grossly over-populated and that what was needed was appeals to the consciences of the 'haves' to share their advantages with the

But also required was 'birth control, on a world scale and as soon as possible'.

On the use of other solutions like, for example, the possibili-ties of sections of the population of Asia being allowed to settle Australia, Huxley disagreed and explained in a famous essay outlining his views:

'The white Australian policy remains as an affront to Asian sentiment. But this too has, in my opinion, strong arguments in its favour. Certainly it cannot and should not be justified on grounds of racial superiority or inferiority: there is no such thing. But it can be justified on cultural grounds. Cultural differences can create grave difficulties.'

In the face of the capitalist domination and manipulation of the world's resources in the name of profits, the reformers keep quiet on the real cause starvation and instead bleat about problems of population'.

Their greatest fear is that a powerful working-class move-ment will rise up and smash the capitalist property relations and eliminate for all time production for profit.

They reserve their deepest hatred not for capitalism, but for the Marxists who work to build the revolutionary party that will lead the working class to power and rid the world of poverty for ever.

In fact, modern techniques of food production could easily feed the entire world from the existing cultivated land, if the modern methods of farming at present stagnating were fully developed.

Computer

New strains of wheat, rice and other plants, modern 'fields' of vegetables under glass with computer-controlled humidity, airflow, temperature and watering; pest-control systems, use of modern fertilizers and many other innovations could increase production to an enormous extent and create a real abundance to satisfy the needs of man-

All these things show what could be achieved.

Far from being over-populated, in this condition, gross under-population of large sections of the planet occur.

At present, only 10 per cent of the earth's land surface is under cultivation, with 50 per cent unsuitable under present methods, (mountains, deserts, ice-fields, etc.). This still leaves 40 per cent available for cultiva-

It is true to say that there is now no technical problem as far as feeding the population is concerned.

The only problem is of the predatory nature of the capitalist class which tenaciously defends its right to operate a purely parasitic system based on the subjection of the majority to the most avid systems of exploitation and starvation in the name

9.38 a.m. Schools. 10.45 Watch with mother. 11.02-11.17 Schools. 12.55 p.m. Maes a mor. 1.30 News and weather. 1.38 Wimbledon 1970. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Laurel and Hardy. 5.44 dector's house. 5.50 News and weathe

6.00 LONDON-Nationwide.

6.15 WIMBLEDON 1970.

7.40 THE DOCTORS. 8.00 THE EXPERT. 'The Visitor,' part one.

BBC 1

8.50 NEWS and weather.

9.10 'MARIE STOPES: A Sexual Revolutionary'. Documentary-drama about the court case between Marie Stopes, pioneer of birth control, and a Roman Catholic doctor who condemned her 10.15 NAIRN'S EUROPE. 'Inverness-Lulea'.

10.45 24 HOURS, 11.30 Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

11.32 SOMETHING TO SAY. Readings in literature.

All regions as BBC 1 except: Midlands and E Anglia: 6.00-6.15 Midlands today. Look East, weather. 12.02 News, weather. North of England: 6.00-6.15 Look North, weather. 12.02 News, weather.

Wales: 6.00-6.15 Wales today. 7.40-8.00 Heddiw. 10.15-10.45 Llygad y geiniog.

Scotland: 6.00-6.15 Reporting Scotland. 9.10 Show jumping from the Royal Highland Show. 10.00 First person singular. 10.30-10.45 'The Body-guard'. 12.02 News, weather.

Ireland: 6.00-6.15 Points West. South today. Spotlight South-West, weather. 12.02 News, weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL. 4.30-6.20 p.m. WIMBLEDON 1970.

7.30 NEWS and weather.

8.00 NOT A WORD. A word game. 8.30 THE MONEY PROGRAMME. Including an interview with Jean

Rey, the president of the Common Market for four years. 9.10 W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM. 'Footprints in the Jungle'.

10.00 MATCH OF THE DAY. The Lawn Tennis Championships. 10.50 NEWS and weather. 10.55 LINE-UP.

ITV

2.10 p.m. Skippy. 2.35 The 1970 World Cup. 4.17 Origami. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Flipper. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.04 APPLAUSE! APPLAUSE! Film about Sid Field, described by

many as the greatest comic of all time. 6.30 PEYTON PLACE.

7.00 NEVER MIND THE QUALITY, FEEL THE WIDTH. Situation

7.30 ACTION FILM. 'Sitting Bull' with Dale Robertson, Mary Murphy and J. Carrol Naish. A US cavalry major discovers a group of gold prospectors who have been attacked by Indians.

9.30 THIS WEEK. 10.00 NEWS

10.30 CINEMA. With Michael Parkinson. 11.00 TALES OF EDGAR WALLACE.

12.00 midnight WORKSHOP FOR PEACE. Leonard Parkin talks to Sir David Owen about the various agencies sponsored by the United Nations.

REGIONALITY

CHANNEL: 4.02 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.11 Origami. 4.25 Wendy and me. 4.55 King Kong. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Cheaters. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curtain raiser. 7.05 Film: 'Country Girl'. With Bing Crosby and Grace Kelly. 9.00 Never

mind the quality, feel the width. 11.00 Court martial. 11.50 Weather.

WESTWARD: As Channel except: 4.00 News. 4.02 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 11.55 Faith for life. 12.01 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 London. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.35 Film: 'Highly Dangerous' with Margaret Lockwood, Dane Clark and Marius Goring. 8.00 Never mind the quality, feel the width. 8.30 Strange report. 9.30 London. 10.30 Untouchables. 11.30 News. 11.40 Weather. Action 70.

HARLECH: 2.55-3.55 Showjumping. 4.25 Women today. 4.40 Hubble bubble. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report. 6.10 Hogan's heroes. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Scaramouche' with Stewart Granger and Janet Leigh. A man swears vengeance after the death of a friend. 9.00 Never Mind the Quality, feel the width. 11.00 Seaway. Midnight weather.

HTV (West) colour channel 61 as 4.23-4.25, 6.01-6.35 Scene West.

HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 5.20-5.50 Tins a lie. 11.00 Y dydd. 11.30 Hyd a lled. Midnight weather.

HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 5.20-5.50 Tins a lei. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.30-6.35 Report-Wales.

ANGLIA: 3.10-4.10 Show jumping. 4.30 Newsroom. 4.40 Plupp. 4.50 Flipper. 5.15 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'Sergeants Three' with Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Peter Lawford, Sammy Davis Jr. Three soldiers and an ex-slave take on a tribe of Indians. 9.00 Never mind the quality, feel the width. 10.30 Cast-iron gamble. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 4.02 Women today.
4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 Stingray. 5.15 London.
6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'That Man From Rio' with Jean Paul Belmondo, Francoise Dorleac and Jean Servais. French comedy adventure film set in Rio and Paris.
9.00 Never mind the quality, feel the width. 11.00 Prisoner. 11.56 Pulse, weather.

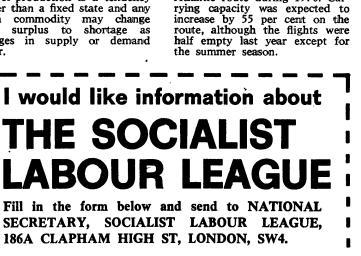
ULSTER: 11.00-11.18 Schools. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Floris. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Family affair. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Cartoon treat. 7.10 Branded. 7.40 Name of the game. 9.00 Never mind the quality, feel the width. 11.00 What's it all about? 11.20 Survival. about? 11.20 Survival.

YORKSHIRE: 3.10 Showjumping. 4.10 Origami. 4.25 Matinee. 4.50 Phoenix five. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Champions. 7.30 Dr in the house. 8.00 Mannix. 9.00 Never mind the quality, feel the width. 11.00 Avengers. 11.55 Weather.

BORDER: 4.00 News. 4.02 Houseparty. 4.15 Nanny and the Professor. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Wheel of fortune. 7.30 Dr in the house. 8.00 Baron. 9.00 Never mind the quality, feel the width. 11.00 Seaway. 11.55 News, weather.

SCOTTISH: 2.30-4.17 World Cup (repeat). 4.20 Scotland early. 4.30 London. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.15/London. 6.00 Scotland now. 6.30 High living. 7.00 Film: 'Edward My Son' with Spencer Tracy and Deborah Kerr. 9.00 Never mind the quality, feel the width. 9.30 London. 11.00 Seaway. 11.55 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 4.25 Freud on food. 4.55 Mad movies. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Movie: "Young Man of Music'. 9.00 Never mind the quality, feel the width. 9.30 London. 11.00 Inside George Webley.



The death agony of capitalism tasks of the International A SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PAMPHLET

Available from New Park Publications, 186A Clapham High St., London, SW4.



Fight back against Tory govt NOW!

'FIGHT BACK AGAINST THE TORY GOVERNMENT NOW', that is the firm and immediate response of the Young Socialists National Committee to last week's general election results.

It is also the headline to a statement issued by the National Committee which has been printed in a second edition of

YS official paper 'Keep Left'.

In a speedy front-page change the Young Socialists provide a rallying call to all youth who hate Toryism and who want to fight back against the results of six years of Wilson's betrayal. The election of a Tory government, the statement says, is a most powerful challenge to young people all over Britain.

on all youth to join in 'the greatest national campaign yet' to defeat the Tory government's reactionary policies.
'Our aim is to force this

government to resign as soon as possible under conditions which will facilitate the building of the revolutionary party and the taking of power by the working

In line with its consistent policy of uniting with immigrant workers and youth the Young Socialists are to mobilize a cam-'defeat Powellism wherever it raises its head'. 'We now face the greatest challenge of all,' says the statement. This underlines the intensity with which the Young Socialists will wage a summerrecruitment campaign culminating in a nationwide rally at Alexandra Palace on

Explaining the electoral defeat

From correspondent

Says Y.S. National Committee

of the Labour Party the National Committee places the responsibility squarely on Wilson and his right-wing clique, who were given support by the 'left' MPs

The Labour government was a 'willing prisoner' of the international bankers and the City of London from 1964.

Whilst the Young Socialists had always wanted a real fight against capitalism and the Tory Party, Wilson wanted to placate Toryism by making capitalism

Wilson's subservience to big capital and the Tories, explains the statement, was the main reason for his expulsion of a majority of the Young Socialists in the summer of 1964.

The Young Socialists, says the National Committee, was the only socialist alternative which challenged Wilson's leadership from the inside of the Labour

Its official policies, adopted at

annual conference in 1963 and 1964 included demands for the expropriation of the banks, allout opposition to US imperialism Vietnam and the nationalization of the basic industries without compensation and under workers' control.

'We were right. Those who expelled us have betrayed the working class into the hands of

working class into the matus of the Tory government.'
Wilson and the right-wing failed to smash the Young Socialists in 1964, points out the statement. The YS has grown stronger and stronger through the fight against Wilson's pro-Tory policies at every stage over

the past six years.

Today the youth movement emerges with a great achievement—the new daily paper, the Workers Press.

The National Committee warns that the Tories are about to present laws against the trade unions and a new law on immigration and it pledges itself

Lead the fight against the Tories by establishing the broadest unity on socialist principles. 'To mobilize the working class, the youth and immigrant workers to defeat the Tory government.'
The statement ends with an

appeal to 'Keep Left' readers to join the Young Socialists.
The Young Socialists' nationwide recruitment drive has in fact been extremely successful. Headed by National YS secretary John Simmance a selected team of YS members has been campaigning in Merseyside, Sheffield

Outside factories, schools, on the housing estates and in the high streets the response has been warm and enthusiastic. We shall give John Simmance's full account in next week's Workers



'Another opposition in which metaphysics is entangled is that of chance and necessity . . . it is declared that the necessity is the sole thing of scientific interest and that the accidental is a matter of indifference to science. That is to say: what can be brought under laws, hence what one knows, is interesting; what cannot be brought under laws, and therefore what one does not know, is a matter of indifference and can be ignored.

'Thereby all science comes to an end, for it has to investigate precisely that which we do not know . . . whether I term the cause of the inexplicable chance, or whether I term it God, is a matter of complete indifference as far as the thing itself is concerned.'

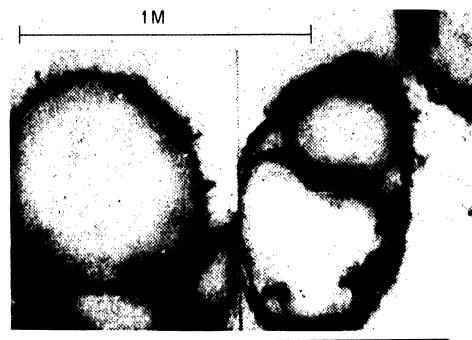
After dealing with the open idealists he then turns his fire devastatingly against crude determinist materialism.

He says it 'tries to dispose of chance by denying it altogether. According to this conception only simple, direct necessity prevails in nature. That a particular pea-pod contains five peas and not four or six . . . There is no question of tracing the chain of causation in any of these cases; so we are just as wise in one as in another, the so-called necessity remains an empty phrase, and with it, chance also remains what it was be-

Chance

The relationship between necessary and chance processes in nature is brought out in discussing the origins of life. In the first article on the

Arrow indicates the protein-fat membrane of a bacterium



From a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

of DNA-like material

Coacervate droplets formed during the synthesis

SCIENTIFIC WORLD

origin of life it was shown that by the intervention of ultraviolet radiation, X-rays, gamma rays and localized heating by volcanoes into a primitive atmosphere containing hydrogen compounds, conditions which necessarily prevailed at that time produced a random assortment of more complex chemicals such as amino acids (the building units of protein) and the building units of the genetic material DNA.

Further mixing would necessarily give rise to small proteins under certain conditions. In other words, as Engels

says:
'The accidental is necessary, that necessity determines itself

as chance, and, on the other

hand, this chance is rather absolute necessity.' (Engels, 'Dialectics of Nature'.)

The mixing of these small 'chains' in the conditions which prevailed in the primordial soup of the oceans would give rise to more complex chemical

It has been shown that on the surface of water, closed bubbles contained within a protein-fat coat will arise when air blows across the surface of the water on which there is a protein fat film. The coat will also act as a selective barrier, allowing certain chemicals through and stopping others.

Biologists were quick to note that the coat on these bubbles was very similar to

the cell membrane of living organisms and it was soon revealed that proteins, nucleic acids (like DNA), carbo-hydrates (starches) and fats could form these bubble-like structures called coacervates. All this demonstrates the

 57μ

existence of extensive selforganization of the chemical complexes which could be formed under near-primitive conditions and which has to be taken into account when discussing the formation of the first 'living' organisms.

A living organism, however, is not just well organized. In it certain chemical processes and, more important, biological processes (e.g. growth and reproduction) take place in a certain time sequence.

The stable structure of an organism is produced by a process of continual change. Food and gases enter and leave the organism continuously. An analogy could be drawn between this state of affairs and Waterloo station at rush hour.

The station always appears packed with people but this state of affairs is maintained by people continually coming the station while others

Certain metabolic processes (chemical processes characteristic of living things) are common to all living organisms from bacteria to man.

They are the breaking down of complex chemicals such as starches and sugars to give energy for movement and chemical synthesis and synthesis of complex compounds such as proteins and polynucleotides (like DNA).

In suggesting how coacervate systems could have developed in the primordial soup of the oceans at the time when life is first known to have begun, one has to confront the problem of how self-maintaining, growing, reproducing 'living' systems could have developed.

Coacervates have been produced which react chemically with the external medium in which they are made, by absorbing substances. With coacervates made of certain complex chemical compounds, chemical reactions are made more easy by the fact that the compounds are concentrated by the coacervate.

Concentrated

The amino acid tyrosine, which is a building unit of protein, has been concentrated 100 times by a coacervate of gelatin and gum arabic.

In the laboratory it has also been possible to concentrate inorganic (substances not characteristic of living organisms) catalysts such as iron which speed up chemical reactions in the droplets and by such means the chemical processes going on within it have been increased and it has 'grown'.

By enclosing organic substances (characteristic of living systems) in coacervates it has been possible to simulate metabolic processes such as the building of starch from glucose (sugar) units.

The transition from low level coacervates capable of carrying on chemical reactions not characteristic of living systems to those capable of carrying out metabolic processes. Oparin suggests, could have developed by a process of 'natural selection'.

By that he means that those coacervates which could utilize the conditions in which they existed to their advantage—in the sense that they could grow again—would tend to be more successful than those that were less efficient.

life

Alteration

A chance alteration in the contents of a coacervate or its absorbing power could give rise necessarily to an improvement in its ability to carry out certain chemical reactions such as the production of protein or an oxidation reaction.

The latter type of reaction provides the system with energy and can be considered broadly analogous to the burning of coal in oxygen from the air. The building up of proteins and polynucleotides and the oxidation of complex substances are processes characteristic of living systems.

The addition of certain complex substances produced by chance in the primordial soup to coacervates at a certain stage led to a qualitative change in the properties of the complex proteins and polynucleotides.

The coacervates act as a system the properties of which are different from the properties of the individual elements. New laws of nature apply.

In the same way, the addition of heat to water leads to the production of steam which no longer has the properties of a liquid but those of a gas.

Operation

In suggesting that natural selection of coacervates could occur in the conditions prevailing in the primordial soup we can see the operation of such a new law.

The addition or subtraction of certain substances from the medium or their chance formation in the coacervate would give the system a more or less efficient relationship with the surrounding environment allowing it to carry out new chemical reactions or the old chemical reactions more or less quickly. Thus the system would

grow or not grow. Reproduction probably first occurred by the breaking of the coacervate into fragments by the action of wind or some other movement. The development of decreasing dependence on the environment would be

survival. The steps along the way from coacervates to organisms as we know them today can only be speculated upon with the present state of our knowledge of these processes.

favourable to a coacervate's

However, the production of coenzymes and later enzymes (biological 'triggers'), the protein-producing system and heredity process which have been investigated in the last 20 years, can only be viewed with the method of dialectical materialism.

The confirmation of this is the evidence that even today the process of evolution through natural selection of

enzymes continues.

This process takes place within the living system, in conflict with yet dependent on, its environment. It is governed by its own laws of develop by its own laws of development distinct from the laws of chemistry and yet born out of chemical reactions.

• To be continued next Thursday.

CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA By N. Makanda

THE KEY semi-colony of British imperialism is S Africa. It is by far the major trading, investment and profit-yielding semi-colony in Africa.

For Britain it is a third of Africa in these economic terms. Strategically, for Britain, W Europe and the USA, it is of the utmost importance.

For this reason all imperialist countries dare not disturb the basic apartheid system fashioned long ago for S Africa by Britain in the Victorian era.

The verbal protestations against apartheid by the imperialists are designed not to replace apartheid, but simply to ease relations with those African 'independent' governments managing imperialist affairs in the rest of Africa.

PORTUGUESE POSITION

To maintain its S African bastion, imperialism has, with the active participation of the Vorster regime, drawn the ex-Protectorates and Malawi closer to direct S African supervision.

This control has gone so far that the S African frontier police, for practical purposes, operate inside the borders, for example,

of 'independent' Botswana. They are able to arrest, kidnap and arraign in S Africa anti-apartheid refugees taking refuge

For Lesotho, which under Moeshoeshoe a century ago put up a long and heroic resistance Victoria and the Boers, the S African police control is interwoven with persecution of anti-apartheid fighters by the Jonathan regime.

These activities relating to the neighbouring 'independent' states, are combined with a strategy of the 'white belt' protecting apart-heid imperialism — namely S Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozam-

Sandwiched between the Portuguese, S Africans and Rhodesians is the active agent of apart-heid, Hastings Banda, head of 'independent' Malawi.

The Portuguese situation is important and difficult for imperialprobably not for Portugal itself, as long as the Portuguese imperialists can find a face-saving formula to 'grant' independence instead of admitting almost in-evitable defeat by the African

But Angola and Mozambique do not present such a relatively

MOZAMBIQUE AND ANGOLA

'Independence' dilemma for **Portugal**

In relation to the economic size of Portugal, both are major colonies and sources of superprofits, even though a slice of these are taken off by Britain, the USA and other partners in Angola and Mozambique.

UDI PROBLEM

In the second place, there are some 600,000 Portuguese 'settlers' in Angola and Mozambique and of late there have been circles in high quarters of

Lisbon which have been urging some form of 'independence' for Angola and Mozambique, with power in the hands of the local 'Whites' and some 'concessions'

such views without the usual interference by the Portuguese

to Africans. In Beira, a Portuguese businessman has put forward

The plan has the advantage to Portugal of trying to create a split in FRELIMO and the Angola guerilla movements.

high that the Portuguese regime can do no more than allow some preliminary kite-flying of The major disadvantages are

But the disadvantages are so

Firstly, even under the fraudu-lent 'assimilado' system, Portu-gal did not allow the rise and formation of a significant African petty bourgeoisie from which could arise an 'independent' government serving Portugal, as Kenya serves Britain,

'Majority rule' in Angola or Mozambique could become a social-political reality and not a fraud and is a double-edged sword for Lisbon, apart from frightening Britain and USA, whose eyes are always firstly on S Africa.

Secondly, the local 'White' population, being 99 per cent racialist, could be as much of a problem to Lisbon as the OAS was in Algeria to de Gaulle and as Smith's UDI remains today.

'White' power exists anyway in Angola and Mozambique, but if it existed in the form of local 'White rule', it would upset the political balance both to the South and to the North of the Angola - Rhodesia - Mozambique

NO OPTIONS

As a result the 'Beira plan' (reported to the writer by first-hand sources in Beira, Mozambique, in June 1970) has no chance of acceptance in Lisbon, Washington or London.

options at all in the present The dilemma of Portuguese

This leaves Portugal with no

imperialism is not only that Angola and Mozambique are major colonies for Portugal, but also that they lie on the northern border of imperialism's greater semi-colony in Africaapartheid S Africa.

So unless an incalculable element enters the scene, the struggle against Portugal cannot proceed along the lines of the independence' struggles in W, and E Africa simply by renewing and intensifying imperialism through the device of 'granted

DILEMMA

It is a 'bitter-end' struggle in Angola and Mozambique.

Portugal's dilemma and her allies is also the dilemma of the anti-Portuguese liberation move-

There is no resolution of this dilemma other than the systematic construction of a party basing the anti-imperialist struggle for independence, land, democracy, education and nationalization on the tried, proven and totally practicable theory of the Permanent Revolution, first enunciated by Marx and Engels and later worked out by Leon Trotsky and acknowledged and approved by Lenin.

Of this theory much must necessarily be said in this column, not only for Angola and Mozambique, but for the rest of Africa as well.

Troops prepare to quit Cambodia

Nixon steps up bombing

IN WHAT is thought to be a major change of policy, US aircraft struck deep into Cambodian territory again yesterday in an attempt to relieve guerrilla pressure on the provincial capital of Kompong Thom.

Segregation Senator praises **Powell**

President Nixon celebrates Heath's election victory, one of his ultra-right-wing Republican Party allies, Senator Thurmond, has declared himself a Powellite.

Notorious even within the Notorious even within the Republican Party for his segregationist views, Thurmond is reported to have praised 'the dignity and statesmanship' of Powell's opinions. It is interesting to recall that the Rev Ian Paisley MP received his theological training in Thurmond's 'bible belt' territory.

territory.

Perhaps he is also due for similar compliments.

Fianna Fail

• FROM PAGE ONE

The Irish working class, despite its immense problems of leadership, is on the move, and is shaking the foundations of the Eire capitalist government just as surely as it has shaken Ulster Unionism to its roots. to its roots.

The long-drawn-out Boland affair is a symptom of this

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火温川川井木温

A Cambodian High Command spokesman said US jet fighter-bombers joined in the first ever US-Saigon-Phnom Penh aerial bombing campaign since the Nixon invasion began on May 1.

BY A WORKERS PRESS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Phnom Penh any day from guerrillas in the surround-

launcher was, in fact, discovered by Lon Nol troops

only 11 miles from the capital on Monday.
It would be the greatest

irony of the Cambodia war if one of these Soviet

weapons succeeded in scoring a direct hit on the still-functioning Soviet embassy

Moscow

Soviet - built rocket

ing countryside.

in Phnom Penh.

praise

• FROM PAGE ONE

of the recent swing towards reactionary regimes all over

It is a continuation of

Polish strike-breaking in Spain and now Eire, of Krem-lin economic aid for the Greek

colonels and the maintenance

Teachers'

chief's vain

hopes for

Tory

reforms

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

MR EDWARD BRITTON,

general secretary of the

National Union of

Teachers, indulged in a

little whistling in the dark

when he addressed a

public meeting in Lincoln-

'I very much hope that the new government will keep its

promise to increase substan-

tially the level of education

expenditure,' he told his

Britton based his hopes on statements by Tory Chancellor Macleod and Mrs Margaret

Thatcher, Secretary of State

for Education, that the finan-

cial limits set out by the Wil-

son government's White Paper

on Public Expenditure were

'We must not lower our

expectations,' he said. Britton

is, of course, living in a dream

The Tories made it plain

in their manifesto that in

implementing our policies, the

need to curb inflation will

come first . . . we will cut

out unnecessary government

Pipeline

Whatever soothing statements leading Tory spokesmen

may supply for the eager ear

of Mr Britton, further cuts in

educational expenditure are

Britton's attempts to

separate 'progressive' Tories from the Black Power back-

woodsmen must be viewed

Behind the prayers of the

Following the refusal of this

leadership to mobilize the full

strength of the union to win

the interim pay claim earlier this year, is it likely that it

even on the Eastbourne con-

• FROM PAGE ONE

national

anxious about these moves.

They point out that Tory

industrial policies would give

any procedure agreement for the industry legal force.

are unable to tie down en-

gineering workers with a

already have other irons in

Unreported

British-Leyland industrial relations director Pat Lowry's

statement to the CSEU execu-

And even if the employers

agreement, some

NUT leadership, the main

issues are being pushed aside.

with alarm by every teacher.

shire yesterday.

audience.

inadequate.

world.

The strike, 80 miles North of Phnom Penh, was about 130 miles from the nearest US combat troops in Cambodia and nearly as far beyond the 22-mile limit set by Nixon for the maximum penetration into Cambodia by US

The US High Command in Saigon has so far de-clined to make any comment on this statement from their puppet officials in Phnom Penh.

Anxiety

The Pentagon decision to extend bombing raids deep into Cambodian territory clearly reflects Nixon's anxiety for the outcome of his invasion, which is due to end on June 30 with the withdrawal of the last US units.

As the troops come out, the bombers—loaded with napalm-go in. But even a massive saturation bombing of Cam-bodia by the US air force

of diplomatic relations with the CIA Lon Nol regime in does not seem enough to save the right-wing Lon Nol regime, which is now And it is also in line with expecting rocket attacks on British Communist Party policy throughout the General Election campaign.

> It was no accident that Gollan and Matthews attacked the Socialist Labour League and the Workers Press for our insistence that workers must vote Labour to keep out the Tories and carry on the fight to expose Wilson.

> The Stalinists - like their political mentors in Moscow —want to do neither.

Nostalgia

Soviet and Tory nostalgia for British imperialism's former 'prestige as a Great Power' is shared by the Stalinist leaders of the British Communist Party.

In Party Secretary John Gollan's television election broadcast, he concluded with a chauvinist appeal to his viewers to 'make our nation and its people truly great'.

Certainly not for the first time, Stalinist strategy in Britain has played into the hands of not only the Labourites, but the Tories.

In the past — especially under Churchill's leadership the Tories have combined a hared of communism and the Russian Revolution with a shrewd class ability to work with the Soviet bureaucracy for the preservation of their own interests.

Like the TUC leaders they have consistently protected under Wilson, Gollan and company will adjust very quickly to Tory rule.

The Kremlin has in fact already done so.

Party members must challenge this reactionary, pro-Tory line of the Soviet leaders—should we have voted Tory on June 18?

WEATHER LATE NEWS Party conference he said.

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COMPLACENT NEC (See this page)

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Nicholas gave two possible reasons for the Labour defeat: one, that people had been lulled by the opinion polls and second that one of the TV authorities had a very interesting film on until quarter to ten on polling

Mr Nicholas, who has yet to lose his habit of referring to Harold Wilson as the Prime Minister, said that 'the degree of work in the constituencies was even better than it had ever been'.

announced that Transport House would be sending round a questionnaire to Party agents and candidates to analyze the election defeat. All candidates successful and unsuccessful have been invited to the October Labour

The NEC also passed a resolution delivered by hand to Edward Heath warning the Tories of the dangerous consequences which would result from implementing the Conservative Party's pledge to resume arms sales to S Africa.

'Such action,' the resolution said, 'would place Britain firmly in the camp of the white racialist regimes of southern Africa, endanger the wealth and flout the authority of the United Nations.'

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London area, central southern and central northern England, E and W Midlands: Mostly dry with sunny periods. Perhaps a few showers during the afternoon. Wind westerly, moderate or fresh. Near normal. Max. 20C (68F). SE England: Rain at first in

the extreme East. Otherwise dry with sunny periods. Wind westerly, moderate or fresh. Near normal. Max. 20C (68F). Channel Islands, SW and NW England: Sunny periods. Showers. Wind westerly, Showers. Wind westerly, moderate or fresh. Near normal. Max. 19C (66F).

Edinburgh and E Scotland,
Glasgow area, N Ireland:
Sunny periods. Showers. Wind

westerly, fresh, locally strong. Near normal. Max. 17C (63F). Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Dry with sunny periods in the East at first. Rain spreading from the West, followed by brighter, showery Temperatures near

General strike in Saigon

THE Vietnamese Confederation of Labour has called an indefinite general strike from

This trade union body represents 60,000 workers in Saigon and the surrounding province of Gia Dinh.

Efforts are being made to

spread the action to the other provinces of South Vietnam. The strike is a courageous and important blow against the US occupation forces in Vietnam and the puppet Thieu

regime which they maintain.

Huge demos

in Japan

over treaty

CLUB-SWINGING riot police were

ordered into action by the Japanese

government on Tuesday against demon-

strations which brought out over a

million people throughout the country

against the renewal of the 1960 military

Over 600 were arrested as a force of more than 70,000 police atacked the demonstra-

Prime Minister Sato's government is pur-

suing an increasingly militaristic policy, which

has brought sharp opposition from many

Japan serves as an important staging-post for the American war on Indo-China.

Under the treaty with the United States

Is it all 'left'

and a Conservative government and express the hope that the Tories will recognize

they must win the confidence

A proposal that the General

simply deplore the election of

a Tory government, he seemed

to think yesterday, was 'not

Complacent

NEC

meeting

THE MOOD OF complacency

which characterized the

Labour Party's General Elec-

tion campaign was maintained

in full yesterday at the first

national executive meeting after the Tory victory.
General Secretary Harry

Nicholas announced after the

NEC that there had been no

recriminations at all at the

meeting.

The only weak point in the

Party's campaign had been its

failure to get out sufficient

postal voters in marginal con-

is in no way connected with the future of the engineering

industry's procedure agree-

ment . . . our proposal is entirely independent of the outcome of that issue.'

Conciliatory

adopting an increasingly con-

ciliatory attitude towards the

Tories there are big dangers

for all engineering workers on

There must be no retreat at

both these fronts.

the Isle of Man.

With the union leaders

statement should

of the unions.

serious'.

tions, including one of 200,000 in Tokyo.

treaty with the United States.

workers and students.

FROM PAGE ONE

parent confidence, expressed

after his Tuesday meeting with Employment and Produc-

tivity Minister Robert Carr,

that the Tories will not rush

into statutory action against

Reports that the General

Council, only six days after Heath's electoral victory, is

considering proposals for unions to consult it before all

major strikes were described

by Feather as 'gobbledygook'

However Congress leaders are believed to have con-

sidered methods of strengthen-

ing TUC arrangements to deal

with inter-union disputes and

And its notorious 'guide-lines' for union rule-books

remain in force alongside last

June's 'Programme for Action'

In his speech to the CSEU

conference today, Feather is

expected to minimize the

No retreat on procedure

following, so far unreported,

'... a special procedure would enable us to build up a

better corporate identity and

philosophy and might enable

us to deal more quickly and

efficiently with our problems.

as to the form the procedure might take which we hope to

passage:

differences between a Labour

against unofficial strikes.

the unions.

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

SYDNEY, June 18—Bitter differences within the Australian Party (ALP) broke through the surface when three of the state parties held their annual conferences re-

There are fears that the right verus left struggle could shatter the party into two.
This happened in 1956 when the Democratic Labour Party was formed—now right wing and hysterically anti-

The 'left' Victorian party passed a resolution at the conference encouraging: 'young

conscripted to fight in a dirty war in Vietnam'. 400 delegates, who passed the resolution unani-

mously, were told that in doing so they would render themselves liable for prose-Tame

In New South Wales a number of similar motions were rejected in favour of a tame resolution, which, although opposing conscription for service outside Australia except in times of war, seeks to bring about changes in the present situation through a constitu-

tional process.

The Victorian conference also came out against the Federal ALP and its leader Gough Whitlam, when it agreed to a phasing out of state aid to independent schools

This has led one large circulation daily newspaper in New South Wales to predict a mass sacking of the Vic10 - H 🦝



A NURSES' strike in Canberra over a higher pay de-mand threatens to develop into a national stoppage.

The nurses have 'taken special leave' to back up their

claims for increases of up to 90 per cent.
They have considerable sympathy among their patients and members of the public, and volunteers are relieving the skeleton staff of some of the duties in the hospital.

Action by the nurses has highlighted the acute shortage of hospital staff through-

out Australia which has led to many beds lying empty be-cause of lack of trained staff. MEMBERS of the Union of Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are continuing their fight for a five-day-week and increased rates of overtime pay. 24-hour strikes have closed post offices throughout the

Now workers are launching a 48-hour strike which is expected to close at least 1,100 of the nation's 1,400 post

country over the last few

Husak under pressure—Dubcek & Cernik sacked

FORMER CZECH Communist Party secretary Alexander Dubcek was yesterday sacked from his current post as Ambassador to Turkey.

WALL ST. **SLIDES AGAIN**

New York, Wednesday — Stocks resumed their sharp slide at the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday. The Dow Jones Index dropped five points in the first ten five points in the first ten minutes' trading.

Rail

firm goes

broke and

shakes

Wall St

THE CRISIS developing in the US

economy has now been deepened by

the world's largest bankruptcy, that of

The failure of the sixth biggest US company, which overshadows Wall St and de-

in the US railway industry.

It expresses the unprecedented economic

the Penn Central railway combine.

This follows his expulsion from the Czech party amidst a growing torrent of slander and abuse in the press against all former opponents of the present Husak regime.

On Tuesday, an old political ally of Dubcek's — Oldrich Cernik, who served as Prime Minister while the 'liberals' were in the ascendent-resigned from his current post as Minister of Technical and Investment Development.

Although he reportedly resigned 'at his own request', he is known to be facing disciplinary charges in the Party because of his support for the Dubcek line prior to the Soviet invasion of August 1968.

LOGICAL CLIMAX

These sackings come at a time of increasing demands on Husak from the ultra-Stalinist wing of the bureaucracy to carry the purge through to its logical climax of 'show trials'. This split was brought out into the open with a 'Tribute to Husak' on Prague Radio earlier in the week. In an obvious attempt to

clear Husak of charges of involvement in the 'liberalizing' movement prior to the Kremlin occupation, Jan Kalai went out of his way to present the Party Secretary as a loyal servant of Moscow:

'Gustav Husak would have ideally suited the right wing as stalking horse in its power game, but he did not show the pressed the Dow Jones index by 18 points on Tuesday, is not just a result of the decline slightest desire to let himself be manipulated and misused situation in the US recession coinciding with for the adventurous aims of inflation. Any move to alleviate the decline the right.'

Prague aimed at Husak's

initial opposition to the War-saw Pact invasion and his

comparative softness in deal-

ing with his opponents. It was against these elements, hungry

for the top Party posts, that

the broadcast was directed:
'Thus Gustav Husak's atti-

tude became a political factor

which up to the last moment complicated their plans within

the CPS [Czechoslovakian CP]

and finally essentially affected the course of the Extraordi-

nary 14th CPSL Congress. One

might even go as far as to say that his attitude was one of

the decisive features of the

political scene in Slovakia after January 1968.' (The date

when Dubcek took over the

in production hits the balance of payments deficit. While firms are dangerously short of amount of revenue on rail The US recession hit the WHISPERING An ultra-Stalinist whisperamount of revenue on rail ing campaign has been under way for several months now

freight received by Penn Cen-At the same time, the tightness on the money market stopped them borrowing any more and caused their attempt

to issue new debenture stock to flop. Last week, it seemed as though Penn Central might have been saved. But a plan

for 77 banks to lend them \$200 million fell through on Friday, when Nixon had to withdraw government guarantee for the loan. The Penn Central failure has raised doubts about the

cash position of many other major US firms. To try to allay such fears, the Federal Reserve Board decided on Tuesday to raise the ceiling on the interest rates banks are allowed to give on deposits. The idea is to increase the

amount of money available for lending to companies. In their announcement of this measure, the 'Fed' said that it 'recog-nized that there could be unusual demands on commercial banks for short-term credit accommodation as a consequence of current uncertainties in financial markets.'

Intervention It is a sign of the depth of

the uncertainty in the US that Tuesday's 'New York Times' raised the possibility that, if no other answer can be found to maintain the biggest US railway company, the govern-ment may have to consider direct intervention in the affairs of Penn Central. Even more significant, the

New York Transport Workers' Union has sent a message to Nixon and Congress calling for the nationalization of the entire US railway system.

While this is a big advance in the thinking of US trade

unionism, the taking over of bankrupt industries is not going to answer the problems hanging over the working

class.

The nationalization of the entire transport system, including the very lucrative airlines, must now be demanded, as a major crisis threatens

BY A WORKERS PRESS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT by Kalai is strange indeed in a tribute to the supposedly most powerful bureaucrat in

It can only be explained by the enormous pressure building up on both sides of Husak—from the diehards, backed by elements within the Kremlin leadership—and the Czech lin leadership—and the Czech working class and youth. The removal of Husak's old

allies, Dubcek and Cernik, is undoubtedly a concession to his ultra-Stalinist rivals for His basic problem still remains — how to tame the working class and subdue the

Czechoslovakia.

Fords S'ton plant stopped

PRODUCTION workers at Ford's Southampton plant were sent home yesterday morning following a dispute involving the factory's main-tenance men, who allege that the management broke an agreement when a foreman drove a mobile hoist vehicle. The manning rights to the truck are at present being dis-

PAY TALKS **DEMO**

cussed between the T&GWU

SHOUTS of 'Fair pay, NGA' from a demonstration of 50 print workers greeted print pay negotiators yesterday outside the Hotel Russell in

Representatives of two print unions NGA and SOGAT were meeting the Newspaper Society and the British Federation of Master Printers over a pay claim of £5 to £6 for 200,000 provincial and general print workers.

'Pay up and save aggro' said the posters.

NGA members from Caustons Print works told Workers Press that after six years of apprenticeship the basic pay for craftsmen was still less

'We are poorly paid,' they said. 'Is £25 too much to ask? 'We accepted £1 while the freeze was on, but then every-one else got £5 and £6 rises.' The unions had earlier rejected the employers' £2 offer as 'not providing a basis for negotiations'. The talks were continuing

Party leadership.)
The defensive tone adopted yesterday afternoon.

SLL AND YOUNG SOCIALISTS



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