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BY OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

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THE WORKERS' PRESS

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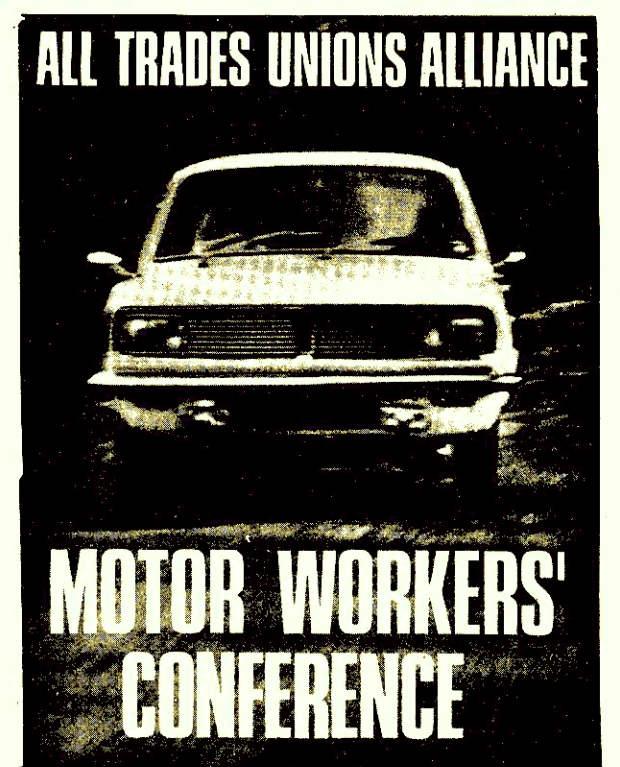
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By a foreign correspondent

cold war 'Hallstein Doctrine'. Being in many ways the most exposed and certainly one of the weakest of the East European Stalinist regimes, Ulbricht's government has hesitated to acknowledge Brandt's peace overtures.

It fears a Kremlin deal with the West at its expense, similar to the one mooted—it is thought by Brandt—shortly after Stalin's death in March 1953.

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Party promotion for hard-line Czechs

Husak regime and its Soviet backers. A genuine workers' leadership will be built in Czechoslovakia—but against such bureaucrats as these 17

MORE pro-Kremlin Stalinists were promoted onto the Prague City Committee of the Czech Communist Party on Tuesday.

The 17 'hard-liners' thus promoted were described officially as 'members of the working class whom the right-wing former leaders of the city committee despised' and subjected to discrimination.

The statement claimed that the changes bring in representatives of the older generation whose 'class instincts and international attitudes' were previously rejected by the Dubeck leadership.

Some of these Husak supporters may well have been workers many years ago, but they severed their political links with the working class when they became servants of the reactionary Stalinist bureaucracy under Gottwald and Novotny.

These demagogic tricks will not deceive the Czech working class, which maintains all its hostility towards the

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● The new West German government will not, unlike its predecessors, regard the recognition of East Germany by other states as a hostile act aimed against West Germany.

Important

This last point is perhaps the most important, as it involves the scrapping of the

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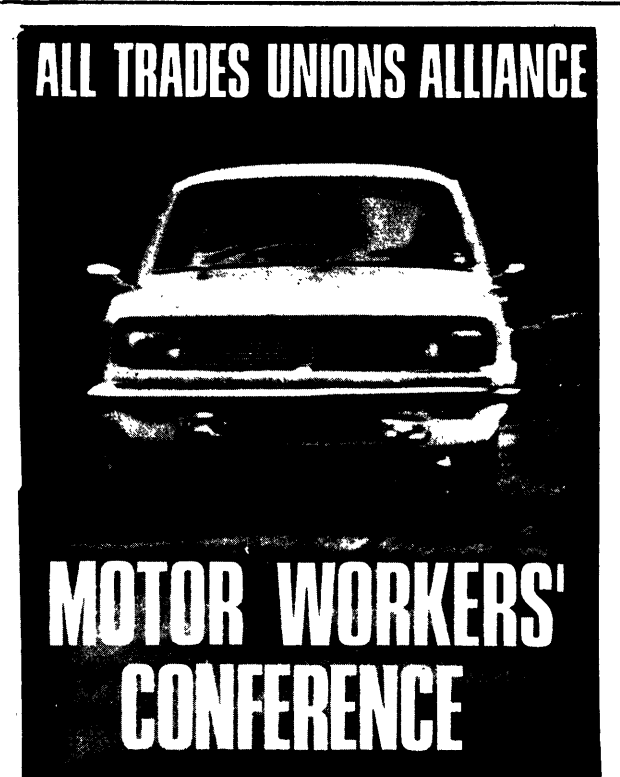
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IN AUGUST 1969, the British Communist Party published a 60-page booklet by Betty Reid entitled 'Ultra-Leftism in Britain'. Though she touches on the activities of anarchist and 'Maoist' groups, Reid's main concern is to discredit Trotskyism in general and the Socialist Labour League in particular.

Starting today, the Workers Press will publish five extracts from a larger work dealing with all the main principled differences between Trotskyism and Stalinism.

The extracts we are publishing here will deal with five specific issues raised by Reid's attack on the Fourth International:

1. The Popular Front and the Transitional Programme of the Fourth International.
2. The Second World War: The Stalin-Hitler Pact.
3. The Second World War: 'The Big Three'.
4. British Trotskyism today: Stalinism and the Revisionists.
5. The fight for alternative leadership: The Stalinist record—and ours.

BETTY REID'S approach to the various groups she describes as 'Trotskyist' varies greatly.

The basis of the split between the Socialist Labour League and the tendency now calling itself the 'International Marxist Group' explains these variations in her attitude.

We separated from the tendency headed by Pablo because of absolutely fundamental differences over the nature and role of Stalinism.

The 1953 split in the Fourth International hinged on the Pabloites' insistence that under mass pressure the western Stalinist parties could be forced to take power and that in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, similar pressure from below would force the Stalinist bureaucracies to 'de-Stalinize' themselves by a series of internal reforms.

Basing itself on this revision of Trotskyism, which has always held that Stalinism, both within the workers' states and in the capitalist countries, is an anti-working-class, counter-revolutionary force, Pablo's faction in the Fourth International called for its liquidation into the ranks of the Stalinist parties.

Impressionistic

The first impulse for this attack on Trotskyist theory and programme was Pablo's impressionistic analysis of the relationship between the Soviet Union and imperialism.

Seeing only the drive towards the third world war, and pessimistically writing off the ability of the working class to overthrow imperialism and so avert nuclear catastrophe, Pablo argued that an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union would drive the Stalinist parties to the left in the capitalist states.

Later the theory of the third world war was dropped, but the core of Pabloism, that the bureaucracy had changed since Trotsky wrote the 'Transitional Programme of the Fourth International' in 1938, remained.

Where social democracy was the main tendency in the working class, supporters of Pablo were expected to dissolve their forces into its ranks, there to await the upsurge that was to force the Stalinist and reformist bureaucracies towards power.

Reid, as is to be expected, does not present the split in the Fourth International in this way.

She obscures its principled nature by reducing it to a

tactical and organizational question:

'This division was primarily based upon methods of entrism and organization, and was sharpened by the central political theme that a third world war was inevitable and would be between the forces of imperialism and the Soviet Union.' (p. 18.)

Distorted

Reid then gives a distorted outline of the development of the organization that is now the Socialist Labour League, contrasting us with the revisionists, who 'were anxious to develop a new image, more subtle and flexible, and less sectarian...' (p. 18.)

But just a little further on, Reid is forced to admit that despite our lack of a 'new image', despite our less 'subtle' and more 'sectarian' approach; 'Heavily supporters were able successfully to work inside the Labour Party youth organization, the Young Socialists, and to take a majority into a new, specifically Trotskyist organization called Young Socialists around the journal "Keep Left".' (p. 18.)

What Reid condemns as sectarianism is in fact firm adherence to Marxist principles. Our break from Pablo's capitulation to bureaucracy in 1953, and the theoretical fight we waged against those who drifted back to his policies over the next ten years, were the basis for this historic defeat that Trotskyists were able to inflict on British social democracy in 1964.

Reid cannot hide her hatred for this intransigence of the Socialist Labour League. In attacking us, she repeats all the abuse hurled at the Bolshevik Party by its opportunist enemies in the Russian workers' movement before the Revolution of 1917:

'In examining the policies of the SLL, we must remember that their efforts are directed entirely to one objective, the establishment of a clear, separate identity and organization which will set out to win adherents who ultimately will be led into battle when the big day comes.' (p. 19.)

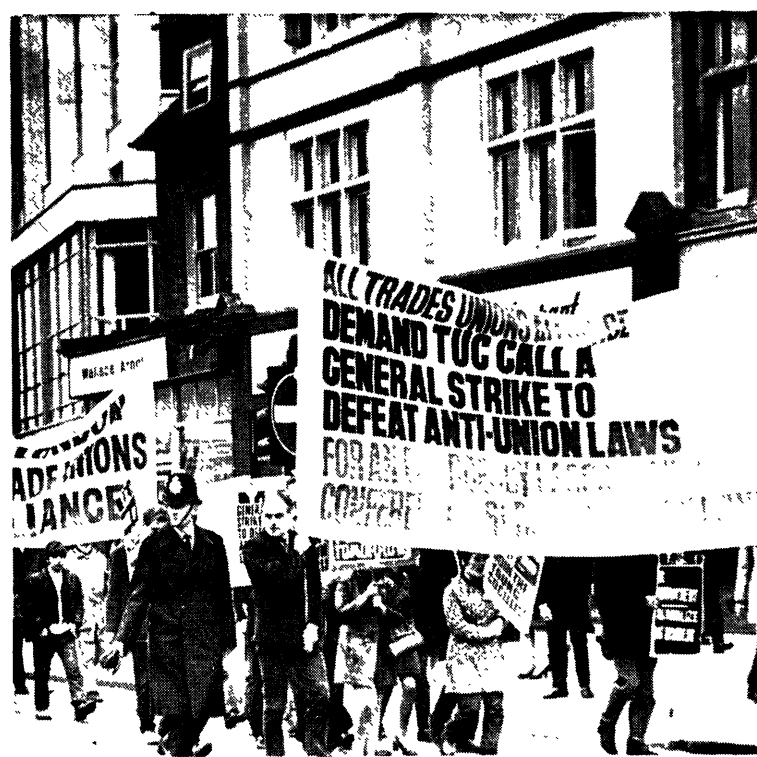
Apart from the routine cynical references to revolution as 'the big day', this is a reasonable, if hostile, description of some of the main features of Leninism, a political tendency which Reid clearly loathes.

Opportunist

Reid cannot conceal her feelings for the SLL. She hates it:

'It faithfully maintains the atmosphere of conspiracy, feuding, public attacks upon individuals, and blow-by-blow accounts of controversies with rival groupings.' (p. 22.)

Here Reid echoes the slanders hurled against Lenin in his fight for Bolshevism in the



4 British Trotskyism today: Stalinism and the Revisionists

by Robert Black

Russian working class. The Mensheviks, like Reid, constantly charged revolutionaries with concentrating on 'individual' attacks, with 'hair splitting' and obsession with theoretical differences. Reid's pamphlet here follows in a long opportunist tradition.



3,000 Young Socialists rallied in Trafalgar Square on September 27, 1964 for a Labour government with socialist policies. The demonstration followed mass expulsions of Trotskyist youth from the Labour Party and inaugurated the Young Socialists' independence from Transport House.

Plain truth too vulgar in this no-man's land

ANYONE expecting a Marxist analysis of the May-June events in France from this book will be sadly disillusioned after reading two or three chapters.

True is refers to Marx and it is a condemnation of Lefebvre's style and manner to say that the quotations from Marx are the clearest passages in the book.

Lefebvre is capable of acute observation and is obviously very, very clever.

But he is writing for a particular sort of reader belonging to an intellectual circle for whom the plain truths of Marxism would be too vulgar. To put it bluntly, Lefebvre is an intellectual snob who swings with fashions in the small world of the French intelligentsia.

For over 20 years Lefebvre was a 'leading philosopher' of the French Communist

In this guise he wrote well and prolifically on dialectical materialism and did a useful book on the thought of Lenin.

After 1956 he broke with the Party and later wrote over 770 pages to try to explain what had been happening to him in that time. The effect was a failure.

He never understood Stalinism or settled accounts with it.

On the other hand, and this stands to his credit, he did not break with Marxism either, at least in a formal sense.

But he wandered in a political no-man's land, a fashionable writer for the 'left', a successful professor who 're-interpreted' Marxism by a return to Hegelian idealism.

Lefebvre thus rejected emotionally political organization, discipline and partisanship. This was equated with 'dogmatism', with Stalinism.

'THE EXPLOSION: MARXISM AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION'

By Henri Lefebvre
Translated from the French by Alfred Ehrenfeld
Monthly Review Press New York and London

1969
Review by Tom Kemp

BOURGEOIS JARGON

At the same time he took up with the ideas fashionable in intellectual circles and incorporated the jargon of bourgeois sociology into his style.

Even more prolific than before, his books became increasingly 'difficult', with flashes of genuine insight concealed in masses of obscurity.

This kind of writing has an audience: people who do not like to have a spade called a spade, or pride themselves on being able to understand pages of obscure text which, if put into plain language, would readily fit into a couple of sentences.

As a professor at Nanterre, scene of the first skirmishes which escalated into the May-June revolution, Lefebvre might have produced a good analysis of what occurred.

Evidently his French publishers thought that this book fit the bill, and their view was obviously shared by 'Monthly Review Press' who, of all the scores of books on the subject which have appeared in France, chose this one for translation into English.

The Nanterre events, and then in the Sorbonne, were very distinctly to Lefebvre's liking.

No 'dogmatism' here—and he is able to make amends for his Stalinist past by grovelling before the 'spontaneity' of the students.

By dealing sympathetically with the students' revolt he fails to rise above it.

been at work inside the camp of the revisionists, and which today come to the surface with a vengeance.

Reid does not tell her readers that one of the founding members of the British Pabloites was John Lawrence, who broke from Trotskyism in 1953 to join the ranks of the Stalinists, on the basis of Pablo's theory that mass pressure would force the bureaucracies to take power.

Remaining a member of the British Pabloite organization, Lawrence worked inside the Communist Party as an important industrial member, and was prominent in the Communist Party's group in the Ford factory at Dagenham.

This is known to Reid, who mentions Lawrence in her 1964 'Marxism Today' article on Trotskyism.

This time she is silent on the subject of Lawrence. Why? She knows that despite the IMG's verbal adherence to Trotskyism it is a political breeding ground for more John Lawrences, that is, for elements who can pass over to Stalinism.

Careful

Reid, as we have already pointed out, is careful to make a distinction between the SLL and the IMG. Indeed, so great is the contrast between the two that Reid, for her own very good reasons, has to insist that despite all appearances to the contrary, the IMG are still 'Trotskyists':

'Because of the profound contrast in methods of work, arguments and approach between this group [IMG] and the SLL there are those who have the illusion [!] that the former is not really Trotskyist, but is something quite new and different.' (p. 24.)

Those labouring under this 'illusion' are, of course, right inasmuch as the IMG are not Trotskyists, but they would be wrong to see them as anything new. They are as old as opportunism itself.

But this flagrantly revisionist nature of the IMG poses

problems for the Stalinists, for the usefulness of such a group is precisely its claim to being Trotskyist.

The IMG must therefore be presented as a genuine Trotskyist group, and 'attacked' as such, but at the same time, built up as a more 'reasonable', less 'sectarian' alternative to the SLL:

'Certainly history would not excuse those who allowed past controversies, however bitter, to impede united efforts to deal with the terribly urgent life-and-death problems that confront us. Our attention must be turned, however, not to generalizations but to policies.'

'Here, insofar as this group [IMG] has developed anti-capitalist propaganda and attacked right-wing policies in the Labour Party, it is perfectly true that it has contributed to the development of the Left in the Labour Party. Thus when "International" says in its first issue, May 1968, "We have always stood for the united front . . ." it is making a claim which is in part justified.' (pp. 24-25.)

'Left unity'

Thus far, Reid is saying, the IMG is doing very well. It wants 'left unity', which the Pabloites prefer to dress up with the more Leninist-sounding term 'united front'.

(Reid will not quibble over what are to her small differences.)

The IMG is also prepared to put aside 'past controversies, however bitter', meaning the Moscow Trials, the purges and the betrayals of Stalinism, in order to achieve this 'left unity'.

But lest the Stalinist embrace smother Purdie, Ali and Jordan and strips them bare of all their 'anti-Stalinism', Reid reminds her readers that 'in spite of many differences, more unites than divides those Trotskyist groups whose allegiance is to the 1938 founding programme of the Fourth International.' (p. 25.)

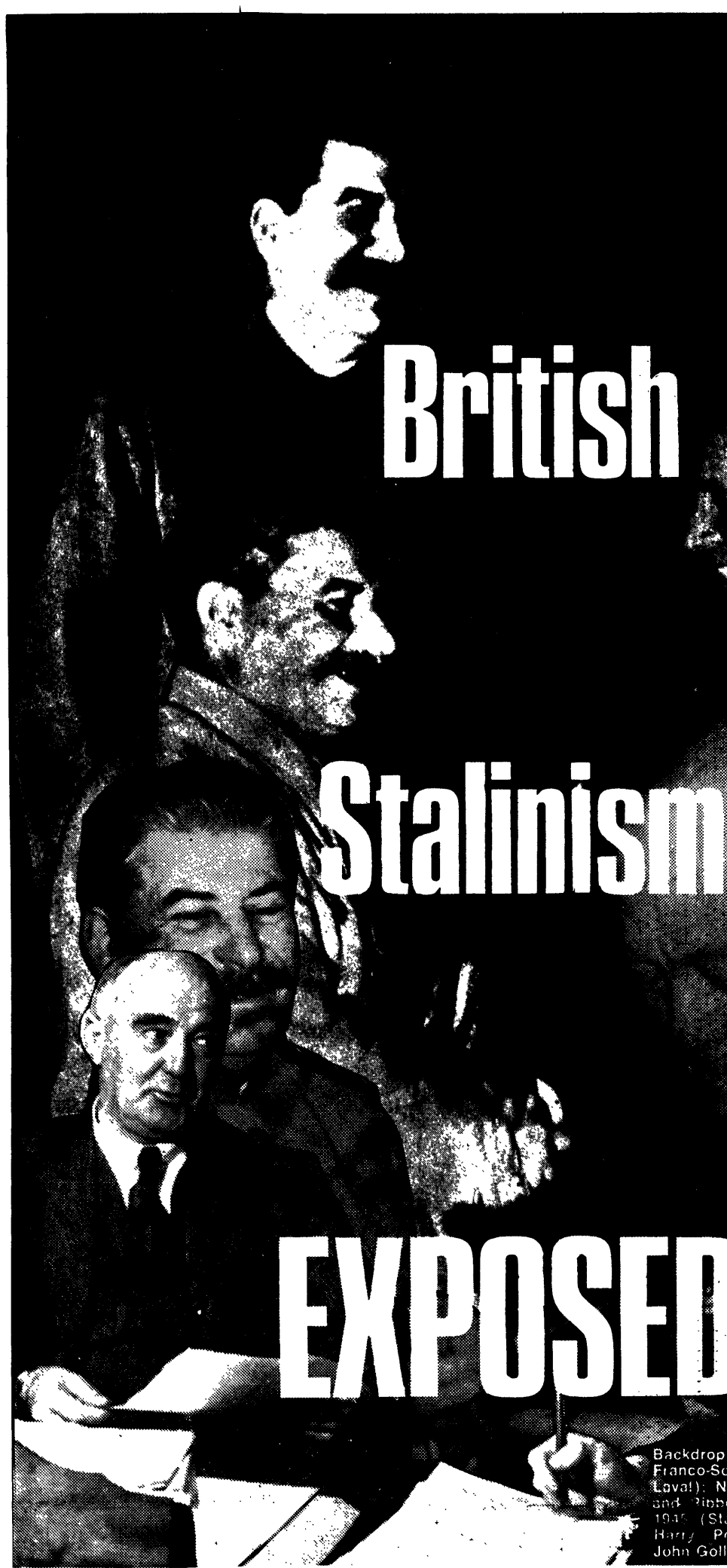
At all costs, the 'Trotskyist' credentials of the revisionists must be preserved.

Herein lies precisely their usefulness to the Stalinists.

Reid's treatment of the activities of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign proves that she is only too well aware of the principal differences between the SLL and the various revisionist groups. This is what she says of the inaugural meeting of the VSC, held in August 1966:

'The Socialist Labour League departed in disgust at not being allowed to attack "Stalinism" . . . This left an amalgam of Fourth International [IMG] and International Socialism, and these organizations remained the dominant forces.' (pp. 50-51.)

Firstly it is highly significant that Reid chooses to call the IMG the 'Fourth International', a decision completely consistent with her aim of presenting this revisionist group as genuine Trotskyists.



Secondly, her statement that the revisionists were left in control of the VSC after the departure of the SLL is only half the story.

Having compromised with Stalinism at its founding conference by refusing to allow any criticism of the role of the Soviet bureaucracy in the Viet-

namese war (it was for this reason that we walked out) the way was now clear for the entry of the Stalinists into the alliance.

It is now clear that the barring of criticism of the Stalinist bureaucracy was based on the revisionists' intention to turn towards the Commu-

'SELF CRITIQUE'

The following passage, which it is fair to quote as one of the more lucid attempts to present his alternative, is good example:

'A new rationality is emerging within the framework of a higher unity characterized essentially by increasing political awareness and understanding. This requires and implies a critique—and at best a self-critique—of absolute poli-

tics and all the ideologies that support and justify absolute politics. Political awareness and understanding alone can unify the dimensions and levels of reality and knowledge. These become reintegrated or integrated by a rationality which condenses everything man has learned about history, including the history of philosophy, knowledge, ideologies, and the state. Such a task can be undertaken, only by a collective theoretical and practical effort.' (p. 141.)

This book casts some light on the limitations and weaknesses of the kind of people whose hopes and enthusiasms inspired the 'happenings' in Nanterre and the Sorbonne in May, 1968.

For the most part, however, anyone wishing to understand what really happened in France at this time may be excused from reading it.



VSC inaugural meeting at the Mahatma Gandhi Hall, August 13, 1966. Soon after this photograph was taken, bearded chairman Ralph Schoenman snatched the microphone from an SLL speaker after national secretary Gerry Healy had spoken. Schoenman wanted to prevent further criticism of Stalinism.



Lefebvre is hostile to the formation of a revolutionary party; he prefers to stand back in uncritical admiration at students parading behind the black Anarchist flag.

been at work inside the camp of the revisionists, and which today come to the surface with a vengeance.

Reid does not tell her readers that one of the founding members of the British Pabloties was John Lawrence, who broke from Trotskyism in 1953 to join the ranks of the Stalinists, on the basis of Pablo's theory that mass pressure would force the bureaucracies to take power.

Remaining a member of the British Pablotie organization, Lawrence worked inside the Communist Party as an important industrial member, and was prominent in the Communist Party's group in the Ford factory at Dagenham.

This is known to Reid, who mentions Lawrence in her 1964 'Marxism Today' article on Trotskyism.

This time she is silent on the subject of Lawrence. Why? She knows that despite the IMG's verbal adherence to Trotskyism it is a political breeding ground for more John Lawrences, that is, for elements who can pass over to Stalinism.

Careful

Reid, as we have already pointed out, is careful to make a distinction between the SLL and the IMG. Indeed, so great is the contrast between the two that Reid, for her own very good reasons, has to insist that despite all appearances to the contrary, the IMG are still 'Trotskyists':

'Because of the profound contrast in methods of work, arguments and approach between this group [IMG] and the SLL there are those who have the illusion [!] that the former is not really Trotskyist, but is something quite new and different.' (p. 24.)

Those labouring under this 'illusion' are, of course, right inasmuch as the IMG are not Trotskyists, but they would be wrong to see them as anything new. They are as old as opportunism itself.

But this flagrantly revisionist nature of the IMG poses

problems for the Stalinists, for the usefulness of such a group is precisely its claim to being Trotskyist.

The IMG must therefore be presented as a genuine Trotskyist group, and 'attacked' as such, but at the same time, built up as a more 'reasonable', less 'sectarian' alternative to the SLL:

'Certainly history would not excuse those who allowed past controversies, however bitter, to impede united efforts to deal with the terribly urgent life-and-death problems that confront us. Our attention must be turned, however, not to generalizations but to policies.'

'Here, insofar as this group [IMG] has developed anti-capitalist propaganda and attacked right-wing policies in the Labour Party, it is perfectly true that it has contributed to the development of the Left in the Labour Party. Thus when "International" says in its first issue, May 1968, "We have always stood for the united front . . .", it is making a claim which is in part justified.' (pp. 24-25.)

'Left unity'

Thus far, Reid is saying, the IMG is doing very well. It wants 'left unity', which the Pabloties prefer to dress up with the more Leninist-sounding term 'united front'.

(Reid will not quibble over what are to her small differences.)

The IMG is also prepared to put aside 'past controversies, however bitter', meaning the Moscow Trials, the purges and the betrayals of Stalinism, in order to achieve this 'left unity'.

But lest the Stalinist embrace smoothers Purdie, Ali and Jordan and strips them bare of all their 'anti-Stalinism', Reid reminds her readers that 'in spite of many differences, more unites than divides those Trotskyist groups whose allegiance is to the 1938 founding programme of the Fourth International.' (p. 25.)

At all costs, the 'Trotskyist' credentials of the revisionists must be preserved.

Herein lies precisely their usefulness to the Stalinists.

Reid's treatment of the activities of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign proves that she is only too well aware of the principled differences between the SLL and the various revisionist groups. This is what she says of the inaugural meeting of the VSC, held in August 1966:

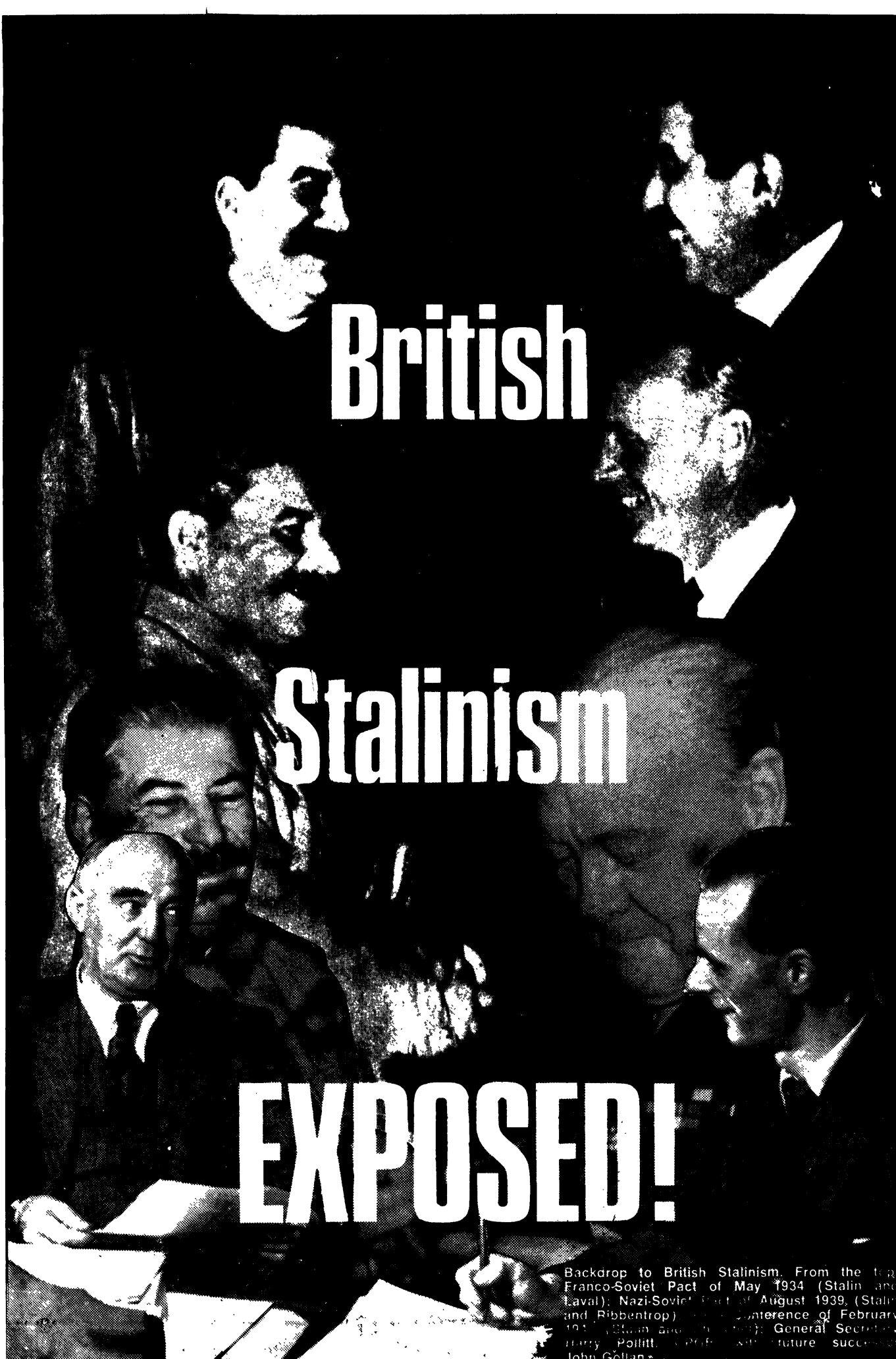
'The Socialist Labour League departed in disgust at not being allowed to attack "Stalinism" . . . This left an amalgam of Fourth International [IMG] and International Socialism, and these organizations remained the dominant forces.' (pp. 50-51.)

Firstly it is highly significant that Reid chooses to call the IMG the 'Fourth International', a decision completely consistent with her aim of presenting this revisionist group as genuine Trotskyists.

But the working class hardly appears. An analysis of the role of the labour bureaucracy and especially the Communist Party was not worth making: one suspects that Lefebvre would be congenitally incapable of making it. There are passages in which he follows a Marxist or Leninist analysis, but we are soon back in the morass of idealist abstraction and jargon.

Lefebvre, after all, is hostile to the formation of a revolutionary party to take power. He can criticise capitalism, or as he sometimes calls it 'neo-capitalism', and apparently wants to see it replaced. By whom? How?

To answer these questions would, presumably, be to fall back into the old 'dogmatism'. Better to stand back in uncritical admiration at students



Secondly, her statement that the revisionists were left in control of the VSC after the departure of the SLL is only half the story.

Having compromised with Stalinism at its founding conference by refusing to allow any criticism of the role of the Soviet bureaucracy in the Viet-

namese war (it was for this reason that we walked out) the way was now clear for the entry of the Stalinists into the alliance.

It is now clear that the barring of criticism of the Stalinist bureaucracy was based on the revisionists' intention to turn towards the Commun-

ist Party once the campaign had acquired a 'left' enough image.

This is just what happened. Reid describes the last stages of the Stalinist 'kill' on page 56:

'In March 1968 an Ad Hoc Committee initiated by the VSC held a demonstration in which Communists and members of the Young Communist League took part as a conscious and organized action.'

'Other activities initiated by the Ad Hoc Committee culminated in the very big and successful October 27 demonstration in 1968, in which an estimated 100,000 filled the streets.' (p. 56.)

This last 'successful' demonstration, as is well known, ended with a letter passed into 10 Downing Street to 'Dear Harold', asking Wilson to support the NLF. The revisionists mobilized most of the forces, the Stalinists provided the policy—a division of labour that suited each side admirably.

Reid describes how collaboration with the Communist Party gradually 'tamed' the wild men of the 'Black Dwarf':

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The IMG are really coming along, Reid is saying here. They are even learning to work fruitfully with 'non-socialist forces' (i.e., Liberals and Christians)—a precondition for any prolonged collaboration with the Stalinists.

Singled out

Mr E. Tate is singled out special praise in this respect: 'Even Ernie Tate of the International Marxist Group wrote an article on the lessons of this demonstration which was a far cry from the days when he launched into a similar article in "World Outlook" . . . describing a previous demonstration and gleefully retailing the number of police casualties as the first positive results to record!' (p. 56.)

The Stalinist take-over and winding-up of the VSC was only made possible by the policies of the IMG.

They, from the first meeting in 1966, made it very clear that the campaign was at all costs to be liquidated into the Communist Party, and from there into social democracy.

That was the essence of Pablotism in 1953, and it revealed itself for all to see on October 27, 1968, when Ali and company marched with the Stalinist youth leader Barney Davis to 10 Downing Street, where they delivered their appeal to Wilson to support the NLF.

This 'left cover' must have been greatly appreciated by the leadership of the Communist Party, because Reid cannot resist praising the IMG for sticking to this line even after it had become unpopular in other revisionist circles:

'Whatever our disagreements with the International Marxist Group they have at least not accepted this line of International Socialism on Vietnam.' (p. 57.)

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It seems that when it suits Reid, the Socialist Labour League can be either 'ultra-left' or bogged down in parochial, run-of-the-mill routine issues. Either way, she prefers the IMG.

Other half

So much for Reid on the merits of the IMG. How does the other half of the equation, the IMG, react to the overtures of Reid?

'Costing 5s and with an attractive cover the pamphlet appears to be a serious and objective attempt to come to terms with other [!] left tendencies. . . .

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Open praise for the IMG by the Stalinists would promise it all too easily, and prevent it reverting the type of service Reid describes in her section on the VSC.

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Revisionist Pat Jordan of the International Marxist Group addresses the demonstration. The demonstration was joined by a large contingent of Stalinists, whose Ali delivered a letter to Wilson beginning 'Dear Harold', petitioning him

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B.B.C.-1

9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools. 12.55 p.m. Disc A Dawn. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News and Weatherman. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 4.20 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Crackerjack. 5.40 Junior Points Of View. 5.50 National News and Weather.

6.00 Entertaining With Kerr.

6.25 Television Brain of Britain.

6.45 The Virginian.

7.55 Not In Front Of The Children.

8.25 Golden Silents.

8.50 The Main News and Weather.

9.10 The Survivors.

10.00 Dance Date With NDO.

10.30 24 Hours.

11.05 Star Close-Up: Mickey Rooney, talk and film extracts.

11.40 Weather.

Regional programmes as BBC-1 except at the following times:

Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Midlands Today, Look East,

Vulgar in this no-man's land

MARXISM AND THE REVOLUTION'

Henri Lefebvre

French by Alfred Ehrenfeld

New York and London

1969

by Tom Kemp

Lefebvre does not pay much attention to the events of May-June: it is the impression they made on his sophisticated mind, choked with philosophical concepts and the idiom of contemporary bourgeois sociology which comes over in his book.

WORKING CLASS ABSENT

Of course, he makes many points about the causes of the outbreak amongst students and intellectuals which are correct.

parading behind the Black (i.e. anarchist) flag.

Lefebvre is in favour of do-it-yourself revolution through what he calls 'self-management'.

Or he makes general statements, at a high level of abstraction, which do not commit him to do anything in particular.

'SELF CRITIQUE'

The following passage, which it is fair to quote as one of the more lucid attempts to present his alternative, is good example:

'A new rationality is emerging within the framework of a higher unity characterized essentially by increasing political awareness and understanding. This requires and implies a critique—and at best a self-critique—of absolute poli-

tics and all the ideologies that support and justify absolute politics. Political awareness and understanding alone can unify the dimensions and levels of reality and knowledge. These become reintegrated or integrated by a rationality which condenses everything man has learned about history, including the history of philosophy, knowledge, ideologies, and the state. Such a task can be undertaken, only by a collective theoretical and practical effort.' (p. 141.)

This book casts some light on the limitations and weaknesses of the kind of people whose hopes and enthusiasms inspired the 'happenings' in Nanterre and the Sorbonne in May, 1968.

For the most part, however, anyone wishing to understand what really happened in France at this time may be excused from reading it.



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Capitalist to face co

DR VAN DEN BURG'S book, by making a thorough technical study of the container method of transportation, exposes some of the basic contradictions that face the shippers and port employers of the world.

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Tilbury's new modernization, with the new and cheaper developments taking place all the time, will before long be completely out-dated.



Background to British Stalinism. From the top: Franco-Soviet Pact of May 1934 (Stalin and Laval), Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 (Stalin and Ribbentrop), the Conference of February 1952 (Stalin and Khrushchev), General Secretary Khrushchev, and the future successor John Gollan.

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Revisionist Pat Jordan of the International Marxist Group addresses demonstrators on October 27, 1968 (left). Also on the Ad Hoc Committee platform, Tariq Ali. The demonstration was joined by a large contingent of Stalinists, whose slogans dominated the march (right). At the end of the demonstration, Ali delivered a letter to Wilson beginning 'Dear Harold', petitioning him not to support Johnson and support the NLF instead.

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Jordan and Purdie are too busy frantically scanning Reid's booklet for favourable references to themselves to notice that the vast bulk of the pamphlet contains all the old slanders against Trotskyism and takes back virtually nothing that was said in the days of Stalin.

This indicates the depth to which revisionism has sunk. 'International', rather than denounce Reid as an unrepentant apologist for Stalinism, prefers to boost her, like Johnstone, as an 'objective' and 'serious' student of Trotskyism.

Acknowledge

The IMG review of Reid's work concludes with an acknowledgement from the revisionists that they have sensed the way the wind is blowing from King Street:

'Near the end of the pamphlet, she says that the CP imposes no bans and proscriptions and it will "work with anyone who will cooperate on an agreed basis for specific aims".'

'This is an important statement and will be of use in trying to develop unity of ac-

Party they realize they can no longer ignore other tendencies in unity of action. However, it will also mean that the exchange of ideas and debate will be facilitated.' (Our emphasis.)

Reid's anti-Trotskyist diatribe serves for the IMG as an opportunity to 'exchange ideas' with the Stalinists! Yet the IMG is perfectly serious. Such an 'exchange' is already taking place, as Reid's analysis of the developments within the VSC shows.

The Stalinists provide the programme and the apparatus, the revisionists the left phrases and the new faces.

The whole hotch-potch is then turned into a weapon to obscure principled Marxist politics and the role of the working class in fighting for international solidarity with the Vietnamese workers and peasants.

Reid says the following: '...alone of all Trotskyist organizations, except the tiny fundamentalist Socialist Party of Great Britain, International Socialism with extraordinary frivility brushes aside the conquests of the October Revolution and characterizes the system of society in the socialist countries as "state capitalism".' (p. 32.)

Neither of those two groups named by Reid can remotely be described as Trotskyist.

The SPGB was formed before the First World War, is explicitly hostile to Leninism and for good measure shares with the British Communist Party its belief in the peaceful, parliamentary road to socialism.

'International Socialism' originated in the period of the Korean War. A small middle-class group led by T. Cliff, it broke from the British Trotskyist movement under the pressure of the anti-Soviet, and anti-Chinese hysteria of the period, and declared that both these countries were just as im-

perialist as Britain and the USA. In declaring itself to be 'neutral' in the struggle between the workers' states and imperialism, the Cliff group at once placed itself outside the ranks of Trotskyism, which has always stood for the unconditional defence of the Soviet Union and the other workers' states against attacks from imperialism.

Cliff's group was and remains anti-Trotskyist and anti-Leninist.

It believes that Stalin only continued the work done by Lenin, that in fact Bolshevism was the precursor of Stalinism. This view is also upheld, ironically enough, by all orthodox Stalinists.

Reid is silent on the beginnings of the Cliff group as she is on the origins of the IMG.

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Brush aside

Of the anti-Soviet group 'International Socialism',

TODAYS TV

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.00 What Are The Facts? No Noise Is Good Noise. 7.30 Newsroom and Weather. 8.00 Wheelbase. 8.25 The First Churchill. 9.10 The French Cinema: 'Lola Montès'. 10.55 Westminster At Work. 11.15 News Summary and Weather. 11.20 Line-Up.

11.00-11.15 a.m. Schools. 1.40 p.m. Schools. 3.00 Racing. 4.10 How About You? 4.40 Hatty Town 4:55 Lost In Space. 5.50 News From ITN. 6.03 Today. 6.30 Peyton Place. 7.00 London Weekend Television Starts.

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B.B.C.-2

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Yorkshire

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40-3.00 p.m. Schools. 3.00 Racing. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Hatty Town. 4.30 Tales From Dickens. 4.55 Tizzan. 5.30 News. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.30 Wheel Of Fortune. 7.00 Parkin's Patch. 7.30 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Marcus Welby, MD. 10.00 News. 10.30 Yorksport. 11.00 Frost On Friday. 11.45 Late Weather.

Tyne Tees

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40 p.m. Schools. 3.00 Racing. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Hatty Town. 4.30 Tales From Dickens. 4.55 Tizzan. 5.30 News. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.30 Wheel Of Fortune. 7.00 Parkin's Patch. 7.30 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Marcus Welby, MD. 10.00 News. 10.30 Yorksport. 11.00 Frost On Friday. 11.45 Late Weather.

Westward

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40 p.m. Schools. 3.00 Racing. 4.12 Westward News Headlines. 4.12 Peyton Place. 4.40 The Gus Honeyburn Show. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.25 Sports Desk. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 A Date With Danton. 7.05 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 8.00 The Untouchables. 9.00 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.30 Parkin's Patch. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost On Friday. 11.15 Faith For Life. 11.21 Weather.

Grampian

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40 p.m. Schools. 3.00 Racing. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Hatty Town. 4.30 Castle Haven. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 News. 6.00 Grampian News. 6.10 Why On Earth? 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Nearest and Dearest. 7.10 The Avengers. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Frost On Friday. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost On Friday. 11.15 Points North, Road Report.

London Weekend

7.00 p.m. Wheel Of Fortune. 7.30 Strange Report. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Hawaii Five-O. 10.00 News At Ten. 10.30 Frost On Friday. 11.15 Huddleigh. 12.10 a.m. Miscellany.

Anglia

10.58-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.34 p.m. Schools. 3.00 Racing. 4.25 Anglia Newsroom. 4.32 The Bomper Room. 4.55 Cowboy In Africa. 5.50 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 It Takes A Thief. 8.00 Mr. and Mrs. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Huddleigh. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost On Friday. 11.15 Son Of Dracula starring Lon Chaney Jr. 12.45 a.m. Reflection.

Scottish

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40 p.m. Schools. 3.00 Racing. 4.20 Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Arthur. 5.30 Skippy. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Scotland Now. 6.30 Wheel Of Fortune. 7.00 Parkin's Patch. 7.30 Mission Impossible. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Huddleigh. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost On Friday. 11.15 In Camera. 11.45 Sez Les. 12.15 a.m. Late Call.

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Capitalist consultant refuses to face container crisis

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'CONTAINERIZATION A MODERN TRANSPORT SYSTEM' By G. van den Burg Hutchinson 63s. Review by Bernard Franks

which will also go a long way to being able to 'corner' the entire European-Australian trade.

In three days, the container revolution becomes a container crisis.

CONTAINER WAR?

How do they solve this one? Does a vicious container war break out between the two consortia, or do the Scandinavians get a cut of the 14 ships?

At this rate, some firms could be left controlling only part of a ship. If one firm controls the engine-room while another dominates the bridge, differences over sailing dates and ports of call could well reach calamitous proportions.

The tremendous speed of scientific development and technique also creates problems for capitalist 'enterprise'. Firms rushing to invest in the most up-to-date and most expensive machinery could find themselves out-dated within a matter of months by firms which have come later on the scene and in consequence,

have cashed in on later and cheaper developments.

The Scandinavian lines mentioned above, for example, claim that their new ships will be superior to those of the new consortium.

Also, on the same day as this order for the 'latest' ships was announced, Vickers Shipbuilding Group put forward 'new designs for a nuclear-powered container ship which, it is claimed, would have a substantial economic edge over any rivals using traditional fuels'. (The Times' Business News, October 29.)

NEW SIZES

Dr van den Burg gives an example of how one firm, early off the mark with containerization, owned 18,000 containers by 1966, built to its own specification (35ft x 8ft x 8ft 6 ins).

These are now 'outdated' by the quantity of ships on order and under construction to handle exclusively 20 ft. and 40 ft containers. Two firms which invested 300 million dollars in their own container systems also

find themselves outside the present international standards.

On further developments, the book discusses in detail the growth of airborne cargoes. It comments:

'In the early 1970s a commercial version of US Army's Lockheed C-5A—the freight train in the sky—could be available... this plane will carry up to 240 linear feet of inter-modal containers, which is about a quarter of a freightliner train with its 15 wagons... theoretically, a Lockheed C-5A is capable of realizing 157.5 million tons per year—assuming a speed of 750 mph and an annual use of 3,500 hours. This means that only 11 Lockheeds could carry the whole volume of the North Atlantic (airborne) trade.'

What is lost in bulk is made up for in speed of delivery and van den Burg examines the possibilities of both the 4,000-ton hover freighter of the British Hovercraft Corporation Ltd. and the 150 mph container-carrying hover track-car.

FULLY AUTOMATED

The last part of the book looks at fully-automated dock handling, with gantry cranes dropping containers on to conveyor belts which carry them off to be stacked, again automatically, in a 'multi-rotor' to await road or rail despatch.

Under this system there is no place for the docker on the docks.

Naturally, Dr van den Burg, who has been a director of both an Italian and a Dutch firm and who is now 'an

economic consultant on an international basis', does not want to believe in the development of a major crisis in ports and shipping, though he admits on his last page:

'As the shipping capacity needed to carry a given volume of dry cargo will drastically diminish by the higher productivity of container ships, some experts predict a growing over-capacity. Severe competition will result, the Conference System will break down. FAK (freight-all-kinds) rates will flourish and huge capital investments will be lost. They believe that not only the shipping industry, but most of the links in the transport chain will suffer. This prophecy, although based on calculated forecasts, seems unjustified for a more distant future.'

In the face of the 'calculated forecasts' Dr van den Burg puts his faith in increase of world trade.

Little mention is made in the book of the workers involved, except to explain how numbers can be reduced if the right agreements are signed.

In its ruthless drive for profits at all costs, capitalism brings crisis, stagnation, disorganization and collapse to the very methods of production which it claims to develop, at the same time trampling over the working class to extract every last ounce of surplus value.

Only by an equally ruthless overthrow of the entire capitalist class and the replacement of the destructive capitalist mode of production with a socialist society can the full benefits of science and technology be utilized to the full.

P.I.B. wants free productivity from pilots

By Peter Read

Divide and rule behind rises

By our Industrial reporter

THE DEPARTMENT of Employment and Productivity has approved a 7 per cent pay rise for ground staff at the British Airport Authority's Gatwick, Stansted, Prestwick and Heathrow airports.

Coming only a week after publication of the Prices and Incomes Board's report on ground staff's pay—which established that BAA staff were the highest-paid of the country's three groups of airport workers—the DEP's decision is almost certain to spark further industrial action, particularly from ground staff at Gatwick.

Scotland's three BOT airports were hit by strikes of staff demanding parity last week. What is more, the new award comes just two months before another pay increase—this time 4½ per cent—is paid in line with a pay and productivity agreement already approved.

If last January's 4½ per cent increase is included, BAA ground staff will have had a 16 per cent increase in pay within a year. Airport staff will be forgiven if they begin to think that 'divide-and-rule' policies are being employed here. But this is only part of the story.

New award

The new award will give the BAA's industrial grades at least 30s. a week more with a substantial increase in their shift pay.

The lowest-paid industrial grades will now get £17 4s. per week—a £2 increase. DEP approval must mean that these increases are to be very firmly linked to the criteria laid down by the PIB—work, measurement, method-study, flexibility of labour and new grade structure.

These criteria are to be pushed through by the establishment of an expert advisory unit, which will be linked to the proposed new negotiating machinery. Airport workers clearly face a hard fight to prevent jobs and conditions being attacked under cover of the PIB's report and to achieve their demands for parity of earnings between the three airport groups.

Though the PIB makes a lot of noise about establishing common negotiating machinery for all airport staff, this is to take at least two years.

THE BRITISH Airline Pilots' Association (Balpa) has angrily rejected the findings of the Prices and Incomes Board's report on BOAC pilots' pay and conditions.

Pilots, though highly paid, are working under a high rate of exploitation.

The Prices and Incomes Board (PIB) wants this rate increased even further. It says that pilots flying the massive 360-seat Boeing 747 jumbo jet, which comes into service next May, should receive no more pay than others.

The PIB wants pilots' pay to be unrelated to the type of aircraft they are flying. In other words, unlimited productivity increases for free! Small wonder that Captain Laurie Taylor, Balpa chairman, described the report as 'provocative and evasive'.

Refuse training

He said that pilots would continue to refuse to train for flying the jumbo jets until pay and conditions had been agreed.

The PIB also criticizes the pay agreement reached after the six-day strike by BOAC pilots in April.

Under the agreement pilots earn a bonus for each flying hour over 55 a month. BOAC had hoped that this productivity deal would allow it to cut its number of pilots by 13 per cent. But it now appears that two dozen extra pilots will be needed instead.

Sour comments

The PIB comments sourly that the deal did not come within the current productivity, prices and incomes policy. For the deal had not brought big productivity increases in return for a few extra coppers in the workers' wage packets.

The PIB's report goes on to say that relations between BOAC and the pilots are 'such that we do not consider a solution possible without help from outside'. BOAC pilots should take this as a warning that the government is determined to intervene in their pay negotiations to secure the productivity increases outlined in the PIB's report.

Wigan Plessey men back

WORKERS from Wigan's three Plessey Telecommunications factories voted on Wednesday to end their eight-day-old strike over an interim pay offer (see yesterday's page four story).

The strikers decided to return to work after union official Mr Ken Breckell told them he had received an assurance from the management that an interim pay offer rejected by the workers would not be affected by a new pay and productivity agreement due to start next March.

ULSTER

A.W.O.L. case highlights army difficulties

A 24-YEAR-OLD British soldier, Corporal Roger Phillips, told an Ulster court martial this week that he went absent without leave for four days because he did not wish to open fire on unarmed people.

Corporal Phillips, of the Queen's Regiment, pleaded guilty to being absent from his barracks at Holywood near Belfast from October 3 to October 7.

In a statement read to the court, Phillips said: 'I could not in all honesty as a soldier open fire on or be responsible for opening fire on unarmed people. My absence was an act which I hoped would allow me to be posted from a situation which I did not wish to be involved in.'

Second case

This is the second case in recent weeks of young British soldiers being court-martialled in Northern Ireland for disobeying orders. It highlights the difficulty of the British army in maintaining its repressive role in Ulster.

Lucas supervisors win interim award

EIGHT hundred Lucas group supervisors, who struck for three days last week at the company's Birmingham area factories, have accepted an interim increase of 35s. a week.

Other supervisors throughout the combine—including CAV, Girling and Rotax factories—will also receive the increase, which starts this week. Further negotiations have been promised as part of the discussion on the new pay structure for Lucas chargehands and foremen, due to be finalized by January 1970.

THE 'DAILY MAILS' round-up of top people's opinions on the need for the Queen concentrated heavily on the Labour and trade union leaders.

No doubt the paper considered their opinions might help stem the tide of indifference, not to mention outright hostility to the monarchy, revealed in recent public opinion polls.

MR VICTOR FEATHER spoke from experience:

'My own knowledge of the court is that it is not nearly so starchy as people think.'

That puts the rest of us who don't 'know' the court in our place to start with.

The Royal Family, he says, were pleased with the informality of the TUC centenary celebrations and with the fact that people could wear lounge suits if they wanted to.

WORK HARD

Think of it . . . lounge suits at a trade union centenary, what informality!



Feather

'I think,' Mr Feather went on, 'they work very hard. . . And . . . they're cheaper than most heads of state.'

Boilermakers' Society president DAN MCGARVEY was equally nice to the Royals. 'There is nothing wrong with the British monarchical system,' he boomed.

Why even British grass was in favour: ' . . . this sense of history goes right down to the grass roots of the country.'

Representatives of the left were not omitted from this monarchist orgy.

Unlike Feather, MICHAEL FOOT didn't think the monarchy cheap enough.

'I think the whole palace rigmarole should be transformed [presumably into a new palace rigmarole] and the expenditure cut.'

ORIGINALITY

Perish the thought! Former left fire-eater ERIC HEFFER had to admit that in his youth he had thought the monarchy should be abolished

For God, Queen and country

By John Spencer

at the earliest possible opportunity. Wisdom has overtaken him since.

Heffer now thinks, with startling originality, that the monarchy should 'take the same democratic approach as they do in Sweden and the Nordic countries, where the monarchy are very much figureheads and nothing else'.

'The film which was done on the Royal Family proved one thing—that the Royal Family are a human group of people (sic) like anyone else, with ordinary problems, and the mystique was destroyed at that moment.'

One can learn nothing about the monarchy from these repetitive clichés, but a

'My own knowledge of the court is that it is not nearly so starchy as people think'

Victor Feather, TUC general secretary

great deal about the servile, boot-licking thought-processes of the Labour aristocrats. The high-point of these



people's lives must surely be the day they walk up to Buckingham Palace to get their knighthoods. Some of them may even be dreaming of a peerage.

TRITENESS

The ineffable triteness of these Labourite's sentiments recalls Trotsky's opinion of their predecessors' views on the same subject 44 years ago: 'To proclaim a socialist programme and at the same time to declare that royal authority "does not hinder" and works out cheaper, is absolutely the same as, for example, acknowledging materialistic science and making use of the incantation of a sorcerer for toothache, on the ground that the sorcerer is cheaper.'

'In such a little "detail" the whole man is revealed, all the fiction of his acknowledgement of materialistic science and all the falseness of his system of ideas.'

'For a socialist the question of the monarchy is not decided from the point of view of today's accountancy, still less when it is a false accountancy.'

'It is a question of the complete transformation of society, of its cleansing from all elements of slavery. That work makes a reconciliation with the monarchy both politically and psychologically impossible.' (Where is Britain Going?, page 39.)

Whitbread-French brewery link

WHITBREAD, the brewery firm, is to strengthen its links with France in preparation for the possible entry by Britain into the Common Market.

Whitbread has agreed with the French brewery company, Société Européenne Brasserie, which has a 30 per cent share of the French beer market, to distribute each other's beers in their own countries. Already Whitbread has substantial interests in Belgium and is building a network of pubs in Paris and Northern France.

Indian Congress Party split grows

THE RIFT within the ruling Indian Congress party deepened on Tuesday when Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi removed one of her leading right-wing opponents, Dr Ram Subhag Singh, from her cabinet.

By Robert Black

Recent peasant and workers' struggles have greatly alarmed the Indian capitalist class, and Mrs Gandhi's differences with the right wing of the Congress Party, led by Morarji Desai, the former Deputy Prime Minister, are over the tactical measures needed to overcome the present crisis.

Mrs Gandhi has won the majority of the Congress Party for her left manoeuvre with the pro-Moscow Stalinists, but a hard core of right wingers favour state government coalitions with the right-wing parties.

Seal of doom

Desai stated after the sacking of Subhag Singh that the widening split in the Congress party 'put the seal of doom' on India's future.

The epoch of Congress Party supremacy is drawing to a close, torn asunder by the struggle of the Indian workers and peasants.

The manoeuvres of Mrs Gandhi and the Stalinists might prolong its death agony, but they will not save it.

New Czech-Soviet trade agreement

DETAILS were released on Tuesday of a trade agreement between the Soviet and Czech governments.

Annual exchange of goods between the two countries is to increase by 6 per cent over the next year.

The Soviet Union has also agreed to increase supplies of oil, iron ore and cotton.

These measures were the outcome of the recent talks held in Moscow between Soviet and Czech party leaders.

In another announcement from Prague the same day, deputy Planning Minister Josef Hvorecky disclosed the Husak regime's 'austerity programme' to streamline the economy and speed up production.

Yorkshire Metals out for £15

By our Industrial reporter

YORKSHIRE Imperial Metals workers in Kirby, Liverpool, have been on strike for over five weeks.

The 880 workers are asking for a £15 basic wage. At present the basic is £11 13s. They are also asking for a new wage structure.

At the moment they have 11 job steps at 4s. 4d. a step.

They want this reduced to six steps or less so that opportunity is open for lower-paid workers to come onto higher pay.

They are also asking that there are more local negotiations which are now considered at national level.

In 1967 the T&GWU—to which the men belong—signed a mobility of labour document.

Over the signature of Moss Evans, 'left' secretary of the union's engineering trade group states:

'We accept the principle of mobility of labour, and feel that workers should be versatile; and mobility of labour will be accepted and encouraged.'

The men never agreed to this nor were they consulted about it and they refused to operate it.

The senior shop steward John McGovern told the Workers Press that there had not been more than 72 hours lost in disputes in the last 16 years and this was why the rates were some of the lowest in the district.

The only way men could bring their rates up was by working excessive overtime. A 12-hour day was normal working, he said.

Lebanon ambassador in F.O. talks

THE LEBANESE ambassador in London, Nadim Dimechkie, called at the Foreign Office on Wednesday morning for a discussion on the Middle East.

This talk follows the concluding of the 'cease fire' agreement between the Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese army.

BRAZIL

Ambassador's kidnapper betrayed by priest

By a foreign correspondent
CARLOS MARIGHELA, the Brazilian Communist who organized the kidnapping of the US Ambassador two months ago, was machine-gunned to death with a comrade in Sao Paulo on Tuesday night.

Reports from Brazil state that Marighela was betrayed to the police by a Roman Catholic priest, who had arranged to meet the two communist leaders in a Sao Paulo suburb.

The priest was arrested early on Tuesday and agreed to act as a decoy to draw Marighela into the ambush.

Brilliant

It was a brilliantly conceived and executed operation.

Yet despite this organizational skill, the politics of Stalinism, the theory that the Catholic clergy can provide trusted allies in the struggle against imperialism, led in this case directly to the destruction of two heroic fighters.

Springboks

FROM PAGE ONE
Labour government and the Tories.

The South African 'opposition' leader Sir de Villiers Graaff said on Wednesday that 'politicians and demonstrators who seek to interfere (at the Twickenham match) should be treated as trespassers on private domains'.

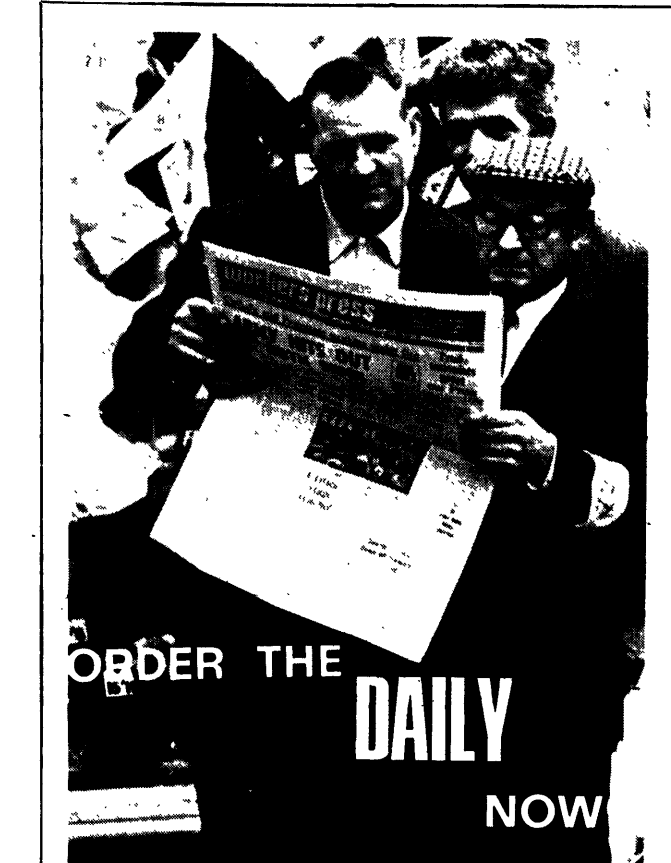
Graaff is calling on the British government for business as usual and to hell with anyone who protests at the repression of the coloured South African workers.

The whole Springbok tour, under the flimsy cover of the cry for no political interference into sport, is being very cynically used to strengthen British-South African political ties.

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Firemen

FROM PAGE ONE
barrage against Parry were treated with derision. 'If they think there's going to be a witch-hunt, they'd better think again. Are they going to throw the entire London membership out of the union?'



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Castle asked to probe car industry pay

FROM PAGE ONE

The stewards—who had earlier presented a petition at No. 10 Downing Street—had expressed concern about the gap between their wages and those of Midlands carworkers.

The inquiry call was provisionally agreed by Mr Roberts, Luton's Labour MP. Mr Will Howie, and the new Minister of State at the Home Office Mrs Shirley Williams.

It will be remembered that Mrs Williams's Home Office boss, Mr James Callaghan, last week launched an attack on Midlands carworkers.

His fire was directed at attempts to push up wages without increasing productivity.

Big problems

Everyone knows that the Midlands car bosses have two big problems—piece-work and strong trade union organization.

Tuesday's visit to Westminster was nothing more than a misguided and dangerous stunt.

No-one should have any illusions, either, about Mrs. Castle's proposal that the CIR investigate shop stewards.

This was announced in Tuesday's edition of the Tory 'Financial Times' in the following terms:

'The question of how much help should be proffered to shop stewards to enable them to work efficiently has been referred by the government to the Commission on Industrial Relations.'

cently has been referred by the government to the Commission on Industrial Relations.'

Recommendations

Help to shop stewards from the government, the CIR or the 'Financial Times'? In its statement accompanying the reference, the DEP

'Facilities for holding elections of shop stewards or their equivalents; arrangements for issuing credentials. Arrangements for training in industrial relations, including day-release.'

'Facilities for consultations and reporting back to members and meeting managements; and facilities for meeting other stewards and trade union officials in working time; and what clerical and office facilities should be allowed.'

This is, of course, exactly the kind of 'help' proposed in the new procedure agreement under negotiation at Linwood's Rootes plant (see Tuesday's Workers Press).

Carworkers attending the All Trades Unions Alliance's November 8 motor industry conference should think par-

Piratical claims, Lord Stokes complains

SPEAKING in the House of Lords on Wednesday, British-Leyland chairman Lord Stokes claimed that 'some people' in industry were pressing wage demands which did not go through the normal channels and which in many cases were quite unrelated to either productivity or efficiency.

'It is becoming a common practice,' he complained, 'for some people to withdraw their labour and hold to ransom whole groups of people for the sake of piratical pay claims.'

But for strikes, he claimed, British-Leyland could have made an extra 100,000 cars during the last year.