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They are protesting against the Trudeau regime's control over judicial powers under the savage War Measures Act, introduced on October 16.

Most of those detained have been charged with belonging to the outlawed Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), which claims responsibility for the kidnappings.

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On Sunday Prime Minister Indira Gandhi requested Indian President V. V. Giri to dissolve the House and call new elections.

Since the year-old split in her Congress Party, Mrs Gandhi has ruled with support from 'left-wing' parties, including the pro-Moscow Communist Party.

Now, in the hope of winning back a majority, she demagogically proclaims: 'Time will not wait for us. The millions who demand food, shelter and jobs are pressing for action.'

She said she hoped the elections could be completed in good time for parliament to pass a new budget at the end of March.

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Whatever happens the free National Health Service scheme will soon be replaced by 'health insurance schemes' which might be financed by the government or—most probably—by private companies such as the British United Provident Association.

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BY A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

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This is most clearly expressed by the statement of the T&GWU 'Record' and the divisionary manoeuvres of the Fabians, who are far more concerned with the growth of working-class militancy and the possibility of a new leadership arising than they are of the Tory counter-revolution.

In large bold letters the 'Record' proclaims 'Protest—keep it up in pensions and on the Bill'. The article quotes the thoroughly equivocal statement of Jack Jones on the Industrial Relations Bill, fully supports the TUC's do-nothing - but - collect - signatures campaign on the Bill and concludes with a reformist whimper: 'the big task NOW is to expose this bad (?) bureaucratic (!!) and rigid (!!!) Bill for what it is—BAD for workers, and disastrous for the nation!'

Nowhere does this incredible statement even raise the possibility of independent ACTION by the working class to DEFEAT the passing of the Bill and of forcing the Tories to resign.

Different

Such a policy, far from antagonizing so-called public opinion, will in fact be welcomed by the majority of the British electorate who, according to the latest nationwide poll, are already sick of Toryism.

Many workers and lower-middle-class people, including those who were indifferent to

the return of a Tory government and even expected some benefit from them, now think differently.

But the leaders of the T&GWU consciously ignore this very decisive trend and look to the TUC for salvation.

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Tory mouths shut over 'unofficial' holiday

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Fleet St, which was working, may scream—but the Tory government and the employers' organizations would do well to keep their mouths shut.

A few telephone calls yesterday served to establish that most Ministries and bosses' offices were shut.

In the NW, many factories and offices declared an official holiday to forestall mass absenteeism.

Most factories, docks and engineering works on Merseyside were closed and most of the large food stores were shut because suppliers were having the day off.

NCB closed

A complete shut-down at the National Coal Board offices in London could hardly be described as 'unofficial'.

All personnel—including telephone operators—at Hobart House had the extra day off.

Also on holiday were staffs at the head offices of Central Electricity Generating Board and the Gas Council.

The Confederation of British Industry and the government's Department of Trade and Industry were among those to extend the holiday.

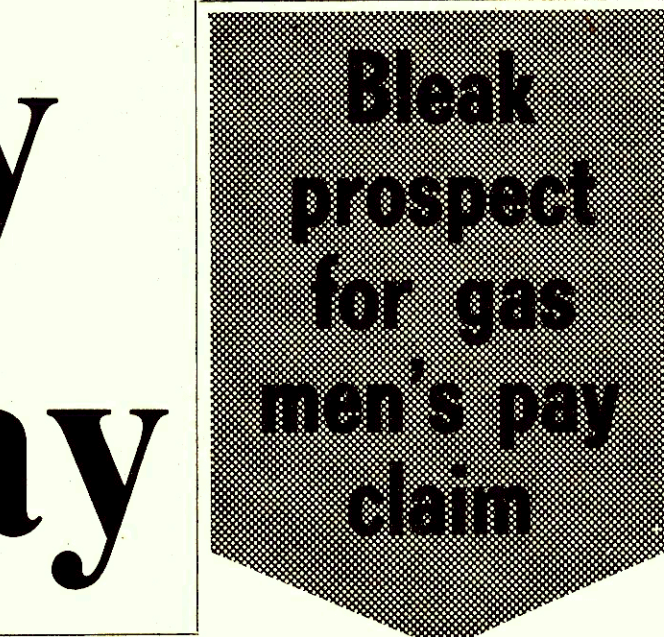
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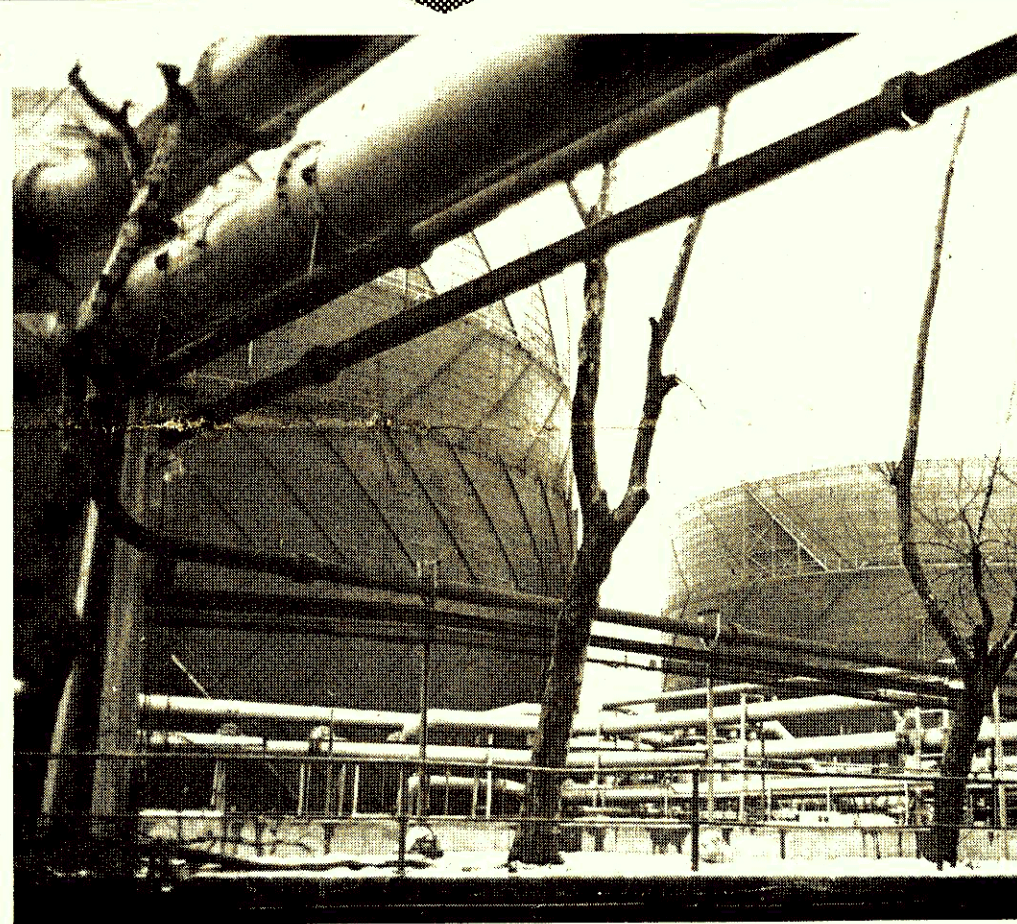
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Bleak prospect for gas men's pay claim



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Pay talks re-open tomorrow when unions will press the Gas Council to raise its offer of just under 10 per cent.

Manual workers' average earnings for a 49-hour week are £24.9s.

Tomorrow's talks may be abortive as both sides earlier agreed to wait for the outcome of the electricity pay dispute which had been expected by now.

The retreat of the power men's leaders into a government-sponsored Court of Inquiry has probably dragged the gas workers up the same cul-de-sac.

'Gas workers' opposition to the government's 10 per cent ceiling on public industry pay increases has been stiffened by the Gas Boards raising their prices far in excess of this level.

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Sheffield engineers to discuss Devey pay-off

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Batchelor's forms part of the massive Unilever-Bird's Eye combine.

Acceptance of the pay-off, which ended a seven-week strike at the plant, has sparked a major crisis both on the district committee and in the Communist Party.

The Party dominates the AEF district committee and district secretary George Caborn is a leading CP member.

Devey, too, was a Communist Party member and a regular spokesman locally for the Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions. He has now resigned from the CP, which he claims is trying to make him a whipping boy for Caborn's mistakes.

Our inquiries show that this is by no means the first such settlement concluded in the Sheffield area.

CHARITY

At Carlisle's engineering plant earlier this year, a nine-week strike aimed at maintaining a closed shop was concluded with an agreement that the non-unionists would pay contributions to charity rather than union dues.

And at Batchelor's itself, the settlement contains a 'no victimization' clause, which makes it impossible for the union to proceed with disciplinary action against some strikers at the company's Workshop branch who returned to work while the strike was still in progress.

The Workshop AEF branch had called for their expulsion.

Members of the Batchelor's strike committee have publicly challenged Caborn to debate the settlement, which, he claims, he 'only negotiated', implying that it was the strikers' responsibility for accepting it.

It is understood that the strike committee's repeated criticisms of Caborn's conduct have so far simply been 'noted' on the district committee.

CORRECT

The Party's Yorkshire district committee has condemned the settlement, correctly, as 'a retreat before

the same forces which are behind the Industrial Relations Bill'.

The Bill's terms provide a maximum compensation for unfair dismissal of £4,160.

The AEF district committee—meeting just before Christmas—also condemned the settlement in general terms, with three abstentions.

All these pious resolutions, however, leave the basic questions unanswered.

As we have said, the Sheffield AEF district committee is well known to be dominated by CP members and their sympathizers. And as such, Rameison and Gollan must accept political responsibility for the conduct of Party members.

The industrial organizer of the CP is Bert Rameison.

He has not, so far, opened his mouth in public about the situation in Sheffield, though his position in the CP places him right at the centre of these events.

It is not enough for the Communist Party to issue vague statements branding the settlement.

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SCAPEGOAT

Is it the case, as Devey's statement on his resignation from the Communist Party appears to indicate, that he is being made the scapegoat for Caborn's actions?

If so, does the Communist Party intend to discipline Caborn?

Or is it trying to hush up the scandal surrounding this settlement in order to protect its position in the Sheffield AEF?

Will the challenge thrown down by the Batchelor's strike committee be taken up?

Rameison, who tried on December 8 to circulate the lying rumour that Workers Press had 'scabbed' on the print-workers' stoppage, has yet to answer these and many other key questions arising from the Devey case.

The CP's Yorkshire district leadership maintains a similar guilty silence.

These people, who have politically prepared the way for the Batchelor's settlement, must be forced to answer now.

WEATHER

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Who exactly are these 'many friends of the Soviet Union'? Do they include those CP leaders who approved this wretched 'statement'?

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'Please explain to me why so often in literature and art people absolutely incompetent in this field have the final word.'

The switches of the heels also come hard on the heels of death sentences passed on two Jews in the Leningrad 'hijacking' trial.

A large proportion of Soviet musicians are of Jewish origin. Earlier this month Oistrakh cancelled a planned tour of Spain in protest against the

trial of Basque socialists in Burgos.

No official reason was given for either of the changes of plan. But a staff member of the Conservatory told one caller that the concerts were cancelled because the artists had felt unwell... and restored because they were now better.

Among the works to be played is Beethoven's triple concerto for piano, violin and cello.

Planes kill 500

BOMBERS of Emperor Haile Selassie's Air Force have killed 500 people near Keren village in N Ethiopia, according to a statement in Damascus by an Eritrean Liberation Army spokesman.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Celebrate 20 years of the socialist youth paper KEEP LEFT!

Saturday January 2, 1971 at 2.30 p.m.

**East India Hall
East India Dock Rd, London E14**

National Speaking Contest

Special Photo Competition

Report to be given by Aileen Jennings, Editor of Keep Left

Dance to 'The Uptights' in the evening

TICKETS 7s 6d

Apply to: 186a, Clapham High Street, London SW4.

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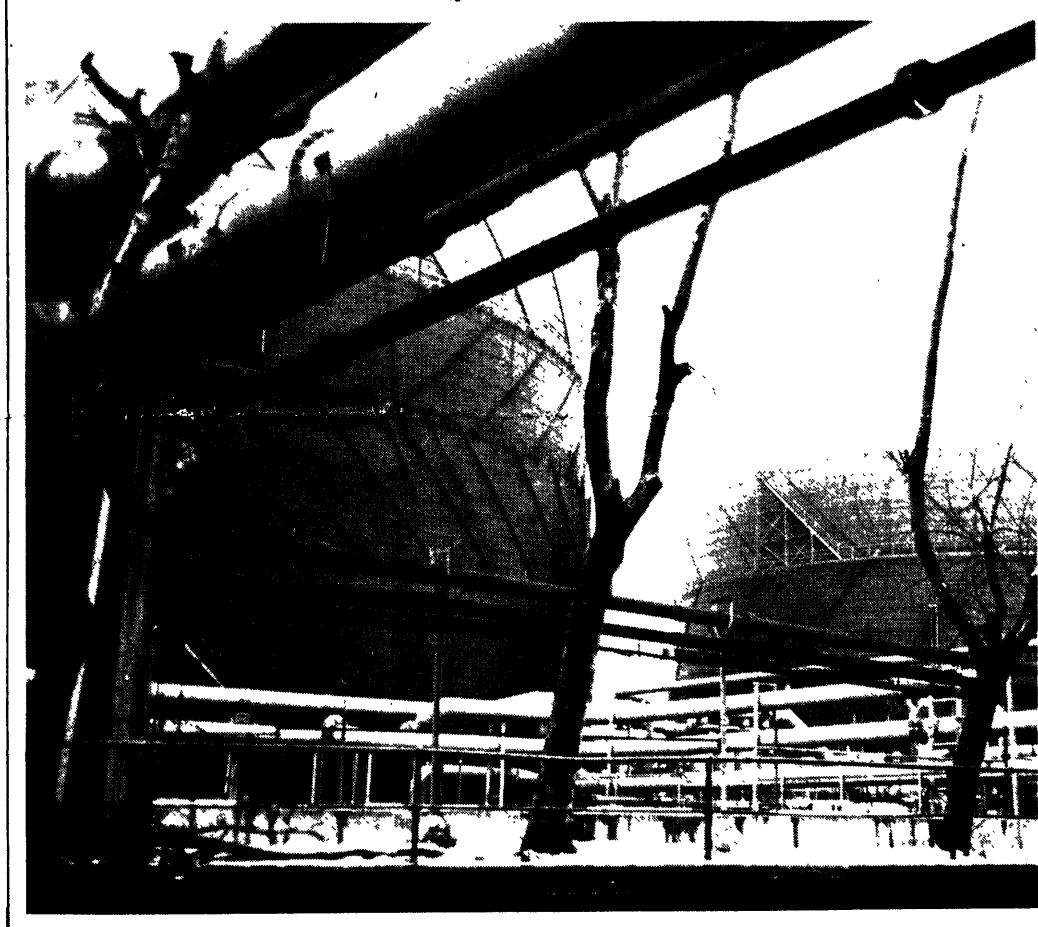
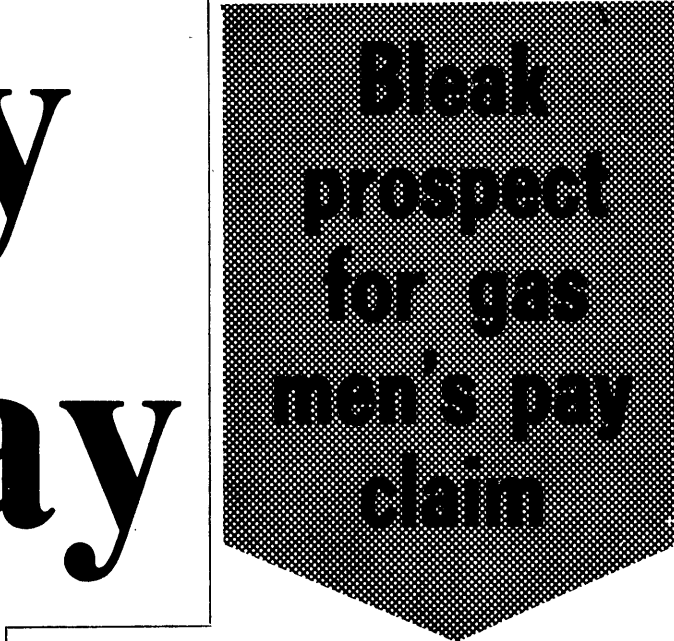
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A large proportion of Soviet musicians are of Jewish origin. Earlier this month Oistrakh cancelled a planned tour of Spain in protest against the

trial of Basque socialists in Burgos.

No official reason was given for either of the changes of plan. But a staff member of the Conservatory told one caller that the concerts were cancelled because the artists had felt unwell . . . and restored because they were now better.

Among the works to be played is Beethoven's triple concerto for piano, violin and 'cello.

BOMBERS of Emperor Haile Selassie's Air Force have killed 500 people near Keren village in N Ethiopia, according to a statement in Damascus by an Eritrean Liberation Army spokesman.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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Report to be given by Aileen Jennings, Editor of Keep Left

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MARX

THE CONTINUITY in the fight for Marxism in the British working class consists of a continual fight for principles and theory.

This fight has been waged by the Socialist Labour League in the teeth of hatred by all the revisionists of Marxism.

This hostility centres, naturally enough, on Leninism, with its concept of a centralized, disciplined party to lead the working class to power.

These groups are wrong to think they can attack Leninism with impunity and remain 'true followers' of Marx and Engels.

For all Lenin's theoretical concepts along with his struggle to build the Bolshevik Party and later the Communist International, were direct developments of the teachings of Marx and Engels.

This is above all true of Marx's concept of the vanguard party, its relationship to the working class and the critical importance of the fight for theory within it.

Historically, although there was a tradition of international activity in the British labour movement from the French Revolution on, it was only when the International Workingmen's Association (First International) was formed in 1864 that there was a stable and permanent organization to represent the interests of labour throughout Europe.

Centred

The possibilities of this new development was closely connected with changes in the British trade union movement.

After the defeat of Chartism in 1848 trade unionism tended to be confined to a narrow layer of privileged workers, the 'labour aristocracy' centred on the engineering trades.

But even in this stratum changes occurred by 1860. The building trade was the centre of these developments.

After a boom in the 1850s, by the end of the decade the industry was in the midst of a recession in which unemployment was growing and employers were attempting to reduce wages.

These changes were significant for the renewed campaign within the industry for a nine-hour day.

A high proportion of English delegates to the International came from the building trade, many of them close collaborators of Marx. The creation of the London Trades Council, in 1860, was of equal importance; its first Secretary, George Odger, was to be the International's only President.

Although Marx knew the limitations of trade unionism he was equally aware of its significance and involved himself in the work of the International even though he was engaged in the preparation of 'Capital'.

He wrote to Engels (November 4, 1864):

'I knew that this time real "powers" were involved both on the London and Paris sides and therefore decided to waive my usual standing rule to decline any such invitations.'

Marx saw that in England and France something new was emerging after the defeats of 1848: the working class, if only in a limited way, was entering politics as an independent force.

The inaugural address of the International, drafted by Marx, was directed, principally, to the new developments taking place among English trade unions.

But he knew that many trade union leaders saw the International merely as an extension of trade unionism onto a European plane to prevent the use of foreign blacklegs in times of strike action.

Marx exercised great patience with leaders such as Odger who tended to look at all things through the narrow eyes of trade unionism; but such patience was vital if the International was to be successfully launched and Marx was to get nearer to the developing movement.

It was very difficult', he wrote to Engels on November 4, 1864, 'to frame things so that our view should appear in a form acceptable from the present standpoint of the workers' movement. In a few weeks the same people will be holding meetings for the franchise with Bright and Cobden. It will take time before the re-awakened movement allows the old boldness of speech. It will be necessary to be fortiter in re, savitior in modo.'

Marx and Engels later realized that the newly emerging conditions gave an opportunity



to destroy politically and theoretically the many semi-socialist sects which, particularly in France, had inevitably dominated the movement in the aftermath of the 1848 Revolution. These had demoralized the European labour movement.

Marx's alliance with the best elements of the English trade union movement was designed to defeat the Proudhonists and Bakuninists in Europe and prepare the ground for working-class parties striving for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As Marx wrote later to one of his supporters, Bolte, (November 23, 1871): 'The International was founded in order to replace the socialist or semi-socialist sects by a real organization of the working class for struggle. The original Statutes and Inaugural Address show this at a glance. On the other hand, the International could not have maintained itself if the course of history had not already smashed sectarianism. The development of socialist sectarianism and that of the real labour movement always stand in inverse ratio to each other.'

And again in the same letter: 'Sects are justified (historically) so long as the working class is not yet ripe for an independent historical movement. As soon as it has attained this maturity all sects are essentially reactionary. Nevertheless, what history establishes everywhere was repeated in the history of the International. What is antiquated tries to re-establish itself and maintain its position within the newly acquired form.'

While Marx, in his polemic against the old Owenite Socialist Weston, demonstrated that trade unions were capable of effecting improvements in the workers' living standards (see 'Value Price and Profit' for Marx's refutation of Weston's sectarian position) he also made clear the weakness of the trade unions.

'They fail generally by accepting the present relations of capital and labour as permanent instead of working for their abolition.'

Emancipation

In his discussion on the future of the unions Marx said they would have to break out of their narrowness if they were to develop.

Apart from their original purposes, they must now learn to act deliberately as organizing centres of the working class in the broad interests of its complete emancipation. They must aid every social and political move tending in that direction.

This attitude contrasted with that of the Anarchists who were either indifferent or hostile to unions. Proudhon, for example, opposed the 1864 Act which had legalized the French unions:

'I especially object to the new law: association for the purpose of increasing or lowering wages is entirely the same as association for the purpose of increasing the prices of food and other commodities.'

Proudhon and his followers also voted against the adoption of the demand for the eight-hour day as an aim of the International, on the ground that this would 'only' further encourage 'state intervention'.

Yet this slogan anticipated the campaigns of the late 1880s when thousands of unskilled workers took up the demand as part of their struggle to unionize. It also became one of the slogans of the Second International on its foundation in 1889.

Proudhon was opposed to political action and emphasized the 'free exchange' of products between independent producers as the means of emancipating the independent artisan.

After Proudhon's death in 1865 Bakunin went further with his opposition to all forms of authority and centralism in the international.

It was in this struggle against

anarchism that the real theoretical lessons of the new situation were won.

The centre of the theoretical fight against Bakunin was the conception of the state.

Marx insisted that the state arose on the basis of definite social relations of production as the instrument through which the ruling class maintained its power and privilege over the exploited classes.

The state would only disappear when economic conditions had been created through the development of socialism for the disappearance of antagonistic classes.

The aim of the working class had, therefore, to be one of smashing the capitalist state and replacing the old state machine with a new one through which it would maintain its power.

Only after a transitional period and the development of a socialist consciousness would the state begin to wither away.

Bakunin was totally opposed to this theoretical conception. For him, the state was the 'main enemy'. The aim of revolutionaries (basing themselves not on the working class but upon the petty-bourgeoisie and 'lumpen proletariat') had to be the overthrow of the state and thus the abolition of all authority.

'The first great success was

and the FIRST INTERNATIONAL

The second part of a series by Peter Jeffries. The first part of which appeared on December 15, 1970.

which was an indispensable theoretical prerequisite for Lenin's successful struggle against Kautsky.

The struggle against Bakunin in the years after 1864 were a great theoretical anticipation of the events of 1871, just as the fight against revisionism inside the Trotskyist movement since the Second World War has been an indispensable theoretical preparation for the revolutionary situation now developing throughout Europe.

In other words, the Commune made and broke the International in its old form. Engels explained this in an important letter to Sorge (September 12-17, 1874):

'Actually in 1864 the theoretical character of the movement was still very unclear everywhere in Europe, that is, among the masses. German communism did not yet exist as a workers' party, Proudhonism was too weak to be able to trot out its particular hobby horses, Bakunin's new balderdash had not so much as come into being in his own head, and even the leaders of the English trade unions thought the programme laid down in the preamble to the Rules gave them a basis for entering the movement.'

'The first great success was

the International was formally wound up.

But the deliberations at the Hague show very clearly that the theoretical battles which Marx and Engels had waged had not been in vain. This was recognized by the Bakuninists at the Congress, notably by Guillaume:

'... two great ideas run side by side in the movement, that of centralization of power in the hands of a few, and that of the free federation of those whom the homogeneity of the economic conditions in each country has united behind the idea of common interests in all countries.

'The movement cannot represent the conception of a single brain. For the leadership of the movement there is required no General Council with authority. ... If it is asked "does the IWA require no head?" we answer "No".'

On the other hand one of Marx's supporters attacked the anti-authoritarian trend in the following terms:

'After the Commune, how can one still speak against authority? We German workers, at least, hold that the Commune was overthrown mainly for want of authority in its usage. Furthermore, the nonsense of the anti-authoritarians shows up glaringly in the charge against the General Council of not having made a revolution.

'Are these good people "so unscientific as to believe that one can make revolutions? Do they still not know that revolutions arise only in a natural way and are stages of historical



Bakunin

development? Have these people not even surpassed barricadology?'

So although organizationally the International ceased effectively to function after 1872 and was not revived until 1889 with the formation of the Second International, the theoretical continuity of Marxism had been preserved.

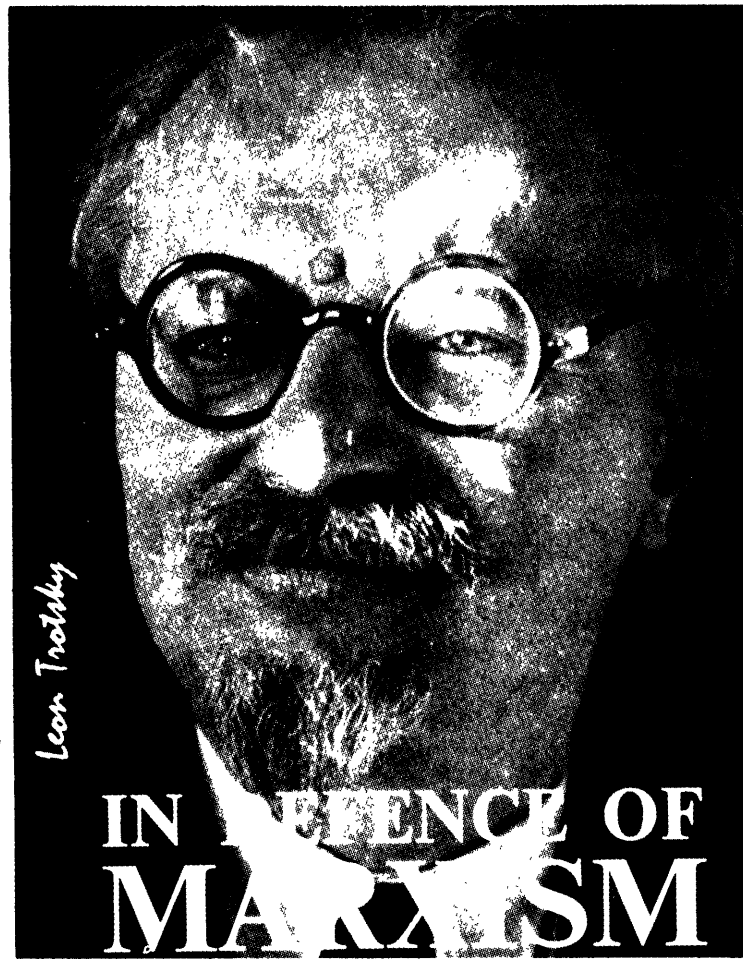
These lessons formed the foundation for the creation of the Second International on a much wider basis at the end of 1887, a creation in which the English

trade union movement, to which Marx and Engels gave such close attention, was to play a significant part.

But they were by then in the process of a rapid transformation, turning outwards to the previously unorganized unskilled workers and adopting a specifically socialist programme as their aim.

The next part in this series will deal with 'Engels and the Second International' and the fourth part 'Lenin and the Communist Party of Great Britain'.

Important reading



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Proudhon



It was significant that Marx was to draw the greater part of his support from the most developed capitalist countries, notably England and Germany.

But Bakunin's chief followers came from countries such as Italy and Spain, where the peasantry still predominated, or from groups of highly-skilled and privileged, semi-independent artisans, like the Jura watch-makers of the most conservative and non-revolutionary outlook.

Marx fought a long, often bitter and tenacious struggle to destroy Bakunin's ideas in the International. And it was only in the course of this struggle that the nature of the International was established.

The correctness of Marx's position was confirmed by the Paris Commune of 1871. It was only through the fight with the Anarchists in the International that its historical significance for the working class was grasped.

What the Commune showed and made concrete was that the capitalist state could not be peacefully transformed but must be smashed and that once having smashed the old state the working class could only retain power through the exercise of the greatest centralism against the deposed class.

1871 was a landmark in the development of the Marxist theory of the state, a landmark

to explode this naive conjunction of all factions. This success was the Commune, which was, without any doubt, the child of the International, intellectually, although the International did not lift a finger to produce it, and for which the International to a certain extent was quite properly held responsible. When, thanks to the Commune, the International had become a moral force in Europe, the row at once began. ... Disintegration, which was inevitable, set in.'

Witch-hunt

Matters came to a head at the Hague Congress of 1872. By this time many of Marx's erstwhile trade union collaborators had deserted the International in the face of the savage witch-hunt that followed in the wake of the Commune's defeat.

It was at the Hague, after a bitter struggle, that Bakunin's followers were thrown out of the International, the powers of the General Council were increased and its headquarters removed to America from London.

This marked the end of the International's effective life: Marx and Engels insisted that its centre of operations move across the Atlantic only so the Anarchists would be unable to regain control. Four years later

BBC 1

12.55 p.m. Fo a fe. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45 News. 1.55-3.00 Out of school. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Animal magic. 5.20 Perils of Penelope Pitstop. 5.40 Seeing stars. 5.44 Magic Roundabout. 5.50 News and weather. 6.00 YOUR REGION TONIGHT. 6.20 TOM AND JERRY. 6.30 QUIZ BALL. 6.50 Z CARS. 'Let Nothing You Dismay'. 7.20 THE LAUGH PARADE. 'Follow a Star'. With Norman Wisdom. Norman attempts to become a pop singer. 9.00 THE NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather. 9.20 'THE TRUTH ABOUT HOUDINI'. Documentary about the great escapologist. 10.10 MANITAS AT THE BULL RING. Manitas de Plata in Birmingham. 10.40 QUIZ OF THE YEAR. 11.20 A JEW LOOKS AT THE NEW YEAR. 11.25 Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as above except:

Midlands, E Anglia: 6.00-6.20 Midlands today. Look East weather. 10.10-10.40 Contact. (Midlands only.) 11.27 News, weather. North, NW, NE, Cumberland and Westmorland: 6.00-6.20 Look North, weather. (NE only.) 11.27 News, weather. Wales: 5.25-5.44 Telewest. 6.00-6.20 Heddiw. 10.10-10.40 This world of Wales. 11.27 Weather. Scotland: 6.00-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 10.10-10.40 She'll be coming with the Spring. 11.15-11.40 Scottish viewpoint. News, weather. N Ireland: 6.00-6.20 Six. 11.15-11.40 Scene around us. 10.40-11.20 Replay 70. News, weather. SW, South, West: 6.00-6.20 Points West. South today. Spotlight SW. 10.10-10.40 Sound of the South. (South only.) 11.27 News, weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL. 7.30 p.m. NEWSROOM and weather. 8.00 INTERNATIONAL GOLF. The best 18. Tony Jacklin v Arnold Palmer. 8.50 WHEELBASE. 9.20 HOLLYWOOD STAR PARADE. 'The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit'. With Gregory Peck, Jennifer Jones, Fredric March. Ten years after the end of World War II Tom Rath is still trying to adjust himself to life. 11.45 NEWS ON 2 and weather.

ITV

11.05 a.m.-1.00 p.m. Out of School. 4.17 Hatty town. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Junior showtime. 5.20 Mappie. 5.50 News. 6.02 THE FLINTSTONES. 'Dripper'. 6.30 THE GHOST AND MRS MUIR. 'Martha Meets the Captain'. 7.00 TUESDAY FILM. 'Ladies Who Do'. With Peggy Mount, Robert Morley and Harry H. Corbett. An investor finds a bizarre way of making money on the stock exchange. 8.30 NEVER MIND THE QUALITY, FEEL THE WIDTH. 'Twenty Years On'. 9.00 PLAYHOUSE. 'Up School'. With John Standing and Sarah-Jane Gwillim. Old Boys' Reunion at Sidgwick School is an excuse for high spirits. 10.00 NEWS AT TEN. 10.30 BERNARD LEVIN IN A THINK TANK. Herman Kahn is commissioned by the US government and industries to foresee the future. 11.30 PEOPLE TO PEOPLE. 'A Place in the World'. From Great Britain. 12.00 midnight. OUTLOOK 71. Alexander Walker and Irving Wardle talk about 1971 and the Arts.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL 4: 4.00 Puffin's birthday greeting. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.25 Survival. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Disorderly Orderly'. With Terry Lewis. 8.30 London. 11.15 Aquarius. 11.55 Gazette. 12 midnight News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 11.00-1.00 London. 3.58 News. 4.00 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 12 midnight Faith for life. 12.05 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.05-1.00 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Hymn for child-

ren. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.40 Suspense and intrigue. 'Tiger in the Sky'. With Alan Ladd and June Allyson. Story of a famous American flyer. 8.30 London. 11.15 News. 11.25 Farm progress. 11.55 Weather. Action 70.

HARLECH: 11.05-1.00 London. 4.12 Bugs Bunny. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report West. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Champions. 8.00 Mr and Mrs. 8.30 London. 12 midnight Weather. HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.10-4.12. 6.01-6.35 Report West. HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30-11.30 Dan sylw.

ANGLIA: 11.00-1.00 London. 4.05 Granny gets the point. 4.30 News. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. Police call. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'The Bandit of Zhoobe'. With Victor Mature, Anthony Newley and Anne Aubrey. A tribal chieftain on India's frontier is wrongly accused of murder. 8.30 London. 11.15 Conceptions of murder. 11.45 Reflection. ATV MIDLANDS: 11.05-1.00 London. 1.00 Granny gets the point. 3.49 Horoscope. 3.52 Women Today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.50 Flaxton Boys. 5.15 London. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Last of the Comanches'. 8.30 London. 11.15 Music Room, weather. ULSTER: 11.00-1.00 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'The Naked Spur'. With James Stewart, Janet Leigh and Robert Ryan. Western. 8.30 London. 11.15 Late call.

YORKSHIRE: 11.05-1.00 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Wind in the willows. 4.30 Matinee. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.30 Gianni and the professor. 7.00 Movie: 'Wake Me When the War is Over'. With Ken Berry, Eva Gabor, Werner Klemperer and Jim Backus. An American officer is led to believe the war is still on long after it has ended. 8.30 London. 11.30 All our yesterdays. 12 midnight Reading at Christmas. 12.05 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.05-1.00 London. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.02 Newday. 6.35 Ghost and Mrs Muir. 6.45 Film: 'The Thirty-Nine Steps'. With Kenneth More and Taina Elze. Mystery, intrigue and murder. 8.30 London. 11.15 Four just men.

TYNE TEES: 11.05-1.00 London. 4.10 News. 4.15 Mad movies. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Film: 'Strange Lady in Town'. With Greer Garson and Dana Andrews. A pioneer lady travels west in 1880. 8.30 London. 11.15 News. 11.30 Reading at Christmas. 11.15 Late call.

BORDER: 11.05-1.00 London. 4.10 News. 4.12 Survival. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'A Matter of Who'. With Terry-Thomas. Sonia Ziemann and Alex Nicol. 8.30 London. 11.15 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 11.02-1.00 London. 3.49 News. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.25 Wally Whiston style. 4.55 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 Filmstrip. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'The Naked Spur'. With Robert Taylor and Joan Caulfield. 8.30 London. 11.15 Epilogue.

ADVANCE NOTICE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1971. 11 a.m.

ALEXANDRA PALACE
Wood Green
London, N22

Young Socialists and
All Trades Unions Alliance
GREAT NATIONAL
RALLY AGAINST
TORYISM

BOOK THIS DATE NOW!

RIO LOBO

Directed by Howard Hawks

Starring John Wayne

FROM THE MAIN street in Rio Lobo a girl rushes to tell a young man and his girl who are in her house: 'They're coming to search the place. You'd better hide.'

The young man and the girl crawl under the bed, but first the man pours water over the first girl's hair.

When two thug deputies break in they find her washing her hair. They look round the room, and satisfied that there is no one else there, leave.

The couple crawl out from under the bed and the girl begins to laugh. She says: 'Do you know what he said to me under there? He said, "One last kiss before dying".'

And she bursts into uncontrollable laughter, while the young man looks at her puzzled.

It's a scene that's very characteristic of the picture as a whole, a conventional Western situation, which is given a wry turn.

'Rio Lobo' is Howard Hawk's latest film.

He is now aged 74 and this is his 45th feature film. He made his first in 1926.

It's an impressive span of film-making.

There are certain things to note about him. For instance he has never once made a film outside of the confines of a commercial genre form.

By this I mean that he has concentrated on Westerns, gangster movies, musicals, domestic comedy, all tried and trusted Hollywood products. In no sense is he an innovator of style or form.

The stories that he has made are conventional enough, yet there is no evidence of a tension in his films to suggest that he is hampered or limited by the form.

In fact he derives an obvious strength from the convention; he is at home in it, a master of it. And at the same time he is able to mark all of his films with a very personal and distinctive stamp.

In this respect he cuts right across contemporary notions of creative expression, where innovation and originality are considered to be of paramount importance.

He is much more in the tradition of a craftsman, grasping the technical requirements of his trade, and working within this confine.

I don't think it is too fanciful to compare him with, say, a pre-Renaissance painter, who could paint Madonna after Madonna within the conventional style and express himself through it.

This seems to me to be an aspect of Hollywood film-making which is too often disregarded. Critics of commercial film-making ignore this particular process and denounce the product as soap opera rubbish, but it is one of the few cultural forms of this epoch which has created certain traditional forms.

The genre film is an expression of American bourgeois mythology. It is the dramatic form which tries to resolve the contradiction between the capitalist mode of production and the ideology of the American dream, in which every man is equal, independent and a pioneer, where every Cinderella is the potential first lady of the land and every newsboy the president.

The Western, therefore, is the fight to make order out of chaos through the gun. Yet that order itself threatens the 'liberty' that created it.

In the metropolis the gangster embodies the thrusting dynamism of individuality and self help. Yet he must be

FILMS



Giving way to the new

Reviewed by BRIAN MOORE

Showing at the RIALTO, London

brought to justice and punished. The contradiction emerges in every kind of this film.

Now Hawks has worked exclusively through these genres.

He has concentrated on men of action, on gun fighters, gangsters, pilots, hunters, racing drivers. It is a world of men—or rather a bourgeois puritan notion of a world of men—who battle with difficult situations, who have, above all, a code of morality which professionalism dictates.

Being 'good enough' is a constant theme and requirement.

From this flows a determination, a courage, a coolness and resourcefulness.

Cary Grant, John Wayne, Humphrey Bogart, Hawk's classic heroes and stars, all embody this.

His women can vye with men only by entering their world morality, they are in every sense supporting roles, either domineering and assertive to prove themselves an equal, or resourceful props.

His best work is the most complete expression of this. His camera work is simple and direct; he uses the cut from one shot to the next to further the story or emphasize a fresh piece of information.

There is a great sense of movement and drive forward in his work.

He works with his actors in such a way as to discover the nuances as he goes along. The



more intimate they become with the character they portray, the richer and more inventive the performances become.

That sense of discovery through the actor is a characteristic of his work, which generates surprise and elevates his work above the run of the mill and the predictable.

Although he chooses conventional forms, the creative surprise is in the reaction of the characters to their situations. It is this more than anything that gives a personal quality to his work.

But what is the social and economic soil of the genre film? Its growth accelerated in the 1930s during the depression, continued through the war and into the post-war period.

The Hollywood system of production, of big studios and stars and contract directors and writers broke up at a point in the mid-1950s where an economic boom was beginning and television entered the mass media arena.

The genre film then is the form of these earlier working-class defeats. It is the creation of a whole mythology and mythical figures out of these defeats.

Today we have a changed situation, a developing crisis of capitalism, particularly in America, a whole new political development and the emergence with completely different cultural demands.

One would expect to see, therefore, this change reflected in the work of Hawks, whose very creative axis is in the genre film. And this is precisely what we see in his last two films 'Eldorado' and now 'Rio Lobo'.

The confidence of the experienced craftsman is, of course, still there.

Both these films bear his

own special stamp. What is important though is that he is no longer able to accept at face value the values that have previously been the generating power of his work.

In 'Eldorado' and 'Rio Lobo' the heroes are merely ageing and wry shadows of his former archetypes.

John Wayne is ageing, fat, squeezed into his uniform. He still fights the same good fight, still banishes the powers of evil and darkness.

But what dominates in the films is the humour and irony.

And central to it is that in many ways Wayne is past it.

When Wayne wakes up one morning on the trail to find the young girl sleeping next to him, he says: 'Why didn't you sleep with him?', pointing to the younger man.

She says: 'Well he's young and you're sort of comfortable.'

He laughs and he accepts it wryly, but later it is his last remark in the film, as he stumbles away, wounded in the leg, leaning for support on a scar-faced girl.

The old is giving way to the new. Wayne himself expresses a whole past mythology, but in a sense he's like the Dinosaur, and Hawks is very conscious of this.

There are no regrets in this film, no bitterness, merely a calm wryness, a man still involved in life but questioning his values, his age in the light of new experience.

It would be too easy to hold merely Hawks' own old age responsible for this, though this is, of course, an important factor.

What has changed is the very social and economic basis of his work. This is what 'Rio Lobo' reflects. And is of more significance to my mind than most other critics allow, who merely see in this film evidence of a craftsman's waning powers.

REVISIONISTS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE



T&GWU Gen. Sec. Jack Jones talks to Duke of Edinburgh on 23 Nov. 1970

THE MOST decisive danger confronting the working class is the absolute refusal of the Labour and trade union leadership to fight the Tory government.

If these leaders have their way, the enormous potential strength of the organized working class will be prevented from stopping the anti-union laws and forcing the Tories to resign.

This would only be the first step taken by the Tories towards a whole series of dictatorial decrees and legal devices, with the aim of putting the working class in a totalitarian strait-jacket. The Labour leaders, blinded by their subservient faith in the capitalist class, can see ahead only a continuation of the capitalist system they have always known and in which they fondly suppose themselves to be indispensable as bureaucratic negotiators and as the 'alternative government'.

In the fight against the anti-union laws, therefore, it is absolutely essential that the working class comes face to face with the question of leadership, with the question of how the great strength of the labour movement is to be mobilized to defeat the Tory government.

For this reason, Workers Press and the Socialist Labour League have, from the very day the anti-union laws were proposed, campaigned to force the union leaders and the Labour leaders to fight, insisting that they mobilize their followers by all methods, including a General Strike, to defeat the laws and force the Tories to resign.

Alongside this campaign, we have developed, in the All Trades Unions Alliance, the Charter of Basic Rights.

This Charter takes up all the attacks made by the Tories, and

shows that defence of basic rights against these attacks requires new methods of struggle leading to the taking of working-class power.

The demands of the Charter—that all the rights under attack, and all the cuts imposed, be restored—form the socialist programme for the only way out of the present crisis, the programme for a government to replace the Tories.

But the next government will be a Labour government, brought into power not by its parliamentary experience and electioneering but by mass struggle.

It is imperative therefore that we raise now the question of the responsibility of the Labour and trade union leaders in the fight against the Tories.

All those who restrict the fight on the anti-union laws to the level of protest—particularly the Stalinists, with their 'Liaison Committee for Defence of Trade Unions', and the 'International Socialism' group—refuse to raise these political questions. They let the trade union and Labour leaders off the hook.

The Stalinists welcome their verbal beatings as some sort of 'contribution', while the IS group dismisses them as irrelevant, laying all the stress on the 'rank and file'.

The IS group goes further in taking the heat off the Labour leaders by repeating that a Labour government would be no different from the Tories.

In the December issue of 'Socialist Worker' (organ of 'International Socialism'), there is an attempt to deceive the readers that these revisionists have moved over to campaign for the unions to call a General Strike against the anti-union laws.

But these 'state capitalists' have not changed their line to a revolutionary one. They remain within the limits of radical protest, and they are adapting even the slogan of a General Strike to these politics of protest.

to force the Tories to resign? They are full of talk about democratizing the unions and forming councils of action, better pay and conditions, mass action, and now even forcing the TUC to call a General Strike, but not for forcing the Tories to resign. Presumably all these fine things can be achieved with the Tory government still in power.

Marxists, Trotskyists, intervene in every working-class struggle always from the point of view of preparing for the battle for working-class power, through winning leadership of the masses in the course of their experience.

The state capitalists are opportunists. They call for a General Strike purely to add weight to a protest on a single issue, the Industrial Relations Bill.

After the protest, the ruling class retains its direct hold on the government, and the reformist Labour and trade union leaders are left free of any challenge.

It is, in reality, a fatal illusion to suppose that in this period we could have a Tory government without anti-union laws, a Tory government under whose eyes the unions are 'democratized'.

An organized working class which is strong enough to force the TUC to lead a General Strike, strong enough to force the withdrawal of the laws—is this working class then going to leave the Tories in office? Of course not! But this is always the line of the opportunist. In the recent miners' strike, the Stalinists used the great militancy and anti-Tory determination purely as 'protest' backing for their own manoeuvres, and handed victory to the National Coal Board and the right-wing leadership.

Now the 'state capitalists' want to take advantage of the feeling of militants for a General Strike, and use it to drive them back into the path of protest, again leaving the reformist leaders intact.

According to 'Socialist Worker': 'Neither a General Strike nor a commitment to non-co-operation will be decided without pressure from the rank and file. Unless an independent rank-and-file movement can be built and developed, no official action capable of defeating the Tory proposals will be taken and the way will be cleared for a "reluctant" surrender by the General Council.'

'Socialist Worker' puts forward no plan for a campaign in the unions, in branches, trades councils and factory committees to force the trade unions themselves to fight. It puts no demands on the trade union leaders except that they do not co-operate after

the Bill becomes law. We thus have simply the General Council being 'pressurized' by some 'broad' rank-and-file movement on the radical-sounding slogan of General Strike.

We have seen in earlier issues that the state capitalists advocate that the 'rank-and-file' movement affiliated to the Stalinist-controlled Liaison Committee, whose leadership is composed of supporters of the 'left' union leaders.

Without the fight at every level to force the union leaders to mobilize the full strength of the trade unions, without the demand to force the Tories to resign, without the demand that the Parliamentary Labour Party fight the Bill and an Emergency Labour Party Conference be called, the call for a General Strike is a fraud.

A General Strike called by the trade unions would be a powerful 'mass movement' of the working class which would have to have a programme for power.

The British working class has built up its strength and fought for its basic rights through centuries of struggle on the industrial and the political field, and alongside these forms of struggle there has had to take place a fight on the theoretical front, for Marxism.

It is wrong, and a characteristic of opportunism, to restrict the working-class movement to any one of these spheres. To take out the 'General Strike' just as a slogan and separate it from the political and theoretical fight for working-class rule and for Marxist theory is to collaborate in the preparation of defeats.

This is precisely the role of revisionist groups like 'International Socialism'. They are full of left phrases, but they use them to push back all those forces who come forward in the working class seeking revolutionary theory and revolutionary politics.

January 12 must see the maximum mobilization of opposition to Carr's Bill. In every meeting, demonstration and strike, we must raise the demand: Force the TUC to call a General Strike to defeat the Bill and force the Tories to resign! Make the Parliamentary Labour Party fight every word of the Bill, thus giving maximum support to the mass movement. Call an Emergency Labour Party Conference to decide on the mobilization of the whole trade union and Labour movement to defeat the Bill and get the Tories out, pledging that the next Labour government will restore all the cuts made in welfare, education, health, housing, as well as renouncing all anti-union laws.

The death agony of capitalism and the tasks of the 4th International

The Transitional Programme adopted by the Founding Conference of the Fourth International with the Statutes of the Fourth International

A SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PAMPHLET

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Introduced by a Labour govt

DECIMALIZATION

Another Tory blow at workers' living standards

ON MONDAY, February 15, 1971, Britain officially 'goes decimal'. From that date onwards, 13,400 tons of newly-minted bronze coins will join the now familiar 5p, 10p and 50p pieces and quickly replace the old pennies, threepenny pieces and sixpences in our pockets.

To prepare us for the £41 million flood of ½p, 1p and 2p coins, every household is to receive an explanatory booklet and will be subjected to an £800,000 television and press campaign over six weeks.

However, workers will search the official handouts in vain for any analysis of the attacks on living standards and working conditions of which decimalization is part or its impact on the thinking of millions of people.

Here is part of the Decimal Currency Board's copious material published in question and answer form:

WHAT DOES DECIMAL CURRENCY REALLY MEAN?

'Decimal just means counting in tens and hundreds. The new system will be quicker and easier than £sd where most sums involve counting in twelves and twenties.'

From the standpoint of the formal changeover after Decimal-Day to a more rational monetary system, there can be little argument against decimalization and the next step—the introduction of the metric system of weights and measurements.

The profusion of different units of money, weight, length

and area and the varying number of sub-divisions presents a bewildering and chaotic nightmare of figures to the uninitiated and are an obstacle to the education of young children.

The new system of currency is based on 100 new pence to the pound, i.e. £1 = 100p. This means that the familiar shilling is to go and 1p made the basic unit, equivalent to 2.4d.

In order to avoid fractions of a new penny (other than the ½p), the DCB has suggested a 'Shoppers' Table' in which fractions are rounded up or down in a 'fair and consistent' way.

SHOPPERS' TABLE

£sd	£p	Rounding
1d	½p	(+0.2d)
2d	1p	(+0.4d)
3d	1½p	(-0.4d)
4d	2p	(-0.4d)
5d	2½p	(-0.2d)
6d	3p	(+0.2d)
7d	3½p	(+0.4d)
8d	4p	(+0.6d)
9d	4½p	(-0.4d)
10d	5p	(-0.4d)
11d	5½p	(-0.2d)
12d	6p	(-0.2d)

The introduction of these new systems is, therefore, by no means a 'worthwhile operation in itself', as the DCB tries to convince us, but, first and foremost, an integral part of measures that mean an attack on the working class, in terms of soaring prices, rationalization and productivity speed-up.

Even before these moves are made, inflation is taking its toll of workers' wages. With unemployment the highest since 1940, the pound is being devalued at the rate of 7 per cent (to 3d) a year through rising prices. Since 1963, nearly one-third of every £1 has been eaten away.

Common Market entry, while favouring sections of the ruling class, places a further burden on British workers, estimated in the government White Paper

1963, it suggested one of two systems. A majority of the committee proposed the retention of the pound, divided up into 200 pennies, while a minority favoured 10s made up of 100 units.

In each case, the new penny would have been equivalent to 1.2d. However, the Labour government decided in 1966 that £1 should equal 100p, so that each penny is equivalent to 2.4d.

This means that the half-penny is to reappear, but it is clear that this anachronistic re-emergence is to be temporary.

In other words, it was foreseen that the new penny would very quickly be devalued, the ½p piece abolished, and price rises of 1p (nearly 2½d) would become the norm.

The decision to bring in the ½p piece also brought complaints from vending machine

manufacturers who insisted that it would be too light for the machines and would increase conversion costs, estimated at £10 million.

Coupled with the proposed abolition of the 6d, this brought a stormy debate in the House of Commons, which undoubtedly reflected widespread feeling that the vanishing coin meant a transition to a situation in which the 5p piece (1s) would rapidly become the basic unit for fares and food prices.

At this point the Labour government 'retreated' and promised to keep the 6d for 18 months after D-Day.

However, the decision of the London Transport Executive to raise minimum tube fares to 1s at the beginning of 1971 showed that nothing had been changed.

Fares will go up in multiples of 1s and workers will derive little comfort from being able to travel farther for the extra cost. In addition, half-fares are to be rounded up.

In a letter to 'The Times', John Bedford, chairman of Debenhams Ltd, stated:

'The recent announcement of the London Transport Executive makes it quite clear that the 6d piece is to vanish, even though it is the coin with the largest circulation.' (January 10, 1970.)

cludes many items which do not enter into the budgets of poorer families or old age pensioners and is thus distorted and, secondly, it leaves out of propaganda has been able to convince workers that the changeover will mean anything other than another blow at their standard of living.

In January 1970, a national survey carried out by the Psychology Research Council showed that three out of every four housewives expected decimal currency to mean higher prices.

The particular choice of decimal currency indicates what price trends are expected.

When the Halsbury Committee reported in favour of the decimal changeover in

'The Board maintains that there is no reason why the change should cause an overall rise in the cost of living although sometimes it may be blamed for price increases when other factors are really the cause.'

'But the best safeguard on prices is the intense competition in our High Streets, coupled with the goodwill of the trading community.'

As we have said, decimalization cannot be separated out from 'other factors'.

Secondly, the cost of the changeover is dealing a big blow to the small retailer, working on narrow profit margins.

The cost to large manufacturers may appear substantial—e.g. Imperial Chemical Industries £200,000 and Sainsbury's £325,000—but decimalization can mean 6 per cent of the gross profits of the small shopkeeper, faced with the expense of new machines and display material.

Some shopkeepers have already gone bankrupt, placing more and more traders in the hands of big business.

The monopolies are to be the real beneficiaries of these measures.

Here is the Board's secretary, Mr Noel Moore, who says: 'There are undeniable advantages for trade and tourism. . . It is an important aid to productivity within our own country regardless of what happens elsewhere. . . It is becoming increasingly clear in fact that one of the main advantages of the changeover to decimal cur-

rency is that it compels organizations, large and small, to take a fresh look at practices and procedures which have gone on unchanged for years and often results in a considerable streamlining of them. As the Halsbury Committee said in their report, 'the changeover will compel a fresh look at certain basic commercial and accounting practices and such a fundamental organization and methods'

approach will inevitably provide occasion for improvement.'

The Metrication Board agrees: 'As a result of reconsidering their uses of weights and measures, many organizations in industry find that they have created an opportunity to reconsider and update many aspects of the enterprise, notably the rationalization of designs and products, stocks and procedures.'

Rationalization and productivity speed-up are at the forefront of these changes.

Faced with growing working-class resistance to productivity deals and anti-union legislation, the British ruling class is introducing decimalization and metrication with some trepidation.

Taken in the context of growing hostility to the continual undermining of monetary values, the direct tampering with the currency system that D-Day entails brings with it sharpened class tension and the possibility of an explosion.

Already the Tories seem to be having second thoughts about the speed at which metrication is to be introduced.

The deadline for changing road signs is to be put back from 1973 to some more remote date and a similar fate may befall the proposals for eliminating the 'pint'.

The constant references to the difficulties of introducing some other measure for beer and milk show that there is a great deal of uncertainty about the effect that taking this step will have on the working-class family.

The 'natural' conversion for milk is 5p per litre (about 1s 2d a pint), more in line with Common Market prices, but the Tories are sensitive to the dangers of tampering with a commodity so bound up with the health of workers' children.

The success or otherwise of these fundamental changes is therefore not just a question of 'education' in a formal sense.

As is dependent on the course of the class struggle in the immediate period ahead.

The revolutionary implications of 'going decimal' are not lost on the ruling class, but the Tories and their European counterparts are forced into the drive to bolster falling profit rates.

To derive the benefit from rational systems of measurement, the working class must first expropriate the capitalist class by nationalizing the monopolies without compensation.

New plans

FROM PAGE ONE

In fact we should not be surprised if some Tories welcome it as Heath did in parliament, in an indirect way, when he attacked December 8.

The trade union leaders' role is becoming increasingly clear as the Tory onslaught gathers momentum. It would be foolish and dangerous, however, if we were only to fight the retreat of the bureaucrats and ignore the equally sinister activities of the Fabians who supplement the activities of the TUC and union 'lefts' with political diversions and manoeuvres designed to perpetuate right-wing domination of the Labour Party—and a future Labour government.

The Fabians are acutely sensitive to changes in the parliamentary political arena. When the credibility of the traditional gladiators of Labour and Conservatism begins to fade and, more so, when the audience threatens to participate in the proceedings, the Fabians are greatly agitated that the fraud of simulated anger and pain will be exposed in all its venality.

That would be the end of the parliamentary system, in the Fabian gazette—the 'New Statesman'—this dilemma was carefully examined by Mr Richard Crossman.

Ever since the war, he writes, political leaders and both parties have based their tactics and policies on 'consensus politics' or 'centre politics' which presupposed the end of recognizable left- and right-wing alternatives and an alteration of class war.

Mr Wilson, he continues, consciously cultivated the 'consensus'—neither too far to the left nor too far to the right.

He is now in six short months consensus politics have been destroyed! The Tories, he writes, are not just content to depart from Labour's policies.

They are determined to break away from the whole Butler-Wootton approach of post-war Conservatism as well.

The Tories by putting an end to Keynesian expedients and reforms borrowed from the Labour Party have demolished for ever the 'middle-ground' of British politics. There is now only right and left in politics.

The radicalization of the working class and the intensification of class contradictions in Britain is Crossman's major concern.

If the working class is moving to the left and the traditional party leadership remains rooted in the middle, how can a fake left be organized in time to prevent a revolutionary alternative from gaining ground?

Militancy

'Already there are symptoms of a new syndicalist militancy abroad—which Labour's leaders must know they will sooner or later have to break or lead. . . Labour politicians really cannot have it both ways.'

Referring to the December 8 strike, Crossman cautions the Labour leaders and particularly his Fabian colleagues in the shadow cabinet not to ignore or belittle 'the dangerous gulf that now exists between Labour's parliamentary leadership and the revolutionary alternative from gaining ground.'

'Somehow or other in the next few months bridges will have to be thrown across the gulf. . . Since the centre can no longer hold, Labour must establish for itself a firm position on the left. . .'

This is the desperate hope of the Fabians as they race against time to prevent the industrial militancy of the working class from being expressed within the Labour Party and the spectre of Trotskyism rising once again.

This explains the present Fabian campaign prominently advertised in 'The Guardian', which seeks to deliberately arouse attention, and publicize dissent within the Labour Party, so that constructive policies may be formulated for the 1970s.

The Fabian agenda includes a private conference this weekend at Ruskin College, another meeting in the spring on foreign policy, a seminar on social inequality at the Kenilworth Hotel in January and a pamphlet by Crosland called 'A Social Democratic Britain'.

The sole purpose of this activity is to divert the growing Labour Party dissent and the revisionism against the leadership of Wilson and Jenkins into centrist channels.

Labour Party members and all affiliated trade unionists must be on their guard against the combined manoeuvres of the Fabians and TUC left, which is to allow Tories their full five years of rule and then pay the price for their right-wing Labour government.

There must be no let-up in the campaign for an emergency conference of the Labour Party to discuss not only the Common Market but every vital issue facing the working class and to take action against the Tories.

This campaign must go hand-in-hand with the campaign in the trade unions for a General Strike to force the Tories to resign.

This is the only answer to the Fabian conspiracy.

Collaboration with Catholics urged in Poland

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI, Archbishop of Warsaw, has wasted no time in replying to the offer of collaboration with the Catholic Church made by Poland's new Stalinist rulers.

He ended a Warsaw Christmas Mass with the following advice to his flock:

'Do not accuse. Be understanding. Forgive. Feel compassion.'

'Turn the other cheek' has, for nearly 2,000 years, been the message of the established church to all those who rise in revolt against their oppressors.

The Polish hierarchy has been allotted a special role for holding down the working class and youth in this traditionally Catholic country.

The ousted Party leader Gomulka, though ready to play off the Church against the most advanced workers, always kept certain distance between himself and the leaders of Polish Catholicism.

His ultra-Stalinist successors, especially those allied with the chauvinist, anti-Semitic 'Partisan' faction of security chief General Moczar, will be far less inhibited.

Mr Wilson, he continues, consciously cultivated the 'consensus'—neither too far to the left nor too far to the right.

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BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

statement endorsing Gierk's televised policy speech. The Stalinist-Christian 'dialogue' advocated and practised by the British

Communist Party leaders is now being applied with a vengeance in Poland. A 'dialogue' with Cardinals—but bullets and tanks for the working class.

Snivelling apology

Party dismissed charges of anti-Semitism, despite the fact that 11 out of the 14 defendants at the Slansky 'trial' were Jews. The 'Daily Worker' of December 22, 1952, claimed: 'Gentiles and Jews stood in the dock together accused of hostile acts against the people's democracy of Czechoslovakia.'

'The number of Jews involved' the 'Worker' went on, 'was decided by the number who participated in the anti-state conspiracy and not by the authorities at all.'

Only the 'conspiracy' never existed—except in the minds of those police bureaucrats who concocted the script for the 'trial'.

Rampant In 1956, a British CP delegation established that anti-Semitism had been rampant under Stalin, and though more muted since his death, was still con- nived at by the government.

Its findings were published in 'World News', January 12, 1957.

Another nine Jews are to be tried in Leningrad and another 12 in Riga and Kishinev, the capital of Soviet Moldavia.

This is nothing less than a pogrom, a deliberately instigated terror campaign against Jews and any intellectual who can be tarred with the same 'cosmopolitan' brush.

British Communist Party members, many of whom are deeply disturbed about their leadership's evasion of the Polish question, must force Gollan out into the open on this issue as well.

It is the duty of every socialist and communist to expose and denounce anti-Semitism, that foulest weapon of reaction, wherever and whenever it is found.

Then, as now, Gollan's

Last purge

He was, as a delegate to the 19th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, present in Moscow at the height of Stalin's last purge, climaxed by the so-called 'Jewish doctors' plot' and the anti-Semitic Slansky trial in Prague.

Already the pro-Stalinist Catholic group 'Pax', notorious for its connections with war-time Nazi collaborators, has published a

'Dialogue' in practice

approach will inevitably provide occasion for improvement.'

The Metrication Board agrees: 'As a result of reconsidering their uses of weights and measures, many organizations in industry find that they have created an opportunity to reconsider and update many aspects of the enterprise, notably the rationalization of designs and products, stocks and procedures.'

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Arab lands pawn in 'peace' talks

ISRAELI Prime Minister Mrs Golda Meir is expected to announce today in the Tel Aviv Knesset (parliament) that Israel will re-enter the Middle-East 'peace' talks under UN envoy Gunnar Jarring.

The full cabinet discussed yesterday following the dropping of objections from within the National Religious Party, second largest party in Israel's ruling coalition.

And yesterday Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in a statement released in New York, set forth his conditions for 'peace' in the Middle East.

He still insists on Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied during the 1967 six-day war, and vowed never to grant Israel diplomatic recognition.

But he promised access to Israeli ports through the Gulf of Aqaba, and said Israel could use the Suez canal as soon as 'the Palestinian refugee problem is solved'.

Whatever differences may appear to exist before the talks, therefore, both sides are already (if tacitly) agreed that the Palestinian people are to be forced to yield their homeland to the Zionists.

And both sides certainly see the mass movement, spearheaded by the armed 'Palestinian guerrillas' in the East of Israel, and the Arab resistance in Gaza, as the main enemy of their hopes for a 'settlement'.

Diplomatic activity was interrupted by yesterday's savage Israeli attack on a Palestinian settlement six miles inside Lebanon.

In a five-hour operation Israeli infantry blew up houses and claimed to have captured Russian-built weapons in Ya'Atar village.

Palestinian guerrillas are now under siege on three fronts— from the Zionist troops, from the repeated provocations and attacks by Jordanian forces of King Hussein (who has just received a \$5 million loan from the United States government) and from the treachery of such leaders as Yassir Arafat, ready at all times to kiss Hussein's blood-stained fist in renewed 'friendship'.

The most important part in this conspiracy against the Arab revolution is undoubtedly the Soviet bureaucracy. A strong Egyptian delegation headed by Vice-President Aly Sabry spent last week in Moscow to press forward in the Middle East as elsewhere, to an 'amicable' settlement with US imperialism.

Three Persian trials

THE TRIAL of 18 Iranian political prisoners has begun in Tehran.

The Shah's regime alleges that the 18 were linked with the banned Tudeh (Communist) Party and elements within the Confederation of Iranian Students in Europe, as well as the Ba'athist regime in Iraq.

The trial of a further 25 opponents of the regime is to take place within the next four or five months.

A third group, said to be composed of 20 pro-Chinese students, is to stand trial soon on similar charges of 'anti-state activity'.

One of the accusations made against this group is that they opposed the regime's alliance with the Soviet government.

Earlier this month, the Shah's wife visited the Soviet Union for an official tour, where she was wined and dined by the Kremlin leadership.

Elements of Marxism

Lecture by G. Healy, national secretary of the Socialist Labour League

BEXLEYHEATH: Roberts Hall, Christchurch, Broadway, Tuesday, January 5, 8 p.m.

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LATE NEWS

YUGOSLAV CONSTITUTION AMENDED

The Yugoslav National Assembly yesterday endorsed President Tito's proposal to amend the federal constitution and set up the Presidency of the Republic, a supreme collective ruling body.

The Presidency will replace the 78-year-old president as head of state, but he is expected to stay on as a member. It is to be drawn equally from Yugoslavia's six republics and proportionally from the two autonomous provinces.

NEW AIRBUS DEAL

Holland yesterday joined West Germany and France in the development of a European Airbus.

Holland has allocated 100 million guilders (about £11,500,000) for the project. The first Airbus is expected to begin flight trials in September 1972.

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