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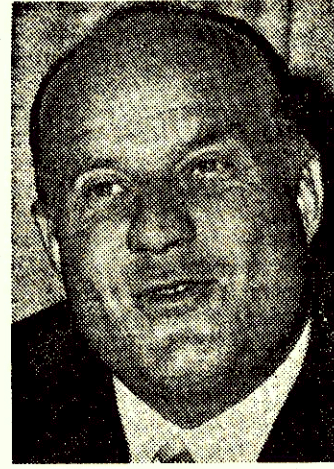
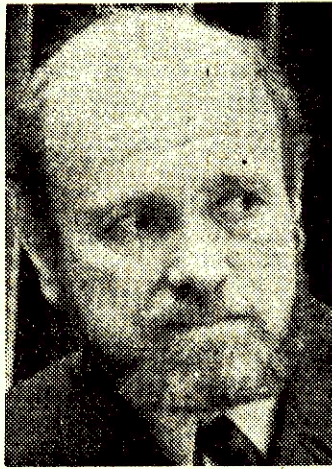
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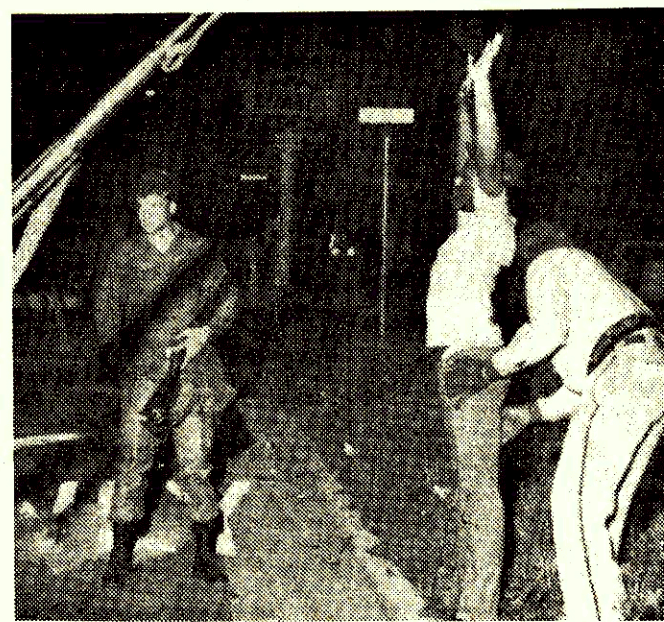
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BY ROBERT BLACK



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BY JOHN SPENCER

But above all, the Tory leaders fear the growing anti-Tory feeling which is swinging the working class into voting solidly along class lines. The real target of the Tory campaign is the trade unions.

### Assault

Selsdon Man and his neanderthal press are preparing a ruthless assault on the basic organizations of the working class.

That is why the whole of Fleet St devoted itself unanimously to the lying witch-hunt against Rosemary Whipple, and why the same press is doing its best to generate a similar atmosphere around the tenacious Pilkington strike.

The Tories, taking advantage of the craven capitulations of the Labour government and its parliamentary 'left' wing, want to caricature their campaign with a McCarthyite 'red scare'.

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The Israelis, who had been scheduled to pull out of the area during Tuesday night, were pinned down by heavy fire and forced to call in more tanks during the night, said Al Fatah.

The action was significant from the Arab standpoint because it was jointly carried out by guerrillas, Lebanon government troops and planes,

artillery and soldiers from Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

Every Israeli move of this kind only intensifies Arab determination to fight back against the Zionist agents of imperialism and weakens the liberation movement.

Far from achieving their aim of inducing the Lebanese government to 'discipline' the guerrillas, the Israelis have helped to deepen the political crisis in the country and increased the widespread popular support for Al Fatah.

The reliance of the Arab leaders on the United Nations is utterly criminal.

Tuesday's Security Council unanimously carried a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces after the time actually planned for the withdrawal.

Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir declared contemptuously that the United Nations Security Council was incompetent to intervene in the situation.

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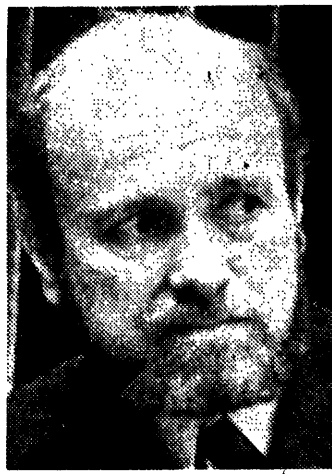
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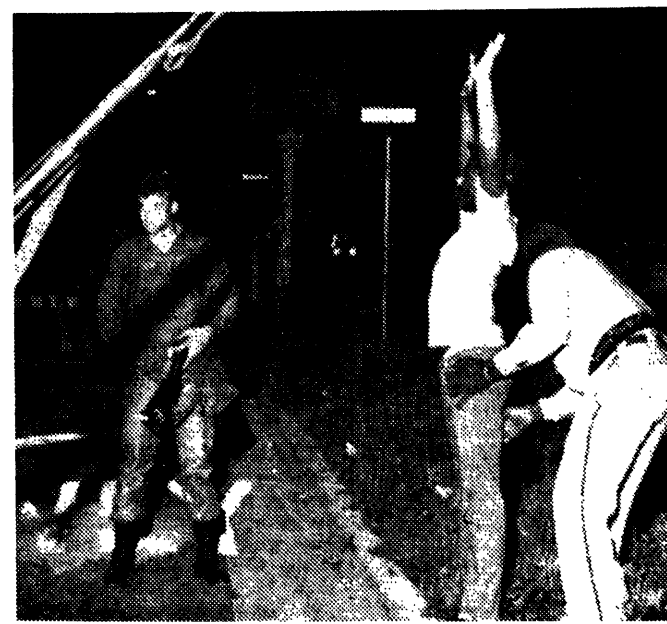
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**DURING THE period 1944-1947 the French Communist Party leaders made possible the restoration of the bourgeois state and held back the working class while emergency measures were taken to permit capitalism to survive in France.**

They then found themselves unceremoniously ejected from the government.

The experience of 'tripartisme' remained for the leaders of the Communist Party a crowning achievement to which they looked back with nostalgia and hoped to repeat. They were able to claim that they had been thrown out of the government on American orders because they had supported working-class demands.

The anti-strike, production-first policy of the Party disgusted many workers and during 1947 conditions were ripening in the factories and mines for a new round of class struggles as workers fought back against inflation.

The Party and the CGT (CP-controlled trade union confederation) found it increasingly difficult to hold back the pressure. Trotskyists and other tendencies were able to challenge the Stalinist leadership and expose its role.

Confronted with a situation in which the Party was faced with the loss of working-class support the CP ministers were forced to take a stand against the government's wage freeze policy which they had hitherto supported.

This was the immediate issue on which they were thrown out of the government.

A key role was played by the Renault plant, as always a bastion of the advanced workers whose actions had an exemplary character for the class as a whole.

A strike began towards the end of April 1947 and rapidly spread to the whole plant in support of a wage demand. The CGT leadership at first opposed the strike while nominally supporting the increase, and began negotiations with the management. A secret ballot showed 80 per cent support for the strike in defiance of the CGT.

Unable to break the strike in the face of the mass support it received from the workers, the Party was faced with the alternative: either lose its grip on the working class or give prime minister Ramadier a pretext to expel them from the government.

### Abrupt change

It dare not risk the first of these. An abrupt change in policy was decided—support for the strike while preventing it from becoming the signal for a generalized offensive by the working class. The tactic was to be used many times in the following years.

In this strike, as in others in the next few years, the CGT and the Party had to put themselves at the head of a movement which had broken out spontaneously or under other leadership in order to keep it under control. What looked like a swing towards a new 'class against class' left turn was nothing more than a tactical necessity imposed by the militancy of the working class which its own policy since 1944 had tried to keep in check.

Thus many superficial observers saw the Party as provoking and leading these strikes, while its real policy was still to restrain the working class, seeking the leadership only in order to retain its influence.

The change in the line after May 1947, and especially during the bitter strikes of late 1947 and 1948, did not at all mean that the CP now had the intention of preparing for a seizure of power.

To see the CP as working for or desiring a revolution is to misunderstand entirely its nature and its tactics at this time.

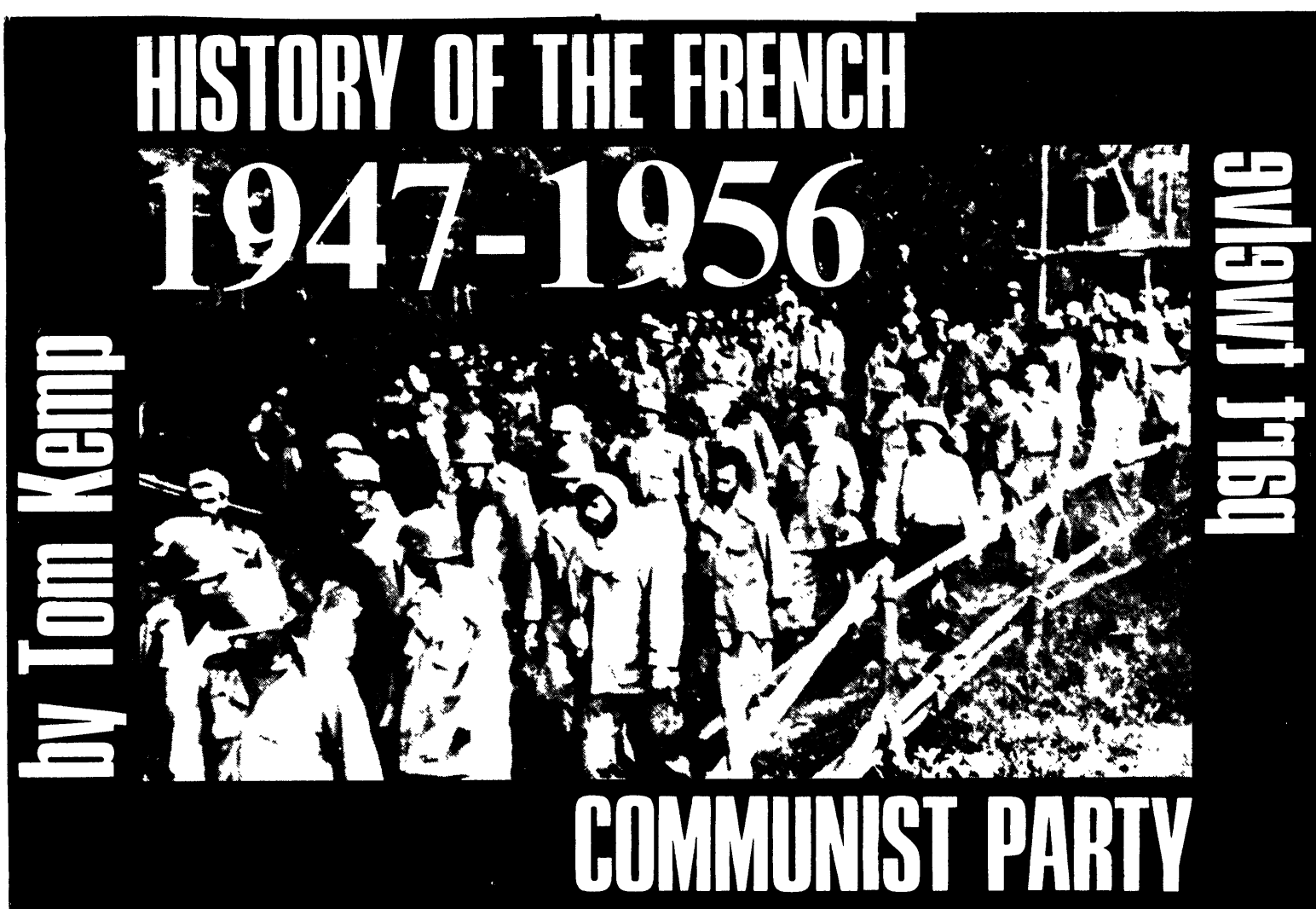
There was no question of it 'projecting' a revolutionary orientation' or being forced to place itself at the head of a struggle for power.

On the contrary, while the forms had changed, its profoundly counter-revolutionary nature, as displayed between 1944 and 1947, had not.

The circumstances under which the Communist ministers departed had the effect of loosening the restraints which the Party had imposed on the working class since 1944.

The strike at Renault was the first of a series of class actions which continued during 1947 and 1948, marking the final stages of the post-war revolutionary upsurge which the Party had undermined and held back.

These struggles now took place under unfavourable conditions in which the CP attempted to control and use them for its own purposes.



French military influence in South East Asia came to an end in 1954, when the French forces were defeated at the battle of Dien Bien Phu. Above: Defeated French troops after the battle.

The brake was still being imposed, but in a new way. Further, the Party's policy had come under criticism in the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) and it was obliged to toughen its language to meet the needs of the new international line defined by Zhdanov.

The dependence of the bourgeoisie and of the other parties upon American aid and support and the opening of the Cold War made their presence in 1947 as vital as their presence in it had been in the previous years. For some time, however, the CP still maintained that it was 'a government Party', hoping to win its way back to the fold.

It was the fact that the French bourgeoisie adopted an American orientation and lined up against the Soviet Union in the Cold War which made this an increasingly remote possibility in the course of 1947.

The worsening payments position of France and the plight of industry, coupled with a disastrous harvest, had brought the economy to the point of collapse.

The loan contracted by Blum the previous year had been exhausted, another from the Bank of Reconstruction served to tide over the worst of the crisis. The Americans were now turning the screws ever tighter.



TITO

The bourgeoisie and the government clutched at the Marshall Plan as their last hope.

In fact, the prime minister, Ramadier, had been looking for an excuse to get rid of the Communist ministers in order to make a deal with the United States without whose help the position of the economy would have become desperate. Meanwhile, the bourgeoisie was recovering its confidence and the forces of reaction were regrouping.

The CP policy since 1944 had provided them with the breathing space they required. The presence of Communist ministers in the government, far from being necessary as it had been, now became an embarrassment.

The ejection of the Communist ministers marked a turning point in the history of the Fourth Republic. It brought to an end the tripartite coalition of the Socialist Party, the MRP (Catholic centre party) and the CP and threw the latter, unwillingly, into opposition.

In fact it proved impossible

in the next decade to work out any lasting and stable party combination to govern the country until the return of de Gaulle in June 1958.

For the next few years France became highly dependent upon the USA to build up the economy, equip the armed forces and fight its colonial wars.

The anti-Communist campaign reached its height in the press and on the radio. Nevertheless, not only did the Party remain legal but, despite the political isolation into which it was driven, it retained a place in national life.

The reason for this was that there could be no question of destroying the Party, or even of a witch-hunt of the American sort, without settling accounts with the working class.

The opening skirmishes of such a conflict, which the government ventured on during 1947-1948, showed that to press ahead would require open civil war from which not they but either the working class or de Gaulle would emerge victorious.

In any case, the Communist Party did everything possible to avoid a struggle for power during these decisive years when the working class, and especially its advanced contingents, were ready to fight to a finish.

the most favourable conditions and could have inflicted a serious defeat on the bourgeoisie and the government.

Instead of calling for a general strike in support of the miners, which undoubtedly would have been followed with enthusiasm, the CP and the CGT allowed the miners to fight on alone at the price of heavy sacrifices.

As a result the solidarity which existed in the first weeks of the strike was broken up. The newly-formed CRS were sent into the mining areas to establish a reign of terror.

By allowing the miners to fight on alone—and the last strikers went back after eight weeks—the CP was giving a guarantee of good behaviour.

It was indicating that it was prepared to re-enter the government. The militancy of the working class was one thing, the designs of Thorez quite another.

The betrayals of 1947-1948, hidden behind the nakedness of the clashes which took place between the 'forces of order' and the workers and Communist militants, were as great as any in the Party's history.

Nevertheless, the Party suffered from the effects of the setbacks which the class had experienced in these years. Its role had become apparent to many advanced workers who were discouraged and demoralized by the defeats and repression.

The anti-Communist campaign was redoubled. The split in the trade union movement and the formation of the Force Ouvrière weakened the class front in industry.

### Influence

The first days of 1944-1946 when the Party had jobs to offer by its influence in the government and in the nationalized industries had come to an end. Life became harder, too hard for many of those who had jumped on the bandwagon.

The result was that in the next few years Party membership declined, the circulation of the press fell and for financial reasons many papers had to be discontinued. The Party cadres held together, but their ability to mobilize the working class had visibly diminished as the smaller meetings and less well-attended demonstrations organized by the Party showed.

In the 1951 elections, for the first time since 1936, the Party's share of the vote fell—to 25.6 per cent against 28.6 per cent in 1946.

In addition, the government had pushed through an electoral law intended to reduce the Party's representation in parliament. As a result the number of its seats fell from the 169 of 1946 to 99.

While in the 1950s Party membership was sliding below its 1937 figure (about 300,000), its inability to swing the masses into action and the tendency of workers to move independently of the Party was demonstrated on a number of occasions.

At the same time, electoral support for the Party was relatively well maintained. If workers did not obey its commands or agree with its slogans they still saw the Party as 'their' Party at election time, at least in the strongholds which the Party had built up in the 1930s and consolidated after 1944.

Further, the Party still conserved the considerable support—at any rate in elections—which it had won amongst the peasantry in some areas.

And, although some intellectuals fell away, it successfully held the allegiance of many others, imposing on them the hard-line of 'Zhdanovism' through its own little Zhdanovs.

During these years and into the 1950s the Party put on its hardest face.

The Party of Maurice Thorez, it was also proud to own allegiance to Josef Stalin who was nowhere adulated



The Communist deputies in 1956 voted for special powers for the army to quell the rebellion in Algeria. Above: French army troops murdering Algerian nationalists in 1956.

more outside the Soviet Union than in the French Party.

Thorez was proclaimed 'the leading French Stalinist' and became the subject of a personality cult of his own. The subject of adulatory articles, materially well-provided for, the source of patronage and advancement in the Party, he was also ruthless in clearing out of the leadership of the Party his rivals and critics.

The French Party leadership distinguished by its complete subservience to the Soviet bureaucracy. On Stalin's demand it heaped abuse on Tito as it had done and continued to do on Trotsky and the Trotskyists.

Built around its permanent apparatus, the Party demanded unflinching obedience from its members. The line had to be assimilated and applied.

'I have no personal opinions' one intellectual is quoted as saying, 'my opinions are those which are printed in "L'Humanité".'

### Caricature

Tito, a partisan hero of yesterday, is depicted as a grotesque caricature of Goering the day after and a new and discreditable political past is found for him.

For a few years after 1944 the Party was able to mobilize large masses of workers on demand. If fascists broke a window in the Party's offices a mass demonstration could be called and thousands of workers would stream out of the factories at the end of the day to show their solidarity. After 1947 the Party's com-

mands were met with growing scepticism.

The first example is provided by the attempt to mobilize a big demonstration on the arrival in Paris of General Ridgway to take command of NATO forces. Ridgway was held responsible for germ warfare in Korea (hence the slogan, 'Ridgway-la peste', i.e. the plague, which appeared on walls all over France).

However, instead of mass demonstrations, all that happened was a running fight between Party militants and the thousands of armed police that the government had mobilized for the occasion.

To add a touch of farce, Duclos was arrested in a nearby street and put in jail on a conspiracy charge based on the allegation that his bodyguard was armed, that his car had a radio (in fact an ordinary receiver) and that he was carrying 'still warm' carrier pigeons (intended for his supper).

### Nationalism

In its opposition to the Atlantic pact and to German rearmament the Party put nationalism to the front and showed itself willing to cooperate with bourgeois politicians, even those of the extreme right.

Such opposition was, in any case, confined to meetings and posters and the inevitable petitions—such as the famous Stockholm appeal against atomic armaments and a later one for a five-power peace pact.

As put forward at successive conferences by Thorez himself, the Party's policy was 'collective security within the framework of the United Nations, assuring independence to all nations, great and small'.

According to another Party leader, 'It alone speaks French and points the road towards the reconquest of national independence and peace'.

Meanwhile the membership of the CGT, which reached a peak of six million after the war, had fallen to about a quarter of that figure. Many workers had either joined rival

role of mediators. The CGT, which was less acceptable to the government, went along with this game by declaring its willingness to enter into negotiations.

In short, the CGT permitted the other unions to carry out a betrayal (only some of the strikers' claims were met) while trying to make capital out of the fact since it did not enter directly into the settlement. However, it called its members back to work after the agreement was signed, its policy all along being the re-call of Parliament to discuss the decrees which had sparked off the strike in the first place.

The obvious conclusion is that the CP did not want to see the strike develop into a political challenge to the government and that it was able to prevent it doing so.

The calculations of the Party leadership did not allow for great mass movements of workers, especially movements which it could not guarantee to control. What it was looking for was some new government coalition which would carry through a policy more in line with the needs of the Soviet bureaucracy and which it could support.

It was therefore necessary to avoid giving offence to the potential members of such a combination.

### Critical

By this time a number of other factors had come into the scene. Within the Party certain critical tendencies had appeared, even in the top leadership, which Thorez felt it necessary to deal with.

In the course of 1952 serious charges had been levelled against André Marty, one of the leaders of the mutiny in the French Black Sea fleet, which resulted in his expulsion in December of that year. This was the first of a number of attacks on prominent individuals or groups in the Party leadership which led to their expulsion or disgrace.

These episodes, the origins and bases of which still remain obscure, were connected with the witch-hunts and

ment during the repression of the first post-war revolt in Algeria when 45,000 people were killed by troops and planes.

While in the government the Communist ministers put forward no programme for ending colonialism in N Africa or anywhere else. In a report made in 1944 on post-war economic policy the Party stated:

'France, established in Algiers and Tunis just as in Marseilles, France, the guardian of the great interests of civilization and of the necessary equilibrium in the eastern Mediterranean, can only consider the Mediterranean as a veritable inland sea. She is and must remain a great African power. Greater France has 110 million inhabitants and considerable resources.'

### 'Extreme'

With an ideology of this kind it is not surprising that the Party programme did not make any mention of agrarian reform in Algeria or demand the expropriation of capitalist investments. Its most 'extreme' demand in 1945 was for equal rights for Arabic as an official language alongside French. After the bloody events in the Constantine area in 1945 Fajon blamed a 'fascist plot' and called for the punishment of the 'Hitlerite killers' who had allegedly led the rising.

Of course, by 1954 such statements would have appeared ridiculous even if made by parties of the right. The Party now formally recognized the right of Algeria to 'independence', but it did not call for a joint struggle of the French working class with the Algerian revolution against colonialism in all its forms.

In practice it went no further than the left-wing of the bourgeoisie, which was also in favour of the creation of an Algerian state and whose policy de Gaulle was later to adopt.

Faced with the fact of a colonial revolution, the Party called for peace talks and a negotiated settlement with the existing government in France on the basis that French national interests demanded that a new relationship should be established between France and colonies.

The Party was soon to be called upon to declare itself practically on the question. The elections at the beginning of 1956 had increased the Party's vote and still more its parliamentary representation.

The general shift to the left enabled the Socialist leader Guy Mollet to form a so-called Republican Front government for which the Communist deputies voted on February 1. The main problem before the new government was the war in Algeria.

After a visit to Algeria in February, during which he had been bombarded with tomatoes, prime minister Mollet had completely capitulated to the settlers.

In March he asked for special powers to be granted to the army in Algeria to deal with the rebellion.

In the parliamentary debate he had made it clear that he was firmly opposed to Algerian independence.

Nevertheless the Communist deputies voted for the special powers and therefore strengthened Mollet's position both in parliament and in his own Party, where he faced a left-wing opposition.

### Repression

By voting the special powers to the army the CP came out in favour of maintaining the status quo in Algeria and consented to the granting of powers to an army under reactionary command which was to use them as sanction for repression and torture in the next few years.

In the early stages of the war the Party contented itself with campaigns for 'peace in Algeria', restrained the spontaneous movement of conscripts against the war and proposed, in effect, a compromise settlement acceptable to the French bourgeoisie at the expense of the Algerian revolution.

In the course of 1956 the Party was plunged into an unprecedented crisis which followed the 20th Congress of the CPSU and the Khrushchev revelations.

The events in Poland and then the Russian intervention against the Hungarian Revolution undermined all the old relationships and threatened to tear the Party apart.

It required all the political acumen and agility of which Thorez and the leadership were capable to adjust to the rapidly changing conditions which followed.

The next part of this series will appear tomorrow.

### Losing

A further sign that the Party was losing its grip on the working class came with the great strike of August 1953. The strike began as a spontaneous reaction of postal workers to the economy decrees of the Laniel government which threatened the pension and other rights of workers in the public sector.

It spread rapidly to encompass the railways, gas, electricity, the mines and state industries and began to have its effects in private industry.

Many of the workers involved in these strikes, which represented a direct challenge to the government, belonged to the Force Ouvrière or Christian (CFTC) unions.

While backing the strikes, bureaucracies, notably the wily old Jouhaux (now boss of Force Ouvrière), sought by every means to open conversations with the government so that they could play the

# SCIENTIFIC WORLD

BY MARTIN ZARROP  
PART ONE

# Transmutation of matter

*'But dialectical materialism insists on the approximate, relative character of every scientific theory of the structure of matter and its properties; it insists on the absence of absolute boundaries in nature, on the transformation of moving matter from one state into another, which is to us apparently irreconcilable with it, and so forth.'*

LENIN'S 'Materialism and Empirio-Criticism', written in 1908 in defence of dialectics, has probably had no greater vindication than in the development of 20th century chemical theory.

The possibility of understanding and controlling consciously the myriad transformations that occur when different types of matter are mixed, heated, boiled frozen, etc., and increasing insight into the paths by which quantity is transformed into quality has been the theoretical basis for much of the technological advance that is taken for granted by workers in the advanced capitalist countries.

From the paint and paper on the walls of a house to gas-filled light bulbs; drugs to deal with disease, fertilizers for better crops, plastics, man-made fibres, metals and alloys, glass, fuels, petrol—all belong to the age of scientific chemistry.

## Quantitative

By its very nature, the transformation of matter from one form to another which is the hallmark of chemical processes defies a purely quantitative investigation.

Although before the present century and the discovery of fundamental laws governing atomic structure, it was impossible to develop a chemical science which was worthy of the name, even from man's earliest days on earth it was necessary for him to try and develop rules governing the cooking of food and later the making of pottery.

These rules were passed down from generation to generation as 'tradition' rather than science.

Trotsky refers to the dialectical nature of such processes and their reflection in the minds of men in 'In Defence of Marxism':

*'Every individual is a dialectician to some extent or other, in most cases, unconsciously. A housewife knows that a certain amount of salt flavours soup agreeably, but that added salt makes the soup unpalatable.'*

'Consequently, an illiterate peasant woman guides herself in cooking soup by the Hegelian law of the transformation of quantity into quality. Similar examples from daily life can be cited without end.' (p. 106.)

One can admire the chef who creates some new culinary marvel through his training in the use of such laws, while grasping that the artificial substances that fertilize, colour and sweeten the food he uses are the result of a knowledge of natural law at a more fundamental level.

Today, the chemical 'recipes' have been replaced by laws that allow scientists to predict the chemical properties of substances to some extent even before they are manufactured for the first time.

## High-speed

Using the laws of atomic physics, extremely lengthy calculations can be carried out on high-speed computers, which can answer questions like: 'If I mix chemical A with chemical B, will the result be a good electrical conductor?'

Various properties of the resulting chemical can be shown graphically on a screen.

One such computer, named BISON, is already in operation in the chemistry division of the Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois.

Within the bounds of validity of quantum theory—and as yet, there is no theory to supersede it—chemists can be confident that the result of an 'experiment' carried out on the computer will be the same as if they had manipulated real chemicals in a laboratory.

The computer reveals the qualitative changes that occur and can even produce a moving film of reactions taking place between atoms of different substances.

However, a piece of scientific news that was given very little space in the press recently reveals the extent to which chemists (and physicists) are able to push ahead into the 'unknown' with a predicted goal in mind.

This was the creation of element 105 by physicists at the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

The elements are basic chemical building blocks from which over a million chemical compounds have been constructed to date and their properties compiled.

Up to 1934 only 92 of these elements were known, as they occurred in nature. These ranged from element 1—the light gas hydrogen—with one electron outside the central nucleus of the atom, through lead—the last of the stable (non-radioactive) elements with 82 electrons—up to uranium with 92 electrons.

## Neptunium

In 1934 Fermi produced element 93—neptunium—in an atomic reaction and since then, through the use of particle accelerators which are able to speed up atomic 'missiles', the number has crept up—plutonium, americium, curium, berkelium, californium, einsteinium, fermium, mendelevium, nobelium, lawrencium, rutherfordium and now hahnium (after Otto Hahn, who first split the uranium atom).

The old alchemists' dream of transmuting substances into gold has now been superseded.

The first transmutation of one element into another was carried out in 1919 when a variety of oxygen was formed by the impact on nitrogen of high-energy particles emitted by radioactive radium (element 88).

Today, completely new elements are being created.

Element 105 in itself is not particularly interesting. The physicists at the LRL—Albert Ghiorso and his team—bombed californium with a beam of nitrogen and produced only six atoms of hahnium every hour, each

with a lifetime of only about 1.6 seconds.

What the physicists are aiming for is element 114, the first of a series of predicted 'super elements'.

Firstly, it is predicted that this element will be stable, i.e. that although radioactive it will have a long lifetime. Secondly, that it will be a proper metal and if alloyed with conventional substances could produce materials which are virtually fatigue-proof and resistant to enormous temperature extremes. These are essential properties for high-speed aircraft and space modules.

How is it possible to make these predictions about an element that does not exist anywhere on the earth today?

## Make sense

Physicists in fact owe much to the work done over 100 years ago by the Russian scientist Mendeleev who first began to make sense out of the proliferation of elements and their diverse properties, some 40 years before the existence of the atom was confirmed.

The second part of this article will appear next Thursday.



MENDELEEV: Russian scientist.

## CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA

By N. Makanda



ONE OF the systematic propaganda myths perpetuated by the British ruling class through its press, radio, TV and pulpits, has been the lie that the Boers or settlers were responsible for apartheid in S Africa and S Rhodesia, or that they were 'worse' than the Liberals and the British.

The same falsehood was repeated during the recent S African elections.

Sufficient has been said about S Rhodesia in this column to show that there have never been elections under British rule which did not deny the franchise to the vast majority of the inhabitants.

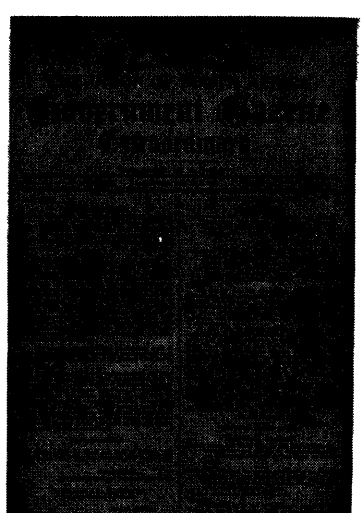
Elections to a 'Europeans-only' parliament are not elections, nor is such a 'parliament' a parliament.

The same is true of S Africa. There have never been elections in there under British or Boer rule, from 1806 until today. The April, 1970, elec-

tions in S Africa were not elections, except in the Nazi sense.

The system of political apartheid in S Africa, as in S Rhodesia, was basically created by Britain, as part of the whole apartheid structure which it created, in a basic sense, in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Britain created the system of 'native reserves' which the present Nationalist Party renamed Bantustans.



The first issue of the 'Government Gazette' proclaiming the appointment of Lord Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa.

# Discrimination in RHODESIA

The reasons for this are deep and seemingly complex and will be dealt with periodically in this column. But briefly they amount, in essence, to this: that imperialism has always based itself on a 'white' social base in S Africa, has deliberately shut out the non-Europeans from all civil and political rights, has blocked the formation of a non-European petty bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie, especially among the Africans.

Imperialism has frustrated the formation of a peasantry and has, this time in vain, tried to frustrate the development of a proletariat (i.e. a non-European proletariat) and this, its sole failure, has sealed its doom in advance and precluded even practical thought of a major concession.

Even formal equality in S Africa would signify the collapse of imperialism.

## Aspirant

Those African Nationalists who hope to get for their aspirant class in S Africa what British and French imperialism granted in the rest of Africa are barking up the wrong historical tree.

Neither imperialism nor the proletariat can or will listen to them.

The only 'concession' possible is the abolition of apartheid.

And this at once and inevitably means the end of imperialism in S Africa.

It is not that the Boers do not want to make concessions. They can't even if they wanted to. Nor can the United Party, which acted in no wise different from Verwoerd and Vorster when it was in office.

All parties in S Africa, as in S Rhodesia, have been Smith-like or Vorster-like.

All intensified apartheid.

Diluted

Nor could they do otherwise. A United Party victory in S Africa would mean not 'diluted apartheid' as the British press claims, but more apartheid.

There is no other way for imperialism's agents to rule S Africa, where the vast mass of its investments in Africa lie.

And, as before, any victorious party 'elections' there exist only on the basis of imperialist investments and interests and have no way other than apartheid of defending these interests against the S African revolution—which will be a social revolution, advancing under the banner of 'full democratic rights'.

## Concessions

For them it has long been clearly understood that the only alternative to apartheid is not 'liberalism' but communism. This is the basis of their politics and strategy in southern Africa.

## THURSDAY TV

BBC 1	ITV	REGIONAL ITV
9.38-11.15 a.m. London. 12.55 p.m. Y gwylwr. 1.34 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Basil Brush show. 5.50 News and weather. 6.00 London-Nationwide. 6.45 The Doctors. 7.10 Tom and Jerry. 7.15 Top of the pops. 8.00 The Expert. 'He's Good For It'. 8.50 News and weather. 9.10 Sportsnight with Coleman. Sir Alf Ramsey's action profile of his World Cup party. 10.00 Naira's Europe. 'Oxford-Padua'. 10.30 24 hours. 11.15 Weather. 11.17 Something to say. Seamus Heaney.	11.00 a.m. Schools. 2.58 p.m. Racing from York. 4.17 Origami. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Flipper. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.03 Today. 6.30 Peyton Place. 7.00 Nearest and dearest. 'A Price On Your Head'. 7.30 Action film. '36 Hours' with James Garner, Eva Marie Saint and Rod Taylor. US Intelligence major kidnapped by Germans intent on learning D-Day plans. 9.30 This week. 10.00 Cinema. 11.00 The 'Sun' TV awards presented by the Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson. 12.00 midnight 20th century thinkers.	CHANNEL: 11.00 London. 4.09 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.11 Origami. 4.25 Wendy and me. 4.55 Seaspray. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Sports roundup. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Siege of Red River' with Van Heflin and Joanne Dru. 8.30 This is your life. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 Court martial. 11.30 News and weather in French, weather. WESTWARD, As Channel except 4.09 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.55 Faith for life. 12.01 Weather. SOUTHERN: 11.00-4.15 London. 4.15 London. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.55 Saint. 7.30 Film: 'The Blue Lamp' with Jack Warner, Dirk Bogarde and Jimmy Hanley. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 10.30 Untouchables. 11.30 News. 11.40 Weather. Feed the minds. HARLECH: 11.00 London. 4.10 Sara and Hoppy. 4.25 Mad movies. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report. 6.10 Hogan's heroes. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Jet Over the Atlantic' with Guy Madison, George Raft and Virginia Mayo. 8.30 Dr in the house. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 Seaway. 12 midnight Weather. HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 4.25-4.55 Tins a lie. 11.00 Y dydd. 11.30 Dan sylw. 12.15 Weather. HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 4.25-4.55 Tins a lie. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.30-6.35 Report Wales. ANGLIA: 10.58-4.15 London. 4.30 Newsroom. 4.40 Pupp. 4.50 Flipper. 5.20 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'Geraint' with Chuck Connors, Kamala Devi. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 10.00 Mr John and Mr Len. 11.10 Cinema. 11.40 Reflection. ATY MIDLANDS: 11.00 London. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 Stingray. 5.20 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Up Periscope' with James Garner and Edmund O'Brien. 9.00 London. 11.00 The prisoner. 11.56 Pulse, weather.
11.00-11.20 a.m. Play school. 7.05 p.m. Using broadcasts in school. 7.30 News and weather. 8.00 Call my bluff. 8.10 The money programme. 9.30 W. Somerset Maugham. 'The Unconquered'. Two war-time comrades meet 20 years later. 10.00 Jazz scene at the Ronnie Scott Club. Including the Oscar Peterson Trio, the Newport All-Stars, the Teddy Wilson Trio and the Clarke-Boland Big Band. 10.50 News and weather. 10.55 Line-up.	All regions as BBC 1 except: Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 Nationwide today. Look East, weather. North of England: 6.00-6.45 Look North, weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News, weather. Wales: 2.30-2.50 Gwlad a thref. 6.00 Wales today, weather. Nationwide. 6.35-7.10 Heddiw. 10.00-10.30 Llygwyd y zeinog. 11.47 Weather. Scotland: 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 10.00-10.30 First person singular. 11.47 News, weather. Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 Scene around six, weather. Nationwide. 10.00-10.30. This conversation business. 11.47 News, weather. South and West: 6.00-6.45 Points West. South today. Spotlight South-West, weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News, weather.	ULSTER: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Arthur. 5.20 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Follow That Dream' with Elvis Presley. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 Avengers. YORKSHIRE: 11.00 London. 4.30 Matinee. 4.55 Phoenix five. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 The Champions. 7.30 Dr in the house. 8.00 Manix. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.45 Weather. GRANADA: 11.00-4.00 London. 4.15 News. 4.17 London. 4.25 Short story. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.15 London. 6.00 Newsview. Campaign. 6.30 The Champions. 7.25 Laughtermakers: 'Come on George' with George Formby. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 Untouchables. TYNE TEES: 11.00 London. 4.10 Newsroom. 4.12 Sara and Hoppy. 4.25 Freud on food. 4.55 Richard the Lionheart. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Police call. 6.35 Saint. 7.00 Joker's wild. 8.00 Wild, wild west. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 University challenge. 11.30 News. 11.47 Epilogue. BORDER: 1.40 London. 4.13 News. 4.15 Nanny and the professor. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Wheel of fortune. 7.30 Dr in the house. 8.00 Strange report. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.55 News. SCOTTISH: 11.00-4.15 London. 4.20 Scotland early. 4.30 London. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.30 High living. 7.00 Film: 'Trouble Along the Way' with John Wayne, Donna Reed and Charles Coburn. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 Unionist Party conference. 11.10 Inside George Webley. 11.40 Late call. GRAMPIAN: 10.58-4.12 London. 4.25 Freud on food. 4.55 Mad movies. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Beverly Hillsbillies. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'The Jazz Singer'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Conference report. 11.10 Joker's wild. 11.40 Epilogue.

## FRENCH REVOLUTION BETRAYED

May-June 1968

by Tom Kemp

Available from New Park Publications  
Price 5s

# For a united socialist Ireland

FOR ALL its attempts to patch up a semblance of unity, through a confidence vote yesterday and carry on as before, the ruling Fianna Fail party in Eire is deeply split on fundamental issues.

The ministers involved have, in effect, voted for their own dismissals and pledged their loyalty to Prime Minister Jack Lynch—the man who sacked them.

But the issues raised by the alleged 'gun-running' plot remain completely unresolved.

Local government minister Kevin Boland, who resigned after the sacking of the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance last week, claims that a 'super special branch' has been set up to spy on government ministers.

But he too—like Charles Haughey (Finance) and Neil Blaney (Agriculture), both of whom deny being involved in any plot—nevertheless votes loyally for Lynch.

More than anything else, it is fear of the working class that keeps the Fianna Fail together.

The sudden eruption of crisis inside the leadership of the ruling party very sharply exposes the close working relations between the Irish and British governments, and the collaboration between the Secret Services of the two countries.

While Lynch struggles through his crisis in the South, the Unionist government of Chichester-Clark in the North faces mounting popular anger expressed in last weekend's prolonged and bitter street fighting.

The whole rickety structure established by British imperialism is held together by the presence of British troops, which suppress the working class in the North and wall off the Protestant from the Catholic workers.

The working class, pressing forward on both sides of the border, threatens to disrupt the carefully nurtured division of labour between Lynch and Chichester-Clark. The present situation poses very sharply the danger of civil war in Ireland.

Only a principled stand against the presence of British troops and for the building of revolutionary leadership to end partition and establish a united Socialist Ireland can prepare the working class for the struggles which are in front.

# EIRE Cement workers picket union office

CEMENT workers in the Republic of Ireland are protesting against attempts by union officials to weaken their 16-week-old strike for a £7-a-week pay increase.

Main offices of both the Irish Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers have been picketed for two successive days this week.

Pickets say that the principal reason for their action was the officials' refusal to accept last Friday's unanimous rejection by the 750 workers involved of a labour court plan for settling the strike.

It is thought likely that the officials will continue to press for a secret ballot on the plan.

The pickets also say that they will continue their protests at union offices until the unions instruct all their members not to handle 'black' cement.

Cement workers are also engaging in protest actions at the Dublin headquarters of their employers, Cement Ltd.

On Tuesday, they took over the entrance to the building early in the day and blockaded the front doors.

Said one striker: 'We are doing this really just to show these people that we have minds of our own. It must be a great shock for them to have their common workers take over their buildings—we're obviously succeeding in upsetting them.' The men's determination, taken together with the general contempt in the working class for Prime Minister Lynch's 7 per cent wage ceiling, is clearly now a major obstacle to the Fianna Fail government's plans for speed-up, unemployment and anti-union laws.

# Tyne sack notices due

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER  
**FIRST REDUNDANCY notices at Palmers ship-repair yard are due to be sent out tomorrow.**

Technology Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who is due to visit the yard the same day, told a deputation of local councillors and MPs on Tuesday that there was no hope of an early reprieve for the yard—due to be closed by its parent company, Vickers, at the end of July with the loss of 1,000 jobs.

Deputations alone are not going to change government policy. There is a danger that the demand for nationalization—already raised by the South Shields Trades Council—will be stifled and the shipyard workers tied in advance to discussion of the productivity concessions. These will undoubtedly be demanded in the Ministry of Technology's forthcoming review of the industry.

# Peterhead strikers determined to win closed shop

PRODUCTION workers at Crosse and Blackwell's Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, canning factory have ended their sixth week on strike with a point-blank refusal from the management to concede their demand for a closed shop.

It appears, claimed manager Mr James Craig in a letter sent out to every striker earlier this week, that an attempt is being made to win something at Peterhead which does not normally exist in the UK food industry and which is completely un-democratic.

'Evidence shows that this is impracticable.'

Branches of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers throughout the country, however, are backing the strike through supplementary dispute fund.

Lorries from Peterhead have been declared 'black'.

Mr Andrew Forman, USDAW's Scottish divisional organizer, said after a mass meeting of the 130 strikers last week that while the management were willing to give the union full recognition they were not prepared to make membership a condition of employment.

'We consider, however, that this is a vital trade union principle.'

**Great play**  
Strike action followed the refusal of six workers—members of the extreme Presbyterian Close Brethren—to join the union on religious grounds. Management are making great play on this with appeals to the principles of individual freedom and suchlike.

Strikers suspect, however, that Crosse and Blackwell's may be concerned about their freedom to make profits as the Close Brethren's freedom to maintain their antiquated scruples.

Shop steward Mr David Thoirs, as previously reported in the Workers Press, has said that claims for wage rises of over £4 for women and over £5 for men will be submitted as soon as the strike is won.

**STUDENT STRIKE**  
STUDENTS at Rabat University have been on strike since Monday following police attacks on a large demonstration called by the National Union of Moroccan Students (UNEM).

The government has for some time been hunting out left-wing students and compulsorily drafting them into the army.

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Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TD), 180b Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

# Augusta Negroes

FROM PAGE ONE  
of the city has been sealed off. Roadblocks have been set up at key points in the rest of Augusta, and the streets are constantly patrolled by armed policemen and soldiers.

**Deeper**  
Although the immediate cause of the Negro demonstrations was the death of a youth held by Augusta police, the real root of the unrest goes much deeper.

Unemployment—already very high amongst Negroes in the city—has been rising steadily in recent months as Nixon's anti-inflationary policies begin to bite.

Federal aid has been cut right back again, hitting hardest at the working-class Negroes in the South.

Augusta is only one of many United States cities where the Negro workers are being made to pay for Nixon's war and the Wall Street crisis.

**Perpetuate**  
Advocates of 'black power' only help to perpetuate the oppression of Negroes by advocating nationalism, as opposed to class, solutions to their problems.

US imperialism presents the same class front to Negroes

**ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS**

**TONIGHT TYNESIDE**  
'Hands off Palmers—Fight for Socialist Nationalization!'  
Thursday, May 14, 8 p.m.  
Elision Arms Waggonway Road Hebburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
Speakers: workers from the shipyards

**GLASGOW**  
'Against shipyard sackings!'  
Keep the Tories out!  
Saturday, May 16 10.30 a.m.  
Christian Institute Bothwell Street

**SE LONDON**  
'Fight the Tories in the unions! Build a socialist alternative!'  
Sunday, May 17, 3 p.m.  
The Kerfield Tavern Grove Lane Camberwell Green, S.E.5

**PETERHEAD (near Aberdeen)**  
'The Crosse and Blackwell strike—Fight the Tories!'  
Monday, May 18, 8 p.m.  
Rescue Hall

# Doctors unemployed but hospital units closed

CUTS IN expenditure on the social services and the government's immigration controls are now seriously weakening the National Health Service.

Figures show that in the first quarter of this year only 63 overseas doctors came to Britain under the B voucher scheme for 'professionally qualified immigrants', an extremely low figure compared to the 996 for the whole of last year.

Mr Oscar Gish, of the Sussex University science policy research unit, has stated that Britain may have reached saturation point.

Many doctors had reported that they had been unable to find jobs, he said.

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

This statement flies in the face of the facts. Hospitals are shutting down some of their facilities through lack of staff.

The secretary of the Battersea, Putney and Tooting Bec Hospital Group has admitted that the closure of two night casualty units because of staff shortage will bring extra pressure on remaining staff.

The group has decided to close the casualty departments at Bollsbrook and Battersea General hospitals which deal with 12,870 patients a year.

**Own judgement**  
The secretary, Mr E. G. Cracknell, said that night staff 'will have to use their own judgement as regards the alternatives of treating an injured person or advising him to go to another hospital.'

'Obviously a seriously injured person will be treated immediately at either of these hospitals but all ambulance services have been instructed not to bring casualties to them at night.'

Not much staff 'saturation' here it seems; but the worsening of health facilities through lack of finance and the overworking of hospital staff.

# APOLLO-14 DELAYED UNTIL DECEMBER

THE APOLLO-14 mission is to be postponed from October 1 until December 3. Pressure from scientists and senior government officials for this has been considerable following the abortive Apollo-13 mission last month.

Now there is to be a two month delay while modifications are made to Apollo-14's oxygen tanks to eliminate the possibility of a repeat of the near-fatal explosion last month.

The US space agency (NASA) has also confirmed that Alan Shepard, who made the first American sub-orbital flight in Mercury-Redstone 3 in May 1961, will be leading the Apollo-14 crew in the attempt to reach Fra Mauro, Apollo-13's target.

Following the Apollo-14 mission, it is probable only one manned flight will be taking place next year, a further reduction from the two originally planned after Nixon's cuts.

The \$2.5 billion recommended for research and development, which is being debated by the House of Representatives, is a further \$106 million below Nixon's budget proposals.

The House's appropriations committee has said that it does not intend to limit the number of moon landings, but wants to defer some of them until the Apollo-13 'malfunction' is cleared up.

A progress report from the review board investigating the explosion states that a short circuited wire to a fan probably sparked the oxygen tank explosion.

The United States Information Service writes: 'Modifying the oxygen tank to prevent a short circuit is a minor task. It would involve straightening or shortening leads (to prevent bent or broken wires) to all electricity-using components in the tank...'

**SIMILARITY**  
Again, the similarities between the latest incident and the 1967 fire which killed Grissom, Chaffee and White are striking.

This is what the 'Sunday Times' reporters said about the fire in their book on the US space programme: 'According to the Review Board, six conditions contributed to the disaster... 3. Vulnerable electric wiring... Of these the first three are by far the most important, for they caused the fire... (Journey to Tranquility, p.226.)'

And further: 'Bad workmanship in the wiring was particularly serious. Among other examples of carelessness, the Board found wiring routed through narrow channels with many right-angle bends, where pressure from the corners could have damaged insulation; wires pressed tightly up against panels... (p.231.)'

**NEGLIGENCE**  
The present board's progress report would therefore indicate that once again the negligence of North American Rockwell—the main contractor for equipment—is responsible for a serious accident.

However, the board's final report is not yet complete.

If it follows in the tradition of its 1967 predecessor, it will confine itself to the purely technical causes of the 'mis-hap' and keep any criticism of the board's North American corporation well out of the public eye.

**WEATHER**  
London area, SE and central southern England, E and W Midlands, NW and central northern England, Glasgow area, N Ireland: Sunny periods, scattered thundery showers. Winds variable or light easterly. Warm. Max. 20C (68F).  
Channel Islands, SW England: Rather cloudy with occasional rain. Winds easterly, light or moderate. Near normal. Max. 16C (61F).  
Edinburgh: Early morning mist with coastal fog will clear to give a bright day. Winds north easterly, light. Rather cool. Max. 10C (50F).  
Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Sunny spells and showers in many places, but some general rain in the South. Temperatures near or above normal in many areas.

**Illusions**  
While raising illusions that the national government may show 'good will' and grant important parts of the reforms, the CP is conducting a massive campaign for the June 7 regional elections on the basis that big gains can be made through left-wing control at regional level.

The perspective put forward is intended to recommend all possible avenues except that of a revolutionary struggle for power: if one 'peaceful road' is (temporarily, of course) blocked by the reactionaries, let us investigate, with all the 'left unity' we can muster, another one.

The determination of workers and peasants to struggle for better conditions and against attacks is resulting in big support for the Stalinists' election campaign.

Massive meetings have already been held in many parts of the country.

But until the working class is broken from the grip of the Stalinists and organized around the policies of a revolutionary party, the threat to the most basic organization of the Italian labour movement will remain.

**Election**  
FROM PAGE ONE  
which will, they hope, confuse backward workers and drive the middle-class into the Tory ranks.

At the same time, they are trying to build up a provocative atmosphere around demonstrations like the Grosvenor Square Vietnam march last Saturday.

Further witch-hunts are now on the agenda as the press gets into its stride.

Whatever the date of the election, the only answer to the fight for a massive Labour vote to keep the Tories out and to build the Workers Press—which answers the witch-hunt blow for blow.



While raising illusions about the reforms by national government the CP is campaigning for regional elections on June 7. Above: Berlinguer speaks at a Milan CP election meeting.

# B.S.C. jobless

TUESDAY'S inauguration of the British Steel Corporation's new basic oxygen steel-making plant at the Margam and Abbey works, Port Talbot, and the opening of the nearby ore terminal will not be greeted by steel workers as heartily as by the capitalist press. 5,200 of the 10,000 workers will be jobless in three years.

# Rescue chief

FROM PAGE ONE  
doesn't have that capability. We do, so there is a natural link-up.'

King's innovation was that he made oil prospecting and drilling a source of investment for the 'small man', whereas previously it had been a rich man's preserve, carried out largely for tax benefits.

King and Cornfield thus operated a division of labour. King 'developed' the resources in foreign countries for a fee, leaving ownership in local hands. Cornfield and IOS provided the finance for this development.

# Italian strikes overshadow reform talks

AS TRADE UNION leaders sat down at the negotiating table with Prime Minister Rumor yesterday, Italy was paralysed by a 24-hour railway strike which finished last night.

Widespread strikes among Italy's 500,000 local authority employees started yesterday, with the Communist-Socialist (CGIL) and Social-Democratic (UIL) trade unions calling stoppages in Milan, Turin and most of northern Italy, to be followed by strikes today in the central areas and Sardinia, and on Thursday in the South and Sicily, while the Catholic union (CISL) calls separate stoppages at local level.

Hundreds of thousands of state agency workers in the whole of Italy also started a three-day strike today for an improved agreement.

# Speed-up men try 'psychological approach'

'BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE' is the latest gimmick to be promoted by consultants and managements.

Its aim is to link psychology and anthropology (the study of man as an animal) with business methods to bring about the worker's own involvement in speeding himself up and preparing for his own redundancy.

A member of ICI's central personnel department, writing in the current issue of the British Productivity Council bulletin, explains that this

**Reliance**  
Between 1966 and 1968, King Resources relied heavily upon IOS.

It increasingly depended upon the sale of leases and drilling funds.

Not only this but King Resources in the years acquired a big financial backer in many of its operations which reached the status of a virtual partner. That investor was IOS.

No one knows how much IOS money was poured into King Resources. No doubt Rothschild, Hill Samuel and the other merchant bankers have been making their calculations.

But last year King Resources reported that IOS Fund of Funds (the second largest Cornfield mutual fund) invested \$60 million in King enterprises.

Overall, more than a quarter of Fund of Funds' investments were connected in one way or another with King activities.

The link-up was reinforced through King's role as adviser to IOS's Natural Resources Fund. As recently as last autumn a King Resources subsidiary had plans

**Claims**  
Strikes for social reforms have been resumed, with stoppages yesterday in Turin and Emilia, today in Liguria and on Friday in Milan and the surrounding area.

The determination to struggle on the trade union demands for reforms is clear. Among the most important claims advanced are:

- An immediate end to income tax on all earnings 115,000 lire (about £77) a month or less.
- A three-year freeze on rents.
- Controls, at local and national level, of the prices of food and manufactured goods.
- Massive state intervention to have housing, transport and medicine as a public service.

**Microbe**  
This examination of the worker—like some sort of microscope under a microscope—is regarded by the 'experts' as a big step forward from ordinary time-and-motion study which simply looks at the worker as a machine.

The amount of money being poured into various university departments which profess to be developing this system suggests that this is to be the government's latest 'cure all' for the ills of capitalism.

However the amount of direct wage demands now being put forward and fought for by strike action by the working class suggests that a few friendly words from the managements' tame headshrinkers are unlikely to be seen as a substitute for a decent standard of living.

**Productivity deals—a complete up-to-date examination**  
BY BERNARD FRANKS

Party and International Socialism, under the pretext of opposing these schemes, are calling for their acceptance on the basis of 'mutual agreement' with the employers.

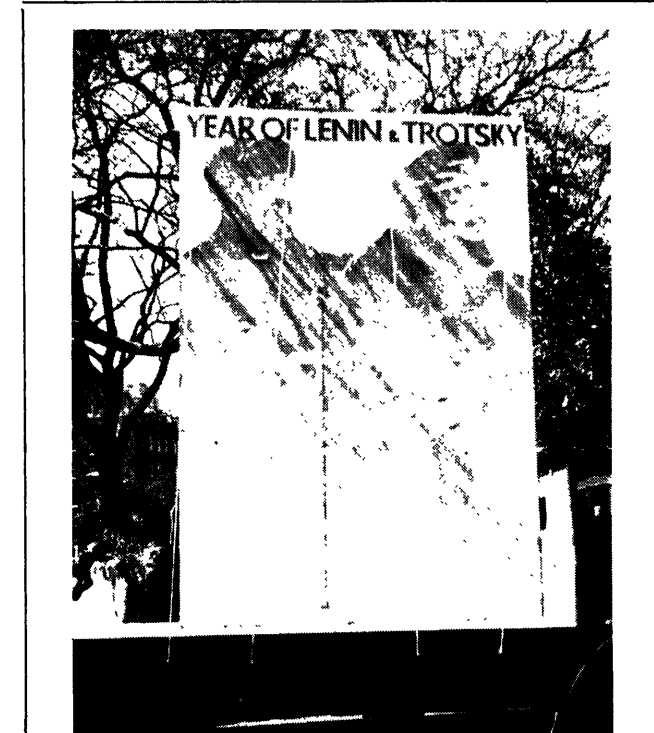
Over the past five years, in fact since before the Prices and Incomes Board got down to recommending these systems for every section of industry, the Workers Press and its forerunner 'The Newsletter' have been the only organization to systematically expose and attack every aspect of productivity bargaining as well as the trade union leaders

**BEGINNING NEXT WEDNESDAY**  
**Productivity deals—a complete up-to-date examination**  
BY BERNARD FRANKS

NEXT Wednesday Workers Press will begin an 11-part study covering every aspect of productivity deals and their associated systems of exploitation. As the resolution of 200 engineering workers at February's All Trades Unions Alliance engineering conference stated: "Productivity" is a political question.

It is political because it is a major feature of the attack on the working class planned and executed by the Labour government through agencies of the state, and because it seeks to prepare the way for the total integration of the trade unions into the state machine.

But as well as the danger from the government and employers, all manner of groupings, like the Communist



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**LATE NEWS**

**WALL STREET PRICES**  
New York. Stock market prices plummeted here yesterday with the Dow Jones Index falling below the 700 level for the first time in nearly seven years.

**TUC WANTS PAYROLL TAX**  
TUC Economic Committee wants a selective payroll tax instead of the present selective employment tax.

It decided yesterday to write to the Chancellor supporting the idea and calling for it to be extended to cover the self-employed.

**SHIPYARD STRIKE OVER**  
Unofficial strike which has held up work on a £4 million liner at a Clyde shipyard was called off yesterday.

Five hundred joiners and painters voted overwhelmingly to go back after hearing the management would listen to their productivity bonus grievances.

The men, who downed tools on Monday, were working on the passenger liner 'Blenheim', building for Fred Olsen Lines at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.