

What
we
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Mrs Castle's White Paper will argue for wage restraint on the basis that smaller, 'non-inflationary' wage increases are in fact more valuable than larger ones... if prices can be kept stable.

No one will be fooled by such bare-faced deception. In fact, according to figures published by the Board of Trade itself earlier this week, the price of most retail goods has risen by at least 5 per cent over the last year alone.

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Their opposition, however, is fundamentally weak. The White Paper attempts to strengthen the arm of right-wing trade union leaders by arguing that there is no magic fund out of which lower-paid workers' wages can be improved.

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The Socialist Labour League states unequivocally that opposition to the government's White Paper is a question of basic political principle.

The fight for wages is determined by the strength of the working class against their class enemy—the employers.

All forms of state intervention, both the White Paper and the re-activation of Part Two of the 1966 Prices and Incomes Act, must be decisively rejected.

Productivity and cuts Bus- men show the way

LONDON'S PUBLIC transport system may grind to a halt on New Year's Day.

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By our foreign correspondent

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The main topic under discussion will be the proposed Middle-East 'package deal' tentatively negotiated by Soviet and US officials.

The Arab leaders have already referred to this plan as a 'piecemeal solution' intended to split the Arab world.

Heading the Soviet team at yesterday's session was Party chief Brezhnev, accompanied by Prime Minister Kosygin and President Podgorny.

THE BRUTAL battle between a force of 300 police—armed with dynamite, helicopters, tear-gas and carbines—and 11 Los Angeles Black Panthers has only confirmed widespread fears that Nixon intends to wipe out the Black Panther organization.

The unequal battle, which raged for four hours in the area around the Panthers' headquarters on Monday, was precipitated by a dawn police raid.

Ignoring loudhailer appeals to surrender, the Panthers met the raiders with bullets and Molotov cocktails. They threw back tear gas grenades which police launched against the building.

Cordon
The police attempted to use dynamite on the headquarters building, but the charges appeared to have little effect. A wide area of the city was

cordoned off during the siege, which ended after one defender came out to talk with the authorities.

In two other dawn raids in Los Angeles on the same day, police arrested a further 14 Panthers. Police claim to have found stocks of arms, though they met with no resistance.

On December 4, this time in Chicago, a squad of police raided the apartment of Fred Hampton and Bobby Rush, two leaders of the Illinois Black Panthers.

They broke down the door, rushed in, and opened fire, killing Hampton and Mark Clark another Panther, and severely injuring four more people.

Seven others, including two pregnant women, were arrested.

'Gun-battle'
Two policemen were injured in what was officially described as a 'gun battle'—one received a piece of glass in his hand and the other a shotgun pellet in his leg!

A day before this murderous raid, this time in San Francisco, the Panthers' national chief of staff, David Hilliard, was arrested on a charge of threatening the president.

Bail was fixed at 30,000 dollars, though the only basis for the charge was a remark Hilliard made in a public speech at an anti-Vietnam war rally.

He actually said that the Panthers would 'kill Nixon or

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TRANSPORT workers at AEC's Southall factory were persuaded to return to work on Tuesday afternoon after hearing from the convenor and chairman of the shop stewards' committee the management's decision to send them home if they continued to strike in support of their victimized shop steward, Tony Richardson.

As reported in yesterday's Workers Press, Tony Richardson was sacked on Friday on the grounds of his 'attitude to work'.

It is claimed he spent too much time on union business.

He is well known in the factory as a supporter of the All Trades Unions Alliance and an opponent of productivity deals and Measured-Day Work.

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18 months ago 1,000 AEC workers stopped work and marched with the management's permission in support of Enoch Powell's immigration policy.

Unless a fight is raised in the factory to get this steward reinstated, the Powellites will be in control at AEC.

They will not organize against the management's plans to bring in Measured-Day Work, speed-up and productivity, and they will not defend those stewards who fight against these plans.

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Report highlights Indian peasant struggle

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While increased mechanization of agriculture on the bigger farms has led to a growth of food-grain production since independence from 50 million tons to 100 million tons, the report admits that this has not eased but worsened the conflict in the countryside:

'... viewed in the light of a social transformation, the picture that emerges is quite different and disturbing.

Elements of disparity are becoming conspicuous. The report centres on the rapid break-up of the traditional Indian rural community by the growth of large-scale farms employing labour driven off the millions of smallholdings scattered throughout India.

Developed
This process is most developed, the report states, in West Bengal and Kerala, where peasant and rural labourers' struggles have been the most violent.

At least 346 major and minor movements of land

were reported this year alone—with most of them put down ruthlessly by the government of Mrs Gandhi.

Her present alliance with the Stalinists and the Soviet bureaucracy is brought out by this report in its clearest class terms.

Coalition
It is a coalition against the millions of India's land-hungry and starving peasantry, and on behalf of the urban and rural capitalists that hold the purse strings of Gandhi's Congress Party.

Stalinism, by allying itself with such a regime and concealing its class aims with left-wing phrases, acts as a direct counter-revolutionary force in the struggles of India's workers and poor peasants.

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• PAGE 4 COL. 8 —>

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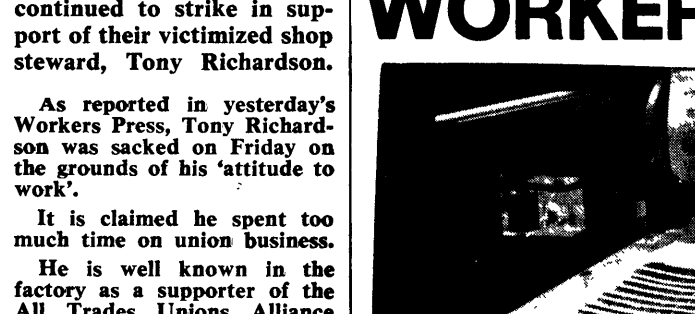
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THE BETRAYAL of the non-European workers in industry by the South African Communist Party's operation of the Industrial Conciliation Act began during the period when the Stalinist bureaucracy suddenly reversed its foreign policy of 'anti-imperialism' to 'social-fascism' and turned over onto its stomach with a 'right turn'.

Democracy had to be saved, fascism destroyed, Popular Fronts built up in place of the 'revolutionary struggle against imperialism', old enemies made friends, old friends made enemies, expellers expelled, the old expelled reinstated as the new expellers, the 'black republic' dropped and replaced by 'democratic' slogans.

The Simons make little analysis of the relation between Stalinism and the CPSA in this period.

Nor do they explain the social reasons why the Popular Front carried the white leadership of the CP, as it was, so readily along with the new policy, which was really a return to the old days when Andrews, Sachs and Bunting flourished.

The fact is that the new policy appealed strongly to the privileged 'radical' white petty-bourgeoisie, which made its way rapidly into the Left Book Club, the Anti-Fascist League and other Popular Front set-ups, and into the CP and its leadership.

The book of the Simons does, however, contain much useful material on CPSA activities in this period. Thus they show that the CPSA repeated its 1923-1924 policy of moving close to the Afrikaner worker and radical, by issuing an Afrikaner monthly, 'Die Arbeider en Arme Boer' in January 1935 (p. 471). Afrikaners began to move into the CPSA.

The Anti-Fascist League, formed in March 1934, and the Friends of the Soviet Union, a patronizing, liberal, reformist organization dominated by proto-Zionists and other 'radicals', drew sections of the urban white middle class closer to the CP.

Labour Party members helped to form the Anti-Fascist League (p. 471), which had no compunction in admitting pro-fascists (pro-colour bar) members into an 'anti-fascist' front.

While the All-African Convention (AAC) against the 1935 Hertzog land and franchise bills was being formed, the CP initiated a League Against Fascism and War.

Into the latter poured the liberals, who, at the same time, disorientated the AAC and led it into collaborationist channels (Native Representation).

The 'black republic' slogan came under attack. Bach and company came under fire. All who doubted the 'importance of the African middle class', like Tefu and Coka, were suspended or expelled (July 1935).

Supporters of Kotane (for a long time to come the secretary-general of the party) and a fifth of the Johannesburg branch were suspended for criticising the new line ('Umsebenzi', 1935).

Kotane opposed the expulsions and was dropped from the political bureau by the white bosses of the party (for 'white man boss' really ruled the CPSA through his social position).

When the militant non-European members, like Kotane and Gomas, together with Roux, asked the Comintern to intervene, they were opposed by Richter, a Latvian who had 'emigrated' to the Free State (a Boer stronghold).

Richter and Bach went to Moscow to state the Party view against Kotane and Gomas.



The late Albert Luthuli: Once President of the now banned ANC.

Both had, however, backed the 'Third Period' line.

Simons reports (p. 477) that both plus the brother of Richter, were expelled by the Comintern from the Party for having shielded a follower of Leon Trotsky' (p. 477).

'The three men', write the Simons, 'were put on trial, sentenced to death and executed' (p. 477. 'South African Worker', June 19,

in its paper given to Bantu languages (p. 479).

The leadership swung from the hands of men like Issy Wolfson, a Jewish, local-born white who, with Kalk, led the Party on the Rand after joining it only in 1934.

He spoke in 1936 on a platform together with 'a bishop, a rabbi, Mrs Ballinger' (p. 479) and Labour Party and St John Ambulance represent-

The issue led to the removal of the Party headquarters to Cape Town from Johannesburg.

In Cape Town the new political bureau of six contained four Europeans, including Andrews and both Ray Alexander and H. J. Simons, authors of the book under review.

The new headquarters, set up at the end of 1938, made no change in policy. This, in turn, intervened more sharply on important anti-segregation organizations of which Cape Town had become the centre.

The Liberation League

IN DECEMBER 1935 La Guma (of 'black republic' fame) and Cissie Gool, a recruit to the CP, led the newly-formed National Liberation League, an individual-membership organization against apartheid.

The aims included full political equality. When the League opposed 'organization on racial and sectarian lines', R. Bridgeman, international secretary of the League Against Imperialism, tried in vain to get the acceptance of racially segregated organizations.

The League became more principled and militant when the late Dr G. H. Gool became the new president and issued a call for a national convention of 'Bantu, Coloured, Indian, Malay' in September, 1937.

Dr Gool, the Simons do not tell us, was one of a new generation who were to be persecuted as Trotskyists by the CPSA.

This generated the Left Opposition and, later, the Workers' Party and Fourth International Organization. In Cape Town, Johannesburg and elsewhere they were the CPSA's most formidable opponents among the non-Europeans.

Dr Gool declared: 'Our only hope lies in unifying all those forces that feel the weight of oppression as we do, into a cohesive and determined whole in opposition to imperialism' (p.489. 'Liberator', vol. 1, No. 5, 1937).

The Simons gloss over the work of Gool and others of similar views by means of a bit of racialism: they are virtually dismissed as 'Coloured intellectuals'.

The Africans in the Trotskyist movement are conveniently omitted.

This, despite the verbal and physical attacks on the 'non-European Trotskyists', as the CP chose to label them, in the National Liberation League and the AAC where they steadily fought for a policy of non-collaboration as the basic method of struggle against apartheid.

At best, the Simons refer to this group as 'a small left-wing group, who foresaw the futility of working the Native Representation Act, as the CP was doing, with the liberals, yet made no headway against the missionary-trained reformist leaders, lured by the meagre stipend or the prestige of sitting in a mock parliament' (p.495).

The Left Opposition in the Convention lost in the attempt to get the AAC to accept the boycott of separate racial elections. George Hardy, British CP agent of the Comintern, said: 'Trotskyists and other opportunists were playing into the government's hands by proposing a boycott' (p.496).

The Simons comment feebly: 'A foundation member of the British CP, Hardy (1884-1965) suspected a Trotskyist in every left-wing critic of communist policy' (p.496).

Against the Trotskyist policy of boycott as a weapon of the policy of non-collaboration, Hardy and the other white CP leaders proposed a policy of working the apartheid 1936 Native Representation Act (p.496 CPSA, 'Organize a People's Front in South Africa', 1936).

Thus the Popular Front meant no more and no less than collaboration with the system of apartheid.

Nor could it be otherwise, for its essential basis was class-collaboration between the oppressed and their 'liberal', 'democratic' oppressors.

'Anti-fascism meant only the acceptance of the fascist system of totalitarian colour discrimination in South Africa.

The CP, assisted by the 'missionary-trained reformist leaders', defeated the Trotskyists of the All African Convention, at the moment when African workers at Vereeniging (September, 1937) and elsewhere were being killed, wounded and jailed by the police of the system which the CP was defending against the boycott.

The CPSA carried its policy into the League where, as the Simons again do not tell us, they split the organization in the struggle against the so-called Trotskyists.

This, the other side of the Popular Front (with the white liberals), was intensified in the Non-European United Front (NEUF), born out of the NLL in Cape Town in March 1938.

The NEUF called for a 'non-European United Front of Africans, Coloured and Indians against all colour bars, and hoped that white labour would support their efforts to secure equality' (p.501).

A year later, on March 27, 1939, the NEUF organized a giant demonstration in Cape Town against the colour bar.

The government, for the moment, 'dropped its own [additional] segregation proposals. For once the militants could claim that they had blocked the way to racial totalitarianism' (p.502).

The CP waged a bitter war on the Trotskyists in the NEUF and NLL.

They expelled La Guma, Dr Gool and others.

The Simons say nothing about the real content of the struggle, but run away from the history of the time in a series of strange mis-statements.

They say (p.503) that Gool was backed by a group of white Trotskyists calling themselves the 'Workers' Party' (p.503). Unlike the CP of the time, the Workers' Party was not led or composed mainly of whites.

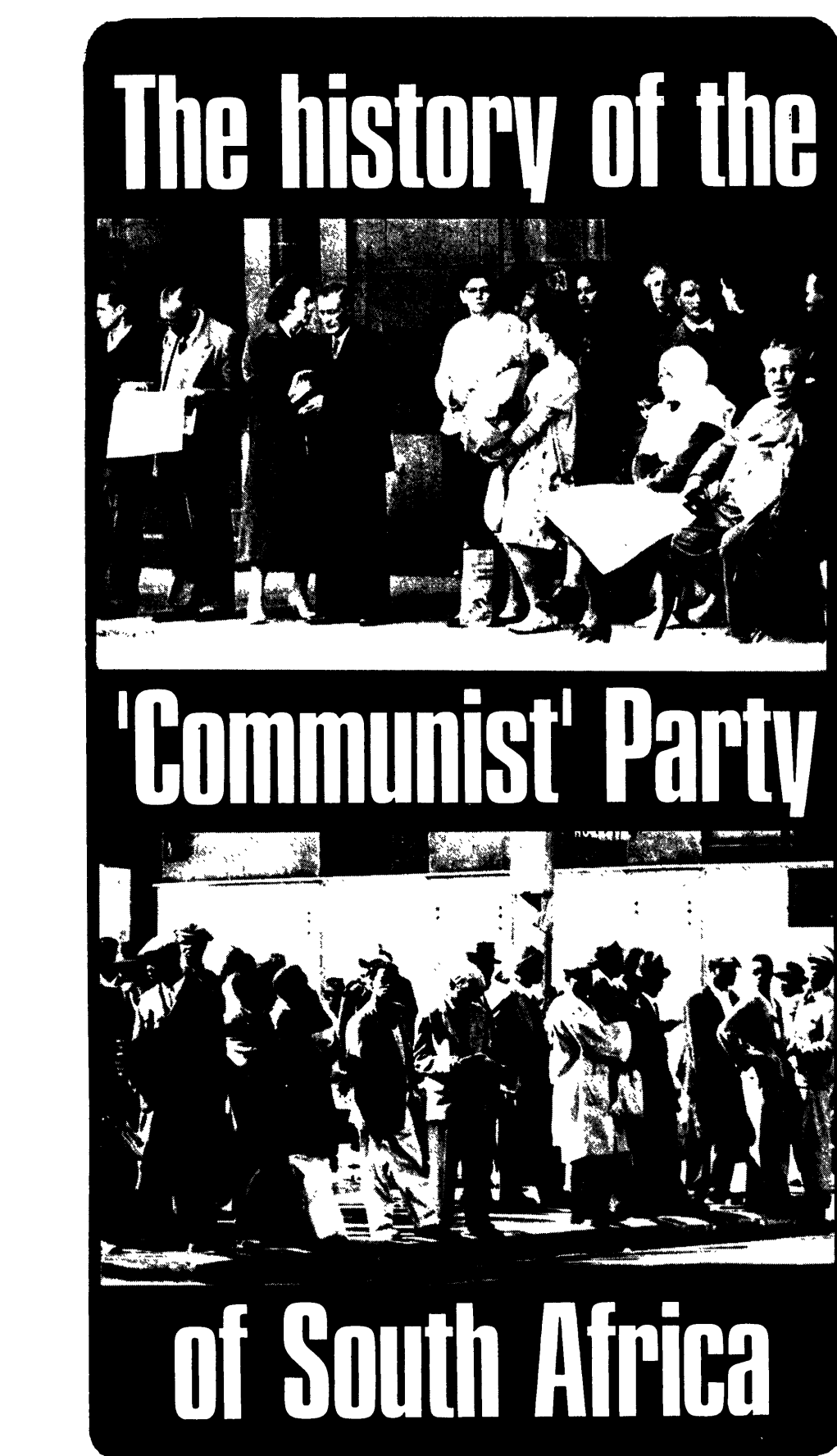
They say that the Workers' Party and its organ, 'Spark', 'gave rise to the notion that the League or the Coloured intellectuals who composed it[] were followers of Trotsky' (p.503).

In what sets out to be a history of the liberation movement, the Simons make not the least attempt to describe the origins, rise, influence, activities and policies of the Workers' Party and 'Spark', irrespective of how significant and weighty these were in the anti-apartheid movement of the late 1930s and afterwards.

They make only empty, evasive reportage, such as that 'Communists, Trotskyists and members of every racial group sat together at a non-European United Front Conference in Cape Town on April 8, 1939; the Fourth International was represented and also the New Era Fellowship, a students' society allegedly under Trotskyist influence' (p.504).

Nor do they deal at all with the contribution of the New Era Fellowship, which played a role not unlike that of the early Jacobin and Cordelier Clubs in the days of the early French Revolution, in bringing liberatory consciousness to the oppressed.

Nor yet do they describe the real cause for the collapse of the NLL and NEUF, namely that they were killed by the



(TLC) which discriminated against Africans.

'The Communist Party', say the Simons, 'influenced by Hardy's reformist ideas and the argument that displacements might outweigh the benefits of equality, proposed "as an immediate practical measure", a differential minimum rate of 10s. [a day] for whites and 5s. for Africans' (p.514. 'Umsebenzi', July 11, 1936).

racial discrimination at home'. 'The fight against fascism must start in our own country' (p.529).

Despite his own statement of the fact that the CP reversed this line after the invasion of Russia by Hitler, Simons says 'That was the keynote of communist policies throughout the war' (p.529).

The NLL and NEUF said that 'the first duty was to

war' when they followed the Party in supporting the war of Smuts in 1941, despite the fact that full democratic rights, freedom and independence were not extended to the oppressed peoples of South Africa, India and the colonies.

Unlike the anti-colour-bar policy of the anti-war Trotskyists, the CP continued to work apartheid during its 'anti-war' period.

Sachs, for example, submitted a clause to Madeley, Minister of Labour in the war-cabinet, which 'would allow a factory inspector to prevent "objectionable contact" between white women and employees of any other class' (p.534).

In 1940 his Garment Workers' Union in Johannesburg established a separate branch for its Coloured members' (p.535. 'Guardian', September 26, 1940).

The Simons say: 'Once introduced, segregation gradually spread, until it included separate entrances, lifts and offices for Coloured and African garment workers.'

'They resented segregation, and Sachs maintained that it was the only way by which he could appease the "violent prejudices" of his white members' (p.535. TLC, Report of Annual Conference, 1942).

The Simons evade the 'flirtation' of the CPSA with the Nationalist Party from 1939 to June 1941.

During this time the CP published a special paper, 'Ware Republiken' in order to attract Afrikaner members.

It held joint meetings with Nationalist Party speakers, even while 'condemning' the Nationalists as Nazis.

In Johannesburg the CP organized special meetings from which non-Europeans were explicitly debarred in order to 'educate' Afrikaners to socialism and 'overcome' their colour prejudices. At the same time as 'coquetting' with the Nationalists, CP members physically attacked Trotskyists who condemned them for glorifying the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

The book says nothing of all this, nor of the work of the Workers' Party, the Fourth International Club and the organ, 'Workers' Voice' in the war.

'War for democracy'

IN JUNE 1941, when Hitler's troops invaded the USSR, the CPSA adopted a pro-war policy, covering up their reversal of policy by demanding that Churchill, Roosevelt and Smuts 'grant democracy' to the non-Europeans and arm them to fight for the democracy that did not exist in South Africa. The dependence of the CP



The South African Communist Party in 1943 influenced the ANC to adopt a 'Charter of Rights' modelled on the Atlantic Charter of Churchill and Roosevelt.

CPSA for the sake of the 'war against fascism'.

They say only that 'Dadoo [a CP leader-to-be] . . . called off the campaign [a passive resistance struggle] . . . The impact of external events had once again turned the national liberation movement away from the path of mass struggle' (p.507).

The facts, as the Simons fail to relate, are that the CPSA liquidated the NLL and the NEUF at conferences called after the Nazi invasion of the USSR.

Before this destruction of the most advanced anti-imperialist organizations formed up to that time, the CP was to go through a period of virtual collaboration with the Afrikaner Nationalists who now govern South Africa.

Not only on the political but also on the industrial front the CP worked segregation—quite apart from its working of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

During the Popular Front period, in 1937, Kalk of the CP, on the basis of a policy initiated by Hardy, of the British CP, proposed a scale of wages to the white-dominated Trades and Labour Council

Kalk's motion to the TLC, backed by Andrews and Wolfson, was based on Hardy's colour bar.

The white CP wage segregationists were opposed by a Coloured dockers leader, October, who said that many of his members were, in fact, earning 8s. a day, or more than the wage proposed by the CP.

October was outvoted and the TLC backed Kalk's colour-bar policy (p.515. TLC, Report of 7th Annual Conference, 1937).

The 'anti-war' period

WHEN THE WAR broke out in August 1939, the CPSA declared it to be 'an imperialist war for raw materials, markets, capitalist domination and the power to exploit colonial peoples in Africa and Asia' (p.528).

It declared that there could be no war for democracy when there was 'a vicious system of

struggle for democratic fights on the home front' (p.531. 'Guardian', December 22, 1939), but La Guma and some others followed the Popular Frontist line out logically and enlisted in a segregated Indian-Malay corps.

Simons has nothing to say about these whom the CP continued to call 'Trotskyists' and who, unlike the CP, maintained an anti-war, anti-imperialist line throughout the whole of the war.

Nor has he anything to say of their leading role in the NEUF until its liquidation by the CP in 1941.

Dadoo, following the anti-war policy of Nehru, who, however, did not reverse his attitude in 1941, was jailed for being anti-war.

He declared in 1940 and in 1941, just before the CP reversed its line, 'that the war would be just only if full democratic rights, freedom and independence were extended to the oppressed peoples of South Africa, India and the colonies' (p.533. 'Guardian', August 29, 1940, June 2, 1941).

The CP expediently 'forgot' about Dadoo's and also Kotane's definition of a 'just



The South African Communist Party physically attacked Trotskyists who condemned them for glorifying the Nazi-Soviet Pact—Molotov is seen above with Hitler in Berlin in 1940.

on a white middle-class base was reflected by the sudden rise in circulation of the 'Guardian' from 12,000 in 1940 to 42,000 a week in 1943, and by a rise in membership of the Party from 400 in April 1941 to 1500 by December 1943.

While the CP launched a 'Defend South Africa' campaign in 1942 (p.538), it sent Mofutsanyan, Maliba and Lek-gotha into elections under the anti-African Native Representation Act, which perpetuated the disfranchisement of the Africans and set up a system of Bantustan 'councils' for Africans and a system of 'Native Representation' by Europeans in parliament and Senate and provincial councils.

White communists entered the field in the parliamentary (all-white) elections of 1943 (p.538).

The CP influenced the ANC to adopt a 'Charter of Rights' modelled on the Atlantic Charter drawn up by Churchill and Roosevelt in August 1941. Colin Steyn, Minister of Justice in the Smuts government, became a patron of the Friends of the Soviet Union, which thus received official backing from the most racist regime in the world.

The CP built up the Spring-bok Legion which attracted 40,000 members and was a recruiting body for Smuts' war. Busy with recruiting for and backing the war, the CP became isolated from the anti-apartheid struggle.

During the war, which the CP supported, the government introduced many new colour-bar laws and institutions, against the Indians (Pegging Act, etc.), against the Coloureds (the Coloured Affairs Department 1943, etc.).

It was the New Era Fellowship in Cape Town, even on the admission of the Simons, which took the initiative and led in the struggle against the anti-CAD movement in February 1943, which, in turn, combined with the AAC to form the anti-imperialist, anti-war Non-European Unity Movement with a programme of 'nothing less than full democratic rights' and the method of non-collaboration (p.543).

The first anti-CAD conference represented 109 societies and groups (p.541).

In spite of this, the Simons' book contains no real history of this important movement, nor of the NEUM, nor of the Teachers' League of South Africa or the Cape African Teachers' Association, or the many struggles of the NEUM.

On the contrary, the Simons, true to the anti-Marxist policy of collaboration of the CPSA, condemned the boycott of the Native Representative Council and elections as 'a strategy of withdrawal'. (Like a strike?)

They defend the CP against the charge of Kies, an anti-CAD spokesman, that among the Quislings and collaborators were 'dozens and dozens of so-called radicals and socialists and communists who paid lip-service to the emancipation of the non-European, while they rode into the council or parliament on his back, or grew rich at his expense by organizing trade unions' (p.

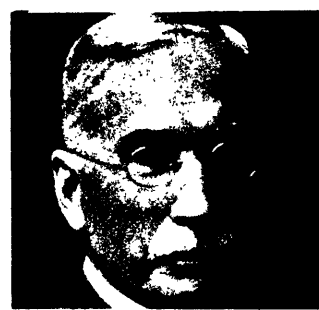
545. NEUM, 3rd Conference, January 1945).

After saying that the anti-CAD 'initially followed the Marxist line', the Simons accuse it, the AAC and NEUM of anti-whiteism, a false charge, as all statements of these organizations reveal.

They say, in true Stalinist fashion, that 'the main achievement of the anti-CAD was to immobilize a generation of Coloured intellectuals, immunize them against Marxist theory' (p.546).

They denounce non-collaboration, as put forward by Gool, Kies and Tabata, as a 'synonym for inactivity' (p.546), while upholding the collaborationist activity of being 'elected', in defiance of the NEUM boycott, as 'Native Representatives' to the Nazi parliament.

To cover up their essential collaborationism, the CP took up anti-pass and other struggles, but in isolation from the demand for full democratic rights.



Hertzog: Enacted the racial segregation laws in 1936.

It took up the struggle of Orlando squatters whose leader, Mpanza, with his cry 'Sofazonka' (we die together) aroused Colin Legum of the Labour Party to chair a committee and draft a manifesto which 'urged the government to deport Mpanza and expel squatters from Orlando township' (p.549).

But the Legums were only the erstwhile allies of the CP and the Party's criticism of them was not based on the abolition of the whole system of locations like Orlando and of Location Advisory Boards which the CPSA helped form. The systematic failure of the book to deal with the full history of the Non-European Unity Movement and the patent hostility of the authors to this movement, which boycotted the election of Sam Kahn, Bunting (junior), Carne-son and Ray Alexander (co-author of the book) as European 'Native Representatives', make the remainder of the account of the CPSA almost worthless.

For the dominant political force, especially in the Cape Province, including the Trans-kei, was more and more the NEUM in this war-time and post-war period.

'Traitors to Africa'

FOLLOWING THE AAC, the ANC in October 1946, at a conference of 500 delegates, voted for a motion by Kotane,

secretary-general of the CPSA, which 'urged Africans to struggle for full citizen rights and to boycott elections to the NRC and to parliament' (p. 579. M. Kotane, 'The Boycott of Elections', 'Freedom', Vol. 6, No. 5, September-October, 1947).

This time the Simons do not talk of the boycott, which Kotane took over from the NEUM and the so-called Trotskyists, as a 'synonym for inactivity'.

At the ANC annual conference in December 'the people... called for a boycott' (p. 580).

The Simons concede the enormous achievement of the NEUM in this single statement. The CP, on the other hand, though supporting the boycott in January 1947, did so with an 'implied reservation' (p. 580).

The 'reservation' was simply that the CP would break the boycott when it chose. And it did so, against the decision of the African people, even according to the Simons.

The authors concede that in June 1947 the liberal Buchanan was 'elected in the teeth of a strong boycott movement' (p. 581), but make no mention of the fact that this boycott, as well as that against Molteno and those against the CPSA quislings who broke the boycott, was waged by the Non-European Unity Movement.

The authors regard it as a sign of what they call 'loyalty' that the CP 'refrained from contesting the election' in which Buchanan stood (p. 581).

Such is their opinion of the 'loyalty' of the CP to the African people!

They justify the CP breaking the boycott of what they themselves call 'a vicious piece of racial discrimination' (p. 582).

They uphold the decision of the CPSA at its annual conference in January 1948 to work the Native Representation Act—this 'vicious piece of racial discrimination'—by taking part in the fraudulent elections under the Act. ('Guardian', January 8, 1948).

In November 1948 the CP candidate Sam Kahn was elected, 'in the teeth of the boycott', as the first Communist Party Native Representative.

Kotane himself apologized for this betrayal, for it was none other than the same Moses Kotane who had declared 'anyone who stands for election as a Native Representative is a traitor to Africa' (NEUM sources, not quoted by the Simons).

Kahn was followed, in October 1953 by CP Native Representative Brian Bunting and in April 1954 by CP Native Representative Ray Alexander (Mrs H. J. Simons, co-author of 'Class and Colour in South Africa, 1850-1950').

The only possible conclusion to draw from the book as a history of the Communist Party of South Africa is, indeed, that from its inception in 1920, to its banning in 1950, it was, and remains, in the words of its secretary-general, Moses Kotane, 'a traitor to Africa'.

CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA By N. Makanda

THE REAL reason why the Wilson government does not stop the Spring-bok Rugby tour and arrests anti-tour demonstrators in large numbers, is because it represents a capitalist class which has deep and extensive investments and interests in South Africa.

These interests form the very foundation, the economic basis, of all the apartheid laws and the whole police state.

The Wilson government represents the real power behind apartheid, no less than any Tory government.

Whatever it says against apartheid, it does nothing about it for the simple reason that apartheid was largely a British capitalist creation and is supported by British capital, in whose interests it functions all the time.

Without British and other imperialist capital in South Africa there would not be apartheid.

Since the Wilson government is fundamentally an imperialist government, it is natural for it to uphold apartheid in practice.

For apartheid is the cement of British capitalism in South Africa.

This capital has its main weight in Africa concentrated overwhelmingly in South Africa. Many books can and indeed should be written about this. Apart from a few countries, some of the heaviest British stakes in the rest of Africa are extensions of the British economic empire in South Africa.

On the other hand, inside and beyond South Africa, lie investments of giant British and international capitalist 'monopolies' which operate all over the capitalist world.

Some clear examples of this have appeared lately in public.

One of these is the November 'nationalization' law of the 'new' Libyan government. The other is the legalization, as from January 1, 1970, of what Kaunda, President of Zambia, calls the 'nationalization' of the copper mines.

One of the concerns affected by the Libyan law is Barclays DCO.

The 'DCO' stands for 'Dominion, Colonial and Overseas'—a topical reminder of the fact that the real British Empire is not yet dead. Barclays has no fewer than 1,670 branches in 41 countries, including South Africa and many 'independent' African states.

There it helps to finance the 'development' of Africa, particularly in mining and agriculture. This emphasis is one of the main reasons for the 'under development' of Africa by imperialism.

Another firm affected in Libya is British Petroleum, which was reported to have £250 million invested in Libya alone, in a pipeline, oil-wells and a terminal at Tobruk.

The latter was one of the many Libyan towns 'defended' by the 'Desert Rats' of Montgomery, to prevent North Africa from being transferred from Anglo-French to German imperialism in the Second World War.

Neither of these big British financial and investment institutions were over-concerned by the 'nationalization' law.

Nor were Roan Selection Trust Mining Group or the Oppenheimer-led Anglo-American Corporation, where the 'independent' Zambian government 'nationalized' them. In fact, both Roan Selection Trust and Anglo American declared on November 14, 1969, that they agreed to the terms of the 'take-over'.

This was not difficult to understand. For there has been no 'take-over'. Nor has there been any 'nationalization', not even in name.

In the Libyan and Zambian examples, 'nationalization' is not ownership and control by the state.

On the contrary, the state is to have only 51 per cent 'ownership'. In other words, the millions of inhabitants are to 'own' half (plus one per cent), while a handful of multi-millionaire finance capitalists are to own an equal share (less one per cent).

Nor will the state control Barclays, BP, Anglo-American or Roan Selection Trust.

They will 'share' the control. And since these states are subservient to the dominant imperial masters abroad, real policy will continue, as before, to be made abroad, or on the spot by personnel selected at headquarters and not in Tripoli or Lusaka.

The 51 per cent fraud of 'nationalization' will not only leave the crux of ownership and control in the hands of the foreign companies.

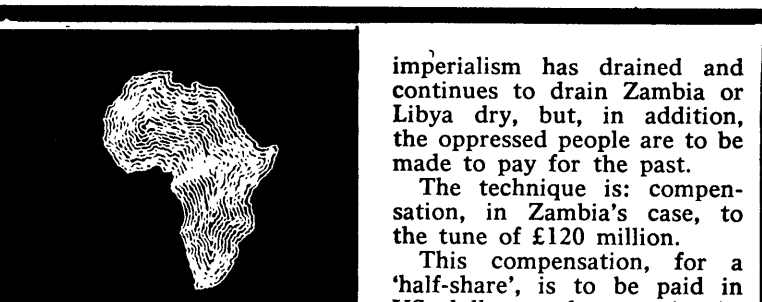
It will also, by the very device of 'sharing', give economic imperialism more immediate and direct entry into and control over the state.

It is not the state which will own and control—

It is imperialism which will own and control—at least until it is ousted. That is, until it is expropriated by the workers and peasants of the 'independent' states.

The fact is that, for example, the Zambian toilers, who earn wages one-tenth of those of British workers in Britain, will have to pay, through intensified super-exploitation and more direct and indirect taxes, for the 'nationalization'.

It is not enough that



imperialism has drained and continues to drain Zambia or Libya dry, but, in addition, the oppressed people are to be made to pay for the past.

The technique is: compensation, in Zambia's case, to the tune of £120 million.

This compensation, for a 'half-share', is to be paid in US dollars and must, inevitably, become an increasingly heavier burden as time passes.

For, as India, Ghana and Kenya have already shown, British 'aid' has practically bankrupted the countries which have to repay the capital and the interest in such a way that the interest steadily becomes a bigger debt than the capital and systematically impoverishes the people who pay it to their old and newly 'nationalized' masters.

How much more 'aid' (compensation) to Britain by Africa?

The compensation to be paid gives the 'nationalized' concerns an additional financial interest in the 'independent' semi-colonial state.

The state becomes more closely the agency of monopoly-finance imperialist capital.

This closer 'merging' of finance-capital with the semi-colonial state is made more compact in the case of Zambia's 'nationalization' by the fact that the economy of Zambia is dominated by groups of companies which also dominate the economy of totalitarian, apartheid South Africa.

The economic masters of Zambia are in the highest positions in the British-formed and constituted capitalist class which rules over South Africa.

SCIENTIFIC WORLD

The origins of life

THE PROBLEM of the origin of life is apparently very easily stated; at one time there existed nothing more complex than an ordinary inorganic chemical, heated to possibly several thousand degrees centigrade: at the end there is the whole panorama of the multiplicity of living organisms covering the world and possibly spreading to other planets.

The resolution of this problem is not to be found in abstract philosophizing, but in the detailed analysis of objective processes.

It is precisely the big advances in astronomy, geology, chemistry, physics and biology that have made it possible for scientists to ask the correct questions in this field and to begin to fill in the details.

For, after all, what is involved is the self-movement of matter over a period of some 4,000 million years, which must be comprehended and disentangled from any taint of mysticism and the supernatural.

Two hundred years ago, any book on natural history would begin with the cataloguing of the living creatures most familiar to mankind, such as the beasts, birds, fishes, and passing on to the less familiar, such as the reptiles, insects, plants, etc.

The general scheme was based on degrees of perfection, starting with man as nearest the angels and going on to less perfect models of the divine blueprint.

The success of Darwin's theory of evolution changed all that.

It was felt more appropriate to begin with the simplest forms of life and then to proceed to the higher and more evolved species in the evolutionary tree.

However, the question of where to begin still remained. With Darwin's discoveries, the possibility of spontaneous generation was ruled out. All



Charles Darwin: His theory ruled out spontaneous generation.

BY MARTIN ZARROP

was ordered by inheritance. If one primitive germ could somehow be postulated, then all life would follow by the action of natural selection.

Pasteur's researches dealt further blows at spontaneous generation by revealing that fermentation and putrefaction were due to germs in the air and that decay could be prevented by the use of sealed vessels and disinfectants.

Any real advance had to await the time when the essential chemical knowledge was available.

Nevertheless Engels in 'Dialectics of Nature', written in the 1870s and 1880s, had this to say:

On nothing remains to be done here to explain the origin of life from inorganic nature.

'At the present stage of science that implies nothing less than the preparation of protein bodies from inorganic substances. . . . As soon as the composition of the protein bodies becomes known, chemistry will be able to set about the preparation of living protein.'

But to demand that it should achieve overnight what nature itself succeeds in doing only under very favourable circumstances after a few cosmic bodies after millions of years, would be to demand a miracle.

In all essentials, the Marxist method led Engels to the correct conclusions.

It is precisely the probing of the way in which the basic hereditary material functions and protein is built, which we explained briefly last week, yields the possibility of explaining how these processes emerged at the very door of life itself.

The impact of the development of biochemistry took some time to penetrate into the field of origins.

Nevertheless, the growing knowledge that all life was chemically one, as well as genetically interrelated, led in 1924 to Oparin's theory.

Essentially the same ideas were expressed independently in 1929 by J. B. S. Haldane.

Most modern (materialist) theories of the origin of life are based on this work by Oparin and Haldane and it is to J. D. Bernal's exposition, elaborated in the light of subsequent developments that we turn for our outline.

Bernal emphasises that this is an attempt to produce a plausible history of the origins of certain chemical-physical processes on the earth's surface at a stage when its gross physical features were much the same as they are today.

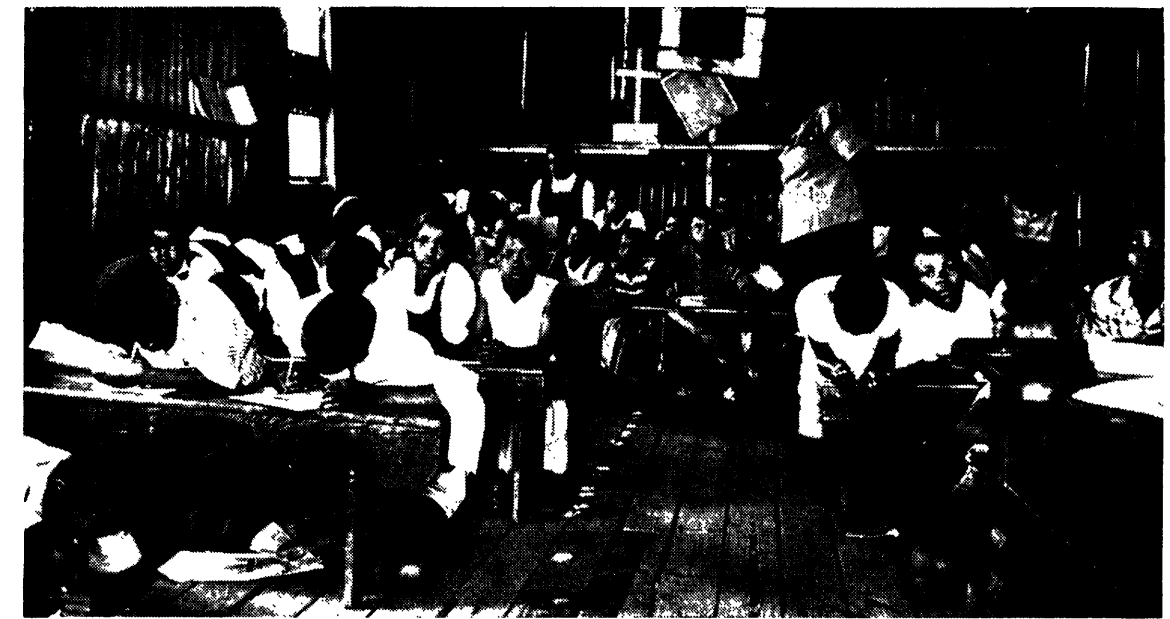
'Such a history must reveal' the working out of real material contradictions and incorporate all the relevant data available at the present stage of development in genetics, etc.

To this extent, any history of the origin of life is provisional and will undoubtedly be amended and refined as science advances.

The dependence of this process on water limits the type of planet on which life can originate. The temperature must be between 10 and 40 degrees centigrade for life to start and thrive and the planet must be large enough to prevent evaporation of the water molecules.

In our planetary system only earth fully satisfies the necessary conditions, but many other planets must exist in our solar systems as possible candidates.

Stage two in the process consists of the formation from the constituents of the primitive soup of more complex molecules, formed by the



The Simons ignored the important teachers' struggles organized by the Teachers' League of South Africa and the Cape African Teachers' Association.

B.B.C.-1

9.38 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 12.30 p.m. Farm Management. 1.00 Ryan A Ronnie. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News and Weather. 2.05-2.55 Schools. 4.20 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.25 Journey To The Centre Of The Earth. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 National News and Weather.

6.00 London—Nationwide. 6.45 The Doctors. 7.05 Top Of The Pops. 7.30 Dad's Army. 8.00 Softly Softly. 8.50 The Main News and Weather.

9.10 Sports Review of 1969. 10.30 24 Hours. 11.15 Weatherman. 11.17 Car-Wise.

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

Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Midlands Today. Look East. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News.

North of England: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Look North. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News. Weather. Nationwide.

Wales: 2.30-2.50 p.m. Dwyssu Cymraeg. 6.00-6.45 Wales Today. Weather. Nationwide. 6.45-7.05 Heddw.

Scotland: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 11.47 Epilogue. News Headlines.

Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Scene

TODAYS TV

Around Six. Weather. Nationwide. 1.47 News Headlines. Weather. South and West. 6.00-6.45 p.m. Points West. South Today. Spotlight South West. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News Headlines. Weather.

B.B.C.-2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.00 p.m. Teaching Adults. 7.30 Newsroom. Weather 8.00 Call My Bluff. 8.30 The Money Programme. 9.10 'This Happy Breed' by Noel Coward, with Frank Finlay, Dandy Nicholls and Gillian Martell. 10.45 Line Up.

I.T.V.

2.25 p.m. Christmas Kitchen at Cordon Bleu. 3.25 More Best Sellers. 3.55 Face Of The Earth.

4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.35 Skippy. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.35 Castle Haven. 7.00 The Thursday Film: 'Cry For Help' with Glenn Ford, Donald O'Connor, James Shigeta. Service life in the Far East. 7.05 Peyton Place. 11.25 Southern News Extra. 11.35 The Papers. 11.50 The Weather Forecast, the New Liturgy.

WESTWARD: 11.00 a.m.-12.10 p.m. Schools. 4.08 Westward News Headlines. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.38 The Gus Honeybun Show. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curran Raiser. 7.05 Poppy. 7.09 The Thursday Film: 'As Channel. 8.30 As Channel. 11.00 Seaway. 11.50 Faith For Life. 11.56 Weather.

KIRLECH: 2.25-3.25 p.m. Christmas Kitchen at the Cordon Bleu. 4.05 Castle Haven. 4.30 Anglia Newsroom. 4.35 Sean The Leprechaun. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 6.00 Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curran Raiser. 7.05 The Thursday Film: 'Charge Of The Lancers' with Paulette Goddard and Jean-Pierre Aumont. 8.30 This Is Your Life. 11.00 Peyton Place. 11.50 News and Weather In French. Weather.

SOUTHERN: 2.25-3.25 p.m. Christmas Kitchen. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Peyton

Penal clause threat at Morgan's

By our industrial correspondent
PRESS department workers at Morgan Crucible's Battersea, London, plant have been threatened with the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme drawn up by the management earlier this month.

Described by one worker as 'a wage-cut for twice the work', the scheme would give Morgan's—who supply carbon components to the motor industry—continuous working of a kiln and four presses, split shifts, the manning of two presses or kilns by one man and a form of 'penal clause' for breakdowns in production.

Bonus earnings would be calculated on a group basis under the scheme. 'Standard units' earned by a particular group of workers would be worked out from records of a total week's press or kiln output.

If production was lost as a result of jams or breakdowns, the whole group would suffer.

Workers would be expected to transfer immediately to spare presses in the event of breakdowns.

Morgan's apparently expects the press workers to agree to these conditions in return for estimated average earnings of £28 a week, less than they can earn at present.

Most of the men are determined to reject the scheme.

Morgan Crucible is to shut down much of its Battersea site and transfer operations to South Wales over the next few years.

Midland Red garage stops over sacking

By a Workers Press reporter
MIDLAND RED'S Bromsgrove (Birmingham) bus garage continued at a standstill yesterday as crews continued their strike over a conductor's dismissal.

The strike, which began on Monday night when the conductor was sacked over what the Transport and General Workers' Union has described as 'a ticket query', brought nearly all the buses at the Bromsgrove garage off the road within two hours.

Mr D. Harrison, chairman of the T&GWU's Bromsgrove branch, claims the sacking represents 'victimization of bus conductors due to the introduction of one-man operated buses.'

The conductor said that when hard-pressed on the Birmingham-Worcester route, he gave a passenger the wrong ticket.

I.C.I. PREPARES TO SLASH MANNING SCALES

CERTAINLY grim reality, as your industrial staff correctly pointed out in Tuesday's Workers Press, lies behind the fine talk in Imperial Chemical Industries' Weekly Staff Agreement (WSA) and I would like to supplement your remarks with some references to the situation at Wilton.

Recently—on November 26, to be precise—the 700 pupils and electricians on the site upheld by an overwhelming majority a previous decision not to enter discussions with the company on job-evaluation.

This was a severe blow to the ICI management's efforts, over the past six years, to implement productivity deal based on this technique.

Although the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications Union / Plumbing Trades Union is the only union not talking at present, the management has said it cannot see its way clear to implementing the scheme without the co-operation of this section of workers.

But the stand taken by the EETU/PTU is weak.

Crabtree workers face productivity fight

WORKERS at the Leeds factory of Hoe Crabtree Ltd., who meet today in the third week of their official pay strike, face a number of serious questions.

The 500 strikers at the factory — part of the Vickers group—are claiming an all-round 25s. increase on the basic rate and the completion of a productivity deal.

Their claim has exhausted procedure since it was submitted in February and Crabtree's management seems unwilling to meet the demand.

When the second phase of the engineering package deal was introduced, the management offered an increase of only 6s. on the basic rate.

As a result of adjustments to bonus percentages some workers would have been worse off.

Several stewards at the plant are supporters of the periodical 'Engineering Voice', which advocates a 'high-wage, high-productivity' economy.

Their spokesman, Mr Terry Jacques, said that they are determined to win the full 25s., but recognize that under the terms of the 1968 deal 19s. of this would be consolidated from bonus unless they negotiate a productivity deal.

Not told
The shop stewards' committee was not told the strikers what the terms of such a deal would be. Negotiations have been conducted behind closed doors.

Some of the men have the impression that it would mainly involve improving the supply of materials, which could improve earnings in some departments where shortage of jigs tends to delay production.

But the management could make such changes at any time without a special agreement.

More ominous is that fact that in the past Crabtree stewards have recommended a scheme which is now in operation at Johnson Radley, another Leeds engineering firm.

An official of the Department of Employment and Productivity pronounced the Johnson Radley scheme 'the second-best productivity deal in Yorkshire!'

Third paid
Before the Johnson Radley scheme was introduced, the board of directors laid down that of the savings made—which are considerable—only a third should go to the operators.

The other two-thirds were to go to capital investment and towards 'holding a stable price-structure'.

Crabtree workers must be aware of any such schemes.

They are fighting for a wage increase under the conditions of isolation created by the November 1968 agreement.

Since then, in a number of factories, the employers have

been able to impose productivity agreements, in some cases for a song. 'The Newsletter' said of the engineering package deal last November 'it was not a claim with strings attached, but strings with nothing attached'.

By contrast, other factories in the Leeds area have negotiated domestic agreements gaining limited pay increases without any productivity concessions.

The only way to win substantial increases is to refuse to implement the 1968 agreement and reject all productivity sell-outs.

At Crabtree's this means a united fight within the Vickers group.

Crabtree's shop stewards should say where they stand: are they willing to lead a fight, or are they going to negotiate a productivity sell-out?

According to observers in Helsinki, the progress has been such that agreement could be very near on the fixing of a date, venue and agenda for the full-scale 'summit' between Soviet and US leaders on the question of nuclear arms limitation.

Yesterday's Workers Press wrongly gave the names of the three Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers executive councilmen who have now signed our 'Stop Wilson's Washington Visit!' petition as Ernie Roberts, Bob Wright and Arthur Hearsey.

Three of the union's executive members have added their signatures to the campaign beside that of president Hugh Scanlon but the list should have read Bob Wright, Arthur Hearsey and (as reported in Tuesday's Workers Press) Reg Birch.

As assistant general secretary Ernie Roberts, who has also signed, does not formally sit on the executive.

Scanlon, Wright, Hearsey and Roberts signed after Tuesday's meeting of the executive and not, as reported, of the national committee.

Workers at Kellogg's should beware of the employers' attempts to 'sell' the productivity strings, which would lead to crippling working conditions.

The deal—£1 and seven 'strings'—was overwhelmingly rejected.

The productivity strings included: changing into overalls

before clocking on; an undertaking to work the change-over until the relief shows up; a guaranteed four hours after half an hour (this did not stipulate where the worker should work the four hours—it is an attempt to introduce mobility of labour into the factory); the shift change-over would be included in the main working agreement so that the workers would be liable to work almost any hours from the moment they sign on with the company.

If the USDAW executive committee takes no action on getting a substantial pay rise with no strings, many workers feel that the agreement to work the change-over should be scrapped altogether.

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Over the past 18 months 28 Black Panthers have been killed by police, many times that number injured and more than 200 arrested on a variety of serious fabricated charges.

There is a concerted campaign, directed almost undoubtedly by Nixon himself, to wage war on the Panthers and physically destroy them.

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this massive police repression must not obscure the political lessons of their organization.

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Nixon's murderous police campaign against the Panthers, like his atrocious war in Vietnam, is a trial of the methods the US ruling class intends to use against workers all over the world in the coming period.

Everything points towards attempts to obtain a far-reaching deal between the Soviet bureaucracy and US imperialism.

This is the political background to the Stalinist betrayal in France in May-June last year, and currently in Italy. It is also the reason why British Stalinism supports Wilson's visit to Nixon in the new year.

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Agreement near in SALT talks

US AND Soviet officials met in Helsinki yesterday for their eighth session of talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

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Busmen

FROM PAGE ONE
from us, but also London's transport system to be decimated'.

Some of the proposed cuts are due to be made from January 4 onwards.

The real purpose of productivity deals, changes in technique and 'modernization'—as the Socialist Labour League has always warned—can only, under capitalism, be to drive through such cuts.

Claims that they are designed to improve the services concerned are now being more openly exposed every day.

Treachery

The union leaders' treachery in agreeing to these changes is in this case directed not only against those who work on the railways and buses, but also against workers who rely on these services or are engaged in related work.

One such deal was recently forced through, against the wishes of large sections of the trade union membership, in railway workshops under the control of British Rail.

Earlier this week, a memorandum approved by Labour's Transport Minister, Mr Fred Mulley brought the fruits.

Total workshop capacity is to be further cut down and those which continue working will have to rely increasingly for orders on private industry.

One of the categories outside work Mulley will be aiming for is rail equipment designed to carry 'all forms of container'.

French fear 'Moscow-Bonn pact'

By a foreign correspondent

FIRST FRENCH reactions to the rapid progress of the West German-Soviet talks, which began on Monday, have been mixed.

The Gaullist regime always prided itself on its intimate relations with the leaders of the Soviet bureaucracy, and Pompidou has certainly tried to uphold that tradition, while at the same time strengthening French capitalism's ties with the United States.

The sheer speed of the Bonn-Moscow 'thaw', which began after the election victory of Willy Brandt three months ago, has taken many leading French politicians by surprise.

The ultra-conservative newspaper 'L'Aurore' headlined on Tuesday the possibility of a new Russo-German Pact, a clear reference to the deal made by Stalin with Hitler on the eve of the Second World War after several years of Kremlin flirtation with France.

It is obvious that the Soviet bureaucracy values agreement with Bonn far higher than any accord with France.

Since its post-war revival on US credits, West German capitalism has always been closely linked politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily to US imperialism.

Brandt's move in the direction of more friendly relations with the Kremlin must have had the foreknowledge, if not the actual approval, of the US government and ruling class.

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Meet Mr Lollipop in Leeds on Saturday at the Young Socialists GRAND XMAS BAZAAR

Saturday December 13
CORN EXCHANGE
LEEDS
Doors open 12 noon



Wall Street fall strengthens recession fears

By an Economics reporter

AFTER a weak and brief rally, Wall Street stock prices dropped again on Tuesday. The Dow-Jones industrial average fell 1.25 points, closing at 783.79, the lowest level for three years.

The Wall Street decline reflects a deep feeling of pessimism for 1970 amongst financiers and industrialists.

A leading US economist, Milton Friedman, has said that a sharp recession may set in within six months if the Federal Reserve does not loosen at least some of its restrictions on credit.

Coup ousts Dahomey government

A MILITARY coup ousted the Dahomey government of Dr Emile Zinsou yesterday morning.

A former French colony, Dahomey, has a population of around 24 million, its principal export being palm products.

Ironically, Zinsou was the candidate backed by the Army in the Presidential referendum of July 1968.

His regime, like all previous Dahomey governments was closely tied to French capitalism, both economically and politically.

The policies of the new rulers are as yet unknown.

New pact

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ATUA-Y'S PUBLIC MEETINGS

Stop Wilson's visit to Washington

COVENTRY
Thursday, December 11 7.30 p.m.
Willenhall Wood School
St James' Lane
Willenhall

GLASGOW
Sunday, December 14 3 p.m.
Partick Burgh Halls
(nr. Merkleland St underground)
Admission 1s. 6d.

LEICESTER
Wednesday, December 17 8 p.m.
The Globe
Silver Street

NOTTINGHAM
Thursday, December 18 8 p.m.
People's Hall
Heathcote Street

CORBY
Monday, December 15 8 p.m.
Corby Candle
Tinderbox Room

Ralph Schoenman

FROM PAGE ONE

Russell's secretary, whose reply we published in the June 29, 1968 issue:

'The situation is that Bertrand Russell does not know where Ralph Schoenman is and cannot sustain his secretarial work. He has become an ambassador-at-large for the organization. Ralph Schoenman remains a director of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

'There is no question about that.'

So in June 1968 Schoenman, on the testimony of Russell's personal secretary, was still a director of the Foundation and entrusted with responsible work, even though he was no longer able to serve as Russell's secretary.

Yet at the same time, Russell (in June 1968) could not say where his 'ambassador-at-large' was.

This is also, according to Russell's most recent statement of two days ago, still the case now.

On whose authority then has Schoenman been travelling the world in his quest for noble causes to embrace?

Why has the news of the final break between himself and Russell been so long delayed?

How is it that a director of the Foundation involved himself in such vital international questions as Vietnam, the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the Middle-East crisis without the knowledge of Bertrand Russell, who is, after all, the man from whom the Foundation takes its name?

And if we look at the political

record of all the activities undertaken or supported by the Foundation and Schoenman personally, one factor stands out above all others: middle-class radicalism and protest politics.

It should be no surprise that this new crisis hits the protesters just now.

Every revisionist, reformist and Stalinist is politically flat on his back at the very moment when solidarity action with the Vietnamese Revolution is called for more than ever before.

This time last year the Jordans, the Tony Cliffs and the Purdies were bragging about the thousands they had brought on to the streets of London in so-called 'solidarity' with the Vietnamese people.

Where are these thousands now, all those who claimed to have found a short-cut to building a genuine working-class movement of solidarity with Vietnam?

The politics of Schoenman are to be found in the prostration of all these revisionist groups before the challenge of mobilizing the working class against Wilson and Nixon in solidarity with the Vietnamese workers and peasants.

The story of Ralph Schoenman has still to be fully told. In the interests of clarifying all the principal questions that surround the present international struggle to defeat US imperialism in Vietnam, those that can help to tell it should speak out now.

Or better still, since the Russell Peace Foundation is particularly enamoured of 'ad hoc' committees such as VSC, could it not set up one to investigate the mystery of Schoenman?

WEATHER

London area, SE England: Cloudy, bright periods. Wind light, south-westerly. Near normal. Maximum 6C (43F).

Central Southern England, E Midlands: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle. Wind light. South-westerly. Near normal. Maximum 6C (43F).

W Midlands, Central-Northern England: Cloudy, some rain or drizzle at first, bright periods later. Winds south-westerly, light or moderate. Near normal. Maximum 6C (43F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Cloudy, some rain or drizzle at first, bright periods later. Winds south-westerly, moderate. Near normal. Maximum 8C (46F).

North-West England: Cloudy at first, brighter later. Scattered showers, wind light or moderate, westerly. At or a little below normal. Maximum 5C (41F).

Edinburgh: Bright or sunny periods, isolated showers. Winds westerly, fresh or strong. Below normal. Maximum 4C (39F).

Glasgow area, Northern Ireland: Bright periods, showers. Wind westerly, fresh or strong. Below normal. Maximum 5C (41F).

Union must act say Kellogg workers

FEELING is running high amongst Kellogg's workers at Trafford Park, Manchester that the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers should take official action over shift change-over payment.

As previously reported in Workers Press, workers at the plant struck when a shop steward and three other men were sacked following a successful ban on the shift change-over.

The men have been reinstated.

At a recent mass meeting attended by union officials there was support for a proposed vote of no confidence in the local official who had failed to take any action over the dispute.

This was ruled out by the divisional officer who claimed the meeting was merely to discuss the management's proposals.

The deal—£1 and seven 'strings'—was overwhelmingly rejected.

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before clocking on; an undertaking to work the change-over until the relief shows up; a guaranteed four hours after half an hour (this did not stipulate where the worker should work the four hours—it is an attempt to introduce mobility of labour into the factory); the shift change-over would be included in the main working agreement so that the workers would be liable to work almost any hours from the moment they sign on with the company.

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