

The Newsletter

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FORDS: BIG TEST FOR

CAR WORKERS

A Marxist's duty

Expose Khrushchev Cuba betrayal

By GERRY HEALY

HOW can the defence of the Cuban revolution be assured? Marxists answer this question by advocating a programme of working-class internationalism. Concretely, this means the extension of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people throughout the continents of North and South America and the capitalist countries of Western Europe.

By extension we do not mean to suggest that it is possible here and now to launch a revolution in defence of Cuba in these countries.

We are talking about the need to campaign constantly within the international working-class movement for policies which, by developing the class struggle, expose the counter-revolutionary role of American and world imperialism.

Socialist internationalism has nothing to do with pacifism and 'do-goodism'. It proceeds from the struggle for the Transitional Programme of the Fourth International and is directed primarily at the working class.

This programme calls for the building of revolutionary parties in all the countries of the world.

BREAK FREE

The tasks before these leaderships today is one of vital importance. They must especially direct their propaganda and agitation to the most advanced layers of the workers in all the capitalist countries and assist them in breaking free from the stranglehold of the Social Democratic and Stalinist bureaucracies, as well as their pacifist allies.

The arguments of the bureaucratic betrayers in trying to counter-act the influence of Marxist leadership are innumerable. Most of them are concerned with camouflaging the treacherous role of bureaucracy in the workers' movement, especially during this critical phase of the Cuban revolution.

ARGUMENTS

We are told by people who should know better that we must not attack the Soviet bureaucracy, because the 'anti-capitalist' struggle comes first. Arguments like these were constantly levelled against Trotsky and the Fourth International by the Stalinists and their hangers-on.

During the Spanish Civil War, when Trotsky directed his main fire at the counter-revolutionary role of Stalin and his Moscow Trials, he was accused by the professional peace-lovers of weakening the 'anti-fascist struggle'.

His actions in launching the Fourth International and urging the construction of revolutionary parties was described by these gentlemen as weakening the 'anti-capitalist struggle'.

For Marxists the struggle against capitalism is inseparable from the construction of revolutionary leaderships. Anti-capitalist militancy is not enough. In fact, because of its acute limitations, it can under certain circumstances lead to serious defeats.

NO APPEAL

Not one appeal was made by any section of the Labour bureaucracies to any section of the international working class to intervene on behalf of the Cuban Revolution.

Not one Communist Party was alerted in any way even for the possible immediate consequences of the threat of nuclear war.

The construction of these leaderships is a task which can only be carried out in a resolute theoretical and practical struggle against the Stalinist and Social Democratic misleaders.

This is an essential prerequisite for the defence of the Cuban revolution along the lines of socialist internationalism. Those who use the phrase 'anti-capitalism' to cover up the crimes of bureaucracy are nothing more than its lackeys.

PARISIAN SECT

The Pabloite Parisian sect, which falsely describes itself as part of the Fourth International, issued a call to the workers of Renault to fight 'to the same extent as the workers' states' in defence of the Cuban revolution.

Here is a classic example of the type of 'anti-capitalist' fight which these gentlemen wage.

The use of the phrase 'workers' states' is in this context designed to obscure the counter-revolutionary role of the bureaucracy of these countries. In calling upon the working class to fight with these states they are, in fact, identifying the bureaucracy with the interests of the working class.

OFFSHOOT

They are nothing more than a propaganda offshoot of the bureaucracy masquerading as Trotskyists in order to be better able to carry out their treachery.

The fight to defend the progressive economic form of the workers' states is inseparable from the fight against the bureaucracies which rule them.

Those who suggest that Khrushchev cannot betray the Cuban revolution because of 'pressure'

● page 3, col. 3

Chilean militants defend Cuba

By ERIC NEILSON

TROUBLE is brewing for the corrupt regimes which the US government holds so dear in Latin America. The imperialists' latest attempt to strangle the Cuban revolution has had repercussions all over the continent.

In Chile especially great support has been shown for the Cuban revolution and the reactionary government has been quick to clamp down on this support.

On October 23, a large meeting was held in Santiago. When workers put forward demands that the leaders of the Communist and Socialist Parties should organise marches and a general strike instead of sending mere telegrams of protest, these 'leaders' refused to take the head of the march which had been planned to follow the meeting.

Their place was taken by Clotario Blest of the Movement of Revolutionary Forces and Trotskyists from the Workers' Revolutionary Party.

There was a violent clash with the police. A large number were arrested, including Blest and Luis Vitale, a leading Chilean Trotskyist.

The next day saw further street fighting with the police and the issuing of two communiques by the MRF (one of which we reproduce here) which called for a general strike and the formation of Committees for the Defence of the Cuban Revolution.

There were a number of demonstrations on October 25 in Concepcion, Valparaiso and other provinces. In Santiago 'respectable' speakers at a 15,000-strong demonstration were embarrassed by shouts for action instead of words.

This time the CP and SP expressly ordered that no march take place, but this was ignored and thousands paraded through the streets with Blest and the MRF at their head once again.

This time police action was even more violent; demonstrators



Clotario Blest arrested by police

were beaten up and dragged off to waiting vans. Blest was again arrested and a warrant is out for Vitale who is at present in hiding.

The MRF is continuing its campaign for Cuban Defence Committees, for a general strike and the release of their arrested leader.

Presos miembros del MRF, por luchar en las calles por la Revolución Cubana (comunicado N.º 3)

A Cumplir el acuerdo de Huelga General en favor de Cuba: Revolucionaria

EL MOVIMIENTO DE FUERZAS REVOLUCIONARIAS pide en estado de ALERTA a sus militantes para actuar decididamente por el bloqueo, que es declaración de guerra de los gusanos imperialistas a Cuba.

Comunicamos al Movimiento de Defensa de Cuba y a la CUT que estamos a sus órdenes para preparar la HUELGA GENERAL acordada en el III Congreso CUT.

El Presidente del MRF, Clotario Blest, Luis Vitale y 30 compañeros, fueron apaleados y presos por varias horas en la Ira Comisaría el martes 23 por encabezar el desfile a favor de Cuba. Así se juega el MRF en las calles y no con palabras huecas.

¡Llamamos a concurrir al mitin del 25 en Alameda con Dieciocho a las 7. A no dejarse amedrentar por los pacos y el Gobierno.

¡Solo la Revolución Proletaria detendrá la Guerra y salvará la Humanidad de la Barbarie!

¡ARAJE LOS GUSANOS! ¡VIVA CUBA SOCIALISTA Y VIVA FIDEL CASTRO MUERTE AL IMPERIALISMO!

A formar de inmediato los comités de base de defensa de la Revolución Cubana. A movilizarse por las calles y Publicaciones Obreras.

MOVIMIENTO DE FUERZAS REVOLUCIONARIAS

SANTIAGO-CHILE a las 15 hrs del 24 de Octubre de 1962

'Only the Proletarian Revolution can stop the war and save the world from barbarism,' says this leaflet issued by Chilean Marxists. It calls for a general strike to be organised by the trades unions in accordance with their previous decision, and for the workers to demonstrate their support for the Cuban revolution on the streets.

London tenants protest

TENANTS of Blendon Row, a 100-year-old block of tenements in Southwark, South London, caused a stir in the Council Chamber when they intervened at the Southwark Borough Council's meeting on October 17.

They were protesting at the rents in this crumbling and insanitary property which range from 15s. 8d. plus rates for a controlled flat, to £3 for a decontrolled flat of the same size. Some families are living crammed into one tiny room and there are only two lavatories to every five flats.

A typical case of the misery and hardship caused to the tenants is that of a young woman with

two children who has a 2-roomed flat on the top floor.

Her youngest child has a hole in the heart. She has been told to take special care that he doesn't catch cold, but as the entire family has to sleep in one room, the slightest chill is bound to be passed on.

The owner of the buildings hides behind the title of Heysarbor Investments Ltd., which was floated in 1961, but Blendon Row was sold on March this year to another landlord living in Belgium.

The tenants have held public meetings and intend to lobby Labour MPs, Ray Gunter and Bob Mellish next week.

Dagenham defeat could start nationwide purge

By Our Industrial
Correspondent

FORDS have issued a challenge to the British working class. From the Detroit headquarters of this giant motor combine have come instructions to speed the production lines and extract more profit.

The threat is not an attempt to reduce wages. The Ford policy is to pay over the rate and then by speed-up methods make everyone produce much more than they are being paid for.

The Dagenham showdown must inevitably lead to the beginning of an attempt by all the motor combines to follow Ford's example. Militant shop stewards have got to go and the threat of the sack must be restored: this is the employers' plan.

Impression

With new factories opening in other parts of the country, Fords would like to create the impression that they can withstand a serious strike.

The opposite is the case. If the trade union leaders would wage a serious struggle on behalf of the men who are being victimised they would be quickly reinstated.

Fords are already overspent and as a result of this face a continuous fall in their annual rate of profit. The trade union movement in the Ford factories in Detroit and elsewhere are watching events at Dagenham with keen interest.

An appeal by the engineering unions to the United Automobile Workers would almost certainly produce a sympathetic response. As in the 1930s, so today Ford is a barometer of union organisation.

● back page, col. 3

Greybeard Stalinists put YCL in political straight-jacket

DISSATISFACTION with the bureaucratic control of the Young Communist League simmered beneath the surface at the 24th National Congress held in London last week-end.

Two long orations by the movement's secretary, Jimmy Reid, one by John Gollan, and a series of fraternal delegates from the 'socialist' countries and western Europe kept discussion by the delegates down to a minimum.

There was little real criticism, but many of the contributions showed that back in the branches—if not at the Congress—there was considerable discontent over the stifling 'unanimity' of the YCL, the elderly and balding leaders, the virtually self-perpetuating National Committee and, most of all, their monthly paper *Challenge*.

BUREAUCRACY

It would be wrong to give the impression that all this discontent is expressed vociferously or repeatedly. The YCL has a membership of more than 4,500; the majority are young workers who are clearly proud to belong to what they consider to be a communist movement.

This pride and enthusiasm is tempered by the brick-wall bureaucracy, which channels the members into activities which sap their energy and militancy. They become bewildered and then apathetic at their lack of contact with the main stream of working-class activity against the Tories.

The main purpose of the Congress is to smooth over this discontent by attempts to show that all is well in the world, that the 'socialist' countries are making

Newsletter Reporter

giant strides, that capitalism is on its knees in Britain and, by winning a few thousand more recruits to the CP and YCL, it can finally be toppled over and replaced by socialism.

This was the main emphasis of the platform speeches—to win more recruits. But little was said about the need for sound policies and campaigns with which to carry out this task.

Despite frequent references to 'our' theory of Marxism which guides the movement's work (and



Gollan: Rule Britannia

'shines through the articles in *Challenge*' according to Mr. John Delahoy!) the speeches and contributions showed a complete and disastrous lack of understanding of revolutionary politics and its practice.

This convenient ignorance allows the Stalinist hacks in command to win support for their opportunist and reactionary policies.

Nationalism was high on the

agenda. 'Our glorious Great Britain', remarked one delegate from Bournemouth, speaking on the Common Market.

Gollan, of the same subject, said the sovereignty of the British parliament and judiciary would be sold out if we entered Europe. In France, de Gaulle was on his way out and—hurrah!—the Popular Front was on its way in.

Taking the theory of 'socialism in one country' to its logical and diabolical conclusion, he forecast the replacement of capitalist competition by socialist competition: 'when we have got socialism in this country, then we can turn to the Soviet Union and say watch out, for we will achieve even greater things than you'.

Such speeches—linked with resolutions calling upon the government to find jobs for unemployed youth and to outlaw fascism—will quickly ruin many of the young workers who join the YCL. They will either drive them out of politics altogether or turn them into tame lap-dogs of the bureaucracy.

There is an urgent need to step up the fight for socialist policies in the Labour and youth movements, to expose the criminal role of Stalinism and to win YCLers to a true understanding of Marxism.

The YCL must link up with the campaigns run by rank-and-file Young Socialists. They, despite a ferocious witch-hunt from Transport House, are in many cases leading the fight against the Tories, while the Communist Party stands in well-deserved isolation on the sidelines, appealing to the government, and frothing at the mouth over the need for 'peace'.

Unless this is done the YCL will snap like a dry stick in the coming struggles.

LEON TROTSKY was the only socialist theoretician to put forward a continuous and consistent theory of fascism and the working-class fight against it during its rise in the 1920s and 1930s. His writings on Italy, Germany and France are indispensable for any Marxist and for the working class in its fight against fascism today.

A selection of extracts from these writings has recently been re-published in duplicated form, by the International Bookshop of Nottingham.

It is important to note that, although the Trotsky selection from the original pamphlet (Pioneer Publishers, New York, 1944) are printed in their entirety, there is no acknowledgment

a counter-revolutionary role.

Walters' introduction makes this point in one breath and opposes it in the next, saying:

'This doesn't mean that socialists shouldn't put the slogan of state action against Fascism. But socialists should advance this demand for the purpose of exposing the Tories (and other pillars of the establishment) as protectors of Fascism. Even so, it should form only a minor part of the programme of action against Fascism, the main content of which should be the mobilization of the workers' movement and to which the question of state action should be subordinated, that is, the demand should be

Reformists hinder anti-fascist fight

By Cliff Slaughter

ment of its first publication or of the comrade mainly responsible for it.

The original compilation was made by Bert Cochran of the Socialist Workers' Party (USA), who also wrote an introduction under the name of E. R. Frank.

Not only is Frank's introduction omitted, but no reference to it is made. This is especially to be condemned as the new introduction by John Walters introduces an opportunist formula which takes the guts out of the Marxist case against fascism.

Trotsky's main point was the need for united working class action led by a revolutionary party as the only force capable of stopping fascism, which is only an alternative course for the 'democratic' capitalist system at a certain stage of development.

Those who pose, as an alternative, demands for an anti-fascist alliance of 'progressives' of all classes, or call upon capitalist governments to take measures against fascism, play

posed in such a way that it mobilises the workers' movement and does not under any circumstances create illusions of the state being the instrument for suppressing Fascism.'

This is real double talk: Yes, you may go in the sea, but on no account get your feet wet! But it is the kind of political phrase-mongering which enables people to pose as left-wingers and revolutionaries while in practice never fighting for their own independent class line against opportunist tendencies. Such 'revolutionaries' are very good conformists.

Just as important politically is the suppression of all reference to the original editor and his work. Here it is not a question of abstract standards of scholarship, but of according honestly the credit for all contributions to the history of the Marxist movement, even by those who later abandoned Marxism.

Only such an attitude to the movement's own history can lay the basis for a scientific and revolutionary appraisal of our present tasks.

A Great publishing event for socialists

THE new edition of Trotsky's *Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects* is a major event for the socialist movement. Although these works were written 34 and 57 years ago respectively, they throw a brilliant light on many of the problems of the international Labour movement in 1962.

Analysing the tasks of the working class in revolutions in backward countries and their interconnection with the fight for socialism in the metropolitan countries, they are indispensable for the study of world politics today.

The Permanent Revolution is a polemic against Radek, who in 1928 was moving away from the Left Opposition and towards capitulation to Stalin.

Trotsky examines the arguments against his pre-war theory of the permanent revolution (as expounded in *Results and Prospects*) and takes up the history of his differences with Lenin before 1917, of which Stalin and his henchmen made so much.

The generally-held view of Russian Marxists up to 1917 was that the coming revolution would be a bourgeois revolu-

tion. That is, it would have to solve these problems of Russian society, which the English and French capitalist class had resolved in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Out of the revolution would emerge a democratic Russia, in which the power of the landowners was smashed and the oppression of the national minorities ended. The working-class movement would then prepare the fight for the socialist revolution.

The Mensheviks interpreted this to mean that the working class had to remain subordinate to the middle class in the overthrow of Tsarism. Lenin and the Bolsheviks saw that the Russian capitalists were far too weak and too scared of the workers to accomplish this task.

The working class had to take over the leadership of the revolution and in particular of the peasants, who formed the bulk of Russian society. Lenin called the result of this the 'democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry'.

Trotsky took neither of these views. Developing some of Marx's ideas of 1851, he argued that the workers, supported by

By JOHN CRAWFORD

the peasants, had to take the power themselves. This would inevitably mean the introduction of socialist measures. The democratic revolution would 'grow over' into the socialist revolution.

But this could not be simply a Russian affair. The permanence of the revolution implied its link with the revolutionary movement of the European workers.

Trotsky, in *The Permanent Revolution*, goes into some detail on the relation between his ideas and those of Lenin. He shows that it was Lenin's criticisms of his attitude to the centralised Marxist party, which Trotsky afterwards understood and accepted, that kept them apart, and not their differences on the permanent revolution.

After October 1917, the old theories of Bolshevism on the 'democratic dictatorship' were outmoded. Lenin's conception of the party was completely vindicated, as was Trotsky's theory of permanent revolution.

But the inception of Stalin's

idea of 'socialism in one country' led to the revival of the old formulas, although not their content.

Stalin imposed what was really a Menshevik line on the Chinese Communist Party. On basis of the idea that the revolution had to take place in 'two stages' (first the bourgeoisie and then the workers) the Chinese CP was forced to do the bidding of Chiang kai-shek.

The resulting disaster of 1926-27 set back the Chinese revolution for 20 years.

Since the Second World War, the weakness of world imperialism and the betrayals of Stalinism have enabled middle class movements in the colonial countries to lead powerful mass struggles.

In the absence of Marxist parties, basing themselves on

the working class, the nationalist leaders have been able to control the masses and use them as bargaining weapons to extract concessions from imperialism.

Nothing could be more alien to Trotsky's ideas than to argue, as some have done, that such processes can unconsciously, automatically and irreversibly replace the struggle for a conscious working class party.

The international character of the fight for socialism demands the establishment of a world movement, which grasps the inter-relationships of the various sections.

Trotsky showed in 1905 that the world was ripe for the overthrow of capitalism. The study of this book can help in the building of the leadership needed to carry through that task.

The Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects

Cloth 25s.

Paperback 15s.

NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS

186A Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4

Nazi tactics increase in Germany

Adenauer clamps down on press freedom

Newsletter Correspondent

IN the middle of the night of October 26 West German police raided the homes of members of the staff of *Der Spiegel*, a leading independent political weekly. The Hamburg head office was occupied and the magazine's proprietor, Rudolf Augstein, and its assistant editor, Herr Jakobi, were arrested.

Hungary 6 years after

IT is six years since the Hungarian workers' revolution of 1956. Only in the last few weeks have Rakosi and his Stalinist accomplices been expelled from the Hungarian Communist Party, and still most of them are living peaceful lives within the Soviet Union.

Only this year Kiss and other Stalinists have been removed from government posts by Kadar and his clique.

The 'liberal' wing of the Stalinist bureaucracy led by Kadar still retains an iron grip over the working class of Hungary. Although many intellectuals who were involved in the revolution have been released and left free to publish, the workers who took a leading part in 1956 have received very different treatment.

We reproduce here the terms of a petition which is to be circulated throughout the Labour movement.

● Six years after the Hungarian insurrection, former members of the Budapest Central Workers' Council, as well as hundreds of workers, members of factory councils, are still imprisoned.

Further, nothing whatever is known of the fate of Sandor Racz, Jozsef Babai, Jozsef Balazs, György Kalocsai, György Karsai, and other members of the Central Council and factory councils.

We, the undersigned, members of the Labour movement, protest strongly against the attitude of the Hungarian government and urgently demand, in the name of freedom of expression for all tendencies within the working-class movement, the immediate release of the imprisoned revolutionaries.

● Already in France a large number of leading trade union militants in Paris and other towns have supported this campaign.

A most important part of the revival of the international working movement is the building of bonds of solidarity between workers on both sides of the 'iron curtain'.

The Newsletter calls upon all socialists to support a national campaign for the liberation of these members of the Budapest workers' council.

Copies of the petition are now being circulated and can be obtained from The Newsletter, at 186A Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

Together with the military correspondent arrested in Spain (with the aid of Interpol) and two other members of the staff, they have been held for questioning on charges of treason and bribery of state officials.

This Gestapo-like action by Adenauer's police allegedly arose out of an article in the issue of October 10.

This gave information about the NATO exercise 'Fallex 62', and said that its results showed that a nuclear attack on Western Europe would result in between ten and fifteen million deaths.

Der Spiegel refused to submit its next issue for censorship by the State Prosecutor, but galley-proofs were seized by the police before publication. Despite all difficulties, the issue appeared this week.

The police also took away the magazine's files, which may contain information about former relations between members of the present government and the Nazis.

REVENGE

Many Germans regard this action as one of revenge by the Adenauer government. *Der Spiegel* is noted for its hard-hitting attacks on many aspects of political life. In particular it campaigned recently against Defence Minister Strauss, accusing him of incompetence as well as dubious deals concerned with defence contracts.

The allegations were enquired into by an inter-party committee, whose report exonerating Strauss was accepted by the Bundestag only 24 hours before the arrests were made.

Der Spiegel alleges that Strauss was heard to say that he knew action was going to be taken against the magazine some time before it happened.

This affair is one more indication of the trend towards dictatorship in West Germany. It is an attempt to follow the pattern of events under de Gaulle's dictatorship.

These changes indicate the political direction the monopolies wish to move as the Common Market takes shape.

● **By agreeing to sack one top civil servant and suspend another, Adenauer has managed to save his coalition government—for the time being—after its worst crisis.**

His Free Democrat partners had protested at the way the police handled the affair, without reference to the Minister of Justice, Stammberger.



Expose Khrushchev betrayal

from page one

by the Soviet masses, do, in fact, imply that the counter-revolutionary effects of the bureaucracy have been eliminated.

The Soviet bureaucracy cannot defend the Cuban revolution. Firstly, its defence is tied to the intervention of the United Nations which is just an extension of the apparatus of the capitalist state on the international arena. The chief purpose of UNO is to behead all revolutionary movements everywhere.

The Soviet Union asked for the United Nations to intervene in the Congo. This intervention led to the murder of Lumumba and a situation where the Belgian imperialist puppet Tshombe now appears to be on the threshold of taking over the leadership of the entire Congo.

We are told that in backing down before Kennedy's war threat, Khrushchev displayed 'extraordinary powers as a statesman and world leader'.

Apparently these powers were displayed in a plan to put the rockets there in the first place in order that he should have the opportunity to withdraw.

PROPAGANDA

But what effect does this peculiar logic have on the working class of North America? The vast propaganda machine of American imperialism utilised the incident to spread lies among the American working class about the warlike intentions of the Soviet Union.

They used the situation in order to rally the American working class behind the Kennedy administration of power politics and secret diplomacy in order to establish 'peaceful co-existence' between the Soviet bureaucracy and American imperialism.

It has got nothing in common with socialist internationalism because it confuses the American working class and in this way greatly weakens the Cuban revolution, no less than the defence of the USSR.

Meanwhile, Khrushchev's 'wisdom' over Cuba has lost the people of the USSR and Eastern Europe well over £300,000,000.

NEGOTIATIONS continue for British capital's entry into the Common Market. But the 'popular' press relegates reports to the back pages.

What is happening in Brussels at the moment, however, is of immense importance to the electoral prospects of the Tories. That they are determined to go in regardless of the price to be paid cannot be open to doubt.

But the price becomes higher and higher, and that is what the bargaining in Brussels is about.

So far as agriculture is concerned, the European capitalists want an immediate end to the guaranteed price system which has enabled British farmers to enjoy such a prosperous time since 1939. Any question of the guaranteed price for farm products being below the 'community price' is not on, and Heath's request for a transition period whereby guarantees can be ended gradually, will not be agreed.

Then there are difficulties about the tariffs proposed by EEC against former colonial countries such as India and Pakistan.

But the vague promises made to the 'commonwealth' countries' representatives do not particularly worry the Tory negotiators. The Tory conference at Llandudno has made entry inevitable on terms

organisation in the ranks of the working class, and creates the illusion that it can play a progressive role in relation to Cuba.

The intervention of the Red Cross can only serve to weaken the revolution and must be resisted.

The revolutionary Marxists of the Fourth International must today stand firm in the fight for socialist internationalism as the only effective means of defending the Cuban revolution.

All propaganda for peace which is opposed to the struggle of the working class against their capitalist rulers is reactionary. All forms of propaganda which suggest that the Soviet bureaucracy can defend the Cuban revolution are lies.

RUTHLESS EXPOSURE

The fight against imperialism demands the ruthless exposure of all those who under the guise of fighting the anti-capitalist struggle shamefully ignore the treachery of the Soviet bureaucracy and remain silent about its disastrous role in Cuba.

Indian police arrest Communists

THE arrest of 40 leading Indian Communist Party members by the police under the notorious Preventive Detention Act is a measure designed to stifle the Labour and progressive movement under the pretext of 'national unity'.

At the same time pogroms against Chinese residents in India and the stripping of their citizenship rights by the Nehru regime underlines the reactionary nature of the war being prosecuted against China.

The existence of the Communist Party—and the Trotskyist movement—of India is at

stake. Unfortunately, the Communist Party MPs in the Indian Parliament instead of fighting these reactionary steps have given shameful support to Nehru by donating their salaries to the war effort of the Indian capitalists and landlords.

British Labour must protest vigorously against the arrests, demand the repeal of the reactionary laws and an immediate end to the persecution of national minorities.

Not a man, not a penny, not a gun for the Indian capitalists. Defend the Chinese Republic!

City Slants by colin chance

favourable to the Common Market capitalists.

This is borne out by the attitude, for example, of the French steel barons. At the moment they sell steel more cheaply than the other EEC countries, but the intervention of Britain, now working at only 75 per cent capacity, would represent a real threat to French steel interests. By 1965 the combined steel capacity of the Six alone will

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be 98 million metric tons—some 10 million metric tons more than the expected demand.

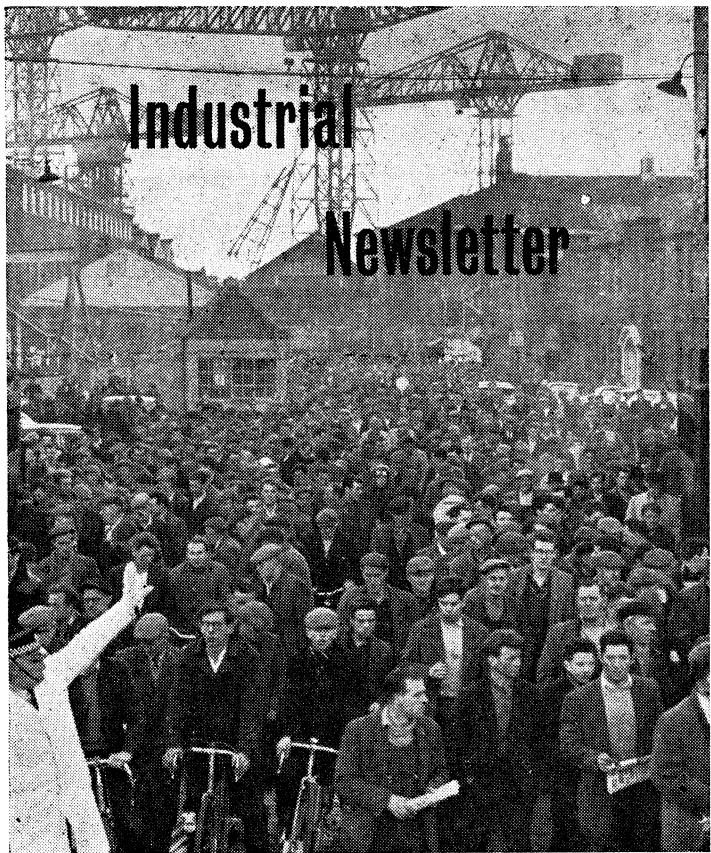
At a recent press conference, M. Jacques Ferry, vice-president of the French steel federation called for 'disciplined prices' and 'disciplined markets' from British steel exporters. There were 'limits in competition' which must not be exceeded. Obviously the establishment of a steel cartel

would be most acceptable to French steelowners, and inevitably there will be an upward movement in steel prices in Britain.

A 'programme of action' just proposed by the EEC calls for a unified monetary policy and central co-ordinated planning of the economies of the Six until such time as a single economic budget for the whole 'community' can be operative.

'It is contrary to reality to consider that there is on one side the "economic"—which can be brought into common . . .—and on the other side the "political" for which a similar task remains to be accomplished in essence through a "political union".'

Thus spoke Professor Hallstein, president of EEC. Economic programming by the Six, of course, presupposes a degree of political integration. British capital will have to give big concessions in the interests of the monopolies as a whole. In practice, though, the class of interests of the different capitalist groups may still prevent the realisation of the 'ideals' of the Eurocrats in Brussels.



Rail union leaders accept miserable increases

By ALAN WEST, Our Labour Correspondent

DR. BEECHING offered the railwaymen what can only be considered a calculated financial sneer in the form of a 5 per cent wage increase 1/- in the £) at the beginning of the week. The NUR leadership, which apparently draws some pleasure from being sneered at, seemed prepared to accept this laughable amount, but were held back by the refusals of ASLEF and the TSSA.

After talks on Wednesday afternoon, however, all three unions agreed to accept a 6 per cent increase. This amounts to just over 1s. 2d. in the £.

This will mean a rise of 10s. 3d. for a junior porter, bringing his average weekly wage up to £9 3s. 3d.

A senior driver—a man with many years' experience in an exacting and highly responsible job—will now get £14 14s.

Dr. Beeching said after the talks that he did not anticipate a rise in fares because of the increase.

Asked if he was satisfied by the agreement, NUR general secretary, Sidney Greene commented: 'No—but then I'm never satisfied. We're still at the end of the queue.'

Greene and company are at the back of the queue, too, when it comes to providing leadership for their members.

The Tories and their hatchetman Beeching are treating them with open contempt now. They add a few coppers to the weekly wage at the same time as they prepare massive redundancies.

Not even the most trusting railway worker can now doubt that his 'leaders' are totally incapable of leading a struggle against redundancy.

This miserable snub of a wage increase serves to show with even greater clarity the need for rank-and-file action by all transport workers against the government.

Fords: from page one

It was one of the last strongholds to come down in the great CIO movement to organise the motor car workers. Now it is one of the first to make the challenge in Britain.

Prompt action nationally and internationally can bring the Dagenham dictators to heel.

Unfortunately the right-wing trade union leaders do not contemplate such action. The attitude of the AEU executive council is typical. In not recognising the strike call and in playing for time they are encouraging Fords to stand firm.

This can have the most serious repercussions in the engineering industry. Victimization will be rampant throughout the motor trade.

The shop stewards' movement in the big car factories can still stop this retreat. An immediate meeting of all shop stewards'

Militant builders prepare to fight

Newsletter Reporter

BUILDING workers in Scotland are not waiting for the Tory government to set up cheap industry to absorb the unemployed. They are going all out to get a shorter working week, down to 40 hours, and better wage rates as well.

This section of workers leads the field now in militant policy against unemployment. At a meeting of 1,500 in Glasgow last Sunday they launched their fight.

200 more were kept out of the packed hall and held an overflow meeting in the street. They are determined to obtain their demands by militant action and prevent the worsening of conditions in the building industry.

Railwaymen in the West of Scotland expressed their impatience with official policy also, last week-end in a resolution which called for a week's strike to take place in the near future to prevent sackings.

They are to be addressed by Mr. Green, their General Secretary, next Sunday. No doubt he will council caution and try and talk it out as he has done in the past.

He should be told bluntly to come off it and either lead the railwaymen who have shown that they are willing to fight or get out and make way for others who will.

Glasgow rank & file organize

SPONSORED by a group of shop stewards and militants in engineering and other factories on the Clyde, a rank and file Labour Congress is to be held at 7 p.m. on Sunday, November 11, in the Partick Borough Halls, Glasgow.

The speakers at this meeting will all be members of the Labour movement who have been witch-hunted by the right-wing trade union and Labour Party leaders.

The speakers include Roger Protz, editor of the recently-proscribed Young Socialist paper *Keep Left*, and a member of the ETU whose has been prominent in the fight for democratic control of the union.

KINCARDINE

Members of the ETU from Falkirk will be present who were associated with the 13-week strike of the Kincardine Bridge electricians, whose fight against the employers was broken by the intervention of the leadership of the union.

The aim of the Congress is to 'strengthen the Labour and trade union movements in the fight against the Tories'. It also declares that it intends to fight to see the scrapping of the 'whole paraphernalia of the witch-hunt which cripples the working class in their struggles with the employers'.

The Congress has itself been witch-hunted. The Secretary of the Glasgow City Labour Party, Mr. T. G. Simpson, has circulated his members with the instruction that they must not attend the Congress.

'GBA' DEFEATED

The reason he gives is that its secretary, Alec McLarty, is a member of the Socialist Labour League. For Mr. Simpson the Brighton conference of the Labour Party and its defeat of 'guilt by association' might never have taken place, but being a full-time official, he believes, entitles him to ignore conference decisions!

His very actions are themselves a justification for the calling of the rank and file congress—to fight against the witch-hunt and to thus strengthen the working class.

The Scottish Area of the Socialist Labour League will be sending delegates to the Congress and will work to help make it a success.

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING

Liverpool

G. HEALY
LEADERSHIP AND THE WORKING CLASS
(How to fight unemployment, race hatred, witch-hunts)

Stork Hotel, Queen Square,
7.30 p.m., Sunday, November 18
Admission 1/-

Labour MPs give no help to Merseyside unemployed

By REG PERRY

OVER 800 Merseyside trade unionists marched through London last week in a demonstration against rising unemployment in the North-west area. Organised by the Liverpool Trades and Labour Council under the slogan 'We Want Work', the march quickly changed its demands to 'Kick Out the Tories!'

Represented on the march were building workers, engineers, dockers, electricians and plumbers. Particularly prominent were a contingent of Young Socialists carrying placards demanding, 'Trade Unionists must fight for jobs for school leavers'.

Many of the workers who then went on to lobby Parliament were very sceptical about achieving any results there.

Mr. Edward Loyden, a dock worker and Labour councillor for West Derby told me that he had no illusions that their problems could be solved by visiting the Commons.

'The Rochdale report on the docks which has just been published makes it clear that contraction is the order of the day, not expansion,' he said.

Frank Dooley, a scaffolder steward from Gleasons in Liverpool said, 'I am opposed to the lobby of Tory MPs which the Trades Council is advocating.

'I think a visit to this place is a waste of time. Its just a phoney showplace anyway, and the MPs won't do anything for us.'

If any illusions were held they must have soon been dispelled. Only eight MPs came into the lobby and none of these had any help to offer.

Angry workers demanded of Labour leaders like Harold Wilson (whose constituency covers the Kirkby Industrial Estate where 1,000 are workless) and Pargeter (Secretary of the AEU MPs), that

they begin to fight the Tories and for a socialist policy for Labour.

'We have 80,000 slums in Liverpool and yet 4,000 building workers are on the dole,' said one worker. 'Why doesn't the Labour Party propose to nationalise the building industry?'

'If we did we would never win the election,' replied Wilson.

'Why don't you help Fords workers to fight sackings and the victimisation of stewards?' asked another.

A Young Socialist from Kirkby who asked Wilson to support their fight against unemployment was told by Wilson that he would not because it was 'being organised by *Keep Left*'.

BROWN CHASED

George Brown was chased across the lobby with cries of 'Go back to the *Mirror*' when he said he had nothing to say on unemployment.

Trade unionists must realise that unemployment will not be fought in Parliament by MPs of this type.

Dave Buckley, a delegate from the Liverpool Plumbing Trades Union, expressed the hope that workers would not be disheartened by this lobby but would return to the Merseyside to take up the fight in the district.

'We must fight in the trade unions for no sackings and for work-sharing,' he said. 'One of the most important things is for overtime to be banned where unemployment exists.'

'We must ensure above all that unity is maintained by employed and unemployed.'

'Instead of asking the Tories to send new industries to Merseyside, the Labour movement must fight to take over existing industries. The first steps will be to remove the Tories from office.'

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