Trotskyism triumphant

are magnificent. What other socialist youth organisation in Britain today could mobilise 500 of its members, with all the finance and passport difficulties that were involved, and transport them, not just from London but from places as far afield as Aberdeen, to Liege in Belgium?

The political purpose of this visit was to link up with other socialist youth movements in Western Europe in a demonstration against the war now being waged by the United States imperialists in Vietnam.

Its timeliness is underlined by the fact that the headquarters of NATO has now moved to Belgium. One of the demands insisted upon again and again by the demonstrators was an end to the NATO alliance.

But where, our readers may ask, did the youth who marched in Liege come from?

In Britain, the Young Socialists owe their origin to a highly successful political struggle against the right-wing Wilson leadership, particularly during the years of 1963-1964 in which the right henousely which the right honourable gentlemen lost control of their official youth movement.

In return, they retaliated by attempting to expel the Young Socialists' democratically-elected leadership, and this produced a split on the eve of the 1964 General Election.

In France, the splendid contingent of revolutionary youth owe their origin to a break from the politics of Stalinism.

In Belgium, the socialist youth who marched were also expelled by the right wing of the social democracy.



In others words, the political origin of those youth who par-ticipated in the Liege demonstration was based on a fight against bureaucracy, either of the Stalinist or social-democratic variety.

Small wonder then that the memory of the heroic Hun-garian revolution of 1956 remains precious and vivid in the memories of revolutionary youth.

For this revolution was essentially directed against bureau-cracy—the Stalinist bureau-

The appearance of several banners commemorating the re-volution was entirely in line with the present-day experi-ences of youth. The fight to end the war in Vietnam, and to send NATO packing back to the White House can only be waged by those who wage, day in and day out, a mortal struggle against bureaucracy in the workers' movement.

At this point in the Liege demonstration, when the youth were lining up to march, they had an invaluable experience as to the real role of Pabloism.

The Belgian Pabloites, led by Mandel, the German Pabloites, led by Jungclass, and the French Pabloites, led by Frank, violently objected to banners being carried on the march commemorating the Hungarian revolution.

When the Young Socialists who were carrying them refused to take them down, Mandel's rather elderly young socialists called upon the assistance of the Belgian police to haul the Hungarian banner down.



But what else could be expected. Pabloism long ago rejected the need to struggle to build al-ternative revolutionary leaderships and replaced it with policies of adaptation towards the Stalinist and social-democratic bureaucracies.

The Pabloites today, are nothing more than the conscious agents of these bureaucracies, who, in turn, are tied hand and foot to the big capitalists.

Since the police are the direct servants of capital, it was perfectly normal for the Pabloites to enlist their aid in the fight

against revolutionary youth. But then came the pay off. The youth refused to haul the Hungarian banners down and the Pabloites found themselves scornfully isolated amongst

some 3,000 young people. After the demonstration was held up for over an hour, they finally gave way and agreed to the banners being carried by the British and French Young Socialists.

This decision must not be assumed to amount to a conversion of the Pabloite liquidators. On the contrary, it was forced upon them by the revolutionary determination of young people in the fight against bureaucracy.

Mandel, Frank and the SWP were exposed in Liege as the

handmaidens of imperialismthe Young Socialists led the fight against bureaucracy.

Trotsky, the most authoritative student of bureaucracy, would have been proud of Liege. Those youth who assembled there, we predict, will be in the forefront of all the major struggles against capitalism and its bureaucratic agencies in the years ahead.



October

The Newsletter

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Vol. 9, No. 465

MORE

PHOTOS

see page 2

October 22, 1966

Price 6d.

Defend union policy

L OUT ON

NEWSLETTER INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

THE TEMPERS of motor car workers are rising. At Vauxhall Motors, Luton, thousands of car workers have militantly demonstrated against the management as the entire industry moves closer and closer to unemployment day-November 4.

Meanwhile leading shop stewards in the industry have lobbied their union leaders meeting the engineering employers in York a few days ago. Under pressure, Sir William Carron and Co. were forced to register a 'failure to agree' over worksharing.

Everyone knows that this policy is by no means adequate so far as constituting a defence of the future for car workers. Nevertheless the recording of a 'failure to agree' at the highest level provides an opening for an all-out official fight with the employers on November 4.

STRIKE IF NECESSARY

All the shop stewards engaged in the motor car factories affected by unemployment should now see to it that this 'failure to agree' is applied to the hilt on November 4.

In practice it means that not a single worker should be made unemployed and that strike action, if necessary, is taken to see that this policy is carried out.

For how else can the 'failure to agree' be implemented?

To permit men to be sacked under conditions that are contrary to the policies of the unions would be nothing short of desertion of the unions on the eve of a real struggle. This issue is one of union policy and in turn the trade union leaders must be forced to officially recognise all strikes called against unemployment on November 4.

Nobody should care two hoots as to whether or not the Labour government will be embarrassed by a strike in the motor industry. It is Wilson and Co., operating capitalism on behalf of the capitalists, who are responsible.

Strike call rejected

MANDEL (left) looking for his

forces.

A MASS meeting of Rootes Pressings (Linwood, Scotland), workers on Wednesday rejected the call by 100 stewards for strike action against sackings due

Delivery strike talks

now intervened in the four-week-old strike of Birmingham car dewith union representatives.

See story page four

THE MINISTRY of Labour has livery men and is to begin talks

• See story page four->

PUBLIC MEETING

Long live the Hungarian Revolution of 1956

CAXTON HALL (nearest tube St James Park) Thursday November 17-7.30 p.m.

Speakers will include

MICHAEL BANDA, Editor, 'Newsletter'

An official strike would therefore be a political strike against the government. And this poses the problem of power, which should be immediately translated into a demand for the nationalization of the engineering

Nothing less will suffice.

and the motor car industries.

It is a thousand times better to fight now than to let tens of thousands of workers be driven back to the degradation of the 'hungry thirties'.

Implement the 'failure to agree' by strike action on November 4.

 Nationalize the motor car industry.

NATIONALIZE MOTORS-CALL

BIRMINGHAM No. 4 Amalgamated Engineering Union branch passed the following resolution at its meeting last Friday (October 14):

'In the present acute crisis of capitalism, resulting in short-time and redundancy for tens of thousands of workers, we de-mand the nationalization of the engineering and motor industries under workers' control.'

This is to be sent to the Birmingham district committee of the union and Birmingham Trades Council.

International links forged BY A NEWSLETTER REPORTING TEAM

WITH ENORMOUS IMPACT, approximately 500 British Young Socialists linked up with 400 of their comrades from France to form half of a giant demonstration through Liege, Belgium, last weekend, against the Vietnam war and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Four hundred and fifty-eight of the British contingent travelled by special train and boat; the remainder arrived independently by hitch-hiking and by car.

Links were forged between socialist youth from almost every European country in a joint effort which will have the most important repercussions for the international socialist movement and the working class.

Though the issues were plainly expressed in many different languages, through banner and slogan, this unprecendented gathering involved a wider, all-embracing desire—the building and strengthening of the Fourth International.

Youth, particularly from Britain, had travelled for hundreds of miles, many of them overnight, to attend the demonstration, which was called by the Jeunes Gardes Socialistes of Belgium.

Young Socialists began their journey on Friday, forming a powerful contingent at Victoria Station, London. A special train took them to Dover where they transferred to a special boat in the early hours of Saturday. This took them to Ostend, where they again boarded a train to whisk them through the Belgian dawn into Liege, just a few miles from the German and Luxemburg borders.

borders.

Meals had been arranged for them by the Jeunes Gardes and later they congregated on the Place de l'Yser for the demon-There was a great

Attempts were made to take this banner off the march. But the Young Socialists triumphed.



amount of fraternisation, many

of the British comrades renewing French and German acquaint-

ances, and newspapers were ex-

changed and sold.

Many of the European youth eagerly bought the badge of the

British Young Socialists.

Almost immediately, a section of Danish followers of Pablo

attempted to provoke the Young

Socialists around the English banner Long Live the 1956

Hungarian Revolution—Forward to World Socialism', knowing full well that armed police were

around and would gladly inter-

The youth, rallied by Newsletter editor Michael Banda, formed an unprovoked, stonewall

The Danes gave up, and many left the Place.

BUILD INTERNATIONAL **LEADERSHIP**

Says 'Keep-Left' editor

AT THE MEETING, Aileen Jennings, editor of the Young Socialist paper 'Keep Left', who brought greetings on behalf of the Young Socialists' National Committee said. Committee, said:

'I am pleased to have been in the leadership of a contingent of 500 Young Socialists who have worked night and day over the past month to make this intervention a success.'

Many more youth would have been on the demonstration from Britain, but had faced difficulties with their passports—a whole number of immigrant members had been unable to obtain visas because of their own governments.

NATO exposed

The demonstration had been called against the US imperialist war against the peoples of Vietnam. In doing so NATO, which was part and parcel of imperialist exploitation of colonial peoples, was being exposed, she said.

'This involves much more than a demonstration, even one so great as we have seen today,' she

said, adding: 'It requires the construction of revolutionary parties in all capi-talist countries, and can only be carried out through the develop-

Continued page 4, column 4 ->

By now, British, French, Italian, German and other sections of European youth had been waiting almost an hour with their banners poised ready to march.

DELAY

But the Jeune Garde were not in sight; just a few of their blueshirted organisers appeared now and again.
Still there was a delay.

It was soon obvious that this was due to the fact that the Jeune Garde were negotiating with the police to exclude the British and their 'offensive' Hungarian banner from the march.

Slowly Jeune Garde supporters began to appear and hurriedly sorted through and erected a few banners and red flags. About 30 marched off, but were held up by the British youth, who refused to march without the Hungarian banner.

With the threat of losing over

half the demonstration, the Bel gian organisers were defeated and forced to declare over the public address system that the Hun-

garian banner would be allowed. Immediately the British and French surged forward banners waving chanting 'Long Live the Hungarian Revolution', 'Trotsky-ism In—Hungarian Workers in—Stalinism Out'.

INTERCHANGE

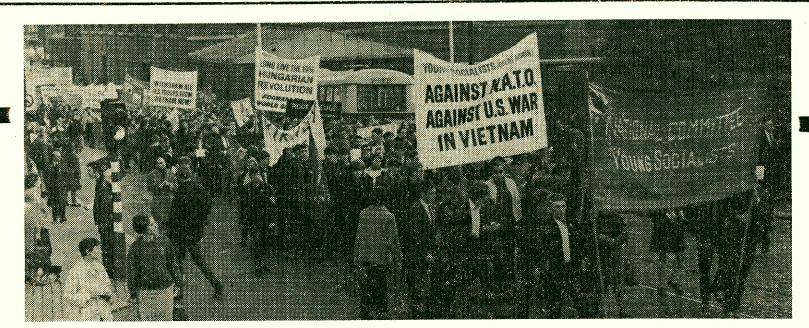
This was just the beginning of a tremendous interchange of positive English and French chanting against the Vietnam war, NATO, the Geneva agreements, Stalinism, peaceful co-existence, US imperialism, etc., and de-manding solidarity with the Vietnamese workers and peasants and the world working class.

'Vive la quatrieme interna-tionale' was taken up, not just by the French and English youth, but by many working-class on-lookers who crowded the pave-ments of the town applauding the demonstration.

These slogans and demands were kept up throughout the long march which took the youth to the Place St. Lambert for a meeting. Later the British Young Socialists left for their second night of travelling to return

The impact of the British and French delegations was expressed by one Jeune Garde supporter who told our reporter:

'I hope that the next demonstration the Young Socialists come to is called by the Fourth International. Our members are weak and the Young Socialists have helped us tremendously. I agree with you wholeheartedly in your support for the Hungarian





European socialist youth Lon the march



The main banners of the British Young Socialist contingent are seen above as the march moves through Liege last Saturday. Their comrades of Révoltes in France are seen left with one of their many banners. The message is plain in any language.





Above right a French and English comrade ride on a car taking turns to lead the slogan shouting in both languages. With them are Italian comrades. On the left Christian Pinot of Révoltes interprets for 'Keep Left' editor Aileen Jennings as she speaks at the meeting after the march. On the right is seen just a small section of the huge European audience at



THE DEVELOPMENT of the 'cultural revolution' in China has served as a pretext for yet another attack by the Soviet press upon Trotsky and Trotskyism. Without any direct reference to the recent events in China, 'Pravda' of September 16 links the unrest amongst youth today in both the Soviet Union and internationally with the appeal made by Trotsky to the youth in the first stages of his fight against the development of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

This article, written by a Dr. S. Kovalyov, has deep significance for the Trotskyist movement and it calls for clear answers to the

following questions. Firstly. What is the historical background of the events referred

to in 'Pravda'? Secondly: Why are these questions raised now by the Soviet bureaucracy?

Finally: How do these attacks upon Trotsky and the founders of the 'Left Opposition' relate to the present stage reached in the work of the Fourth International?

Briefly, 'Pravda' claims that Trotsky, together with those other communists who signed the 'platform of the 46' (the first Bolshevik manifesto of opposition to the growth of bureaucracy), was opposed to Lenin on the question of the development and nature of culture in the Soviet Union.

'Pravda' asserts catagorically that Trotsky and the Left Oppo-sition allied themselves with the 'Proletculturists' who were under the theoretical leadership of A. Lunacharsky, Commissar for Education in the first Bolshevik government.

The basic premise of this trend was that with the overthrow of capitalism, the working class had to begin anew the construction of a purely 'proletarian' culture which owed nothing to its old exploiters. They thus dis-carded all the highest points of all previous cultures, including the writings of Pushkin, the great Russian dramatist and

Trotsky's views on this ultraleft tendency, which had little or nothing to do with Marxism,

the meeting.

Afraid of political radicalisation of youth

Soviet bureaucracy attacks Trotskyism again 'The working class strives

are clearly set down in his book, 'Literature and Revolution', where he states:

to transform the state apparatus into a powerful pump for quenching the cultural thirst of the masses. This is a task of immeasurable historic importance. But, if one is not to use words lightly, it is not as yet a creation of a special proletarian culture. "Proletarian culture", "Proletarian art", etc., in three cases out of ten is used uncritically to designate the culture and the art of the coming communist society, in two cases out of ten to designate the fact that special groups of the proletariat are acquiring separate elements of proletarian culture, and finally, in five cases out of ten, it re-presents a jumble of concepts and words out of which one can make neither head nor

It would appear impossible to link Trotsky with a trend about which he wrote so scathingly. But this is precisely what 'Pravda' has to do in order to carry out the job of slandering

Trotsky.

The relevant passage from 'Pravda' begins by stating that: 'Denying the classical art culture, treating the classics of literature and art as a representative of the nobility and the

bourgeoisie, the "proletculturists"

often implemented the extremist

shevik party who took over from the idealist philosopher Ernst Mach certain subjective theories which they used to bolster their political line. It was the leaders of this group, Bog-danov and Lunacharsky, who after the revolution formed the 'proletculturist' tendency. Far from Trotsky being sympathetic to Machism, it was in fact Stalin who attempted to weaken the effects of Lenin's fight for materialism in the party against the Machists. This information

also to the old school specialists being attracted to take part in the building of socialism.'

forms of primitivism in all spheres of artistic creation, representing this as "proletarian culture".' So far, so good. The article then begins to construct its fictitious bloc between Trotsky and the 'prolet-'A most harmful manifestation

of this petty bourgeois distemper was the Machist* idea of universal distrust of, and contempt for, educated people, preached by the "left communists", who objected * 'Machists'-This refers to the

ultra-left faction within the Bolis to be found in the new Soviet biography of Lenin under the editorship of P. N. Pospelov, pages 160-168.

Again, this is hardly a charge that could be levelled against Trotsky. At the 8th Party congress in 1919, he and Lenin fought and routed the so-called 'Military Opposition' led by Voroshilov and guided from behind the scenes by Stalin.

It was the Military Opposition which carried on a running battle with Trotsky against his policy of placing ex-Tsarist officers in the staff of the Red Army, with special responsibili-ties for training new, working-class cadres for the armed forces.

LOYAL

Always under the strictest supervision by the Political Commissars, the vast majority proved loyal to the Bolshevik govern-ment. The small minority that betrayed the trust placed in them were made the pretext for attacks upon the conduct by Trotsky of the military affairs of

Lenin and Trotsky, though at one stage in a minority at the 8th Congress, won over the majority and finally isolated the Voroshilov-Stalin clique, which

the bureaucracy and to destroy Bolshevism and the Third International.

So we can be nothing but amazed when the next paragraph tells us that: 'In pursuit of their anti-

Leninist line, the left sectarians, the Trotskyites in particular, sought at various times to make use of immature young people [just the charge made against Trotskyism by varieties of bureaucracy today] by converting them into a weapon in the struggle against the party.' (Emphasis

Members of the Young Socialists and the Socialist Labour League should take careful note of these words. They betray not only a scant regard for historical accuracy: that has never been the Stalinist strongest suite.

Far more important, they reveal an acute fear within the Stalinist bureaucracies of the coming together of the programme of the Fourth International with the world-wide rebellion of the youth against the bureaucratic politics of both Stalinism and social democracy.

'Pravda' does not take up such

reason. It would much rather, if that were possible, leave them

But precisely now it feels compelled to drive a wedge be-tween Soviet youth, being as they are an integral part of the international working class, and the history and traditions of Bolshevism and Trotskyism.

That is the warning 'Pravda' gives the bureaucracy when it refers to the appeal to the youth made by Trotsky in a series of articles published at the end of 1923 under the title 'The New Course'.

'Pravda' refers glibly to the resolution of the 13th Party conference of January, 1924, a conference already dominated by Stalin's nominees and yes-men, which took Trotsky to task for the views which he expressed in

The New Course'. Yet it requires little historical hindsight to see who was right on the question of the dangers

and growth of bureaucracy. 'The New Course', Trotsky said the following:

Bureaucratism in the state and party apparatus is the expression of the most vexatious tendencies inherent in our

situation, of the defects and deviations in our work which, under certain social conditions, might sap the basis of the revolution. And, in this case, as in many others, quantity will at a certain stage be transformed into quality.' ('The New Course', page 41.)

Contrast this sober assessment of the problems before the party and the state with the smugness of the resolution which condemned Trotsky, falsely attributing to him the view 'that the party "barometer" should be the young people at school'.

The degeneration of the Bolshevik party and the organs of state power remains an eloquent testimony to the political judge-ment of both Trotsky and the faction that coalesced around Stalin at the time of the 13th Party conference.

But precisely because the Soviet bureaucracy owes its very existence to the triumph of the Stalin faction over the Marxist perspective of Trotsky, 'Pravda' is forced to concede the real nature of the discussion.

Having done its hatchet work, the article resumes its humdrum course, complete with quotations from Lenin and the demolition

of straw men. But the main point has been made and, we are sure, duly

We always knew that Stalinism

Continued page 4, column 6 ->

PROBLEMS OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF REVISIONISM in the United States today is the protracted and relatively low political development of the working class. The post-war inflationary boom strengthened temporarily many illusions in the viability of American capitalism. At the same time the cold-war witch-hunt resulted in the best militants being expelled from their trade unions and sacked from a large number of the most important industries. The Socialist Workers' Party suffered very severely from these setbacks.

The break-up of this situation became discernable in the early 1960s with the emergence of powerful movements amongst student youth around civil rights and later the war in Vietnam. In some respects this development resembled the CND movement in Britain during the late 1950s. They were, and are, predominantly middle-class movements which indirectly reflect the re-emergence of the working class into class politics in the metropolitan capitalist countries.

Marxist party to orientate itself exclusively on such manifestations of struggle is a fundamental error in terms of Marxist theory. In practice it means basing the activity of the party around the idea that the middle class can change society, when, in fact, this is the task and the task alone which the working class has to perform under revolutionary leadership.

This does not in any way mean that the working class no longer needs the support of such middle-class layers. It does indeed, but here again the vehicle for consciously guiding such support towards the working class is the Marxist party which on matters of principle bases itself on the revolutionary role of the work-

ing class.

The political degeneration of the SWP internationally was greatly accelerated by its about turn towards the petty-bourgeois radical movement inside the USA.

From here on it was only a stone's throw to sympathising with the late President Kennedy's wife when he (the President) was assassinated and from demanding that Federal troops be sent into Mississippi to aid the Negroes. This also marked the uncritical turn towards Malcolm X and later the slogan of Black

Whilst it is the duty of the revolutionary party to provide critical support for such movements in order to direct them towards the working class, the SWP completely capitu-

vention of the powerful American working class, all these movements are in a blind alley from which there is no way out unless the revolutionary party mobilises this working class against capi-

Robertson rejects internationalism

It is at this point that we can see the real political implications of internationalism for the SWP. The Fourth International—its theory and organisational conceptions—is the only force capable of guiding and rectifying the course of a national section when it starts from impressionism and begins to capitulate to its capitalist environment.

It was precisely when such a need arose that the SWP broke of all its relations with the International Committee of the Fourth International and turned towards the Pabloite revisionists.

Only the International Committee could have at this stage assisted the SWP to overcome its difficulties, but Cannon, Hansen and Dobbs were contemptuous of the Fourth International outside the United

States. They had become arrogant American nationalists who were now hopelessly entangled with the politics of the petty bourgeois in the USA. They wanted the kind of international they could utilise for their own revisionist ends and

Pabloism filled the bill. When the Fourth International was founded in the summer of 1938, it based itself essentially upon the revolutionary potential of the international working class.

Into its theoretical armour Trotsky poured all the lessons and principles derived from the struggles of the modern proletariat against the forces of international capital.

Revolutionary internationalism is inseparable from the Marxist conception that the working class is the only class capable of overthrowing capitalist society and establishing socialism.

But for a revolutionary tional in 1953, maintained that larxist party to orientate it-sections of the petty-bourgeois Stalinist bureaucracy would, under pressure, move into a leftward direction and substitute themselves for the revo-

The revisionist Pabloite con-

ception, which produced the

split in the Fourth Interna-

lutionary party by taking the

Here is the essential revi-

sionist bond which binds the

SWP to the rump Pabloite

outfit of Germain, Pierre Frank

and Livio, which masquerades

as the 'Unified Secretariat of

the Fourth International'

From its intancy the group in the USA, which is now led by James Robertson, was

nurtured in the worst environ-

ment of petty-bourgeois poli-

tics, the Shachtman group

which denounced the desence

of the Soviet Union in 1940

and split from the Fourth

The group joined the SWP in the late 1950s at a time

when Cannon and Co. were

rapidly moving away from the

Fourth International. Hence

the early anu-internationalist training which Robertson's

group brought with it from

Snachtman now blended with

the anti-internationalism of

Back to

operating from Paris.

International.

of a series of articles by G. HEALY

The sixth

National Secretary Socialist Labour League

finished centrist tendency is to give up the political battle be-fore it has begun.

We must believe that by common work and political discussion it will be possible to win a majority of the party to adopt a correct line on Pabloism and for the building of the revolutionary party in the United States.

4. The present tendency shall dissolve and shall reestablish itself on the basis of the preceding point.

5. Only those comrades who accept these conditions can be members of the tendency.

We ourselves have, as you know, a long experience of working as a minority faction inside the British Trotskyist movement. We began this work in 1943 and it lasted for seven years. We did not assume leadership rights in England until 1950.

The proposals are based upon experiences we had during that time and are certainly not dictated by comrades Wohlforth and Phillips. During this period we accepted on a number of occasions advice with which we ourselves disagreed, but which we operated in practice because we ac-

as a centrist tendency since a premature characterisation of this description would have acted as a barrier between ourselves and the rank and file. Many comrades in our own tendency felt strongly about the politics of the majority but they had to resist their feelings in order to undertake a long term perspective of work to equip them to become what they did at a later stage -the leadership of the party.

The international struggle against Pabloite revisionism which resulted in the split of 1953 has now taken on a new form. Due to the lack of political clarification about the nature of this revisionism, the leadership of the SWP are tending to succumb to it as an approach to world problems. But this is by no means a clear-cut development. We know from reading the documents and publications of the party that certain elements such as Weiss, Swabeck, Warde and Hansen have now developed a rounded out Pabloite approach. Others are, however, still very unclear and nesitant because amongst other things the SWP has a iong record of fighting for a principled Trotskyist position, although it cannot, because of the Voorhis Act, participate in international activity.

Unfortunately, the activity of the Pabioites has been to some extent successful in provoking a factional atmosphere between ourselves and the majority. A good percentage of the activity of people like Dowson during his visit here was taken up with misrepresenting small factional points which were then relayed to the US in order to sharpen up the differences. We know only too well the harm that this kind of thing can do. The longer we have to discuss with the SWP, the more opportunity we will have to expose the Pabloites and assist the party itself. Our policy is to speak up clearly and sharply on the political differences and maintain a collaboration with the SWP for as long as possible.

For this reason we have been opposed to any attempt to snarpen up the internal faction struggie inside the SWP no matter what the provocation. Our proposals are designed towards this end in line with our past experience. We do not want to impose them on you. It you do not like to accept them, then there is no need to accept them. All those comrades who do accept them will be considered as part of an international tendency, as we were in the early days of our movement. Contrary to what comrade Mage said in his letter, it is perfectly permissible for this international tendency to discuss its affairs internally either in writing or oral discussion. We are part of a world party and not separate national groupings. The SLL as part of a world movement has every right to establish tendency relations when it feels these are necessary.

this international tendency. The SWP in the past has constantly spelled out its adviceand correctly so-not only to ourselves but to comrades in many parts of the world who have supported it in the various struggles. It is perfectly permissible for you to contribute to an internal tendency bulletin all the opinions which you have about the centrist nature of the SWP leadership and we will seriously discuss them with you.

We do want to bring to an end the internal struggle inside the minority so that comrades can bend their entire efforts towards clarifying the party and helping it in this struggle. We feel sure that if you can see your way to do this we shall make important gains in the future.

We would like to ask you to accept these terms and continue a written discussion with us here. If it were possible you may be able to arrange to visit us some time in the spring or earlier if it could be managed.

Acceptance of the terms does not mean you give up your political positions. We are asking you to do what we had to do in the past, that is to accept the lessons of international experience and work together with us as part of an international tendency Continued page 4, column 1 ->

Robertson group OF the

The

1. The tendency expresses its general political agreement with the tendency of the International Committee which has agreement around the 1961 international perspectives presented by the Socialist Labour League. It must therefore begin from the standpoint of its responsibilities towards the political struggle of this tendency in relation to the construction of the revolutionary party in the United States.

The tendency recognises that the building of the SWP as a revolutionary party depends on and derives from its adherence to the revolutionary international perspective and approach.

nationally, the political aims and functioning of the tendency remain unimpaired.

For this purpose, there will be facilities available for all members of the tendency to express their opinions in a special international tendency bulletin to be published by the Socialist Labour League. This bulletin will have a limited circulation amongst leaders of the international sections who will be invited to comment and participate in the discussion inside the tendency. All written discussion must be carried out within this bulletin.

2. The tendency must pay particular attention to the development of a perspective for work in the United States in relation to the trade union and the Negro movement. The main political work of the tendency within the party will be to patiently explain the nature of the Pabloite revisionism and liquidationism as a method, and its relation to the problem of developing a concrete revolutionary perspective for work in the trade union and Negro movements. (Such a policy must be carefully presented, not in an artificial factional way, but in a way that will make sense to the activists in the party. The elaboration of the policy is therefore a matter that can only be carried out by most careful prepara-

thoughtful the preparation, the easier it will be to convince people in practice. If the preparation is carried out in a factional and subjective way, then barriers can be raised between the tendency and the rank and file which will slow

The main political fight of the tendency must be directed against the right-wing elements

against the revisionist SWP in the party, the Weiss group leadership. These were as and the Swabeck tendency. This does not in any way mean that we make the slightest concession to the centre element in the party who up to now have been trying to have the best of both worlds, but who have gradually shifted this position, for the time being at least, in a leftward direction. Because this shift to' the left on pacifism is carried out empirically, it can easily become a shift to the right under different conditions. What it does is to open a favourable opportunity for a real struggle against the right-wing elements.

An analysis of the Weiss position adopted by the Pabloites, especially the French Pabloites, on Cuba will show a very clear difference between them and the majority of the

Our strategy should be to establish a political cohesion of our tendency in a way that can effect a united front where possible with the centre elements in the SWP against the right.

3. The tendency must recognise that the SWP is the main instrument for the realisation of socialism in the United States. There is no other organisation outside that movement which can decisively aid the struggle for socialism at the present time. Our comrades must therefore work as loyal party members; contribute to all aspects of the work, literary and practical, taking part in all its electoral activity and sub-drives and accepting the administrative decisions of the leadership even though we might be very much against

Members of the tetndency must recognise that the SWP is their party, and they must speak as people who are responsible for their party. The difficulties of the party must not be exploited in a factional way. This must be seen as the overhead price for lack of political clarification. Since the responsibility for this clarification now rests squarely on the shoulders of the tendency, to make factional capital out of the party's difficulties would be nothing more than shelving that task which is the main purpose for the existence of the tendency.

The tendency must not make premature characterisations of the leadership of the SWP except of those groups such as Weiss and Swabeck who have clearly revealed their Pabloism in theory and practice.

The centre group which is, of course, the majority cannot be described as a finished centrist tendency in the same way as the Pabloites. To be sure there are elements of centrism in its thinking and activity, but these do not predominate. To characterise the

Robertson and his clique rejected these proposals out of hand. They were not really concerned with the struggle inside the SWP to clarify the party, they were more concerned about what was to be the future of their own little group, which was now being pressed to make up its mind by two irreconcilable and antagonistic forces-the International Committee and the Pabloite revisionists of the

Caught by his unprincipled politics in this trap, Robertson beat a hasty retreat into the camp of revisionism.

Right in the middle of the most critical stage of the political struggle between the International Committee and the American Pabloites he preferred to split the weak forces of the Committee within the SWP rather than accept the international recommendations on how the struggle should be conducted.

Thus, Robertson's anti-internationalism played right into the hands of the revisionists and correspondingly strengthened them.

This was a serious warning to the International Committee and the Socialist Labour League as to the treacherous middle-class nature of this group. Still we resolved to proceed in a most patient way to try and educate Robertson and as many of his supporters as possible.

A few days after the split from comrade Wohlforth's group we replied to their arguments justifying the break as follows:

November 12, 1962 Dear Comrades,

We have received a letter dated November 4 in the names of L. Harper, L. Ireland, S. Mage, J. Robertson, S. Stoute written on behalf of a majority of the New York section of the Revolutionary Tendency of the SWP.

There appears to be some misunderstanding amongst you about the proposals which we submitted through comrade Phillips. You appear, for example, to be labouring under a misapprehension that these proposals were drafted after we listened to an attack upon you by comrade Phillips.

This, of course, was not the case. If we had any criticisms to make of your goodselves, we would do so in writing. We would certainly not listen to any kind of gossip in relation to your activity. We start from the assumption that you want seriously to construct the revolutionary party in the US and we would like to assure you that we are only too happy to discuss with you about the best possible way to do this.

tegrity and rich experience of those comrades wno gave it to us. In this way we began to understand the real value of international collaporation. Between September 1943 and March 1944, we tought a

sharp struggle for the unification of all the Troiskyist groups in Britain. At the conference of our organisation the Workers' International League in September 1943, I was in a minority of one supporting this proposal. Then advice came from comrades in New York which laid down the terms for unification. These terms were presented as final and could not be depated or discussed. They had to be accepted or rejected as they were by all parties concerned, including our minority.

So reluctantly we accepted have been destroyed.

take this right away from

Early in the fusion it became clear that the leadership of the Revolutionary Communist Party contained a mixture of ultra-Lefts, opportunists and centrists, but we resisted all

cepted the revolutionary in-

Since the unprincipled majority of our section wanted to deprive us of an opportunity to continue the struggle against them, they immediately opened up relations with the opporany rights and that we had also got to accept the terms as they were.

I might add that we did not receive minority rights on the National Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party until almost two years later. Everything was done to persecute us as a faction but we refused under any circumstances to split no matter what the differences or to be driven out of the party. Our people were the best workers and nothing could be done to

attempts to characterise them

tunist elements in the other groups and decided to accept the terms. Their reasoning was that by moving towards acceptance of such terms they could isolate us by an unprincipled combination. They did just that. When the unification congress took place in March 1944, we were deprived of minority rights on the National Committee of the fused organisation, the Revolu-You can decide whether or tionary Communist Party. Prior to this conference we not you want to be part of raised the matter with the comrades responsible for the fusion terms but they told us that we could not insist on

> the terms and went ahead to make the fused organisation work. History has since revealed that the fusion was in our favour and not on the side of those who were manoeuvring and intriguing. If we had not accepted the terms and split from the fused organisation because we were not given any rights, then surely our tendency would

revisionism lated to them. And yet, without the inter-This did not at all mean

that from then on relations between Robertson and the SWP leadership would be plain sailing. The basic core of Robertson's group is first and foremost a clique of pertybourgeois friends whose politics are determined by the need to maintain at all costs

their own little group.

If the preservation of this clique sometimes takes on the form of abstractly defending the correct principles of the Fourth International, then they will turn enthusiastically towards defending them, pro-vided it does not interfere with

their little friendly circle. At the time when Robertson joined the SWP the party leaders having made up their minds to capitulate to Pabloism, were busily turning their attention towards the liquidation of all opposition to their policies.

They saw in Robertson's group a potential source of such opposition and this immediately raised the future of the clique.

For a time Robertson appeared to move politically in the direction of the Socialist Labour League and the International Committee.

Then came the crucial test. Since the struggle of the SWP was essentially being waged against the International Committee of the Fourth International it became essential that all those who supported the Committee should work under its leader-

This is something which Robertson would not tolerate. He and his clique wanted the right to say and do as they liked inside the SWP and the USA without any interference from the international

In other words they wanted the political authority of the International Committee without in any way being organisationally responsible to it. Naturally, bearing in mind

movement.

agree to such a position. Accordingly, the Committee drew up a list of proposals in 1962 which we insisted must be agreed by all the US participants in the political fight

the anti-internationalism which

was prevalent in and around

the SWP, we could never

SWP.

All discussion and disagreement within the tendency is part of the discussion within the international tendency. Patience will have to be exercised so that while time is allowed for such differences to be adequately discussed inter-

more careful and The down the rate of clarification.

SWP majority tendency as a

COUSINS' MEETING SHOWS

Powder-keg situation in T&GW

NEWSLETTER INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

Officials' letter weakens delivery men's strike By Newsletter Reporter

THE DISASTROUS weakness of official trade union leadership in the unemployment crisis affecting Midland car workers has shown itself this week in the attitude of the Transport and General Workers' Union towards the official strike of Longbridge car delivery men.

This struggle, the first industrial action taken by workers to save their jobs in the crisis forced on them by Wilson's policies, has lasted four weeks. Over half the labour force employed by the Longbridge Group of Delivery Agents were sacked. All 748 drivers came out on

strike. It has since been announced by the management that there will probably be further sackings, or at best shorttime, in the near future.

The workers, backed by their union, demanded the withdrawal

of all redundancy notices. They wanted work-sharing on the basis of one week on, one week off, an arrangement already being operated between the union and another firm of delivery agents. On Tuesday a letter appeared in the 'Birmingham Post' from

Harry Urwin, regional secretary of the T&GWU. This declared: 'We accept the inevitability of some redundancy but this vicious action cannot be justified either economically or socially.' It concluded with an assurance that the employers would find a readiness on the part of the

union to work out a practical and mutually agreed solution.'
The 'Birmingham Post' hailed this as evidence that efforts were being made 'behind the scenes' to end the strike. This is a positive retreat from the position of demanding with-

drawal of all redundancy notices. The previous day it was reported that BMC was moving export orders of cars on trains loaded at the platform inside the factory (unusued since 1960) and taken to Halesowen. They were also ferrying vehicles to stations by British Road Services. The number carried had been reduced to less than 600 by an overtime ban imposed by the T&GWU.

Urwin was on record that all this was being done with the full knowledge of the union which has no dispute with the British Motor Corporation but with the Longbridge Group of Delivery Agents!'

BRISTOL DOCKERS ATTACKED

Newsletter Reporter

OVER THE PAST few weeks, dockers in the Avonmouth docks have been attacked by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce under the pretext of a call for greater efficiency.

Accusing the dockers of the chamber's docks advisory committee has stated:

'With big changes coming in the docks, such as decasualisation and big pay rises, now is the time to abolish some of the restrictive practices by dockers, of which time-keeping is one.'

They also state that cargoes moved outside normal working hours resulted in the payment of heavy overtime charges, therefore shift work should be introduced at the same time as the

Devlin recommendations. These attacks are an attempt to disorganise the resistance of the dockers in the coming struggles against the Devlin Re-port. They follow a period of disillusionment among the dockers since the 1965 unofficial strike.

Since then there has been a lack of effective leadership among

The official union view on the present troubles is that it is not official T&GWU policy to say a definite no to shift work.

Our correspondent has spoken to several prominent dockers who say there is confusion over the wage terms of the Devlin Report. A member of the now defunct liaison committee stated:

'They should stop the lying—there is no £15 (the offer made in the Devlin Report for London men). They are offering us £13 is 8d basic, the £15 is made up by adding a £2 modernisation allowance which is in itself completely fluid.'

ROBERTSON

From page 3

fighting against Pabloite revisionism for revolutionary Marxism.

We are asking you to put the international movement and the building of the party first, before any factional considerations. No one amongst us wants to lose a single comrade as a result of a misunderstanding. What you do is being decided not by us but by yourselves.

The political differences which comrade Phillips has are in some respects much more serious than yours, yet he has decided to accept these terms. We again urge you to do the

Awaiting your reply. Best wishes,

G. HEALY,

On behalf of the Organising Committee.

We have reproduced this letter in full so that those who are interested may contrast the educational way in which we tried to assist Robertson, with the lies and slander which he now utilises against the Socialist Labour League. The same method on our part prevailed during the April 1966 International Congress, which we

Robertson's split from the International Committee in 1962 was a god-send to the revisionists, and he proceeded to help them in their moves

shall deal with later.

Registered at the GPO as a newspaper Published by The Newsletter. 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4 Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), r.o. 180 Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4

towards the unprincipled unification with the Pabloites during the summer of 1963.

This split was carried out

without any prior discussion. This, in turn, prevented the serious situation in Ceylon, which was developing towards a coalition between the Lanka Sama Samaja Party majority and the Bandaranaike government, from being discussed.

Robertson, in his political ignorance and lack of understanding of the struggle which the International Committee had waged against Pabloism since 1953, came out in favour of this unprincipled unity.

In a statement, which he issued in January 1964, he

'We also made it crystal clear in advance [his emphasis] that should the pro-Pabloist unification win a majority and go into effect, then the dissident and opposing minority internationally who shared our general outlook should go through the experience of the falsely-based unity attempt.'

At the most critical stage of the international struggle against revisionism, when the fate of the Ceylonese section hung in the balance, Robertson, for formally different reasons, found himself in the camp of the revisionists.

He accepted a revisionist unification which has from its inception led to one disaster after another.

Next week: Robertson returns to the politics of the SWP

FRANK COUSINS' attempt to douse the smouldering discontent in the Transport and General Workers' Union failed miserably when he spoke to just over 1,500 London members of the union on October 13 in the Central Hall, Westminster.

He called for greater co-operation between workers, management and the government to raise output and national efficiency in opposition to the government's total freeze on wages.

In other words, he was telling the working class to fight to compromise with their class enemies, who are preparing to strike out as hard as they can for higher efficiency, which can only mean higher exploitation.

Cousins argued that there was a lack of communication in the country. The crisis was caused by the export of capital and overseas arms expenditure, Wilson did not see that.

He thought that the Labour government had done a 'tremendous job since it has been in office' and the Declaration of Intent had been the beginning of a rational approach to the planning of incomes, prices and dividends.

Even Cousins must know that this is not true. The Declaration was simply the first tentative step towards the state intervention into the trade unions in order to rob the workers of their organised strength.

Somehow, Cousins said, the government had been diverted into considering the control of incomes only. This change in emphasis had finally resulted in the declaration of July 20 when the total freeze on wages was announced. He had then re-signed to lead his union in a fight against this.

Cousins then pointed out that there was a deficit in Britain's trading account (the import and export of commodities)—it was due entirely to the export of capital and overseas military expenditure, he maintained.

But his argument fell to He pointed out that the freeze

was a fraud because such measures as the Selective Employment Tax were designed to reduce purchasing power, i.e., to cut wages, and that 'redeployment' and Wilson's 'shake out' into export-producing industries was nonsense.

Contradiction

But instead of concluding that these measures were a ruthlessly planned attack on the working class, he suggested that the unions should fight for higher productivity.

This, of course, contradicted

his previous assertion that it was the export of capital etc., which caused the economic crisis.

To make his increased productivity proposal, which he termed a 'charter for progress', more acceptable to union members, he said that all productivity agreements should include a minimum of £15 for a 40-hour week, with three weeks paid holiday a year.

It was at this point that the increasingly restless union members intervened-provincial busmen wanted to know why Cousins had not pressed for such wage figures for them, and dockers saw this as a cover for the acceptance of the Devlin

Cousins finished up by stressing that nearly all meaningful union work was done on the shop floor now, so his proposal for joint works productivity committees were just the thing.

But such committees could only be the prototype for the fascist-type organisation of production by which all workers' independent rights to organise are taken away-which is what the employers want anyway.

At this point all the press and television left-even the 'Morning Star' only reported Cousins'

But it was in the questions from the floor that the real voice of the union could be heard.

Of the 20 or so questions asked all were at least implicitly hostile to Cousins' speech.

Dockers wanted to know what the role of the T&GWU leader-ship would be if they could not sell the dockers the Devlin Re-

Cousins hoped it would never come to that.

An engineering steward wanted to know what would happen to a shop steward who got into trouble while submitting a claim without the permission of his District Officer.

Cousins said the leadership would endeavour to prevent stewards from getting into

In any case, he insisted, the Prices and Incomes Act was not a measure for locking up trade unionists!

A number of other workers from the building trade, road transport and buses asked detailed questions about their earnings and the freeze. All received the same evasive answers.

The clearest statement of the meeting was made by a Young Socialist who asked if the working class was heading for yet another period of unemployment like the 1930s.

Nationalize

She asked why the union did not fight for the nationalization of the banks as the answer to the

crisis.

This statement brought the biggest round of applause of the whole meeting and many workers spoke to the YS member after-wards, expressing their support

for this policy.
Cousins replied that although he personally agreed with nationalization, there was no mandate in the election manifesto for this. Therefore, he said, it was out of the question!

He finished by stressing, just in case he had deceived anyone,

that he had 'no intention of tak-ing on the Labour government'. Jack Jones, concluding the meeting, said the union was for-

general recretary.

He then went on to develop one of the more subtle themes of Cousins' speech—that of set-ting off one section of workers against another.

Cousins had spoken contemp-tuously of those who received £15 from the National Assistance, saying he thought that those who worked should get this amount.

tunate to have Cousins back as

He attacked the National Union of Railwaymen for not bringing the tube men out on strike in 1958 in support of the striking

Jones was much more blatant.

He added: 'Mind you, I'm not trying to divide the unions,' to which a busman replied: 'But you've just done it'. And when the provincial bus-

men denounced the leadership for favouring the London busmen in the recent wage claims, Jones failed to explain the differential, and allowed the remark

This meeting, the first of a series of regional efforts, brought out the realities of the situa-Cousins is sitting on a powder

keg which the Young Socialists with their policies can explode, taking the leadership from the Cousinses and those 'leaders' like Jack Dash who, despite the pre-sence of a large number of dockers, remained silent.

YORKS' LAY-OFFS

THE MANAGEMENT at the giant Rotherham steel works of Steel, Peech and Tozer has announced that 500 men are to go on short-time working next week. This announcement follows the news that 60 men at Hadfield's, another large steel and engineering firm in the Sheffield area, are to lose

their jobs.
The Steel, Peech and Tozer nanagement blames the cut backs in the motor industry for their move.

The cutbacks at Steel, Peech and Tozer take place in one of the most modern steel plants in Britain. The new electric milling shop is being put on a four-day week. Prospects in other steel and

engineering works in the Sheffield and Rotherham areas are no better. Men at the English Steel

Corporation, which employs over 8,500, expect short-time working to begin in the immediate future.

Three weeks ago, 500 of the 7,000 workers at Samuel Fox Ltd. were put on a four-

or three-shift week. Sheffield supplies 30 per cent of the steel, apart from the Pressed Steel body works, in every car produced.

During the July-September period many of the firms have been working at only 73 per cent of their capacity—this was before the July 20 measures took any effect.

BELGIUM:

From page 1

ment of the working class through a struggle against their capitalist class.'

There could be no defeat for imperialism without the power of the working class when provided with a Marxist leadership. After their expulsion from the Labour Party, the British Young Socialists had dedicated themselves to the construction of a revolutionary leadership.
'Today, Wilson of the Labour

government is betraying the working class and even drawing back from his own reformist policies,' she said. Revisionist Marxists suggested

that this government could be changed by persuasion and winning over the 'left'.

Split

It was necessary to fight in the labour movement to change Wilson's policies, but under-standing that in the end a split with Wilson could not be avoided.

'Such a split is in line with the principles of the Fourth International and the Transitional Programme, which is now essential if the working class is to build an alternative leadership.
'When I edit "Keep Left" and

participate in meetings, I do so as a Trotskyist because I believe that he alone developed the theory of Marxism in the most difficult period of class struggle -between the two world wars. Stalinists attacked Trotskyists as sectarians with lies and dis-

tortions. Those who used the same lies were just as much traitors as the Stalinists, who were conscious betrayers of the working class. 'This is why,' she said, 'we defend the Hungarian revolution

Meeting

and the principles of the struggle of the working class against bureaucracy.' For the same reason the YS had carried a banner defending the 1956 Hun-

garian revolution. If the YS was the strongest youth movement in Britain today, it was because they had always fought for such principles and never surrendered this fight.

The YS was prepared to participate in an international movement which safeguarded these principles in order to build strong Marxist sections of the Fourth International in countries throughout the world and especially in Europe, and would participate in any committee set up for this purpose from the demon-

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evidence, direct from the pages of 'Pravda', that the bureaucracy now considers the unification of these two forces a real and not

other purpose than to alert the various layers of the bureau-cracy (for whom 'Pravda' is

perience of struggle against Trotskyism, that this radicalisa-tion, which at its present stage is passed off as 'hooliganism' (once again the same reflex that

entire Soviet working class.
This political turn in the
Soviet Union is a qualitative

as it now turns more openly to-wards some form of deal with US imperialism via such intermediaries as Brown and de

volt of the youth with the opening phase of the struggle by the eft Opposition' and its first theoretical blows struck to Trotsky in 'The New Course'.

This unification of the programme of the Fourth Internacalisation of youth has now become the most important task facing all those who are serious in the struggle for workers' power and socialism.

Linwood strike

stewards decided last Sunday to put before 6,000 workers at Rootes Pressings (Linwood, Scotland) a proposal for strike action unless the management withdraw the sacking of 557 men due to take place this

The list of men to be sacked has been increased during the last two weeks and includes 60 foremen and other administrative workers, 409 production workers and 88 service and maintenance men. A further 100 men will be placed in a labour reserve pool.

The shop stewards are demanding work-sharing instead of the redundancies.

Rejected

But their claim was rejected at a conference of employers and trade unions held at York where a decision of 'not agreed'

Ian McAngus, convenor of the factory and member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said:
'The official policy of my union is work-sharing instead of sack-

ing. This policy was also carried the majority vote at the Labour Party conference. want it put into effect.' Shop stewards from Rootes

Pressings factory travelled with the Young Socialists from Glasgow and demonstrated other car workers in the Young Socialists' demonstration at Brighton three weeks ago.

Whilst in Brighton they tried to see trade union and Labour leaders to put their case for work sharing and an appeal to end the sackings, but without

BY SYLVIA PICK

This latter announcement is said to have come as a 'bomb-shell' to Dick Etheridge, Austin's convenor, who was still talking at the weekend in terms of 'something' being done to

change the government's policy. This Communist Party leader is sitting there shouting at the incoming tide to change course and recede, while the waves mount higher and cause greater havoc among those he is sup-posed to be leading.

A BMC shop steward said:

The situation could have been altogether different if there had been a firm lead from the beginning, from the very day when the announcement of short-time working and redundancy was made by BMC.

'In the initial shock of hearing what was coming, the lads would have given 100 per cent support to such a lead. If at Austin's or Tractors and Transmissions, or any of the bigger factories, the convenor had called for support for strike action immediately redundancy notices were sent out, he could then have gone to the BMC stewards' meeting at Coventry armed with that resolution. The other stewards would have been forced by feeling among the forced by feeling among the rank-and-file on the shop floor to rally behind it.

'Instead, at the mass meetings 'Instead, at the mass meetings immediately after the announcement, there was talk of "fighting redundancy to the full". It sounded militant but there was no definition of what was meant by "to the full". 'There was a lot of guff about writing to MPs. We were taken down to Brighton and up to York. We were told to do nothing which might upset the government, but to try by pres-

government, but to try by pressure to change Wilson's policy. The lads have been held back and messed about, and now the impetus of the first mood has passed.'

Such has been the lamentable lack of leadership provided in this crisis by local Communist Pary and right-wing 'leaders'.

BLEATING

At national level there have been feeble bleatings about worksharing and the bad effect of the government's 40 per cent down payment on new cars.

There has been much scurrying to and fro 'pressing for early meetings of car unions'. But no sign of a bold decisive lead

from any of these gentlemen.
What has happened to Frank
Cousins' much-heralded leadership? He won a majority vote at the Labour Party conference for work-sharing in place of redundancy. If he has taken any

action to follow up that victory,

nothing has been heard of it in the Midlands. Local Transport and General Workers' Union leaders are on record as simply repeating the demand for work-sharing. But the bosses, with full government backing, have refused once and for all to give way on this

So where does the union go from there?
They have the authority of their own union conference, of

meeting after meeting of car workers, of the Labour Party

Has all their militancy simply been 'left talk' with no firm intention of action behind it? Full advantage of this dismal confusion has of course been taken by the Tory press in the Midlands. Car workers are sub-jected to all kinds of heavy pres-

sure.

The hoary old tactic has been dusted off and used of inducing one of the striking Long-bridge car delivery men's wives to make a front-page statement calling on the women to get to-

gether to 'sort things out'.
There has also been a new and sinister note in special 'car crisis' articles. The tendency of the latter

seemed to split non-redundant from redundant workers by suggesting that after all those getting the sack will not be so badly off, what with redundancy pay and the new earnings-related unemployment benefit.

EYEWASH

It would be better, so the argument runs, for some workers to be thrown out of work than for all to be hard-up as a result

of work-sharing.

Let no car worker who has kept his job be fooled for a moment by such eyewash. Can anybody believe that the big 'pool' of unemployed will not be used by the bosses to force home an attack on wage and piece-work rates, all in the interests of making the car in-

dustry 'competitive'? The events of the past two weeks have caused deep disillusionment among car workers with their local Communist Party and right-wing leaders.

One shop steward told how some were so disgusted that they were 'packing up' their connection with the CP. He added:

'Some remember how these people warned them against supporting the Young Socialists in their fight against government polices. They say now the YS were right in the lead they tried

to give us.'
This is the correct conclusion for car-workers in the present grave crisis.

A victorious struggle against the bosses and Wilson's govern-ment can only be waged if they break decisively from the old treacherous 'leaderships' and build a new revolutionary Marxist one inside the unions.



CONFUSION AMONG MIDLAND

Attack

CAR MEN

feared both the youth and Trotskyism like the plague.
But we now have concrete

distant possibility.

The 'Pravda' article has no

mainly written and published) to this danger and to stiffen its resistance to a political radicalisation of the youth. The bureaucracy realises from its 40 years of accumulated ex-

the Labour bureaucracy in Britain showed towards the first stirrings of political consciousness amongst working - class youth), is at its core an instinctive reaching out for the youth's heritage of revolutionary struggle and can, with intervention by Marxist leadership, rapidly be-come a rallying point for the

change, and has deep international significance. We must draw great encouragement from this deepening of the crisis within the bureaucracy,

What is new is the bureau-cracy's identification of the re-

tional with the world-wide radi-

proposed