

**What we think**

## Trotskyist policy and the General Election

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The Labour Party is a bourgeois-reformist party which, because of the peculiarities of British imperialist development (and decline), and also largely because of the opportunist treachery of British Stalinism, still commands the allegiance of the majority of the British workers.

Its capacity to woo the workers in Britain is conditioned by its unique relationship to the trade unions defined by the political levy. Therefore it is impossible to discuss the Labour Party without, at the same time, raising the question of the trade unions.

Those who, like the ultra-lefts, completely write off the Labour Party as a political factor, or like the Stalinist reformists, underestimate its political relevance and its credibility within the working class, only serve to strengthen Labourite reformism and the grip of the trade union bureaucracy.

Lenin campaigned relentlessly against this tendency which was very pronounced in the early British Communist Party. While fighting for the political independence and integrity of the revolutionary party, Lenin also (and prophetically) insisted that Communists should conduct themselves as a Party of a class and, for that reason, should never regard what is obsolete to us as something obsolete to a class, to the masses.

Lenin never tired of repeating that a Communist must soberly follow the actual state of the class-consciousness and preparedness of the entire class (not only of its communist vanguard), and of all the working people (not only of their advanced elements).

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Lenin in urging the British Communists to participate in parliamentary elections did so on the explicit understanding that the sole purpose of such participation was to permit, nay facilitate, the return of a government composed of 'British Kerenkys'—an experience which was necessary in Russia and Germany so as to secure the mass transition of the workers to communism.

Therefore the task of British Communists, in Lenin's unerring opinion, was to 'help the masses of the workers see the results of a Henderson and Snowden government in practice, and that they should help the Hendersons and Snowdens defeat the united forces of Lloyd George and Churchill.

'To act otherwise would mean hampering the cause of the revolution, since revolution is impossible without a change in the views of the majority of the working class, a change brought about by the political experience of the masses, never by propaganda alone.' (Our emphasis—Lenin, 'Collected Works', vol. 31, p. 84.)

Lenin also believed that a return of a majority Labour government would enable the Communists to exacerbate the political crisis and bring the revolutionary uprising nearer.

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For all these reasons the Workers Press roundly condemned the CP's intervention and policy in the General Election and for this we were maligned by the editor of the 'Morning Star' in an editorial last Friday.

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- Readers will know that for many months the Workers Press has tried, and failed, to elicit so much as an intelligible grunt from the 'Morning Star' on many extremely important questions:
- The Moscow Trials.
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## 'S. Irish are aliens'

# Paisley agrees with Powell

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His demands for 'law and order' and his call at the end of the meeting for 'three cheers for the band and the police' placed him right in the right-wing's camp.

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They raged around the town with flags flying and a band beating out a selection of favourite Orange tunes, watched by an exceptionally self-effacing and benevolent detachment of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, before the sea front election meeting.

After the opening hymn ('O, God our help in ages past') and a lengthy prayer, Paisley launched into an attack on Harold Wilson and the official Unionist Party.

### Confidence

'Harold Wilson is a traitor as far as Ulster is concerned,' said Paisley, who displayed an all-too justified confidence that he will, in fact, be facing Wilson across the Westminster benches after June 18.

The crowd cheered when he added that 'there may not be a Labour government after June 18'.

Though he skirted round the question, he clearly supports the return of a Tory government and solidized himself with the right wing: 'I agree with Enoch Powell that S Irishmen should be regarded and treated as aliens.'

One of Paisley's main campaigning points is for the re-formation of the Ulster Special Constabulary (the hated B-specials) and the strengthening of the police to meet what he terms 'an IRA conspiracy' which in his eyes obviously extends from Eire premier Jack Lynch through Bernadette Devlin and Republican Labour MP Gerry Fitt to Harold Wilson.

Even Unionist Ulster premier Chichester-Clark ('Chi-Chi') is not above suspicion.

### 'Liberty'

He combines this agitation with demagogic statements about liberty—always with the sting in the tail: 'Ulster stands for civil and religious liberty. I believe that all men should be equal before the law. Unfortunately this doesn't happen in Ulster. The Protestants get the jackboot while the Catholics go free.'

Making the maximum of his own spells in prison—I've been in prison twice, I've tasted prison porridge' he accused the Stormont government of cowardice in holding over Bernadette Devlin's appeal against her six-month sentence.

The main reason she is at liberty is that the Ulster government hasn't the courage to jail her.'

His demagogy reached its peak when he came to the burning questions of unemployment and housing. But naturally he had nothing positive to say.

His Unionist opponent, Henry Clark, he said, had spoken on the question in the Commons for only 11 minutes.

'Well he'll have to speak for a lot longer than 11 minutes.'

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Special reporter in Ulster  
JOHN SPENCER

## ELECTION PHOTO NEWS



Paisley at first election meeting.



## Heath spells out housing attack

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

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The question is, of course, what is a fair rent—the £5-to-£6-for-a-room standard which is now common in London?

The fair rent concept would mean allowing the price of working-class accommodation to be dictated by land and housing speculators.

This is indeed one way to solve the housing problem; price the homeless out of the market.

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'Rolls-Royce! . . . Cammell Laird! . . . British-Leyland! . . . have been nationalized in order to ensure that they make or buy what the government wants them to buy . . . For a mere £10 million a government director can be put on the board.'

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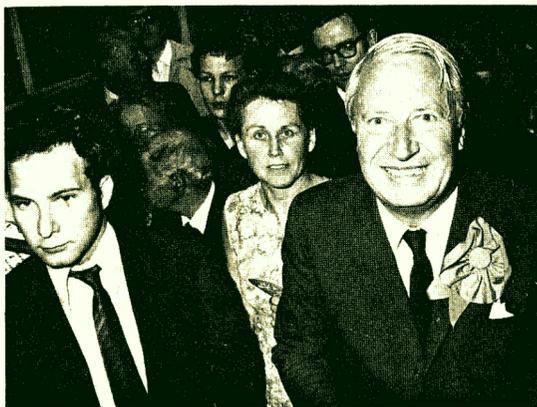
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Top: Demonstrators watched by police outside Powell's meeting. Above: Paisley's sea front meeting at Portrush. Left: Heath with some of his Bexley followers.

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'The chap who has to be unemployed is treated well because—wait for it—every one of us belongs to God.'

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Labour had made Britain strong,

Brown claimed, 'in our worst five years'.

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# Workers Press

The daily organ of the  
Central Committee of the  
Socialist Labour League

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Above all, Labour needed 'help from the factories'—in the form of fewer stoppages.

Self-sacrifice would be required 'because there will be an ill wind blowing from somewhere'. Did this mean the Labour leaders would introduce another wage freeze, someone asked?

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Macdonald (left) refused to order any official inquiry into the conduct of the senior civil servants.



The letter was drafted by Alexis Bellegarde (extreme left, pictured with daughter). The forging took place in 117 Eisenachstrasse (left) in Berlin.



Leading British Intelligence, Sir Sidney Reilly almost certainly picked it up from the Poles and brought it to London.



Shipping director and former British spy Conrad im Thurm (above) was the vital link between the Conservative Party, the Foreign Office and the Secret Service.

# THE ZINOVIEV LETTER

by PETER JEFFRIES

## THE STORY OF A MAJOR TORY FRAUD

ONE FEATURE which has dominated Tory preparations for the General Election has been the persistent attempt, especially by their press, to generate an election scare.

First it was the Rosemary Whipple case, then Pilkington's, followed by the 'law-and-order' campaign and finally the S African cricket tour.

Although all these cheap attempts to scare the middle class into voting Tory have failed, every worker must be on his guard. The Tories have a long record of similar election stunts and frauds.

The most notorious example of Tories' lies and deceit this century is undoubtedly the 'Zinoviev Letter' of 1924, which played a crucial role in the downfall of the first-ever Labour government.

Largely through the 'Red Scare' which the Tory press whipped up in the campaign, Baldwin was returned with a big majority which then allowed the Tories to make direct plans to take on the working class which they were to do in the General Strike of the following year.

By producing a letter, purportedly from Zinoviev, President of the Communist Party of Great Britain, urging them to make preparations for armed revolution and to start work for the creation of a British Red Army, the ruling class, operating through the Foreign Office, the Tory Party, British Intelligence and Fleet Street, was able to scare the middle class and stampede them into voting for Baldwin.

### RED LETTER DAY: The Daily Mail, 25 October 1924



'The most notorious example of Tories' lies and deceit this century is undoubtedly the "Zinoviev Letter" of 1924, which played a crucial part in the downfall of the first-ever Labour government'



Im Thurm contacted Guy Kindersley (above) Conservative MP for Hitchin.



Stanley Baldwin (right) claimed he believed the letter to be genuine, seen with Lord Younger who agreed to pay £7,500 for the letter, to be given to Sir Sidney Reilly.



Head of Foreign Office Russian Department, Mr J. D. Gregory, released the forgery and drafted letter of complaint to the Russians.

**Loyalty**  
Despite the unquestionable loyalty of MacDonald and his friends to the capitalist system and all its institutions, there was still considerable opposition to the Labour government from the ruling class.

To some sections it was no doubt still an 'unknown quantity', while there was general opposition to its diplomatic recognition of the USSR as well as its plans for the conclusion of a trading agreement with the Soviet state.

The government's downfall at the end of 1924 was directly connected with the build up of this red scare. Dependent upon Liberal support, MacDonald's government fell over the famous 'Campbell case'. The offices of the 'Workers' Weekly', organ of the CPGB were raided in 1924 and its editor, J. R. Campbell, was charged under the Indictment to Mutiny Act of 1797 as author of an article urging the troops not to fire on their fellow workers.

After the Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, had admitted that the charges were to be pressed, they were eventually dropped on the grounds that they rested on no firm legal basis. The Tories let out a scream of anger. MacDonald and the Cabinet were 'soft on the Reds'.

The government was defeated on a Commons vote of confidence and MacDonald resigned.

But it was only now that the red scare really started to roll. It reached crescendo with the Foreign Office release, five days before polling, of the letter allegedly sent by Zinoviev together with a stiff note of protest to the Soviet government, a move designed to authenticate the forgery.

For the Tory Press the letter, containing everything a professional anti-Bolshevik could desire, was just what they needed.

**Attacked**  
Just before the letter was released, the 'Daily Mail' had attacked the plans for a commercial treaty with Russia in terms which were to become familiar:

'It is a fact' declared Lord Rothermere's mouth-piece, 'that a British government... is preparing to use the British taxpayer's credit and cash for the purpose of financing a gang of thieves and murderers who repudiate all social and financial morality. The wrong is graver because this gang of alien criminals who have usurped power in Russia wish to destroy the British empire and our civilized system of credit.'

But strident though this was the 'Mail' was to improve still further with the publication of the letter.

'Moscow issues orders to the British Communists... British Communists in turn give orders to the Socialist government which it tamely and humbly obeys', said its editorial on the day the letter was released.

And the following Monday it screamed in a seven decker headline:

**'THE ONLY THING LEFT TO DO IS VOTE CONSERVATIVE'**

The 'Daily Express', lacking the advantage of the 'Mail's' 'discovery' of the letter, was slower off the mark. But in the campaign it had showed itself in no way inferior when it came to vitriolic anti-Communist propaganda.



Zinoviev was holidaying at the time.

'Imagine a little dark-skinned Indian Communist', it said about Shapurji Saklatvala, 'harsh voiced, with a curious little "clip" in his accent, the fire of fanatic frenzy always leaping from queerly bright eyes, hatred of almost everything seeming to consume his nervously moving body, a great cataract of words always spouting, frothing, foaming from him in a never-ending stream.'

On election day the 'Express' splashed in red ink across every page 'DO NOT VOTE RED TODAY'.

In the face of these vicious attacks, MacDonald's reaction was typical of a Fabian. Although, as we shall see, the Foreign Office released the text of the letter and the accompanying pro-

test note to the Soviet Charge d'affaires in London, Rakovsky, without MacDonald's permission, he continued to defend the Civil Servants as men of good faith.

'I make no complaints... I honestly believed that the document was genuine and on that belief they acted,' he said after the event.

Although he doubted the letter's authenticity MacDonald also refused consistently to order any official inquiry into the conduct of the senior civil servants who handled the matter while he was out of London conducting his election campaign.

In fact there were such glaring contradictions in the form and content of the letter that the Foreign Office must have known it to have been the work of provocateurs.

Indeed many senior servants and police officers took the letter to be the forgery that it was, including the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. But they kept their opinions to themselves.

### No original

In the first place no original copy of the letter was ever seen. Only a transcribed copy reached the British Secret Service, which they then passed to the Foreign Office and the 'Daily Mail'.

Second, nobody commented on the fact that, even if the Communist International had wished to give the British Party such ludicrous instructions, they would certainly have transmitted them not in letter form but via one of the many Party members who regularly visited Moscow.

But to an experienced eye the letter could be seen as a complete fraud; not only did it contain all the elements of a cheap spy thriller, there were innumerable textual inconsistencies and down right errors.

The letter was headed 'Third Communist International'. Yet there was no such thing as a third Communist international.

Zinoviev used the letters IKKI in the text of the letter instead of the usual English form ECCI for the Executive Committee of the International.

- MacManus, one of the letter's signatories, was wrongly spelt as McManus.
- Zinoviev signed himself 'Zinoviev' instead of his usual style 'G. Zinoviev'.
- Kuusinen signed himself 'Kuusinen' and not 'O. W. Kuusinen'.
- Kuusinen was not the Secretary of the International, as the letter claimed, but merely a member of its Secretariat.
- On September 15, 1924, the date of the letter, Zinoviev was actually holidaying in Kislovodsk and therefore could not possibly have signed any official letters.

All these points, made by Zinoviev and others at the time, fell on deaf ears as the Tories, pushing aside such trivial matters, rushed ahead with their witch-hunt.



J. R. Campbell (left) Editor of 'Workers Weekly' with S. Saklatvala.

The Letter was in fact forged in Berlin earlier in 1924 with the deliberate intention of trying to smash any trade treaty between Britain and the USSR. Berlin was the leading European centre for the activities of the circles of professional anti-Communists who plotted and planned in a desperate attempt to bring about the downfall of the Soviet regime by any possible means.

The letter was drafted by an Alexis Bellegarde, a brilliant linguist, virulent anti-Bolshevik and a later employee of British Intelli-

gence. It was largely as a result of the revelations of Bellegarde's widow in 1956 that it was possible to uncover all the main details of the fraud.

Bellegarde was assisted in his task by Alexander Gumansky another devoted anti-Communist and member of the large emigre Russian community resident in the Berlin of the 1920s. The forging actually took place—on notepaper stolen from the Soviet Embassy in Berlin—in the third floor apartment of 117 Eisenachstrasse in the Charlottenburg district.

After the job was done the forgery was passed onto the Polish government who seized on it, knowing it to be a fake, as part of their efforts to crush the young Soviet regime.

General Paciorowski was the key man in this stage of the operations. A few embellishments were made to the document which was then passed on to British intelligence.

### Close friend

The man who almost certainly picked it up from the Poles and brought it to London was Captain Sydney Reilly, a leading spy in the service of British intelligence and a close friend of Churchill.

As a British agent he had established himself as a member of the Soviet government and was later condemned to death in absentia for his part in an attempt on Lenin's life. The tone of his anti Bolshevism may be judged from the following despatch:

'Here in Moscow there is growing to maturity the arch enemy of the human race... monsters of crime and perdition... Here the foulest, most monstrous and most obscene passions giber and swager in the seats of government.'

Reilly passed on the letter—which he certainly knew to be a forgery—to Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair, a key figure in the direction of British intelligence.

But in order to force the publication of the forgery, Reilly also contacted his old friend and former British spy Conrad Donald im Thurm.

It was im Thurm who was to be the vital link between the Conservative Party, the Foreign Office and the Secret Service.

Im Thurm, also noted in City circles for his anti-Soviet views, educated at Radley, was director of the London Steamship and Trading Corporation, which owned the remnants of the fleet of Merchant vessels known as the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

Im Thurm, after being told of the letter's contents (he never actually saw a copy) then approached Guy Kindersley, Conservative MP for Hitchin, and contacted the Conservative Party treasurer, Lord Younger, who agreed to pay £7,500 for the letter, to be given to Reilly (whose identity was not apparently disclosed to the Conservative leader) for his services in helping to engineer the defeat of the Labour government.

But the 'Daily Mail', the most determined anti-working-class paper that had led the witch-hunt in the preceding weeks, also obtained its own copy.

It got it from Vice Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, war-time director of Naval Intelligence, later Conservative MP and the Party's Principal Agent.

His source was, in turn, Sinclair who had worked for him during the war and who claimed he was convinced that the Labour government was about to wind up the intelligence service.

### Key man

A key man in the conspiracy was Mr J. D. Gregory, head of the Foreign Office Russian Department, an anti-Communist with many friends in Russian emigre circles. It was Gregory, with the agreement of his Foreign Office chief, Sir Eyre Crowe, who released the forgery and drafted the letter of complaint to the Russians. In doing so Gregory ignored or altered many of MacDonald's corrections to the original draft.

Gregory was later to be sacked from the Foreign Office when, in 1928, in connection with a case

involving currency deals, it was revealed that he had used his access to Foreign Office cables to speculate in French francs.

Despite Baldwin's protestations that he always believed the letter to be genuine, all the top Tories were part of the conspiracy along with their Civil Service and police friends.

The Tories established a fake Cabinet Committee of inquiry into the event after the Tories had won the election chaired by the Foreign Secretary which found 'no foundation' to Labour charges that the letter was a forgery.

And when Gergory's dismissal threatened to re-open the scandal in 1928, Baldwin produced a signed statement from im Thurm, a mixture of downright lies and misleading statements which was used by Baldwin to avoid any inquiry into the conduct of the Civil Service.

And im Thurm was duly rewarded.

He was paid his £5,000 out of the personal account of Lord Davidson, then Conservative Chairman.

The money was paid to Major Joseph Ball, director of Conservative publicity who transmitted the money to im Thurm. Whether the latter actually paid Reilly is not known.

Thus the Red Letter scare was over.

It had done its work in securing the election of a Conservative government at a vital time.

Not only did it show the cunning and deception which the Tories have always displayed against their opponents. It also revealed the weakness and perfidy of the Labour leaders whose reformism left them utterly prostrate before the conspiracy.

1970 is not 1924 and no doubt the working-class movement is on the look-out for any other such attempted frame ups.

But the Zinoviev letter should be a serious warning to all workers to be on their guard against the provocateurs in the Tory Party during the last weeks of the campaign.

I would like information about

## THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

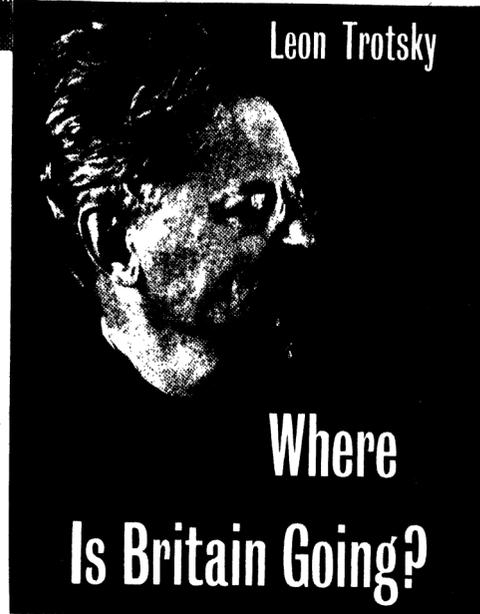
Fill in the form below and send to NATIONAL SECRETARY, SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE, 186A CLAPHAM HIGH ST, LONDON, SW4.

Name .....

Address .....



The real nature of the British ruling class was shown on the 'Bloody Sunday' demonstration when police attempted to head off a contingent of unemployed from Clerkenwell Green.



# Toryism - main enemy of the working class



Duke of WELLINGTON



ROBERT PEEL

ONE OF THE MOST important features of the election campaign will be the Conservative Party's attempt to present itself as the party of 'democracy' and 'freedom', fighting against the power and tyranny of the trade union movement.

Heath and other Tory leaders will, without doubt, try to project an image of themselves as 'men of the people', standing for the interests of the 'whole community' and renouncing any 'sectional interests'.

**BY A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT**



The 1880s saw the unskilled workers organize into unions. In 1888 the match workers at Bryant and May's struck and won their case.



Benjamin DISRAELI



Edward HEATH

No class-conscious worker will be fooled for a moment by this cheap hypocrisy. The pages of history show for all to see that the Conservatives, as the dominant party of big business and capital, have always set their face against any democratic rights for the working class.

These gentlemen would like to present a view of the extension of parliamentary democracy as the result of general agreement and compromise. This is a lie.

The right to vote, which millions of workers will exercise on June 18, has been won by the organized working class only as a result of bitter and protracted struggles against the capitalist class and the Tories.

If the Conservatives have yielded ground in the past, it has only been to prevent even more violent social conflict and been a tactic on their part to allow them to hang on to their power and property.

It is necessary to warn all young workers, many of them voting for the first time in this election, about the role of the Tories. This will be an important aspect of the campaign to keep the Tories out and secure a Labour victory.

### Swept away

Although the 17th century revolution had swept away the old feudal order in a violent manner, for roughly 200 years following the Cromwellian revolution, control of parliament remained largely in the hands of the old aristocracy and landed gentry.

But the Industrial Revolution, which rapidly increased the wealth and influence of the capitalist class, together with the impact of the French revolution, brought greater and greater demands for an extension of the franchise which was in the main confined to the larger land owners.

This campaign was to reach its high point in the fight for the 1832 Reform Act. The Conservatives, led by that arch reactionary, the Duke of Wellington, fought bitterly against this campaign.

To the very end, this dominant group in the Tory Party remained opposed to any widening of the franchise, even to the urban middle class, let alone the working class.

And even these so-called 'moderates' in the Tory Party, led by the younger Peel, hoped that by paying more attention to

the needs of the industrial and commercial capitalist class, they would be able to postpone any parliamentary reform.

Although the middle class were to be the beneficiaries of the 1832 legislation when it was eventually passed, it was not this class which forced the hand of the ruling class. This role was taken by the working class, increasingly emerging, with the development of the industrial revolution, as a class conscious of its own independent historical role.

It was as a result of the tremendous pressure generated in the working class, often amongst the most oppressed and poverty stricken, that the Whig leader, Earl Grey, was forced to introduce a Bill proposing a limited amount of reform. It was thrown out of the House of Lords in October 1831.

This action brought enormous anger from the working class. Marches, meetings and demonstrations, attended by thousands took place all over the country. Riots occurred in Bristol where for a time the working class held the city. Nottingham Castle was burned down; Derby jail sacked and angry crowds paraded through London.

Although some sections of the middle class tried to use this great power of the working class for their own, limited ends, the general reaction from the town-based middle class was one of fear. They quickly closed ranks behind Grey and supported the 1832 Act which gave property holders in the towns the vote but left the working class out in the cold.

The Chartist movement was to show the vicious hostility of the ruling class to any political rights for the working class.

Chartism represented the first great independent and revolutionary movement of the working class which threatened to break free from the grip of the middle class. Included in its famous six points were demands for universal manhood suffrage, the abolition of all property qualifications for both voters and mem-

bers of parliament as well as secret balloting.

The great landowners and capitalists, with their allies in the middle class who had won the right to vote, put down Chartism with a force and violence which should be a warning about the real nature of the British ruling class to every young worker of today.

Under Sir Charles Napier a massive display of armed force was ranged against the Chartists, many of the movement's leaders were jailed and heavily fined and when the trade union movement threatened to merge with the Chartist campaign savage sentences including transportation were meted out to its leaders.

Under the impact of this show of strength and violence Chartism and the union movement was, at this stage, smashed. As a mass movement Chartism disappeared after 1850.

Even when the vote was finally granted to the working class (or more strictly those living in the towns) with the Second Reform

Act of 1867, it was done so only after a prolonged and bitter fight culminating in the series of London meetings and demonstrations of 1867, notably the great Hyde Park rally in April of that year.

And if Disraeli — the most cunning of all 19th-century Tories — introduced the Act, he did so only with the hope of being able to win the support of the more respectable, skilled layers in the working class who had opposed the previous 20 years begun to organize themselves in the 'new model' unions.

It was then, with the 1880s, that the unskilled began to organize themselves and turn to the creation of an independent expression for their struggles — the Independent Labour Party, formed in 1893 — that the true character of the 'moderate' British ruling class was once more revealed.

The ruling class did everything they could to weaken this new movement and destroy the Labour Party.

### Losses

Not only was the Taff Vale decision carried in the capitalist courts in 1901 which, by making strikers and their union responsible for losses incurred by their employers through loss of trade as a result of strike action, made trade unionism virtually impossible.

Even then, when this iniquitous decision was reversed by the Liberals in 1906, the courts then ruled, in the infamous Osborne judgement of 1909, that it was illegal for unions to use their

funds for political purposes, that is to finance the Labour Party. It might be all right for workers to have the vote. But it was quite otherwise when they sought to organize that voting right to support candidates independent of the two capitalist parties — the Tories and the Liberals.

The same line on the part of the ruling class towards political action by the unions was also seen after the defeat of the 1926 General Strike.

The Trades Disputes Act of the following year made illegal any future general strike, made trade unionism illegal amongst civil servants and allowed only those who specifically stated that they wanted to pay the political levy to the Labour Party liable to do so.

These measures were only removed from the statute book in 1946 by the post-war Labour government.

The lessons of history are clear. The Tories and the ruling class have always opposed any democratic rights for the working class. And they have not changed.

Heath's 'law-and-order' campaign is designed to strike blows at the unions and the right of workers to organize and demonstrate, just as his plans for the 'reform' of industrial relations are aimed to curb the power of the unions to give the employers the whip hand in every factory.

The maximum vote against the Tories and the biggest possible Labour majority is the first step on June 18 in defeating these plans of the employers, as well as striking a powerful blow in the struggle for socialism.



The opposition of the ruling class even to limited reform brought riots in Bristol where workers held the city for a time.

**TV**

**BBC 1**

9.38 a.m. Schools. 10.45 Watch with mother. 11.00-11.20 Schools. 12 noon-1.30 p.m. World Cup grandstand. England v Brazil, West Germany v Bulgaria, El Salvador v Mexico. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-3.10 Schools. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Hector's house. 5.25 Abbott and Costello. 5.30 London this week. 5.50 News including Campaign report.

6.00 **WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND.** England v Brazil, West Germany v Bulgaria, Sweden v Israel, El Salvador v Mexico.

7.10 **STAR TREK.** 'Bread and Circuses'.

8.00 **PANORAMA.** Election special. 8.50 **NEWS** including Campaign report.

9.10 **THE TROUBLESHOOTERS.** 'Who Did You Say Inherits the Earth?'

10.00 **ELECTION BROADCAST.** Conservative Party.

10.10 **24 HOURS** and **BBC Campaign report.**

10.55 **HE AND SHE.** 'A Rock By Any Other Name'. 11.20 **Weather.**

11.22 **SWIM.**

**REGIONAL BBC**

All regions as BBC 1 except:

Scotland: 5.30-5.50 Reporting Scotland. 9.10-10.00 Miss Scotland. 11.47 News, weather.

Midlands and E Anglia: 5.30-5.50 Midlands today. Look East, weather. 11.47 News, weather.

North of England: 5.30-5.50 Look North, weather. 11.47 News, weather.

Wales: 10.45-11.00 Ar hin man. 5.30-5.50 Wales today, weather. 7.10-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Tippy o steil.

N Ireland: 5.30-5.50 Scene around six, weather. 11.47 News, weather.

South and West: 5.30-5.50 Points West, South today. Spotlight South-West, weather. 11.47 News, weather.

**BBC 2**

11.00-11.20 a.m. **PLAY SCHOOL.**

7.00 p.m. **NEW HEAVENS, NEW EARTH.** 'Those Barbarian People'.

7.30 **NEWS** including BBC Campaign report.

8.00 **HIGH CHAPARRAL.** 'Alliance'.

8.50 **FAMILY OF MAN.** Wedding—investigation.

9.40 **POT BLACK.** BBC 2 snooker competition.

10.00 **ELECTION BROADCAST.** Conservative Party.

10.10 **YESTERDAY'S WITNESS.** 'Two Victorian Girls'. Two women in their 90's describe their life as Victorian teenagers.

10.45 **NEWS** including BBC Campaign report.

10.45 **LINE-UP.**

**ITV**

11.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. Schools. 12 noon Hook up. Leading party spokesmen answer questions on the telephone, put by members of the public. 3.45 Skippy. 4.12 Once upon a time. 4.25 'Tarzan and the Lost Safari' with Gordon Scott, Peter Arne and Betta St. John. A planeload of people crashes in the middle of the jungle and Tarzan goes to help out. 5.45 News.

5.55 **WORLD CUP 70.**

6.45 **MIKE AND BERNIE'S SCENE.** Guests include Roy Orbison and Clodagh Rogers.

7.30 **CORONATION STREET.**

8.00 **WORLD IN ACTION.**

8.30 **ARMCHAIR THEATRE.** 'Up Among the Cuckoos'. By Bill Macilwraith. Comedy about a tenant who refuses to move.

9.30 **THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE.** 'Love and Little Apples'.

10.00 **'A BETTER TOMORROW.'** Conservative Party political broadcast. 10.14 News.

10.50 **WORLD CUP 70.**

11.20 **THRILLER.** 'Violent Moment'. With Lyndon Brook and Jane Hylton. A deserter from the army and the lady he lives with quarrel. It develops into a violent and fatal struggle.

**REGIONAL ITV**

CHANNEL 1: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.42 What's on where. 6.45 London. 10.00 Puffin's birthday greetings. 3.56 Once upon a time. 4.05 Short story. 4.35 Forest rangers. 5.00 Dig and run. 5.30 Cartoon. 5.45 London. 5.55 Interpol calling. 6.20 News, weather. 6.35

WESTWARD: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.40 News. 3.42 Honeybun. 3.56 Once upon a time. 4.05 Short story. 4.35 Forest rangers. 5.00 Dig and run. 5.30 Diary and sports desk. 5.45 London. 11.20 Diary special. 11.40 University challenge.

ANGLIA: 10.58-3.00 London. 4.05 Newsroom. 4.13 Rompage room. 4.25 Superman. 5.00 Tom Grattan's war. 5.25 About Anglia. 5.45 London. 6.30 About Anglia. 6.40 London. 11.20 Election probe. 11.50 Gideon's way. 12.45 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.55 Poyton Place. 4.25 Once upon a time. 4.35 London. 5.00 Tom Grattan's war. 5.25 Women today. 5.45 London. 6.30 ATV today. 6.40 London. 11.20 All our yesterdays, weather.

HARLECH: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.35 Phoenix five. 5.00 Tom Grattan's war. 5.30 Report. 5.45 London. 11.20 Saint. 12.20 Weather.

HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except:

4.05-4.07 Report West. 5.30 Arthur. 5.38-5.45 Peter. 5.55 Scene West. 6.20-6.45 Superman.

HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except:

5.30 Y dyd. 5.40-5.45 News.

ULSTER: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.55 Sean. 4.10 Leprechaun. 4.10 Rompage room. 4.30 News. 4.35 Lone Ranger. 5.00 Tom Grattan's war. 5.30 Summer season. 5.40 News. 5.41 George. 5.55 Campaign Ulster. 6.10 World Cup football. 6.45 London. 11.15 Monday night. 11.20 Survival. 11.45 What's it all about?

YORKSHIRE: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.20 Once upon a time. 4.35 Cowboy. In Africa. 5.30 Calendar, weather. 5.45 London. 11.20 University challenge. 11.50 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.50 News. Once upon a time. 4.10 Short story. 4.35 Spiderman. 5.10 Tom Grattan's war. 5.25 Newswest. 5.45 London. 11.15 Thriller. 'Witness In The Dark' with Patricia Dainton, Conrad Phillips and Nigel Green. An old woman who lives alone in a flat is murdered.

TYNE TEES: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.15 Newsroom. 4.17 Ivor the engine. 4.30 Captain Scarlet. 5.00 Tom Grattan's war. 5.30 Today. 5.45 London. 11.20 Making the most of your money. 11.35 Election special. Midnight news. 12.17 Epilogue.

BORDER: 12 noon-3.00 London. 3.52 High living. 4.18 News. 4.20 Once upon a time. 4.35 London. 5.00 Tom Grattan's war. 5.30 News. 5.45 London. 11.10 University challenge. 11.40 News, weather.

SCOTTISH: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.00 Scotland early. 4.10 Castle haven. 4.35 Skippy. 5.00 Tom Grattan's war. 5.25 Scotland now. 5.45 London. 11.20 Lion's share. 11.50 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58-3.00 London. 4.05 High living. 4.35 Arthur. 5.00 Tom Grattan's war. 5.30 News. 5.45 London. 11.15 University challenge. 11.45 Epilogue.

'Rescue' attempts but I.O.S. still

At the heart of money crisis

REPORTS THAT three of the leading directors of Investors Overseas Services have resigned, that the acting chairman Sir Eric Wyndham White is locked in conflict with the IOS insurance chief Richard Hammerman, and that the 1969 accounts are still not ready, point to the imminent disintegration of IOS.

Paisley

FROM PAGE ONE

minutes in future on unemployment because he'll be employed himself.

Question time was rather restrained.

Only a few brave spirits were prepared to speak up in the face of the rather large gentlemen who surrounded Paisley's campaign land-rover. This gave him the opportunity to emphasize once again the fact that he is a Protestant minister and believes in the Ten Commandments (a statement which drew applause) and to reiterate his opposition to opening the pubs on Sunday, a demand he clearly regards as a Papist plot to empty the Protestant churches.

He rounded off this remarkable performance by assuring his supporters that the July 12 Orange marches would go ahead and promising them 'a 12th come early' at his eye-of-poll rally in his stronghold, Ballymena, on June 17.

The hold-up on the 1969 accounts, due to be sent out to shareholders this weekend by Canadian law, is reported to be a disagreement over the way to present the Arctic land deal, described in Workers Press on May 23.

The value of over 10 million acres of this land, bought jointly with John King in 1969, was written up to \$8 an acre, after a portion of it had been sold at \$14 an acre to King.

The share price slide on Wall St has undermined confidence in the future of IOS, the mutual funds empire founded by Bernie Cornfeld. For several weeks, clients who had savings invested by IOS have been asking for their money back, at the rate of \$5 million a day, while the values of assets are falling even faster.

Economies in the running

BY JOHN CRAWFORD

expenses of the Geneva headquarters and the sacking of sales staff, only served to highlight the problems of the \$2 billion firm. On Thursday, it was revealed that the purchase of IOS preference stock held by departing salesmen was being suspended.

Since April, a wild variety of stories have been circulating about plans to 'rescue' IOS.

Investors Overseas Services retains a number of the weekend's resignation of Richard Hammerman from his post as interim president of IOS Ltd, the parent company of the Mutual Fund giant.

A spokesman said Hammerman retains other posts in the company, including board chairman of the London-based IOS insurance group. No reason was given for the resignation.

to later, the names of almost every leading financial institution on both sides of the Atlantic have been mentioned.

Latest reports indicate that each of the IOS directors is negotiating individually with a bank or group of banks to take over IOS or part of it.

The German and British ends of the empire are each looking for ways to break away from the parent body before it dies.

Hammerman's conflict with Wyndham White appears to be over the question of the independence of the British Dover Plan subsidiary, and Dr Mende, head of German operations, has criticized the Geneva management on the television.

The Paris Rothschilds, who dropped out of 'rescue' plans while King was involved, are now negotiating again, but reports indicate that the European banks are driving a hard bargain in any deal to take a hand in the IOS crisis.

Meanwhile, Cornfeld, deposed chairman but still the largest shareholder, is commuting between Geneva and New York in efforts to interest US banks. Despite all appearances, Cornfeld is still probably the leading figure in IOS.

Early on in the crisis, Harvey Falberham, IOS chief in Italy, remarked: 'It's becoming a real battle of the giants. The tragedy is that it is the little man who will get murdered.'

Very true. But this raises a doubt about all those 'rescue' stories. Are we really to believe that these financial giants are putting themselves out for the benefit of the 'little man'?

Is it not more likely that some people are likely to make as much as they can out of his ruin? The collapse of IOS must surely be regarded as a near-certainty by all these circles.

The most sensible thing for them to do is therefore to get ready for the crash. Each financier and financial institution, however respectable, and however chivalrous, must be forced by the nature of capitalism to calculate the best way to organize the collapse.

To understand how this can be done, let us see what a share really is. Wealth is created by the labour of workers, and a proportion of it is taken by the owners of capital. A share certificate, when it is sold, represents a claim on future profits produced by workers, and the price at which a share is sold may be far above the immediate value of assets held by the company concerned.



Cornfeld

In the course of the boom period of the 1950s, the rapid expansion of credit often took the form of such paper claims. While the boom was expected to continue, these claims were often, in effect, met by issuing still more paper claims.

With the shaking of confidence expressed in the Wall St collapse, these apparently self-supporting pyramids are immediately in danger. Their break-up then spreads to other sectors of the credit structure.

The dilemma of the US capitalist class is that it cannot overcome these dangers, shown in the continued inflation undermining the dollar, without precipitating a depression. In this stage of the crisis, the larger financial institutions must be getting ready for the slump.

After all, depressions can be times of great prosperity for some people, even while millions of others face starvation. In the 1929 slump, great fortunes were made on Wall St by those who 'sold short'—selling borrowed shares, and buying them later at the lower price.

Where firms were near bankruptcy, the banks which had loaned them money at the height of the boom could get control of their assets very cheaply.

Tragedy or not, the slaughter of the 'little men' by the big financial boys is an inevitable aspect of the slump. All talk of an IOS 'rescue' must be looked at in this setting. Who can tell, for example, just how serious John King was in his efforts to gather together a consortium of US banks?

Did he really expect the US Securities Exchange Commission to lift its ban on IOS operations inside the US? Is it not possible that the aim of some circles in IOS is to put the blame for a failure of the company on to the banks?

At the very beginning of the crisis, Cornfeld alleged that the German banks were deliberately selling IOS shares to force the price down.

Perhaps the IOS mystery is not so much a 'who-dun-it' as a 'who-is-going-to-do-who'. If the collapse of IOS is as close as it seems, then the effects on the international financial position will be tremendous.

Apart from the effect on Wall St, where Cornfeld's men have so successfully invested the savings of the German middle class, the Milan and Tokyo stock exchanges are dominated by IOS funds.

While the financial monsters battle it out in the banking jungle, the world economy stands on the brink of the abyss.

How does Matthews explain the paradox of a 'sect' which publishes a daily paper financed by its sales and through the donations of its readers?

Mr Matthews complains bitterly that we advise workers to vote against the only Party which is contesting the election precisely on this [socialist] programme. We see no reason for Mr Matthews' confusion and anger on this question.

We made a clear and uncompromising statement which showed beyond a shadow of doubt that the CP election programme was reformist and that, therefore, could not assist the development of revolutionary consciousness in the working class or expose and undermine the right-wing traitors of the CP.

Cardiff yarn workers

FROM PAGE ONE

ble to work hard enough or fast enough to earn. The management knows we cannot earn the bonus. We want them to make the bonus £6 and put an extra £2 on the wage bringing it up to £23 a week. Originally we asked for £25 but we will accept £23. The men's union, the Amalgamated Society of Textile Workers and Kindred Trades advised them to accept the firm's offer.

The strike is not quite solid. About a dozen people, including the union's local secretary and some girl packers, are still working in the factory.

Operating But all the production workers are out. It is understood that unsuccessful attempts have been made to operate the idle machines with foremen and inspectors.

'We don't want to know the union. We have withdrawn our membership. We have already approached the Transport and General Workers' Union.'

There has not been a strike at the factory for four years after which the management are said to have re-engaged workers on a selective basis. But resentment at poor conditions—temperatures of 100 degrees and artificial light only—has exploded and the men say they are determined not to give in.

One man told me: 'In the original eight hours' agreement there wasn't even a break. We had to fight for a break of 20 minutes. There are no canteen facilities for shift workers. We have to bring sandwiches.'

I think any man who works 12 hours is entitled to be cooked meat! Another said: 'They've marked out a place in a square where we have to go to smoke.'

The men claim that the management has approached individuals in a bid to split their ranks and break the strike.

At the Brocklehurst Yarn factory there must be: ● Resistance to the employers' attempts to break the strike. ● Complete rejection of the union leaders who have retreated before the bosses. ● No retreat on the decision not to sign contracts. ● No retreat from the demand for £23 a week.



A RECENT Meeting on tourism held in Belgrade between delegates from Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey... and Greece!

Polish Stalinists still seeking to make Franco regime respectable

LAST WEEK Bulgaria became the fourth Soviet bloc country to open up diplomatic relations with Franco. Madrid Radio gave details of the talks concluded on June 3 in Paris between representatives of the Bulgarian and Spanish governments which established consulates in the two countries.

The agreement, which was signed in Paris on June 4, creates consular representation between Madrid and Sofia. Trade relations are also formally established by the new agreement.

The current direction of Polish policy towards Franco is quite openly stated in articles by the Madrid correspondent of the Polish journal 'Zycie Warszawy', the first in a series of dispatches entitled 'Spain 1970: at the Crossroads'.

The Polish government has been most consistent in its support for the Franco regime over the last six months. It was, of course, Polish coal that helped to break the month-long strike of Asturian miners at the beginning of the year, and it was Polish technicians and productivity experts that were afterwards sent into the mines under the agreement of the fascist regime to organize the resumption of full production.

Now this article by I. Krasicki (also broadcast over Polish Radio on June 6) spells out the political reasons for Gomułka's strike-breaking:

'Already during my first meetings with senior officials of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, I could perceive the fact that my hosts sense Spain's isolation... What is more important, I could perceive a willingness to get out of this isolation, through the present initiatives [i.e., contacts with Stalinist governments] whose real value cannot be fully assessed right now.'

ISOLATED

The Spanish fascists feel isolated, says this Stalinist sympathiser, although officials of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, I could perceive the fact that my hosts sense Spain's isolation... 'What is more important, I could perceive a willingness to get out of this isolation, through the present initiatives [i.e., contacts with Stalinist governments] whose real value cannot be fully assessed right now.'

Abroad, problems of military relations with the USA (whose government maintains bases in Spain under a treaty which has just expired) are growing acute. 'What then is the response of the Spanish fascists to this crisis in Spanish foreign policy? It offers its services as strike-breaker to the same dictatorship that butchered countless thousands of workers and communists—members of the Polish People's Army—during and after the Civil War of 1936-1939.'

Just when the Spanish workers are once more taking on their class enemies with a confidence never seen since the defeat of the Republic, Gomułka and the other East European Stalinist leaders lend moral, political and economic aid to the Franco regime.

At all costs, Spanish fascism must be presented as 'liberalizing' itself. So the Madrid correspondent writes:

EVOLUTION

'From this point of view [that of ending Franco's 'isolation'], my Spanish interlocutors showed an awareness that they are heading for evolution, that they open up prospects which may only come true in future. 'I would define the situation of Spain as a country at the crossroads for although formally [sic] that country still bears the system that was brutally imposed on it, yet everything that happens today indicates a different future.'

We say once again to all supporters and members of the British Communist Party: The regime 'brutally imposed' on the Spanish working class by Franco remains fascist. The working class has no democratic, political or trade union rights.

Workers who fight for them—including, of course, members of the persecuted illegal Spanish Communist Party—are victimized, imprisoned, tortured. How much longer are your leaders to remain silent on this utter betrayal of everything the Spanish and international working class fought for in the Civil War against Franco?

Demand that Gollan and Matthews publicly condemn the E. European support for Franco fascism and the regime of the colonels in Greece.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

'Political significance of the General Election'

LONDON Sunday, June 14, 7.30 p.m. St Pancras Town Hall, Euston Rd. Speakers: G. Healy (SLL national secretary), A. Thornett (ATUA), J. Sinnamane (YS secretary)

SWINDON Sunday, June 12, 7.30 p.m. Co-operative Hall, East Street. Speakers: G. Healy (SLL national secretary), Frank Willis (ATUA)

What we think

FROM PAGE ONE

The open support of Wilson's visit to Nixon. The failure of King Street to collaborate in a campaign of industrial action against the Vietnam war and—most foul!

The silence of the 'Star' on the frame-up of Dubeck by the French Stalinist leaders.

None of these things moved Mr Matthews. Now, however, he devotes half the editorial column to attack the SLL. The question is why?

In our opinion the reason is quite obvious. It is not only because the SLL and its paper are growing constantly, but also because the political campaigns as we saw on the Wilson visit, in Liverpool on May 1 and now in the general election, are beginning to have an impact on the CP membership which is seriously taxing the credibility of its leaders.

Having published an entire issue devoted to a 'sect' die-hard Betty Reid to prove that the SLL was 'sectarian' and 'ultra-left' and hopelessly isolated, the CP leaders are hard put to square this square with the manifest development and robust vitality of Trotskyism in Britain.

In contrast to this surging movement, the Stalinist Party and press is in great difficulties which stem from the rotten opportunist line of Matthews and Gollan. The 'Star' gets more and more turgid as its circulation declines and its financial difficulties, according to its own information, increase. Similar problems afflict the Party and the Young Communist League (YCL), which is virtually non-existent as a national force.

Hence the cantankerous and nervous, outburst from Mr Matthews who tries, clumsily, to discredit Trotskyism by looking at it as closely as we can.

The SLL, he states, is a 'sect'. Indeed! Is it not a fact—even admitted by hardened Stalinists—that all the public meetings and demonstrations of the SLL and YS have dwarfed all the CP's public activities in 1970? May Day, the Lenin centenary lectures and the public meetings on the right wing and in order to make our policy in relation to the Stalinists and centrists unmistakably clear, we stood Frank Willis.

What was important about Swindon was the fact that it was held against the backdrop of a sinister threat against the unions by Wilson and Castle.

In order to frustrate the anti-union manoeuvres of the right wing and in order to make our policy in relation to the Stalinists and centrists unmistakably clear, we stood Frank Willis.

Only case-hardened Stalinists and hatchet men for the Kremlin cannot distinguish between communism and Stalinism which is the bureaucratic negation of everything that communism stands for.

Mr Matthews may never live long enough to learn this but many members of his Party are beginning to see and learn through experience and contact that Trotskyism is synonymous with communism and that Stalinism, as Trotsky pointed out, is the political siphon of the labour movement.

Mr Matthews can fume as much as he likes and throw as many editorial bolts as he can, but the events of 1970 have shown, and will continue to show, that it is the CP that is rapidly dwindling into a reactionary dogmatic sect and that it is Trotskyism that is assuredly becoming a worthwhile political experience and retract nothing that we said then or since.

Trotskyist policy

election, particularly the claim to strengthen the movement fighting for a change to the left in the Labour government's policy, our correspondent commented correctly: 'Having totally failed throughout the six years of Wilson's government to achieve the slightest movement by their brand of "pressure politics", the CP serves up this threadbare reformist objective once again in an attempt to head off any development of a revolutionary alternative.'

In dissecting the programme for the economic crisis Comrade Spencer pointed out the hopelessly untenable nature of Stalinist economic 'theory' which has more in common with Keynes than with Marx: 'Its [the policy document] perspective is of an expanding high-wage economy, through the "curbing of monopoly rule".'

... it implies that, suitably reformed by the application of "pressure", capitalism will be able to satisfy workers' needs. 'According to this Fabian tract, if the imperialists would only stop being imperialists and listen to the

keep the Tories out, the CP's intervention can only introduce confusion and side-track sections of workers. 'Its programme is a fraudulent reformist sham. 'Workers must vote Labour against the candidates of this Party and participate in the real movement of their class to keep the Tories out.'

What is so spurious about this very sober and concrete analysis of CP policy, Mr Matthews? And why do you fulminate against Trotskyism at a time when the Polish Stalinists openly collaborate with Franco? We also pointed out the consequences of trying to build a reformist substitute to the Labour Party in the GLC elections and of ignoring the real feelings of the masses against the Tories. How does Matthews explain the massive drop in CP voting strength in London?

Mr Matthews lilyingly accuses us of gloating over their difficulties with the electoral laws and the £150 deposit system. This is a kind of demagogic which cuts no ice with us—or with his own Party members. We confidently predict that the CP candidates will lose their deposits because of the false policy and tactic of Matthews and Gollan.

This is not a sneer—it is a prediction which will soon be a regrettable fact, for those CP members who are working hard in the election.

Mr Matthews sneers at the fact that the SLL candidate lost his deposit in the Swindon by-election and claims that the SLL now contradicts its past policy and is giving the opportunists 'aid and comfort'. Coming from the person who supported Wilson's visit to Nixon and unashamedly defended the great opportunist Stalin, this is grotesque.

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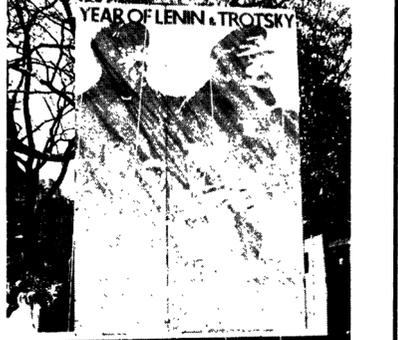
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LATE NEWS

ZIONISTS HIT AT JORDAN, EGYPT

Israeli tank guns and 8mm mortars shelled Jordanian forces in the Bakoura area of the N Jordan valley yesterday. Jordanian forces returned the fire. Egyptian positions along the Suez Canal were strafed by Israeli jets for four hours after a pre-dawn strike.

NO 'UNITY' CANDIDATE TO FACE PAISLEY

There will be no anti-Unionist 'unity' candidate to oppose the Rev Ian Paisley in the N Antrim seat on June 18.

Local civil rights supporters were angry and disappointed when attempts to get two of the three 'anti-Unionists'—Liberal, Labour and National Democratic Party—to stand down, failed at a meeting in Toome. This means Paisley will win

the seat, said housewife Mrs Effie McDermott, 'a single candidate was our only chance to lift N Antrim from the Unionists'.

The collapse of IOS must surely be regarded as a near-certainty by all these circles. The most sensible thing for them to do is therefore to get ready for the crash. Each financier and financial institution, however respectable, and however chivalrous, must be forced by the nature of capitalism to calculate the best way to organize the collapse.

To understand how this can be done, let us see what a share really is. Wealth is created by the labour of workers, and a proportion of it is taken by the owners of capital. A share certificate, when it is sold, represents a claim on future profits produced by workers, and the price at which a share is sold may be far above the immediate value of assets held by the company concerned.

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US jobless: fifth successive rise

UNEMPLOYMENT in the United States rose again last month to 5 per cent—from its April level of 4.8. It was the fifth successive monthly increase.

The percentage of US jobless now stands at its highest level since February 1965, when five workers in a hundred were also without work.

Since December of last year, unemployment has risen by 1,300,000—of which 60 per cent is directly due to redundancy.