INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED FROM TUESDAY TO SATURDAY NUMBER 240 THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1970

PRICE 6d.

'Misguided', Feather claims, but Unemployment is Tory policy

£1,000 August Appeal Fund stands at £579 8s 3d with four

YESTERDAY we received only £39 4s 0d for the fund, which gives us a total of £579 8s 3d.

We have only four days left and £420 11s 9d still to raise. A massive effort has to be made if we are to complete our target this month. Don't leave it too late — send your donations in today to:

Workers Press, Appeal Fund, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.



GKN stewards during a break in yesterday's talks.

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London talks on **GKN-Sankey strike**

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BY JOHN SPENCER

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INTERIM

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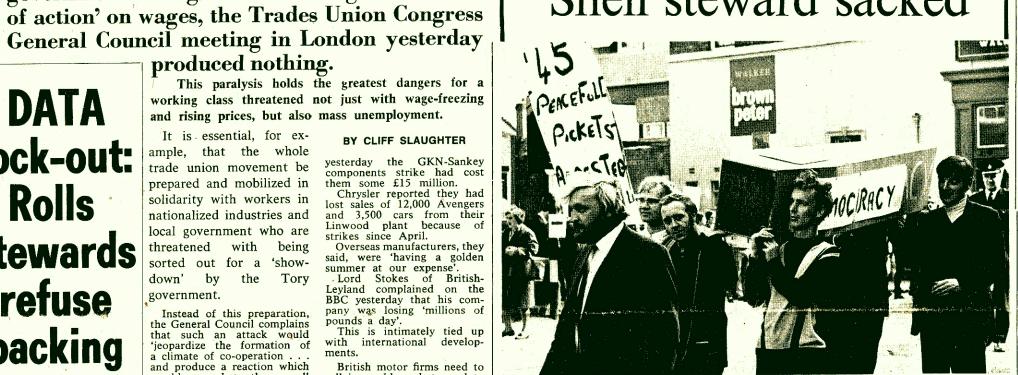


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Sunday, September 6 Danum Hotel

High St DONCASTER

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> negotiate independently with Guerrilla - controlled zones employers (all wage settlehave now been established in ments in Argentina must be central Luzon in the countrynegotiated through the state). side areas. The government refused to

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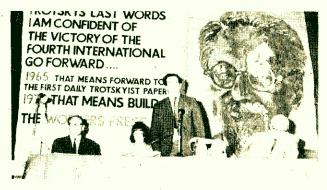
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Monday, 14 September

Monday, 21 September

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Pulled off less than a quarter of a mile from the presidential palace and the police headquarters, the raid demonstrates that the Uruguayan guerrillas are easily surviving the government attempts at repression.

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The regime of Christian-Democratic President Frey, once regarded as a model of 'liberalism' in S America, is now, at the urging of the most reactionary political forces, using police and troops against working class on the slightest pretexts.

In ARGENTINA, President Levingston, put in office by the military coup which re-moved Ongania, has turned down even the modest claims made on behalf of the working class by the official trade union leaders.

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Guerrillas on march in **Philippines**

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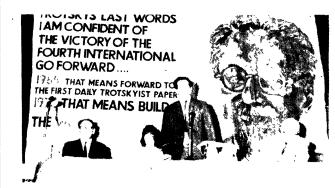
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Trotsky Memorial Lectures



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'Trotsky's fight against revisionism' BEAVER HALL

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Near Mansion House tube

Starts 8 p.m. Admission 2s Both lectures given by G. HEALY (SLL national secretary) LEON TROTSKY, in his struggle to continue the work of Lenin and the Bolsheviks, was undoubtedly the theoretician and practical leader of the Marxist movement in the epoch of world proletarian revolution and transition from capitalism to socialism, the epoch opened up by the October 1917 Revolution in

Russia. Trotsky was assassinated in Mexico in August 1940 by a hired agent of the Stalinist secret police.

But the theoretical and political work to develop Marxism, which he had carried out in the period since October 1917 (as well as earlier), was so profound that it remains-in the form of the struggle to build the Fourth International - the basis of the struggle for workers' power today.

Literary 'admirers' and com-

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Commissar of War in the young

Soviet Republic.

The Stalinist bureaucracy, in the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the attachment of millions of workers all over the world to the gains of the October Revolution, used the Communist Parties of every country to provide support for its physical liquidation of Trotsky's supporters and for its collaboration with imperialism.

The Moscow Trials finally condemned virtually the whole of the October leadership of Bolshevism as 'enemies of the the people' and proceeded to kill them off. Opposition to Stalinism was equated with counter-revolutionary opposition to Soviet

Trotsky's role was actually to defend the conquests of the October Revolution against the parasitic and counter-revolutionary Stalinist bureaucracy.

He started from the veiwpoint of the world proletarian revolution, of which October was the first breakthrough. True defence of the Soviet Union was the extension of the revolution. Insofar as this was not achieved, then the transition to socialism in the USSR must remain in grave danger.

The productive forces on which socialism will be based

In Two Parts

are built up under capitalism. and the October Revolution had wrested from capitalism only a fraction of the world: within which, moreover, the productive forces were extremely backward. In the light of this situation. Trotsky recalled the words of the

young Marx (1846): 'A development of the productive forces is the absolute necessary practical premise [of communism], because without it want is generalized, and with want the struggle for necessities begins again, and that means that all the old crap must re-

In fact, as Trotsky pointed out, after the October Revolution the struggle for individual existence -given the special problems of isolation, wars of intervention, encirclement and exhaustion-'did not abate in the succeeding years, but, on the contrary, assumed at times an unheard-of ferocity.' ('The Revolution Betrayed', Chap. 3.)

Against these fundamental Marxist positions, Stalin posed the programme of 'socialisn in one country' as early as 1924.

The whole counter-revolutionary history of Stalinism is the acting out of this revisionist theory. It was the charter of the Stalinist bureacracy.

The Russian Revolution, the conscious Marxist preparation for it, the active leadership of it, the analysis of it, the defence of its gains, its relation to the world revolution; these were the essential problems around which all Trotsky's work centred.

And because the Russian Revolution opened up successfully the whole era of world socialist revolution, and constitutes the most essential experience of the international workers' movement, so the Marxist leadership of the working class needs to be trained in all of Trotsky's work, as the startingpoint for penetrating every development in the proletariat and its revolution, and thus developing Marxism further.

tragic and

work.

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION

TROTSKY'S 'Literature and Revolution', written 1923-24, brings his overall historical and philosophical outlook into extremely sharp focus.

It is a trenchant analysis of the various literary schools existing in the early years of revolutionary Soviet Russia.

Too often dismissed as a by-product or diversion from his more directly political writings, it is in fact a direct attack on the idea - encouraged at that time by Stalin, Bukharin, Lunacharsky and others — of 'proletarian culture' and 'proletarian literature'.

By analyzing these problems to their depths, which lie in the class struggle and the conflict between productive forces and relations of production, Trotsky was able to expound and enrich the Marxist theory of historical materialism, and also to provide a necessary foundation for the political struggle against the programme of Stalin and Bukharin.

Trotsky's introduction states his main point very clearly:

'It is fundamentally incorrect to contrast bourgeois culture and bourgeois art with proletarian culture and proletarian art.

'The latter will never exist, because the proletarian regime is temporary and transient. The historic significance and the moral grandeur of the proletarian revolution consist in the fact that it is laying the foundations of a culture which is above classes and which will be the first culture which is truly human' (p. 14).

As for 'proletarian culture' under capitalism, before the conquest of power. Trotsky restates the Marxist position that the proletariat is first and foremost an exploited class, separated from the gains made by humanity in its struggle with nature.

Concentrated

The proletariat develops class-consciousness, concentrated into political strategy. tactics and organization and the methodological developments which underlie and enrich them. Only by abolishing itself as a class (by abolishing the property foundation of class society) will the proletariat put itself into a position to acquire and develop culture.

Whereas the bourgeoisie, before it rules society, growing up in the pores of feudal society, builds up its 'own' type of private ownership; builds its own schools, churches and academies: trains its own corps of administrators, philosophers, architects, dramatists and poets, the proletariat grows up under capitalism in a state of depriva-

It becomes conscious of its historical aims only by be-coming conscious of its lack of culture.

like the 'new left' Raymond Williams ('Culture and Society') and Richard Hoggart ('The Uses of Literacy') have put forward the idea of a working-class culture': meaning some special 'values' or 'way of life' which the proletariat, quite apart from its trade union and political development, strives to preserve against 'industrialism'.



'cultural' reflection (a reflection in the lower middle-class intelligentsia) of English reformism, with its message that capitalism can be gradually rendered harmless and unrecognizable by the gradual growth of progressive tenden-

cies within it. and influence in bourgeois

What has this to do with

Trotsky in 1924? of 'socialism in one country'

When Bukharin, for example, commented on Trotsky's 'Literature and Revolution', he rejected its main argument (the impossibility of a proletarian culture) on political grounds.

Trotsky underestimated the length of time which would be taken up by the era of proletarian revolution. Trotsky,

tion from culture.

By Cliff Slaughter



Such an idea is only a

These gentlemen mean, of course, that middle-class intellectuals themselves and bureaucrats, leaning on the working class and preventing it from asserting its real strength, will be able to attain high positions society and thus achieve the middle-class dream of stabliza-

the problems dealt with by

The differences over 'culture' are directly related to political differences. In his criticism of Stalin's and Bukharin's theory Trotsky insisted first of all that it was a reversion to reformism; to a national version of socialism which destroyed the revolutionary and internationalist essence of socialism.

According to Bukharin. he said, was impatient and

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over-optimistic about the world revolution. There could be a long period before socialism was achieved, and this would give time for the

In our own day, reformists

arguing was that the cultural tasks in Soviet Russia should be tackled in a way consistent with the whole Stalin-Bukharin political line: capitalism is stabilizing itself, the Soviet economy can be built 'at a snail's pace', the workers' struggle in all countries—from China to Britain - will go through different 'stages', often under non-communist leaderships, before the world revolution spreads; the 'Trotskyist' (actually Leninist) theory of world revolution is dangerous

and must be dropped. 'Proletarian culture' was therefore encouraged as the artistic and literary accompaniment of the 'experiment' of building a special Russian kind of socialism.

formation of a proletarian cul-

What Bukharin was actually

ture in Russia.

In 'Literature and Revolution', Trotsky presents a thorough Marxist analysis of the real relations between literary creation and the proletarian revolution. To do this he had to discuss fundamental questions of the Marxist method — and for this reason the book is invaluable to students of Marxism.

If we take, for example, the question with which middleclass intellectuals are most often preoccupied in the discussion of Soviet literature: namely, the authority of the proletarian state and party, we find Trotsky presents it in quite different terms from the usual argument about 'freedom of the individual'.

Monstrosities

Of course the subsequent Stalinist monstrosities and atrocities in this sphere themselves contributed to alienating many intellectuals. But the most important point is to understand the more fundamental and historical relations between the revolution and the artist's work:

'The proletariat has to have in art the expression of the new spiritual point of view which is just beginning to be formulated within him, and to which art must help him to give form.

'This is not a state order, but an historic necessity. You cannot pass this by, nor escape its force' (p. 170).

'It follows, therefore, that the proletarian state and the Marxist party under the proletarian dictatorship has to judge literary schools from the standpoint of their contribution to a future 'truly human'

culture. 'It cannot create schools of literature by decree. Besides writers from the working class. there are writers who give only general support, and who are trying to adapt the literary forms they know to the historical forces created by the

'The party cannot tell them

'The party stands guard over the historic interests of the working class in its entirety. Because it prepares consciously step by step the ground for a new culture and therefore for a new art, it regards the literary fellow-travellers not as the competitors of the writers of the working class, but as the real or potential helpers of the working class in the big

work of reconstruction. 'The party understands the episodic character of the literary groups of a transition period and estimates them, not from the point of view of

the class passports of the individual gentlemen literati, but from the point of view of the place which these groups occupy and can occupy in preparing a socialist culture' (pp. 218-219).

PART ONE

It was because Stalin and the Kremlin bureaucracy, representing all the most conservative forces in Russia and leaning on world imperialism, broke with these fundamental Marxist conceptions of the transition to socialism, that there ensued the later vicious repressions in literary and scientific fields as well as in politics.

Those who prefer to attack the Stalinist 'theories' of 'proletarian culture' and 'socialist realism' simply as some sort of undemocratic and crude application of dictatorial methods can only seek for a liberalization or humanization of Stalinism — and cannot attack it at its roots, in a revolutionary way, from the stand-point of Marxism and the working class.

They become simply middleclass well-wishers of Stalinism.

By approaching the problem of literature and revolution with the method of Marxism, Trotsky was following out very consciously the line and the advice of Lenin. Lenin himself denounced all attempts to invent a special 'proletarian' culture and especially emphasized the need for the proletariat to acquire the culture of past societies.

But there is a deeper sense in which Trotsky carried into effect the method and approach of Lenin on this question.

The whole book 'Literature and Revolution' keeps returning to the theme of this dialectical materialist method, as opposed to idealism: which is, of course, rampant in fields like literary criticism.



LUNACHARSKY

For example, idealism of an 'ultra-left' variety was very common among dramatic critics at that time in the USSR. Instead of analyzing and presenting drama as the living expression of specific social and historical relations, these critics thought they could deduce a new and truly revolutionary drama from the general 'nature' of the revolutionary proletariat; its atheism, its activism and its need for objectivity etc.

These critics attacked a French writer's work, which depicted a stage of the struggle of the French working class, as 'repetitive' and tiresome contrasting it with their own ideal version of the dynamism of the October Revolution, out of which they constructed in their minds a 'true' drama. Trotsky says:

'To carry over the action of a definite historical milieu into an abstract constructivism, is in this case a deviation from the revolution — from that real, true revolution which is developing obstinately and

moving from country to country, and which appears, therefore, to some pseudorevolutionists as a boresome

Trotsky pictured in 1924 in

repetition' (p. 238). We are back to the same methodological point as when Trotsky explained the role of 'fellow-travellers' in literature.

It is a matter of examining, and working on, as revolutionists engaged in making history, the actual process of proletarian revolution in all its forms and with all its influences and shadings; examining the 'fellow-travellers', for example, '... from the point of view of the place which these groups occupy and can occupy in preparing a socialist culture'.

In the 1920 controversy in the Bolshevik Party concerning the role of the trade unions, Lenin had laid great stress on this aspect of the dialectical materialistic method.

At that time grave dangers had arisen from a tendency to impose a schema of what the workers' state ought to be upon the working class and the trade unions; to deduce from the theory of trade unions and the workers' state what their interrelation ought to be.

Lenin hit very hard, against both Bukharin and Trotsky a that time, insisting that the actual struggle of opposites within reality must be established by the 'concrete analysis of concrete conditions': 'The truth is always concrete.' Such a 'concrete study' showed up the bureaucratic

distortions in the workers' state, and made necessary the independence of workers' trade unions from 'their' state. Thus it was no idle philosophical discussion. The dialectical method had to be fought for as a matter of the

state. Bukharin not only refused to correct his mistakes but persisted in them, and this was largely responsible for the Party crisis of 1921 which led

life and death of the workers'

to the ban on factions. This Party discussion had its own dialectic.

Mistakes

Those who persisted in their mistakes thereby created a new situation. Small mistakes, given a new development in the class forces and the revolution, became the transition to big problems and to a major party crisis. Lenin considered that Trot-

sky made errors in this respect at that time, but the apologists for Stalinism always like to forget that at the vital stage it was Bukharin — soon to be Stalin's main 'theoretician' who made the fatal descent into syndicalism by persisting in his mistake. As Lenin put it:

'Trotsky, who had been "chief" in the struggle, has now been "outstripped" and entirely "eclipsed" by Bukharin, who has thrown the struggle into an entirely new balance by talking himself into a mistake that is much more serious than all of Trotsky's put together' ('Collected Works', Vol. 32, pp. 50-51).

Between 1921 and 1924 (when 'Literature and Revolution' appeared), of course, Lenin embarked upon his alliance with Trotsky against the bureaucratic methods of Stalin.

In his work on literature. then, Trotsky was fighting against the growth of bureaucracy, and this fight coincided and was identical with the fight for the dialectical method against idealism, which proceeds with norms of what ought to be.

Interesting here is a comparison made by Trotsky, which incidentally may be noted by all those who try to separate historical materialism from the dialectics of nature. Against all these who 'deduced' from the 'revolutionary nature' of the proletariat

asks: why not a proletarian science also? 'What are the metaphysicians of a purely proletarian science going to say about the theory of relativity? Can it be reconciled with materialism or not? Has this question been decided? Where and when and

the programme of a proletarian

art and literature, Trotsky

by whom? 'It is clear to anyone, even to the uninitiated, that the work of our physiologist, Pavlov, is entirely along materialist

'But what is one to say about the psychoanalytic theory of Freud? Can it be reconciled with materialism, as for instance, Karl Radek thinks (and I also), or is it hostile to

'The same question can be put to all the new theories of atomic structure, etc., etc. 'It would be fine if a scien-

tist would come along who could grasp all these new generalizations methodologically and introduce them into the dialectic materialist conception of the world. He could thus, at the same time, test the new theories and develop the dialectic method deeper' (pp. 219-220. My emphasis--CS).

Trotsky, proceeding as a materialist, considers the various arts, as well as natural science, to be elements of man's living struggle to control nature and his own destiny. They must develop in and through this struggle, and be deduced from cannot abstract theories.

For example, having described briefly the social and technical elements of the architecture developing in Soviet Russia, Trotsky says:

'Thus, beyond a practical problem and the steady work of solving this problem, one cannot create a new architectural style. 'The effort to reason out such a style by the method of

deduction from the nature of

the proletariat, from its collec-

tivism, atheism and so forth, is

the purest idealism, and will

the book deals with schools of writers with whose works we of more general interest.

tribution to Marxist theory in this book. To be continued.

Scotland: 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scotland. 11.42 News and weather.

Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 around six. Nationwide. News, weather and road report.

BBC 1

12.55-1.25 p.m. Maes a Mor. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Noggin and the Omruds. 4.55 Adventure weekly. 5.15 Harlem globetrotters. 5.44 Babar: Adventures

of a very young elephant. 5.50 News and weather. 6.00 LONDON, Nationwide,

6.45 DOCTORS.

7.10 TOM AND JERRY.

7.15 TOP OF THE POPS. 8.00 THE EXPERT.

8.50 NEWS and weather.

9.10 INVESTITURE OF HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES. 10.00 ACROSS THE GREAT DIVIDE. 'A misfit'.

10.30 24 HOURS. 11.15 WEATHER. 11.17 EXPANDING CLASSROOM.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as BBC 1 except: Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 Your region tonight. Midlands to-day. Look East. Nationwide. 11.42 News. Weather.

News. Weather.

North of England: Your region tonight. Look North. Nationwide.
11.42 News and weather.

Wales: 6.00-6.45 Wales today. Nationwide. 6.45-7.10 Heddiw. 10.00-10.30
Bric-a-brac.

South and West: 6.00-6.45 Your region tonight. Points West. South. today. Spotlight South - West. Nationwide. 11.42 News and

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL.

7.30 p.m. NEWS and weather. 8.00 NOT A WORD.

8.30 BEETHOVEN MASTER CLASS. 9.10 OUT OF THE UNKNOWN. 10.00 JAZZ SCENE at the Ronnie Scott Club.

10.45 NEWS and weather. 10.50 LINE-UP.

6.02 BRANDED

ITV

2.05 p.m. Cricket. 4.17 Origami. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Flipper. 5.20 Sooty, 5.50 News.

6.30 PEYTON PLACE. 7.00 NEVER MIND THE QUALITY, FEEL THE WIDTH. 7.30 FILM: 'Trouble brewing'. With George Formby, George Withers. A compositor with burning ambitions to become a private eye tries to track down a gang of daring counterfeiters.

9.00 THE WORKER. 9.30 THIS WEEK. 10.00 NEWS.

10.30 CIENMA. 11.00 THRILLER: 'Danger tomorrow'. With Zena Walker, Robert Urquhart, Lisa Daniely, Rupert Davies. When the doctor is called out to a patient one night, his wife has a vision of a

man and woman fighting on the staircase.

12.05 a.m. IDEAS IN PRINT.

REGIONAL ITV CHANNEL: 2.30-3.30 States of Jersey lottery. 4.30 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 Country boy. 5.50 News and weather. 6.10 Cheaters. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'That man from Rio'. With Jean-Paul Belmondo. 9.00 London. 11.00 Hadleigh. 11.50 Weather.

WESTWARD: As Channel except: 4.25 News. 4.27 Gus Honeybun show. 4.40-4.55 Enchanted house. 5.20 London. 6.00-6.35 Crossroads. 11.55 Faith for life. 12.00 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 4.00 Houseparty, 4.15 London, 4.55 Forest rangers, 5.20 London, 6.00 Day by day, 6.35 Never say die, 7.05 Film: 'The goose steps out'. With Will Hay, Peter Ustinov. A meek English schoolteacher is involved in a hilarious deception as an agent in Nazi Germany, 8.30 Englebert Humperdinck, 9.30 London, 11.00 News, 11.10 Untouchables, 12.05 Weather, Action 70.

HARLECH: 4.25 Women today. 4.40 Hubble bubble. 4.55 Forest rangers.

are unfamiliar, and should not simply try to extract passages It is precisely because he makes that detailed analysis of the relation of writers to the Russian revolution that Trotsky can make a major con-

give nothing but an ingenious

expression of one's ego, an

arbitrary allegorism, and the

same old provincial dilettant-

In our next article, we take

up the Marxist theory of

literature in its most general

sense, as dealt with in 'Litera-

brilliant and profound explana-

tions on this matter, but it is

only because he has been able

to enrich the Marxist outlook:

precisely by a materialist and

dialectical analysis of the revo-

lutionary conditions of Soviet

literature, and not by writing

a general textbook on Marxism

Revolution' should therefore

not be put off by the fact that

Readers of 'Literature and

Trotsky makes many

ism' (p. 136).

and literature.

ture and Revolution'.

5.20 London. 6.01 Report. 6.10 Mad movies. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Stage fright'. With Jane Wyman, Richard Todd. A Hitchcock thriller in which a young man, suspected of murder, is on the run from the police. 9.00 London. 11.00 Tales of Edgar Wallace. 12.00 Weather.

HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.23-4.25 and 6.01-6.35 Scene West. HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 5.20-5.50 C Y Gwyllt. 11.00 Y Dydd. 11.30-12.00 Hyd a Lled. HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 5.20-5.50 Y Gwyllt. 6.01 Y Dydd. 6.30-6.35 Report

Wales.

ANGLIA: 2.05-4.15 London. 4.30
News. 4.40 Paulus. 4.50 London.
6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35
Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Destroyer'.
With Edward G Robinson, Glenn
Ford. Life on a warship. 9.00 London. 11.00 Prisoner. 11.55 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 4.02 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 Stingray. 5.15 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Wives and lovers'. With Janet Leigh, Van Johnson, Shelley Winters. A comedy about a struggling novelist who suddenly becomes successful but finds that life among the idle rich does not suit him. 8.47 Alley cat. 9.00 London. 11.00 Untouchables. 11.56 Who knows! Weather. News. 4.55 Mr Piper. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Nanny and the professor. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Cartoon treat. 7.10 Branded. 7.40 Name of the game. 9.00 London. 11.00 Avengers.

YORKSHIRE: 2.05-3.50 Cricket. 3.55 Houseparty. 4.10 Origami. 4.25 Matinee: 'The heirloom'. 4.50 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.35 Saint. 7.30 If it moves, file it. 8.00 Mannix. 9.00 London. 11.00 Avengers. GRANADA: 4.10 News. Short story: 'Footnote to a hurrican'. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.15 London. 6.00 Newsview. 6.05 On site. 6.30 Champions. 7.25 Film: 'Isn't life wonderful'. With Cecil Parker, Eileen Merlie, Donald Wolfit, Diane Foster. A comedy about an Edwardian family's problems. 9.00 London. 11.00 Invaders.

TYNE TEES: 11.25-1.30, 2.45 Cricket, 4.05 News. 4.10 Please sir! 4.40 Hatty Town. 4.55 Skippy, 5.20 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Police call. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 7.05 Love American style. 8.00 Invaders. 9.00 London. 11.00 University challenge. 11.30 News. 11.45 Centre and circumference of civilization.

BORDER: 4.13 News. 4.15 Nanny and the professor. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 Mr Piper. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The farmer takes a wife'. With Dale Robertson, Betty Grable. Thelma Ritter. Romantic comedy about a cook on a barge who transfers her affections from the barge-owner to the horsedriver. 8.30 If it moves, file it. 9.00 London. 11.00 Homicide. 11.55 News. Weather.

SCOTTISH: 4.15 London. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.15 London. 6.05 Wally Whyton style. 6.30 High living. 7.05 Film: 'The baited trap'. With Richard Widmark, Lee J Cobb. 8.30 Hogan's heroes. 9.00 London. 10.30 Festival now. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Court martial.

GRAMPIAN: 4.20 Freud on food. 4.50 Win a word. 5.15 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 F troop. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Movie: 'Love or leave me'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Man in a suitcase.

CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA By N. Makanda

HISTORY REPRESSION

APARTHEID is a basic element in the fraud called British democracy.

Like every other bourgeois democracy in W Europe, British democracy rests four-square on and semi-colonial despotism.

To this extent, Alexis de Tocqueville (1805-1859), a Minister in the 1848 French Republic, is worth quoting:

'The physiognomy of a government may best be judged in its colonies, for there its features are magnified and rendered more conspicuous . . . its deformity is there seen as through a micro-

South Africa, ever since the permanent occupation of the Cape in 1806, was such a colony. And it remains today a semi-colony of this type.

The appearance of the 'colour problem' as a conspicuous feature of British life today is problem' one result of the system racial despotism practised by British government, without interruption or exception, since

It is a colonial chicken come home to roost. For the working-class movement in Brtain, it is not a

small factor. For it affects workers and their unions in such fields as the railways, buses, textiles, hospitals, catering, Post Office etc., and action in such fields of the British capitalist economy can be very serious for the capitalist

DEMOCRACY

The nature of British democracy is today being manifested in Northern Ireland, where the London government has the power to dissolve the N Ireland government—always a puppet regime—and is using its standing army to repress the struggle of workers there—a struggle which is, basically, not one for civil rights within Britain, but for independence from British rule and for the re-unification of Ireland.

Such a struggle involves leadership by the working class with the national struggle passing directly to the establishment of a workers' and farmers' govern-

What is going on in N Ireland is no different from the systematic British tyranny in India, S Africa and Rhodesia.

In the case of S Africa, this tyranny has always taken the form of colour discriminationthe falsification of British history to the contrary by liberal historians who, followed by the Communist Party, blame the Boers for what their British masters planned and executed.

The history of this oppression was, for the first time, recorded and documented in a book called '300 Years', published in S Africa in 1952—the tercentenary of the Dutch colonialists' landing at the Cape in 1652.

This book, and also 'The Role of the (British) Missionaries' (both published by organizations belonging to the Non-European Unity Movement), takes the story of British colour-bars up to 1952. The picture has not altered in any impor-

The Labour and Tory agreements on uranium and arms are part of the continuation of this history in our own present time.

tant element since then.

In these histories, none of which are taught in British schools or university—for obvious reasons—we learn how de Tocqueville's maxim applied to S

PASS LAW

An early British Governor, the Earl of Caledon, introduced a law, sanctioned by Whitehall, in November 1809 called A Pro-clamation on Phases and Labour Regulations. No Boer made this first pass law, it was entirely 'made in Britain': and it shackled the non-European serfs to the land and made workers carry a residence and labour

The abolition of the slave traffic in 1807, and its application in 1809 to the Cape, led to an increase in the number of 'Prize Negroes' captured by the British Navy from non-British slave-ships and to the enserfment of these captured slaves at the Cape (among other colonial

Slavery at the Cape was not abolished until 1834 by Britain. The captured slaves were

apprenticed for seven years. This system of enserfment was extended in 1812 by Governor Cradock in his Hottentot Children Proclamation, under which 'Hottentot' children born on farms and living there until they were eight years old had to be apprenticed to the farmers owning the land until they were

The 1828 Ordinance 50, hailed by liberals as emancipatory, was nothing of the kind-but was a labour-control law, containing apprenticeship, indentures and directed against freed slaves, who were thereby re-enslaved in another way.

Britain was not yet then a democracy, but nothing changed the reformed franchise laws of England.

Instead, things became increasingly worse.

JUST OUT

NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS

STALINISM BRITAIN

A TROTSKYIST ANALYSIS BY ROBERT BLACK

YOUTH IN FOREFRONT

STRUGGLE TO



OVERTHROW GREEK TORTURERS

AFTER MORE than three years of repressive measures aimed at beheading the working class, Greece's ruling clique of colonels still faces opposition at home and abroad-now replenished by young and undefeated militants.

The Workers' Internationalist League is building inside and outside Greece to provide the revolutionary leadership so urgently needed to combat the reformists and Stalinists: the main stumbling-blocks to a defeat of the right-wing junta.

As one WIL member told us in a recent interview: 'We are trying to unite the working class on an all-Greece scale, our task being to overthrow the junta and establish a workers' and peasants' government.'

An integral role in this fight is played by production of 'Oratis Allagis' ('Time of Change'), a monthly newspaper; soon to be printed fortnightly.

Theirs is a tremendous job: to resolve the crisis of leadership shown so clearly in 1967, when the colonels' coup succeeded. It is the youth, with all their inexperience, who bear the greatest responsibility for accomplishing this task.

IS THERE intelligent life on

other worlds? Are there

civilizations elsewhere in the

universe with whom man may

These questions, which have been the subject of philosophical

speculation for thousands of

years, have become amenable to precise scientific investigation

Until the first optical telescopes were made some 300 years ago, man's unaided eye had taken in

the same unchanging view of the

universe—a rotating sphere of stars across which moved the seven 'wanderers': sun, moon and

the five planets visible to the

It appeared that the stars were

attached to a sphere or were

pinholes in that sphere, permit-

ting glimpses of some terrible

Above all, man was at the

centre of this universe—a view supported by the appearance of symmetry of the night-sky.

The development of the optical telescope, the establishment of

biological theory, the giant leaps

forward of man's understanding of matter, the building of power-

ful radio-telescopes-it has taken

2,000 years to give Lucretius's 'faith' a scientific foundation and

to place mankind and, indeed all life on earth, in perspective.

To answer the central question is to ask: Are there other planetary systems orbiting distant stars? What conditions give rise

to life? Under what conditions can intelligent life develop? How

would communication take place?

Development

We can now answer these questions with varying degrees of accuracy, not because we have telescopes that can see little

green men running around on

Saturn, but because of our present scientific knowledge of life

on earth and the development

of extremely refined astronomical

However, even using the most

powerful optical telescopes available today, no star has ever been

seen as more than a pinpoint

Yet it was possible for Pro-

fessor Kopal to give the distance

of the star in question, called Epsilon Aurigae: that it is twenty times larger than our

sun and is accompanied by a disc of matter 4,000 million

miles across, with a temperature

In addition, it was possible to determine that this disc was

not wholly composed of gas but

contained solid bodies the size

These observations, partly carried out with the aid of an

American satellite, have tracked

down our first view of a solar

system in formation and adds

of 230 degrees C.

of small planets.

instruments.

inferno burning beyond it.

only in the last century.

be able to communicate?

In Greece itself, many older militants have been jailed or are hamstrung by the repressive laws and the well-staffed special police who carry them out.

The majority are also still under the politically pernicious influence of the Stalinists though the Stalinist-controlled EDA movement is now banned.

These same Stalinists were saying, until the day of dictator-ship—April 21, 1967—that a coup was impossible. And it was the EDA's misleadership of the huge struggles for reform after the liberal Georges Papandreou was made Prime Minister in 1963 that paved the way for the colonels.

The military's take-over was a reflection of the international crisis of the capitalists, who seek a solution in battering down workers' rights and conditions in all countries.

The equivocating liberals are pushed on one side as the class struggle takes on more positive

Yet even on the eve of the coup, the Stalinist youth leaders were telling their branches—claiming 65,000 members—that dictatorship could not come.

The result was that the most militant members were caught by the police and asked to sign a declaration refuting communist ideology. The leadership held a neutral position on signing the declaration while secretly giving the word that youth sign.
Vanguard elements of the youth movement agreed to betray each other so that the police would not arrest lesser-known

There are still between 1.500 and 1,700 militants—young and old, arrested on the night of the coup—who are held without trial. Another 1,500 are under

Because of a lack of revolutionary leadership, fighting against the dictatorship has been spas-

Isolated groups have formed organizations, but many of them have been arrested. Many middleclass oppositionists have been picked up by the police after holding discussions openly in cafes.

This is mainly because the state's executive forces have been strengthened — plain-clothes men all too easily overhear what people are saying in public and in private.

Plain-clothes special branch men and women mix with people at dances and football matches especially where the youth congregate. Many arrests take place on the basis of secret information gained through police infiltration of groups.

In every locality the police now have two headquarters their own and the special branch

In industry too, the special

branch work as informers on the factory floor. The dictatorship had dissolved

all trade unions, expropriated union funds and jailed many leaders. It became illegal to be a member of any organization. Now there are police-controlled unions, used to further suppress the working class. In many cases elected trade unionists were

dismissed. And even in some sections of the aristoracy of the working class, where unions were allowed, the junta was seriously threatened by strikes.

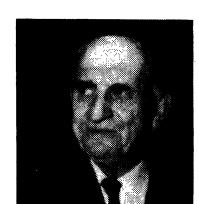
The junta has organized the youth into a 20,000-strong military-style prototype of the wartime Hitler youth and Greek fascist youth.

School pupils are forced to join this organization (the Alkimos) and dress up in uniforms for parades and manoeuvres. Before the coup, the Alkimos had only 1,600 members.

The other side to this is the hatred of the oppressed youth for the junta.

They played a big part in the nationwide reaction to the regime when 500,000 people held a spontaneous demonstration at the funeral of Papandreou on November 3, 1968.

Unemployment is extremely explosive. The National Bank of Greece held a competition for 200 posts, and 2,000 took part. It is not exceptional to have 50,000 applicants for 10,000



PAPANDREOU

higher-education places. To apply for a university place a prospective student has to sign certificate of social beliefs. Even if an applicant's parents participated in anti-government action as far back as 1946, he is banned from a college education.

Once in the college or university, the student comes under the ever-watchful eyes of the special-branch officers operate there.

The junta has tried to solve the unemployment crisis with a policy of emigration. Movement to Germany, for example, was 80-per-cent higher in 1969 than in the previous year. Many sections of the youth

have illusions that 'parliamentary democracy' is a solution to ending the repression that leads many of their friends and parents to the police and military torture

chambers.

The majority of the younger people have not experienced the Papandreous of this world, and the Stalinists and revisionists

exploit these illusions. Young people write slogans on walls and make Molotov cock-

tails, facing the danger of being shot by state forces.

There is a difference, though,

between what the youth and the liberals mean by 'democracy'.

Papandreou was elected on the promise of new liberties. But these never came and the gigantic struggles of 1956 and 1966 took on a revolutionary

form. They were misled and be-trayed by the 'peaceful road to socialism' policies of the EDA. It is the lessons of these struggles and the defeat of April 1967 which must be taught and learned in order to direct the revolutionary spirit and ingen-uity of the Greek working class, and particularly the youth, be-hind the political leadership of 'Workers' Internationalist League: to completely unmask the Stalinists and reformists and organize for the overthrow of the Greek torturers.

This would be a blow not only against Greek capitalism, but against its imperialist backers



LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS BY MARTIN ZARROP

'Nature is not unique to the visible world; we must have faith that in other regions of space their exist other earths, inhabited by other peoples and other animals.' (Lucretius, 'On the Nature of Things'.

... however many millions of suns and earths may arise and pass away, however long it may last before, in one solar system and only one planet, the conditions for organic life develop . . . we have the certainty that . . with the same iron necessity that it will exterminate on the earth its highest creation, the thinking

mind, it must somewhere else and at another time again produce it'. (Engels, 'Dialectics of Nature', c. 1880.)
'Professor Zdanek Kopal, Professor of Astronomy, Manchester University, said a solar system in the making had been discovered around a giant star 5,000 light-years away. It was the first such system to be discovered.' ('The Guardian', August 22, 1970.)

weight to the theory that our own planetary system was formed by condensation in the same way.

Such steps forward are there-

fore important in answering our

main question.

made of the probable proportion of stars which house an advanced civilization.

Indeed, estimates have been

One such estimate puts the present number of such stars in

our own galaxy as around one million, which places the nearest such community at a distance of several hundred light years.

However, we must hurriedly add that such estimates, which involve 'advanced civilization' rather than 'intelligent life', usually mix science with a good dose of bourgeois sociology and are open to severe doubts, as we shall see later.

Nevertheless, it is a mark of the stage reached by scientific theory that such calculations be made and sporadic searches have been made using radiotelescopes in an effort to pick up possible space messages.

Again, these efforts have so far proved negative but certainly Lucretius or the Greek philo-sophers could never have hoped to either predict or experiment on this issue.

At the beginning of 'Dialectics Nature', Engels refers to 'modern research into nature,

which alone has achieved scientific, systematic, all-round development, in contrast to the brilliant natural-philosophical in-

The Greek thinkers saw the world as something emerging from chaos, coming into being and developing.

tuitions of antiquity . . .'

Certainly with regard to the field of science under discussion it would be impossible to proceed fruitfully from any other

'Intuitive'

Not that the Greeks were purely 'intuitive'. Attempts were

made to predict eclipses and to measure astronomical distances.

One of the best-known of the calculations was of the circum-ference of the earth made by Eratosthenes, head of the great library at Alexandria, in 284 BC.

On the longest day every year he knew that the sun was directly above a particular well in the Libyan desert, at the present site of the Aswan dam.

At the same time, the shadow cast by a vertical stick at Alexandria showed the angular distance of the sum from its highest point to be one-fiftieth of a full circle.

well, Eratosthenes calculated the total circumference of the earth as 250,000 stades. This works out as 24,662 miles

compared to the actual distance, through the poles, of 24,860 Yet it was in their 'natural-philosophical intuition' that the

Greeks excelled and a number of them challenged the conception that the earth was at the centre of the universe and replaced it with the central sun.

With the passing of Greek civilization, it was the theory of 'spheres within spheres' that dominated astronomy and man's thinking of the universe for nearly 1,500 years.

This was Ptolemy's epicycle theory—an elaboration of a scheme put forward by Aristotle.

At the centre was earth and the planets moved on small spheres around points which themselves travelled in larger spheres round the earth.

With each improvement in observation, adjustments had to be made to this heavenly machine, as one would tune an engine. The universe was a rigid machine and 'intelligent life' meant man made in the image of God.

• To be continued.

NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS FRICE 2256d

S Wales clothing NIGERIA'S General Gowon has offered to send workers strike over troops into the former French colony of Chad to help French forces suppress dent' ten years ago, the semi-desert republic's President Tombalbaye called in French forces in 1968 when Chad army units mutinied. WORKERS at a Rhondda factory are becomlay-offs

ing increasingly militant after 1,400 of them staged a one-day walk-out in protest against redundancies.

Miners' reply 'next month'

NO MINER will consider putting confidence in yesterday's statement by National Coal Board chairman Lord Robens that the offer in answer to the miners' latest pay claim will be 'as generous as pos-

Speaking at Glasshoughton, Yorkshire, Lord Robens said that the Board may reply to the claim by the second week

The likelihood of vet further speed-up demands in return for wage increases was indicated in Robens' promise of 'a very considered and detailed reply backed by figures and full information'.

Lord Robens-who receives a mere £20,000 per year for his NCB post—said that he was amazed to learn during research into the claim of the large numbers of people who earned less than £15 gross

'There are literally hundreds of thousands of them. If they are married with children, unless they have some other form of income such as a wife working they cannot manage'.

The Prices and Incomes Board has already said that the National Coal Board should make a higher rate of productivity its first concern.

The government has backed the PIB's demand that the Coal Board should not be allowed to increase prices to meet the cost of the miners'

SUBSCRIBE NOW

On September 11, 124 workers at Polikoff Universal, Ynyswen, S Wales, will become redundant. Management, the men say, claims that rising unemployment has led to a recession in the clothing industry.

The five unions at the factory, which makes suits and sports-wear, have decided on joint action to fight the redundancy threat.

Full-time officials were discussing the crisis with the management yesterday. Unions involved are the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, Amalga-mated Engineers and Foundry-workers, Managerial Staffs, Clerical Workers and Distributive Workers.

Fall-off

The men say that the management of the factory, which is part of the Great Universal Stores group, have told them that their forward estimates reveal a fall-off in orders for up to 18,000 pairs of trousers by May 21.

Joint union negotiating committee chairman Ray Pritchard told me:

'The prime object of these redundancies is to cut costs while orders are falling off. What is making us feel really militant is that the management have told us there will be short-time working on top of the redundancies.'

From next Thursday, and for the next ten weeks, when new production schedules will be announced, workers will be on a four-day week, which means losing ten days' pay. Labour is geared to a Measured-Day Work system

which gives men a guaranteed basic rate for a 40-hour week of £21 and women £14. Said Ray Pritchard: 'If the management are unable to

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shops. '159 were initially to be laid off, but this has been brought down to 124.' 'Work faster'

BY A WORKERS PRESS

supply work they must still pay the rate even if the work hasn't been done, and after

doing that for the last three or four months they feel the

time has come to say stop.

'The most vulnerable wor-kers are affected and 140

part-time women will be laid off. This has led to other redundancies in the pressing, cutting, stores and clerical

departments — including three office staff, two from administration and 14 from the work-

CORRESPONDENT

On top of this, for the last six months the factory has had no replacement labour. the retiring age for women has been brought forward from 62 to 60 and 17 have been made

Coupled with the runningdown of the work-force the firms have introduced automatic conveyors linking the girls assembling garments to a central supply-point. 'The girls have to work faster now,' Ray Pritchard said.

'In the past year there has been an increase of about one per cent in productivity, for which the 1,000 girls got a 23s-a-week rise.' The redundancies will have

a very serious effect in the upper part of West Rhondda, where there is little alternative employment. But strike action, according to Pritchard, is 'out of the question at the moment; we'd

only be putting ourselves further into the mire'.
'We walked out,' he said, 'to show the management how strongly we felt about the redundancies.'

Short-sighted

Many Polikoff workers will feel this is very short-sighted. The employers must be fought to halt redundancies, which are being brought about by their need to compete in a shrinking world market.

If GUS cannot maintain employment in the West Rhondda, it must be nationalibed under workers' control.

the strike offensive is making

Meanwhile the world trade

Biggest export market for

cars is of course the United States. When US soya-bean

exporters found themselves

threatened with a European Common Market tax this

summer, the US Administra-

tion promptly let it be known

that it would slap a tax on

Volkswagen cars imported in-

to the US.
The 'Financial Times' Wash-

ington correspondent noted:

'The importance of the story here is that in the

present protectionist climate

retaliation is a real business

and not just a phantasmal

notion. It proves, if proof were needed, that threats of protective retaliation are

'Such threats are ammu-

nition of the trade war; the

Here is a startling confirm-

Workers Press has said and

by the world crisis; their only

way out is to concentrate in

The employers are driven

Shanks recognizes the basic

. . . the comparative living

standards of the British people

vis-a-vis other countries have

declined sharply in recent

years . . . 'Those of us who began at our

economic stagnation

to be concerned at our

years ago foresaw that this situation would arise, that

the British worker would not accept that his living standards should rise more

slowly than others, and that his pressure for higher wages, though self-defeating,

would be hard to resist.'

It is against this background that the talks on 800,000

manual workers' wages in

problem at home:

everything the

ammunition is live.'

warned against.

this impossible.

war hots up.

IRAQI troops will be used to smash guerrilla forces in the Middle their campaign to destroy revolutionary forces.

East warns a member of the left-wing Communist Party of Iraq (Revolutionary Group) in an exclusive interwith Workers

Mohamad Abbas arrived in Britain very recently after a tour of guerrilla bases in Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon.

He claimed the Iraqi government's apparent conciliatory attitude to guerrillas and left-wing groups is a front behind which the groups are

local authorities reach dead-

Feather and the TUC have

All talk of 'stimulating the

fundamental question

economy' is a smokescreen. It

of the employers' need to break the organization, the

will to fight and the hard-

won living standards of the

working class that is at stake.

ployers and the Tories, the

only way of ensuring the right

living standards, is a programme of struggle towards

the nationalization of the main

industries, without compensation and under workers'

The precondition of this,

and it is urgent, is that the

trade union leaders and the

TUC break all collaboration

What is required is in-

employers for control of

dependent action by the labour movement to challenge

the factories and to force the

Tory government to resign.

with the government.

work and the defence of

The only answer to the em-

Tory policy

viciously persecuted. And Abbas accused the Stalinist leaders of the Soviet Union of supporting Iraqi fascists in

Gateway to the West Rhondda factory where workers face the sack.

Ba'athist 'terror campaign'

He said, 'The USSR doesn't want a revolutionary group anywhere in the Middle East because this threatens their revisionist policies. They have already accepted Israel. They

FORBIDDEN

Abbas said: 'We call for the with first-hand reports support of British workers the peasants and workers of Iraq in their struggle against the fascists, and to expose the part Stalinism plays in painting the government as progressive and betraying the principles of Marxist-Lenin-

He warned that far from being friendly to the Palestine guerrillas, the Iraqi government has forbidden its people to join them, has refused to send arms to them and is waging a terror campaign against communist groups at home. The ruling Ba'athist Party, he explained, came to power in 1963 suplock, even though only a living basic wage of £16 10s is being demanded. reactionary elements representno alternative to offer in this ing the interests of British and American firms and par-

ticularly oil companies.

He told us that in both 1963 and 1968 there were sharp rises in oil revenues, which foreign companies allowed the Iraqi government to keep to ensure that they had enough cash to retain

power. 'The government'. Abbas said, 'tries to confuse and deceive the people with progressive gestures against imperialism and Zionism-and they are praised by Moscowbut, in reality, they are attacking revolutionaries.

'The overthrow of King

Hussein and a revolutionary government in Jordan would be a very serious threat to Iraq and to the whole Middle East. If 12,000 troops are sent to Jordan the object will be to stop the guerrillas, not to

Abbas revealed that the Iraqi government has mounted volutionary groups and he said

against guerrillas alleged co-operated with them in the

> There are two communist parties in Iraq, both with the same title but differentiated by their activities. The parties are the Moscow-supporting Communist Party of Iraq (Central Committee) and the Communist Party of Iraq (Revolutionary Group).

More than 780 of the central committee group have been arrested in the past three to four months.

The split in the two parties came about in 1967 urban wages, landlordism, hundreds of thousands jobless and the unpopularity of the Kurdish war drove large numbers of workers and peasants support the then unified CP. They demanded the over-throw of the Ba'athist regime, but when the CP leaders re-fused to act there was an internal purge and a new leadership brought forward whose demand for an armed struggle was ostensibly militant.

But, Abbas claimed, the new were opportunist and one thing while they were doing another. He said there were deep conflicts within the Party which ended with the emergence of the Revolutionary Group in 1968. Then the right-wing Ba'athists mounted a major attack

against them.

'The Stalinists,' he said,
'identified the leaders of the Revolutionary Group to the government, and 320 top cadres were arrested. Thirty of the best of our comrades were killed under torture, some of the others gave way and col-laborated and the fate of a lot of them is unknown.'

A favoured torture for political prisoners, Abbas claimed, was to strip them and put them in a large body-length bucket which would then be filled with wild cats to tear them to pieces.

Nigerian

troops for

Chad?

rebellion on the borders of

Officially declared 'indepen-

Paratroops were flown in as well as the Foreign Legion.

After protests in France,

some of these forces were withdrawn in July — but the revolt of the Moslems led by Dr Abba Siddick continues

against Tombalbaye's dictator-ship.

The Libyan government has

Libyan and Sudanese leaders

assist French imperialism to

More rail

fares up

FARE INCREASES between

Leeds-King's Cross fare goes up from £5 10s to £5 18s.

ensure its continuation.

OWN NECK

He said a boy of 16 endured torture until he died and quoted another who, on the scaffold, seized the rope and putting it round his own neck—said that his comrades were 'higher than hunger or

Many political prisoners, including 250 'left' Ba'athists, are held indefinitely and without trial in the Al Nihaya palace ('The End') at Baghdad, and some have smuggled out letters. One letter of which Abbas gave us a translation shake your hands warmly and we wish that you are happy. If you ask about our health, we are standing between four walls where we don't see sunlight and where no news can reach us.

'Brother, tell our news to free men, revolutionaries and fighters for the cause of the toiling classes to make heard the voice of the victims of terror who have been tortured now for more than a year.

'We are swallowing pains and torture in solitary rooms. We had to go through hanging by the limbs from rotating fans in the ceiling and beatings while we were interro-

Abbas said the writer of this letter has now been executed.

Cambodia Agnew's main

S KOREA'S anti-communist Park regime is threatening to withdraw its 50,000 troops from S Vietnam.

Park, who fears the slightest weakening of US support for his repressive policies, presented this threat to US Vice-President Agnew when the two began

now withdrawn its support for the rebels and Numeiry of the talks in Seoul on Tuesday. Faced with the withdrawal Sudan has also declared his of 20,000 US troops from S friendship with the Chad Korea, Park insisted in his seven hours of discussion with Nixon's deputy that the US Extreme poverty of the mass of Chad's 3½ million people is the root cause of the revolt.

The actions of the Nigerian, government gave in return:

• A written undertaking to support the Park regime in any armed clash with N Korea. That no more than 20,000 of the 64,000 US garrison would be pulled out of

the South.

Aid amounting to around \$3,000 million over the next five years for the modernization of the S Korean armed The US Administration has

more pressing problems than Korea, however. FIRST CONCERN Rescuing of its puppet regime in Cambodia, which now

six and eleven per cent were announced by British Rail yesterday affecting the East-ern, Western and Midland The increases take effect from September 13 and incontrols less than one-third of

volve both inter-city and local fares. Day returns from Manchester to London will rise by 6s to £3 16s and the second-class

Farmworkers wage claim in

THE NATIONAL Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers yesterday submitted a wage claim on behalf of its 350,000 members which would give them a minimum of £18 for a 40-hour week.

The claim works out at a 37-per-cent increase.

But this is because of the present extremely low basic wage of £13 3s for a 43-hour week.

Current wages were fixed in negotiations which took place only last February.

The claim is the largest ever

submitted by the union.

The union's general secretary Reg Bottini said: 'Our members are getting extremely restive. They are beginning to question whether the Agricultural Wages Board is doing its

He added that despite the last two wage rises the earnings gap between farmworkers had grown.

Farmworkers' earnings were just over £17 per week compared to over £24 in industry in general, he said.

MDW 'failure to agree' at Rolls Royce

tee at the Rolls-Royce, Ansty, factory in Coventry yesterday registered failure to agree on ne company's Measured-Day

Work proposals. The proposals—adding up to an all-out assault on present wages and conditions were issued to stewards in the firm's Coventry Parkside and Ansty plants in January this

The end of this month was time-tabled by management for the implementation of the 'black book', as it came to be known.

BY ROBERT BLACK

the country's territory, is Agnew's first concern. \$40,000 million have already been ear-marked for this pur-

The cash will be spent mainly on small arms, ammunition, communications equipment, spare parts and military training.

(The US is already giving considerable air and intelligence support to the hard-pressed forces of the Lon Nol regime.)

Before Agnew set out on his Asian tour, he stated that his government 'would do everything we can to help the Lon Nol government in Cambodia'.

NEW BOOST

And while Nixon prepares for intensified war against the Cambodians, the Paris 'peace talks' were given a new boost yesterday with the arrival of Hanoi's chief delegate.

His return to Paris is generally considered a response to the recent appointment of David Bruce as Nixon's main envoy in the Paris talks.

While the present state of the struggle within the Hanoi leadership remains unclear, there is definitely a pro-Moscow group which favours a 'coalition' solution to the war in the South. Flushed with its temporary success in the Middle East,

the bureaucracy now hopes to impose a similar deal with the US on Indo-China. It must be exposed and resisted.

3,000 US farm workers vote to strike

THREE THOUSAND members of the United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee voted in Salinas, California, earlier this week to strike at 27 vegetable ranches situated in the fertile Salinas valley

Farm employers have refused to revoke contracts concluded with the Teamsters' Union and sign new ones with

the Farm Workers.
The Teamsters have already agreed with the Organizing Committee, led by Cesar Chavez, to represent only workers employed in non-field departments (i.e. canneries, warehouses, etc.).

It is not, therefore, an interunion dispute, but a straight-forward fight for union recog-

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE **MEETINGS**

COVENTRY: Thursday, August 27, 7.30 p.m. The City Arms, Smithford Way, Coventry. 'The Tory attack on the trade unions.' NOTTINGHAM: Thursday, August 27, 7.30 p.m. Albert Hall Institute, Derby Road. 'Lessons of the dock strike and the fight against the Tories.' SOUTH-EAST LONDON: Sunday, September 6, 3 p.m. Kerfield Tavern, Grove Lane, Camberwell Green. 'The Tories and the unions.'

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

budget is pretty well bound to create considerable reaction no matter in which country it The one released here this

SYDNEY, August 20 — A

week was no exception. Its immediate effect was for the opposition Australian Labour Party to challenge the government to hold an early election on the budget issue, and for

Trade Unions (equivalent of the TUC) to call for a threehour national strike. * (An estimated 1,250,000 workers stopped for periods of between three hours and

half a day in this strike, which took place on Tuesday.—Ed.)

the Australian Council of

a 10-per-cent cut in income tax to lower-paid workers. This was fine if you did not let your eyes stray to the left hand, which was busily slapping tax on a wide variety of so-called luxury goods like cars, radios and TVs — plus stamps, telephones, tobacco, petrol, wine (up to now an increasingly - popular cheap drink) and other things. Workers on lower incomes

will of course receive little They are already paying

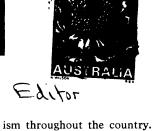
only a few cents a week tax, or nothing at all, but the increase in direct taxation will raise the price of many basic items that they will be unable to avoid buying.

served their useful period of contribution to the Australian capitalists, were treated. These were given a mere 50 centsa-week (4s 8d sterling) in-

three-hour national The strike. or as some union leaders insist on calling it, national protest, can very easily be interpreted as merely using workers to further the politics of the Labour Party. or certain trade union leaders.

Held from noon to 3 p.m., and centring mostly on lunchtime rallies, it will certainly not hurt industry very much. But it does make the leader of the ACTU, Bob Hawke, appear to be a man who will do battle with the bosses on behalf of the working class. Bob Hawke is something of

a darling of the capitalist press at the moment. In fact he is rapidly becoming the man they all love to hate. They have branded him a real militant; a man who puts the workers first; a man who is the scourge of capital-



leadership of the Hawke, however, claims to not interested in party politics. We shall see.

More than a few pundits see in many of Hawke's ac-tions the ambitions of a man

cutting a road to the top of the political hill, and by the

top in this case they mean

WEATHER

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LATE NEWS

Full subscription

(Posted dally)

IORDAN TROOP-**GUERRILLA CLASH** Arab guerrillas clashed with 'special security units' of the Jordan army in the centre of Amman yesterday. Joint patrols of the army and guerrillas brought the fighting to a halt, after one guerrilla had been killed and three civilians injured. Several arrests are reported

to have been made

each country on turning against their own working Soviet writer denounces class to increase exploitation and profits. This is brought out with brutal honesty by Michael Shanks, writing in Wednes-'mental homes' day's 'Times Business News' under the title: 'Something's AN 'OPEN LETTER' by

Soviet oppositionist Alexander Yessenin-Volpin has just reached the West.

Dated July 20, 1970, it is addressed to fellow-writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn—and bitterly attacks the 'spiritual murder' being committed in the Kremlin's so-called 'mental homes' for opponents of the bureaucracy.
Yessenin takes up the case

of Major-General Grigorenko, locked up in one of these institutions earlier this year after campaigning for the restoration of national rights to the Crimean Tartars, who were deported from their homeland by Stalin during the last war. Yessenin's letter related that

he recently sent Grigorenko a fountain pen, advising him 'to Yessenin said he had done while under detention in 1960. written in pencil — warned him that the prison regimes, along with everything in the Soviet Union, had reverted back towards the practices of Stalin's day since 1960.

Yessenin commented: 'To hold a person for a long time in conditions in which he cannot even write seems more like a way of sending him out of his mind than curing him

Which is precisely the intention of the bureaucracy. Already harassed by police, Yessenin will certainly

BY A FOREIGN REPORTER

attract fresh persecutions by making this appeal. But like Yakir and the rest, he does not draw back from the fight. We must match the heroism of the Soviet opposition by constantly demanding the leaders of the British Communist Party declare their position on the inhuman baiting and tormenting of Soviet oppositionists, while all the time building the movement that will smash Stalinism once

The anger and the political manoeuvring that has arisen is over a budget that at first glance appeared to many people pretty good.

The right hand of Federal

Treasurer Leslie Bury offered

relief from the income-tax

The most cynical aspect of the budget was the way old workers, who have already

BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION



London area, SW, SE, central southern and central northern England, E and W Midlands, Channel Islands: Dry, mist and fog at first. Sunny spells later. Warm. Max. 24C (75F).

NW England, N Ireland: Dry, mist or fog at first with sunny spells later fog patches in coastal areas. Max. 20C (68F), but cooler on coast.

Glasgow area: Dry, mist or fog at first. Sunny spells later. Warm. Max. 19C (66F). Edinburgh: Cloudy, a few bright periods on coast with sunny spells inland later. Normal. Max. 16C (61F). Cooler on coast.