

What we think

### Rights for Fleet St, but not for us

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The entire Tory press has, of course, been invited, together with a number of weekly papers, including 'New Statesman', 'Tribune' and 'Socialist Worker'. The conflicting excuses given by leading Stalinists for this almost unprecedented refusal do nothing to disguise the fear and hatred with which they treat the Trotskyist daily paper. Their adamant refusal to admit our journalists to their Congress reveals the utter bankruptcy and thorough-going crisis of the Communist Party leadership.

The CP's action, of course, violates an elementary principle upheld by the National Union of Journalists—the principle that

'As the other papers are being allowed in this is a definite piece of political discrimination, which I oppose.'

'In a way it is a compliment. It shows that the Communist Party is really afraid of what the Workers Press has to say.'

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Convenor, Wilson and Mathieson  
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'I condemn the policy of the Communist Party for its political discrimination against the Workers Press in not allowing its reporter into the conference.'

Ralph Day  
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'I cannot understand the allowance of the capitalist press, and people diametrically opposed to all that we stand for, being allowed to attend this conference to the exclusion of reporters from the Workers Press—a paper standing for Marxist principles—and protest most strongly against this treatment at our hands.'

Mick Reynolds,  
Communist Party member,  
Shop steward at Lucas's Victor Works, Liverpool.

Newspapers should be allowed equal facilities to cover functions that are open to the press. But much more than this is involved.

The Stalinist organ 'Morning Star' has for a long time conducted a campaign in favour of CP candidates being given 'equal time' on television and has rained petitions on the government pleading to be given government advertising like other national dailies.

This campaign now stands ex-

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## London, Midlands, Yorkshire and North-East teachers to strike

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Half-day strikes have been called in Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Leicester.

Local branches of the National Union of Teachers are organizing one-day strikes in the North-East. This was decided at a meeting at Gateshead on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, there are growing demands for the NUT executive to stop playing an opposition to the Burnham offer—which it has described as 'totally unacceptable'—and call national strike action of an extended nature.

Teachers at 230 Sheffield schools are due to walk out this afternoon against the offer. The first of the North-East strikes—at Birtley Secondary School—is also scheduled for today.

Some 5,000 Birmingham teachers will stop next Wednesday, closing 450 schools.

In Leeds, more than 3,000 teachers will strike on November 24 if members of the NUT are joined by those organized in the National Association of Schoolmasters.

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The meeting was addressed by Jack Jones of the national executive, who said that they were planning strikes lasting two weeks in selected areas and that subject to this being agreed by a referendum of the entire union these would continue until such time as the full demand was paid.

Contributions from the floor showed clearly that members were extremely doubtful that the executive was prepared to fight all the way.

A call for national strike action to win the teachers' £135 claim was passed by a large majority at a meeting of NUT members at Willesden High School on Wednesday evening.

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BY WORKERS PRESS REPORTERS

## Standard men don't like offer

By a Workers Press correspondent

DISSATISFACTION is growing in Standard-Triumph's Merseyside plant with the management's proposed 9d. an hour pay offer.

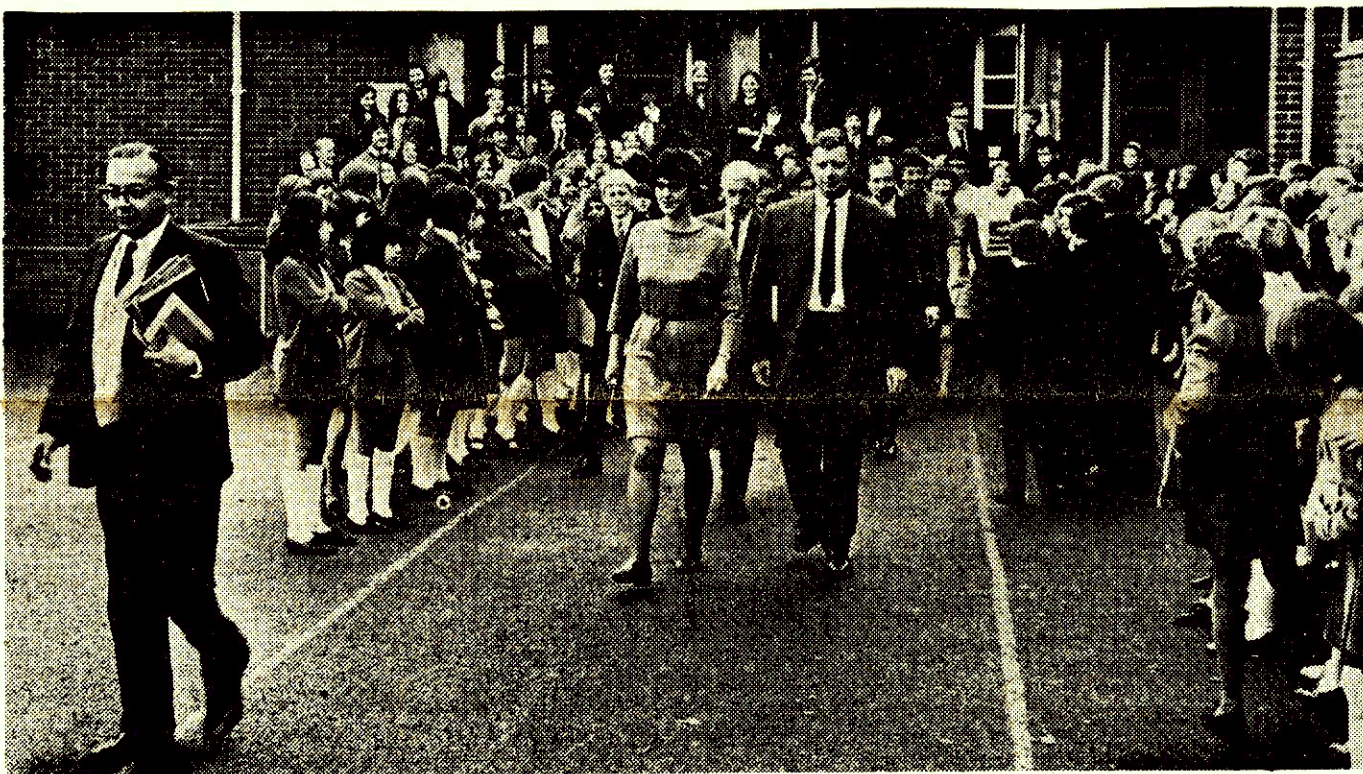
1,150 workers returned to their jobs this week on the understanding that they would receive a substantial offer from British-Leyland within an hour of their resumption.

They had been on strike for 11 weeks.

The company's first offer is believed to have been 4d. an hour tied to certain productivity strings.

When this was rejected the offer was increased to 9d. This is understood to be unconnected with any productivity proposals.

Workers comment that they could have won 30s. without striking for 11 weeks.



A pupils' 'guard of honour' for striking Bedworth, Warwickshire, teachers.

## PRODUCTIVITY BEHIND AIRPORT DISPUTE

BY DAVID MAUDE  
MRS BARBARA CASTLE'S Department of Employment and Productivity has stepped into the continuing dispute over the award of a ground-handling contract at London's Heathrow airport to a Canadian agency, General Aircraft Services (GAS).

Officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the DEP will meet to discuss the contract on Monday.

On Tuesday, the airport's shop stewards passed a vote of no confidence in the management of the British Airports Authority—which was responsible for awarding the GAS contract—and decided to maintain their 'black' on the agency, despite the issuing of solicitor's letters to three stewards alleging their action was illegal.

It is believed that GAS—a wholly-owned subsidiary of the US Hudson Leasing Corporation—is already in possession of equipment which would enable them to service Boeing 747 jumbo jets and that they have concessions of apron space which would allow them to carry out this work.

If this is so, it would make possible moves to undercut other cargo-handling agencies when the present contracts run out.

Stewards point out that this would hit the smaller firms particularly hard.

### Similar situation

The similarities between this situation and that existing on the docks in relation to containerization and the productivity requirements of the

port employers under the second phase of Lord Devlin's 'modernization' plan have not been lost on airport workers.

Under the recently-published Prices and Incomes Board report on airport ground staff, they face demands for productivity concessions.

Management suspended three rear-axle assembly stewards after Tuesday's dispute in the factory over a ruling that workers must not get change from a machine provided for this except during their two ten-minute tea-breaks.

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When 100 stacker-truck drivers struck against the suspension of their steward on Thursday another 100 workers were sent home by the management.

### Contacted

Stewards at the company's Luton plant were immediately contacted by the Ellesmere Port men with a report of both actions.

Workers see the suspensions as yet another attempt to tighten discipline in Vauxhall's factories.

## 'Shape of things to come' at Vauxhall?

THREE HUNDRED workers walked out of Vauxhall's Ellesmere Port plant on Wednesday as a result of two disputes involving the suspension of shop stewards.

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By our Industrial correspondent  
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The arrested pickets, 11 men and 36 women, were charged after being detained at East Kilbride police station for five hours.

Their 13-week-old strike for union recognition has grown increasingly bitter with repeated clashes between police and pickets.

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### Brutality complaints

Pickets have complained of police brutality on Wednesday.

They said that one girl's arm was badly injured and several others were hurt by

## GENERAL STRIKE GRIPS JAPAN

TOKYO Thursday—Japan and its former island of Okinawa, now American-administered, were in the grip of a general strike today as workers protested at prime minister Eisaku Sato's visit to Washington next week.

The strike, expected to affect services in cities throughout the country, is the culmination of a week-long campaign against the visit by left-wing groups who want Okinawa returned to Japan.

Recently the army was called in to break a strike by 450,000 Japanese railway workers.

## Powellite councillors join National Front

THAT Powellism opens the door to the extreme right was demonstrated very clearly on Wednesday by the news that two Wandsworth Tory councillors had joined the National Front.

The councillors resigned at the start of Wandsworth's council meeting because of 'disenchantment with Conservative policies'. They took their seats as the first National Front councillors in the country and will stand for re-election as National Front candidates.

One of the councillors, Mr

P. Mitchell, said he was a supporter of Enoch Powell and believed immigration should be stopped.

Powell singled out the Wandsworth area in one of his main speeches on immigration. He claimed coloured people were 'intimidating' local residents, though later investigations cast considerable doubt on his 'case histories'.

Mr Mitchell is a 'public relations journalist' and lives

in Putney.

Mrs O'Connell is married to a South African-born doctor. They both support the National Front policies on banning immigration, bringing back the gallows and opposing entry to the Common Market.

Earlier this year, Tory Powellite councillors in nearby Lambeth joined hired scabs and humped dustbins in attempts to break the dustmen's strike.

HOOVER  
MAR 17 1971  
INSTITUTION

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

# Workers' council dissolved

BY ROBERT BLACK

### THREE more repressive measures were announced on Wednesday by the Czechoslovak government.

THE WORKERS' council at the giant Skoda motor works in Pilsen has been dissolved because, according to the Prague News Agency, Cetecka, its existence 'objectively weakened the emergency leading role of the Communist Party'.

committees of both houses of the Czechoslovak parliament suggested today that the positive elements of the August 1969 law become a permanent part of the valid laws in this country.

Originally the emergency laws were intended to lapse at the end of this year.

Democratically elected workers' councils were one of the biggest gains won by the working class between the fall of Novotny at the end of 1967 and the Kremlin invasion of August 1968.

THE NEXT blow was struck against the students.

University authorities have announced that all courses in pure philosophy, sociology and history are to be suspended throughout Czechoslovakia.

FINALLY on the same day it was confirmed that the laws abolishing civil liberties introduced last August on the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion are to stay.

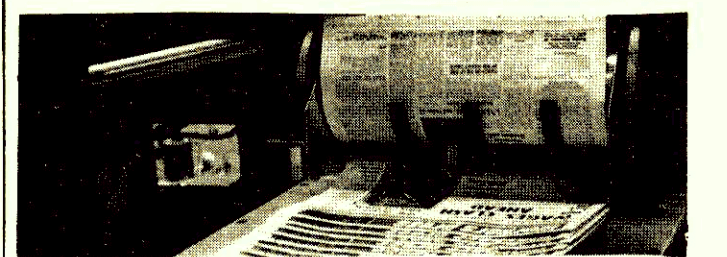
The announcement stated: 'The announcement stated: constitutional law'

## A.T.U.A. meetings

OLLERTON (NOTTS) 'Lessons of the miners' strike' Saturday, November 15 1 p.m. Hop Pole Hotel Speakers: Two Yorkshire miners

NOTTINGHAM 'What Next for the Miners?' Sunday, November 16 7.30 p.m. Co-operative Hall Westdale Lane East Leaning

## GREET WORKERS PRESS



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## OXFORD

Friday, November 21, 8 p.m. Northgate Hall St. Michael's Street

## GLASGOW

Sunday, November 23, 7.30 p.m. Partick Burgh Hall (nr. Merkland Street underground) Speakers at all meetings will be: MIKE BANDA (Editor of Workers' Press) SHEILA TORRANCE (National Secretary of the Young Socialists)

## WEATHER

(For 24 hours from Thursday noon)

N.W., fresh to strong. Cold. Maximum 7 C (45F). East and West Midlands: Sunny periods and showers, heavy at times. Frost at night. Wind W., moderate. Rather cold. Maximum 8 C (46F).

London, S.E. and Central England: Sunny periods and showers, heavy at times, but mainly isolated. Wind 2, light to moderate. Rather cold. Maximum 9 C (48F).

Channel Islands: Sunny periods and showers, heavy at times. Wind W., moderate. Rather cold. Maximum 10 C (50F).

S.W. England: Sunny periods and showers, heavy at times with hail and thunder. Wind W., moderate. Rather cold. Maximum 8 C (46F).

N.W. England, N. Ireland: Sunny periods and showers, frequent and heavy at times with hail and thunder. Snow showers over high ground. Frost at night. Wind N.W., fresh or strong. Cold. Maximum 5 C (41F).

Glasgow Area: Frequent showers and sunny periods. Showers of rain, sleet and hail with some thunder. Snow showers over high ground. Frost at night. Wind N.W., fresh or strong. Cold. Maximum 5 C (41F).

Young Socialists  
**GRAND XMAS BAZAAR**  
**Saturday, Nov. 29**  
Canning Town Public Hall doors open 12 noon  
Can you sew? knit? paint? make something for our bazaar? give something towards our bazaar? Have you a tin of grocery? jumble? Help us make this the best bazaar ever held! Help us raise the money for our daily paper—**THE WORKERS' PRESS**

# Workers Press

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

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER • PUBLISHED FROM TUESDAY TO SATURDAY • NUMBER 35 • FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1969

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being dragged in the mud or thrown into police vans.

At the same time as the demonstration in a nearby hotel, Mr Leslie Blakeman was presenting his Commission on Industrial Relations inquiry report on the dispute to Mr John Boyd, Scottish executive member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundryworkers, and Mr John Ferguson, BSR chairman.

The BSR strikers know that they can receive nothing from a report from Wilson's government.

The management's front-line defence is, of course, police controlled by the Labour government.

### 'Amicable' talks

That Blakeman described his talks with Boyd as 'amicable' and 'constructive' is a warning that there may soon be an attempt to impose a settlement.

The talks were continuing yesterday. This makes very urgent the solidarity action being considered by many workers in the area to push the strike through to success.

## GRECHKO IN CUBA

SOVIET Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko arrived on Wednesday for an official visit to Cuba, expected to last about a week.

## Powellite councillors join National Front

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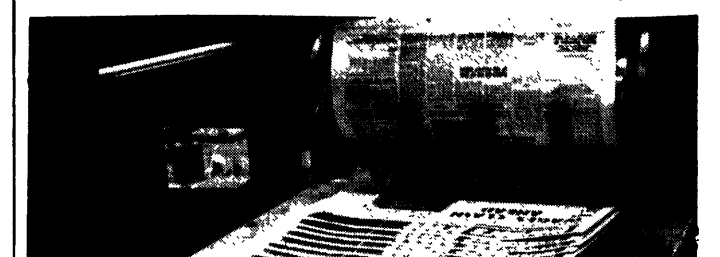
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Have you a tin of grocery? jumble?  
Help us make this the best bazaar ever held!  
Help us raise the money for our daily paper—  
THE WORKERS' PRESS

# BOOK REVIEWS

## Chauvinist approach to German working class

**'UNREPENTANT AGGRESSORS'**  
An Examination of West German Policies  
By D. N. PRITT  
Lawrence and Wishart 7s. 6d.  
Review by Peter Anton

EVERYWHERE, the capitalist class is preparing for a life-and-death struggle against the conquests made by the working class over the last 100 years, and particularly since the Second World War.

than their rivals because they have lost control over a large part of their former territory. So they are preparing to fight not only against the West German workers, organized in strong trade unions, but also against the East German working class.

are proud of the conquests of a planned economy and are ready to defend them tooth and nail. How well aware the capitalists are of the crisis and of the inevitability of the coming struggles can be seen most clearly in the West German emergency laws, demanded by big business and the government since 1958 and made law last year, with the support of the Social Democrats.

by the West German monthly "Pardon". At first denied by the government and then defended, when they were soon exposed as obviously false, by ministers' assertions that the operation is not unconstitutional, that factory managements are arming and training selected workers in squads to "maintain order, in the factories, including the use of weapons, to fight unofficial strikes or other riots" which might arise from wage disputes.

of Germany, followed by the Treaty of Versailles'. He makes no mention of the workers' revolution, betrayed and smashed through an alliance between the Social-Democratic government, the big industrialists and the officers of the former imperial army.

THIS NEW edition of Lenin's 'Selected Works' in one volume published by Lawrence & Wishart, the Communist Party press, has some significant omissions.

It contains very little of Lenin's writings on the Bolshevik Party ('What is to be Done?', 'One Step Forward, Two Steps Back') and very little of his philosophical writings.

These omissions are not accidental. Stalinism cannot settle accounts with its own theoretical and organizational destruction of the Russian Bolshevik Party and the Comintern.

Lenin's greatest theoretical contribution to the development of Marxism was his leadership in the construction of the Bolshevik Party that led the Russian workers and peasants to power in October 1917.

The conflict with Martov at the 1903 Congress over what was involved in party membership raised the fundamental questions of Marxism. For Martov, a party member could be a sympathizer who took directions from the party (Menshevism); for Lenin, a party member is one who accepts its programme and who supports the party both financially and by personal participation in one of the party organizations'.

### Conception of a party

Lenin fought for a conception of a party that could not be built on the basis of a merely formal acceptance by the membership of programme and slogans. The leadership given under this formal acceptance can only be propagandist and reformist—a general dissemination of the idea of the party without fighting through the questions to their conclusion.

On the contrary, the training of Marxist cadres requires the conscious application of dialectical materialism to all spheres of work, the conscious conflict within the revolutionary party led by a democratically elected Central Committee against all routinism and non-revolutionary forms of activity which in turn reflect non-revolutionary conceptions.

The split with Martov in 1903 prepared the Bolsheviks to wage war on the wave of opportunism that flooded the social democratic parties at the outbreak of the First World War. This was the conscious preparation for the Russian Revolution, and without this conflict and clarification there would have been no programme or organization through which the workers and peasants could take the power in 1917.

The development of imperialism in the late 19th century exerted enormous ideological pressure upon the traditional working-class parties. Kautsky was the major theoretical spearhead of this revisionist trend, which was based on the labour aristocracy which enjoys a privileged position within imperialism.

The Bolshevik Party developed in conflict with this revisionism which then, as now, revised Lenin's characterization of imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism in order to justify its reformism:

'To determine its conduct from case to case, to adapt itself to the events of the day and to the chopping and changing of petty politics, to forget the primary interests of the proletariat and the basic features of the whole capitalist system, to sacrifice these primary interests for the real or assumed advantages of the moment...' ('Marxism and Revisionism').

Likewise the political core of Mandel's revisionism and of 'International Socialism's' conceptions is a belief that post-war capitalism has re-



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### 'SELECTED WORKS'

By V. I. Lenin  
Lawrence & Wishart 30s. pp. 798  
Review by Dave Spooner

## Significant omissions in new edition of Lenin's works



Martov: Opposed to Lenin's conception of membership.

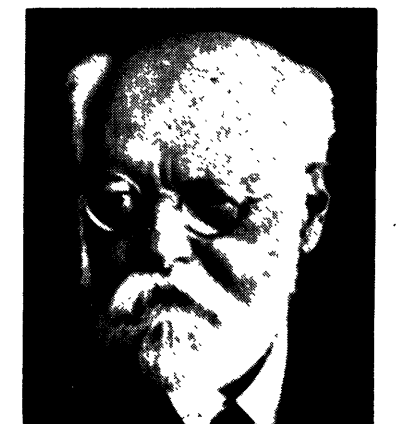
'Left-Wing Communism' sums up the necessary preparations in western Europe—with a long section on England—both within and outside parliament. It is nothing to do with the constitutional struggle that the Stalinists claim it to be; the winning of a majority within parliament.

The decisive points that Lenin makes are on the building of the mass revolutionary parties in western Europe.

Today these lessons are vital. There is a decisive political polarization in the British working class. Many workers are forcing their way forward to leadership in opposition to the union bureaucracies and the more conservative elements. The miners' strike, the strikes at Vauxhall's and the Morris Motors, Cowley and the dustmen's strike—all were characterized by sharp political conflicts. We have now moved out of the period of propaganda activity and into a period where the living struggle for leadership is decisive.

Lenin made these central points on this turn in 1920: 'As long as it was (and inasmuch as it still is) a question of winning the proletariat's vanguard over to the side of communism, priority went and still goes to propaganda work; even propaganda circles, with all their parochial limitations, are useful under these conditions, and produce good results. But when it is a question of practical action by the masses, of the disposition, if one may so put it, of vast armies, of the alignment of all the class forces in a given society for the final and decisive battle, then propagandist methods alone, the mere repetition of the "truths"

of pure communism, are no avail' ('Left-Wing Communism').



Kautsky: Spearhead for revisionist trend.

of pure communism, are no avail' ('Left-Wing Communism').

### Historic turn

The Communist Party was never able to make this turn. Developments within the Soviet Union prevented that and reinforced all the weakest points of the English communists. The day-to-day intervention of the daily Trotskyist paper, 'Workers Press', in all the struggles of the working class is the means by which the Socialist Labour League and the Young Socialists can make that historic turn. It is only from this standpoint—the building of the revolutionary party in Britain—that Lenin's 'Selected Works' can be truly understood.

## Atom scientists loyal to imperialism

**'LAWRENCE AND OPPENHEIMER'**  
By Noel Pharr Davies  
Jonathan Cape 42s. pp. 384  
Review by Martin Zarrop

THE AUTHOR has produced an extremely well-written and detailed account of the birth of the atomic era, covering the period from the mid-1920s to the mid-1950s. The two scientists to which the title of the book refers were the leading figures in the Manhattan Project—the crash programme which led in 1945 to the explosion of the first atomic bomb in the United States.

Many of the scientists working on the bomb were sympathetic to the Soviet Union. They were among thousands of intellectuals who, in the period of depression and the rise of fascism, saw socialism as the alternative to capitalism in its death agony.

from becoming chairman of the General Advisory Committee of the AEC in which capacity he supervised the streamlining of atomic weapons production.



D. N. Pritt: Life-long apologist for Stalinism.

Ernest Orlando Lawrence won the Nobel Prize in 1939 for inventing the cyclotron, the basic instrument in modern nuclear physics for probing the structure of the atom.

In Lawrence's Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley itself there was a branch of the Communist Party and Oppenheimer later admitted: 'I am not a Communist, but I have probably belonged to every Communist front organization on the West Coast.' (p. 148.)

Time was running out for Oppenheimer and indeed all those who expressed even the mildest liberal opposition to the plans of the ruling class.

The parallels between the emergency laws and the White Paper in Britain, the anti-strike laws in the USA and the moves towards a corporate state in France are obvious.

An outstanding experimental physicist, he was ambitious and pragmatic—an operator, a promoter, a salesman' (p. 270.)

Corrupted by Stalinism, the US Communist Party was completely unable to break the intellectuals from idealism and saw them taken in hand by the bourgeoisie for the counter-revolution.

Having used their counter-revolutionary Stalinist 'allies' to the full in preserving western Europe for capitalism, the 'cold war' was launched. This was the period of the McCarthyite witch-hunt, raised to the point of hysteria by the explosion of the Soviet A-bomb in 1949 and the world's first thermonuclear device, the Russian H-bomb, in 1953.

The title of his book, 'Unrepentant Aggressors' suggests from the start that all reformists and Stalinists who believe in the transformation of capitalism and the 'peaceful road to socialism'.

Julius Robert Oppenheimer, a brilliant experimental physicist, became the best-known American scientist of his generation for directing the bomb laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Manhattan was conducted as a military operation and the first bomb was successfully tested after two years work.

Oppenheimer was brought before the House Un-American Activities Committee and, in the light of his associations during the 1930s, was proclaimed a 'security risk', although his loyalty (to capitalism) was not in doubt. He remained a 'risk' up to his death in 1967.

aggressiveness is not inherent to world capitalism, but is a moral problem peculiar to the German bourgeoisie.

Most of them shelved their ideals for the period of the war in the interests of 'national defence' and 'the fight against fascism'.

By this time Germany had surrendered and Roosevelt was dead.

He also died a firm believer in capitalism.

Against the wickedness of the German ruling class, Pritt is prepared to conclude a chauvinist alliance with his 'own' bourgeoisie: he asks his readers 'to exercise all possible pressure on our government and parliament, at present committed to the support of NATO and thus of West Germany in their costly and dangerous anti-socialist policies.' (Page 225.)

It was argued that the bomb would not be used except as a threat to force the surrender of the fascist powers and in this way lives would be saved. The reality was entirely different—as some of them realized and accepted.

Grooves and Stimson, the Secretary of War, had a free hand in the first months of the Truman administration to decide the next steps.

For Pritt there is obviously no working class, neither in Britain nor in Germany, to overthrow this 'costly and dangerous' capitalist system and establish socialism.

The military were in full charge of the project under General Leslie Groves. 'There was never, from about two weeks from the time I took charge of the Project, any illusion on my part but that Russia was our enemy,' he said, 'and the Project was conducted on that basis.' (p. 151.)

As a warning to the USSR they decided to drop the bomb on Japan.

The development of the Trotskyist movement today must bring forward many intellectuals in the struggle for revolutionary Marxism.

The aim was therefore the destruction of the gains made by the international proletariat embodied in the Soviet workers' state.

On August 6 Little Boy killed 70,000 at Hiroshima and on August 9 Fat Boy killed 35,000 at Nagasaki.

And apparently there has never been one.

Summing up the history of modern Germany, he states that the First World War 'ended in the complete defeat

This did not prevent him

Certainly, Lawrence never wavered, and in 1946 came up with the idea of radiological warfare, that is 'gathering up the (radioactive) waste products to dump on somebody we didn't like.' (p. 267.)

And apparently there has never been one.

Oppenheimer, however, felt uncomfortable about the military having full control and supported the setting up of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in an effort to prevent this.

Oppenheimer remained loyal tools of capital until they died.

Summing up the history of modern Germany, he states that the First World War 'ended in the complete defeat



Oppenheimer (left) with General Leslie Groves at the site of the first atomic explosion.

**B.B.C.-1**

9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools. 12.50 p.m. Dechrau Canu, Dechrau Canmol. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News. Weatherman. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 4.20 Play School 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Apollo 12 Moon Mission. 5.50 National News and Weather.

6.00 Entertaining With Kerr. 6.25 Television Brain of Britain.

6.45 The Virginian. 7.55 Not In Front Of The Children.

8.25 Golden Silents. 8.50 The Main News, Weather. 9.00 Free For All. 10.00 Come Dancing. 10.30 24 Hours. 11.15 Star Close-Up: Dorothy Lamour.

12 midnight BBC-1 Colour starts today with a special programme: An Evening With Petula.

All regional programmes as BBC-1 except at the following times: Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Midlands Today, Look East. Weather. 12.50 a.m. News Summary, Weather. Weekend prospects for Anders. Road Works Report for the Midlands and East Anglia.

**B.B.C.-2**

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.00 p.m. What Are The Facts: about transplants. 7.30 Newsroom and Weather. 8.00 Wheelbase.

**TODAYS TV**

North of England: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Look North. Weather. 12.50 a.m. Northern News Headlines. Weather. Scotland: 10.25-10.45 a.m. Around Scotland. 11.35-11.55 Modern Studies. 6.00-6.25 p.m. Reporting Scotland. 9.10-9.35 Current Account. 9.35-10.00 Bonn Combraidh. 9.35-10.00 He and She.

Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Scene Around Six. Weather. 12.50 a.m. Northern News Headlines. Wales: 1.30-1.45 p.m. Ar Lin Mam. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.45-7.05 Heddihw. 7.05-7.55 Bob Yn Dri. 7.30-7.55 Week In Week Out. 11.05-11.40 Siraad Siop.

South and West: 6.00-6.25 p.m. Points West. South Today. Spotlight South-West. Weather. 12.50 a.m. South and West News Headlines. Weather. Weekend Road Works Report.

**Yorkshire**

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40-3.00 p.m. Schools. 4.00 Homeparty. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Hatty Town. 4.30 I've Married A Bachelor. 4.55 Apollo 12. 5.30 Charlie Chaplin Festival. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 Wheel Of Fortune. 7.00 Parkin's Patch. 7.30 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Marcus Welby. 10.00 News. 10.30 Yorkshire. 11.00 Frost. 11.45 Weather.

**Westward**

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40-3.00 p.m. Schools. 4.10 Westward News Headlines. 4.12 Peyton Place. 4.40 Apollo 12. 5.30 Popeye. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.25 Sports Desk. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 A Date With Danton. 7.05 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 8.00 The Untouchables. 9.00 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.30 Parkin's Patch. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost. 11.15 Faith For Life. 11.21 Weather.

**Anglia**

10.58-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.38-3.00 p.m. Schools. 4.25 Newsroom. 4.35 The Romper Room. 4.55 Apollo 12. 5.30 Popeye. 5.58 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 It Takes A Thief. 8.00 Mr and Mrs. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Huddleigh. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost. 11.15 The Horror Film: 'Werewolf Of London' starring Henry Hull, Valerie Hobson and Warner Oland. 12.40 a.m. Reflecton.

**L.W.T.**

7.00 p.m. Wheel Of Fortune. 7.30 Strange Report. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Hawaii Five-O. 10.00 News At Ten. 10.30 Frost On Friday. 11.15 Huddleigh. 12.10 Impact On Africa.

**Grampian**

10.58-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.38-3.00 p.m. Schools. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Hatty Town. 4.30 Castle Haven. 4.55 Apollo 12. 5.30 Arthur. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 Why On Earth? 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Nearest and Dearest. 7.30 The Avengers. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 It Takes A Thief. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost. 11.15 Parkin's Patch. Road Report.

**Tyne Tees**

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40-3.00 p.m. Schools. 4.08 North East Newsroom. 4.55 Apollo 12. 5.30 The New Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today At Six. 6.30 Peyton Place. 7.00 Parkin's Patch. 7.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 8.00 The Untouchables. 9.00 Huddleigh. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost. 11.15 Your World On Friday. 11.45 Late News Extra. 12 midnight The Name of the Game.

**Scottish**

11.00-11.55 a.m. Schools. 1.40-3.00 p.m. Schools. 4.20 Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Apollo 12. 5.30 Charlie Chaplin. 5.50 News. 6.00 Scotland Now. 6.50 Wheel Of Fortune. 7.00 Parkin's Patch. 7.30 Mission: Impossible. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Huddleigh. 10.00 News. 10.30 Frost. 11.15 In Camera. 11.45 Sez Les. 12.15 a.m. Late Call.

## A DISCUSSION ARTICLE

BY TOM KEMP

**THE ECONOMIC pressure of world imperialism on the Soviet Union and the East European countries has measurably increased in recent years.**

The whole policy of 'peaceful co-existence' is being exposed as a threat to the conquests of the 1917 October Revolution and its extension into eastern Europe after 1945.

A series of agreements have been made by which leading capitalist firms construct entire plants under contract to the governments of these countries in lagging industries, namely those which depend upon the most advanced technology.

Less is heard now of the extravagant claims made by Khrushchev about overtaking and outstripping capitalism.

Instead there is a deep crisis in the planning system and an anxious search for a way round it which goes under the name of 'economic reforms'.

In short, having decided to co-exist peacefully with capitalism, the bureaucracy of the Soviet Union and the eastern European countries has to adopt the economics of these countries to the needs of the capitalist world market.

## Barrier

As Michael Varga has shown in a recent number of 'La Verite' (June, 1969), this can only mean permitting the law of value governed by the capitalist world market to influence the course of economic planning and to undermine the monopoly of foreign trade established precisely as a barrier against such an eventuality.

Economic development in the Soviet Union has been basically determined by the fact that it began from a level which was far behind that of the advanced capitalist countries.

Isolation from the world market and the policy of 'socialism in one country' imposed in the Stalin era interacted with the initial backwardness of Russia.

The waste and mismanagement engendered by an uncontrollable bureaucracy limited the gains achieved by the establishment of a planned and nationalized economy.

The Stalinist methods of planning, the insistence on the building up of a heavy industry as a matter of priority and the rapid collectivization of agriculture were imposed as necessary aspects of policy in the European countries after 1945.

These countries depended much more than pre-revolutionary Russia upon contact with the world market; they were more industrialized, they had been fiefs of foreign capital and they were too small to possess a varied assortment of raw materials.

As a result they became highly dependent upon the Soviet Union for the latter and switched their markets for manufactures to that country. Since 1956 more has been said about the international division of labour and the Soviet bloc countries have been brought together in the organization known as COMECON (The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance).

However, there has been no real attempt to co-ordinate planning measures and this body has been mainly a clearing house to facilitate acceptance of a common policy on external economic relations suited to Soviet needs.

While planned industrialization made headway in the 1950s, increasingly serious problems arose, especially in the more advanced sectors of the area—those which suffered most from insufficient contact with the world market.

This was particularly so in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and to some extent in East Germany. For example, although these areas had a standard of living higher than that in the bloc as a whole, it increasingly fell behind the advanced areas of capitalist western Europe.

Conspicuous in this process was a lag in the newer industries and inadequate investment in the older type of consumer goods industries.

By the early 1960s, therefore, much industrial equipment in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was obsolete and certainly uncompetitive by world standards.

Even the rapid growth rates achieved earlier began to fall off.

Deprivation of outlets in the world markets had serious consequences for some industries. It exposed weaknesses in the quantitative planning methods inherited from Stalin and set going considerable debate about such questions in the more 'liberal' climate of the post-1956 years.

The methods used to deal with the new economic problems were essentially empirical and pragmatic.

This was especially so in agriculture and in a number of countries there was a complete retreat from collectivization or concessions were made to peasant pressure.

The emphasis was laid on higher returns to labour and investment by increasing material incentives, granting wider powers to plant managers and establishing profitability on a plant basis as a criterion of production.

There was greater readiness to make workers redundant

# The economics of 'peaceful co-existence'



The bureaucracy's policy of 'peaceful co-existence' with capitalism creates, through the maturing economic crisis, the objective conditions for political revolution. Both Berlin in 1953 and Hungary in 1956 were manifestations of this.

and to impose higher work loads.

As some counterpart money wages rose and larger supplies of consumer goods found their way into the shops and markets.

But still the situation of chronic shortage persisted and quality and variety of product continued to suffer.

The economic crisis which bears down to varying extents on the east European countries thus reflects the one-sided development imposed by the

policy of 'socialism in one country'.

Not integrated with each other, one-sidedly related to the needs of the Soviet Union and cut off from the world market, they have all suffered, in one degree or another, from a crisis of under-production and disproportion intensified by the bureaucratic methods of planning and management to which they have been subject.

The various policies of 'economic reform' have

attempted to deal with the symptoms. By their nature, and because they do not tackle causes, they can have no more than a temporary or partial success.

An answer to certain of its problems, not unnaturally, occurs to the bureaucracy in the shape of closer ties with the capitalist world market.

This promises a quick remedy to the more pressing problems. A market can be found for raw materials or manufactured

goods which are in surplus supply.

Similar deficiencies can be remedied through trade. By deals with the big capitalist enterprises, lagging sectors of industry can be brought up to date or wholly new ones created.

Such 'solutions' are saturated with politics—with the politics of 'peaceful co-existence'.

Friendly relations with the capitalist powers have become a necessity, not a matter of choice, if the bureaucracy is to preserve the basis for its rule.

It is not, of course, in this way that 'peaceful co-existence' is presented in the propaganda. It is said, for example, that 'socialism' will be able to prove its superiority to capitalism through peaceful economic competition.

In this way the bureaucracy and its supporters in the Communist Parties quietly drop the class struggle and seek for allies in the bourgeoisie.

Arguments are also put forward about a socialist world market to try to defend the policy; as has been suggested above, this is a fallacy.

In fact, the very behaviour of the bureaucracy in seeking closer relations with capitalist countries demonstrates this.

What happens in practice is that the economic situation in eastern Europe and the USSR comes increasingly to reflect the influence of the capitalist world market as the bureaucracy adapts to it.

Their crisis thus becomes linked with that of international capitalism.

This becomes clear in the search for increased trade with capitalist countries.

In this trade, world prices established as a result of the operation of the law of value become the standard to which goods from the Soviet Union

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or eastern Europe have to adhere.

But as productivity is generally lower in these countries their commodities are either not competitive or have to be sold below cost of production.

Back in these countries the crisis is thus sharpened up; so is dissatisfaction with the old forms of planning and organization.

One aspect of this is the demand for greater decentralization and more power for the individual enterprise. Another is a threat to the monopoly of foreign trade itself.

'Peaceful co-existence' thus begins to call into question the fundamental conquests of the workers' states.

This policy accepts the world status-quo the bureaucracy implicitly renounces the possibility of a defeat of capitalism by revolutionary means.

Instead it becomes a support for the continuation of capitalist world predominance.

Meanwhile the capitalist countries also have a problem: that of realizing surplus value and turning part of it into additional capital.

Businesses which trade with the USSR and eastern Europe do so for this purpose.

Unconsciously their activities take the form of an offensive against the planned economy.

At the same time, at the political level, the bureaucracy seeks an accommodation with the bourgeoisie and its governments and in doing so it misleads and betrays the working class and creates incalculable damage to its interests.

'Peaceful co-existence' is thus designed to preserve the rule of the bureaucracy by enabling it to deal with pressing economic problems arising from the inferiority in terms of aggregate production and productivity of that part of the world which it controls.

## Compromise

Such a policy works against the interests of the working class not only in the capitalist countries, but also in the countries ruled by the bureaucracy.

Because the bureaucracy is concerned with its own self-preservation, it is prepared to compromise with and strengthen imperialism.

It leans on world capitalism to maintain its own political stranglehold.

As a consequence it is driven into collision with its own working class.

The political revolution in the workers' states thus becomes an objective necessity and not simply a programmatic demand.

This means that the overthrow of the bureaucracy is actually being prepared by a maturing economic crisis which sharpens the conflict between the bureaucracy and the working class in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe.

The main components of this crisis have already been discussed.

Its political manifestations are east Berlin, 1953, Hungary and Poland, 1956, Czechoslovakia, 1968, and the growing opposition in the Soviet Union itself which calls for a return to Leninism.

The way in which the crisis arises from the world market is shown also in the rivalries between different national sections of the bureaucracy which develops from a need for increased independent links with world capitalism.

This has shown itself most forcefully in the case of Rumania.

It was also demonstrated in Czechoslovakia.

Controversy over economic policy is also a central issue in disputes within national sections of the bureaucracy of the sort which came to a head in Czechoslovakia after the fall of the Novotny regime in February, 1968.

The question of relations with the USSR appears to be at the centre of all these rifts.

If a section of a national bureaucracy wants greater 'independence' it is clearly in order to make its own deals with capitalism.

It is precisely this that the Kremlin bureaucracy is not able to tolerate.

It wants to remain the deciding voice.

When the east European countries were brought into the Soviet sphere of policy, the local CP leaders were expected to gear national policies to Moscow's needs.

Only Tito refused and was able to go on to make his own deal with capitalism and the Yugoslavs sought their own 'solution' to the problems which were to beset the whole of eastern Europe.

After the death of Stalin in 1953, and still more after 1956, by which time the bureaucracies of eastern Europe had established their own national basis, tensions with Moscow began to become general throughout the area.

The revolutionary movements in Hungary and in Poland brought matters to a head.

The basic issue was whether the east European bureaucracies were prepared to accept the continued paramountcy of the Kremlin and not 'liberalization' or anything of that sort.

Golmulka was a 'liberal' who gave the right guarantees; he was prepared to keep Poland as a dutiful satellite.

Nagy of Hungary was not. The east German leaders were hard-line Stalinists who must have had bitter misgivings about many post-1956 policies of the Soviet bureaucracies—but they were able to give the right guarantees of unswerving obedience.

The Rumanians have tried to go their own way and the Dubcek tendency in Czechoslovakia had similar leanings.

The task of the Soviet bureaucracy is to use COMECON and the economic influence of the USSR to keep the east European bureaucracies in a position of continued subordination.

If they will do what is required by the policy of 'peaceful co-existence', as interpreted by the Kremlin in the sphere of external economic policy, some discretion is left to vary home policy according to special conditions.

In fact, it is even accepted that they can, if they wish, make contracts with foreign firms for the construction of new plants as well as for the supply of goods.

The attempt to establish closer relations with the capitalist world market in order to overcome internal economic problems runs into serious difficulties.

Few products of the USSR and eastern Europe are really able to compete on the world market in the face of tariffs and trade discrimination and of the restrictions and deflationary policies made necessary in those countries having balance of payments difficulties.

Only the continued growth in world trade as a whole has made possible the increase in trade between eastern Europe and the capitalist world.

A standstill or contraction in world trade would certainly affect these countries severely.

Significant as these economic factors are, it is their political consequences which expose the full extent of the betrayal concealed behind the phrase 'peaceful co-existence'.

In seeking an accommodation with capitalism, the Soviet bureaucracy jeopardizes the conquests of the 1917 October Revolution.

Meanwhile, in the name of socialism, the working class in the countries which it rules are called upon to increase work norms and to consume less than the workers in the capitalist countries of western Europe.

In these countries the Communist Parties pursue a policy of class peace and seek alliances with the so-called progressive or 'peace-loving' sections of the bourgeoisie.

In defence of its own interests, from its fear of its own working class at home and in opposition to revolution anywhere in the world, the bureaucracy becomes a bulwark of world capitalism.

The policy of 'peaceful co-existence' is thus a policy of betrayal, of counter-revolution and defeat.

The Marxist answer to it receives support from the crisis in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union which prepares the objective conditions for the political revolution as well as from the growing crisis of the world capitalist system.

## Ex-white guard whitewashes Stalin

WHEN dealing with pre-20th century history this book provides a competent and thorough account of the development of Russia. In the section describing the rise of Bolshevism and the Soviet State, historical inaccuracies and a trivial method of analysis predominate.

The author, Michael Florinsky, was both a White Guard opponent of the Bolsheviks and a one-time student at the London School of Economics.

It is not surprising, therefore, that he can describe the early history of Russia competently, but seems completely unable to grasp the importance of political principles in the development of Bolshevism or the real meaning of the struggle between Stalin and Trotsky.

The growth of the Russian autocratic monarchy and a vast bureaucracy began in the 15th century and Florinsky explains it in social terms.

This was the only form of government through which the kings of Muscovy could unify the vast backward country of Russia under their rule.

Tsars such as Ivan the Terrible deprived even the nobles of political power.

The aristocracy accepted their subordinate political role in turn for important economic privileges.

## SERFS

For instance it was about this time that the hitherto free peasantry became serfs of the aristocracy.

The general social backwardness of Russia also retarded the growth of a

### 'RUSSIA: A SHORT HISTORY'

By M. Florinsky

Review by Karen Blick

capitalist class or intelligentsia. From the 17th century, industry was fostered by the state but was very much restricted by monopolies of trade.

The low cultural level obliged the sons of the nobility to be educated abroad.

There was no opposition to the monarchy based on political principles. In fact the only political upheavals in the 17th and 18th centuries were peasant revolts and palace revolutions.

Florinsky adequately describes the development of the revolutionary movement in the 19th century.

Stimulated by the democratic ideas of the French Revolution, unrest began in the very highest level of society.

The first challenge to the autocracy came from the nobles involved in the December plot of 1825.

By the last quarter of the century the Land and Freedom group formed by the politically frustrated intelligentsia was very active.

They combined crusading amongst the peasantry with heroic, futile terrorism.

In 1881 they succeeded in assassinating Alexander II. It was amongst disillusioned

participants in this movement that Marxist ideas first took root in Russian soil.

When describing the development of the Marxist movement Florinsky descends to inaccuracy and facile explanations.

He claims from 1903 that Lenin and the Bolsheviks held the theory that the overthrow of the monarchy would immediately be followed by the establishment of a workers' government.

It was in fact only Trotsky at this period who understood the capitalist revolutions must be carried through to the full attainment of a socialist state.

He expounded this idea in the theory of the permanent revolution. Florinsky completely ignores this.

The book's analysis degenerates even further when it examines the struggle between Stalin and Trotsky.

The author can explain the development of the absolute monarchy before 1917 in social terms. The conflict between Stalin and Trotsky however is dismissed as a power struggle.

'The struggle for power was a clash of personalities rather than doctrines.'

'Many of the policies he [Trotsky] advocated, rapid industrialization and centralized planning, were eventually enforced by Stalin. . . . It was not Trotsky's views, but the eminence, aloofness and intellectual acumen which precipitated his downfall.'

## WHITEWASH

There is no mention of the vast conservative forces that were pushing Stalin to the fore, or of the exhaustion and isolation of the Russian working class through civil war or of the containment of the revolution within Russia.

The book continues to

## NOT ENTICING

This possibility was indeed not overlooked, but the prospect was not enticing to the Stalinists.

They opposed Franco in the name of the democratic capitalist republic, but not in order to establish a socialist state.

Florinsky's book should only be read for its account of the early history of Russia.

For a real analysis of the questions he evades or distorts the following books are recommended: 'The Permanent Revolution' by Leon Trotsky; 'The Platform of the Left Opposition' by Leon Trotsky; 'The Russian Revolution' by Leon Trotsky.



The Decembrists. From left to right, Pavel Pestel (executed 1826), S. Maravayev-Apostol, whose regiment, the Chernigov, supported the abortive revolution, A. Bestuzhov, P. Kakhovsky and K. Ryleyev.



To answer its economic problems the bureaucracy turns to closer ties with the capitalist class, both in the form of trade agreements and even in the construction of new plants within the workers' states. Agreements such as these were made between Kosygin and de Gaulle in 1967.

B.B.C. DISPUTE COURT OPENS

THE COURT of inquiry into the pay and conditions dispute between the BBC and the Association of Broadcasting Staffs (ABS) opened in London on Wednesday.

ABS members last month rejected a 4 per cent pay increase offer as inadequate to meet the increased cost of living.

The Association has carried out a series of lightning stoppages affecting some television programmes to press for a better pay offer.

Mr G. T. Rhys, ABS general secretary, said that the inquiry was 'the last opportunity to avoid disaster.'

In recent years, he said, the ABS had found that its rank-and-file members wanted a much bigger voice in the formulating of policy—something the BBC did not seem to recognise.

Little revenue

The deepening financial difficulties of the BBC—completely inadequate revenue for the planned expansion of services—is at the base of the dispute.

The BBC has tried to solve its problems at the expense of its staff by pressing for more and more productivity.

The inquiry can, of course, resolve nothing, but will bring home to broadcasting workers that there is no longer any room for liberal-reformist solutions at the BBC.

'No blame' for torpedo firing

THE INQUIRY into the firing of the torpedo which narrowly missed the River Clyde passenger ferry, Countess of Breadalbane, will only look into the reasons for the torpedo's behaviour.

A Royal Navy spokesman stated that there was 'no question of blame' regarding the incident which the ferry's captain said might have sunk his ship.

B.R.S. drivers in pay strike

BRITISH Road Services parcels traffic in many areas of the Midlands was halted on Wednesday by a strike of 1,100 drivers and platform workers.

Ten BRS depots in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Leicester and Derby came out.

The strikers, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, attended a mass meeting in Birmingham to discuss a 10s-a-week pay rise offer made as a result of management-union talks at national level.

Jumbo snags 'can be overcome'

THE BOEING 747 jumbo jets are safe despite certain snags, Pan American's vice-president, Mr James Montgomery, told the Association of British Travel Agents at Torquay on Tuesday.

The planes have a revolutionary design of engine struts and flight trials have showed that they cause the huge jet engines to go fractionally oval.

Although this amounts to only 0.001 of an inch, it accounts for a loss of 7 per cent of engine thrust and an increased fuel consumption by 5 per cent.

May wait

Mr Montgomery said that Pan Am may take delivery of the planes despite this fault and have it fixed later or they may wait for the 'fairly simple structural change which can cure the problem entirely.'

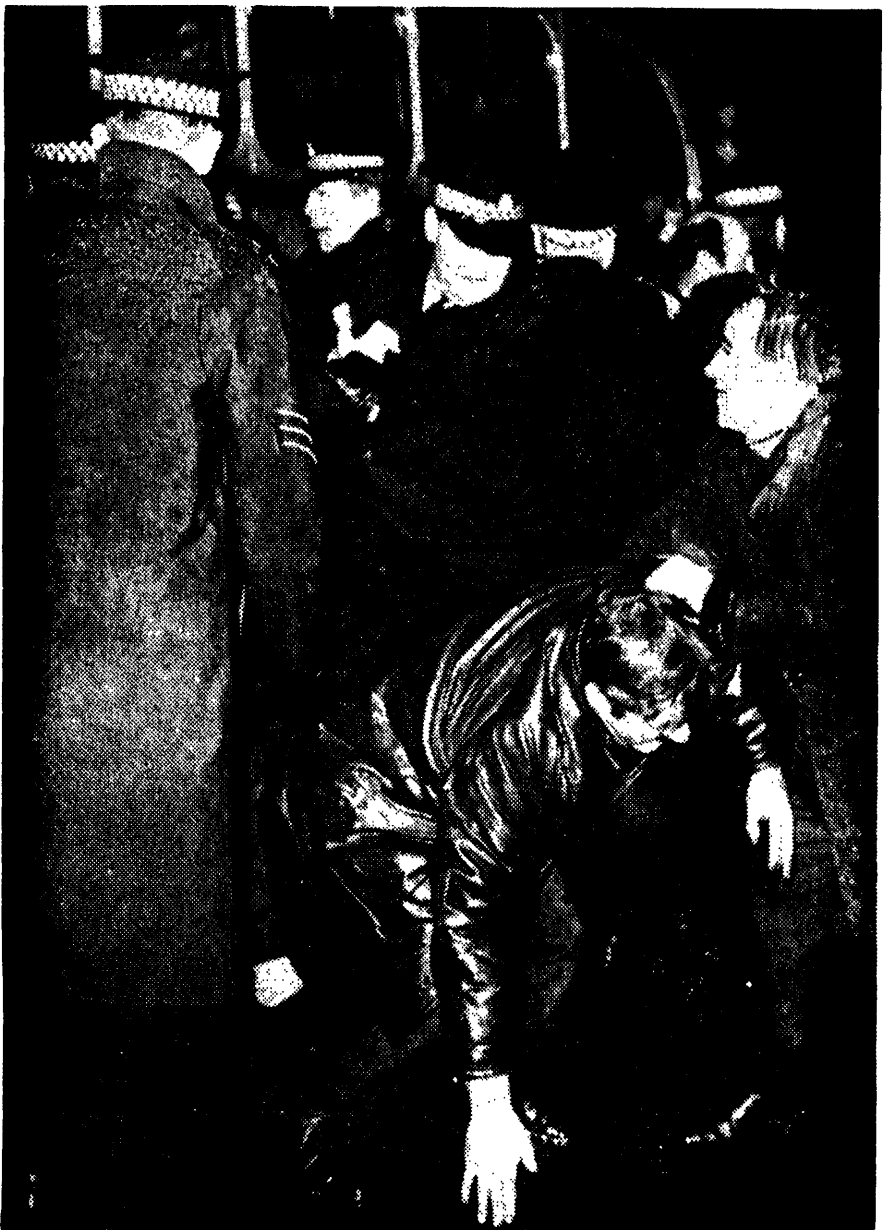
The proposed cure is to fit an external brace to hold the Pratt and Whitney JT 9D engine more firmly to the wing.

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Grangemouth refinery ELECTRICIANS STRENGTHEN B.P. PICKETS

THE 500 BOILERMAKERS on strike at the BP construction site at Grangemouth have been joined by 350 electricians who struck work on Monday in support of six men sacked by one of the contractors.

FROM BOB SHAW



Police manhandle pickets away from a bus entering the refinery.

They were immediately approached by the boiler-makers' stewards and an agreement was reached to organize a joint picket line as from yesterday.

Police squads have been rushed to the site on several mornings and have battled with the strikers' pickets to get the buses carrying workers from other unions on to the site.

Fighting with the police has taken place and on more than one occasion pickets have been injured.

One man was crushed by a bus when it drove into the picket line.

The walk-out of the electricians confronts the three other unions with the question of how to switch on the power for welding and other operations, now being done by the plumbers.

Will they scab?

Will the latter agree to scab on their fellow members?

The unions have instructed their members to continue working and in some cases to accept the instruction of the site contractors to do boiler-makers' work.

At a meeting of shop stewards and branch secretaries from central Scotland and the Clyde held last weekend a resolution was sent to the Boiler-makers' Society executive for 'industrial action' in support of the Grangemouth men.

From a member of the Communist Party came the suggestion of a one-day stoppage.

Dan McGarvey, boiler-makers' president, is responsible for the agreement reached at Grangemouth, which is a model for construction sites throughout the country.

It is entirely in line with the role he played in the negotiations with the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders when he called for a wage-cut.

Repudiate deal

The boiler-makers' executive has declared the work at Grangemouth 'black', but unless this is linked with a complete repudiation of the productivity agreement which was signed for Grangemouth in August last year and a lead given to fight against all such deals, such declarations are no more than a delaying action to allow for a compromise with the contracting employers.

This is what happened on the Clyde with the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

West German Minister confirms talks with Poland and U.S.S.R.

Picasso refuses fascist offer

By a foreign correspondent

ACCORDING to a reliable report from Paris, Pablo Picasso will not allow his 'Guernica' painting to be used by Franco as the centrepiece of the new Madrid Museum of Contemporary Art.

The painting depicts the small Basque town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War, and its use by the Franco regime would have been a tremendous blow against the memory of all those who gave their lives in the fight against fascism in Spain.

If the report is correct, then the 88-year-old Picasso is to be commended on his stand.

Bonn to compensate farmers

IT WAS announced in Brussels on Wednesday that the West German government has reached an agreement with its Common Market partners over the compensation of farmers for the recent revaluation of the Deutsche-mark.

After a seven-hour meeting, which often became very heated, Common Market Foreign Ministers reached a compromise.

West German farmers will receive £193 million a year for the next four years, up to £75 million being contributed by the Economic Community and the rest by the West German government.

This arrangement will come into operation on January 1 of next year.

AS CZECH PURGE CONTINUES

Husak finds new friends



ACCORDING to an unofficial report from Prague on Tuesday, about 25 of the Czech government's ambassadors are to be recalled. This move is thought to be a prelude to a purge of the Husak regime's diplomatic corps.

It was also announced on the same day that President Ludvik Svoboda and his wife will pay a state visit to Iran from November 24 to 29 at the invitation of the Shah.

Another report from Paris, stated that the French and Czechoslovak governments have agreed to an exchange of ministers concerned with economic affairs.

One of the main charges against the Dubcek leadership was its alleged eagerness to seek closer economic and political ties with the capitalist world.

CYNICAL

Tuesday's announcements prove how cynical these charges were.

Banker and strike-breaker Pompidou and the Shah of Persia are the new friends of the Husak regime.

Its enemies remain the Czech workers, students and intellectuals.

Striking garment workers march in Rome

By a foreign correspondent

AFTER the brief lull which accompanied last week's wage talks, Italy has again been hit by widespread strikes.

Workers at the Euratom research station at Ispra began a 48-hour strike on Tuesday, while in Rome, 300 seamstresses from Italy's high fashion houses marched through the centre of the capital demanding a new contract.

Public transport workers brought all traffic to a halt in Milan and Rome on Wednesday in yet another one-day stoppage in support of their wage claim. Milan was also the scene of a three-hour strike by bar and restaurant staff.

Eight factions

Meanwhile the crisis in the ruling Christian Democratic Party remains unresolved. At the last count, it was split into eight factions, a number that was increased after the recent rift in the dominant group led by Prime Minister Rumor. The ultra-reformist Communist Party, the second largest party in the Italian parliament, is pressing its claims for a position in the government harder than ever.

New German holding for U.S. General Electric

GENERAL ELECTRIC, the US firm currently hit by a national strike, has increased its holding in the West German company AEG-Telefunken.

In return for selling Telefunken its German subsidiary Kuba Imperial, General Electric will get 10.2 million Deutschmarks nominal of Telefunken stock, worth about five times that amount on the market.

This raises the US firm's holding of AEG-Telefunken share capital to 12 per cent.

New Ulster force-B Specials controlled from Westminster

ULSTER'S new part-time security force—the Ulster Defence Regiment—will be B Specials in new uniforms.

By a political correspondent

This was revealed in the Commons on Wednesday by administrative chief at the defence ministry, Roy Hattersley.

'Of necessity the new force will draw substantially on the Ulster special constabulary [B Specials] for its initial recruitment. . .', he said. Pressed about the advisability of recruiting many former B Specials, Hattersley said they must be incorporated if the force was to become viable early next year.

Nonsense

This makes nonsense of Hattersley's statement that 'it must be representative of the community as a whole. Recruits must come from all sections'.

The 'strict security-vetting' to be imposed on potential recruits will in any event rule out any such 'representation'.

The force is part of the apparatus of repression against the Ulster working class. The 6,000-strong force will start to form on January 1.

In reply to Bernadette

Teachers

FROM PAGE ONE

The resolution, from one of Willesden's large comprehensive schools, now goes forward to the next meeting of the Brent (London) Teachers' Association. It was worded:

'This meeting demands on the NUT executive: No compromise on the £135 claim. No strings to be attached to the award. No productivity deal. A date to be set for a reply from Burnham. If the call by the NUT executive for half-day and one-day strikes or special school withdrawals fails, then the executive shall call for a total national strike of indefinite duration if our just demands are not met. The setting up of a strike fund levy on all members.'

Leicester teachers are to strike next Thursday for half a day. There will be a NUT meeting and rally in the Town Hall Square and NAS members are being canvassed for support.

NAS members themselves held a lightning strike last Thursday at the Newparks boys' school.

A number of resolutions for national strike action have now been passed in different parts of the country. This shows that teachers are not going to be fobbed off with a compromise after ineffectual partial stoppages.

Rights

FROM PAGE ONE

posed as a particularly nauseating piece of hypocrisy. Democratic rights, it appears, are all very well for the Communist Party, for the Tory press, for the 'left' Tribune, for the anti-Soviet 'state capitalists' of 'Socialist Worker'.

But for Trotskyists, for revolutionaries, no democratic rights, no facilities, no credentials, nothing but hatred and lies.

Stalinism is here exposed with the mask torn off. Listen to William Wainwright, 'Morning Star' assistant editor. We rang this man to ask him his views as a journalist

and NUJ member on the Communist Party's action. Wainwright maintained that the refusal was simply a question of space.

There was not enough space in the conference hall to accommodate a Workers' Press reporter.

He did not think this was a 'judicious' excuse. He then went on to claim that the CP had 'invited all the nationals [with one vital exception—Workers' Press] and some of the more important weeklies and Sundays'.

The facts about the Workers' Press application for credentials give the lie completely to the Stalinist fabrications about lack of space.

It should be pointed out in any case that St Pancras Town Hall has an estimated seating of over 1,000.

According to Mrs Betty Reid, writing in the November 1 issue of 'Comment', the Stalinist weekly:

'When on November 15 our chairman opens our 31st National Congress he will address some five hundred full delegates and a hundred or so consultative delegates. . .'

Hardly enough to fill St Pancras Town Hall, Mrs Reid.

CP chairman Dr Tony Chater told a NUJ official that 'There is not enough space to accommodate all callers—we have had to ration it. So we have sent invitations to the national dailies and to weeklies like the Statesman and some of the news agencies. It's a question of table space and seating arrangements. We have 14 or so places at the press tables.'

This absurd fabrication is instantly exposed by a little simple arithmetic. There are ten national daily papers apart from the Workers' Press. There are the three 'quality'

Sunday papers, which have also been invited. At least three weeklies 'Socialist Worker', 'New Statesman' and 'Tribune' also have credentials.

Together with reporters from 'some of the news agencies', even Chater may have difficulty in cramming them into 14 seats.

No, gentlemen, we do not believe your lies. And we do not think anyone else will be taken in by them either.

The bourgeois, liberal and 'left' press, who are so welcome at your deliberations, will no doubt back you up against the Workers' Press.

But we know that for thousands and thousands of workers, including many Communist Party members, your action will be another exposure of your counter-revolutionary politics, to be added to the long-overdue settlement of accounts with Stalinism.

Scientist warns of world crisis dangers

From our own correspondent

AN IMPORTANT aspect of the developing economic and political crisis is the growing awareness amongst scientists of the implications of the unplanned use of technological innovation in the service of capital.

In rapid succession over the past few months, cyclamates have been almost universally banned, DDT and other insecticides have come under suspicion, thousands of wild birds have died through suspected chemical poisoning, pollution is now known to be contaminating the

arctic ice cap and the arms race continues to escalate.

Further warnings have now been voiced by Professor Dennis Gabor of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London.

Addressing the opening session of a six-day international symposium on 'Life in the Future' held in Munich, he said that the rapid developments of the past few decades in population growth and the arms race would lead to 'crises or catastrophes' if not controlled.

Population

The population growth could not be stopped until the world population reached between 10 and 12 billion.

Science had the means of feeding this number of people, but without sacrifices on

the part of the highly-developed countries.

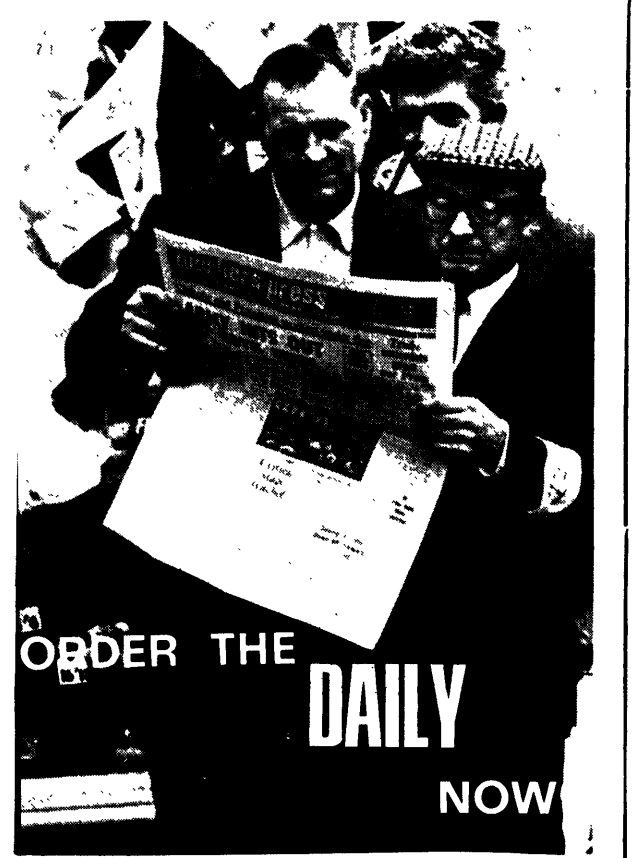
While arms control was the affair of the politicians, the professor added, 'there are so-called scientists and technicians who present them with ever more terrible weapons'.

'Mediocre'

He criticized such scientists as 'highly-trained, but ethically mediocre'.

It now becomes increasingly difficult for scientists to proceed with so-called 'pure' research and continue to ignore the results of its unplanned application.

Although Professor Gabor's comments on the crisis touch only on certain symptoms, other scientists will come forward in the future to grasp the revolutionary implications inherent in their dilemma.



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