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By David Maude

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- Strikers acting constitutionally as opposed to those who go on unofficial strike

Require

- Larger employers to give workers on engagement written statement of their rights and obligations
- Compliance with a statutory period of notice—possibly 60 days—for terminating or changing agreements on either side

- Workers at all levels in companies above a certain size to elect representatives to works councils
- Directors of all companies above a certain size to make available to workers the same information as is given to shareholders

- That shop stewards are given all information relating to employment before public statements are made

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- New machinery for resolving inter-union disputes

It would be difficult for the Tories to be more explicit.

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On the other, iron determination to tie the unions in legal Gordian knots and smash the resistance of the working class.

In legislative terms, the Tory scab's charter would presumably hand the big employers all the weapons they have been screaming for:

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Among those sacked is Vlastimil Toman, head of the largest union, the metal workers, with a membership of close on a million workers.

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(Smrkovsky was in fact purged from the Central Committee at its recent plenary session.)

'Nationalization out of the question'

—Libyan oil minister

LIBYA'S new Republican government announced in Tripoli on Wednesday that it does not intend at present to nationalize the country's oil industry.

Oil Minister Anis Ahmed Shteiwi said:

'Nationalization at the present time is out of the question because we have neither the manpower nor the market outlet for our oil.'

Main question

Nationalization of oil would certainly present great problems for Libya, a country kept for generations in a state of economic and cultural backwardness by imperialism and its internal feudal agents.

But the main question is the political base of the regime. While it received popular support for its overthrow of the reactionary monarchy, the government represents the newer, privileged groups that have developed around the state bureaucracy, the armed forces and business interests.

This essentially bourgeois group would certainly like to develop Libyan capitalism out of revenue from the lucrative oil industry.

However it seeks to do this more by a 'fairer' division of the spoils than by a direct challenge to the property rights of the big oil monopolies.

To mount a struggle against the oil giants and their gov-

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Bonapartist

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Like so many Arab regimes, the new Libyan government struggles to balance itself between imperialism and the Arab masses.

It combines nationalist demagoguery and talk of 'socialism' and 'revolution' with suppression of genuine socialist and revolutionary forces.

These contradictory policies reveal the basic inability of the colonial bourgeoisie to fight imperialism through to the end.

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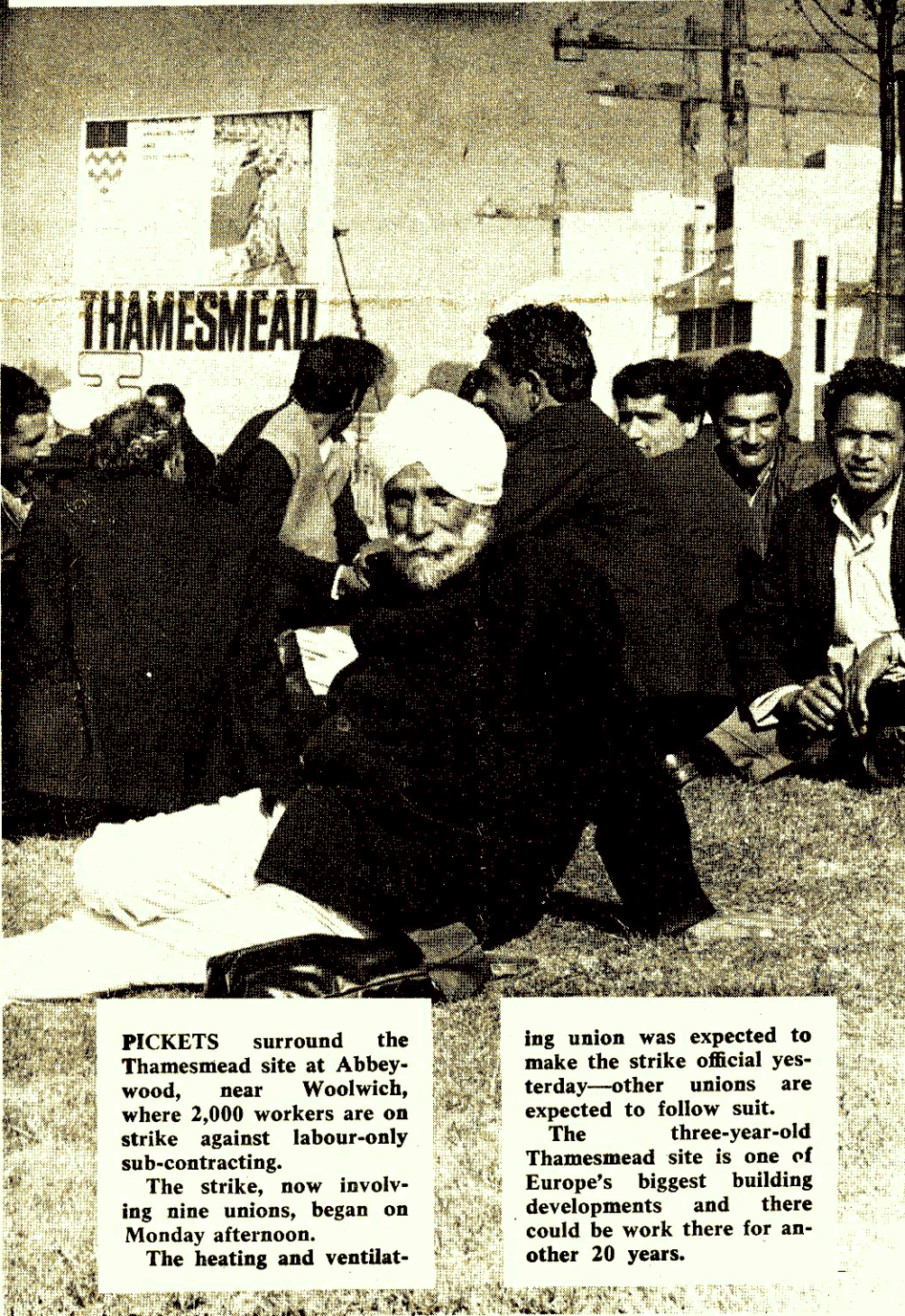
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The other three unions at the BBC—the Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Journalists and the Theatrical and Kine Employees—have instructed their members not to touch the strikers' work.

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But the miners want their 20-minute meal break included in the shift time.

ATUA meeting LUTON

'Support Ellesmere Port—Throw out scabs' charter' Friday, October 10, 8 p.m.

The Cock Park Square

Callaghan visits Ulster

The army tightens up its grip

'LABOUR' Home Secretary Mr James Callaghan breakfasted with Northern Ireland GOC Sir Ian Freeland yesterday, then went on for talks with Unionist Cabinet Ministers, against a background of continued preparations by British troops for further repressions against Ulster's working class.

As during Callaghan's previous visit, these discussions come at a crucial stage in the army's task of re-asserting imperialist rule

over the six counties.

They culminate a week in which barricades have been dismantled all over Northern Ireland.

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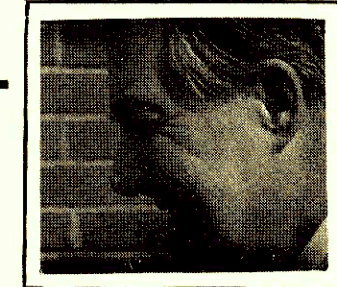
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But neither Paisley, nor the Catholic 'leaders', can prevent workers on both sides coming increasingly to understand the real role of the troops.

They are moving in more and more to break Catholic and Protestant heads indiscriminately in order to preserve imperialist rule.

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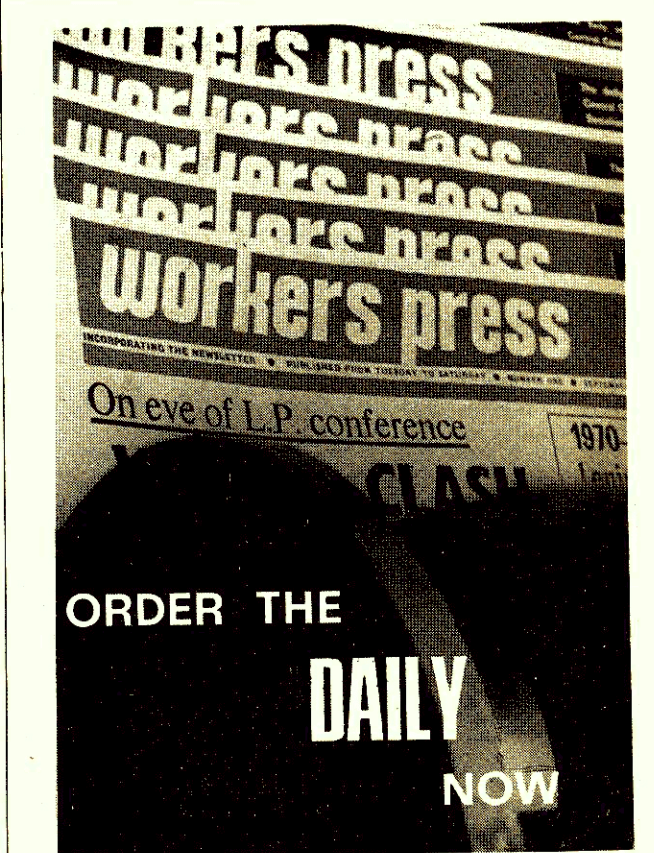
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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

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Young Socialists candidate in the parliamentary by-election

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Reuben George Hall Walcot Estate

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Swindon Town Hall

Thursday, October 23 8 p.m.

Pinehurst Common Room

Clearer Vietnam split in U.S.

By a foreign correspondent

THE split in the US ruling class over Vietnam becomes clearer every day.

General Earle Wheeler, chairman of the US joint chiefs of staff said at a press conference in Saigon that 'for some time to come', the US government will have to continue its active military backing for the Thieu regime.

Hitting out at those who advocate a speedy withdrawal whatever the consequences for the US puppet regime in Saigon, Wheeler said:

Tactical

'We must see the effects of this further withdrawal . . . before we can project ourselves into the future . . . I would say we shall have to continue to support our South Vietnamese allies for some time to come.'

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A different tactical view was put forward on Wednesday in the US Senate by Democrat Frank Church and Republican Mark Hatfield.

These capitalist doves called for a more accelerated withdrawal from Vietnam.

At the present rate, say the two senators, US forces will still be in Vietnam in 1980.

No limit

Their resolution set no fixed time limit for withdrawal, but declared that 'the time has arrived for the people of South Vietnam to take over their own destiny'. They certainly will, but not in the way that Hatfield, Church and their class would like.

'Phased' withdrawal or continued commitment, either policy will lead US imperialism to new political and economic problems and defeats.

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Dustmen spread their strike

By Peter Read

THE FORTNIGHT-old dustmen's strike continued to spread out from London as the Manchester men stopped work on Wednesday.

'It's a complete stoppage', said a council spokesman after talks between council officials and dustmen broke down.

In London only Wandsworth was unaffected by Wednesday as dustmen in Merton borough, although having no pay claims of their own, struck in solidarity with their colleagues.

BE ON GUARD

Basildon, Essex dustmen have also struck in solidarity with London.

But all those involved must be on guard. Following a press attempt to whip up a health scare over accumulating rubbish, ominous signs of preparations for strike-breaking appeared during the week.

It is known the Cabinet discussed the dispute in the presence of the Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General—both non-members of the Cabinet—which indicates that legal preparations for emergency measures—strike-breaking—are being made.

IN TUNE

The Labour government is in tune with the Tories as this follows the call from Tory leader Heath for the government to take such measures if the local authorities are unable to cope.

Any attempts at strike breaking by the government or anybody else must be resisted by the whole labour movement.

The dustmen's fight is very much that of millions of lower-paid workers in Britain and must be supported, both financially and in every other way.

ATUA meeting HULL

'Workers' Press and productivity deals'
Sunday, October 12, 3 p.m.
Carron House
Beverley Road

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THE BEGINNINGS OF BUREAUCRACY

Carr's detailed account of the beginnings of Stalinist degeneration and Trotsky's fight against it.

'THE INTERREGNUM 1923-1924'

By E. H. Carr

First published by Macmillan 1954

Penguin 1969 pp. 400 10s.

Review by Robert Black

Stalin

A RE-ISSUE of the book first published in 1954 as part two of Carr's 'A History of Soviet Russia', this book covers the period of Lenin's last illness after December 1922, and centres on the coming together of the Stalin-Zinoviev-Kamenev 'Triumvirate' against Trotsky.

This book must be read by anyone trying to understand in greater detail the origins of Stalin's later dominance in the Bolshevik Party.

The great political events and controversies of the year between the 12th Party congress in March 1923 and Lenin's death in January 1924 are all covered in great detail.

The all-pervading economic problems of backwardness, war devastation and the sheer suffering and exhaustion of the masses are well presented by Carr, with ample documentary material selected from wide sources.

MANKIND'S FATE

But Carr is not only a skilled craftsman.

He obviously feels that in the Russian Revolution the whole fate of mankind is being fought out and decided.

After writing for many years on international relations and the problems of war and peace, he clearly decided to devote the rest of his academic life to this one vast subject—the first successful workers' revolution and all the problems that arose from its confinement to a single backward country.

The first volumes of the series place the Revolution in its international and historical setting, both in the origins of the theory which guided it and in the context of the world-wide imperialist crisis that led to the 1917 revolutions.

This book sets out an objective account of Trotsky's struggle for firmer planning and an increased tempo of industrialization.

PUT IN CONTEXT

The events and political undercurrents that led to the first clashes between the opposition and the 'triumvirate' are also placed in their economic and international context.

The defeat of the German Revolution is given its due weight in the later political struggles—but with the all-important reservation that unlike Trotsky (and indeed several non-Marxist historians) Carr does not believe that a revolutionary situation existed in Germany in the summer of 1923.

The open struggle against bureaucracy that began with

the 'Platform of the 46' is again well documented.

The 'Platform' itself, together with its signatories, is reproduced at the end of the volume.

As a Marxist analysis of the problems of the economy and the Party, it is very much an continuation of Lenin's last articles.

Trotsky's articles, later published under the title 'The New Course', developed the ideas of the 'Platform' still further.

These two blows against bureaucracy triggered off the first open attacks on Trotsky, and Carr shows how these reached their first climax at the 1924 Party conference.

NOT AN INDIVIDUALIST

Trotsky's speech to the Party gives the lie to all those Stalinist and bourgeois historians who slanderously represent him as an individualist struggling against the Party for his own special privileges.

I have already said that nothing is easier than to say before the Party "All this criticism, all these declarations, warnings and protests, were simply a sheer mistake". But, comrades, I cannot say this, because I do not think so. I know that one cannot be right against the Party. One can only be right with the Party and through the Party, since history has



Trotsky

created no other paths to the realization of what is right. The English have a historical proverb: "My country, right or wrong". With far greater historical right, can we say, "Right or not right in individual particular concrete questions, but it is my party".

Taken together with its other nine volumes (the first three of which are already available in Pelican) we have indeed an immense and scholarly work.

It is not only a study of the Russian Revolution and a history of the Soviet Union.

It is also a history of Marxism and Bolshevism, and of the Communist International.

Carr is certainly aware of the need to stress the international setting and historical continuity of the Revolution.

SMOOTHS CONFLICTS

But in doing so, he smooths out its conflicts.

Party history is presented in an evolutionary way, a method which suggests that the great changes that took place during the 'interregnum' were nothing more than a series of small adaptations to the new situation faced by the Party after 1923.

Trotsky insisted in later years that the last congress of the Bolshevik Party took place in March 1923.

Bolshevism was destroyed, not changed by Stalin, though the bureaucracy took great care to preserve many of its forms.

The period covered by this volume is decisive for the Soviet Union and the Communist International.

It was a year of qualitative change, not just the adding together of a series of political adjustments and manoeuvres by the 'triumvirate' in their fight against Trotsky.

In his presentation of the inner-party struggle, this clouding over of the main political lines of demarcation prevents the reader from drawing the full benefit from the factual material reproduced, much of it for the first time in the west.

ASSIMILATED CONCEPTS

Carr has devoted so much time to the study of the theory and practice of the Marxist movement that he has, unconsciously perhaps, assimilated its vocabulary and concepts.

That is precisely why we have to be very clear on the difference between Carr's method, which is evolutionary and empirical, and that of Marxism, which is dialectical and materialist.

The class essence of Trotsky's fight after 1923 completely escapes him:

'The material appeal of the opposition was to the interests of industry, but to the managers and technicians rather than to the industrial proletariat. . . . Nothing either in its economic or in its political platform was likely to catch the imagination of the worker or to touch his immediate material interests. . . .'

But that is just the essence of Marxism.

The opposition was fighting for a programme, for the regeneration of the Party as the only weapon for the liberation of the working class.

FALSE PROMISES

It was Stalin who rallied workers around the 'triumvirate' with false promises of wage increases and shorter hours which were annulled as soon as the opposition was isolated and defeated.

Carr's empirical method, however refined, cannot grasp the real essence of the fight for programme as dis-



tinct from 'material interests'.

The theoretical and class content of Trotsky's fight against bureaucracy and Stalinism cannot be understood in Carr's empirical way.

It has to be lived and fought for inside the workers' movement.

The Marxist movement has always studied history in order to make it.

That is the great dividing line between the most gifted non-Marxist historian and the method of the revolutionary party.

That being said, this book is still recommended as the best study of the period outside of Trotsky's own writings.

Books on this period by Trotsky include:

- 'Stalin'
- 'My Life'
- 'The New Course'.

GIGANTIC EVENTS THROUGH THE EYE OF A POET'S NEEDLE

'SELECTED POEMS: ANNA AKHMATOVA'

Translated by Richard McKane

Penguin Books pp. 111 4s.

Review by David Spooner

ANNA Andreevna Gorenko, born in 1889, took her pseudonym, Akhmatova, from her grandmother, probably from a desire to retain even in her name links with 19th century Russia.

She endured the October Revolution, managed to survive the Stalinist trials and died in 1966. Her writing, then, spans a historical period in which gigantic changes took place, in which Russia passed from Tsardom through the February 1917 bourgeois revolution, the October Revolution and then the Stalinist degeneration.

Yet despite this, we see these events in her poetry as though through the eye of a needle.

In the early poems, as Sinyavsky says in the introduction reprinted from 'Novy Mir', Akhmatova lives in the past, locked in her private world.

The poems vibrate with a sense of isolation, nervousness and deep fear.

'In the palace the windows burn cut off by silence.

Not a track, not a path, only the ice-holes are dark.'

The pre-revolutionary intelligentsia to which Akhmatova belonged was orientated towards the aristocracy since the Russian bourgeoisie remained economically feeble and culturally Philistine.

As Trotsky said, the events from the collapse of the 1905 revolution to the October Revolution 'struck the intelligentsia heavily and continuously, as with a battering ram', and Akhmatova herself seems to have been stunned into senselessness.

She repeats over and over again a vague sense of loss, of parting, whether with a lover or God.

In fact she is speaking, without being conscious of it, of the destruction of her class and of Tsardom.

Though she tried to remain oblivious in the October Revolution, she could not cheat history.

The revolution appears in these poems, but it appears in the form of individuals not in the movement of masses; a stranger threatening her or the harsh 'cry of a stork landing on the roof' occasionally breaking the silence.

The images are static, reflecting her desire to freeze society in the feudal mould. The October Revolution, then, left her artistically mute, as it did many sections of the intelligentsia.

From the standpoint of the petty bourgeois, the clash of great class forces is beyond comprehension, absorbed as they are in a private reckoning with their till or their conscience.

Her post-revolutionary poems of the 1920s and

1930s are full of confusion and turgid mysticism.

'The backyards rest in a lilac haze', and the fact is that the real world is obliterated by her feeble and naive Christianity. She is obsessed with the minutiae of existence.

Even when she writes of a 'grand theme' like death—which she writes of obsessively—it is the death of her class that she mourns; it is very much on a reduced scale:

'When a man dies his portraits change. His eyes look in a different way, his lips smile a different smile.'

I noticed this on returning from the funeral of a poet. Since then I have often checked it, and my theory has been confirmed.' (1940)

This remains the extent of the intellectual content of her poems; the verification of slender and delicate observations.

Yet we must say that the Stalinist trials of the 1930s, in which her husband and son perished, started her to some extent out of her isolated world.

Certainly she felt that she had to record the suffering of the victims of those trials, though her lyrical poetry and individualist stance cannot encompass the historical significance of those massive blows against the working class.

She can only grasp the events in relation to the disturbance of her own private life.

'No, this is not me—someone else suffers. I couldn't stand this: let black drapes cover what happened, and let them take away the street light. . . .'

It is night for her because she is brought face to face with history and is forced to connect herself with the process.

The final poem in the book, 'Epilogue', expresses her desire to break with her own past, but still in many of the post-1930 poems Christianity intrudes to blur the contours of reality.

Here though, in 'Epilogue', she gathers herself to speak out boldly in a way that she accomplishes nowhere else in the book.

She tries desperately to cast off her orientation to the pre-October society and speaks for a moment in a voice that other, younger, intellectuals in conflict with the Soviet bureaucracy can recognize and claim some continuity with (as Sinyavsky does in the introduction to the poems).

She writes of a monument being built to her which must not be placed in her old nature-haunts where she sought to escape the world.

'but here, where I stood three hundred hours, and they never unbolted the door for me.

Since even in blessed death I am terrified that I will forget the thundering of the Black Marias,

forget how the hateful door slammed, how an old woman howled like a wounded beast.'

THIS IS the first important work since the Hammond's 1911 study 'The Village Labourer' to be devoted to the great rising of English agricultural labourers in 1830—a movement embracing 20 counties, concentrated in the south and east.

In their work the Hammonds exposed the servitude and starvation endured by the rural poor in the period of the industrial revolution during the late 18th and early 19th centuries and the brutal repression which followed their vain attempt to change these conditions in the 1830 rising.

Rudé and Hobsbawm add to this earlier work in that they provide a mass of details, from each of the counties involved, of the extent, progress and effects of this rising.

They are able to show that not only did the Hammonds underestimate the geographical extent of the movement, but they also tended to place undue emphasis on land enclosure as a causal explanation for the discontent of the rural poor.

THREATS IN LETTERS

'Captain Swing' was the signature most commonly added to the many threatening letters addressed to landowners, parsons and well-to-do farmers during the rising demanding higher wages, the breaking up of agricultural machinery and the ending of rural unemployment.

Although the protests of the half-starved labourers (many were found dead in hedges with only dandelion leaves in their stomachs) took many forms—arson, threatening letters, inflammatory handbills and posters, robbery, wage meetings, assaults on overseers, parsons and landlords and machine-breaking—they were united in a common aim: to secure a minimum living standard and ensure regular employment.

The roots of the 1830 rising are to be found in the changes which had been taking place in English agriculture since the mid-18th century.

The European 'peasant', or small independent producer,

had no English counterpart. He had long since disappeared.

Although many spoke of the 'English peasant', they were in fact referring to the agricultural wage workers of the countryside who had begun to emerge in the period before the industrial revolution.

But under the impact of a rapidly growing population and with it a parallel demand for food, capitalist methods of farming gradually became more extensive after 1850.

Farms became bigger, the marginal cultivator was driven out and production was increasingly dictated by market needs.

The old paternalism of rural England was brutally destroyed. The system by which a worker was hired for a year and 'lived in' with the farmer employing him was replaced by short-term hiring (by day or week) for wages.

AT EMPLOYERS' MERCY

The village labourer, isolated from his fellow worker in the town by the operation of the system of poor relief—the parish would only provide relief to those actually born there or who could prove permanent residence—and usually illiterate, was placed at the

1830: FIRST STIRRINGS OF THE WAGE WORKER

Repercussions of Industrial Revolution in Britain

'CAPTAIN SWING'

By E. J. Hobsbawm and George Rudé

Lawrence and Wishart pp. 382 70s.

Review by Peter Jeffries

complete mercy of his employer.

And after 1815 his situation worsened. The end of the Napoleonic Wars brought 25,000 demobilizations from the armed forces to add to the plentiful labour supply. Agricultural prices, which during the war years had risen sharply, now declined equally sharply.

With rural unemployment rising, regulations governing the administration of poor relief were tightened—a harsh blow against the many labourers who were heavily dependent upon this source

for a basic part of their income.

After this general background, the core of the book consists of an account of the growth of the riot which broke out initially in Kent in 1830—a particularly bad year—and spread rapidly from county to county throughout the south and east.

LEADERSHIP ASSUMED

Rudé and Hobsbawm reveal in a number of detailed chapters the speed at which the movement grew and the role played in it by the few artisans in the villages who often assumed positions of leadership and direction.

The main preoccupation of the labourers was not arson—as many at the time felt and feared—but machine breaking.

The threshing machine—the main cause of winter unemployment—was the main object of attack.

Yet, curiously enough, this basic cause of the protest seems to have been in the long run almost irrelevant.

As far as one can gather no one wanted the wretched things.

But the wealthiest farmers were unenthusiastic about a machine, the main effect of which was to drive large numbers onto the parish, and many magistrates were not unsympathetic to their destruction.

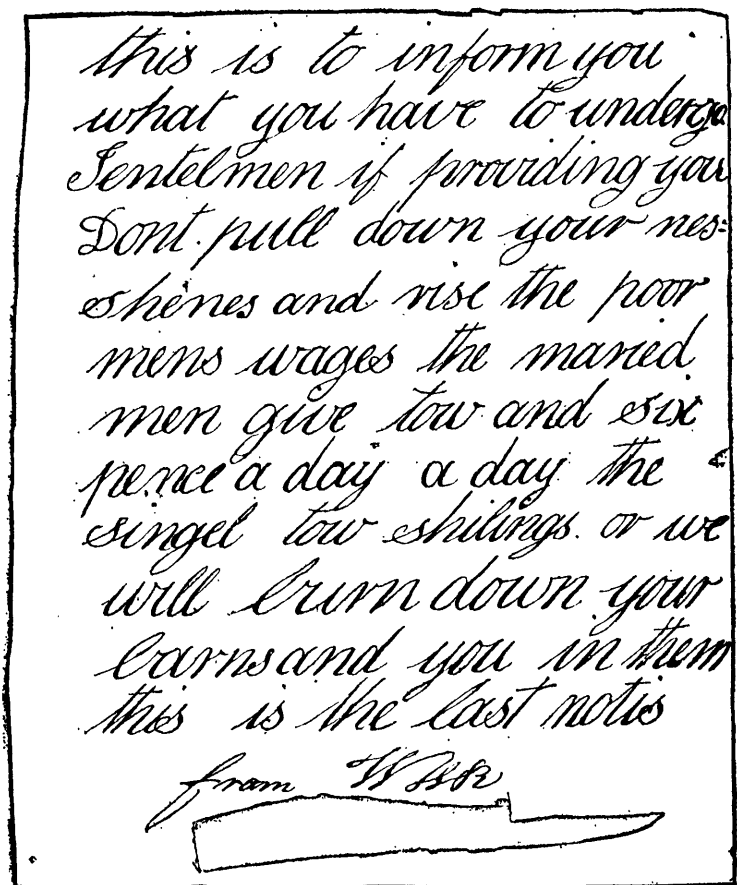
Thus the 'victory' of the revolt (for threshing machines were not widely introduced for another decade) was largely illusory.

After 1830 in all other respects the position of the rural labourer deteriorated even more sharply.

Professor Rudé is largely responsible for the sections dealing with the treatment of those convicted.

DEATH SENTENCES

More than 250 labourers and others were sentenced to



One of the 'Swing' letters sent to farm owners by the peasants during their 1830 uprising.

By a foreign correspondent

JIRI PELIKAN, former director of Czechoslovak Television, has decided to remain in exile rather than 'serve a leadership which is returning gradually to the methods and language of the dogmatic Stalinist period'.

It would be wrong to dismiss Pelikan's statement (reproduced in 'The Times' of October 1) as the work of just another Dubcek 'liberal'.

While still confined largely to the political perspectives of the April 1968 'Action Programme', this 30-year veteran of the Czech Communist Party makes a distinct turn towards the working class as the force to defeat Stalinism.

In addition to demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the abolition of censorship and the restoration of 'freedom of expression' Pelikan



Novotny

calls for the legalization of workers' councils.

It was the rise of workers' councils in the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 that precipitated the brutal Kremlin intervention after Khrushchev's initial hesitations as to the course the movement would take.

The Dubcek leadership always opposed the development of independent workers' councils, and, on the day of the Soviet invasion, did everything in its power to prevent a strike movement against the action of the Kremlin.

That is why Pelikan's posi-



Pelikan claims to have the sympathy and solidarity of progressive and democratic forces on his side. These include the intelligentsia and youth of the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and even East Germany. The last three have seen powerful working-class movements against bureaucracy, as in the 1953 East Berlin uprising, seen above.

tion is contradictory. He makes no criticism of the role of Dubcek, who, in the early months of the occupation, proved invaluable to the Kremlin.

Neither does he point out that as a member of the Party Presidium (a post he has since lost) Dubcek endorsed the same repressive laws that Pelikan correctly denounces as 'the introduction of a censorship much more severe than existed under the Novotny regime'.

Pelikan takes quite a firm stand on international issues:

'We refuse support from fascist or rightist forces. We express special solidarity and admiration for the heroic people of Vietnam, who set us an example by their courageous fight for independence against American intervention.'

Pelikan's anti-imperialist stance is confirmed by his refusal to capitulate to anti-Soviet moods and forces in Czechoslovakia or abroad:

'If I condemn the occupation of my country, it does not mean that I share the opinions of anti-communist and rightist circles at home and abroad, which profess hatred of the Soviet Union. In spite of the painful experiences of last year, I still maintain my respect for the sacrifices and enormous contribution of the Soviet people in the fight against fascism and the liberation of my country from Nazi occupation.'

Neither does he rely on the 'support' of capitalist governments or the United Nations:

'We also have on our side the sympathy and solidarity of progressive and democratic forces throughout the world, including important groups of the intelligentsia, youth and working class in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, and even East Germany.'

The last three have all seen powerful working-class movements against bureaucracy, East Germany in June 1953, Hungary and Poland in the Summer and Autumn of 1956.

Telling blows are struck against the Kremlin's cynical claim that the intervention and occupation checked pro-capitalist forces in Czechoslovakia:

It is precisely the prolongation of the occupation, with all its negative consequences, which activates those anti-socialist and anti-Soviet forces which have never had deep roots in our country. . . .

Here Pelikan is absolutely right. The Soviet occupation was never intended to deal with a mythical 'imperialist plot' concocted within the walls of the Kremlin.

It was directed above all against the Czech working class.

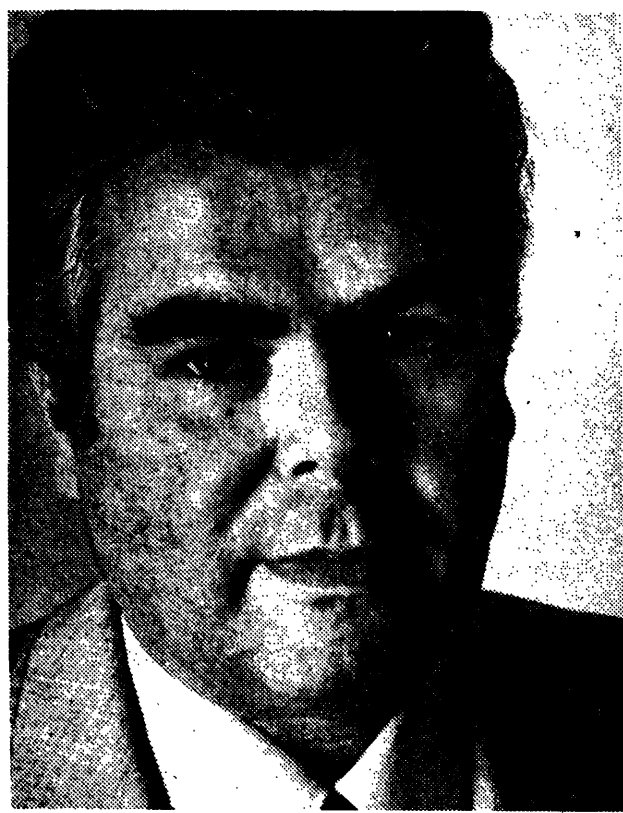
The Warsaw Pact troops did not head for Czechoslovakia's borders with West Germany and Austria. These were, in fact, adequately protected by the Czech army.

They made straight for the main industrial centres—Prague, Brno, Bratislava.

To this day they have not succeeded in rounding up a single ex- or would-be Czech capitalist.

All the might of Soviet armour and 600,000 troops was directed against the working class, which in the few

CZECH COMMUNIST OPPOSES STALINISM AND IMPERIALISM



JIRI PELIKAN: Born 1923. Intended to become a painter, but after Munich deal joined the Communist Party, engaging in illegal work. Was imprisoned by Nazis in 1940, escaped to become a resistance leader. In 1948, became a member of Czech Parliament and in 1955 President of International Union of Students. 1963, took over post of Director-General of Czech Television. After Kremlin invasion, helped to organize the secret 14th Party Congress held in a factory. Sacked from his job under Soviet pressure in September 1968, he was sent to Rome as Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs.

weeks before August 1968 was beginning to go beyond the reformist programme of the Dubcek 'liberals'.

Communist Party in the May-June General Strike. The coming together of political ferment made possible by the abolition of censorship with the movement of the working class towards workers' councils drove the Kremlin into intervention.

Here we can agree with Pelikan.

The responsibility for any growth of anti-Soviet feelings or forces either inside or outside Czechoslovakia must be placed entirely on the Soviet bureaucracy.

We must now return to other political faults in Pelikan's position.

He remains a reformist in that he is still trapped by the Stalinist theory of 'socialism in one country', which, after 1945, was served up in Eastern Europe as 'national roads to socialism':

'More and more socialist countries want to follow their own path. More communist parties refuse to subordinate themselves to single centres of power. They are searching for new solutions, free of old dogmas and monolithic ideas.'

The parties that Pelikan respects are among the most opportunist in the world Stalinist movement.

As we have insisted from the beginning of the Czech crisis, their support for Dubcek was in no sense based on genuine internationalist principles, but rather represented a long-felt desire to draw closer to their own ruling classes.

The British Communist Party leaders, for example, have gone on record for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, yet they endorse the dispatch of British imperialist troops to Northern Ireland.

Pelikan's firm stand against imperialism at once clashes with the opportunist line of the British CP on Ulster.

All the naked opportunism that we see today in the activities of the British and other Western Stalinist parties was prepared long ago, in the days when Stalin ruled Czechoslovakia through Novotny and his henchmen.

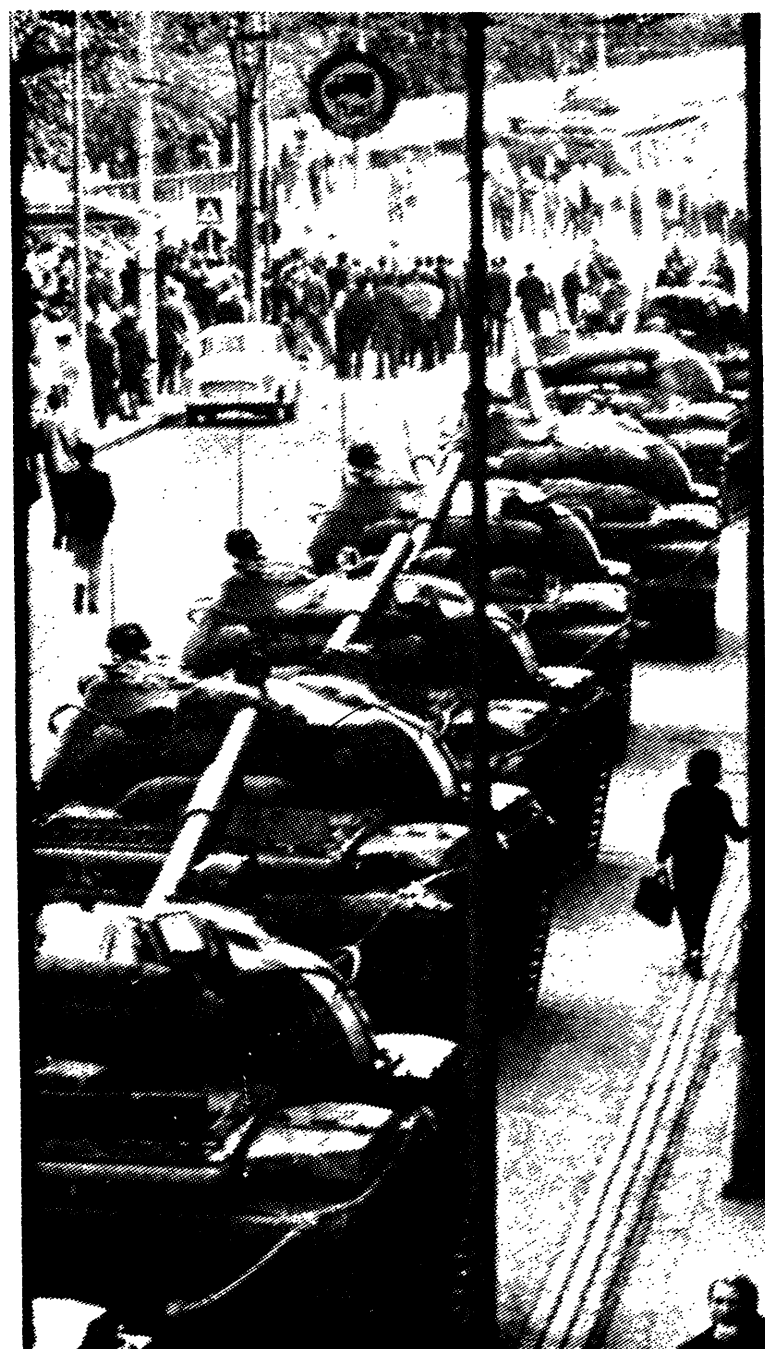
The peaceful, parliamentary road to socialism was written into the programme of the British Communist Party by none other than Stalin.

There is, therefore, a close link between the Kremlin intervention in Czechoslovakia, which springs from the bureaucracy's fear of the Czech working class, and the ultra-right-wing line of parties such as the British and the Italian, who oppose the intervention in such a way as to bring themselves even more into favour with middle-class and 'democratic' opinion in their own countries.

That is the logic now of Stalinism, as it daily reveals all its inner contradictions. While rightly stressing the importance of international solidarity with the Czech working-class, Pelikan can take it no further.

His support for the Dubcek-Tito-Togliatti theory of 'polycentrism' (the belief that each party and workers' state can and should pursue policies independent of each other) is far away from what is required politically in this situation.

What is called for today in Czechoslovakia, as in Vietnam,



Soviet tanks moving into Prague during the Warsaw Pact invasion in August 1968.

Britain, Italy or anywhere else in the world, is an international programme of struggle for socialism.

Those who struggle to understand and break from Stalinism (and Pelikan is one such person) must retrace not only their own political development, but that of the entire movement in which they received their political education.

The anti-Stalinist movement in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union must fight to restore the continuity of the world Marxist movement so savagely mutilated by Stalinism.

It is this theoretical task that must be tackled by workers and intellectuals now in the forefront of the struggle against the bureaucracies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The building of the Fourth International in western Europe will give tremendous

encouragement to all the forces now struggling for such a political development.

Finally we must insist that Pelikan is no defector to the camp of imperialism, which was, of course, the charge hurled against him within a few days of his announcement.

I have made this decision to remain abroad as a diplomat, a member of parliament and a citizen of Czechoslovakia, fully aware of my responsibilities to my country and to the ideals of socialism for which I have been fighting for 30 years as a member of the Communist Party. . . . I shall continue to struggle for these aims as a member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and a citizen of my country.

As soon as it is possible to express and defend these opinions publicly at home, I shall return to submit an account of my activities.'

TODAYS TV

B.B.C. 1 London W.

9.38, For Schools and Colleges. 11.55, International Golf. 12.55 p.m., Disc At Dawn. 1.30, Watch with Mother. 1.45-1.53, News and Weather. 2.5, For Schools and Colleges. 2.25, Racing and Golf. 4.20, Play School. 4.40, Jackanory. 4.55, Crackerjack. 5.40, Junior Points of View. 5.50, National News and Weather. 6.00, Entertaining with Kerr: The Galloping Gourmet. 6.25, Television Brain of Britain. 6.45, The Virginian. 7.55, Not In Front of the Children.

7.00 p.m., Parkin's Patch. 7.30, Strange Report: 'What Price Change?' starring Anthony Quayle, Kaz Garas, Anneke Wills. 8.30, Ours Is A Nice House: 'All That Glitters' starring Thora Hird. 9.00, Hawaii Five-O. 10.00, News At Ten. 10.30, Frost On Friday. 11.15, Hadleigh: 'Some You Win Some You Lose'. 12.10 p.m., The Musicians.

Border TV

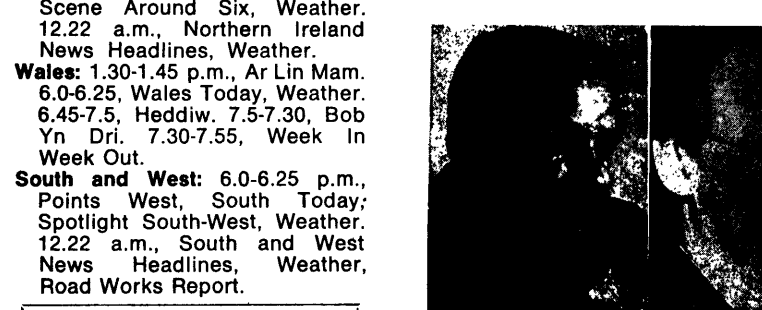
2.0-2.40 p.m., For Schools. 3.0, Conservative Party Assembly. 4.0, Border News Headlines. 4.02, Junkin. 4.15, Short Story. 4.40, Once Upon A Time. 4.55, Cowboy In Africa. 5.50, National News. 6.0, Border News and Lookaround. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.0, Parkin's Patch. 7.30, Mr and Mrs. 8.0, Peyton Place. 8.30, Please Sir. 9.0, Mission: Impossible. 10.0, News At Ten and Border Weather. 10.30, Frost on Friday. 11.15, Bonanza. 12.10 a.m., Border News Summary and Weather.

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Dubcek

MOSCOW



B.B.C. 2

Coverage of key debates of Conservative and Unionist Party Conference to be announced. 11.00-11.20 a.m., Play School. 7.00 p.m., What Are The Facts?: measuring fitness. 7.30, Newsroom and Weather. 8.00, Wheelbase: Fifty Years of the Bentley. 8.25, The First Churchill. 9.10, The French Cinema. The War Is Over (La Guerre Est Finie). 11.10, News Summary, Weather. 11.15, Line-Up.

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Available from NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS, 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4 Price 12s. 6d.

CAMPBELL AND HIS FRIENDS

By Robert Black



Campbell



Pollitt

WE INSISTED in Workers' Press (September 27, 1969) that J. R. Campbell always represented the extreme right wing of Stalinism, or, more precisely, that section of the British Communist Party which never broke from social democracy.

Rapid confirmation—if any were needed—now comes from two strongholds of British opportunism: 'Tribune' and Monty Johnstone, spokesman for the 'liberal' wing of the British Communist Party.

'Tribune's' obituary is penned by George Aitken, who throws some interesting light on not only Campbell's political development, but his own:

"'Tribune' readers will know that when the Second World War began the Communist Party strongly supported it but that a few weeks later it accepted the Comintern line that: 'The war was an imperialist war to which all the tactics applicable to imperialist war. . . .'

'Johnny Campbell and Harry Pollitt strenuously opposed the Communist Party's switch of policy from support of the Second World War and were suspended from office. . . .'

'My wife and I spent an evening with him and at that time we agreed with him. But a little later he and Pollitt were persuaded to accept the new line. . . . Our paths diverged from then onwards. . . .'

PATHS

Their paths may have diverged in an organizational sense, but both have continued the fight against revolutionary Marxism.

An even closer political solidarity is revealed by John-

stone's letter to the 'Morning Star' of September 26.

This renegade from the Trotskyist movement knows full well Campbell's scandalous record as a slanderer of Trotsky and the Fourth International.

Even Johnstone has admitted elsewhere the completely fraudulent nature of the purges and the three Moscow Trials.

It is to be hoped that the Soviet Union will soon officially revise these trials. . . .

Without waiting for this, however, I believe we have sufficient evidence to warrant our following the lead of the Italian Communist Party which, since 1961, has publicly rejected the accusations of a criminal nature against Trotsky made at the trials. . . .

The absence of a public political revision of former support for the trials by British Communists provides an opportunity for the Socialist Labour League in particular to harass us persistently on this question. . . .

This was Johnstone writing a year ago in 'Cogito', the discussion journal of the Young Communist League.

One of the worst offenders

in this respect was, of course, J. R. Campbell himself.

In his book 'Soviet Policy and its Critics', he has this to say of the Moscow Trials:

'Trotsky proposed to cooperate with the fascists to secure their victory, so that, in the breakdown that followed, the Trotskyists could come to power on the basis of concessions to fascism. . . . (p. 214.)'

'If the Russian purge was directed against people who were working to develop the socialist society, then it would indeed be tragic. . . .

But as it is directed against people who are impeding the development of socialist society, how can it be described as tragic? It is unfortunate that these people were in important positions. It is not unfortunate that those who were traitors have been executed. . . . The heroes are those who remained unflinchingly at their posts and, under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, brought the ship into the harbour of victory. . . . (pp 235-236.)'

ARCH-STALINIST

This is the arch-Stalinist whom Aitken chooses to describe as 'a very fine type of Scot'.

But what does Johnstone have to say about a man who to the very end clung to the revolting lies we have just quoted?

Which will win out: Johnstone's 'opposition' to the crimes of Stalinism, or his organic opportunism which politically places him with Campbell at the extreme right of British Stalinism?:

'Johnny Campbell will always remain in the memory of all who knew him as one of the most colourful, human [!] and understanding personalities that our movement has produced.'

'When the full history of the Communist Party comes to be written, special credit will, I feel sure, be given to the correctness of the positions that he took up in more than one crucial Party controversy, pitting his sound common-sense and first-hand knowledge of the psychology of the British working class and its labour movement against the revolutionary pipe-dreams sometimes entertained in some other quarters. . . .'

Not a word about this 'colourful and human' Stalinist's support for the murder of almost the entire leadership of the Leninist-Bolshevik party.

The great 'anti-Stalinist' Monty Johnstone, who in 'Cogito' takes his leadership to task for not revising its estimation of the Moscow Trials, here eulogises the man who not only refused to revise his judgement of the trials, but played the central part in spreading anti-Trotskyist slanders inside the British workers' movement.

HOSTILITY

Johnstone overlooks all this. What pulls him towards Campbell, despite the latter's atrocious record on the purges and the trials, is his hostility to any political line that leads to a clash with social democracy.

That he chooses to dress up Campbell's opportunism as 'first-hand knowledge of the psychology of the British working class' is typical of the social democrats' contempt for the revolutionary potential of the working class. This so-called 'working-class psychology' is undergoing very rapid changes which leave Campbell's successors in 'Tribune' and the Communist Party far behind.

Far from being a 'pipe-dream', revolutionary politics are here to stay. That is the meaning of the launching of the Workers' Press.

G.E.C.-English Electric

Sackings fight is stepped up

MORE than 2,000 GEC-English Electric workers from three Merseyside factories struck on Tuesday as part of their continuing fight against management plans for 4,300 more redundancies.

A.T.U.A. support for dustmen

THE following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of South-West London All Trades Unions Alliance on Tuesday:

'This branch of the All Trades Unions Alliance fully supports the struggle of dustmen and local council workers for a £20 minimum wage with no strings.

'This strike is a direct challenge to the Labour government's Prices and Incomes Act. We pledge to fight alongside our official paper Workers' Press for the repeal of this Act and the complete rejection of productivity deals.'

Ship repair 'Geddes' planned

SHIP-REPAIR employers are planning a major productivity drive by the end of the year which could lead to speed-up and redundancies throughout the industry.

The rationalization drive follows the government-sponsored Geddes Report on the shipbuilding industry and its ship-repair what Geddes has already done for ship-building: bring in complete flexibility of labour, closure of 'uneconomic' yards and the possibility of new payments systems.

The ship-repair industry shows in miniature the same crisis as that which affects the shipbuilding industry.

There are more than 100 yards, dominated by a few companies, most of which are shipbuilders as well as repairers.

Decline

Output in the industry for the past ten years has stood at about £50 to £60 million.

Allowing for the decline in purchasing power of sterling, the real value of output has probably dropped by about a third over the decade.

The number of ship-repair workers has fallen from about 36,000 to 24,000 over this period, but the employers—the National Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers—are said to consider that the increase in wages 'implies a decline in productivity'.

All the danger signs are here.

The ship-repair employers are planning to solve their crisis by squeezing more work out of their workers.

Workers in the yards must start now to prepare for struggle.

They must campaign for the nationalization of the industry under workers' control and without compensation. This is the only way to defeat the employers' plans.

British-Leyland has announced a cutback threatening the jobs of over half the present 1,000 labour force.

If this is allowed to happen, registered with the GPO as a newspaper, Published by Workers' Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (G.U.), 180 Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

An official overtime ban has been imposed during the current redundancy negotiations.

The strike started after shop stewards alleged that management staff did maintenance work over the weekend at the domestic appliances factory to ensure continued production.

At the Netherpton plant, where three quarters of the jobs are threatened, 900 of the 1,400 workers are out and those staying in cannot work because stacker truck drivers refuse to supply them.

The Napier factory, threatened with complete closure, is also out, along with 400 maintenance men in the adjoining domestic appliance factory, which employs 8,000.

Continuation of the strike could lead to a complete halt in all three plants where strikers are maintaining a mass picket.

Postponed

The management had earlier in the week announced the postponement of redundancies at the Netherpton factory for three months.

At the same time the union side of the joint consultative council rejected the company's plan for a four-day week at Netherpton and refused to allow certain employees to volunteer for redundancy.

There will be further discussions on this question at the factory on October 27.

GEC has said that two companies were interested in taking over the Netherpton works and an American offer had been rejected because it would not provide jobs, only a take-over of the plant.

During the next three months, it was said, GEC and government officials would try to get a new occupier.

The purpose of all this is to divert the will of GEC workers to fight down a blind alley.

Their determination and the widespread support for this from other workers in the area is forcing the management, aided by union

Bosses get benefit of electricity profits

THE Electricity Council is to give most of its record profit of £100 million in 1968-1969 to the employers.

After announcing the figures, Electricity Council chairman Sir Norman Elliott said:

'In those areas where price reductions are feasible, industrial or commercial rather than domestic consumers will benefit most, and in some of these areas domestic consumers will not benefit at all.'

The area boards will work out the reductions to be made.

The South-eastern chairman said, for example, that industrial customers in the area would benefit more than others from price cuts totalling more than £1.5 million.

The Electricity Council's report, out this week, shows their profit for England and Wales to be up by £46.5 million.

officials, to use more devious means to push through the closures.

How to fight against unemployment is now the paramount question.

The official union line is no redundancy before suitable alternative jobs are found.

And this on Merseyside with its unemployment rate well over the national average!

Second issue

The growing economic crisis is bringing about a reduction in the number of jobs in Britain so that there can only be political solutions to the unemployment problem.

After the aborted September 19 occupation of the three factories the GEC-EE workers are now forced into struggle on a secondary issue under conditions where they can remain isolated.

This is why the 'alternative employment' policy, peddled by reformists and Stalinists, leads the way to defeat.

We insist: the only way to fight the GEC-EE closures is to mobilize all workers with common problems of unemployment and demand nationalization of all firms that cannot guarantee jobs.

The fight against a closure has to be a political struggle for this policy against those of the Labour government which is organizing the rationalization—and consequent unemployment—in industry.

N.U.T. Coventry deal

BY ACCEPTING the sacking of 133 Coventry part-time teachers and agreeing to further cuts in the City's education service, National Union of Teachers' leaders are preparing their blueprint to sell out the national pay claim.

The teachers were demanding £135-a-year increase when the claim was formally lodged with the Burnham negotiating committee last Wednesday.

At Coventry the NUT aided the Education Committee in carrying through government education cuts.

This the NUT's journal, 'The Teacher', has the cheek to describe as a victory.

After the Coventry betrayal all those Stalinists, 'lefts', and revisionists in the union who continue to call for unity behind the executive are leading the teachers into an ambush.

Sacked

There were 193 teachers sacked.

According to 'The Times' Educational Supplement (October 3):

'... about 60 part-timers are needed, an NUT spokesman estimated this week, to relieve staffing shortages in the 40 schools worst hit...'

(Our emphasis.)

In other words 133 teachers remain sacked with NUT agreement.

And the anonymous spokesman does not even guarantee the other 60 'needed' will necessarily be employed.

'Unemployment and the lessons of GEC-English Electric'

LIVERPOOL
Sunday, October 19
7.30 p.m.
Museum Lecture Hall
William Brown Street
Speaker: C. Slaughter

FARM WAGES CLAIM REJECTED

Workers' Press reporter

BRITAIN'S 350,000 farmworkers have just over a month to prepare their reply to this week's arrogant refusal by the employers to settle their claim for an increase in pay and a reduction in hours.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board, a claim for a £3 12s. pay increase and a four-hour cut in the working week was turned down flat by the farmers.

The claim was submitted jointly last month by the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Agricultural Workers.

Employers and unions will argue their case at the next meeting of the Board, which is due on November 5.

February's pay rise brought the adult male rate up to a mere £12 8s. for 44 hours. The present claim is for a £16 minimum wage and a 40-hour week.

Mr Henry Sharpley, chairman of the National Farmers' Union's labour committee, said after Tuesday's meeting:

'If we gave the whole claim to every worker in the industry and there was no adjustment it would work out at about £100 million.'

'Obviously if there was an award like that a good many farmers would discover they did not have the money to pay it.'

No offer had been made by the farmers in reply to their claim, commented NUAW president Mr Bert Hazell.

Hard fight

A hard fight clearly lies ahead if farmworkers are to win their claim.

Besides the farmers' refusal to settle their demands, there is growing anxiety about the effects of British capitalism's moves towards the Common Market on jobs and wages in the industry.

Facilities

Primary and secondary 'facilities' had not been touched. But with savings made from 'the most stringent economies in other fields', the union would co-operate to improve 'pupil-teacher ratios'.

Where were the cuts made? The nursery service? Further and higher education? The supply teaching service? By reduction of special responsibility allowances?

We do not know. It appears to be a secret.

So instead of 193 sacked teachers, we now have 133 sacked teachers, new 'pupil-teacher ratios' and 'the most stringent economies'.

All this is achieved by the NUT leaders working jointly with the very local authorities the teachers will be fighting against in the coming pay struggles.

Resolved

Coventry teachers were resolved to strike, but they were betrayed.

The teachers nationally are now ready and eager for a strike.

But we warn—the NUT executive is preparing a productivity settlement along the lines of Coventry.

How else can we explain the executive going ahead with a claim which they asked conference to reject?

There must be no sackings. All Coventry teachers must be reinstated. No cuts in any branch of education: let the teachers have access to local authorities' accounts to see where cuts are being made behind their backs.

There can be no confidence in the present NUT executive. Teachers must prepare a national, indefinite strike for the claim in full without strings.

100,000 engineers in Milan march

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND engineering workers marched through Milan on Tuesday in support of a national campaign for higher wages.

Nine columns of workers converged on the city centre from various points on the outskirts and held a meeting addressed by union leaders.

These huge demonstrations of the power of the Italian working class must serve as a source of great strength for workers fighting the same battle here in Britain.

And we are not only united by the same struggle.

Essentially we also face the same problems of leadership. The tactics of the union leaders are very clear.

PARTIAL STRIKES

As they call off one 'protest' strike, so they begin another.

Last week it was Turin, with the Fiat workers to the fore.

Then it was the building workers, followed by those in catering.

Now it is Milan, where Tuesday's half-day stoppage brought the whole of the region's engineering to a halt.

On Wednesday it was the turn of the chemical workers, and so on.

The trade union bureaucracies (Stalinists, centrists catholic and socio-democratic) have all agreed on these half-hearted tactics which disperse workers' power and prevents them from fighting as a single, united force.

DEFENSIVE THINKING

The whole conception of the 'protest' strike underlines the leaders' defensive thinking in contrast to the unprecedented militancy that is being generated in the factories.

The Stalinists in particular know they are riding a tiger.

They hope that these drawn-out revolutionary struggles will eventually reduce the current wages offensive—including sections of the middle

VICTORY

in the eight-week-old strike of 400 engineers at Priestman Brothers, Hull, is being jeopardized by the union leadership.

Within days of its September 24 call for a Hull-wide strike on October 14 in support of the Priestman's men, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers' district committee put the plan into cold storage until after the union-management meeting last Wednesday.

The strike is over a 36s. claim, due last January under the latest national engineering deal.

Under the terms of the two-year-old productivity deal which operates in the factory the management agreed to honour all national agreements.

Offer

But they have only offered a 25s. productivity increase—which the men claim they are entitled to in addition to the national claim.

Local employers regard this as a test case and are firmly backing Priestman's management.

The unions have alleged that Priestman's are receiving some £7,000 a week to sit out the strike.

The one-day strike will involve 3,500 AEF members in firms belonging to the local Engineering Employers' Association. Members of other unions are expected to respond.

AEF members in other

By a foreign correspondent

class—to manageable proportions.

These tactics create big dangers for the Italian working class.

In the 1918-1922 period, the centrist and reformist trade union leaders betrayed such strike movements time and again, exhausting the workers and finally leaving them demoralized and defenceless in the face of the fascist gangs.

But the workers' spirit today is confident, offensive.

They have forced their leaders to adopt a militant stance on wages.

POLITICAL ISSUES

The basic issues are political. Big wage increases for key workers in export industries such as Pirelli, Fiat, the docks and the complex of state enterprises financed by Istituto Riconstruzione Industriale (IRI) are simply out of the question.

Like all capitalist states, Italy is fighting to hold its own in the ever-sharpening world trade war.

Faced with combatting the falling profit rate simultaneously with beating back the working-class offensive, the Italian ruling class is passing through a period of deep internal political dissension and crisis.

Here, of course, the Stalinists' counter-revolutionary role is all-important to the ruling class.

The Italian Communist Party not only polls eight million votes and claims around two million members, it also controls the biggest union, the CGIL.

With the class struggle sharpening every day in Italy, the alternatives are starkly posed: either the struggle for revolutionary working class leadership and socialism—or the open dictatorship of big business.

Another said: 'Even if the union leaders turn against us they won't get us back until we've got what we want.'

Union firms dealing with Priestman's have blacked its goods.

Barbara Castle, after appearing to be on the point of intervening, has so far kept out of the dispute.

The strike can be won if extended and properly fought for.

All engineering workers: in Hull must ensure the one-day strike and demonstration goes ahead and that this is only the start of a massive fight.

Concession

But the main point is that it concedes the principle that there are only productivity increases.

National agreement rises for January 1970 and January 1971 would be lost.

It would also be a blow for the fight of other workers against productivity deals.

Support for the one-day strike is widespread.

Many others facing productivity deal regard the Priestman's strike as their campaign.

But the lack of real campaign has meant widespread confusion.

In Armstrong Patents, Beverley, one leading Transport and General Workers' Union steward said that they were having to push the local AEF leadership all the time.

On the picket line feeling runs high.

One AEF steward told the

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Novotny policemen emerge

WITH the Czech purge now in full swing, news has come from Prague of promotion for several secret police officials disgraced in the period after the fall of Novotny.

Many of those 'rehabilitated' have close contacts with their opposite number in the Soviet Union, the KGB.

Promoted Novotny men include the new deputy Minister of the Interior, Miloslav Kosnar, who was sacked by Dubcek in 1968, much to the horror of his KGB friends.

So much so that General Kotov, head Soviet adviser to the Czech government, intervened (vainly) to rescue him.

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'Back to work' order to Montreal police

THE Quebec government ordered striking policemen and firemen back to work in Montreal on Wednesday in the face of what it termed 'the threat of anarchy'.

While bank robbers appear to be having a field-day, the main problem for the government has been a series of demonstrations, mainly by taxi drivers which have erupted since the police strike began on Monday.

A provincial policeman and a demonstrator were reported as shot dead after crowds had surged through Montreal on Tuesday.

Faced with a partial collapse of its state machine, the government has now called in the army and mobilized 800 provisional policemen.

At midday on Tuesday, only about 40 of the city's 3,700 force were on duty, while about as many of the 2,400 firemen reported for work.

This strike for wage increases is the first in the police force for 30 years.

It certainly reflects the instability of the new Trudeau administration, which after a long build-up for its leader's radical image, now finds itself using the armed forces to maintain 'law and order'.

ULBRICHT'S POLICE BATON YOUTH AT BERLIN WALL

EAST German police arrested 50 youths following clashes during the 20th Anniversary Celebrations of the (East) German Democratic Republic.

According to one participant in the events, about 2,000 youth broke away from the official Stalinist parade and made for the Berlin Wall.

They believed the Rolling Stones could be heard performing from the roof of the Springer building on the west side of the wall.

The Rolling Stone's spokesman stated that the group is at present on tour in the Far East and had never been scheduled to appear at the wall.

The East German youth, herded into the various Stalinist 'youth' organizations, are denied any political or cultural expression outside of the limits set by the bureaucracy.

Though still full of idealism and illusions, they will rally to and build the revolutionary party.

Little wonder that they seize on anything that seems to them to express independence from the iron grip of Ulbricht and company.

The stale dogma churned out by the press and the 'youth leaders' only turns them away from genuine Marxism.

Sickened by a regime and a party that blocks all the aspirations of youth, they took their guitars and transistor sets to the wall, the symbol of Stalinist oppression in East Germany, and made 'their own' music.

All Trades Unions Alliance conference

Motor workers' conference

All car, car components and delivery workers are invited to a motor workers' conference

Digbeth Civic Hall, Digbeth Birmingham Saturday November 8 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Write for credentials to: R. Parsons, 21 Strawberry Path, Oxford. Conference fee: 5s. a person

A TORY CHARTER

FROM PAGE ONE

tract to provide for legally-binding pay and procedure agreements.

Legal regulation of the relations between unions would, no doubt, also require registration of union rules on the lines proposed by the Confederation of British Industries.

Speaking on Wednesday evening, Enoch Powell supplied the teeth for the jaws of Carr's trap.

Widespread 'injustice and oppression', he claimed, were being practised under cover of the present trade union law.

The Tories were 'supremely right' in proposing to restrict