

As the Motor Show opens

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After five years service, an ordinary fireman working a 56-hour week receives £23 with no overtime, no danger money and no extras. On top of this, an 'independent' committee of inquiry recently suggested productivity concessions.

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◀ BEING active round the political movement when coming out of the forces in 1959, I realize the great struggle that has been involved in launching the daily paper.

It will prove a great help to trade unionists to have daily news of the national and international class struggle. ▶

D. Coventry, AEF shop steward Skelmersdale.

◀ AS far as I'm concerned, I think the paper is very good because it shows how the working class is being attacked on all sides by the employers, with the help of the trade union bureaucracy. I hope the paper continues to grow amongst the working class, and I give it my full support. ▶

James Abbott, Croydon building worker, AUBTW member.

◀ CONGRATULATIONS on a really tremendous achievement—the Workers' Press. Once again the Socialist Labour League, the All Trades Unions Alliance and Young Socialists have proved that a principled fight using



all the resources of the working class, plus a lot of hard slog, can build what the pessimists in the labour movement believed impossible.

I would like to pay particular tribute to the Young Socialists who have done so much in building the first Trotskyist daily newspaper.

In these days, when the capitalist system is internationally in crisis, where it is necessary for the ruling class to step up its exploitation of the working class in order to maintain their position, the daily becomes an absolute must as a spearhead for the working class. I wish the paper all the best. ▶

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Despite the adventurist leadership of these Chicago struggles, they have revealed a deep radicalization in the youth.

They clearly do not intend to be lobbied off with vague statements about a 'phased withdrawal'.

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hated boss of the National Service selection department.

According to latest Gallup poll figures, 57 per cent favour withdrawal by the end of 1970, while 58 per cent feel the troops should never have gone there in the first place.

Under mounting pressure from millions of young workers and students, as well as growing opposition to the war in the adult working class, the US government and ruling class now have to fight their differences on imperialist strategy out in the open.

That is a clear indication of the depth of US capitalism's crisis and of the favourable conditions for building the revolutionary party.

Furnacemen fight for negotiating rights

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The men are extremely angry over attempts by the National Union of Blastfurnacemen (NUB) national executive to break rank-and-file unity and fighting capacity, which was greatly strengthened in the eight-week strike two months ago.

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All this committee's binding decisions will be ratified by full lodge meetings.

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It is that not only is Wilson opening the door for the Tories at the next general election, but he is very obligingly doubling as the doorman.

No worker can have anything but contempt for these despicable reformists.

Wilson, Castle, Feather and their like are enemies of the working class.

A new leadership is required which will finish once and for all with the Tories and their valets.

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Aware of the growing hos-

tility to the war, US Secretary of State William Rogers hinted on Sunday that his government was considering a total withdrawal from Vietnam.

In a television interview Rogers, asked if withdrawal would mean that the war would simply fade away, replied: 'I think that is entirely possible'.

Rogers also stated that Nixon had already fixed a time schedule for withdrawal, but this had to remain secret.

Another pointer is the sack-

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IN THE PORTS of the world there are great variations in the guaranteed work and pay systems for dockers. This is made clear in the report by the International Labour Organization (ILO), some points of which I dealt with yesterday.

For example in New Zealand, grants pay 50 per cent of the basic wage. Other countries pay the full wage for a period to registered workers, whether work is available or not.

In Malaysia, 50 per cent of the basic wage is quoted. The United Kingdom gives a fall-back rate of £17 in London, £16 elsewhere.

Other countries guarantee so many days work or money in lieu (Argentina 15 days, India 21 days for regular employees in Bombay and Calcutta, Malaysia 20 shifts, Nigeria 15 days, Singapore 26 days, and Spain 21 days).

In Canada:
The guarantee does not extend to the winter months and the problem is still unsolved. In the USSR and Poland the dockers are kept on the payroll on a regular basis that they may be employed in winter on maintenance work, or even work outside the port. In USSR provision is made for the possibility of transferring dockers to other ports, in which case all their expenses are paid and they are granted a daily allowance in addition to wages.

The report notes that in the USSR and Poland, dockers are guaranteed work at all times and in any case draw their pay on a regular basis.

In many places time rates prevail (Australia, Belgium, Ceylon, Malaysia, USA and most of Africa).

One system which is described as a serious setback to 'productivity' is a time rate which is tied to a norm of work, after which the worker knocks off for the day.

For example, in Tamatave, in the Malagasy Republic

'workers receive a day's wages for a fixed quantity of about 125 tons of cargo handled per gang-shift in large amounts. When the gang has finished the work, it knocks off, even if it has been on the job only four hours.'

This form of working is, of course, quite unacceptable to most employers, who regard the fact that they have paid some wages as to mean that they have actually bought the worker and his ability to labour for a set period each day.

Payment-by-results systems are also common. (Ethiopia, France, Italy, and UK.)

In the ports of Ethiopia, stevedores as a rule are remunerated by piecework on a tonnage basis. The port of Assab consequently shows one of the highest cargo figures in the sub-region, in spite of dire lack of equipment and appliances.

'The introduction of a piece-rate system in Bombay after a period of very low efficiency is reported to have resulted in a 40-50 per cent increase in output...'

But employers do not now favour PBR schemes, because with new methods raising output all the time, workers will be demanding equivalent rises in wages. Better now, says the capitalist, to establish a standard time-rate which stays the same, however high the productivity of labour rises.

That is why employers, who for years have insisted on bonus schemes, merit payments, overtime and piecework while these schemes have worked to their advantage, now when these same systems turn against them piously declare that workers must be able to achieve a decent standard of living on the basic wage without recourse to additional systems of raising pay.

When the employer sets his most vicious methods of exploitation in motion, it is not unusual for him to claim that his actions are aimed solely at improving the workers' lot.

A similar attitude is now taken on the subject of working hours. Dockers have fought for years to reduce the basic hours of work and the Report admits that it was in 1919 that the principle of the 48-hour week and the eight- or nine-hour day was adopted as normal, but that in many cases this standard has not been achieved.

However, now the report can comment:

'That a progressive reduction towards a 40-hour week should be worked out and implemented in a manner suited to the particular national circumstances and conditions in each sector of economic activity.'

Here again, with the advent of modernization, certain practices that workers have fought for now run to the employers' advantage. The Report in its

own fashion admits this when it gives the example of Singapore, where a pamphlet was issued to all employees of the local port authority explaining that:

'The system whereby you have been working for long hours is undesirable and it is not consistent with the labour trends in a progressive society. By shortening your working hours there is every reason to believe that the productivity of the port will be increased.'

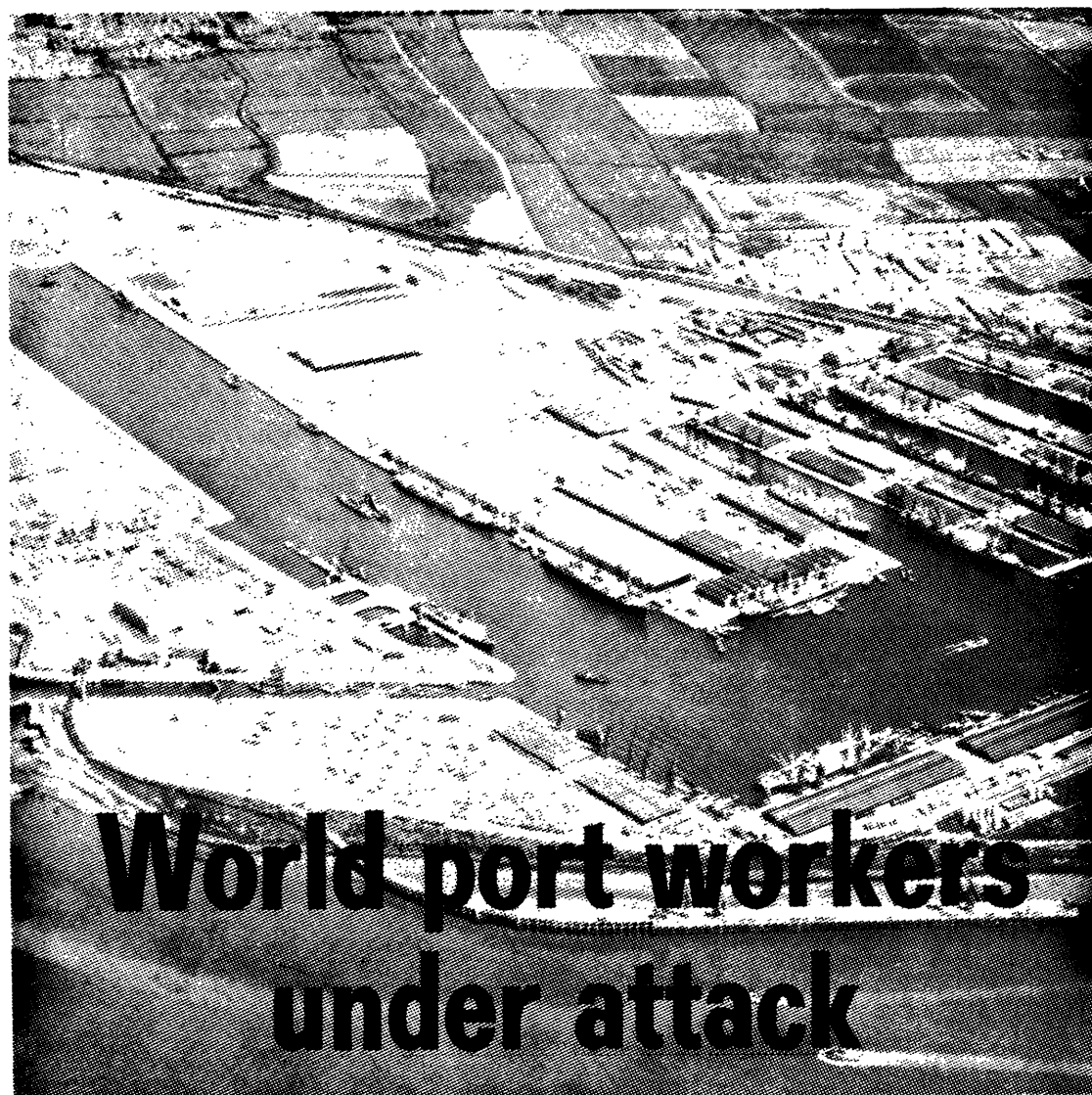
The Authority went on then to reduce the hours from 12 to seven a day, but to introduce two-shift working. The Report mentions that

'The dockers should be compensated for the inconvenience of shift-work from the point of view of family life and social and recreational activities. One way of doing this is to arrange for a shorter working week...'

Compensation nothing! The employers know that they can get more work out of the high-powered seven hours than they can get out of an inevitably slower 12-hour day.

Similarly, they know that it is a 100 times more economical to keep the docks going with 24-hours shift work than to pay large overtime rates (at Montreal and Quebec, before the new agreement came in, the ratio of overtime to total hours was over 30 per cent, while in Colombo overtime earnings have been known to exceed the basic wage rates by 55 to 60 per cent) for the same reason even some of the most backward of the world's employers realize that the high intensity of working requires some rest, and are applying the rule of two weeks' paid holiday a year.

This section on pay of the ILO Report makes no examination of the levels of wages



TILBURY DOCKS ON THE THAMES

World port workers under attack —as modernization crisis deepens

now taking place throughout the capitalist world.

At the moment container ports are under construction everywhere.

Bombay docks are being modernized at a cost of £34 million; Singapore is to lay out a massive 164 million dollars on new berths; Dubay (Kuwait) is to have a new port costing £24 million; Piraeus (Greece) is to spend

The second of two articles by Bernard Franks

£7 million on modernizing, while Hamburg has spent 100 million marks on modernization and extensions.

In New York, which 'The Times' survey describes as 'the father of them all', plans to put 85 per cent of general cargo into containers by the mid-1970s are under way.

'The Times' adds that 'New York is at the top because it took early and large strides in the container revolution. Out of a total of 3,500 million dollars spent on American port projects between 1946 and 1970, New York's outlay is the biggest'.

But even this is not the end of the development:

'Additional vessel berths for the new generation container ships are under way or planned, representing an ultimate Port Authority investment of 175 million dollars.' As for Britain, as well as

first in and to cut rates to keep out the rest.

Further, whatever the financial state of the country, whatever industries are going to the wall, money has to be found to keep certain fundamental life-lines open; i.e. steel, roads, railways, fuel, electric power and docks have to be supported financially by the capitalist state, whatever the level of the economy.

For this reason, many employers prefer 'nationalization', which means that the state raises the money for development and runs the industry as a cheap service for the rest of the employers.

As this is 'nationalization' under capitalist control, there is no fear of concessions to the labour force.

On the contrary, the run-down of the number of miners in Britain by the National Coal Board shows how a central authority could act more effectively against the working class than individual employers.

This is not to say that a powerful employers' lobby against nationalization may not arise on the basis of the profits to be made out of private investment in the new docks.

But even this section of speculators might sooner allow the initial sums to be laid out by the government, then they can take over the brand new equipment under a later 'de-nationalization'.

Rushed modernization is

a conservative estimate of the savings achieved in turn-around time over the period. The gain to the employers under the agreement may therefore be placed at well over 150 million dollars for the period of 1960-65.'

The conclusions of the ILO's analysis are that what is required in every port is a new type of deal, which while allaying the dockers' fear of redundancy allows the introduction of all the employers' demands.

A pledge of no redundancy from the port authorities is regarded as vital if the docks are to be modernized.

For the dockers, such a pledge is completely worthless; once the new methods are being introduced and a smaller section of the labour force is doing a major part of the work the employers can say that their original promise was a mistake and 'recourse to dismissals may have to be taken after all'.

A united struggle in all ports and on all work can smash the employers' redundancy plans, but certainly in Britain, the workers find that this fight is also against union leaders who are the first to tell the dockers that what is happening elsewhere is of no concern to them and that they can see no possible reason for stopping work.

Basically, the same line is expressed by the British Communist Party, whose leading militants on the docks have diverted the struggle into one for better redundancy payments and for no redundancy 'guarantees in writing' from the employers.

They have constantly denied the political and nationwide and world-wide nature



As the first multi-lift container crane (above) goes into operation in Los Angeles, US port authorities announce possible cuts of as much as half their labour force.

ment on behalf of the employers.

A basic requisite of the introduction of these new deals, so far as the employers are concerned is that port workers should be split up from port to port, job to job and gang to gang throughout every country.

In Britain the Devlin scheme is even now pressurizing for early retirement, for shift-work and for greater discipline.

Since Spring of 1967, London alone has seen the closures of St. Katherine dock, Abbey wharf, London dock, Regent Canal dock, Dundee wharf and Mark Brown's wharf, along with the 'rationalization' of lightermen, canal lockmen, and tugmen. (Latest reports are that London's Surrey docks are now to be closed down.)

ous profits are to be made by the first in. But as more and more modernized ports join the pool an excess of handling capacity develops which brings a further crisis.

The ILO sums up the position thus:

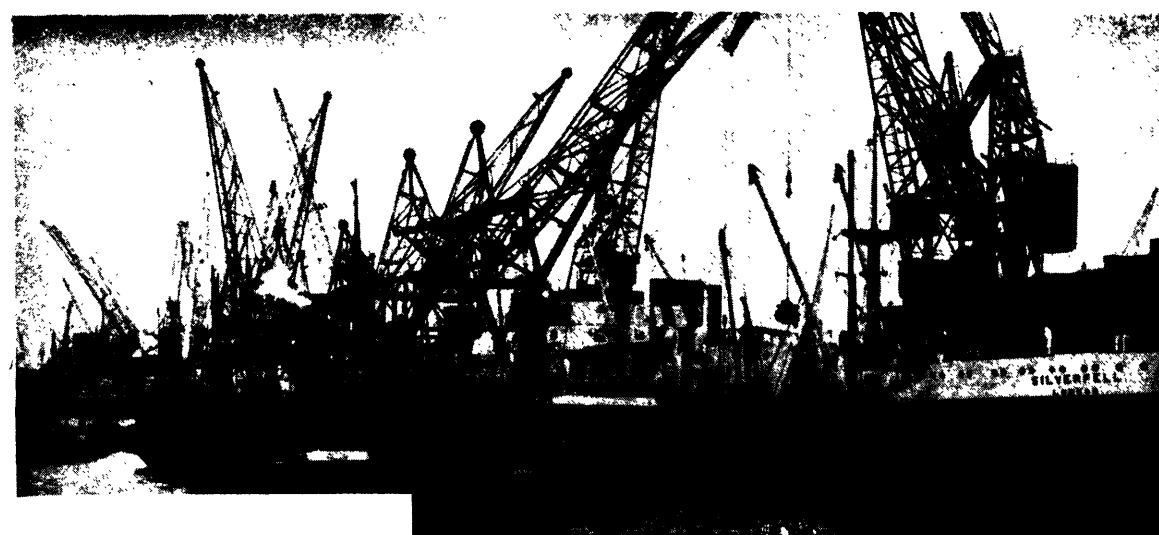
'So heavy is the capital expenditure incurred in providing deep-water berths, space and cranes, that it has been said that the docker on a container berth will be handling the most expensive port equipment in existence. As there is at the outset no certainty as to which ports will be most used for this traffic, every port seeks to be in a position to handle a major share of the traffic going to its region. There is therefore a serious risk of over-investment, with the result that the yield on investment may be in some cases much below that which was planned for, and it is by no means impossible that some concerns, whether public or private, will find themselves operating at a loss.'

Such is the outcome in every industry when capitalism sets out to 'develop' the forces of production. What more striking proof in 1969 is needed of Karl Marx's analysis of 100 years ago that:

'The contradiction of the capitalist mode of production... lies precisely in its tendency towards an absolute development of the productive forces, which continually come into conflict with the specific conditions of production in which capital moves, and alone can move.'

At the same time, the class struggle sharpens to an enormous degree as the capitalist class sets out to save itself at the expense of the working class.

In the ports, recent years have seen the prolonged action by New York dockers over



These two pictures of the same German port show clearly the drive by the port employers towards economical methods —this means productivity deals and redundancy.

the ports mentioned above, talk is now centred around a £120 million port off the Thames estuary.

Again, with Rotterdam greedy for trade just 100 miles away across the North Sea and with the existing ports unable to take the proposed big ships—a recent monster tanker had to unload half its cargo of oil at Lyme Bay before it could get up the Thames as far as Thames Haven—with this problem British employers know that they must raise the money to put this plan of bringing the port to the ships into operation—and soon.

An attempt by the port industry on the US Pacific coast to work out how much had been gained by the new methods and new agreements arrived at a figure of well over 100 million dollars for the period 1960-65. However:

'This figure does not take into account the faster turn-around of ships which may realize savings of between 2,000 and 5,000 dollars a ship per day.'

and further:
'There are no detailed data, but it has been considered that 50 million dollars will be

of the new deals and have actively opposed any serious link-up between workers of all ports, saying that the issues under dispute are simply over this or that aspect of working and therefore are 'purely local'.

At no time has the 'Morning Star'—the CP's own daily paper—explained the nature of the Devlin scheme or exposed its basis in the plans laid by the Labour govern-

The development of new methods and machinery for handling cargoes, then, brings all the capitalist world's transportation firms and authorities into the sharpest conflict.

Existing agreements are wrecked as the giant monopolies attempt to re-partition the available markets. Small firms collapse or are swallowed up by the giants or by 'nationalization'.

In the short term, enorm-

container agreements, refusal by New Zealand dockers to accept flexibility and 'de-casualization' plans, strikes in Venezuela over the introduction of container and roll-on-roll-off systems, refusals in Africa to accept 'labour-saving' tools.

Strikes throughout the Canadian St. Lawrence ports over the introduction of modernization, strikes by Australian tally clerks over new cargo checking proposals and strikes and actions throughout Britain over the aspects of Devlin.

Portworkers throughout the world must unite their struggles against the plans of international capital, together with workers of allied trades—railmen, tugmen, truck drivers, lightermen, and seamen—they must reject entirely all responsibility for the crisis of capitalism and refuse to be parties to the schemes of the capitalist class for saving its neck at the expense of the workers.

In particular, the demand of the employers for 'competition between ports' must not be tolerated for one minute.

Instead, a joint struggle for the expropriation of the major dock employers, shippers, and shipowners, with every aspect of work being brought under the control of the workers concerned, is the only guarantee against the present misuse and eventual destruction of the forces of production.

But only the forcible overthrow and suppression of the entire capitalist class can enable the full development of the world's wealth of resources and scientific achievement for the benefit of mankind.

It is the dedicated aim of the Fourth International, the world party of the socialist revolution, to develop in every country the vanguard which will lead the working class in the accomplishment of this task.



Virtually forced to call strike action by the pressure from other ports, Stalinist docks leader Jack Dash failed to link up with other dockers in an effective struggle against the Devlin scheme and led several fruitless marches to see union bureaucrats at Transport House, London. He is seen above announcing his success in seeing 'an official'.

John Heartfield



Adolf the superman swallows gold and spouts junk. 1932.



Should men fall that shares may rise? 1932.

Photomontage as a political weapon

PHOTOMONTAGES
by John Heartfield

at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, The Mall, London, S.W.1
Until November 8, 1969

ALTHOUGH John Heartfield spent 12 years of his life in England, his work is hardly known here so it is doubly welcome that a major exhibition should now be devoted to his work. It is doubly welcome because his work is not merely of historic interest, but remains a living example of how an artist can contribute directly to the fight for socialism.

John Heartfield (1891-1968) was a life-long member of the German Communist Party and developed a completely new art form—'Photomontage'—into one

of the most powerful propaganda weapons of the revolutionary movement. The great period of his work was from 1918-1933 when, as an active Party member, he was able to contribute regularly to the workers' newspapers and periodicals. His work, with that of the cartoonist George Grosz, gives a unique picture of the reality behind the Weimar Republic.

From 1933-1950 he had to remain in exile and was obliged to work mainly for capitalist publishers. On his return to East Germany the Stalinists led his work into the swamp of 'peaceful co-existence' with its humanitarian appeals for peace.

His early work is what lives on today and it is a tribute to its continuing power that the Tory council banned an exhibition of his work at the Camden Arts Centre last year.

We are sure that he will inspire young artists to contribute similar work to the Workers' Press in the coming years. M.M.



Millions stand behind me. 1932.

CINEMA

By Brian Moore

THREE KINDS OF REVOLUTIONS

TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

OCTOBER



'All work of practical organization of the insurrection was conducted under the immediate leadership of Comrade Trotsky.'—1918.
'We must say that Trotsky played no special role in the October Revolution and could not have done so.'—1924. (See 'October Revolution'—J. V. Stalin.)

IT MIGHT SEEM odd that two such flatly contradictory statements could come from the same pen. But they typify the disrespect for historical fact, the distortions, in a word, the lies of their author, Joseph Stalin.

It was by such methods that Trotsky and the Left Opposition were hounded, slandered, tried and finally assassinated during the 1930s; methods that to this day have never been condemned by the British Communist Party.

Methods such as these confused many workers and intellectuals for whom the October Revolution was the most important event in the history of mankind.

Not least among these was the Russian film director Sergei Eisenstein, whose film 'October' is currently showing at the Times cinema and should be seen by as many comrades as possible.

Eisenstein was commissioned to make a film to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the October victory and he set about his task with all the fervour and dedication to the Revolution that he had already shown in his two earlier works, 'Battleship Potemkin' and 'Strike', which elevated Soviet film making to be among the finest in the world. He started shooting what was to be an historical record of the events from the first February revolution to the triumph of the socialist revolution in October 1917.

After months of work, he delivered the final print. It was never seen or shown in that form again.

For, while Eisenstein was working in the cutting rooms, Stalin's slanders against Trotsky and the Left Opposition had taken a sharper turn and a vicious anti-Trotskyist campaign was being whipped up.

Therefore, when the bureaucracy were shown the first version of October, there must have been a stunned and awkward silence, for, portrayed on the screen very much as the centre figure of the Revolution, was the man they were calling a counter-revolutionary agent of imperialism, Leon Trotsky.

Eisenstein was forced to cut out all reference to Trotsky from the film immediately. It took him five months of editing to do so.

Masterpiece

In the light of this knowledge what can we say of this film? Does it invalidate the work and its maker?

'October' remains a masterpiece, a supreme achievement as a creative cinematic testimony to the triumph of the Revolution, despite the enforced exclusion of Trotsky, despite the gratuitous slander injected into this new version that has come out of the Soviet Union with new effects, sound track and musical score, when it is claimed that Trotsky was opposed to the insurrection.

It is Eisenstein's grasp of class forces, the contradictory twists and turns of revolution, where the path is not an even march forward, but where defeats and setbacks prepare the way for new leaps in consciousness to the one final surge forward where the oppressed masses lift up a whole state apparatus, smash the ruling class and burst forward into the future.

From the very beginning in February, from the overthrow of the Tsar—symbolized by the tearing down of the monolithic Tsar's statue—he reveals the threat of middle-class and compromising elements who begin to regroup themselves in the name of God and country; the priests coming out of their hole, the rise of Kerensky, with his illusions as the new Bonaparte.

The great cry of the masses who throw down their arms at the front and fraternize with their fellow German soldiers is rapidly transformed into disillusion when the war continues, when bread gets scarcer, when poverty increases.

Find voice

The Provisional government may strut in their new-found power in the places, but for the workers and peasants on the streets nothing changes.

Lenin's return to Petrograd offers a new hope when he denounces the Provisional government and the Bolsheviks find their voice.

In July in St Petersburg a mass demonstration demands an insurrection, but the Bolshevik Central Committee considers it premature and Trotsky addresses the crowd.

(Though unacknowledged in person, this is one of the few moments in the film where Trotsky appears. It was obviously left in to suggest his 'moderation'.)

The demonstration proceeds along the Nevsky Prospect and government troops open fire

on them. In the panic, a young Bolshevik seizes a banner, but is hounded down by a group of middle-class women who stab him with the points of their parasols.

Kerensky and the middle class have revealed their hand. Counter-revolution takes on a more open form with General Kornilov and the White Guard who prepare to march on Petrograd.

Kerensky is impotent to deal with the situation. He frets and struts in the Winter Palace, but the workers themselves are aroused and, with the Bolsheviks, set out to meet the advancing Cossacks and persuade them to join them.

The film concludes with the preparations for the insurrection, and while the Mensheviks and Social-Revolutionaries declare at the General Assembly the impossibility of taking the power, in the streets workers and Bolsheviks surround the Winter Palace and capture it. The workers' revolution is secure.

Obviously in a canvas of this size, in an event of such monumental proportions, it is inevitable that many omissions occur.

But it is Eisenstein's achievement to have grasped the essence of the struggle, to have sifted out the class forces, to have polarized the opposites—in other words, to have grasped the revolution dialectically.

In this his methods of presentation, which have confused many, flow directly from this conception.

Essence

It is through montage, by placing clashing images side by side, which through their clash reveal the hidden essences beneath the forms and appearance, that Eisenstein is able to comment on the action.

His construction is not, therefore, linear, as we have come to understand the revelation of cinematic storytelling, but dialectical, a constant clash of opposites which reflect the larger conflicts of the class struggle.

This is how his technique of montage proceeds.

Thus the cut from Kerensky to the figurine of Napoleon forces on the spectator a re-assessment of Kerensky.

Similarly his superimposition of an orchestra of harps over the Menshevik speaker in the General Assembly is a direct comment on the pusillanimity of the ideas expressed.

If this is understood—that the pictures and images proceed not as separate fixtures progressing from A to B, but in a conflicting inter-relationship—then many of the bourgeois and Stalinist criticisms levelled against this film are resolved.

There is much to be learned from this film and everybody should go and see it.

Undialectical 'Z'

YOU WON'T find dialectics or class comprehension in 'Z', a film that is currently receiving the accolades from the middle class, which purports to offer an understanding of the recent defeats in Greece.

This is a liberals' film with all the liberals' hatred of the working class in it, where workers are presented at best as misguided dupes, or at worst as paid fascist thugs.

Here, all that is decent in democracy, justice, fair play, honourable men in the shape of doctors, judges, and university lecturers, has been usurped by ignorant reactionaries who hate long hair, pop music and fair play.

The outraged men of good will are longing to get back in the capitalist saddle to administrate with honour once again.

These are the Kerensky's of today, pining to get back to their gentlemanly exploitation of the Greek working class.

No worker should have any illusions about this film.

The colonels came to power in Greece because their economic masters, the Americans, needed a stronger government to take on the working class, to smash their unions in order to maintain profit.

Greece was the first outpost of European capital's crisis and it was for that reason the colonels came to power.

One of the lessons to be learned from Greece is that every capitalist country has its colonels in the wings and that the only force that can stop them is the organized working class, to oust them, not to continue under capitalism, but to move to liberation through the socialist revolution.

These liberal piners who hanker after the good old days of democracy are a reactionary force, interposing themselves in the way of the socialist revolution.

They are nothing but a dangerous middle-class obstacle and should be fought against as such.

They are the colonels without their kicking boots.

'Che' warning

'CHE' is a cheap imperialist distortion of a courageous man.

On the positive side, this film does reveal the sheer bankruptcy in talent, taste and sophistication of the American State Department.

It also reveals a real nervousness, for it is to the youth that this film is explicitly aimed, wagging a paltry finger of warning.

'There you see', it says in its odious hack way, 'he was full of ideals, but he became just as corrupt as you or me.'

'Look at your heroes. Castro, a weak lush, depending on and dominated by the power-lust of Guevara. And if you don't believe us, listen to the voice of the ordinary man.'



The lessons of Che Guevara (above) in Bolivia come not from celluloid, but from real life.

Enter (and this really happens) a rheumy old peasant, like something out of Shakespeare, who laments that since Guevara came to Bolivia his goats don't give any milk!

And he wants to be left alone.

I left the cinema with a rotten taste in my mouth, only to find on the pavement of the Haymarket, in front of the cinema, Che's 'Bolivian Diaries' being hawked by a 'Black Dwarf' seller, which graphically emphasized the link between revisionism and imperialism.

The lessons from Guevara come not from celluloid, but from life.

In essence they are simple: Courage is no substitute for Marxism.

Guerrilla bands are no substitute for the Party.

Ideals are no substitute for class analysis.

A rifle is no substitute for the revolutionary conscious working class.

B.B.C. 1

9.15 a.m., For Schools and Colleges. 12.25-12.50 p.m., Apta Hi Ghar Samajhiya. 12.55, Maes A Mor; (Crystal Palace, Wenvoe West, Holme Moss, Sutton Coldfield transmitters only). 1.30, Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53, News, Weather. 2.05, For Schools and Colleges. 2.50, Racing From Cheltenham. 3.45, Representing The Union. 4.20, Play School. 4.40, Jackanory. 4.55, Zokkol. 5.15, The Pony Club Cup '69. 5.44, Babar. 5.50, National News and Weather. 6.00, London-Nationwide. 6.45, The Newcomers. 7.10, The Laugh Parade: 'Miracle of Morgan's Creek'. 8.45, The Main News and Weather.

TODAYS TV

9.00, Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party. 9.15, The Wednesday Play: 'The Mark Two Wife'. 10.25, 24 Hours. 11.00, Association Football. 11.45, Weatherman. All regions as BBC-1 except at the following times: Midlands and East Anglia: 6.0-6.45 p.m., Midlands Today, Look East, Weather, Nationwide. 11.47, News Summary, Weather. Northern England: 6.0-6.45 p.m., Look North, Weather, Nationwide. 11.47, Northern News Headlines, Weather. Wales: 10.25-10.45 a.m., Gwlad A Thref. 6.0-6.45 p.m., Wales Today, Nationwide. 6.45-7.10, Heddiw. Scotland: 2.30-2.50 p.m., Modern Studies. 6.0-6.45, Reporting Scotland, Nationwide. 11.0-11.15, Made In Britain: the export trade. 11.15, Epilogue, Scottish News Headlines, Weather. Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.45 a.m., For Schools. 6.0-6.45 p.m., Scene Around Six, Nationwide, Weather. 11.47, Northern Ireland News Headlines, Weather. South and West: 6.0-6.45 p.m., Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-West, Weather, Nationwide. 11.47, South and West News Headlines, Weather.

B.B.C. 2

11.00-11.20 a.m., Play School. 7.00 p.m., Expecting a Baby. 7.30, Newsroom, Weather. 8.00, Man Alive. 9.00, A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

Westward

11.0-11.57 a.m., Schools. 1.40-2.55 p.m., Schools. 4.01, Pinky and Perky. 4.13, Westward News Headlines. 4.15, Open House. 4.41, The Gus Honeybun Show. 5.20, The Sooty Show. 5.20, Sexton Blake and Captain Nemesis. 5.50, National News. 6.0, Westward Diary. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.0, Treasure Hunt. 7.30, Coronation Street. 8.0, The Saint. 9.0, Labour Party Political Broadcast. 9.15, Special Branch. 10.15, National News. 10.45, Sez Les. 11.15, Professional Wrestling. 12 midnight, Faith For Life. 12.06 a.m., Weather.

Yorkshire

11.0 a.m.-2.55 p.m., Schools. 4.0, Houseparty. 4.15, News Headlines. 4.17, Paulus. 4.30, Survival. 4.55, The Sooty Show. 5.20, Sexton Blake. 5.50, News. 6.0, Calendar, Weather. 6.30, Hogan's Heroes. 7.0, Jokers Wild. 7.30, Coronation Street. 8.0, Marcus Welby, MD. 9.0, Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party. 9.15, Special Branch. 10.15, News, Weather. 10.45, Sez Les. 11.15, Professional Wrestling. 12 midnight, Late Weather.

Tyne Tees

11.0 a.m.-2.55 p.m., Schools. 4.09, North East Newsroom. 4.11, News Headlines. 4.13, Torch. 4.30, Freud On Food. 4.53, North East Newsroom. 4.55, The Sooty Show. 5.20, Sexton Blake. 5.50, News. 6.0, Today At Six. 6.30, Police Call. 6.35, Castle Haven. 7.0, The Legend Of Jesse James. 7.30, Coronation Street. 8.0, The Saint. 9.0, Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party. 9.15, Special Branch. 10.15, News, Weather. 10.45, Face The Press: Clive Jenkins. 11.15, Professional Wrestling. 12 midnight, Late News Extra. 12.15 a.m., The Samaritan Stopped.

Border TV

1.40-2.55 p.m., Schools. 4.0, Border News Headlines. 4.02, Houseparty. 4.15, Castle Haven. 4.40, Paulus—The Wood Gnome. 4.55, The Sooty Show. 5.20, Sexton Blake. 5.50, National News. 6.0, Border News and Lookaround. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.0, University Challenge. 7.30, Coronation Street. 8.0, The Champions. 9.0, A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party. 9.15, Special Branch. 10.15, National News and Border Weather. 10.50, Sez Les. 11.20, Professional Wrestling. 12.0, Border News Summary and Weather.



The Provisional government of Kerensky changed nothing for the workers and peasants in Russia (scene from the film).

Stalinists silent over Coventry

'QUIET satisfaction was the keynote at the meeting of the executive of the National Union of Teachers on Saturday, October 4,' reports the NUT journal 'The Teacher'.

The union executive accepted a deal whereby only 60 of 193 sacked part-time Coventry teachers would get their jobs back on condition that the most stringent economies were made in other fields of education.

Former Czech deputy premier expelled

'CETKA', the Czech news agency, announced on Monday the expulsion of Professor Ota Sik from the Czech Communist Party.

Teachers to march and lobby for claim

By Mark Jenkins

THERE will be a march and mass lobby of parliament by teachers on Tuesday, October 21. It is being sponsored by the Inner London Teacher's Association (National Union of Teachers) and by the Extra Metropolitan Committee covering all the London boroughs.

A big turnout of teachers is expected to take part. Although the lobby is specifically part of the NUT's campaign for an interim pay claim of £135 a year extra for all teachers, there must be a determined effort to broaden the scope of the demonstration.

To win the claim means to defeat the government's Prices and Incomes Act. The pay fight must be linked to a fight against the government's education cuts, against the sackings of part-time teachers and the abolition of maximum class sizes by Short, the Education Minister.

Qualified Unemployment among teachers is rising. 'Newly qualified teachers are still looking for jobs because they cannot or will not move to an area where there are vacancies,' says the NUT journal 'The Teacher' in its current issue.

Nearly 150 teachers are on the Department of Employment and Productivity's registers in the West Midlands, Bristol, Yorkshire and Humberside.

The DEP considers the numbers may well be much larger since many do not register. In London there are 200 unemployed teachers.

At the same time the Inner London Education Authority has just produced a literacy survey report stating that one in three of London's junior school children need extra teaching help with reading and over half London's schools have no teachers qualified to teach reading.

Yet many local councils are decreasing their teaching staff as part of the government's education cut-back and classes of over 40 are on the increase in junior schools.

Car sales down—prices up Crisis behind the Motor Show

THIS YEAR'S Motor Show opens at Earls Court today in an atmosphere of acute crisis.

By David Maude

Exhibition workers strike may hit Show

CAR barons visiting the Motor Show today will have another reason to feel uneasy.

Parts may be missing from some Earls Court stands as a result of Monday's 24-hour stoppage by 1,500 carpenters, painters and labourers.

They were striking, as they have done for the last three weeks, in support of their demand for increased pay.

Exhibition electricians have also been on strike until this morning.

On Friday, the exhibition industry's joint council agreed new hourly rates of 11s. 3d. for craftsmen and 10s. 1d. for labourers. They will be backdated to September 8.

Mrs Castle's Department of Employment and Productivity has now approved the increases.

The International Audio and Photo-Cine Fair, due to open at Olympia tomorrow, has had to be put back one day because of the exhibition men's action.

More than half the car industry's assembly lines are at a standstill. 25,000 workers are laid off or on strike.

Production valued at more than £20 million has been lost in the last few weeks.

At the same time, hard on the heels of last Thursday's announcement of a big drop in home market sales comes news that several big manufacturers—caught between sharpening competition on an international scale and the growing resistance of car-workers—are to raise their prices.

This means that the employers have no alternative but to prepare the ground for a major battle with car-workers.

Halted All Vauxhall's car and commercial vehicle production has been halted for more than a fortnight because of two disputes. 15,000 workers are laid off.

The company has refused to increase the money it is prepared to pay for the notorious 'penal clause' deal it wants introduced.

Despite last Thursday's York changes in the clauses themselves, they remain totally unacceptable.

British-Leyland is in profound difficulties in at least three areas.

It has laid off 8,000 workers at Coventry, Birmingham and on Merseyside and stopped all production rather than settle the demands of 1,150 Standard-Triumph body plant workers at Hunt's Cross, Liverpool, for lay-off pay and increased bonus.

Yet the strike, now moving towards its seventh week, shows no sign of weakening.

Continuing At Cowley, Oxford, disputes are continuing over its proposals to move work to other areas, cut back production and put workers on short time.

For the third week running, production at its Rover, Solihull, assembly plant is halted because of the strike over lay-offs of 600 gearbox and axle workers at Cardiff.

All this is directly linked with the pressure on car prices.

From midnight on Sunday, British-Leyland—which in 1968 raised its Mini and Minor 1000 prices on September 15—brought up the rest of its car range by a maximum of 5 per cent.

The 1100 two-door de luxe model thus goes up by £26. The increases are said to be caused directly by increased production costs including those of steel, other raw materials and labour.

Ford has changed the prices of its Zephyr, Zodiac and Executive cars by £52-£81 following modifications to door seals, suspension and seating.

And Fiat, of Turin, are raising their prices to pay for improvements designed to sell their cars on the British market.

Watch out Carworkers, watch out! Only by the building of a powerful alliance between workers in every section of the industry, around the revolutionary policies of the All Trades Unions Alliance, can the new attacks now in preparation by the employers be pushed back.

If the employers cannot sell their cars, keep prices down and pay higher wages to those who slave in their factories then they must be expropriated and the industry placed in the hands and under the control of car-workers.

Come to Birmingham on November 8 and make the Alliance's car conference a rallying-point for the whole industry!

That is our message for Motor Show week.

Paris-Moscow tie-up to continue

By Robert Black

FRENCH Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann met his Soviet opposite number Andrei Gromyko for the third time during his five-day visit to Moscow.

Diplomatic sources indicate that discussions centred on the problems of European economic and political co-operation.

Schumann is understood to have promised support for the Kremlin plan of holding a pan-European conference on 'European security', provided the Soviet plan was likely to assist in ending the continent's division into two blocs.

Schumann also conveyed the intention of the new Pompidou regime to strengthen its relations with both West and East Europe, adding that France's membership of the Common Market was not in contradiction with its policy of expanding ties with the East.

With another franc devaluation staring him in the face, Pompidou is keeping all his irons in the fire.

Maintaining close relations with the Kremlin not only has economic advantages, but also helps to exert pressure on the Stalinist leaders of the CGT—the biggest trade union in France.

Since this new round of talks with the Kremlin was projected several weeks ago (with Pompidou's visit in 1970 as the prize), the CGT leaders have lapsed into almost complete silence following their threats of a big wage campaign at the time of the rail strikes.

This tie-up between Paris and Moscow has served the class needs of the French ruling class and the parasitic needs of the Soviet bureaucracy well in the past.

They show no signs of changing course now.

North Vietnam premier in Moscow for talks

PHAM VAN DONG, Prime Minister of North Vietnam, arrived in Moscow on Monday for top-level talks with the Soviet government.

He is the first North Vietnamese leader to visit the Soviet Union since the death last month of Ho Chi Minh.

Seven killed in Turkish election battles

FIGHTING erupted on Sunday during the Turkish General Elections.

Rival supporters of the ruling Justice Party and the opposition Republican People's Party clashed in the rural south-east provinces.

At least seven were killed and many others injured.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel claimed victory for the Justice Party, which in the last house held 255 of the 450 seats in the National Assembly.

All Marxist and socialist parties are illegal in Turkey.

Soviet space laboratory

FROM PAGE ONE

caused a serious split in the ranks of the scientists connected with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and has caused a number of resignations since July.

One of the scientists threatening to resign, Dr. Eugene Shoemaker, said that NASA should concentrate not on 'space spectaculars', but rather on space research.

Main obstacle

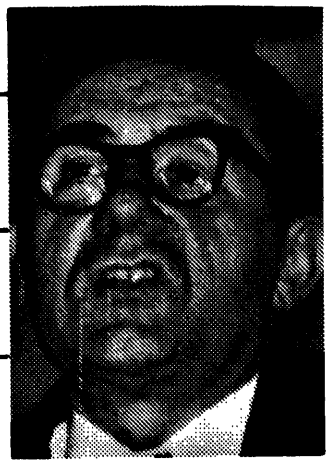
If unmanned, remote-control space craft had been sent to the moon to recover surface material instead of the very costly manned expedition, the US could have afforded to develop orbiting stations like the Russians.

paration by the employers be pushed back.

If the employers cannot sell their cars, keep prices down and pay higher wages to those who slave in their factories then they must be expropriated and the industry placed in the hands and under the control of car-workers.

Come to Birmingham on November 8 and make the Alliance's car conference a rallying-point for the whole industry!

That is our message for Motor Show week.



Gromyko

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National dustmen's action is vital

FROM PAGE ONE

Monday night's decision can only open the door for the introduction of productivity deals and brings big dangers for council workers.

'Chance'

Already, in Croydon, the council has offered workers a chance to earn the extra £5—providing they work 80 standard minutes an hour—still finishing at the same time each night.

Rounds would be organized and the system organized round a pool of men.

National strike

The frustration which many strikers have with the three unions' negotiations with the National Joint Industrial Council must not be channelled into sectional agree-

Luton A.T.U.A. supports car workers' conference

A PUBLIC meeting last Friday called by the Luton and Dunstable All Trades Unions Alliance branch, which was attended by Rootes and Vauxhall workers, passed the following resolution:

This All Trades Unions Alliance branch pledges its fullest support for the ATUA motor workers' conference to be held in Birmingham on November 8.

This meeting recognises the urgent need for unity of all car workers behind a political programme of nationalization without compensation under workers' control as the only way of solving the problems of motor workers.

New Sudan junta threatens communists

THE SUDANESE military junta which seized power on May 25 of this year is now threatening action against its left-wing allies.

The military leaders could never have taken power without the support organized for them amongst the workers and peasants by the Sudanese Communist Party.

Now the regime's leaders are involved in a public dispute on the role of the Communist Party in the work of the government.

TO BE DUMPED A speech by Prime Minister Abu Bakr Awadallah stating that communist participation was essential to the revolution was disowned by General Jaafar el-Nimeiry, the leader of the Revolution Command Council.

There are seven members of the Sudanese Communist Party in the regime's administration and the General's attacks can only mean that the military section of the government, which holds the real power, is preparing to dump its erstwhile allies, who have now outlived their purpose.

The General welcomed 'all nationalist socialist elements', but made it clear that the revolution represented all the people without any concern for political opinions.

HOSTILITY He also emphasized that various socialist groups within the regime would be accepted only if they gave up 'the rule of parties and accepted the philosophy of the revolution'.

The presence of the left-

wing groups in the government has provoked great hostility in landed and religious circles.

These have now begun to press the military leaders for firm action against the Communist Party.

A very serious position now faces the furnacemen, however.

SCOW management is able to use the NUB attitude to resist pay and conditions demands for riggers and other workers.

They claim they cannot negotiate 'major issues' in the absence of district secretary Hector Smith, who has said he would be unable to get to Port Talbot for several weeks.

An attack against the men has already begun with an article on the front of the 'Western Mail' by ex-lobby delegate Jack Jones attacking the men's fight.

There is a strong strike action possibility if the management and the executive continue to ignore the lodge negotiating committee.

The steel industry bosses

are driving ahead for increased productivity and hitting out through the 'green book' proposals against the blastfurnacemen.

The lodge committee must fight against any attempts to break off all talks with the local negotiating committee.

Their fight for recognition demands the fullest support.

Miners

FROM PAGE ONE executive issued its threats of strike action in order to channel support away from the three- and a-half-week-old South Yorkshire strike in support of pay demands by marketmen at Cadeby Main colliery.

Action But, when the NCB refused to make any concession to the surfacemen, threats had to be transformed into action.

Surfacemen at present work eight hours 35 minutes, including mealbreaks. The NCB has offered to cut this to eight hours, excluding mealbreaks.

This non-offer is regarded by the men, who want eight hours inclusive of mealbreaks, as an insult.

Far from putting out the fire with his remarks at the NUM's Rhyll weekend school, Lord Robens appears to have fanned the flames.

Using his discussions with NUM general secretary Mr Lawrence Daly—also at the school—to attack the strike, Robens said the Board could not 'negotiate these matters in two different places at one and the same time'.

He claimed the unofficial action would have no effect on the negotiations.

Explains Messrs. Daly, Ford and their friends, in other words, are more important than 80,000 miners.

There can be no sitting on the fence here. The NUM executive, and particularly the 'left-talking' Mr Daly, owe miners some explanations.

Are they going to repudiate Ford's statement, back the strike and call for united action in the Yorkshire, Derbyshire and South Wales coalfields, or are they going to try and send the miners back to work?

Some answers, please!

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 7 p.m. Write for credentials to: R. Parsons, 21 Strawberry Path, Blackbird Leys, Oxford.

Conference fee: 5s. a person

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