

# Fight Indo-China war with revolutionary working-class action

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BY A  
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

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US equipment, planes and vessels are being used in this new move. Nixon's claim that all US forces will be withdrawn from Cambodia by June 30 clashes with Monday's statement by his Saigon puppet, President Thieu, who insisted that US forces would return to Cambodia if the situation called for a new invasion and will keep his own troops there after the June 30 deadline.

Already the US troops are becoming bogged down by the monsoon rains. Nixon's campaign has proved a failure. Most of those killed were Cambodian civilians.

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Through this decision, US imperialism tramples underfoot all speculation on a so-called 'peaceful co-existence' which could be set up between imperialism and workers and peasants struggling throughout the world for a new society: socialism.

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This decision was taken precisely at a time when US imperialism was supposedly negotiating in Paris for a return to peace, at a time when secret talks are beginning in Vienna for the limitation of nuclear arms.

This is proof that under the cover of talks in Paris and Vienna, US imperialism was preparing to extend the war. We now have the proof that Nixon is seeking the destruction of the Vietnamese and Chinese Revolutions.

The extension of the counter-revolutionary war gives added proof that peace and war do not depend on negotiations within the political framework of 'peaceful co-existence'.

US imperialism has to take on the role of counter-revolutionary policeman for the defence of capitalist interests, to crush all the aspirations of the workers and peasants for peace and socialism.

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This decision was taken when the fundamental contradiction of our epoch—the stifling of the productive forces within the confines of private property and the nation state—threatens once again to drag US imperialism and with it the whole of world imperialism into a crisis.

## One way out

Faced with these contradictions in their system, the Wall St magnates and their government know only one way out, as Hitler and the German imperialists knew only one solution in 1939: counter-revolutionary massacre.

Workers throughout the entire world must understand this: the extension of the Vietnam war into Cambodia is a deliberate act, a first step in the preparation of war against China.

If the Pentagon and Nixon, the murderous arms of imperialism, are not halted by the class struggle of the world's workers, imperialism will go to the very end, to war against China, the Soviet Union and all the countries that have escaped the control of imperialism.

Nixon and the Pentagon must prepare to open new outlets for their system by using brute force. They must try to overcome the contradictions of capitalism by crushing entire peoples with fire, bloodshed and napalm.

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But at the point where the American imperialists were sinking deeper and deeper into their war of extermination in Indo-China, they struck in the United States itself. The four students assassinated for their protest against the extension of the war are proof that imperialism, to carry out its counter-revolutionary war in Asia, will try to crush the American working class and its youth.

## Significance

But the protest of students in the USA has the same significance as the struggles of French students in the first days of May 1968, struggles which opened the way for the General Strike of ten million workers and youth against the Gaullist government and state.

The four students assassinated in the USA by the murderer Nixon announces the entry of the US working class into struggle. As they have shown in recent strikes, they refuse to accept the economic consequences of the Vietnam war.

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The International Committee states that all the conditions in Europe and the United States, in Asia and Latin America

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Mrs Elsie Whitmee outside County Hall.

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'They're going in with live ammunition. We're not going to tolerate anarchy in this state.'

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But the withdrawal of both the London and Paris Rothschild Banks from all negotiations means that it will be hard to persuade other European banks to participate.

This is the essential question for the revival of confidence in the severely shaken IOS.

The names of the institutions supporting the deal will not be revealed until it is finally signed in two weeks' time.

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In opening the meeting on 'Theory, practice and the revolutionary party', Mike Banda, SLL assistant secretary, stressed the relevance of Lenin's teachings with the approach of the European revolution.

The audience listened attentively as Gerry Healy, SLL national secretary, outlined the role of the revolutionary party in the struggle against revisionism in the workers' movement.

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The firm employs workers from all over E Devon, including about 50 non-unionists, some of whom have refused to join the strike.

The Otter Mill workers see their struggle as very much a continuation of the successful 21-week strike at the

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As an electricians' steward told Workers Press:

'The Centrax strike shows that something can be done here. We are prepared to stay out as long as is necessary to win our demands.'

The strikers have established a fund-raising committee and a hardship committee, and are setting up a body to co-ordinate 'blacking' of the company's supplies and products.

## DANGER AT PILKINGTONS

# Tory lie machine at work again

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

LEADERS of the 8,000 Pilkington glassworkers at St Helens, Lancashire, yesterday angrily denied allegations retailed by the press that the six-week-old strike there was being kept going by 'organized thuggery' and 'terror tactics'.

These fresh attempts to split the strike, which has already cost the car employers dear and is now affecting the building industry, came together with the Tory-inspired search for the great pre-election witch-hunt story.

Loyalist General and Municipal Workers' shop steward Mr Bill Bradburn and others had only to call a press conference at the union's headquarters in Liverpool—some ten miles from St Helens—and the big lie machine spluttered and lurched into action.

Both the 'Daily Mail' and the 'Daily Express' reported Bradburn's absurd claims in extenso.

Socialist Labour League and Young Socialists  
**LENIN CENTENARY MEETING**

**Birmingham**  
Sunday, May 17  
7.00 p.m.  
DIGBETH CIVIC HALL  
Speaker: Gerry Healy, national secretary, Socialist Labour League  
Admission 2s

**KEEP LEFT**  
Young Socialists' official paper  
**MAY ISSUE OUT NOW!**

Full report on Young Socialists' 10th Annual Conference • New YS National Committee's first meeting • Editorial Board on Cambodia • Selection of foreign news • Jean Jaurès—fifth in the series of translations of Trotsky's works • Special article: 'Lenin, the youth and the revolutionary party' • Pictures of the best YS May Day demonstration ever.

16 pages for 6d  
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188a Clapham High St.  
London, SW4.

**BLATANT**  
The 'Express', however, exceeded itself with a piece blatantly designed to whip middle-class Tories into a lather behind Heath.

A cunning juxtaposition conjured up a picture of possible government subsidization of Maoist-influenced strikers. The 'Daily Telegraph' reported Bradburn's remarks alongside a claim that £88,000 in Ministry of Social Security benefits had been paid out to strikers' families up to the end of last week.

Right-wing former Labour MP Mr Desmond Donnelly was featured as asking what the welfare state was coming to 'when strikes, official or unofficial, are being subsidized by thousands of pounds from government funds?'

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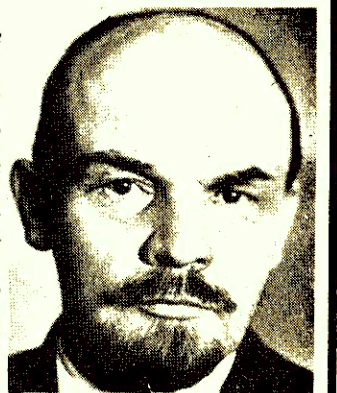
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## Lenin Centenary

The second of two London lectures to mark the hundredth anniversary of Lenin's birth



Monday, May 18, 7.30 p.m.  
**'Lenin and the coming English Revolution'**

Lecture given by  
G. HEALY, national secretary of the  
Socialist Labour League

**BEAVER HALL**  
Garlick Hill, London, E.C.4  
(Near Mansion House tube station)

Admission two shillings



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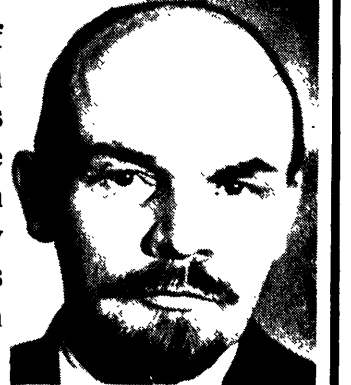
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EVERYONE who passed through the Indian city of Golconda, according to legend, became rich. A similar legend, according to John Brooks, attached to Wall St between the wars.

Golconda is now a ruin, but Wall St, unfortunately, is still very much with us.

Brooks' sharp and often witty history of the New York financial centre is thus of far more than merely historical interest.

With a nice sense of the dramatic, Brooks begins his book with the explosion which shook the heart of Wall St on September 16, 1929, and closes it with Richard Whitney, the Wall St hero, on his way to Sing Sing on April 11, 1938.

Whitney's downfall—he was caught dipping his hand in the till on a gargantuan scale to service debts totalling more than \$30 million—marked the end of an era on Wall St.

Even the US government, devoted to serving the banks and shareholders, was forced to try and curb some of the wilder excesses of the stock market after the 1929 crash.

**Crimes**

Whitney led the resistance to these moves, until his own fantastic crimes were revealed to a delighted world.

But all this, in 1920, was way in the future. With the end of the First World War, American capitalism found itself with virtually unchallenged supremacy in the world economy.

Europe, devastated by four years of ruthless war, was in ruins, wracked by revolutionary struggles.

Britain, formerly the pre-eminent financial centre of world capitalism, was heavily in debt to the United States.

The suspension of gold payments against sterling in August 1914, together with the decision to forbid all British investments outside the Empire—both regarded at the time as 'temporary' measures—made it inevitable that in the words of 'The Times', 'much of the international business we have been accustomed to do should pass to the United States'.

'By 1920,' Brooks says, 'Wall St had the power to do London's old job, with plenty to spare. The United States had changed from \$3 billion international debtor to \$3 billion international creditor.'

The new-found pre-eminence of US capitalism, and thus of its banking and investment centre, found Wall St occupy-

# Bulls and Bears between the Wars

by John Spencer

the threat of revolution was in the forefront of the financiers' minds.

The explosion, immediately attributed by the press and the Wall St magnates to a 'Red Plot' (though no evidence for such a plot was ever discovered) unleashed a major witch-hunt which lasted on and off for nine years.

**Vivid**

Brooks paints a vivid picture of the financiers' reaction—like the brigadier-general who told a crowd that the explosion was 'one of the greatest outrages ever committed against society' and announced, to roars of approval that the 'plotters' 'should be killed every time they show their heads'.

Brooks uses the reaction to the explosion to illuminate the attitude of mind of the Wall St magnates—a financial oligarchy who consider they have a God-given right to make money at the expense of the working class.

money without working, engaged in such 'epic' struggles as the great Stutz Motors bear raid.

And how the winner of the fight against the raid—the company's owner, Allen A. Ryan, was bankrupted by the Stock Exchange Establishment and the banks because he had dared to out-tycoon the tycoons.

Conspicuous wealth, the morality of the gutter and over-whelming contempt for the rest of humanity were—and remain—the chief characteristics of the Wall St operators.

Their arrogance, like an orchid on a dunghill, blossomed mightily in the years of the boom before 1929, as Brooks shows very well.

**Great Crash**

The climax of his narrative the event which left its permanent mark on history, is of course, the Great Crash of 1929.

In the long boom which led up to this, the entire Wall St financial community found themselves virtually with a licence to print money.

Share prices, even in the most dubious enterprises (and not a few of the enterprises were more than dubious) reached astronomical heights.

For one glorious summer on Wall St it seemed that the process of making profits had become entirely divorced from the process of production.

This dream-world, into which thousands of small investors were drawn and were, as Brooks shows, systematically fleeced by the big banks and brokerage houses, was chiefly characterized by the creation of huge paper values, through the medium of investment trusts and huge issues of new shares, many of which rose to astronomical heights on the share price index without ever paying a dividend.

**Spectacular**

The collapse, when the bubble was pricked, was just as spectacular as the preceding boom, but the big financiers of the Street were not a whit the worse off.

The crash of 1929 triggered off the slump of the 1930s—a period of prolonged misery for the working class of the entire capitalist world, with unemployment of more than ten millions in the United States alone.

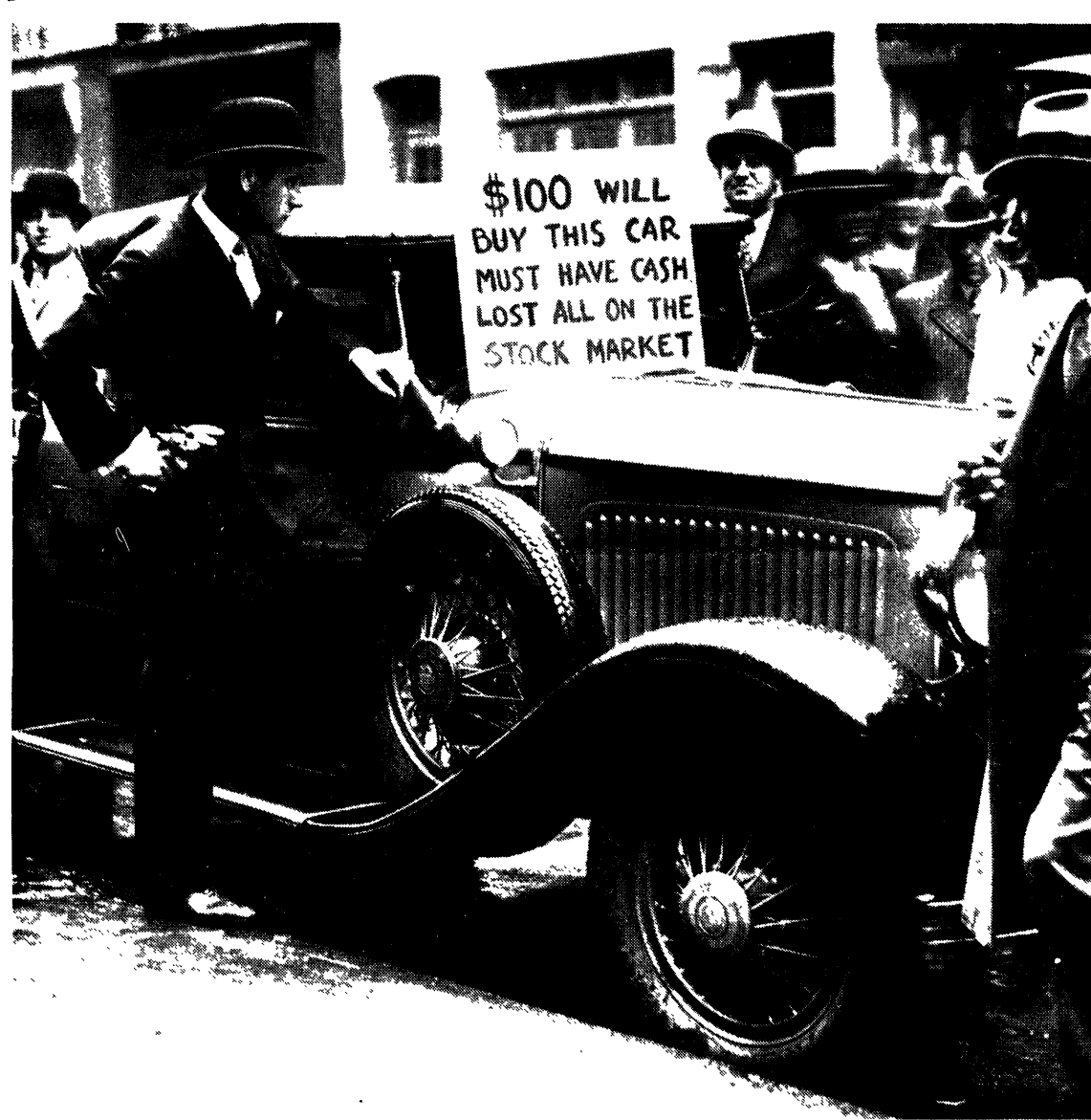
But Brooks' book makes it very clear that while the working class—and the middle class who were foolish enough to invest in the valueless shares promoted during the boom—were ruined, the profit was all Wall St's.

The patrician bankers, the J. P. Morgans and the Jacob Schiff's (head of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.), not to mention the market operators like Joseph Kennedy, eked out the depression on their meagre millions and found their power greatly increased by it.

The fact that the Roosevelt administration, which ousted Hoover from the presidency in the wave of popular discontent which followed the



## BOOK REVIEWS



The crash of 1929 triggered off the slump of the 1930s—a period of prolonged misery for the working class of the entire capitalist world. Top: Unemployment workers in France await free hand-outs of food. Bottom: One middle-class investor tries to raise cash.

world capitalist collapse, was forced to give the appearance of taming the more excessive practices of the Stock Exchange made little difference.

Brooks is himself sympathetic to Roosevelt's 'new deal' reformism (though he criticizes Roosevelt for some of his wilder schemes for solving the dollar crisis).

He details the struggle between Wall St and the government which followed the crash, a period when the government were eager to find scapegoats for the depression and pillory the financiers in order to appease the working class.

**Target**

The chief target, selected from the start even under Hoover, was the Wall St practice of 'short selling', in which speculators borrow shares and sell them while the price is high, hoping that a fall in the price will enable them to buy back the same shares more cheaply and thus clear a profit.

The investigations into these speculative practices served a dual function for the US employers.

They distracted attention from the basic cause of the crisis—capitalist private property—and focused it on the technical trickery of Wall St.

They also enabled the government, both under Hoover and under Roosevelt, to appear to be taking firm action against the financiers when in reality they remained themselves fervent devotees of capitalism.

Nevertheless, the successive Congressional reports and Senate investigations into the Stock Market during those years provide Mr Brooks with some fascinating copy. There was the case, for example of Albert H. Wiggin, the boss of the second largest commercial bank, the Chase National.

Named as the 'most popular banker in Wall St' in 1928, Wiggin embarked on some fairly odd practices (even by Wall St standards) at the height of the boom.

Foreseeing that the inflated market could not last, he began speculating in the stock of his own bank and, by July 1929, held a short position in more than 42,000 shares of Chase National stock.

'He was then,' Brooks says, 'in the curious position of having a vested interest, and a huge one, in the deterioration of the company he headed. Just as corporate officers are usually encouraged to own stock so that they will have added incentive to put out their best efforts, so Wiggin, with his short position in Chase stock, had provided himself with incentive to produce his worst efforts. This was legal: the audacity of his action was such that the question of forfending it by law had apparently never come up.'

**Bonus**

And Wiggin—like National City bank head Charles Mitchell, who sold worthless Peruvian bonds door-to-door and voted himself an incentive bonus of more than one million dollars—was only, as Brooks points out, one of the most prominent offenders'.

The collapse of the boom revealed capitalism for what it really is—a system in which the entire world is systematically plundered by a handful of exceptionally wealthy men.

The capitalist bandits, of course, fought tooth and nail against any attempt to limit their rights to make profits by every means at their disposal.

**Tenacity**

Wall St fought back against Roosevelt with considerable tenacity. The chief representative of the financiers in their struggle with the government was J. P. Morgan broker Richard Whitney, described by Brooks as the 'white knight'.

HOOVER (far right) and ROOSEVELT.



On the principle that it is essential to know your enemy Brook's history of the New York Stock Exchange is well worth reading

'ONCE IN GOLCONDA  
A true drama of Wall Street, 1920-1938'  
By John Brooks  
Gollancz, London. £2 12s

It was Whitney whose heavily publicised injection of millions of dollars into steel shares at the height of the panic collapse of the market in November 1929 won him the press publicity he needed to become president of the Stock Exchange.

**Contempt**

Whitney's apparently high moral tone and his obvious contempt for all outside the charmed circle of Wall St capitalism made him the ideal representative of the Stock Exchange against the Administration.

He embodied all the most hated characteristics of the US ruling class, and was idolized by the press.

But while he was holding off Roosevelt's Securities and Exchange Commission and posing as the guardian of the nation's financial standards, and incidentally living in grand style at a rate of \$5,000 a week, with a whole retinue of servants and a racing stable, he was inextricably in debt—a debt he systematically compounded by borrowing more money to cover the interest.

It is an interesting sidelight on the sufferings of Wall St during the slump that his most casual acquaintances on the Stock Exchange floor were prepared to loan him vast sums, often without security.

His standard request, in a borrowing spree which lasted for some years, was for \$100,000, and many of his contacts advanced him the money without turning a hair.

**Sing Sing**

Finally, having run out of people to tap for funds,—and in at least one case he even forgot the name of the man he was borrowing from—Whitney embarked on the career of embezzlement which landed him in Sing Sing.

By the time his crime was discovered, he owed more than \$30 million, with little prospect that most of it would ever be repaid.

Despite his ruinous financial career, Whitney apparently bounced back to live comfortably to a ripe old age.

By 1938, when Whitney's crimes finally came to light, the state, acting in the interests of the capitalist class as a whole, had established some control over Stock Market operations. Wall St capitulated as gracefully as it could, particularly in view of the disgrace of its 'white knight'.

But, government controls notwithstanding (and the controls were hardly oppressive), Wall St continued as the centre of world capitalism, poised for the unparalleled profit bonanza of the Second World War.

The long post-war boom has opened up new lease of life for the financiers of the world's greatest capitalist power, making Wall St even more powerful and influential than it was in the inter-war period.

But the crisis now emerging on the world's stock markets is vastly different from 1929.

**Working class**

Today, US capitalism faces a world working class which is stronger and more confident than ever before and which, in Vietnam, Europe and the US itself, is fighting back against the employers' plans to solve their crisis at the workers' expense.

The working class of the 1970s will ensure, under revolutionary leadership, that there is no repeat performance of the 1930s and that the financiers of Wall St, the City of London and the stock exchanges of the capitalist world are finally expropriated.

'Once in Golconda' throws an illuminating light on the real character of US capitalism.

It reveals the most rapacious ruling class in the world as the most cynical band of swindlers in history.

Still fighting through thick and thin for their unbridled remain the arch-enemies of the world working class—the only privileges, the Wall St men force which can finally sweep them off the stage of history.

On the principle that it is essential to know your enemy, Brooks' history of the New York Stock Exchange is well worth reading.



J. P. MORGAN: Unrowned king of Wall St.



RICHARD WHITNEY: A 'white knight' who landed in Sing Sing \$30 million in debt.

ing the City of London's old position without any of its traditions and ingrained conservatism.

For many of the Wall St magnates, their new mastery of the world was an unparalleled opportunity of exercise their considerable talents for financial trickery.

The artificial hair-line between capitalist 'business' and daylight robbery became increasingly indistinguishable as the world plunder began to roll in and the Wall Streeters set about dividing the spoils.

The explosion with which the book opens marks off the era of Wall St's supremacy from the preceding period in a suitably dramatic fashion.

A truck-full of explosives in the heart of the financial district blew up at a time when

Chief among them: J. P. Morgan of J. P. Morgan and Co, the leading financial operator and uncrowned king of Wall St. Morgan's frontage at No. 23 Wall St was scarred by the famous 1920 explosion, and apparently bears the scars to this day.

**Venom**

Brooks describes with considerable venom the 'arrogant and arbitrary' aristocracy of high finance which flowered through the halcyon days of the 1920s, right up to the Great Crash.

He shows how, even at the height of the depression which followed the First World War, when millions were out of work and great mass struggles were taking place all over the world, Wall St, continuing its customary business of making



# tv column

by Frank Cartwright

## KENT STATE and SOAP OPERAS



Kent State University students disperse as National Guardsmen (in background) open fire with tear gas.

IT'S TOLD that Vice President Agnew's house caught on fire, completely destroying his books—all three of them. And one he hadn't even coloured yet.

Judging by the ineptitude of the Nixon Administration's handling of its public speeches in the past blood-stained weeks, it's not difficult to believe.

We have watched Nixon on television twisting and turning, always with the same two expressions, now attacking all students as 'bums', then retracting in the face of the enormous split within his own party and the whole ruling class.

'The Times' American correspondent hints openly at the Nixon regime being little short of a military, racist despotism. Members of the Republican administration resign in protest at the new extension of the war into Cambodia and at the killing of the four students at Kent State.

### Before dawn

A hater of any kind of radicalism Nixon goes down before dawn to talk to the demonstrators gathering outside the White House—a move which he orders senior government men to follow. Placatory gestures, clumsy, too late and too little.

He must now begin to do more to keep the middle class with him for the coming great movements amongst and against the American working class.

Armed to the teeth, bristling with all the violence of imperialism in crisis, the American bourgeoisie is divided about just what to do and to whom.

But there's no comfort in that. The complete dominance of world capitalism by America, its penetration and control, its ruthlessness when survival is threatened, make the tasks for the construction of the revolutionary party formidable but critically urgent.

Not many weeks ago Agnew was bitterly attacking the

American press and television reporters for the few liberal stories that get through.

In Britain ministers have been cutting the commercial television levy with one hand and initiating Prices and Incomes Board investigations, threatening a Royal Commission and issuing warnings about 'violence' with the other.

### 'Left wing'

Leading Tories have given clear indications of their plans for broadcasting by attacking the financially crippled BBC for being too 'left wing' in

desperate attempts at reorganization, Lord Hill has been making similar pronouncements.

In the new BBC handbook the Director General, Charles Curran, says despite a predicted combined deficit of £8 millions by March 31, 1971, to introduce commercial financing for the BBC would be a form of slow suicide—an apt phrase to describe capitalism trying to stave off its death throes.

These men put up their fight as best they can, given the job they have to do.

Lord Hill



some of its programmes, and have balanced their outpourings by suggesting the need for even more commercialism in television and radio revenues.

In Canada, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) was previously established on lines similar to the BBC; it is now forced to get a proportion of its income from running commercials and there is already clear evidence of the effects of such a change.

Its president, George Davidson, has been issuing warnings that the CBC both remains short of money, especially of the capital necessary to make it truly nationwide, and is adamantly opposed to any further recourse to commercial funding.

Here, smelling the way the wind is blowing, and after its

They fight to preserve the illusions that have served the system so well.

But then no one wants the present behind-the-scenes forms of control to become more open. And they're trying everything to avoid it. But they can't afford what it costs.

### Cheerfully

New drips of blood passed into the hardened arteries of the Independent Television Authority in the form of a headmaster of Charterhouse as the new boss, a man who cheerfully admits a complete ignorance of television, looks pretty insubstantial medicine.

But then no doubt he's been mindful of the advice Lord Derby gave to Disraeli on appointing him, self-confess-

edly ignorant, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, 'Don't worry; they'll give you the figures'.

And that's just it; the figures they're giving and getting don't add up to the promises in the commercials of a good life for all.

Four bullets (filmed by a student cameraman, not a network reporter) shot dead any last illusions and show the real promise for the future.

The four students killed, the rising working-class militancy in N Ireland, in Italy, in France, in Britain, the thrust closer to war with China, all illuminate the old order in its clearest form.

### Breakdown

Meanwhile, this is a rough breakdown of an hour at peak-time on American television recently.

This is how we're supposed to 'relax and forget the cares of the day'.

8.05 p.m. Apollo 13 special report.

8.06 Soap opera about a middle-class father bringing up his dead wife's child and struggling to inculcate all the values of competitiveness and violence necessary for survival in American society. (The second one of its kind since 7.30 that evening.)

8.12 Commercials.

8.13 Soap opera continues.

8.24 Commercials.

8.25 Soap opera continues.

8.27 Commercials.

8.29 Third soap opera begins; this time about nice teacher and kids in high school; sure they have problems but they sort them out fine. Monogamy, morality and decency win the day.

8.30 Commercial (15 sec.). Soap opera continues.

8.41 Commercials.

8.42 Soap opera continues.

8.54 Commercials.

8.55 Soap opera continues.

8.56 Commercials.

8.57 Soap opera end titles.

8.58 Station identification, trailer for coming sports show, commercial.

8.59 Johnny Cash show; a folksy, cynical job with the occasional glimmer of the underlying poverty and misery and determination that produced the music.

9.10 Commercial.

9.11 Apollo-13 special report.

9.12 Johnny Cash continues.

9.15 Commercial.

9.26 Johnny Cash continues.

9.27 Commercial and station identification, etc.

### Not so bad

And in case anyone is congratulating themselves that it's not so bad here after all, just look at an evening on commercial television here and think about the implications for the near future of the crisis the industry faces.

Also, as the social tensions grow, so television must reflect them, even negatively. Its job is to supply the lie and the beer and circuses.

But none of that is so easy these days. This is not the 1930s when the film moguls grew fat on romantic melodrama.

The world working class has seen and heard more of the truth than it yet knows.

Very often we experience something, think we understand it, but don't in fact grasp its full meaning. Later, by months, years or even decades, and in a different situation, it suddenly becomes luminously clear—and concrete.

We are now on the threshold of such a qualitative transformation. The violence of imperialism in SE Asia, in Africa, Greece, S America, the Caribbean and the violence of the western and the killer-thriller, all poured out to oppress, to delude and to numb us, can just as suddenly be inherited in its true meaning.

The very absence of television on workers' struggles can become a positive and glaring gap. Why did we never see any of this?

Why did they go on promising all and giving crumbs? That violence is not something to be wished away by moralists or ministers.

The mourning father of one of the students shot in America was filmed reading a prepared statement. Has it come to this? he asked. Millions are asking the same question and in looking for the answer are beginning to make vital connections.

Connections between their own experience in the factor-

ies and down the mines (fighting the speed-up, battling for more wages to maintain a half-decent standard of living, pushing back attacks on trade union rights) and the experience of those peoples fighting the same enemy in Vietnam, being massacred quickly at My Lai rather than slowly on the line, between those in the ghettos of the US and S Africa and those brutally evicted by the state's police here.

The fundamental connection that the National Guard contingent who shot down the students had just come from being used in violent battles with workers in a Teamsters' strike in Akron, Ohio. The same forces doing different parts of the same dirty work.

### Same thing

We've seen it, we've heard it, we've read about it—mostly in a distorted form. But now it's more and more clearly part of the same thing. There Marx-ism begins, there the building of the mass party also enters a new stage.

The 'mass media' as bourgeois television, radio and the press are so patronizingly and accurately called, can't do the job of holding the ring.

They're either not making the kind of profits they need, or else the government cannot find sufficient resources. They're doing their best, but it's not going to turn out good enough. The force that's endured it is now rapidly entering a period when it's also going to sweep it all away.

You can't tell lies without preparing the ground for truth. You can't tell half-truths without revealing the half-lie that is also its other side.

A crisis delayed is a crisis deepened; after a bit of 'liberalism', the latest clamp-down comes even sharper into focus.

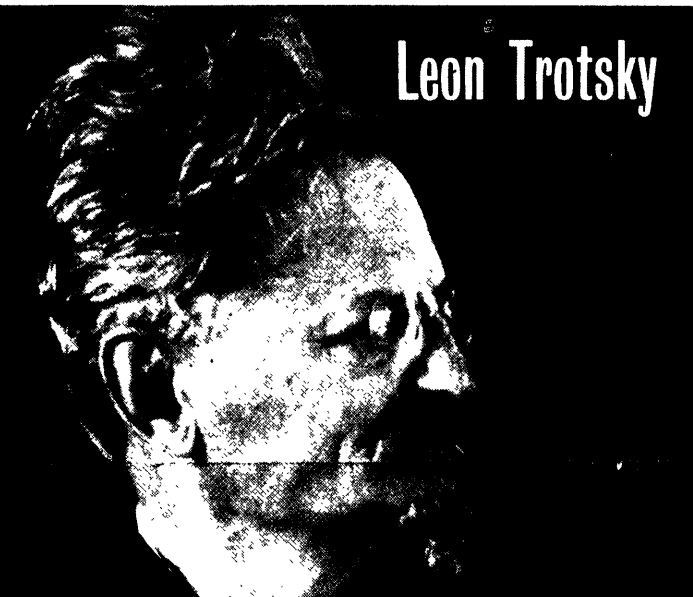


NIXON: Twisting and turning, always with the same two faces.

That hour of American television has many of the strands in it. Billions of dollars (and therefore resources) poured into the grandiose, dangerous and unrewarding manned space programme, millions into advertising, millions more into perpetuating the myths of the society; but equally if you're watching it from a rat-infested

slum or after a day in the fields of California or the factories of Detroit after pitched battles with National Guardsmen brought in to break your strike, it's clearly not like they say.

So how is it and how shall we change it? In the answer to those questions lies the socialist revolution.



Leon Trotsky

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## WEDNESDAY TV

### BBC 1

9.38 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 12.25-12.50 p.m. Apna hi ghar samajhiye. 1.00-1.25 Disc a dawn. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News, weather. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Six blue horses. 5.15 Vision on. 5.44 Parsley. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 London—Nationwide. 6.45 The doctors. 7.05 Tomorrow's world. 7.30 All gas and gaiters. 'The Bishop buys a mug'. 8.00 It's a knock-out! Aberdeen v. Arbroath. 8.50 News and weather. 9.10 Wednesday play. 'Emma's Time' by David Mercer. The third in a trilogy. Emma (Michele Dotrice) remembers important moments in her life with Robert Kelvin, a famous writer, who has just died. With Ian Holm and Peter Vaughan.

10.30 24 hours. 11.00 Viewpoint. 11.25 Weather.

### BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play school. 7.05 p.m. Square two. 7.30 News and weather. 8.00 Man alive. Law and Order, part one: 'Crisis of Confidence'. Are our policemen so wonderful? 8.50 Canvas. Reflections on the paintings of John Sell Cotman. 9.10 Show of the week. 'Not only... but also'. Peter Cook and Dudley Moore with guest-guitarist John Williams. 9.55 Europa. 10.30 My world... and welcome to it. 'Monroe the Misogynist'. 10.55 News and weather. 11.00 Line-up.

### ITV

11.00 a.m. Schools. 2.55 p.m. Racing from York. 4.17 Tingha and Tucker club. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Anything you can do. 5.20 Freewheelers. 5.50 News. 6.03 Today. 6.30 The Ghost and Mrs Muir. 7.00 This is your life. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 It takes a thief. 'The King of Thieves'. Al Mundy accused of kidnap by ambitious political candidate. Guest star Martha Hyer and Lex Barker. 9.00 Callan. 'A Village Called G'. Hunter's secretary's disappearance linked with a war criminal's visit to London? 10.00 News. 10.30 Shine a light. 'The Great Relief' with Timothy Bateson and Tony Selby. 11.00 Professional wrestling. From the Wryton Stadium, Bolton. 11.45 What the papers say. 12.00 midnight 20th century thinkers.

### REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 11.00-3.45 London. 4.02 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.14 Zing-along. 4.25 Open house. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Golf. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 8.00 Baron. 9.00 London. 11.40 Epilogue, news, weather in French, weather.

WESTWARD, As Channel except: 4.00 News. 4.02 The Gus Honeybun show. 6.00 Diary. 11.45 Faith for life. 11.51 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.00-3.45 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 London. 6.00 Day by day. Crime desk. 6.30 Doris Day show. 7.00 London. 8.00 Marcus Welby MD. 11.45 News. 11.55 Report. Feed the minds.

HARLECH: 11.00-4.15 London. 4.25 Mr Piper. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report. 6.10 F troop. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Marcus Welby MD. 9.00 London. 11.45 Weather.

HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 11.45 Y dydd. 12.10 Weather.

HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 11.45 Y dydd. 6.30-6.35 Report—Wales.

ANGLIA: 10.58-4.15 London. 4.25 Newsroom. 4.35 Romper room. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Marcus Welby MD. 9.00 London. 11.45 Reflection.

ATY MIDLANDS: 11.00-3.45 London. 4.02 Women today. 4.10 Peyton place. 4.40 Tingha and Tucker club. 4.55 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Man in a suitcase. 9.00 London. 11.45 Pulse, weather.

ULSTER: 11.00-2.55 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Marcus Welby MD. 9.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00 London. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.30 Matinee. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 F troop. 7.00 London. 8.00 Saint. 9.00 London. 11.45 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00-3.40 London. 3.50 Encore—Barrow. 4.15 News. 4.17 London. 4.25 Short story. 4.55 London. 6.00 Newsview. Octopus. 6.30 Gilligan's island. 7.00 London. 8.00 Barron. 9.00 London.

TYNE TEES: 11.00 London. 4.08 Newsroom. 4.10 Stories of Tuku. 4.25 Stewart style. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Brannigan. 7.00 London. 8.00 Avengers. 9.00 London. 11.45 News. 11.55 Epilogue.

BORDER: 1.40-3.40 London. 4.00 News. 4.02 Houseparty. 4.15 Freud on food. 4.40 Tingha and Tucker club. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Champions. 9.00 London. 11.45 News, weather.

SCOTTISH: 11.00-4.15 London. 4.20 Scotland early. 4.30 London. 6.00 Scotland now. 6.30 Raw deal? 7.00 London. 8.00 Man in a suitcase. 9.00 London. 11.00 Danger man. 11.55 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58-4.12 London. 4.15 London. 4.30 Sincerely Bernadette. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Grampian week. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Randall and Hopkirk (deceased). 8.55 Police news. 9.00 London. 11.45 Epilogue.

### REGIONAL BBC

All regions as BBC 1 except:

Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 Midlands today. Look East, weather. Nationwide. 11.27 News, weather. North of England: 6.00-6.45 Look North, weather. Nationwide. 11.27 News, weather.

Wales: 6.00 p.m. Wales today, weather. Nationwide. 6.45-7.05 Hediw.

Scotland: 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 11.00 Portrait of a Moderator. 11.20 Medicine today. 11.50 News, weather.

Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 Scene around six, weather. Nationwide. 11.27 News, weather.

South and West: 6.00-6.45 Points West. South today. Spotlight South. West, weather. Nationwide. 11.27 News, weather.



# '20 per cent or no return' — hosiery strikers

OFFICIALS of the National Union of Hosiery Workers today continued their efforts to bring the strike of 2,000 workers here to an end without their 20-per-cent wage demand being won.

Cudworth, Tuesday

## Israel-Lebanon conflict biggest since 1948

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

SYRIAN forces joined in the fighting with Israel near the Lebanon border yesterday. Syrian planes bombed Israeli positions on the Golan Heights while artillery shelled them.

They were intercepting Israeli forces, which early yesterday morning attacked Lebanon. A large force of tanks was involved in the attack, backed by artillery and jets.

Moving from the occupied Golan Heights, this was the biggest operation against the Lebanon since the 1948 war. It was aimed at Arab guerrilla camps on Mount Hebron, from which rockets are alleged to have been launched recently at Israeli towns.

Up to now, Israeli raids on the Lebanon have been commando actions.

The present operation is reported to involve an armoured division, and covers a wide area.

The Lebanese cabinet was called into immediate permanent session when news of the attack reached Beirut, and the ambassadors of the four major powers were called in by President Helou for urgent talks.

A complaint has been made to the United Nations Security Council, stated Minister of the Interior Kamal Jumblatt. Lebanon government troops engaged in fighting off the Israel attack were last year in action against the Arab guerrilla fighters. At one stage, the guerrillas were simultaneously attacked by Israeli and Lebanese government forces.

The response of the Lebanese government in the present

crisis is incapable of answering the Israeli threat.

The Zionist state is acting on behalf of imperialism, and the great powers and the United Nations are the last sources from which help could be expected.

The noise made recently by the Israelis about Russian pilots flying for the Egyptian forces was only a cover for the preparation of the attack on Lebanon and a lever to get increased arms support from the US.

The defeat of imperialism in the Middle East can only be the work of the Arab masses, backed by the Israeli working class and the workers' movement throughout the world.

## I.O.S.

FROM PAGE ONE

sitting in the Illinois State Assembly and aiding Nixon's campaigns for the vice-presidency and the presidency in the 1950s.

King's intervention may well have Nixon's active backing.

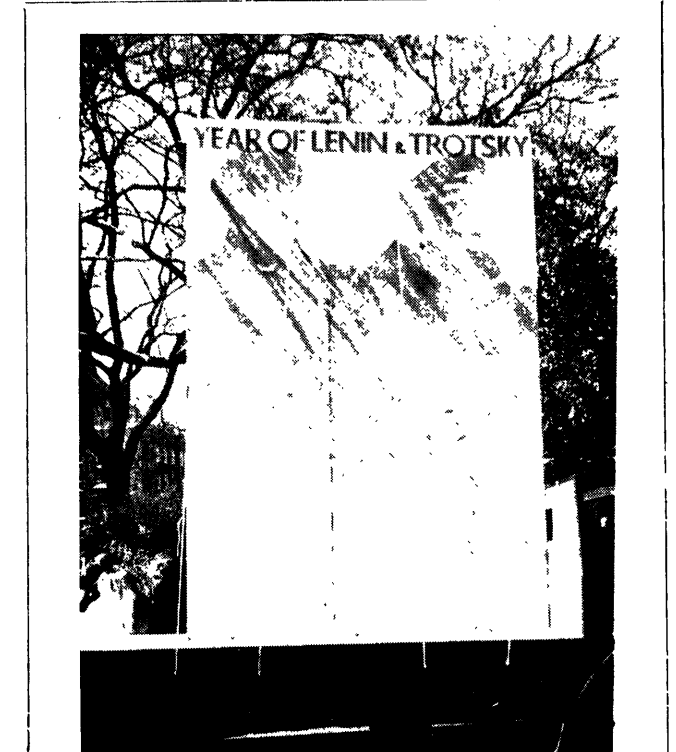
The possibility of an IOS collapse is a fearsome one for US capital, especially in its present critical condition. But it is unlikely that the bid to save IOS will succeed. Confidence cannot be restored at this stage of the game. The struggle between US and European financial interests must now be over who will cut whose throat—and the Americans appear to have the sharpest knives.

## WEATHER

London area, SE, SW, NW, central southern and central northern England, E and W Midlands, Channel Islands: Dry and sunny morning, showers during afternoon and early evening. Light, NE winds. Warm. Max. 20C (68F). Edinburgh: Dull with fog patches near coasts and sunny

intervals inland. Rather warm. Max. 16C (61F), but normal near coasts. Max. 12C (54F). Glasgow area, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods. Moderate, NE winds. Warm. Max. 18C (64F).

Outlook for following 48 hours: Little change.



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## LATE NEWS

### DRIVERS BLOCK TERMINAL

Lorry drivers who deliver containers to the United States line terminal in Tilbury went on strike and brought the berth to a standstill yesterday, after blocking the entrance with their vehicles.

The men are protesting over conditions and poor facilities at the terminal.

### COURT RULES ON STUDENT VOTES

The Court of Appeal ruled yesterday that university students can vote in their univer-

sity constituencies. It allowed appeals by undergraduates in Bristol and Cambridge in test cases said to affect a large number of university students throughout the country. Registration officers had refused to put students' names on the electoral register.

### FORD STRIKE GOES ON

The strike by Ford experimental workers at Dagenham, Dunton and Aveley, who are claiming £1,000 each 'disturbance' pay for switching plants in Essex, is to continue.

The union's regional officer proposed a return to work on the basis of a 10-per-cent increase in July.

A ten-minute mass meeting of the strikers threw this out by a substantial majority.

One group of workers—Denise Dale, Ann Jenkins, Brenda Wilkinson, L. Jones, Margaret Williams, Margaret King, J. Rowley and E. Bromlow—told the Workers Press:

'We came out over an offer of 5 per cent in July and five next January. Now we are offered ten per cent in July. We came out for 20 per cent in July and got no more than we were offered in the first place.

'It's disgusting. We have no confidence in this union leadership and it's time they were voted out.'

'We'll have what we want one way or another. We'll spread the strike down to Leicester and Nottingham. We've been on strike a week and a half for nothing. We are not going back.'

Strikers were told by their union official yesterday that 58,000 hosiery workers in the Midlands were 'satisfied', ignoring the fact—reported in the Workers Press—that hosiery workers there have threatened a series of one-day strikes over pay.

## Nationalize

The hosiery workers can clearly win their demands if they develop an alternative leadership prepared to challenge the full-time officials and spread the strike through S Yorkshire and the Midlands. Spending on hosiery goods, however, is tending generally to fall as the cost of living rises.

Hosiery workers must fight not only for their present wage demands but for the nationalization of all hosiery and garment factories—together with the chain stores on which to a large extent they are dependent for employment and loss of earnings.

## BSC men fight for £5 increase

ANCILLARY workers at the British Steel Corporation's Grimesthorpe, Sheffield, works have been banning overtime since Monday in support of their wage claim.

Two meetings of all shift workers voted overwhelmingly for the overtime ban and rejected a shop stewards' recommendation to accept the management's offer of £2 12s 6d tied to an agreement on greater flexibility.

Machinists in the works have joined the overtime ban in sympathy with the ancillary workers, who are fighting for their original claim which will give them £5 a week increase by the autumn.

The real threat is the management attempt to tie any increase to productivity and flexibility.

The position of the Stalinist-dominated shop stewards' committee has already been made clear by their recommendation of acceptance. Workers at Grimesthorpe must beware of any attempt to push such a deal through.

## 'BAYONETS AND BULLETS'

FROM PAGE ONE

ported still blazing in the city long after the fighting had died down.

The struggle of Negro workers against racialism now meets with the same brutal response as student opposition to the Indo-China war and trade union defence of picket lines—fixed bayonets and bullets.

## Walled off

Walled off from the working class by the slogans of black and student power, the student and Negro struggles will be driven back to the ghetto by the armed might of the Nixon Administration.

Every effort must now be made to bring the working class into the centre of the fight against racialism and imperialism. Once this decisive step has been taken, the Agnew and the Nixons can be driven out of Cambodia, the ghetto and the campus.

# Fight Indo-China war

FROM PAGE ONE

are present to begin mass united actions against the war of murderer Nixon.

All the conditions are now present for the workers' traditional organizations—those who stand for the defence of the workers' interests—to present a united front against capitalism.

## Socialist goal

The struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples for national independence is a struggle for socialism.

The struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples against murderer Nixon merges with the struggle of the American working class and youth against imperialism.

The goal of the Indo-Chinese peoples

and that of the American working class unites with the class struggles of the workers of every country against their own ruling class and for the socialist revolution.

Outside this perspective, there is only the blind alley of so-called 'peaceful co-existence', which permits world imperialism to prepare its blows against workers and peasants.

We condemn the action of the revisionists in using the struggle against the war as a pacifist parade, substituting the middle class for the working class.

The International Committee fights for the mobilization of the working class on a revolutionary-defeatist programme to expose the role of the social democratic and Stalinist bureaucracies. The only way to fight the extension of the war is to bring Cambodia into the class action—industrial action—against the war, as part of the struggle to build revolutionary leadership for the working class. May 6, 1970

## CPS to discuss SE Asia

MR JOHN GOLLAN, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, will travel to Paris for a meeting on Friday of leaders of Communist Parties of W Europe. The meeting has been called by the French and Italian parties to discuss 'the serious situation resulting from the American aggression in Cambodia'.

## Inspectors' strike halts Girling's

SIXTY inspectors at the Girling disc brake factory in Bromborough, Cheshire, are on strike against a pay deal tied to productivity 'strings' which threatens to reduce the labour force.

About 1,900 of the factory's 2,100 workers have been laid off as a result of the dispute.

A company spokesman said that the inspectors had decided not to resume work despite the endeavours made by AEF officials to take the dispute through procedural channels.

# Tele-control now available on the cheap

BY BERNARD FRANKS

FOLLOWING the introduction of a 'work-cycle control' system in its relay set wiring section, the Telephone Manufacturing Co. Ltd in Winsford, Cheshire, claims to have increased productivity by 15 per cent and reduced the shop floor area in use by 25 per cent.

A report in the current issue of 'Target', the British Productivity Council bulletin, explains:

'Originally 16 girl operatives each completed her part of the wiring process at her own pace.

'Benches were double-spaced with tracking on either side and as an operative worked on one set, a second waited her attention.'

Under the new system benches are close-spaced and the workers have to keep to a pre-determined time cycle, passing their set forward for the next operative at the end of each cycle.

The report describes how this system operates:

'The cycle is controlled by an infinitely-variable clock allowing any time cycle to be equivalent to one sweep of the dial hand, visible to operatives.

A small light on the bench warns the operative that the cycle is nearing completion and a buzzer beneath the bench indicates the end of the cycle.'

The manufacturing manager explained:

'If the studied time value of a new wiring job is six minutes the foreman might set his cycle at nine minutes. As soon as the operatives are building comfortably in nine minutes he cuts the cycle progressively until they are working at the six-minute cycle.'

Work that is not completed by the end of a cycle has a red tag attached to it by the operative before it is passed on and the foreman takes remedial action when necessary.'

# Stalin's wooing of Togliatti

BY DAVID BARNES

THE ITALIAN Communist Party has recently 'opened the books' on an episode in the career of Palmiro Togliatti, who returned to Italy as Stalin's nominee during the liberation from fascism and remained Party chief until his death in 1964, when he was replaced by the present leader, Luigi Longo.

In August 1951 Togliatti was seriously injured in a road accident. After some months in hospital he travelled to Moscow in December 'to convalesce'.

His widow, Nilde Iotti (who accompanied him to Moscow) has now related that the reasons for his visit were mainly political—in particular to discuss with Stalin the role of the Communist Information Bureau ('Cominform') set up by Stalin in 1947.

Stalin paid Togliatti a personal visit in hospital and requested him to remain in Russia as head of the Cominform, strengthening it and making it a more important political instrument.

## Persuasion

According to her account Stalin laid great stress on the adverse international situation (the Cold War was already well under way) and spent some time in trying to persuade Togliatti to accept.

The Italian Party leadership sided with Stalin, but Togliatti refused to accept. He left Moscow for Italy in February without a farewell from any of the Soviet leaders.

Though there has been some dispute between Nilde Iotti and Pietro Secchia, who also went with Togliatti to Moscow, over the details, all are agreed that Stalin was eager to entrust Togliatti with what was at least presented as being a key role in the international policies of the Soviet bureaucracy.

## Plausible

The account given is certainly plausible.

Having disbanded the Third International to oblige his 'Allies' against fascism in 1943, Stalin would certainly, reacting to the pressures of the American nuclear threat and the Cold War, have felt the need for a prestigious figure such as Togliatti to swing the Stalinist parties in western Europe behind Soviet diplomacy.

Why have the Italian Stalinists now made the episode public?

Part of the reason is certainly their desire to give a respectable lineage to the 'independence' of the Italian Communist Party from the Soviet leadership. Like their condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, this represents no communist opposition to Stalinism, but a capitulation to 'liberal', ruling-class pressure in western Europe.

# Albania: Stalinists send back Greek exiles

BY ROBERT BLACK

COLLABORATION between the Greek military dictatorship and the Stalinist regimes of E Europe continues to develop—even to the point of returning Greek exiles!

In a press conference last Sunday Greek Foreign Minister Mr Pipinelis announced that the junta's pro-Stalinist policy in E Europe had won 'a favourable response from many other Balkan countries'.

(All the other Balkan states—Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria and Rumania—are ruled by the Stalinist bureaucracy, the first three having a common frontier with Greece.)

## Cynical

The greatest and most cynical betrayal of all has been committed by the Albanian regime of Enver Hoxha.

This regime has already emulated the Kremlin by signing a trade deal with the junta.

Now, according to Mr Pipinelis, it is showing its 'understanding' in a more direct way by returning—on its own initiative—refugees from Greece who have fled to Albania for political asylum.

This treachery ranks with Stalin's decision to hand over anti-Nazi refugees to Hitler following the conclusion of the Nazi-Soviet Pact in August 1939.

## Lead

The scale may not be so great, but the principle of class solidarity and internationalism is exactly the same.

The Albanian regime, of course, prides itself on its opposition to 'modern re-

# Soviet leaders' standing ovation for Stalin

SOVIET Defence Minister Grechko, in an hour-long speech, has credited Stalin's Central Committee with having 'taken important steps to develop the Soviet armed forces' and with the rapid development of the war industries in comparison with other industries before the Nazi invasion.

This follows a recent statement by military leader Bagranian that Stalin's policies were successful in creating the conditions for a counter-attack to the German offensive of 1941.

Grechko mentioned the name of Stalin only once, but when he did so the audience of 6,000 rose to its feet in applause, followed, after a short hesitation, by the top Soviet leadership—including Brezhnev and Kosygin!

## SINISTER

In an even more sinister passage, Grechko praised Stalin's Party in the pre-war period for its struggle against 'petty-bourgeois opportunists of the left and right and the Trotskyists'. (Our emphasis.) Grechko's utterances cannot be regarded as in any way casual.

The Stalinist bureaucracy, with the development of the crisis of imperialism, is desperately afraid of those who fight for revolutionary policies within the Soviet working class.

## CLOSED DOORS

They are therefore forced to try to close all political doors. Sections of the military apparatus now lead the way against even the 're-assessment' of Stalin produced in the Khrushchev period.

And while the lies, slanders and grim caricatures of history are paraded again, the bureaucracy jails those who fight to set the record straight in any way.

They have banned Grigorenko's historical work on the Second World War and incarcerated him in a 'psychiatric hospital' as part of the attempt to stamp out the communist opposition.

## TRUE HISTORY

The true history of the Second World War, starting with Stalin's murderous purge of the military leadership and the signing of the short-lived pact with Hitler— inseparable from the attempt to physically destroy the communist opposition—is political dynamite in the Soviet Union, where 20 million lost their lives in the struggle to defeat Nazism.

The international labour movement must demand the opening of historical records on this period, and an end to the brutal persecution of the opposition.

# Pilkington

FROM PAGE ONE

outside the key sheet works—to give credence to implications that the strike was, perhaps, the work of a small group.

'The Times' was even able to report that one striker 'dismissed allegations of interference by the Socialist Labour League'. Those 'allegations' were these if not the paper's own?

## 'REVELATION'

Even the 'Financial Times' was in on the act with the amazing revelation that two International Socialists are said to be involved and a car-load of Liverpool Trotskyists were once seen talking to pickets in St Helens'.

Workers Press believes that all this is nothing more than another Tory election stunt aimed at frightening the middle class and backward workers into support for Heath's anti-union, 'law-and-order' programme.

The implications of this kind of coverage include conspiracy charges against trade unionists who morally or financially support strikers, measures to starve strikers back to work by denying their families social security and legislation to prevent the free dissemination of political literature.

We say unequivocally that International Socialism, the various Maoist groups and every other tendency on the left have every right to sell their literature and discuss their ideas wherever they choose to do so.

If the Fleet St press lords want to deny us that right to starve strikers' families and set up conspiracy charges against trade unionists let them come out openly and say so!

Those in the labour movement who lend themselves to this kind of witch-hunting are in fact preparing the way for the Tories.

Yesterday's 'Times' article in particular should be a warning to every trade unionist: over half of it was drawn from statements made by those it tried to implicate, and it is unlikely that the rest could have been written if these statements had not been made.



Stalin

## Eire confidence debate today

IRISH premier Jack Lynch faces yet another parliamentary ordeal today when the debate opens in the Dail on a confidence motion from his own party, the Fianna Fail.

There is little doubt that Lynch will get the majority he seeks—though he will have to rely on the votes of the ministers he sacked last week.

## Brazilian guerrillas strike back

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

THE MANHUNT launched by the Brazilian dictatorship against guerrilla forces South of Sao Paulo (reported in last Thursday's Workers Press), in which thousands of troops with helicopters and incendiary bombs are engaged, is meeting with effective resistance.

After a period of retreat a force of liberation fighters ambushed government troops last Saturday, wounding six and taking two soldiers and a lieutenant prisoner.

Soldiers involved in the clash say that the guerrillas were led by Carlos Lamarca, commander of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR), who deserted from the Army last year, taking with him several other soldiers and a lorry-load of weapons.

For the first time in Brazil the guerrillas have opposed the regime as an organized military force.

Their ability to do so, using weapons and supplies and surviving a prolonged offensive by much larger government forces in the area, is the sign not only of their own courage and determination, but of the widespread opposition to the brutal, anti-communist rulers of Brazil.

It is now likely that the Indian government will soon agree to give the go-ahead to produce nuclear arms and drive another nail into the coffin of the much-vaunted non-proliferation treaty.

The Stalinist policy of 'peaceful coexistence' out of which emerged not only this treaty, but also the current SALT talks in Vienna, are now allowing imperialism a breathing space to prepare its agencies against the Chinese workers' state.

# India under pressure to join 'nuclear club'

THE ESCALATION of the war in SE Asia and the launching of China's first satellite earlier this month now demands that US imperialism step up the pressure on India to swing the Stalinist parties in western Europe behind Soviet diplomacy.

The Indian government is coming under increasing pressure to make atomic weapons and has already decided to examine the cost of an atomic arms programme.

A two-day meeting of politicians and defence experts last week-end in New Delhi agreed, almost unanimously, that India must join the 'nuclear club'.

Dr D. Nag Chaudhuri, a nuclear physicist and member of the Government Planning Commission, told the meeting that producing

a nuclear explosion was well within the resources and expertise of India's Atomic Energy Department.

Economic experts estimate that India could acquire a nuclear arsenal at a cost of £1,800 million over the next ten years.

Even without the 'escalation' that the cost of such a programme would undergo, this represents over half a per cent of India's average national income each year and would mean further chaos for the country's already crisis-ridden economy.

The production of atomic weapons for use against China is the reality behind the pledges by the 'advanced' imperialist powers to donate one per cent of their gross national incomes to the underdeveloped countries.

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