

THE DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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I am behind the Charter and I can't disagree with any of its points. It will have an immediate appeal to the working class because it can be understood readily by everybody.

All these rights are important to every worker and they all feel this. We must now go out to the housewife and say, "The Tories are taking money out of your purse because of price rises".

We must go to the docker in Liverpool, who now has to deal with a near 50 per cent increase in fares and raise the demand of a sliding scale of wages and prices.

We must hammer and hammer away on these issues not only to involve the activists, but until the whole communities are behind us—all workers, housewives, tenants, students are in this fight. This is the kind of movement the Tories fear, not the TUC with their eight million bits of paper.

It is vital to fight on all the demands raised in the Charter because you can't take any one of the government's measures in isolation. To divorce the struggle against the union laws from this total fight would be suicidal.

Why? Because the attacks on the health service, housing, the attempts to push up unemployment, are all part of the government drive to weaken people, pass the union Bill and enslave the organized working class.

So what must be the Charter's aim—what is the aim of any movement against this government? It must be to broaden the base of opposition in all sections of the working class on all issues.

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great campaign with the aim of forcing this government out and replacing it with one which will carry out a full socialist programme.

So we come out with the demand—make the TUC and the trade union leaders fight, get ready for a general strike!

We must expose the trade union leaders and the TUC who say that the working class are not ready to fight or that they need to be educated.

I can tell you, in Liverpool the ordinary worker is way ahead of Mr Feather. Factories that have never been known to move at all—where strikes are unknown—have voted unanimously to come out on December 8.

The spotlight must be on these leaders—they either fight or clear the way for those that will.

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I can't say I have any criticism of the document itself. There may be discussion and argument over the kind of practical programme of action to get the campaign against the government moving.

But the main thing now for all socialists is to go out and agitate, agitate, at every level in the labour movement. Make people see the connection between the union legislation and all the other reactionary measures of this government.

## What we think

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BY A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

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While general agreement exists in both wings of the Tory Party on the necessity to do this, complete unanimity on how to do it can hardly be claimed to prevail.

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In this way he hopes to push back the level of wage claims and increase profits and dividends.

After setbacks with the local government employees and the hospital workers, Mr Robert Carr, the Secretary of State for Employment, believes the peak may have been reached with the miners' 12 per cent. He is now ready for a head-on collision with the electricity workers... (Nora Beloff in yesterday's 'Observer')

If this fails Heath will restrict the supply of money and credit which will force the employers to stand firm and lay off workers. The application of such a policy now, however, is considered impracticable by many Tories because of the tense situation in the working class.

### Confirmed

This is confirmed by Beloff's revelation that Lord Stokes is alleged to have told the government that additional long-term credit was indispensable if British-Leyland was to stand up to strikes.

The prospect of taking on an undefeated working class still daunts the Tories. Without the acquiescence of social democracy, Stalinism and the trade union bureaucracy, the Heath group could not hope to defeat even sections of workers—or prevent Powell from taking over the party, lock, stock and barrel.

Writing of the embarrassment of Wilson and his friends in parliament about their enforced association with the trade unions and their wage claims, the 'Observer' columnist indicates: 'This explains why, although tomorrow afternoon is Opposition "time" in the Commons, Mr Wilson has tabled a motion on the aircraft industry rather than risk stirring up the much more urgent issue of inflation.'

The two Front Benches seem to be in collusion, not only in playing down the dangers of inflation, but also in playing up Mr Heath's personal dedication to pure laissez faire Conservatism. (Our emphasis.)

While the Stalinists betray the miners and while the TUC undermines the strength of the organized workers, Mr Wilson does his best to sustain the parliamentary image of Heath as some kind of misguided Conservative!

As a direct consequence of these combined betrayals the Tory Party's extreme right, far from being silenced or isolated, have strengthened their position and are openly articulating Toryism's real counter-revolutionary aims.

### Example

Last week Lord Hailsham in his jeremiad on inflation evoked the example of the Weimar Republic and what followed it in Germany. Now, according to Beloff, leading Treasury officials and businessmen are more and more, arguing that dictator-

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IN STRONGLY-worded statements yesterday, China and N Vietnam both denounced the 24-hour resumption of bombing raids on N Vietnam.



Some of the delegates at the NUS conference yesterday.

The Peking 'People's Daily' said the raids exposed the fraudulent nature of Nixon's 'peace offers' in Vietnam:

'US imperialism has once again torn off its mask of peace.'

The editorial congratulated the N Vietnamese on its shooting down of six US planes during the weekend's raids.

The N Vietnam Foreign Ministry denied that there had been any 'understanding' between Hanoi and Washington after President Johnson's decision to suspend raids on the North in 1968.

### OBJECTIVE

The raids also had the immediate military objective of hindering the movement of supplies to liberation forces fighting in the South and in Cambodia.

In recent weeks, with the monsoon season drawing to a close, guerrillas have begun to regroup for a new offensive against the pro-US puppet regimes in Saigon and Phnom Penh.

Despite US Defence Secretary Melvin Laird's claim that the raids were a reply to recent N Vietnamese attacks on 'unarmed reconnaissance planes', the bombing of key military targets in the North is obviously a demonstration of Nixon's intention to carry on the war against the peoples of all Indo-China.

In Cambodia, liberation forces have surrounded the strategic airfield at Kompong Cham after cutting the town's only land supply route, Highway Seven.

Highway Four, which runs to the key southern port of Kompong Som, is also cut.

### PRESSING

And 140 miles to the North of still-besieged Phnom Penh guerrillas are pressing hard around Siem Reap.

Nixon's latest attempt to intimidate the N Vietnamese government comes at a time when the Soviet bureaucracy is intensifying its campaign for world-wide collaboration with the main imperialist powers.

It is this policy of international class collaboration—exemplified by the Kremlin's

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## No bases-India

INDIA opposes any moves by the big powers to establish military bases in the Indian Ocean, government officials said in New Delhi yesterday.

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THREE WEEKEND news items underline the timely nature of the National Union of Students' vote in favour of affiliation to the Trades Union Congress.

What amounts to an international threat to student rights is building up in parallel with a 'Black Paper' sponsored call for tighter university discipline revealed to the 1,000-strong Margate NUS conference.

Copies of a confidential document signed by 150 British academics were distributed by York students at MARGATE on Saturday.

Drafted by Manchester's Professor Brian Cox, co-editor of the right-wing 'Black Papers on Education', it favours

OUTLAWING of protest sit-ins, EXPULSION for persistent student rebels, and BINDING codes of conduct to be signed by every college entrant.

### 'INVASION'

While claiming that the document was intended for 'The Times', Cox has furiously condemned its publication at Margate as 'an invasion of freedom'.

But he sticks by its message, describing the 'principle' involved as 'a matter of academic standards' which 'must be in the hands of people who have been trained to deal with them'.

Several British university top brass are apparently also members of a US-based International Committee on the University Emergency, according to reports from NEW YORK.

Partly financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the committee—claiming to stand for 'dignity and gentleness on the campus'—will have a permanent secretary at New York's Wendell Wilkie Foundation.

According to Columbia University Professor Charles Frankel, a former US Assistant

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## ACTT Stalinists vote down Dec 8

OFFICIAL backing for the December 8 stoppage against Tory anti-trade union legislation was narrowly voted down yesterday by leaders of Britain's 15,000 cinema and television technicians.

Communist Party members and supporters voted with right-wingers to defeat the motion. Stalinist fears that support for December 8 has snowballed on a scale that threatens to explode the protest framework within which the Party hoped to confine it have been evident for some time.

Last Monday, CP members voted at a meeting of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians' freelance shop to delete from a motion supporting December 8 a call for the Trades Union Congress to mobilize a general strike.

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## More food prices up

PRICES of New Zealand lamb, butter and cheese may rise soon as ship-owners are pressing for higher freight charges on the Europe-New Zealand run.

Already freight rates on the run are to rise 12½ per cent on February 1 next year and negotiations for a further increase should be completed in two or three weeks' time.

## £1,250 November Fund needs £532 1s 1d

AT THE moment, the fund stands at £717 18s 11d. We are sure, from the response we are getting, that with a big campaign every day we will be able to complete the target in time.

This tremendous support, we are confident, is a result of the principled policies of the Workers Press. We were the first to expose the strike-breaking role of the Stalinists. In Ireland, in Spain and now in the miners' strike in Britain, they have politically betrayed the working class.

This is the role of Stalinism everywhere. You can fight back against this treachery by supporting the only paper that stands in the interests of the working class. Post your donation today towards the November Appeal Fund. Send it to: Workers Press Appeal Fund, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

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AN INCREDIBLE story of official bungling, government ineptitude, craft and callous neglect lies behind the E Pakistan cyclone disaster.

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## All Trades Unions Alliance

### Second Annual Conference

Discuss

## THE CHARTER OF BASIC RIGHTS

The right to a job, to strike and organize, to retain gains made, to fair prices, to welfare benefits and to decent housing.

Defend and maintain these rights in a fight to force the Tories to resign.

### BIRMINGHAM

## Sat. December 19

Digbeth Civic Hall,  
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## How the CP broke the miners' strike

ANALYSIS in the Workers Press of the somersaults turned by the Stalinist miners' leaders was consistent throughout the miners' strike. We were able to warn about their cynical betrayal because we started from an understanding of the counter-revolutionary nature of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

Now, after the strike, remarkable confirmation of our analysis comes from another source, not a Marxist source, but an industrial correspondent, John Torode, who reveals in this week's 'New Statesman' the Communist Party manoeuvres behind the strike sell-out.

Here are extracts from his article: 'Immediately after the executive decided by only one vote to back the deal, the crucial CPers there put their heads together and agreed to oppose the wildcat strikes already starting up in some regions. For a couple of days it looked as if they might hold the line. Certainly they tried hard.'

'But in Scotland, in parts of Yorkshire and—to a lesser extent in S Wales—the CP was overtaken on the left.'

And: 'For King St the experience was traumatic and eventually the new line came down from on high. The party was to regain the initiative and back the strikes, but only until the ballot was abandoned or had taken place. Last week the executive stood firm and refused to drop the ballot in favour of a delegate conference which the left could dominate. At that point the battle was lost. But the CP encouraged the strikers to sit it out for another fortnight to save face.'

'It was a cynical game and one which a number of party members resented. They had risked their militant reputations trying to stop the strike bandwagon rolling. Once it became clear that it was rolling to inevitable disaster, they were told to scramble on board as best they might. It will take a long time for the communists to retrieve the ground they have lost in the past month. But Lord Robens is certainly helping them.'

In Tuesday's Workers Press Cliff Slaughter analyses in detail how the CP leadership engineered the defeat.

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## What we think

### Secret Dutschke evidence: A test of persecution

from severe injuries sustained when a right-wing fanatic tried to murder him in Germany. With his wife and two children he has been living quietly in Cambridge, where he is a student at Clare Hall.

Part of the case will be held behind closed doors and some of the evidence is being kept secret, both from Dutschke himself and the public at large.

able to Dutschke. This makes a farce out of the right to appeal and means that the hearing can bring forward the most dubious evidence without Dutschke having the slightest opportunity to challenge it.

Dutschke's case is being made a test of the lengths to which the Tories can go in political persecution of foreigners in Britain.

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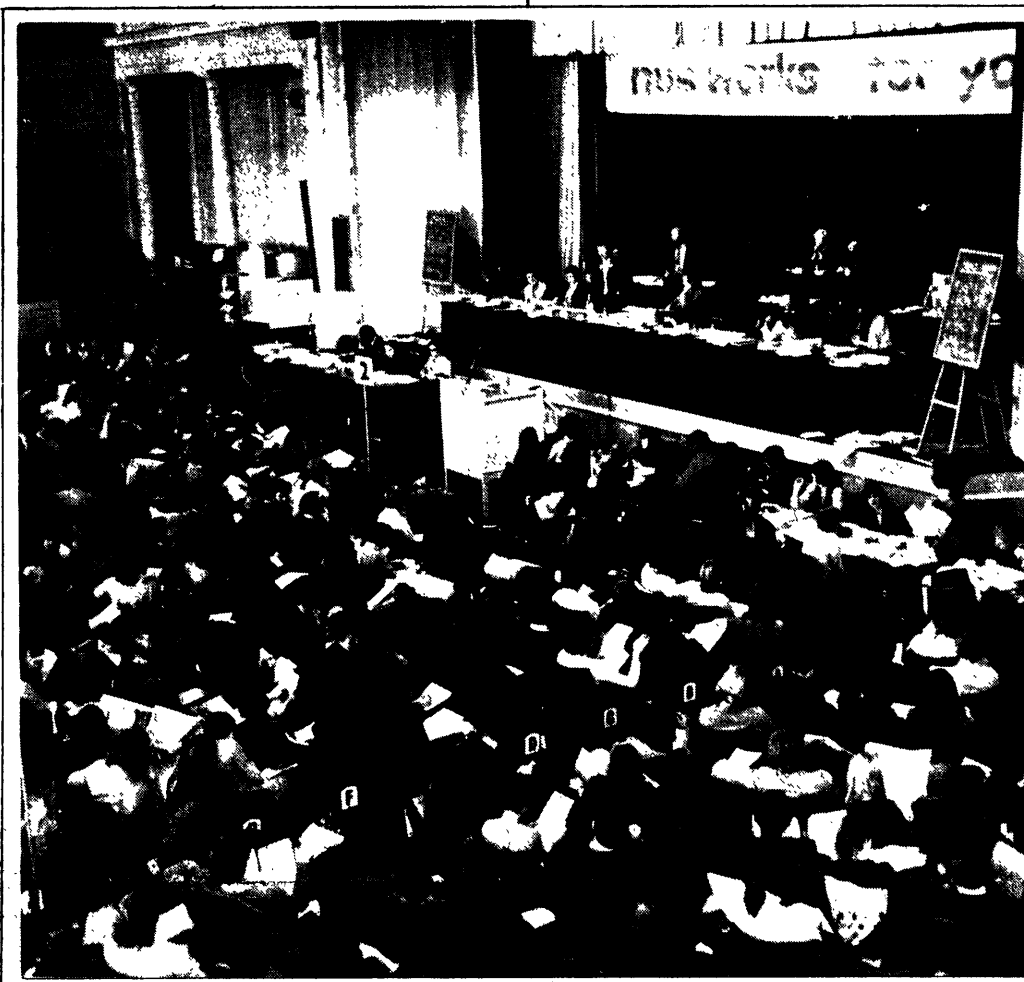
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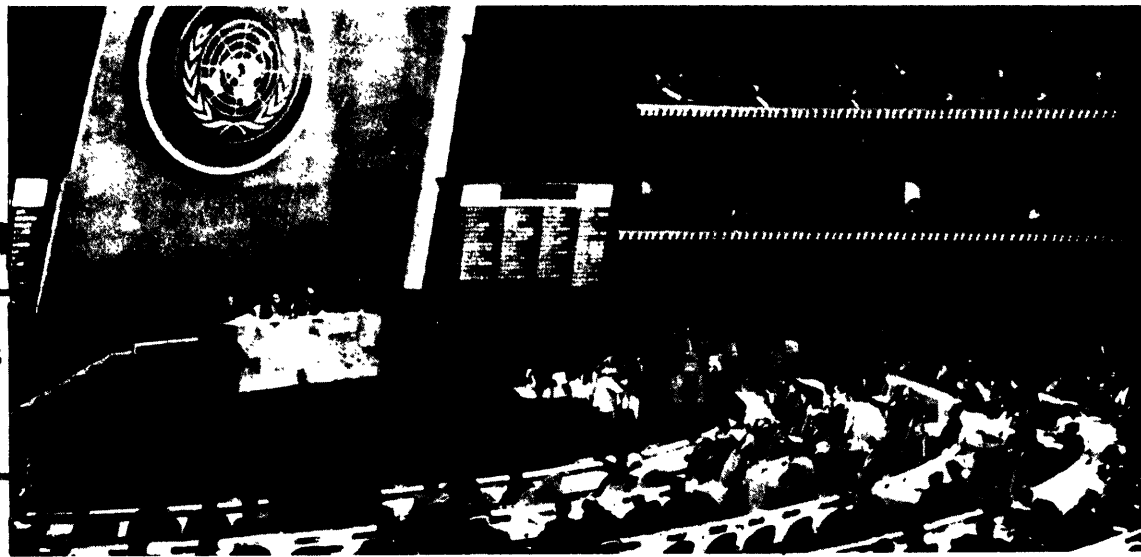
# TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF WAR

25 years of the United Nations  
BY CHARLES PARKINS

# KOREA—UN FLAG, US WAR

# AND PLUNDER

# ALL IN THE NAME OF 'PEACE'



**THERE IS a certain big factory, in NW London where you can see on the wall in the office a large map of the world.**

It is shaded in various colours, and if you had just given it a casual glance you might think it was an old political map of the world—'British Empire in red' and so on; but take a closer look.

This factory belongs to a subsidiary of General Motors, the giant American corporation; and the map on the wall in the office is a map of the General Motors empire—countries where they own factories, subsidiaries, and whole industries.

Similar maps could be drawn for the world-wide interests of Standard Oil, the United Fruit company, the Chase Manhattan Bank, General Electric, Monsanto chemicals, and so on—add them up and you have United States imperialism, the strongest in the world, and the leader of the whole imperialist pack.

What's good for General Motors is good for the United States' was the saying originating from one of the GM bosses.

With their 'friends' in Congress, in the Pentagon and the State Department, it is these vast business corporations whose requirements determine the aims of US policies.

Imperialism means giant monopolies and banks striving to control the world's sources of raw materials, to dominate world markets, to invest in exploitation of the world's labour—to be masters of the whole world-wide system of capitalist exploitation and profit.

Bankers and monopoly capitalists take a profound interest in 'world affairs'.

Wherever you live, wherever you work, they are very much interested in you—your wages, your welfare, your political opinions.

## MAIN IMPETUS

That is to say, they are interested in you, the worker—'irrespective of race, creed or colour'—because, whatever their newspapers tell you, they know that you are the source of their profits.

In that respect you are quite an important person—even though they treat you as a nothing, as a number on a clock-card. When the Chase Manhattan Bank published a report on investment prospects in S Korea in 1967, it spelled it out as follows:

'In fact, the main impetus for Korea's economic growth comes from the determination and drive of its businessmen and officials. Americans comment on the dexterity and aptitude of Korean workers, who are available at cash wage rates averaging 65 cents a day in textiles and 88 cents a day in electronics. These human characteristics produce industrial results.'

Since the determination of S Korean businessmen and officials is expressed in their dedication to ensuring the availability at cheap rates of the Korean workers, the S Korean dictatorship is regarded favourably by US imperialism.

Like Franco's Spain, and S Africa, S Korea is included when the politicians talk about defending the 'free world'—free for exploitation.

With its world-wide economic interests, US imperialism has to have world-wide political and military power. And as the leading imperialist power, the US is not only concerned with looking after the world-wide investments of American capitalists, but takes the main responsibility for maintaining and extending the whole imperialist system—it is the world's banker and the world's policeman.

US capitalism runs the International Monetary Fund to create the right conditions for investment. When any governments seem to be risky debtors, or are not willing to take the IMF's 'advice', then nasty things can happen to them.

That is the speciality of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Where these cloak-and-dagger boys of the CIA cannot do the job or the masses of workers and peasants have to be dealt with, then the 'heavies' may be sent in—the US marines, the Sixth Fleet, the Seventh Fleet, all the massive forces standing by around the world.

However, as well as these traditional enforcers, US imperialism has developed other means of 'protection'.

Not only the 'Green Berets', specialists in counter-revolutionary warfare, but the Blue Berets of the United Nations too, have been used to enforce the will of US imperialism.

brought to a halt, is the area covered by the Soviet Union, China, E Europe, N Korea, and N Vietnam.

A whole vast area has been torn out of the imperialist system by the spread of revolution.

That revolution began in October 1917, in Russia. It was attacked by the combined forces of Britain, France, Japan, USA—all the imperialist powers united in armed intervention to try and crush the young Soviet state.

Ever since then, this has been the one issue on which the rival imperialist powers can be united—their fear of revolution, their hope of 'containing' and possibly driving back and regaining their 'lost territories' from that spreading tide.

That is what the war in Korea was about.

American troops went into Korea in September 1945, occupying the country up to the '38th Parallel' in accordance with a War Department plan, and by

itself, on October 10, to be the only government in S Korea, and demanded an end to the pronouncements of 'irresponsible political groups'.

The USAMIGIK officers relied initially on Japanese officials, and then on Korean officials who had collaborated with the Japanese—particularly to run the police force.

On November 20, 1945 a Congress of the People's Republic met, and refused to accept itself on American orders—whereupon the US commander, General Hodge, declared its activities 'unlawful'.

In the North, the People's Committees had begun nationalization of Japanese-owned industries. In the South, the US authorities set about suppressing the People's Committees. 'Law and order' had to be restored!

In December 1945, the foreign ministers of US, Britain and the USSR met in Moscow to discuss the fate of the Korean people.

tions as being a more permanent way to divide the country. In any case the elections were held on the same limited franchise as had existed under the Japanese—only taxpayers and landlords could vote.

It was a property owners election—and the conservatives won.

The jails in the American-occupied zone were filling up with Syngman Rhee's political opponents, as opposition grew to him and his American backers.

The left demanded free elections for the whole country, to follow withdrawal of foreign troops.

There were strikes and demonstrations all over the American-occupied South, and in the city of Taegu over 100 people were killed. The US military government suppressed all left-wing movements, and in September 1946 it banned all left-wing papers.

The regime which US imperialism was imposing was one in which landlordism, corruption and inflation flourished. An opinion poll, held by the US authorities themselves, showed that most people in S Korea felt they had been better off under the Japanese than they were under US rule.

Workers' wages in 1947 were worth less than a quarter of what they had been in 1936!

## COMMISSION

A reporter for the American newspaper 'Christian Science Monitor' reported in 1946:

'The People's Republic, composed of Socialist and Communist elements, enjoys far more popular support than any other single political grouping.'

The Joint Commission set up by the powers made no progress. The Americans refused to accept representatives of trade unions, peasants' organizations, and left-wing youth movements. The Joint Commission was adjourned in May 1946.

In June, the Provisional Government in the North decided to proceed with the labour law set out in Kim il Sung's programme. In August it announced the nationalization of mines, factories, railways, banks, communications, commercial establishments etc. Whatever its shortcomings, the government in the North was carrying out a social revolution.

Meanwhile in the South, a former official of the US military government, W. D. Reeve, had written:

'The Korean in the American area was lacking food, clothing and shelter and believed that his fellow man in the Russian-occupied area could not be so badly off as he himself was. Indeed his condition became much worse during the American occupation than it was before... but the greatest cause of failure of the American occupation of Korea may be attributed to the inaction of American authorities in distributing land and homes and other real property to the Koreans.'

With growing discontent and unrest in the South, and the breakdown of the Joint Commission, the US made its next move in September 1947—proposing that the Korean question should not be handled by the Big Four but by the United Nations. The US could be confident, of course, that, with its immense economic grip on most of the member states, it would get its own way.

## INTERFERENCE

On November 14, 1947, the UN General Assembly established a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTC).

Realizing that the US was dominating the UN, and worried that UN interference, if accepted in Korea, could be the precedent for the UN to claim the right to 'settle' other issues, the Soviet Union refused to assist the Commission.

The UNTCK reported in favour of holding elections, in S Korea alone. This was opposed by wide sections of the people—liberals as well as the left—because they saw it as a step to making the division of the country permanent, and because the situation in S Korea—with left-wing movements crushed, and many thousands of political prisoners in the jails, and the franchise restricted—was hardly conducive to a free election.

The elections were due on May 10, 1948. Extreme right-wing terrorist groups supplemented the work of the police, and in the six weeks before the elections some 589 people were killed.

A popular uprising in Cheju Do in April was put down severely, a number of villages being razed to the ground.

Also in April 1948, representatives of a whole number of Korean political parties, trade unions, and peasant organizations, from both North and South, met in Pyongyang; and issued a communiqué on April 23, branding Syngman Rhee as a traitor, denouncing American plans to divide the country and attacking UNTCK as being an attempt to deceive the people.

The conference accused the US of planning to make S Korea an American colony; and demanded withdrawal of foreign troops and unification of the country.

The elections in the South went ahead—with over 500 people murdered during the election campaign, large sections of the people disqualified from voting, and a whole range of parties boycotting the polls. The right wing won, and the UN commission certified the results as 'a valid expression of the will of the electorate'.

Many observers thought differently; but on December 12, 1948, the UN General Assembly passed by 41 votes to six, a resolution declaring this right-wing government, under Syngman Rhee, to be 'a lawful government... based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate... and what is more "that this is the only such government in Korea."

The United States had already recognized the Rhee government in August 1948, as had Nationalist China and the Philippines. The US and Syngman Rhee governments had also made agreements under which American firms took over exploitation of gold and tungsten mines.

American capital also took over electrical import-export, shipping and other companies in



US marines under shell fire in Korea

Korea. American companies were given monopoly rights on petroleum and coal transport and distribution.

The Rhee government might be the only one that was recognized by the United Nations, but it was not the only one in Korea.

In August, the parties and organizations which had met at Pyongyang held their own elections. Delegates from both of Korea's artificial divisions were elected to form one government, in Pyongyang, which took the name—under Kim il Sung—of Democratic Republic of Korea.

There were two governments, then, in Korea. One was a government that gave land to the peasants and nationalized the banks, the mines and the factories. The other was recognized by the United Nations; it was dominated by landlords and businessmen, and it offered up the country's resources to exploitation by imperialism.

These were the two Koreas—two different social orders. The geographical boundary could only be an incidental frontline; a civil war frontline. The real division, in Korea as everywhere else, was a class division—the 38th parallel was a frontline along which the sides happened temporarily to be arranged, in the class war.

In October 1948, there was more unrest in the South, and a mutiny of gendarmery units at Yosu, during which workers and peasants in the area set up revolutionary committees.

In 1949, imperialism suffered a heavy blow—the victory of the Chinese Revolution. Chiang Kai Shek, and what was left of his forces, were chased off the mainland, and the Communist army looked set to take Formosa too, and finish him off—unless his American allies stepped in to rescue him.

The Chinese Revolution was a blow especially to the US. American capitalists had owned a considerable stake in China, and had looked forward to expanding it.

During the Second World War, an important section of the American ruling class had

pressed for the war in the Pacific to be given the main priority in American strategy.

Now, having defeated Japan, and become the undisputed masters of the Pacific, they had the shock of seeing the main prize, China, snatched from their grasp by revolution.

An opinion poll conducted in America at this time did not ask Americans whether they thought the Revolution in China was a good or a bad thing—it asked them whether they thought the US government could have done more to stop it.

Whatever the hesitations of the American government, an important section of the American ruling class wanted to have a go at China.

Among them was General Douglas MacArthur, who was to command UN forces in Korea. Another was Secretary of the Navy, Matthews who declared on August 25, 1950:

'To have peace we should be willing, and declare our intention, to pay any price, even the price of instituting a war, to compel co-operation for peace.'

Chiang Kai Shek and Syngman Rhee both wanted to involve the US in a war in the Far East. Chiang wanted to ensure US commitment to protect him. Syngman Rhee, who was losing votes heavily, and was frightened of being overthrown, was making bellicose speeches about an invasion of the North, and obviously banking on US support to carry it out.

He was given encouragement by John Foster Dulles, of the State Department, who had declared that America must take 'positive action' in the Far East.

Arriving in Korea on June 17, 1950, Dulles gave a pep-talk to Rhee's troops:

'No adversary, not even the

... fundamentally a civil war in which foreign powers eventually became deeply involved.'

We have seen the class nature of the conflict. According to an American journalist, A. Crofts, this is why the N Korean forces were able to sweep down into S Korea so successfully.

'The invaders' Russian tanks could easily have been stopped in the hills by a resolute defence... But millions of S Koreans welcomed the prospect of unification, even on Communist terms. They had suffered police brutality, intellectual repression and political purge. Few felt much incentive to fight for profiteers or to die for Syngman Rhee.

'Only 10 per cent of the Seoul population abandoned the city; many troops deserted, and a number of public figures, including Kim Kiu Sic, joined the North.'

The UN invasion force which landed at Inchun, under the command of MacArthur, was an army of counter-revolution.

Having claimed initially that the purpose was only to halt N Korean forces invading S Korea, the USA and its allies in the UN proceeded to invade N Korea.

If the UN forces were supposed to be 'defending' or 'liberating' the Korean people, they used strange methods to do so.

## NAPALM BOMBS

In fact, the methods and weapons used were the ones we might expect to be used in a counter-revolutionary war, to crush the people at all costs—if necessary wipe them out altogether.

It was in Korea that the US forces—under the UN flag—first tried out napalm bombings. Describing the effects, the Korean correspondent of the BBC:

'In front of us a curious figure was standing a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rag, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus... He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like cracking which broke easily... I thought of the hundreds of villages reduced to ash which I personally had seen and realized the sort of casualty list which must be mounting up along the Korean front.'

The people in S Korea were not treated any different, just because officially they were 'allies'.

'The war was fought without regard for the S Koreans, and their troops were regarded as an arena rather than a country to be liberated.'

'As a consequence, fighting was quite ruthless, and it is no exaggeration to state that S Korea no longer exists as a country. Its towns have been destroyed, much of its means of livelihood eradicated and its people reduced to a sullen mass dependent upon charity.' ['Brassey's Annual, Armed Forces Yearbook.']

There is a lot more that you can read about the UN war in Korea, and probably a lot that remains to be written.

What we have shown is how the UN forces were brought into a civil war, as an army of counter-revolution, and the kind of 'city' they mass slaughter to which this led.

## ATOMIC THREAT

Syngman Rhee, the UN's man, boasted that by the end of the war the population of N Korea was reduced from 12 to three million.

The UN intervention came very near to starting a world war, and the Americans did threaten, during negotiations, to use atomic weapons.

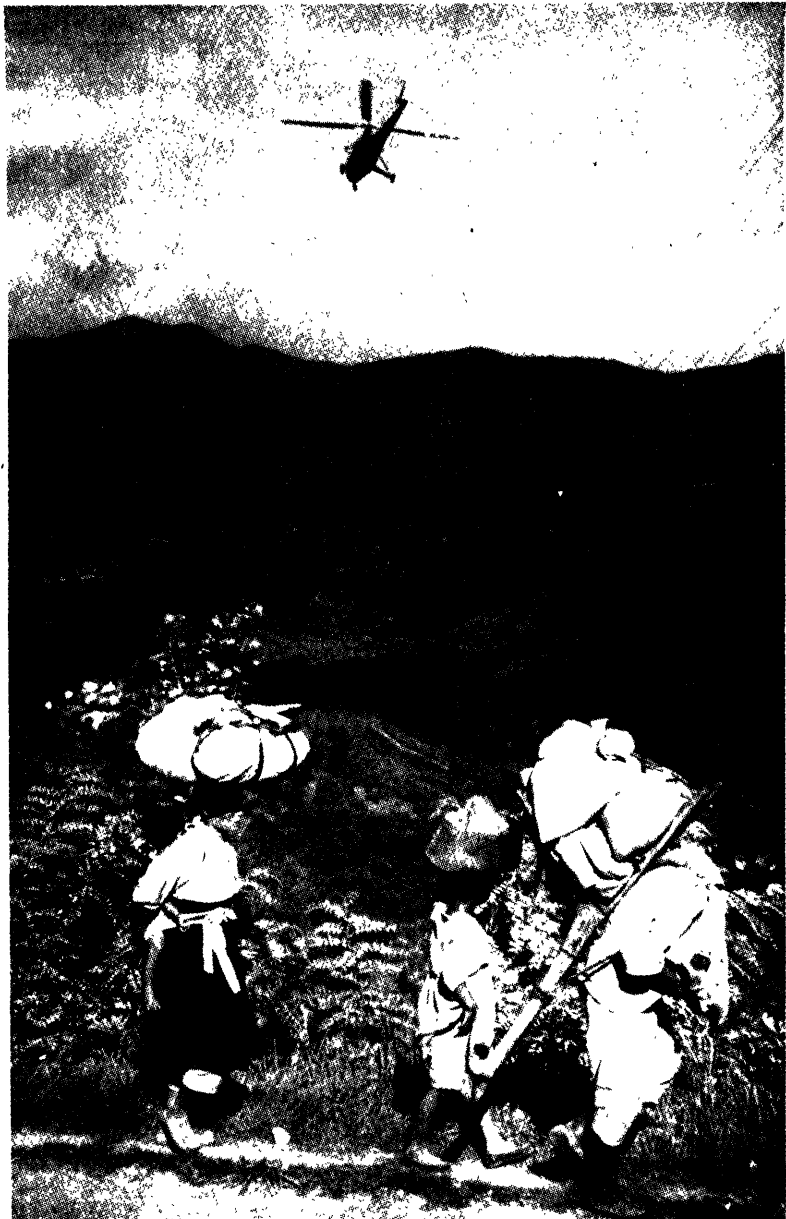
There are still US troops in S Korea, and they still fly the United Nations flag over their HQ in Seoul.

According to Wilfred Burchett, in his book 'Again Korea', the S Korean troops sent to fight in S Vietnam also go under the UN flag.

In condemning UN atrocities in Korea, Burchett, who is a Stalinist, goes on to say that he is not hostile to the UN as an organization, and that it has changed since the days when it was a cover for US aggression in Korea.

He thinks that had the new Afro-Asian countries been members in 1950 'history might have taken a different course'.

Well, next week we shall examine what the UN did in the Congo.



Made homeless by the 1945 US intervention a Korean family sets out to find a new home

In the last article we showed how, over the Palestine issue in 1947, the State Department was able to see to it, by way of American domination, that US foreign policy was adopted as UN policy.

Together with the policy of the Soviet bureaucracy, America's successful manipulation of the votes of her financial colonies ensured the fateful partition vote by which the UN—an organization by which the UN—an organization in launching the Palestine war.

On September 6, 1945, an assembly of these committees met in Seoul and decided to proclaim a People's Republic of Korea. Two days later, the American troops landed.

The US occupation forces would not recognize the People's Republic. They established a US military government.

## PROCLAMATIONS

General Douglas MacArthur issued two proclamations. In the first it was stated that:

'All powers of government over the territory of Korea South of 38 degrees North latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority... Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely...'

The second proclamation declared that US military courts would have the right to carry out the death penalty, or whatever other punishment they considered appropriate, on anyone they found guilty of acts 'calculated to disturb public peace or order'.

The assembly which had proclaimed a People's Republic called for unification of the country, land reform, the removal of Japanese collaborators, extension of the suffrage, and the formation of co-operatives. But the US military government in Korea—USAMIGIK—proclaimed

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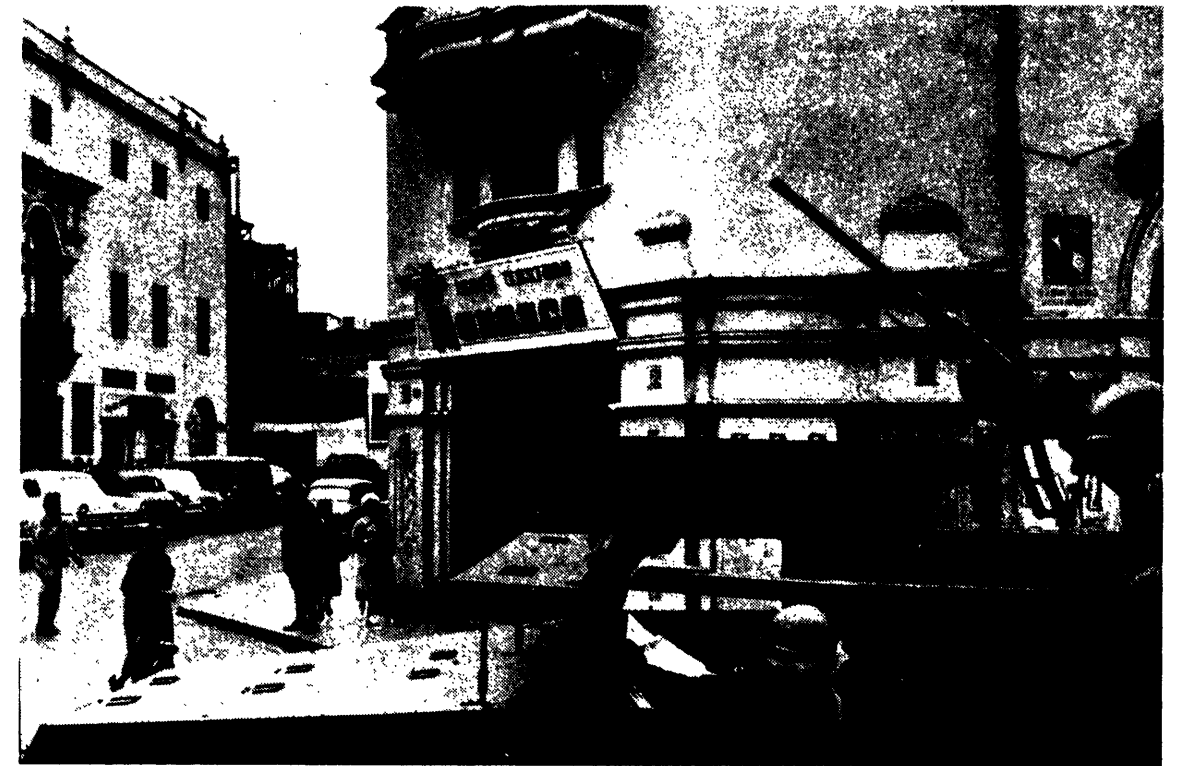
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ARTICLE BY ROBERT BLACK

Lima students (left) demonstrate against the military junta.



AN ARTICLE by Dr Shugolovsky, the Soviet 'expert' on Latin America, published in the British Communist Party weekly 'Comment', November 7, marks an important new stage in the Kremlin's turn towards the ruling classes of S America.

Anxious to portray the military regimes as 'progressive', Shugolovsky contrasts the mainly verbal 'anti-imperialism' of military regimes in Latin America today with the openly reactionary, pro-US dictatorships of the early post-war period:

'Among the military there was a deepening dissatisfaction with the policies of the dictators, who wanted to use the army as a punitive force against the people.'

'In the early 1960s a new wave of military coups swept Latin America. Military juntas or governments were set up in one country after another, but they were basically different

from the old Caesarian-type dictatorial regimes . . .

Two classic examples of the 'new style' junta are, of course, Brazil and Argentina, where, after coming to power, the military banned communist and other left-wing parties, cracked down on the trade unions and stepped up the persecution—and, in the case of Brazil, the torture—of political opponents.

Awkward facts

These awkward facts are totally ignored by Shugolovsky. His only reference to Brazil is an attack on the 'ultra-left' which he claims is responsible for the present situation there.

The vicious offensive unleashed by these regimes on the working class do not fit into Shugolovsky's pattern of military juntas which can be driven to the left by mass popular pressure.

So the bitter experiences of the working-class movement of the two major Latin American countries are relegated to Stalinist limbo.

Jailings

But the jailings and tortures go on.

Shugolovsky's main aim is to boost the military regime which came to power in Peru two years ago. Here we find the 'junta' which conforms most closely to his ideal, and which is clearly to become the model for all future military takeovers backed by the Stalinists:

'The re-arming of the

Latin American armies was accompanied by alterations in the social and age composition. Representatives of the middle class came to renew the composition of the senior officers.

'This explains why younger men had come to take command posts, men with modern thinking who ousted the old-

sters brought up on obsolete traditions.'

Shugolovsky insists that these 'modern thinkers', once they have ousted the old stagers tied to the landed class (as in Peru), will carry through the democratic revolution, solving the land problem and ending the domination of the national economy by imperialism.

But nowhere does he state the class nature and loyalties of the Peruvian junta. These, as a recent series of articles in Workers Press have shown, are capitalist to the core.

Leaning on the workers and peasants to drive a harder bargain with imperialism and feudal reaction, it will round viciously on the working class once it begins to fight for its own socialist demands.

Action

In fact the Peruvian junta has already acted ruthlessly against any section of the population—workers, students, peasants—attempting to carry forward the struggle beyond the limits established by the military regime.

Its ability to deal with and wring concessions from im-



A group of Peruvian peasants.

perialism are related directly to the junta's firmness in checking any independent movement of the masses.

Bonapartism in Latin

America is a noose around the necks of the working class and poor peasants, and in Shugolovsky's article the Stalinists are tying the knot even more tightly.

(It is important to remember that the Cuban Castro regime was the first openly to praise the Peruvian junta, even while it holds in jail peasant leaders such as Hugo Blanco.)

Deal

The Stalinist strategy in this explosive situation is as clear as it is deadly. The masses of Peru—and other countries where similar regimes are in power—are to be tied to the policies of the new-style officer caste, which, the Kremlin hopes, can be used as bargaining counter in its dealings with US imperialism.

This we can deduce from Shugolovsky's article, where he writes:

'To my mind the situation in Peru is favourable to a gradual rapprochement between the military and the working masses. In Peru the civil mission of the military has spread outside the narrow propaganda aims set forth by the Pentagon . . .

Intermediary

This intermediary role of the military between the masses and imperialism thus becomes all important for both the Stalinists—and the imperialists.

The Torres regime in Bolivia, which recently came to power on the basis of a movement similar to Peru, is marked

'General Torres seems to be exactly the "new type of military man" which Nelson Rockefeller has fingered as Latin America's best social and economic hope.'

Stalinists

This could be Dr Shugolovsky himself speaking! For his own article concludes with these amazing lines:

'The responsible [i.e., Stalinist] revolutionary forces have a positive programme for the army to counteract the false imperialist propaganda . . . It is the opinion of the Communist Parties that the healthy forces in the armies must play an important role in the liberation movement and in effecting deep social change.'

'The Communists strongly oppose vulgar anti-military views, and any manifestation of sectarianism in relation to the military, because these simply add grist to the reactionary mill.' (Emphasis added.)

From now on, declares this Kremlin publicist, the Communist Parties of Latin America must not only act as apologists for military rule, but actually clear its road to power.

Their task in countries where such regimes already exist will be to track down and denounce workers, peasants and students struggling against military rule and for a final settlement of accounts with imperialism and its national agencies.

For Shugolovsky makes it quite clear. Opponents of military rule are 'sectarians' with 'vulgar anti-military views'.

This, then, is the Kremlin's counter-revolutionary strategy for Latin America, a blueprint that has been applied with such tragic results for the masses in Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Position

But the very crisis of imperialism which has brought the Peruvian and Bolivian regimes to power is also generating the forces which can overthrow them, as the movement in Chile (at present reflected in the election of Allende) shows.

In their overwhelming majority, the masses of Latin America have made clear they desire the defeat of imperialism.

By publishing Shugolovsky's treacherous article, the leaders of the British Communist Party make clear where they stand in that fight.

BBC 1 TV 9.38 a.m.-12.25 p.m. London. 12.50 Malcolm Muggeridge asks the question why. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45 News and weather. 2.05-3.40 Schools. 4.10-4.35 Prospectus. 4.40 Jacksony. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Barrier reef. 5.44 The magic roundabout. 5.50 News and weather. 6.00 LONDON THIS WEEK. Weather. 6.20 ENTERTAINING WITH KERR. The galloping gourmet. 6.45 ASK THE FAMILY. 7.05 Z CARS. 7.30 ACE OF CLUBS. 8.00 PANORAMA. 'The Queer Place, the Mad House, the Loony Bin'. Report. 9.00 THE NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather. 9.20 STEPTOE AND SON. 'Tea For Two'. 9.50 DRAMA PLAYHOUSE. 'The Father of the Regiment'. The story of an army colonel who expects his son to enter the regiment in 1885 when the British Empire was at its peak. 10.40 24 HOURS. 11.15 THE PARKERS AT SALTRAM. 'The Chippendale Bedroom'. 11.45 Weather. REGIONAL BBC All regions as above except: Heddlw. 7.30-8.00 Fo a fe. 11.47 News. Scotland: 1.00-1.30 Jesus today. 6.00 Reporting Scotland. 6.20-6.45 Se ur beatha. 11.15-11.45 Carins for people. 11.47 News. N Ireland: 6.00-6.20 Scene around six. 11.47 News. SW. South. West: 6.00-6.20 Points West. South today. Spotlight SW. 11.47 News. Wales today. 6.45-7.05 BBC 2 11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL. 7.05 p.m. FRANCE. A changing society. 7.30 NEWSROOM and weather. 8.00 THE HIGH CHAPARRAL. 'Wind'. 8.50 CALL MY BLUFF. 9.20 HORIZON. 'Tanks'. How weapons evolve, develop and become obsolete. 10.10 TONY JOE WHITE. In concert. 10.45 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 10.50 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP. ITV 11.00 a.m.-2.58 p.m. Schools. 3.50 Adventures of Robin Hood. 4.15 Anita in jumbleland. 4.25 Crossroads. 4.50 Lost in space. 5.50 News. 6.02 TODAY. 6.45 OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS! 7.30 CORONATION STREET. 8.00 WORLD IN ACTION. 8.30 THE MAIN CHANCE. 'The Lady Who Went Too Far'. 9.30 GIRLS ABOUT TOWN. 10.00 NEWS AT TEN. 10.30 LATE NIGHT THRILLER. 'First Man Into Space'. With Marshall Thompson and Maria Landi. On returning from a trip in space a test pilot loses control of his rocket and it hits a cloud of radioactive dust. 11.55 TWENTIETH CENTURY THINKERS. Sigmund Freud. REGIONAL ITV CHANNEL: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.00 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.10 Anita in jumbleland. 4.25 Short story. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 What's on where. 6.15 Knockout quiz. 6.45 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Conceptions of murder. 11.25 News. 11.45 Westward. As Channel except: 3.58 News. 4.00 Gus Honeybun. 6.20 Sports desk. 11.30 Faith for life. 11.55 Weather. HARLECH: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.18 Women only. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.23 Report Wales. 6.45 London. 10.30 Cinema: 'Subset Boulevard'. With William Holden and Gloria Swanson. A down and out script writer becomes a gigolo for a fading movie queen. 11.25 News. 11.45 Westward. HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.16-4.18 Report West. 6.23-6.45 This is the west this week. HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 6.01-6.23 Y dydd. 8.00-8.30 Yr wythnos. ANGLIA: 10.58-2.58 London. 4.25 News. 4.35 Romper room. 4.55 Bugs Bunny. 5.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.40 London. 10.30 Probe. 11.00 Love American style. 11.55 Farming diary. 12.20 Epilogue. ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00-2.58 London. 3.49 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Anita in jumbleland. 4.55 Junior showtime. 5.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.40 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.02 Object in view. ULSTER: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Phoenix five. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.15 Mona McCluskey. 6.05 London. 10.30 Monday night with Charles Cooper. 10.35 Movie: 'The Hands of Orlac'. With Mel Ferrer and Christopher Lee. A concert pianist whose hands are crippled in a plane crash is given new hands by a surgeon but they are the hands of a just gullioned stranger. YORKSHIRE: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.15 News. 4.30 Matinee. 4.55 Rovers. 5.20 Timeslip. 6.00 Calendar. 6.15 University challenge. 6.45 London. 10.30 Name of the same. 11.55 Weather. GRANADA: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Anita in jumbleland. 4.55 Skippy. 5.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.01 Six-one. 6.10 All our yesterdays. 6.40 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Homicide. SCOTTISH: 10.35 No easy answer. 11.00-2.58 London. 3.40 Dateline. 3.58 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 News. 4.25 Castle haven. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.40 London. 10.30 Debate. 11.15 Late call. SOUTHERN: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.05 Housparty. 4.20 Felix the cat. 4.30 Best of Lucy. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 News. 11.10 Tom Jones. 12.10 Weather. Action 70. TYNE TEES: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.10 News. 4.15 Mad movies. 4.40 Anita in jumbleland. 4.55 Stringay. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.25 Sportsime. 6.45 London. 10.30 Face the press. 11.00 Moviemen. 11.30 News. 11.45 Epilogue. BORDER: 1.38-2.48 London. 4.10 News. 4.12 High living. 4.40 Anita in jumbleland. 4.55 Joe 90. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. Look-around. 6.15 University challenge. 6.40 London. 10.30 Tales of unease. 11.00 Avengers. 11.55 News. 12.25 Weather. GRAMPIAN: 10.58-2.58 London. 3.49 News. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 London. 4.25 High living. 4.55 Skippy. 5.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.15 Nanny and the professor. 6.40 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Human jungle.

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# State capitalists agree to 'debate' More aid for Stalinist betrayals

**WHY IS THE London Region of the International Socialists engaging in a public debate with the Stalinists?**

## Capitalist neglect

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to declare a national emergency, and food and medicine supplies for the storm-hit area are piling up at Dacca airport while bureaucrats fill out endless time-wasting forms. There was nothing unpredictable about the hurricane which struck the islands on November 12. The Bay of Bengal is a known breeding-ground for big hurricanes, and these storms can be tracked by weather satellites, and by the government radar station at Cox's Bazar, about 100 miles from the disaster area. Yet despite the clear evidence that a major storm was due to hit the coast-line, no effort was made to evacuate coastal dwellers inland to higher ground.

## Two-thirds

This measure alone, experts say, would have saved two-thirds of the victims. The military regime, centred on W Pakistan and completely corrupted by US aid, is clearly utterly unconcerned about the devastation. Only a few companies of the army, which is a crack force benefiting from huge allocations of American finance, have been sent into the area. The imperialist powers which have made Pakistan what it is—slicing it off from India and maintaining a clique of landlords and militarists at the top of the regime—are now completely hypocritically all about the Khan regime's indifference.

## Suffrage

The country is simultaneously facing a major political crisis, on the eve of its first-ever General Election with universal suffrage. The Khan dictatorship anticipates widespread peasant unrest during and after the elections, which are aimed at rubber-stamping the military dictatorship. E Pakistan, where land-hungry and poverty are their height, would have been a focal point for anti-government movements. With calculating cynicism, the disaster has been neglected in order to give Khan the opportunity to make political capital. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of thousands of the cyclone's victims were killed by imperialism and its corrupted military clients.

## Vietnam

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endorsement of the US 'peace plan' and its plan for an all-European Security Conference—that gives Nixon confidence to resume his attacks on N Vietnam. He knows that behind its obligatory smokescreen of anti-imperialist blarney the Soviet bureaucracy will continue to seek agreement with imperialism on the main issues of the day.

## SOLIDARITY

It is therefore impossible to fight for effective political solidarity with the peoples of Indo-China without at the same time exposing Stalinism's counter-revolutionary role within the international workers' movement. The struggle for revolutionary leadership against Stalinism—and every form of opportunism—is as necessary for the victory of the colonial peoples over imperialism as for the defence of the trade unions in Britain against the attacks of the Tories.

## LATE NEWS

**'TOO EARLY' FOR STUDENT PAY**  
(See page one photo and story)

A plan to give Britain's students a weekly wage was presented at the National Union of Students' weekend conference yesterday. The idea came from a group of universities and colleges which wanted to scrap the entire grant system and replace it with a structure giving a minimum weekly wage to students. The executive of the 450,000-strong union, accepted the plan in principle, but said that it was too early to begin negotiations on the plan. Union president Mr Jack Straw said talks would begin shortly with Education Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on the possibility of increasing mandatory grants for degree course students in universities. After that, he said, union officials will start investigations into trying to get increases in discretionary grants, which mainly affect 16 to 18-year old students. He rejected a claim for immediate action to try to scrap the discretionary award system and substitute it with a standard grant for all students. 'We must do one thing at a time,' he said.

**NIXON EFFIGY BURNED**

About 80 Indian students burned an effigy of President Nixon outside the American embassy in New Delhi yesterday in protest against the resumed bombing of N Vietnam. Police guarded the embassy as the students shouted slogans outside.

The state capitalists' 'Socialist Worker' for November 21 announces that Roger Protz and Duncan Hallas (IS) will speak with Monty Johnstone (Communist Party) and Barney Davis (Young Communist League) on 'Strategy for Socialism'.

Between Stalinists and Marxists, strategy is certainly not a matter for debate. Stalinism is the principal anti-revolutionary force on the world arena. The only purpose in appearing on platforms where Stalinist representatives are present is to fight Stalinism.

The state capitalists organize this debate because they have something in common with the Stalinists on the question of strategy.

Both agree that the fight against anti-union laws be restricted to a protest on December 8 and that the trade union leaders should not be forced to mobilize the unions towards a general strike to force the Tories to resign. Neither demands the bringing down of the government.

This is the result of the state capitalists' perspective of a capitalism without major crises. This brings them round to the Stalinist conception that pressure can persuade the Tories to adopt the liberal policies which were possible during the boom of the 1960s.

Both the Communist Party and the state capitalists are opposed to the mobilization of the working class in united struggle to force the government to resign.

For all these reasons, a debate on strategy between the Stalinists on the one hand and the IS, who call the Soviet Union a capitalist country, makes perfectly good sense.

**AND NOW the revisionists of the 'Red Mole', organ of Tariq Ali's 'International Marxist Group', show their political colours. While the state capitalists snuggle closer to the Stalinists, so the 'Red Mole' makes advances to the state capitalists.**

Reporting a recent debate between Tony Cliff and Ernest Mandel, they speak about Cliff's lack of theoretical seriousness and plead:

'We hope that this debate was not typical of IS's real positions and that the debate between IS and the Fourth International (i.e. the Pabloite revisionists to whom the IMG is attached) can increase in depth, clarity and comradeship.'

Very touching, to be sure! But behind all this smooth 'English' table-talk there is going on absolutely deadly and relentless attack on those Marxist principles which are so fundamental to the building of the revolutionary alternative.

**IF MARXISTS 'clarify' their relation to the state capitalists, who oppose defence of the gains of the October Revolution and oppose the building of a Bolshevik leadership, this will surely not lead to greater 'comradeship' but on the contrary to a clearer understanding of the need to smash the revisionism of the state capitalists.**

But again there is a very good reason for the willingness to debate and to get 'comradely'.

If we turn to 'Red Mole's' analysis of the anti-union laws and how to fight them, we find that despite slight differences of formulation, the IMG is 100 per cent behind

the line of the Stalinists and the state capitalists.

First we have the left phrases: 'December 8 must only be the beginning of a campaign. More strikes, lobbies and demonstrations must follow.' ... we must involve all workers in the campaign.

But how? What about forcing the union leaders to mobilize the mass movement? What about a general strike to bring down the Tory government? Nothing, nothing whatsoever.

Instead, we must wait until the unions have been demoralized!

'In order to involve the mass of workers in the trade unions as national organizations, we must have a massive extension of trade union democracy. As long as they feel they cannot influence decisions, the mass of workers will be indifferent to their trade unions.'

And they go on to outline various proposals for the regular election of officials, lower salaries for these officials, etc.

And then:

'If these steps are taken, workers will really feel they are fighting to defend their organizations. Once the tremendous power of the working class is involved in the fight against the Tories, then Heath will stand no chance of succeeding in his attacks.'

## NOTHING

could more clearly indicate the dangers to the working class from this middle-class grouping.

It is absolute nonsense to say that the workers are 'indifferent to their trade unions'. It is precisely their attachment to their unions which makes necessary the Tory attack, and which is the basis for the great revolutionary struggles lying immediately ahead.

To say the struggle must wait until the unions are reformed is to justify a cowardly running away from the fight against the Tories, and, above all, to avoid the struggle now to force the trade union bureaucracy to mobilize the unions.

By saying that the workers are indifferent to their unions, 'Red Mole' lets these leaders off the hook. Instead it calls on those (presumably a small minority) who oppose the Bill to form local Trade Union Action Committees.

This, like the 'Councils of Action' which the state capitalists talk about, is just a formula to avoid a fight against the trade union bureaucracy.

All these middle-class groups are pushed by the sharpness of the class confrontation into the arms of the Stalinist bureaucracy, the main agency in the international labour movement for holding back the working class and enabling the capitalists to carry through their attacks.

It is time for every Workers Press supporter to step up the fight against Stalinism and revisionism, and to mount a nationwide campaign to force the trade union leaders to fight the government on the anti-union laws.

## CONFIRMATION OF the dangerous political defeatism of the International Socialism group

(stressed in Workers Press over the last week) came last Thursday night at a meeting of the Bristol University Socialist Society, called to discuss action against the Tory anti-union laws.

A leading IS member in Bristol said his group started from the assumption that the laws would probably reach the statute books.

## The 'Councils of Action', which the IS are calling for, were intended to mobilize the shop stewards' movement after the passage of the Bill.

Young Socialist Student Society members called for stewards to take part in a campaign to force the union leaders to call a general strike to force the Tories to resign, and called on the University Union to bring out all students on the December 8 strike. Another IS member said

## 'Force the Tories to resign' was a reformist slogan since, if the Tories were forced out, it would only bring back the social democrats, who would carry out more betrayals of the working class.

It would be more conducive to a revolutionary movement, he said, if the Tory Bill went through. It would bring more suffering and revolutionary workers.

This is very reminiscent of the 1933 Stalinist slogan: 'After Hitler, our turn'.

## Portuguese mercenaries invade Guinea

FOREIGN mercenaries yesterday attempted to overthrow the government of Guinea, radio reports from the capital, Conakry, claimed.

An official broadcast said the mercenaries, backed by Portugal, had come mainly from neighbouring Portuguese Guinea.

President Sekou Touré announced he was taking personal command of Conakry's defence and said troops were on their way from the interior to defend the capital.

Guinea, rich in the valuable mineral bauxite, has several times complained to the United Nations about incursions from Portuguese Guinea, where large areas have been wrested from Portuguese imperialism by the liberation movement PAIGC.

In September, Touré said white mercenaries led by Schramme—one of the principals in the Congo war—were training stateless Africans for an invasion. Portuguese planes have made a number of flights over Guinea territory in recent months.

## Sailors fight Franco police

SIX French sailors are in a military hospital in Vigo, Spain, after a savage street battle in which police opened fire.

About 100 sailors from French Navy warships in Vigo harbour took part in the battle on Saturday night. The Military police have cancelled all leave and ordered all French sailors back to their ships.

The battle began when Spanish police intervened to stop a fight.

## 'Security' tops Hungarian CP's agenda

THE most important discussion at the Tenth Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party, which opens today in Budapest, will not be on the domestic problems of the Kadar regime.

Attending the Congress as 'fraternal delegates' will be the Party Secretaries of the Soviet Union, E Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland.

They are certain to discuss the progress of the Kremlin's campaign for an all-European 'Collective Security' Conference, initiated with a Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact powers in March 1969.

## Student rights--

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Secretary of State for Education, the committee will act as 'freemen' against extreme left or right-wing developments in universities.

But Frankel told his colleagues in launching the committee that 'there is a tyranny of opinion in which professors and administrators who do not share the views of radical elements are attacked, and prevented from speaking their view'.

Committee members include Chicago economist Milton Friedman and London School of Economics Professors Robert Mackenzie and Donald Macrae.

In W BERLIN, a British university lecturer based in the city has denied that another international academic association formed last week has right-wing aims and is financed by W German industry.

The W German student association VDS has published copies of a letter from the W German League of Employers' Associations urging members to send money to the group, the League for Freedom of Science.

## NE busmen strike over pay sanctions sacking

NINE HUNDRED buses of the Northern General Transport fleet are off the road after an ultimatum to 4,000 busmen to withdraw a ten-week overtime ban or be instantly sacked.

Eight men were sacked early on Saturday morning for failing to respond to the firm's ultimatum and the rest of the men came out on strike in sympathy, closing all depots indefinitely.

Representatives of the Northern company's men had rejected the ultimatum on Friday night at a Newcastle meeting.

The four pairs of busmen sacked came from S Shields, Newcastle, Wallsend and Chester-le-Street.

The firm's ultimatum said that National officials of the Transport and General Workers had recommended a return to normal working so as to enable new wage talks to start in London tomorrow.

Fred Doyle, the union's regional officer, said that despite this the men had decided to impose sanctions in support of their claim for a basic wage of £20 a week.

# Dictatorship and civil war threat

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ship is the only answer to inflation. As one Treasury 'expert' put it: without stable money 'the social contract collapses'. These reactionaries feel that Heath is underestimating the gravity of the crisis and that unless immediate deflationary measures are taken, the prospect of unleashing racialism, organizing extra-parliamentary bands to smash the labour movement and set up a Bonapartist dictatorship will recede into the distance. It is out of this context of apprehension and doubt that Mr Enoch Powell has once again emerged last weekend—significantly in the Scottish

Highlands — to evoke his favourite sinister theme of civil war.

The aim of Powell's speech — his attacks on the nationalized industries as a 'foreign bloc', his attacks on subsidies to ailing industries, on academic freedom, on the rights of assembly and demonstration and his sinister references to Commonwealth Immigration and the 'enemies within' — is to prepare the most reactionary sections of the Tory Party, middle class and backward workers in a counter-revolutionary alliance against the trade unions and left political parties.

For all his obscure mysticism Powell's message to his growing army of supporters was clear and insistent:

'But, by that in itself (Heath's speech to the UN) nothing has been achieved. "Nothing has been achieved" is the spell, by means of which this danger (civil war) is operational, can be broken. "That spell can only be broken by men and women — above all by young men and young women — asserting and perceiving truths which are unpopular, which it is fashionable to deny and pervert into the opposite, nevertheless defiantly re-asserting them."

'Until they of their own volition, make the case of reason, of authority and order ... and treat absurdity, obscenity, evil for its own sake ... as what they are — and not as some new, modern and more glorious invention and creation.

'It is a duty which confronts every individual as it is a duty which can only be discharged by individuals who take their own courage in their hands ...

'It is you and those like you, who alone can act if you will.'

Mr Powell's speech is a grave warning to the working class. It is the preparation for dictatorship in Britain and the unleashing of civil war against the working class which is systematically being disarmed by its own bureaucratic and Stalinist mis-leaders.

The only answer to the curse of inflation and the scourge of Powellism is to redouble our efforts to build a revolutionary leadership in the trade unions and force the union leaders to fight for a policy of general strike to force the Tories to resign.

Every additional day that the Tories remain in power increases the counter-revolutionary danger. We say: learn the lessons of the Watergate public and force the Tories to resign!

## My Lai trial implicates whole war machine

AS THE court-martial of Lt. William Calley adjourned at Fort Benning, Texas, at the weekend, it was clear that not an individual, but the whole of American imperialism's war in Indo-China is the real subject of the trial.

Calley is accused of the premeditated murder of over 102 'Oriental human beings' — old people and children at My Lai in S Vietnam in March 1968.

Military lawyers acting for the prosecution tried desperately to get the trial to rule that cross-examination of witnesses could only deal with evidence directly relating to the allegations against Calley.

But the judge allowed other evidence, and by the Friday morning, witnesses were speaking of the killing and burning of Vietnamese civilians on several other occasions.

## Programme

It is clear that Calley's acts are part of a wholesale programme of terror, supervised by the highest circles of the American military command, and requiring the most brutalized and demoralized elements among the US soldiers there.

They go hand in hand with the computer-controlled policy of mass bombing carried out for months on end over N Vietnam.

The other side of this is the rapid growth in psychiatric breakdowns and drug-taking among the American forces.

What the capitalist press, in various ways, is doing its best to conceal is that Calley's methods are still in daily use not only in Vietnam, but in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand where US troops are employed in disguise as 'advisers'.

## US-Europe 'trade war' — report

PROSPECTS of a trade war between the US and the Common Market will increase if Britain joins the 'Six', says a report published today by the British-N American Committee.

Committee members feel protectionist measures in America and discriminatory practices in Europe could create new problems between the two.

Dr Theodore Geiger writes that the danger of starting a 'vicious spiral' of mutual restrictions and retaliations between W Europe and N America will be increased by greater discrimination against US and Canadian exports.

# BAVARIA Right-wing rabble-rousing in election

OVER seven million W German voters went to the polls yesterday to elect the Diet (regional parliament) of the most southerly region, Bavaria.

The election comes at the end of a campaign marked by the most reactionary and nationalistic demagoguery on the part of Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the main employers' party in the area, the Christian Social Union (CSU).

Strauss has become the W German employers' main agent in collecting middle-class and lumpen elements for use against the organized working class.

His beer-hall speeches whip them up with displays of the crudest anti-communism and wild attacks on the government of Social Democratic Chancellor Brandt for 'abandoning' the territory of Germany in agreeing the Oder-Neisse frontier with Poland. 'Law and order' is another favourite theme, with promises to 'save the fatherland' from the 'left-wing violence which threatens to engulf it'.

## US 'sympathy' for Israeli arms request

CAIRO daily 'Al-Ahram' yesterday released details of the new arms deal under discussion between Israel and the United States.

Already the Zionists are due to receive military aid worth £208 million during the current financial year.

Their requests for more arms 'will be considered by Washington with sympathy', according to US State Secretary William Rogers.

# PUBLIC LECTURES Elements of Marxism

The importance of Marxist philosophy in the building of the revolutionary party.

Lectures by M. Banda (Editor of Workers Press) BARKING: Co-op Hall, Whitney Chambers, Fanshawe Ave, 8 p.m. Mondays, November 23 and 30.

NEWCASTLE: Hotspru Hotel, Haymarket, 7.30 p.m. Sunday, November 29.

Lectures by C. Slaughter (Central Committee member of the Socialist Labour League) SWINDON: Eastcott Hotel, Manchester Rd, 8 p.m. Wednesdays, December 2, 9 and 16.

LIVERPOOL: Royal Institution, Colquitt St (nr Bold St), 7.45 p.m. Wednesday, November 25.

OXFORD: Northgate Hall, 8 p.m. Thursday, November 26.

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