

What we think

Political strike gains support

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Lord Hall told reporters he had first been asked to resign on grounds of ill-health. When he refused, because he is physically perfectly well, he was dismissed.

One reason why Post Office workers reacted so swiftly and angrily to the dismissal is that they recognize in this high-handed arbitrary act the real political face of Toryism.

If Lord Hall can be sacked with scant regard for the terms of his employment, then every worker knows what the Tories intend for the workers under their proposed anti-union laws.

Here we have a nationalized concern, the Post Office, in which a Tory Minister can sack where and when he likes, and appoint overloads from big business, without reference to the unions representing the workers in the industry.

In preparing to dismantle the profitable parts of the nationalized industries and to impose a new discipline on the working class, the Tories have every intention of dictatorially sweeping aside every human obstacle that stands in their way.

Postal workers feel, quite legitimately, that because Lord Hall has a commitment to the development of the Giro (banking) system of the Post Office which competes with the private banks, and some interest in extending the manufacturing side of the Post Office, as well as apparently favouring a co-operative approach to the latest UPW wage claim, the Tories acted ruthlessly in their own class interests and sacked him forthwith.

There could be no clearer confirmation of the political line of the Socialist Labour League.

A Tory government today can only be a Bonapartist one, moving quickly towards authoritarian forms of rule, with the Powellite right wing stepping up their campaign and the trade union leaders holding back the working class as long as they can.

The Post Office workers are therefore quite right to reply to Hall's sacking with the slogan 'Sack the Tories!' Coal Board chief Robens talks about a 'conspiracy against the national interest'.

There is undoubtedly a conspiracy, a Tory conspiracy, to wipe out the traditional liberties won in centuries of struggle in this country.

This conspiracy is carried out, as the sacking of Lord Hall shows, behind closed doors and without seeking the consent of the people most vitally involved.

This is the reality behind Heath's talk of 'freedom'. When the Post Office workers come out on token strikes against the sacking of Lord Hall and against Tory attacks on the nationalized industries, they are delivering a blow on behalf of the whole working class, threatened with the drive of the Tory government towards totalitarian forms of rule.

The Rudi Dutschke case showed that we can expect a whole series of actions, throughout the political and judicial spheres, akin to the contemptuous ignoring of the workers in the industry and of all democratic rights in the sacking of Lord Hall. The fight for the All Trades Unions Alliance's Charter of Basic Rights, which is a struggle to mobilize the whole labour and trade union movement against the Tory attempts to take away all the gains made by the working class, is now an urgent question.

A strategy for the defence of democratic rights, to mobilize a general strike to bring down the Tory conspiracy, and not a mere protest action on December 8, is the only way to fight the Tories.

See Charter interview, page 4.

Mr Taylor is echoing the thoughts of millions of workers who now see, increasingly and unmistakably, that there is a direct and inextricable connection between the Tory attack on wages and trade unions and the onslaught on the social services, housing, education and the nationalized industries.

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Sack the Tories

Postmen showing the way

the way

By the Editor

WHAT GROUNDS have the Stalinist-inspired Liaison Committee now got for opposing a political strike against the Tories after yesterday's inspiring demonstration of postmen?

At the November 14 conference and after it the Stalinists have repeatedly refused to discuss the proposal for a General Strike called by the TUC to force the Tories to resign.

Sponsors of such a proposal have been viciously attacked as 'splitters', 'sectarians', 'adventurers' and as people 'not integrated in the trade unions'. (See N. Dinning's letter 'Morning Star', November 23, 1970.)

Yet when thousands of Post Office workers spontaneously demonstrated against the sacking of Lord Hall in King Edward Street their main chant was—SACK THE TORIES!

Like the miners, who also raised such a demand after Barber's mini-Budget, the TORY leader Edward Heath told the House of Commons yesterday that he endorsed the TUC's condemnation of the December 8 one-day strike against his government's proposed Industrial Relations Bill.

No MP would tolerate attempts to dictate by industrial action what the government did, he warned.

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This sentiment was cogently expressed by Mr Douglas Taylor, UPW eastern central district office chairman, on Wednesday when he told Post Office workers:

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In contrast to these remarkable political stoppages by their members, post office union leaders issued a 'back to work' call as the strike grew beyond a protest.

Maurice Styles, president of the 205,000-strong Union of Post Office Workers, earlier asked the Minister to explain his reasons for telling Lord Hall he had to go and threatened a national stoppage.

Meanwhile many of his members were already walking out on strike.

His lame protests were echoed by 21 Labour MPs who tabled a Commons motion condemning Chataway, but not calling for his immediate resignation.

At the centre of the storm a 31-man UPW delegation met Chataway at his London headquarters which was surrounded by 600 jeering post office workers.

At the head of the delegation was the union's general secretary, Tom Jackson.

FIGHT

He said that his union wanted to 'protest' about Lord Hall's dismissal and wanted 'assurances' that the sacking was not symptomatic of a policy change.

'If this heralds a new and different future—such as the selling of telecommunications, closing down the Giro and leaving us with nothing but the unprofitable side of the business—we are prepared to fight it tooth and nail,' said Jackson.

A crowd outside the Minister's Waterloo headquarters waved banners and called out women manning the switchboard to demonstrate with them.

One of them, Mrs Eileen Marshall, said: 'I've been working there since it opened, two years ago, but I'm not going back until the union tells me to.'

She claimed that the walk-out would stop all calls to and from the building. The crowd greeted Mr Jackson with boos when he said 'Hall is still sacked'

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

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DISCUSS

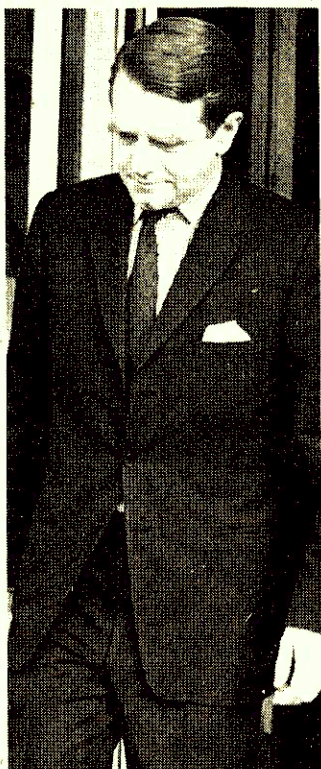
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The biggest occurred at Mount Pleasant—the country's largest sorting office—when the entire duty staff of 3,000 walked out into the streets around the building at 8 a.m.

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Christopher Chataway leaves his Ministry after yesterday's talks.

Nixon planning Hanoi invasion?

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THERE ARE growing fears among liberal Senators and Congressmen in Washington that Nixon is considering an airborne invasion of N Vietnam.

This follows Defence Secretary Melvin Laird's belligerent statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday, when he warned that all-out bombing of the North may be resumed in the near future, should there be 'major violations' of an understanding America claims to have reached with Hanoi in 1968.

Such a counter-strike, directed at the heart of N Vietnam's industrial and transport system, would be a logical extension of the airborne raid carried out last week, allegedly to secure the release of US prisoners-of-war.

Committed

A forced retreat could create great difficulties for N Vietnam, with a large part of its armed forces committed to supporting liberation struggles in S Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Behind the cover of concern for its captured troops, the US High Command may well be preparing a swift 'knock-out blow' against Hanoi.

The world labour movement must be ready to reply to such an attack with all the force it can muster.

PROFITS of ICI, Britain's biggest company, plunged during the third quarter of the year by £12m to £28m. The profit in the same period last year was £40m.

Moscow Radio distorts December 8

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

ACCORDING to Moscow Radio, official mouthpiece of the Soviet Stalinists, 'the general strike scheduled for December 8 [i.e. the stoppage called by the Liaison Committee for Defence of Trade Unions] is aimed against the greed of the employers, who are turning down the just claims of the workers for higher wages...'

The Radio's correspondent Vladimir Volodin, in a broadcast beamed at British listeners on Monday, went out of his way to obscure the real reason for the strike: the fight against the Tory government's anti-trade union laws.

Volodin, like 'left' Labour MP Norman Atkinson at the Liaison Committee's November 14 conference, claims this is simply a strike against the employers.

He also goes to some lengths to cover up for the trade union leaders. The 'day of strike action' he

says, 'is supported by practically all the trade unions in the country' and planned as a 'sign of opposition' to the Conservative government's anti-trade union policy.

He misrepresents the strike as a general stoppage enjoying support of practically all the trade unions' when in fact it is bitterly opposed by the majority of trade union leaders, who support Victor Feather and the TUC General Council in their policy of inaction.

And on the other hand he represents it as simply a 'sign' of opposition to the Tories.

In another passage the Radio comments that the strike is directed 'against the lack of economic freedom and equality, the very

basis of capitalist exploitation, against social injustice... but not apparently against the Tory government.

Moscow wants to conceal the real issues in the December 8 strike because it wants at all costs to avoid challenging the Tory government.

The same radio programme welcomed the Tory government on June 19 this year as 'more likely to pursue an independent foreign policy'. Already the Tories have dropped hints that they are willing to go along with the Kremlin's European Security plans for an all-European alliance against the working class. That is the reason for Radio Moscow's Stalinist distortions.

Miners accept offer, but

New pits row soon

From our Industrial correspondent

THREE MAIN planks of the Tory government's Coal Industry Bill will be vigorously opposed by Britain's 292,000 miners.

This new row appeared on the horizon yesterday as a substantial majority was announced in the national ballot on the Coal Board's £2 9s 6d-£3 pay offer.

First reactions to the Bill from the National Union of Mineworkers were hostile yesterday.

However, the mood in the pits, already embittered by the betrayal of the £5 wage claim, is certain to run much higher.

An NUM spokesman told Workers Press that amendments will almost certainly be pressed for by the union when the proposals come up for discussion in the House of Commons.

If the Bill became law, it would come into direct conflict with union policy on at least three counts.

Hived off

It would first of all pave the way for many of the non-mining sectors of the National Coal Board's operations—presumably the most profitable sectors—to be hived off to private enterprise.

The union favours extension of the nationalized industry's aegis.

Legislation based on the present Bill would also conflict with the union's demand that government bears the whole social cost of the industry's contraction, and not just a part of it.

NUM pressure will also be mounted for the inclusion of clauses continuing the power to subsidize both power stations burning extra coal and pits threatened with closure; clauses deliberately excluded from the Tory draft.

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But 82,079 opposed the offer, despite the return to work and the witch-hunt surrounding it.

Three areas—Scotland, S Wales and Kent—showed majorities against.

Pay survey

ABOUT 300,000 men in Britain earn less than £15 a week, according to a new earnings survey published today by the Department of Employment.

But this figure does not include women workers, part-time employees and workers who lost pay through absence.

The figures, based on a survey taken in April, show that the largest group of workers—4.8 million—are in the £20 to £30 a week bracket.

Average male manual workers' earnings were £26 12s a week, while 10 per cent earned more than £37 14s and 10 per cent less than £17 14s.

Women manual workers are far worse paid, with average earnings of only £13 8s a week. Ten per cent of women manual workers earned over £18 10s and 10 per cent under £8 16s.

£1,250 Nov Appeal Fund: rises to £952 14s 11d

WE HAVE four days left to raise the final £297 5s 1d. If you keep this up, we will not only complete the fund, but once again go right over the top.

The political strike by the postal workers confirms all that this paper has ever fought for. Whilst an enormous movement is growing amongst all sections of workers to bring down this Tory government, it is only the Workers Press that provides the leadership day by day.

Support us in every way you can. Send your donations for the November fund immediately to:

Workers Press Appeal Fund, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

Something for everyone at the YOUNG SOCIALISTS GIANT XMAS BAZAAR

Saturday November 28

Plasht School

Plasht Grove

East Ham



Visit Aladdin and his Magic Lamp

DOORS OPEN 12 NOON

- Toys — Bingo — Books — Raffles — Plants — Can-Can Records — Portraits — Xmas Gifts — Candy Floss — YS Boutique — Bottle Draw — Food Bargains — Lucky Straws — White Elephant — Instant Photo — Bables' Clothes — Punch 'N' Judy — Home-made Food — Fruit Machines — Children's Clothes — Alligator's Head — Xmas Decorations — Father Christmas — All the best jumble — Teas & Refreshments — Scarves, Hats & Gloves — Hot Dogs, Hamburgers — Stalls — Sideshows

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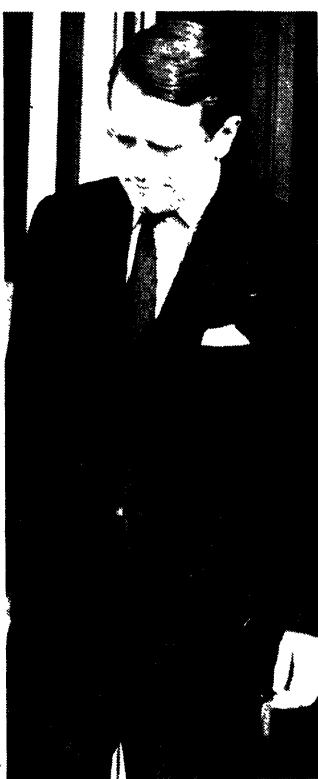
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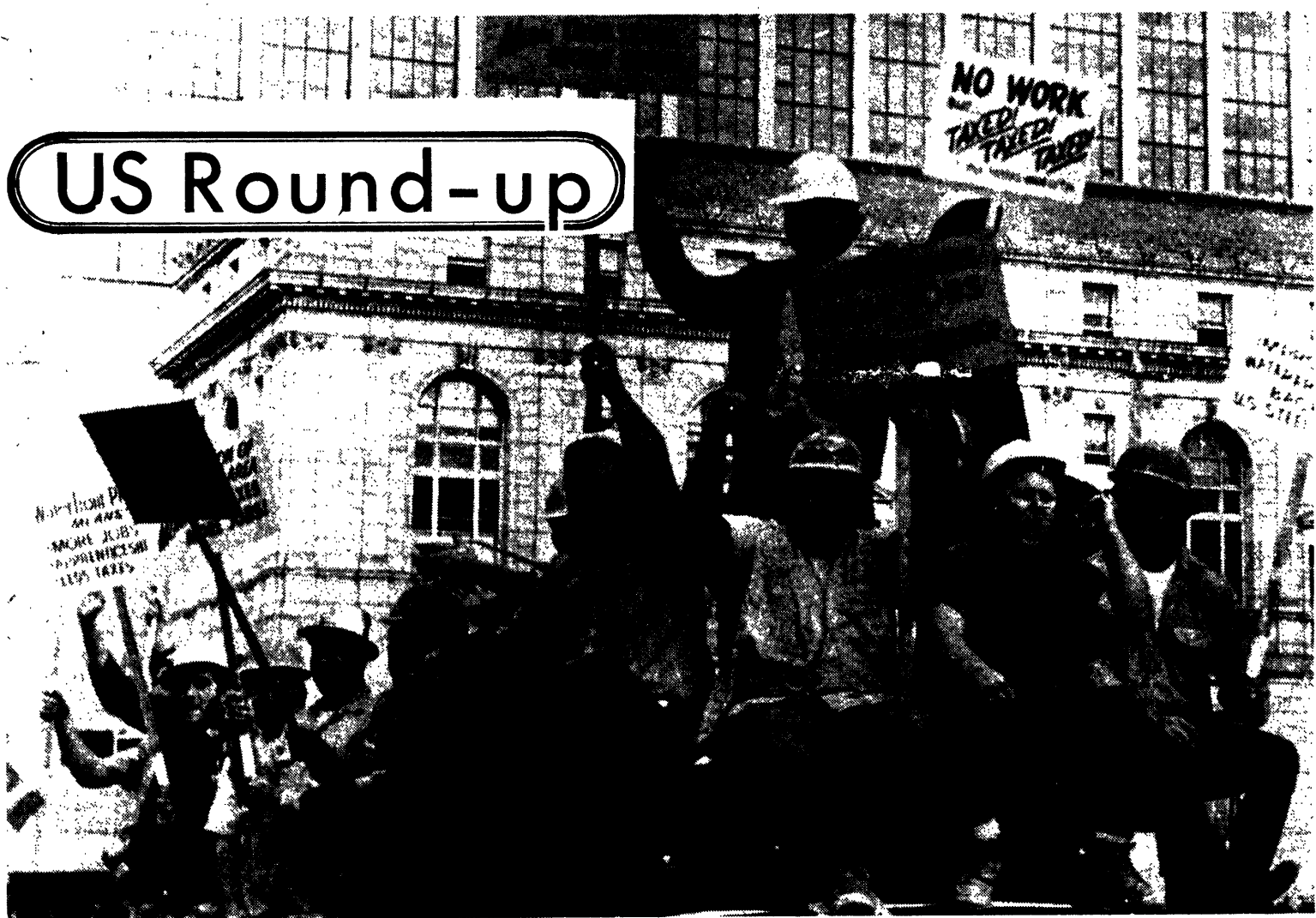
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Construction workers arrive at San Francisco City Hall on top of a truck to demand more jobs and to protest against the growing unemployment in the construction trades.

US Round-up

SAN FRANCISCO DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

W Coast hard-hats march on city hall

Hot tap

FBI CHIEF J. Edgar Hoover's mania for 'security' has, it seems, got a little out of hand.

Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel, who can hardly be classed as a 'subversive' even by elastic Hoover standards, thinks his private 'hot line' to President Nixon is being tapped, though he is not sure by whom.

Governor Russell Paterson of Delaware has also discovered an electronic device attached to his 'hot line', an instrument so effective that it even picks up conversations in the Governor's office when the phone is on the hook.

According to Jack Anderson of the 'Washington Post', 'an estimated 30 other governors have similar phones that have been rigged for eavesdropping'.

Mr Anderson doesn't seem to know who is responsible either, but adds:

'Some think it must be the FBI. Others say the CIA is the most likely culprit.'

Perhaps a military coup is in the offing in Maryland.

Cold shower

LAST MONTH'S sharp and unexpected drop in industrial production acted like a cold shower on those 'experts' who had hopefully been awaiting news that the recession was slowing down.

It proves a sombre backdrop to the growing protectionist controversy in US business and political circles.

On November 18, the Federal Reserve Board announced an October decline in output of 2.3 per cent on the previous month—and only half of this figure is accounted for by the General Motors strike.

Now, with the industrial output 7 per cent below America's all-time high of July 1969, the advocates of 'protection' for the monopolies are forcing the pace.

WHEN A SECTION of New York's construction workers—the 'hardhats'—marched behind banners declaring support for Nixon's Indo-Chinese war and beat up students demonstrating against the US invasion of Cambodia, the world's capitalist press gleefully hailed such backwardness as the true spirit of the American worker.

Soon there began to develop a regular cult of the 'hardhat', the symbol of the patriotic, white, US worker, loyal to his flag and the wars fought beneath it.

'Hardhats' were presented to President Nixon during his red-baiting campaign for the mid-term Congressional elections, and similar mascots were bestowed on other leaders of US reaction.

And naturally the British press and television boosted these demonstrations of affection to the skies.

So the casual observer of the US 'scene' could be excused for thinking that American building workers were all a very corrupt bunch.

But how many have heard, seen or read anything of another 'hardhat' demonstration in America recently—not in support of Nixon's wars, but against unemployment?

On November 16, more than 4,000 West Coast construction workers besieged the San Francisco City Hall to protest against the threat to jobs posed by new restrictions on building in the area.

A delegation of building workers marched into City Hall and sat down in the middle of a Board of Supervisors' meeting, which had previously taken a decision to limit the heights of buildings along the waterfront to preserve its natural beauty.

But when faced with this massive show of strength, they suspended any decision on building heights for 90 days!

An equally impressive feature of the demonstration was the participation in its ranks by many Negro and Mexican construction workers.

The leadership of the New York 'hardhats' is notorious for its racialism.

In San Francisco, these barriers are being smashed down in a united fight against the Nixon Administration's recessionist policies.

As Nixon, Agnew, Buckley and company are finding out, there are hardhats and hardhats.

Support for Farinas grows

SUPPORT for the defence of Juan Farinas is now growing considerably.

Farinas, a young worker at Columbia University and supporter of the Trotskyist organization Workers League, faces a possible five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine on each of five charges alleging violation of the Selective Service Acts under which men are conscripted into the US Army. (See Workers Press, November 13).

New sponsors of the Juan Farinas Defence Committee include Al Evano, Vice-President of District 65 of the Black Panther Party; John Anderson, former President of United Automobile Workers Fleetwood Local 15, Detroit; Dave Dellinger, one of the Chicago Eight defendants, as well as the Puerto Rico Students' Union.

Brooklyn College SDS and Columbia SDS have voted to sponsor the committee.

A meeting of over 50 people was held at Columbia University in support of Farinas and he stressed the point that this is not simply an attack on him personally, but is aimed at all militants.

These attacks are aimed at dividing the class through racialism and using repression against all those who fight against the war and against the capitalist system, he said.

He also emphasized the need to broaden the campaign into the trade union movement, as well as among students, Spanish-speaking workers and youth.

The meeting was covered by a Columbia radio station.

Farinas' trial begins on December 10 and the campaign for funds is well under way.

The fight for sponsorship among trade unionists on the W Coast and in the Midwest has now begun in earnest and will strengthen the fight against this frame-up.

ANDREI AMALRIK belongs to no oppositional group in the Soviet Union. He is an out-and-out individualist, concerned with the preservation of what he calls his 'inner freedom' against the brutal encroachments of the bureaucracy into the culture and intellectual life of the Soviet Union.

The main essay in this book makes a penetrating analysis of the contradictions within the middle-class opposition to Stalinist rule.

On the one hand, it feels it has certain material privileges to defend, while on the other, its intellectual, cultural and scientific activities are frustrated by what it sees as a stupid and short-sighted ruling caste.

Hence its attempts to 'reform' the bureaucracy by gently applied pressure and strictly constitutional methods (which, as Amalrik himself knows, can still be converted by the whim of the secret police into 'anti-Soviet activity' punishable by law.

Impotence

So, explains Amalrik, 'that section of the "middle class" which most clearly recognizes the need for democratic reforms is also the section that is most imbued with the defensive thought, "Well, there's nothing I can do anyway" or "You can't break down the wall by beating your head against it". In reaction to the power of the regime, it practices a cult of its own impotence.' (p. 17.)

Yet although Amalrik castigates the 'middle class' for its refusal to come out firmly against the regime—though it must be said that an increasing number of Soviet intellectuals are making a firm stand against its repression—he, too, reflects their fears of any deep-going upheaval.

This became clear when he contrasts the attitude of the more privileged layers with that of the working class:

'Although at present workers represent a more conservative and passive group than scholars, I can easily imagine, some years from now, large-scale strikes in factories, but I cannot visualize a strike in any scientific research institute.' (p. 15.)

But does Amalrik welcome the entry of the Soviet working class—the largest in the world—into the struggle against the bureaucracy?

After discussing the various economic factors that would stir the workers into action (low wages, high prices, bad housing, etc.) he goes on:

'... discontent is now becoming louder, and some people are beginning to wonder who is actually to blame... It is clear... that a sharp slowdown, a halt or even a reversal in the improvement of the standard of living would arouse such an explosion of anger, mixed with violence, as we never before thought possible.' (p. 31.)

What Amalrik is writing about

BBC 1

9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools. 12.55 p.m. Ble carech chi fynd? 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Basil Brush show. 5.25 Ask Aspel. 6.00 EUROPE THIS WEEK. 6.20 TOMORROW'S WORLD. 6.45 THE VIRGINIAN. 'The Lady From Wichita'. 8.00 DAD'S ARMY. 'The Test'. 8.30 MARY HOPKIN IN THE LAND OF BOOKS. 9.00 THE NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather. 9.20 HOLIDAY '71. 'Camber Sands Holiday Village'. 9.45 24 HOURS. 10.15 MARILYN MONROE. 'The Seven Year Itch'. With Marilyn Monroe and Tom Ewell. Comedy about a middle aged married man on his own for the summer. 11.55 Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as above except: Midlands, E Anglia: 6.00-6.20 Midlands today. Look East. weather. 11.57 News, weather. North, NW, NE, Cumberland and Westmorland: 6.00-6.20 Look North. weather. 11.57 News, weather. Wales: 1.30-1.45 Ar lin mam. 6.00-6.20 Wales today. weather. 6.45 Heddiw. 7.05 O llen i lein. 7.30-8.00 Bachelor father. 11.57 Weather. Scotland: 6.00-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current account. 11.57 News, weather. N Ireland: 6.00-6.20 Scene around six. weather. 10.15-11.45 Harry Cavan's world cup. 11.45 News, weather. SW, South, West: 6.00-6.20 Points West. South today. Spotlight SW. weather. 11.57 News, weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL. 6.30-7.00 p.m. TEST CRICKET FROM AUSTRALIA. Australia v England. 7.05 LIFE IN OUR SEA. 'In the Dark'. 7.30 NEWSROOM and weather. 8.00 TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT. 8.30 EUROPA GOES SOUTH. South America. 9.00 GEORGE IV. 'A King in the Country'. George Hamilton IV with The Hillsideers. Guests Slim Whitman and Jan Holly. 9.20 THIRTY-MINUTE THEATRE. 'The Editor Regrets'. With William Morry and Dinah Lee. 9.50 REVIEW. 'Frankenheimer'. 'Salka Viertel'. 10.40 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 10.45 DISCO 2.

ITV

11.00 a.m.-2.55 p.m. Schools. 4.10 People to people. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Bugs Bunny show. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 News. 6.03 TODAY. 6.30 PEYTON PLACE. 7.00 WHEEL OF FORTUNE. 7.30 GUNSMOKE. 'The Night Riders'. 8.30 ON THE BUSES. 'Nowhere To Go'. 9.00 THE ADVENTURES OF DON QUICK. 'The Quick and the Dead'. 10.00 NEWS AT TEN. 10.30 POLICE FIVE. 10.40 TALES OF UNEASE. 'Supercilious Ignorance'. 11.10 THE FRIDAY FILM. 'Monkey On My Back'. With Cameron Mitchell and Dianne Foster. The story of a boxer who has to fight drug addiction. 12.40 TWENTIETH CENTURY THINKERS. Marshall McLuhan.



REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 11.00-2.55 London. 4.00 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.10 Pinky and Perky. 4.25 Ghost and Mrs. Muir. 4.35 Lost in space. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Report at seven. 6.30 News and weather. 6.10 Cheaters. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Report at seven. 7.30 Dangerman. 8.20 London. 10.30 Film: 'Werewolf of London'. 11.45 News, weather. WESTWARD. As Channel except: 11.00-2.55 London. 3.58 News. 4.00 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 7.00 Miss Westward '71. 11.50 Faith for life. 11.55 Weather. SOUTHERN: 11.00-2.55 London. 4.00 Paulus. 4.15 Pinky and Perky. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Robin Hood. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.35 Out of town. 7.00 London. 7.30 Department S. 8.25 London. 8.55 Hawaii five-o. 9.50 Week-end. 10.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'White Cargo'. With Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr, Frank Morgan and Richard Carlson. Trouble between a tough overseer at an African rubber station and his assistant. 12.05 News. 12.15 Weather. Action 70. HARLECH: 11.00-2.31 London. 4.18 Women only. 4.40 London. 4.55 Bugs Bunny. 5.20 Is that a fact. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Fort Dobbs'. With Clint Walker and Virginia Mayo. Western. 8.30 London. 9.00 Hawaii five-o. 10.00 London. 10.30 Fill this space. 11.00 Tom Jones. 11.55 Weather. HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.16-5.18. 6.01-6.35 Report West. HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 and HTV (Cyprus/Wales) black and white service as above except: 5.20-5.50 Am y gorau. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30-11.00 Welshcenn. ANGLIA: 10.58-2.55 London. 4.25 News. 4.35 Romper room. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Music match. 7.30 On the buses. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 10.30 Aquarius. 11.15 'A Place to Go'. With Rita Tushingham, Bernard Lee and Mike Sarne. An East Ender feels his only escape from his dreary life is through crime. 12.50 Living world. ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00-2.31 London. 3.49 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 London. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 From a bird's eye view. 7.30 Department S. 8.25 London. 9.00 Marcus Welby MD. 10.00 London. 10.30 Don Quick. 11.30 Midland member. 11.45 Object in view. weather. SCOTTISH: 11.00-2.55 London. 3.40 Dateline. 3.50 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 Pinky and Perky. 4.25 Crossroads. 4.50 Joe 90. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.50 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.30 Feature: 'Beau Brummel'. With Stewart Granger, Elizabeth Taylor, Peter Ustinov and Robert Morley. 8.25 London. 10.30 In camera. 11.05 McCue's music. 11.35 Late call. GRANADA: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 London. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 London. 6.01 Six-one. 6.25 Put it in writing. 6.35 Film: 'An American Guerrilla in the Philippines'. With Tyrone Power and Micheline Prestle. An American ensign's adventures in the East during Second World War. 8.25 London. 10.30 Edgar Wallace. 11.35 Whiplash. YORKSHIRE: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Pinky and Perky. 4.30 Matinee. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar. weather. 6.30 Wendy and me. 7.00 London. 7.30 On the buses. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 10.30 Yorkport. 11.00 Edgar Wallace. 12.10 Weather. TYNE TEES: 11.00-2.31 London. 4.35 News. 4.40 London. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Avengers. 7.30 On the buses. 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 London. 10.30 Movie: 'Passionate summer'. With Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers. A schoolmaster in Jamaica has many problems to battle with. 12.20 Tales of unease. 12.50 News. BORDER: 1.38-2.45 London. 4.10 News. 4.12 Pursuers. 4.40 London. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 7.30 On the buses. 8.00 Man in a suitcase. 9.00 London. 10.30 'Seven Women from Hell'. With Patricia Owens, Denise Darcel and Cesar Romero. An American woman is captured by the Japanese in New Guinea in 1942. 12.05 News, weather. GRAMPIAN: 10.58-2.31 London. 3.49 News. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 Pinky and Perky. 4.25 Crossroads. 4.50 Joe 90. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.50 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.30 Feature: 'Beau Brummel'. With Stewart Granger, Elizabeth Taylor, Peter Ustinov and Robert Morley. 8.25 London. 10.30 In camera. 11.05 McCue's music. 11.35 Late call. 11.30 Tales of unease. Road report.

BOOKS

AN INDIVIDUALIST MANIFESTO



'Will the Soviet Union survive until 1984'

Andrei Amalrik
Allen Lane
Penguin Press
30s.

is the political revolution of the working class against the bureaucracy, an overthrow of the caste that has for more than 40 years masqueraded, first under Stalin and then his various proteges, as the true inheritor of Lenin's cause.

But we have already witnessed such an explosion—the Hungarian revolution of 1956, with its workers' councils and programme of socialist democracy to defend the nationalizations carried through bureaucratically after the end of the war.

Amalrik shudders at such a prospect. He writes fearfully of the 'destructive movement of the "lower classes", which will take the form of extremely damaging, violent and irresponsible action once its members realize their relative immunity from punishment...' (p. 39.)

So alienated from both movements, Amalrik has chosen the path of passive resistance to the regime, a policy which he defends most movingly in an 'Open Letter' to the Stalinist hack-writer Anatoly Kuznetsov, who recently defected to the capitalist fleshpots of the 'Sunday Telegraph'.

Amalrik indicts Kuznetsov for first collaborating with the KGB (the Soviet secret police) in the production of his books, and once safe in the West, hawking himself around as a leader of the Soviet Opposition.

He does not call for the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union.

In fact he demarcates himself sharply from all Soviet defectors who have sold their often meagre

talents to the enemies of communism.

Many others will come forward in the Soviet Opposition with far clearer aims, with a grasp of the key role the working class must play in defeating Stalinism.

Such men as Yakir and Grigorenko have begun to map out this path.

But Amalrik's right to develop his own, ideas must be fought

for by every true ally of the Soviet Union and socialism.

It is in the open and free clash of ideas, policies, programmes and theories that the revolutionary movement to defeat Stalinism and imperialism throughout the world will be built.

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ADVANCE NOTICE

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ALEXANDRA PALACE
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London, N22

Young Socialists and All Trades Unions Alliance
GREAT NATIONAL RALLY AGAINST TORYISM

BOOK THIS DATE NOW!

Strike wins site safety body

A TWO-MONTH struggle by 5,000 building workers in S Wales this week finally won the setting-up of an official safety committee including representatives of the men.

The men — working on a British Petroleum petrochemicals plant construction site at Baglan Bay, near Port Talbot—struck work last week after three of their number were injured on the same day. They threatened further action if a committee was not set up by Wednesday.

Within hours of the deadline, the site management gave in on its previous refusal.

Site stewards claim that the three men injured last week had to wait 40 minutes for an ambulance before they could be taken to hospital for treatment.

Long wait

Other injuries have also occurred on the site in the last two months.

Within one week in October, two men were killed as a result of falling on their heads while working on scaffolding — one while the other was being buried. Both were married with children.

Racialist attack on Trotsky

A VIOLENT Prague Radio attack on a man accused of 'Trotskyism' openly resurrects the methods of political slander and racist abuse employed in the Slansky trials.

After these trials in 1952, 11 Czechoslovak government officials charged with 'Trotskyism, Titoism and working for foreign intelligence' were hung and three others jailed.

Target of the latest attacks, on Monday and Tuesday of this week, was the journalist Stanislav Budin, who until 1969 was editor of the Union of Journalists' weekly 'Reporter'.

Repeatedly the commentator laid stress on Budin's Jewish origins—'Born Ben Zion Bath', on the fact that he 'left the Soviet Union illegally in 1922 with his parents Shloem and Rachel, and his fiancée Shannah, daughter of a Rumanian businessman'.

'US work'

He was accused of working in the USA for 'purely Zionist organizations' financed by the 'largest American Jewish capitalists, led by the notorious Bernard Baruch'.

But the political essence of this diatribe was the repeated assertion that Budin is an admirer of 'Lev Davidovich Bronstein, known throughout the world as Trotsky' and of other 'Trotskyist idols' such as Isaac Deutscher.

(Bronstein was Trotsky's original, Jewish, name used by Stalin to whip up feeling against him in the most backward sections of Soviet society; various writings of Isaac Deutscher, including

● PAGE FOUR COL. 1



Powell



Maudling

Tories tool up for attack on immigrants

'A PERMANENT structure' of legislation to deal with immigrant workers, was promised by Tory Home Secretary Reginald Maudling in the Commons on Wednesday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, dealing, among other things, with immigration and aliens legislation, Maudling emphasized that the Bill would only have a limited life.

'It is really holding the position until our new comprehensive Bill comes forward which will be based on our proposals in our election manifesto,' he said.

Maudling stated that such a Bill would deal with penalties in the field of illegal immigration and those making a profit out of illegal traffic in immigration.

'We have also a fine tradition of liberality in the admission of aliens generally and not only of

Commonwealth citizens,' he continued.

'But we must recognize our obligations to our own people...'

These obligations 'must be safeguarded and protected from the social tensions which are sadly (!) such a feature of modern life in many parts of the world.'

POWELL DOMINATED

Dominating the debate, right-wing Tory Enoch Powell embroidered his usual demagogue with further 'statistics' on the immigrant 'flood'.

Working with figures previously given by Birmingham, he had arrived at the conclusion that eventually one-fifth of the population of the city would be coloured.

Powell said he had to confess that he was guilty of an error of judgment as 'a whole series of the most grotesque underestimates' had been built into his calculation.

'When we talk about a Birmingham half-coloured in the early part of the next century we are not being entirely realistic because before that proportion is anywhere reached there will be an outflux of the indigenous population which will push the proportion up even more still. (Our emphasis.)

'That is the future the people of Birmingham face. The prospect is correspondingly for other towns and cities from inner London to the other towns, and cities in the W Riding of Yorkshire.'

'The truth must be told. The government must tell the people the truth. They have the right to know. They must know.'

SHADOW-BOXING

Neither before or after this reactionary outburst — a thinly veiled plea for repatriation—did the Labour 'opposition' go further than mere shadow-boxing.

In opening the debate, Labour Home Office spokesman Melan Rice made it clear that some 'control' was necessary.

'What matters more and more is not the new arrivals, but the movement from, say, the W Midlands to Slough or vice versa. There is, for example, the search for marginally higher pay and what matters is the internal movement of those already here.'

In other words—not so much immigration control as control of immigrants!

Having accepted the Tories' basic arguments, the remainder of the debate became yet another public relations exercise for Powellism.

Said Shadow Home Secretary Jim Callaghan: 'Mr Powell is an honourable man. I do not wish to be personally offensive to him. I have every respect for his intellect and capacity to see these things.'

HEART AND GUTS

It was clear that this was the opinion of many of the Tories.

Iford N MP Tom Ironmonger said that Powell 'is speaking in this house for the feeling, heart and guts of the people in this country—right or wrong—in a way others are afraid to speak...'

'I would like to see legislation such as would absolutely stop immigration permanently.'

The course of the debate made crystal clear that there will be no opposition to the Tory government's immigration attacks from the opposition benches.

State firms' output juicy pickings for big business

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

CITY MAGNATES eagerly wetting their lips at the prospect of juicy pickings when the Tories start breaking up the nationalized industries will have their appetites raised even higher by an article in this month's 'Steel News'.

For Liverpool University economist Richard Pryke shows how productivity and performance in the coal, air, electricity and rail industries has risen dramatically since nationalization, comparing favourably with other European countries.

BEA-BOAC, for example, increased passenger-miles per man-year by an annual 9.8 per cent average—putting it fourth in the table of major world airlines, and comparing favourably with Pan Am (8.8 per cent), Air France (7.6) and Sabena (4.2).

Rises

Coal and electricity supply are also near the top of the international productivity league: with average 7.7 per cent productivity rises each year in electricity and 5.9 per cent annual rises in coal tonnage per man-hour.

Only German coal mines achieved a higher sustained productivity rise over the period from 1958-1969.

Compared with the average British annual productivity rise of 4 per cent—well down at the bottom of the international table—these nationalized industries compare very favourably in capitalist terms with their overseas counterparts.

Pryke is at a loss to explain these productivity figures, though he tries a number of alternative explanations.

The rise, he says, is not due to especially favourable conditions, nor were the industries especially backward compared with their overseas equivalents.

He himself clearly favours nationalization and claims the figures show 'there is no inherent reason why nationalized industries should not make rapid progress.'

This is certainly true: centralized planning and the elimination of private ownership have clearly played a major part in the advances these industries have made.

Island sank during typhoon

WHILE CASUALTY figures in the E Pakistan cyclone disaster continue to mount, it has been reported that all 125 of the inhabitants of the tiny Katakian Grande island, 80 miles from Manila, capital of the Philippines, were drowned last week when the island was submerged at the height of Typhoon Patsy.

The islet, a few miles off the eastern coast of the Philippines capital island of Luzon, is reported to be still under water. The typhoon, with 125 mph winds at its centre, swung through Manila and outlying provinces causing extensive damage.

Reports state that the death toll in Manila and the surrounding district has reached 173, but no report has yet been received from Quezon province, which was also severely hit.

Satellites

Huge death tolls from storms of this nature remain the 'way of life' in many areas of the world, despite the fact that weather satellites have been in orbit for some years.

In the E Pakistan disaster, it has been revealed that American satellite pictures showed the growth and course of the cyclone some days before it struck the coast.

Nevertheless, no action was taken to warn the population and to operate an emergency rescue system that had been set up previously.

Success story

But there is little doubt that there are far more down-to-earth reasons for this capitalist success story which the Tories now want to hand back to private enterprise.

The first reason for the dramatic productivity rise is that, certainly on the railways, in the mines and in the power industry, the number of workers has been slashed to the bone in a series of pit closures and redundancies almost unparalleled in other industries.

The second reason is the network of class-collaboration established with union leaders' connivance in these industries after nationalization.

This has allowed the nationalized industry boards a smooth run for many years in industries like mining, where wages fell back from near the top to near the bottom of the wages league, while manning levels were systematically slashed.

Student boycott closes Madrid colleges

CLASSES at nearly all Madrid University Technical Schools are now closed, following a student boycott during the past fortnight to back demands for education reforms.

Some 20,000 students in eight schools are affected and it is not known when classes will be resumed.

Students strongly oppose a plan to increase the present five-year engineering course to six years and are demanding a greater say in running the schools, which are under the control of the Polytechnic Institute.

Police arrested several students on Wednesday when they broke up groups of technical students who tried to stage marches in the city.

Police charge

In Barcelona, a group of law and economics students trying to stop traffic were dispersed by a police charge.

At Madrid University, a week-long boycott of classes in the law faculty by students demanding the dean's resignation entered its fifth day and few physics students are attending classes.

'We want the right to assemble without the police using clubs to prevent us,' said a physics student.

Students also boycotted classes in many other of the university's faculties.

Civil rights march to go ahead

CIVIL rights supporters in N Ireland have said that a march through Enniskillen planned for tomorrow will go ahead despite pleas of the military and former premier Lord Brookeborough.

Local Paisleyites have threatened to attack the march. The Social-Democratic and Labour Party, headed by Gerard Fitt, said yesterday it would boycott the march, called to protest against corruption and lack of democracy in local government.

Then with a cry of 'Long live the Emperor,' he slashed his stomach open with his sword.

Another of his group (the 'Association of Shields') followed suit before police could intervene and arrest the three remaining members of his 'kamikaze' squad.

Hara-kiri protest by Japanese author

ULTRA-RIGHT wing author Yukio Mishima ritually disembowelled himself in 'hara-kiri' fashion inside a Tokyo army headquarters on Wednesday.

His suicide was intended as a nationalist protest against the weakening of military influence in Japanese life and against political corruption.

The 45-year-old writer had previously led an attack on the headquarters by his sword-waving followers, taking its com-

Protest politics at an end Greene grapples with 'The Enemy'

'THE ENEMY
Notes on Imperialism and Revolution'
By Felix Greene

Published by Jonathan Cape, London. 48s.

FELIX GREENE'S 'Notes on Imperialism and Revolution' is both a damning indictment of world capitalism and its effects on the colonial and semi-colonial countries and a personal record of one man's attempt to get to grips with the problem of fighting it.

Strongest when he is detailing — with often startlingly graphic examples — the ravages imperialism has wreaked, its methods of operation and pursuit of profit at the expense of humanity, Greene's book nevertheless does not answer many of the questions he set out to confront.

Indeed, the book reflects with candour Greene's own experience: a talented writer and filmmaker who was deeply shaken in his political thinking by visiting China in 1957 and who has since written enthusiastically about the struggles of workers and peasants in SE Asia and in Cuba.

Familiar

Greene will already be familiar to many readers as the author

BY JOHN SPENCER

of 'A Wall has Two Sides' and 'Vietnam Vietnam'

Now he tries to work out on paper his own attitude to imperialism and what it represents. He brings together a wide variety of information about modern capitalism — particularly in the United States—to compile a dossier of imperialism's inhuman rape of the world.

He shows how US imperialism established its dominant position after the decline of the old empires and how a tiny group of US monopolists systematically plundered the 'free' world in the interests of their own profit.

He underscores the economic roots of the Indo-China war and shows how imperialism exploits the backward countries and the working class at home.

But because Greene has no worked-out conception of the working class as the force which



Greene: His book is symptomatic of important changes taking place amongst intellectuals

will destroy imperialism and establish its own power, his book is gravely flawed.

There can be no rounded-out study of imperialism without the closest examination of its effects on the workers' movement—in particular the crisis of working-class leadership caused by the betrayals of Stalinism and social-democracy.

At centre

The struggle against bureaucracy and for the scientific theory and principles of Marxism is right at the centre of the fight against imperialism.

Stalinism and social-democracy are the chief barriers to the revolutionary development of the working class. It is not a matter of 'The Movement' in the sense of groups of people who 'reject' imperialism, as Greene considers.

Greene expresses clearly the difficulties felt by those who have taken part in the protest movements of the past few years.

'Many have said to me; "I have marched. I have protested. I have taken part in teach-ins and be-ins and love-ins. I was among those who picketed the Pentagon; I have stood up to the police and the tear-gas; I have torn up my draft card. . . I have been to jail—now what do I do? Tactically, I'm dried up."

Greene comes to the conclusion that 'the initial battleground is in myself. . . It will be my political task—in however simple and tentative way it may begin—to start exploring the real nature of our society and the extent to which it has distorted our thoughts and feelings. . . The political climate of a

national will only become a revolutionary climate when there exists a myriad of such small and dedicated groups which individually may appear insignificant.'

Honest

Greene's book does not provide a programme for overturning the highly centralized rule of imperialism he describes in it.

But it represents an honest attempt to grapple with the political problems posed by the break-up of protest politics under the impact of imperialism's crisis.

'The Enemy' is symptomatic of important changes not only in Greene's own thinking, but among a number of intellectuals who have tried various forms of radical protest politics, but have begun to recognize their inadequacies.

Only a few weeks ago, from his Bolivian prison cell, Regis Debray reacted strongly when he heard Palestinian guerrillas were using his books as revolutionary manuals.

He now recognizes, he told a visiting journalist, that his previous writings were inadequate.

Greene, too, is clearly disillusioned with the conceptions of New Left radicalism.

Imperialism itself, as it enters into convulsive economic and social crisis, is opening many eyes.

There are abundant grounds for confidence that the principles of Marxist philosophy can answer the questions which 'The Enemy' leaves in the air, and which are the key questions in the fight against imperialism.



With particular knowledge of SE Asia and Cuba (above), Greene shows how such countries have been plundered in the interests of United States profits

