

## A warning to car workers

TROTSKYISTS bid for power in the car industry' ran the inflammatory headline in the 'Birmingham Evening Mail' on the eve of last Saturday's All Trades Unions Alliance Motor Workers' Conference.

It headed an article by one Calvin Pugsley purporting to expose the Trotskyist menace in the car industry. Pugsley's article no doubt represents the 'Evening Mail's' contribution to the witch-hunt against car workers that spokesmen for the motor employers have been busily stoking up over the past few weeks.

It contains the usual pot-pourri of facts, half-truths, insinuations and downright lies which characterize every witch-hunt against militants in the 'impartial' organs of the press barons. The first sentence sets the tone: 'Militant Trotskyist extremists are stepping up a determined bid for power in the motor industry with a major rally of car workers in Birmingham tomorrow.' The main danger from the conference, it appears, was that it challenged the Communist Party's 'traditional leadership of the militant left among Britain's rank-and-file car workers.'

Having given an account of the preparations of the conference—an account clearly lifted straight from the pages of the Workers Press—Pugsley goes on to 'deal' with the political differences between Trotskyism and Stalinism. Whoever supplied Pugsley with his 'information' for this section of the article deserves an award for compressing so much ignorance into so little space.

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This is a fairly typical sample of Pugsley's political level. It tries to bring the historical origins of Trotskyism in the struggle against the Stalinist theory of socialism in one country down to the level of a B-feature melodrama.

Pugsley then gets down to the real meat of his job: with the assistance of anonymous 'trade unionists' he sets out to paint the traditional picture of the bomb-in-hand industrial agitator.

'The "Trots" believe in fomenting industrial unrest as a means of creating a climate for workers' revolution', he quotes a Midlands trade unionist as saying. 'They think every strike and dispute must have a political end.'

Not a mention, of course, of the real problems facing car workers—the employers' plans for speed-up, Measured-Day Work and penal clauses in every car factory in the country.

Not a word about the attempts of 'responsible' union leaders to foist this package on the car workers. The fight against the em-

• PAGE 4 COL. 7 →

# Feather steps in TUBE LEADERS SURRENDER TO TUC

TUC CHIEF Victor Feather intervened on Tuesday to bring about the last-minute calling off of the planned London Transport guards' strike.

BY JOHN SPENCER

As in the miners' strike only three weeks ago, Feather stepped in to prevent the guards taking action to win their claim for parity with motormen's mileage rates.

The guards' action committee, which had called the strike on Saturday after rejecting London Transport's 1s to 7s. 4d. a day mileage offer—which it described then as 'pathetically inadequate'—surrendered on Tuesday to pressure from Feather and the NUR and ASLEF leaders.

The strike movement of ASLEF and NUR guards came about as a result of the feeling of deep resentment concerning mileage and the fact that the union leaders had done nothing to fight for the new rates. Mass meetings of guards decided on one-day strikes until equal mileage was won.

## Condemned

For this they were roundly condemned by both union leaderships. The fight was just as much against the present union leaderships as it was against the LTG.

Now, as a result of pressure from Feather, the movement has been wound up with nothing new gained, under conditions of confusion and chaos and with the capitalist press and television given the job of calling off the strike.

All the pressure is off the union negotiators who only started negotiations ten days ago because of the strikes.

The strike was, in fact, called off on Tuesday afternoon, when the early shift had already gone, convinced the strike was still on.

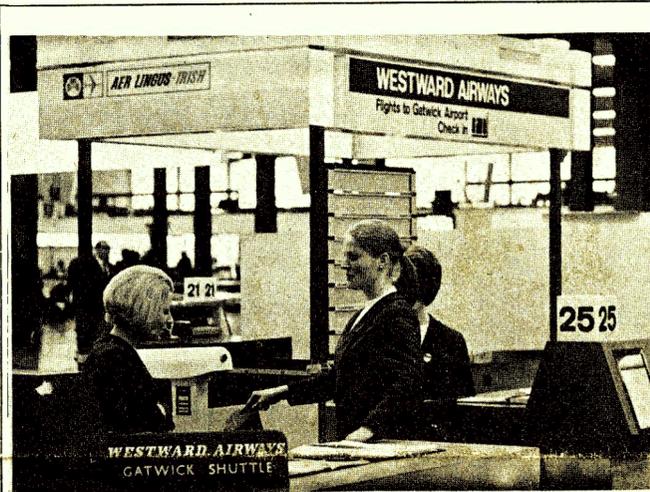
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## NATIONAL TEACHERS' STRIKE SOON?

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The stoppage is expected to close 450 city schools and affect 180,000 children.

• See page four for national situation



The Westward Airways desk at Heathrow Airport. This is part of the sub-contractors General Aviation Services, to which workers are objecting.

## Airport workers continue blacking

BY DAVID MAUDE  
SHOP STEWARDS at London's Heathrow airport have refused to withdraw the blacking of General Aviation Services, the Canadian ground handling company awarded a contract there.

The three Transport and General Workers' Union senior stewards have rejected the British Airports Authority's demand for them to sign an agreement within three days to halt the blacking.

• PAGE 4 COL. 8 →

## British Titan, Billingham

# 500 still out against deal on productivity

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At a mass meeting in Stockton last week, the men decided that a return to work would take place only if the seven men sacked ten days ago under a new productivity scheme were reinstated.

On hearing the union's decision, the management

## I won't play Springboks

—Says scrum half

JEFF PALMER, the New-bridge scrum-half, has announced that he has made himself 'unavailable' for the Gwent team to play the South African Springboks at Ebbw Vale next Wednesday.

Palmer, 29, said that he did not think that he was near selection for the side, 'but thought I had better make my views known beforehand.' He said that he felt strongly against apartheid and would not even go and watch a Springbok game.

## Disgust

'I think by playing against or going to watch the Springboks you are showing your support for apartheid', he explained.

'But if you stay away or refuse to play, you are showing your disgust.' PHILIP DEFRIES, chairman of Wembley and Harrow Anti-Apartheid Movement, was bound over to keep the peace for a year at Feltham, Middlesex, on Tuesday after being

made a statement stating 'that it was astonishing to hear the union had officially condoned their members' action in walking off the site in defiance of existing agreements... and there would appear to be little point in entering into agreements with them in the future.'

The men claim that the productivity scheme was on a month's trial ending on October 27 and that they walked off the site when the management put scabs on the sacked men's jobs.

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The Portuguese Students' Committee in Great Britain has called for an international campaign to secure his release before he is deported to certain imprisonment in Portugal.

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The Workers Press and the Socialist Labour League join with the Portuguese students in Britain in condemning the persecution of Inacio Palma, and demand that he, along with all other opponents of the fascist regimes of Spain and Portugal, be released at once.

A demonstration calling for Palma's release will be held by the Portuguese Students' Committee on Sunday, November 30, at 2.30 p.m., assembling at Hyde Park Corner, London.

# New move by company on Vauxhall deal

By an industrial correspondent

VAUXHALL MOTORS—having recalled all 16,000 workers at its Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port plants—may well be putting into operation the next stage of a plan to force through its notorious new productivity proposals, according to the reports received by the Workers Press.

On Tuesday, 40 workers at the company's Luton plant were interviewed and warned by the management in connection with a walk-out for a meeting with shop stewards at the end of last week.

This action has been noted on their record cards and could well count against them under the company's disciplinary procedure.

Luton's personnel manager has also written to the plant's Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers convenor and the union's district committee asking for the withdrawal of credentials from one steward alleged to have been involved in the organization of the meeting.

## Test ground

This is seen by workers as a ploy to test the ground for the 'letters of intent' provided for in an appendix to the proposed productivity agreement.

It also links up with the recent suspension of rank-and-file workers and shop stewards from the company's Ellesmere Port plant (see page four story 'Car chief calls for legislation').

Under the agreement's 'letters of intent' appendix, letters would be exchanged between union district committees and company area managers in which shop stewards would be committed to 'actively discourage' unofficial action in Vauxhall's plants.

## Callaghan on immigration

# Through the Powell hoop

By a political correspondent

TUESDAY'S Commons debate on immigration brought the most striking proof so far of the Tory Party's wholesale swing towards the policies of Mr Enoch Powell. Powell's statements—believed to be his first on this issue in parliament—were separated from those of the Tory front bench only by their demagogic phrasing.

But it was not only the Tory leadership which jumped obediently through Powell's political hoop.

Mr James Callaghan had apparently also been taking lessons in the art.

Assuring the Tories that the government had plugged a loophole in the regulations under which immigrant children and supposedly elderly people had been entering Britain and working, the 'Labour' Home Secretary accused Powell of introducing a hysterical note into discussions 'when decisions had already been taken.'

'The numbers arriving in this country under the present policies are firmly under control', he said.

So your only disagreement with Powell is that he 'introduces a hysterical note into discussions', Mr Callaghan?

## Strategic arms talks—a threat to China

By our foreign correspondent

THE SOVIET government confirmed on Monday that Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov would head the Soviet delegation to next week's talks with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms.

The discussions, due to open in Helsinki on November 17, will in all probability range over wider international questions than those of arms control. Observers in Peking believe that the Kremlin's talks with US leaders could be a prelude to military collaboration against China.

Failed

The Soviet-Chinese border negotiations—now in their fourth week—have so far failed to bring about any agreement between the two sides.

The Helsinki talks, taken together with Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Grechko's current visit to Cuba, suggest that a military action against selected targets in China still cannot be ruled out.

## A.T.U.A. meetings

OLLERTON (NOTTS)  
'Lessons of the miners' strike'

Saturday, November 15 1 p.m.  
Hop Pole Hotel  
Speakers:  
Two Yorkshire miners

## NOTTINGHAM

'What Next for the Miners?'

Sunday, November 16 7.30 p.m.  
Co-operative Hall  
Westdale Lane East  
Gedling

## ELLESMERE PORT

'Report back from the Motor Workers' Conference'

Sunday, November 16 10.30 a.m.  
Railway Hotel  
Little Sutton

## MRS GANDHI SACKED

INDIAN Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi was expelled yesterday from the ruling Congress Party.

She has been accused of forming a faction within the party aimed at collaboration with the pro-Moscow Communist Party.

The next move against Mrs Gandhi by the Congress Party right wing will be an attempt to oust her when the Indian parliament re-opens.

## GREET WORKERS PRESS



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(nr. Merikland Street underground)

Speakers at both meetings will be:  
MIKE BANDA (Editor of Workers' Press)  
SHEILA TORRANCE (National Secretary of the Young Socialists)

## WEATHER

(For 24 hours from Wednesday noon)  
Outlook for 48 hours: Changeable with rain or showers in most places.  
London area, E. Midlands: Mainly cloudy with rain and showers and some thunder. Occasional bright periods tomorrow. Wind S. to S.W., fresh becoming light to moderate. Maximum 12C (54F).  
S.E. and Central Southern England, Channel Islands: Mainly cloudy with rain and showers and some thunder. Wind S. to S.W., strong becoming moderate. Warm. Maximum 13C (55F).

W. Midlands, S.W., N.W. and Central Northern England: Mainly cloudy with periods of rain today with occasional thunder. Bright periods tomorrow. Wind light to moderate, westerly. Warm. Maximum 11C (52F).  
Glasgow area, N. Ireland: Variable cloud and showers, with hail and thunder. Snow over high ground. Wind light to moderate. S.W. Below normal temperatures, Maximum 8C (46F).  
Edinburgh: Bright periods. Some showers. Snow showers over high ground. Wind moderate, S.W. Cold. Maximum 7C (45F).

Young Socialists  
**GRAND XMAS BAZAAR**  
Saturday, Nov. 29

Canning Town Public Hall

doors open 12 noon

Can you sew? knit? paint?

make something for our Bazaar?

give something towards our bazaar?

Have you a tin of grocery? jumble?

Help us raise the best bazaar ever held!

Help us make this the money for our daily paper—

THE WORKERS' PRESS

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It contains the usual pot-pourri of facts, half-truths, insinuations and downright lies which characterize every witch-hunt against militants in the 'impartial' organs of the press barons. The first sentence sets the tone: 'Militant Trotskyist extremists are stepping up a determined bid for power in the motor industry with a major rally of car workers in Birmingham tomorrow.' The main danger from the conference, it appears, was that it challenged the Communist Party's 'traditional leadership of the militant left among Britain's rank-and-file car workers'.

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made a statement stating 'that it was astonished to hear the union had officially condoned their members' action in walking off the site in defiance of existing agreements... and there would appear to be little point in entering into agreements with them in the future.'

The men claim that the productivity scheme was on a month's trial ending on October 27 and that they walked off the site when the management put scabs on the sacked men's jobs.

Encouraged by their decision the men continue to man the picket line to persuade incoming lorries to turn back.

The firm's goods have been blacked by Middlesbrough dockers.

Now that the strike is official, however, we should give this warning.

The feeling amongst the men and some of the stewards is that this is the end of productivity deals.

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'The numbers arriving in this country under the present policies are firmly under control', he said.

So your only disagreement with Powell is that he 'introduces a hysterical note into discussions', Mr Callaghan?

Two other questions are posed by Callaghan's statement. The labour movement must demand the answers.

What were the 'decisions', which, according to Callaghan, 'had already been taken' before Powell's infamous Wolverhampton speech in April of last year?

With whom, if not with the Tory front bench, were the 'Labour' leaders having the 'discussions' on immigration policy into which, Callaghan says, Powell's 'hysterical note' was introduced?

## Picket line clash—33 B.S.R. women held

PICKETS threw flour bombs and sat down in the road yesterday outside the Better Sound Reproductions factory in East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, where a dispute over union recognition has been raging for 13 weeks.

Trouble started when the police began to manhandle some of the pickets.

District delegate of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundryworkers Mr Pat Howden has lodged a complaint against the police, charging three of them with assault and calling for an investigation into the actions of the inspector in charge.

Forty-four people were detained, 33 of them women.

## New move by company on Vauxhall deal

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## MRS GANDHI SACKED

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Help us raise the money for our daily paper—  
THE WORKERS' PRESS

# BRUTAL ZIONIST REPRESSION

BY CHARLES PARKINS



Dayan advocates that Arab workers from the occupied territory should be treated not as citizens, but as colonial subjects who can be exploited as cheap labour.

**THE SMALL** but distinct swing to the right in the Israeli general election marks a general movement towards extreme reaction in Israeli society, as it reshapes itself in the brutal repression of the Palestinian Arabs.

The biggest gains were made by the right-wing Gahal, headed by the extreme reactionary Menachem Begin, who has always stood for expansionism against the Arabs and anti-union policies against the workers.

Begin's politics have often been described as bordering on fascism, particularly by the Zionist 'lefts' of Mapam.

These same 'lefts' have sat in a government with him, since he was brought into the 'war cabinet' formed in June 1967.

It is the nationalist hysteria incited by the Israeli government, and the brutalities inflicted on the people in the occupied territory, that have set in motion the forces of brutal chauvinism which express themselves in the vote for Begin.

Eight months before the elections, in which Gahal increased its seats in the Knesset from 22 to 27, Begin was already calling the tune in the government, during the negotiations when Mrs Golda Meir was forming her cabinet.

Two points at issue both related to the occupied territories.

## Two points

First whether their occupation should be regarded as temporary, so that Israeli troops might withdraw as part of a settlement with the Arab states, or whether the government would confirm that it intended to hold them as conquered territory.

Secondly, Begin demanded that Mrs Meir, in her Knesset speech, should call for a programme of colonization in the occupied territories.

'On practically all controversial points, Mr Menachem Begin, the Gahal leader, obtained substantial satisfaction', according to the 'Jewish Chronicle' correspondent Israel Neumann.

'The Labour and Mapam representatives were not opposed to this in principle, but preferred that this politically delicate matter should be the subject of energetic action in the areas concerned, but without publicity.

'The inter-party committee decided to request Mrs Meir to allude to the problem of settling the territories as a matter of vital importance, but to leave her

the freedom of formulating this in her own way.'

(*'Jewish Chronicle'*, March 21, 1969.)

One further point on the terminology for describing the occupied territories.

Official communiques replaced the term 'occupied territories' by the words 'administered territories'.

Begin was not satisfied.

## Satisfaction

He wanted the Prime Minister's speech to 'reflect the conviction that the territories concerned are part of the "liberated national patrimony"'. On this point too, Mr Begin was promised satisfaction.'

(*'Jewish Chronicle'*, March 21, 1969.)

Of course, if it seems hypocritical and nauseating that Zionist politicians can describe a brutal conquest as 'liberation', it must be remembered that it is not the people themselves who are being 'liberated', but the 'patrimony'—the land itself—which is being 'liberated' from the unfortunate people who happen to be living on it.



Many inhabitants of the occupied West Bank have been expelled for organizing the strikes and demonstrations which took place on May 15 and June 5 and transferred to Jordan through the Allenby bridge (above). Thousands of Arab families were forced to cross this bridge during the June war.

We should not misunderstand the Zionist philosophy by mis-interpreting its language.

We could just as well say that Poland was 'liberated' in 1939.

Life in the 'liberated patrimony' was described recently in an article in 'The Times' by E. C. Hodgkin: hundreds of Arab houses destroyed, about 90 people—including mayors of towns—deported over the frontier, prisoners held without trial and tortured by the Israeli occupation forces.

Recently a whole Arab village was destroyed as a 'reprisal' for the death of an Israeli officer in a guerrilla incident.

'The Times' article had an effect.

Zionist spokesmen in Britain, and a number of Labour MPs friendly towards Zionism, spoke out in protest—not against the atrocities and brutality described in 'The Times' article, but against the newspaper for publishing it.

There were 'questions in the House'.

## Incredulity

One Labour MP, Gordon Oakes, who represents Bolton West, said that he had read the accusations in 'The Times' with 'incredulity'.

In a letter to the paper, Mr Oakes asked that the Foreign Editor should substantiate his report on deportations, demanding, 'Can we have their names please'.

On the demolition of Arab houses, Mr Oakes wanted to know whether he could 'verify whether houses under slum clearance schemes have not been included' in the figures quoted.

Mr. Oakes was 'amazed that such a slanderous and wholly uncorroborated article' could appear in the newspaper.

'In reply to a question in parliament by Mr M. Viner, concerning the shooting of schoolgirls who demonstrated in the Gaza strip, the Minister of Defence admitted that five girls had been wounded. One of these girls had to have her leg amputated.'

(*'Zo Haderech'*, November 13, 1968.)

'A woman was killed, another woman seriously injured, and eight schoolgirls slightly injured by bullets shot by an Israeli soldier yesterday morning when Arab women tried to break into an enclosure in Rafah where men were detained for the purpose of identification in connection with acts of sabotage in the Gaza strip.'

(*'Haaretz'*, January 21, 1969.)

At the risk of amazing Mr Oakes again, and of offending those MPs who seem to think it intolerable that anything critical of Israel should be printed, we can quote some reports that have appeared in the Israeli press itself—all from respectable Zionist newspapers.

'A considerable number of inhabitants of Rafah, including refugees, who were seeking employment, collected in the local Labour Exchange. Some of the people in the queue began to create a disturbance and to use abusive language. The soldiers on guard opened fire. One of the people who had created the disturbance was hit and severely wounded. He died later in hospital.'

(*'Haaretz'*, December 31, 1967.)

'Nine inhabitants of Judea and Samaria [Zionist names for the occupied West Bank], most of them communists, were expelled to Jordan this morning.'

'The nine people were outstanding as inciters and organizers of the strikes and demonstrations which took place on May 15 and June 5. The nine expelled from East Jerusalem, Nablus, Tul Karem and Ramallah, were transferred to Jordan through the Damia and Allenby bridges at 7.40 this morning.'

'The expulsion orders of those from East Jerusalem have been signed by the Minister of Defence—Moshe Dayan; and those of the others, by the Military Governor of Judea and Samaria—General Rafael Vardi...'

(*'Yediot Ahronot'*, June 9, 1969.)

## Much worse

One person who wrote to 'The Times' in support of the allegations made against the Israeli occupation authorities was an Israeli socialist, now living in Britain, Moshe Machover.

He added that while 'The Times' report had described conditions in the occupied West Bank, things were much worse in the Gaza area.

The Israeli authorities have restricted reporters entering the Gaza strip, and when they do allow them in, it is under military escort. But on October 31 'Peace News' was able to give a detailed account of conditions in the area from an Israeli who had been on military service there this summer.

Describing what happens when a curfew is declared by the Israeli authorities, he said:

'People are not merely confined to their homes, but the following happens. The female population remain shut in their houses, which

sometimes, especially during the summer, can be a very painful form of torture, since the houses in Gaza are often without water or sanitary facilities, and the people are usually given only half an hour or an hour in 24 to drink water or to relieve themselves.'

'However the male population is taken out to some place far away—often in the desert—and is usually divided into two groups: younger men of about 25, and those older than this. These groups are situated so that they can barely glimpse each other, so that the dividing of fathers from children causes the greatest pain. Each group is then pressed, each to another as closely as possible, and made to adopt a humiliating, uncomfortable posture.'

## Squatting

'The usual posture is squatting on their haunches, but sometimes kneeling is also adopted. They are then told to remain in this position for long periods of time—usually eight, nine or ten hours without changing it.'

'They are guarded by soldiers who are under orders to fire into the air to frighten them, and there have been cases when they fired into the crowd, as happened in Rafah about a year ago. Such a curfew may be continued for at least 24 hours, but sometimes for 36 and even 48 hours.'

'This is not a special repressive measure, but is used continually, especially in refugee camps, and may be justly described as a normal measure of government.' (Our emphasis.)

When guerrilla incidents have occurred, more extreme measures are taken.

The Israeli forces round up a crowd of the local inhabitants as 'suspects', and these people are trussed up with electrical wire.

The Israeli witness says:

'Ropes are not used because it was found that electrical cords are much more hurtful. Also, by tying them tightly, it may be possible to slow the stream of blood in the arteries, so that an affected limb becomes gangrenous in a few hours.'

If the authorities suspect that they have someone who actually has contact with the guerrillas, another method is used.

'The main torture employed in this case consists of breaking the shin bone by repeated blows with the butt of a rifle. In this torture, there is an enormous flow of blood. Since it is carried on far away from towns or cities, and since people tortured by this method are anyhow in danger of dying before they can be taken for medical help, it became a common rule that such people would be killed after being tortured.'

He says that he has heard this method of torture frequently mentioned by Israeli soldiers, and that it is 'so much an open method that it is referred to and discussed completely freely—as also is the method of tying by electric cords.'

## Not surprising

When young Israelis are indoctrinated in Zionism in the schools, and the Israeli government has told its people for years that aggression and conquest are the only possible policy, and when young soldiers are being conditioned to the use of brutality and torture against civilian population in the occupied territories, it is not surprising that under the circumstances a candidate like Begin can attract more votes.

The most likely result of the increased weight of Gahal in the Knesset will be felt inside the Labour Alignment, in increased strength for Moshe Dayan to put himself forward as the successor to Mrs Meir as leader and prime minister.

It is Dayan who, as Minister of Defence, bears overall responsibility for what is happening in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip.

As a candidate for the premiership, he would have the backing of Gahal, and the businessmen which Gahal represents, as well as backing

from Zionist financiers in Britain and America.

Although Begin and others have been the pacemakers in expansionist slogans, it is Dayan who has been responsible for practical colonization plans—assisted, of course, by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon.

The Zionist colonization scheme which Dayan aims to carry out, does not involve complete absorption of the occupied territories into the present state of Israel, but instead, turning them into separately administered colonial territories, if possible with some camouflage in the form of a phoney Palestinian 'self rule'.

Military settlements would



Thousands of Arab workers have been deprived of their land and homes by the Zionist expansion and are forced to live in refugee camps. The Zionists openly admit to the use of torture in the camps as 'a normal measure of government'.

act as a Zionist garrison at strategic points, to ensure the 'loyalty' of the area.

It is believed that a scheme along these lines was discussed early this year between Israeli and American government representatives, in secret.

On March 7 this year, Dayan told Kollisrael radio that it was not necessary to legally annex the occupied territories;

'... there is a difference between annexation, meaning a Knesset resolution that that Israeli sovereignty shall be extended to all areas which today we call the "occupied areas", and the creation of physical facts in the areas, such as new settlements and the like.

'These latter things can be done without extending Israeli sovereignty legally to those areas.'

## New buildings

In the same month, the United Jewish Appeal, one of the bodies which raises funds for Zionism, issued a circular which referred to some of this 'creation of facts' in the occupied territories.

'... in order to adhere to the extremely strained timetable, buildings are built from pre-fabricated parts, which enables new settlements to be established within a short time.

'In the new financial year an additional £8 million [Israel] will be invested.

The new settlements will be Kfar Etzion (North of Hebron), two new settlements in the Golan Heights, and one in Rafah.'

The 'Israeli Revolutionaries Action Committee Abroad', ISRACA, reported in their April bulletin:

'According to our information there are so far ten Israeli settlements in the Golan Heights, two in the Sinai and five in the West Bank.'

The Nahal—a section of the Israeli army—is the main instrument for setting up these militarized settlements. The Israeli interviewed in the October 31 'Peace News' says:

'In the El Arish area, three military colonies have been established which are supposed to be on the kibbutz basis. However they are much more like the South African type of colony, and in one of them

called Nahal-Sania, the colonists are actually coming from South Africa.

'All dirty work in these colonies is done by the Arabs, who are paid exactly as I mentioned earlier [i.e., about 6s a day].

'The colony is heavily surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by dogs specially imported from South Africa, as reported in "Haaretz" on April 20. In fact these so-called "pioneers" and "kibbutzniks" are really the overseers of the Arab workers.'

It is not only the police dogs that are imported from South Africa.

Dayan, with the backing of the Israeli bosses, advocates that Arab workers from the occupied territory should be

tions of 1945 which the Israeli government inherited from the British mandate.

Many of them are members of the New Communist Party, RAKAH, or the Israeli Socialist Organization (often known as the 'Matspen' group because of the name of their paper).

Like the prisoners in the occupied territories, these Israeli citizens have also been subject to deportation—they are told they can either leave the country or be jailed indefinitely.

The saying by Marx, that 'a nation which enslaves others helps to forge its own chains' has been quoted both by 'The Newsletter' and by Matspen as a warning apposite to the Israeli working class.

This has been completely borne out by events.

'integrated' into the Israeli economy—not as citizens, but as colonial subjects who can be exploited as cheap labour. He explains:

'I do not suggest that we should enable them to move and reside here. This is not needed. Even if they would want it, I would suggest that we prevent this. From the point of view of our government, first of all I am not in favour of allowing them to change their place of residence. They can, physically speaking leave in the morning and return to their place in the evening.

'Secondly, I am not granting them Israeli citizenship. I am not in favour of granting Israeli citizenship to the Arabs of the West Bank—and they do not ask for it, do not want it... And when they are not Israeli citizens, they do not vote in parliamentary elections. (Interview in evening paper, 'Maariv', April 17, 1969.)

The Dayan colonial policy is bound to affect the whole of Israeli society.

When Hail Toameh, the Arab students' leaders at the Hebrew University was arrested last year by the Israeli



Golda Meir: called for colonization.

authorities, we said in 'The Newsletter' that repressive policies carried out in the occupied territories would extend back into the state of Israel itself, against its citizens.

It is now known that about 600 Arab citizens are being held without trial, under the military (emergency) regula-

In June this year, the same British Mandatory Emergency Regulations which the Israeli government has been employing against the Arabs were put to a new use.

After a strike had broke out in the Post Office, the Knesset was summoned to approve an order under the Regulations, prohibiting these Jewish workers from striking.

As the 'Jewish Chronicle' commented on June 9:

'The decision reflects Mrs Meir's determination to exercise the same strong direction of internal matters as she does of foreign affairs.'

Under the same Emergency Regulations, the Israeli Home Office is reported to have banned the Israel Socialist Organization (ISO) from publishing an Arabic periodical, and to have had Nabeel Said, who was involved in preparing the paper, arrested.

During the election campaign another four ISO members were arrested—three of them Jewish, one Arab—while distributing the organization's broadsheet in Nazareth.

They are being held on charges of 'inciting rebellion'.

The police are said to have objected to a photograph in the broadsheet of Moshe Dayan visiting a military cemetery, and photographs of Arab civilians killed in Israeli air raids.

## Took stand

The only 'crime' which these Israeli socialists committed was to fight for the unity of Arab and Jewish workers, and against Zionist aggression.

In taking a stand against the prevailing chauvinism and reaction in their country, they faced arrest and imprisonment; whereas there are some people who will not even risk the disapproval of friends and colleagues to oppose Zionist aggression.

All socialists must demand the release of the Israeli Socialist Organization members, and of all the other political prisoners in Israel, and an end to the restrictions on their activities.

Stop the repression in Palestine! Smash Zionism!

LAST FRIDAY'S Conway Hall (London) debate between Monty Johnstone and Ernest Mandel served one purpose at least.

It has given yet more evidence of the speed with which the revisionists, led internationally by Mandel, now move towards Stalinists of the Johnstone type.

The debate itself arose from a 'challenge' by the International Marxist Group of Tariq Ali, Pat Jordan and Bob Purdie to debate on the theme of 'Trotskyism'—after the Young Communist League had evaded a political confrontation with the Young Socialists in a debate on the subject 'Trotskyism and Stalinism'.

The correspondence between the Young Socialists and the YCL on the subject of a debate has been published in the April and May 1969 numbers of 'Keep Left' (official YS paper).

A study of this correspondence will reveal that the YCL hoped to set a trap for the Young Socialists, whereby the debate would revolve around a discussion on Trotskyism only.

'Dear Miss Torrance, The National Committee of the YCL has accepted your challenge as announced in January Keep Left, which was "Sheila Torrance, National Secretary of the Young Socialists, informs Keep Left that Monty Johnstone is invited to a public debate on Trotskyism" . . . (February 17, 1969. Our emphasis.)

But the challenge was not issued under that heading, as the YCL well knows.

The January 'Keep Left' announcement was, as the quoted statement proves, simply an indication of our intention to debate with Johnstone.

The National Committee of the Young Socialists is the only body empowered to designate the proposed title of a debate in which the Young Socialists are taking part.

The letter of January 27, 1969, from the Young Socialists to the YCL sets out the conditions under which such a debate should take place.

It must be understood that it is the Young Socialists who have initiated the debate. As far as we are concerned the title for the debate must be "Trotskyism and Stalinism" since it is absolutely impossible to discuss one without the other.

At this point, the YCL leadership began to pull out of the debate.

They wanted a set-up in which their opponents would be placed on the defensive from the very beginning, in which the history and nature of Stalinism, and in particular British Stalinism, would be excluded.

Into the trap The crime of the revisionists, of Mandel and Purdie, is that they gave the Stalinists this very type of 'debate'.

The IMG leaders, with their eyes wide open, walked into the trap we very consciously exposed and kept out of.

When it became obvious that the Stalinists were running away from such a confrontation on the history and role of Stalinism, the IMG, in the person of Purdie, stepped in and offered Johnstone a debate on Trotskyism alone.

ary, as opposed to the parliamentary road in the advanced capitalist countries, workers' democracy in the workers' states, and internationalism. The essence of Trotskyism, the struggle to build the Fourth International upon an understanding of the nature of the counter-revolutionary Stalinist bureaucracy, integrated with all the previous conquests of Marxist theory by Lenin and the pioneers Marx and Engels—this was completely excluded from Mandel's exposition.

Trotskyism in the hands of the revisionists is so blunted and weakened that it is converted into a critique of Stalinism, and never functions as the main force for its destruction.

Mandel claims that Trotskyism 'upholds' and 'supports' the various demands and struggles he describes in his speech.

On the contrary, it fights for leadership in these struggles and is only able to succeed insofar as its activity is grounded on a rounded-out understanding of all the basic historical questions Mandel dismisses as 'irrelevant'.

Johnstone's approach contrasted sharply with Mandel's. Here there were no apologies.

After all, as the title of the debate stated, Trotskyism, and not Stalinism, was on trial. (This proves how right we were to insist that the debate be between ourselves and the YCL be on Trotskyism and Stalinism.)

After ridiculing Mandel's anti-Marxist, un-historical exposition of Trotskyism, Johnstone moved on to deal with three main questions.

Old formulation In both his contributions, he devoted much of his time to the nature of the first Russian Revolution of 1917, insisting that Lenin never discarded the 'old Bolshevik' formulation of the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasantry.

Johnstone claimed that the Provisional government created by the February 1917 revolution carried out the tasks of the democratic bourgeois revolution, and that the October Revolution solved not democratic tasks, but purely socialist ones.

Johnstone thus gives to the Russian, and indeed all capitalist classes of underdeveloped countries, a power which they cannot possess; that is, the ability to defeat feudalism and imperialism, and solve the key problems of the land, democratic rights, and all the other tasks associated with the democratic revolution.

This theory of the two-stage revolution, an integral part of Stalinist strategy in the backward countries dominated by imperialism, was upheld by Johnstone as the model to be followed in Vietnam.

First national independence through the unity of all classes against imperialism, then move on to socialism after a suitable lapse of time.

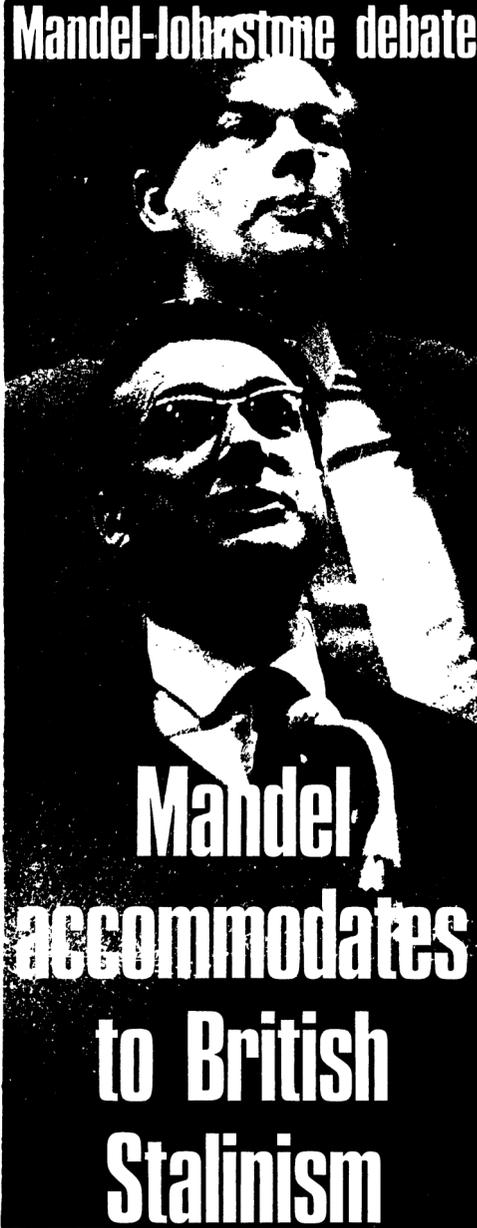
Johnstone proves with this argument how close Stalinism is to Menshevism in its whole method of approach to the class struggle in the underdeveloped countries.

From defending Menshevism in Russia, Johnstone moved on to defend the programme of his own Party, 'The British Road to Socialism'.

He defended the parliamentary road to socialism in Britain just as he defended the identical strategy of the French Stalinists in the May-June general strike of 1968.

While conceding that the French Stalinists made some 'tactical' errors, their strategy, that of a parliamentary solution to the general strike, was '100 per cent correct'.

The whole substance of Johnstone's case was that there have been no betrayals by Stalinism, since there has never been a revolutionary situation in Europe since 1923.



Mandel (in front) refused to discuss either the historical betrayals of Stalinism or the Transitional Programme, giving Johnstone (behind) the opportunity to distort Trotsky's role as the real continuator of Leninism.

By Robert Black

This is, of course, an implicit attack on the basic theory of Marxism, which insists that capitalism is a system of crisis, which periodically presents the working class with the opportunity of taking power.

Johnstone, by claiming that capitalism has rid itself of these revolutionary crises, attacks the very essence of Marxist theory.

The most significant contribution from the floor in the debate came from Tariq Ali, a leader of the IMG and also editor of 'Black Dwarf'.

Replying to a Maoist speaker, Ali attempted to correct him on the date of origin of 'Soviet revisionism'.

It was not 1956, the year of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, said Ali, it was the period of the great purges and the Moscow Trials.

In other words, according to Ali, Stalinism began in 1936, 12 years after Stalin began to revise Leninism with the theory of 'socialism in one country'.

Like Johnstone, Betty Reid and Purdie, Tariq Ali separates the purges from the theory of Stalinism.

The crimes of Stalinism—'revisionism' as Ali calls it—began in 1936 with the murder of the Left Opposition, and not in 1924, with the attack on the principles that the murdered oppositionists defended.

The common ground shared by the revisionists and Stalinists such as Johnstone is plain for all to see.

Each in their own way, as the debate proved, present Stalinism as purges, show trials and slanders, but not as a political tendency that inevitably leads to these things.

After praising Purdie for his appreciation of the new trends in the 'World Communist Movement' (Johnstone cited as evidence of this new trend in the British Communist Party, Betty Reid's anti-Trotskyist pamphlet 'Ultra-Leftism in Britain') Johnstone launched into a vicious attack on the role of Trotsky in the May 1937 Barcelona uprising.

Of course, Johnstone did not accuse Trotsky and Trotskyists of acting in direct collusion with Franco and Hitler (as he had done as Editor of 'Challenge').

But he did state quite firmly that the policies advocated by Trotsky aided Franco, who, Johnstone claims, engineered the whole uprising of May 1937.

All that has changed is that from being conscious and direct agents of imperialism, Johnstone now states that Trotskyists were and remain unconscious and indirect agents of the class enemy.

It is this small 'concession' on the part of Stalinists like Johnstone (a 'concession' that involves not the slightest revision of past Stalinist policies) that now serves as a bridge between the revisionists and the 'soft underbelly' of Stalinism.

The revisionists crave to be 'legitimised' by the most bitter enemies of Trotskyism—the Stalinists.

Leadership of the working class in a fight against Stalinism is not the aim of Purdie, Ali or Mandel at all.

Instead, as Mandel made clear, they hope that their group will form one of the many nuclei that will come together to create a new international, some time in the future.

And as their programmatic documents make explicit, this new international will not be the Fourth International of Leon Trotsky.

Purdie has reserved a place in this new international for Stalinists like Johnstone, not on the basis of programme or principle—Mandel, after all, stated in the debate that Trotsky's fight for these things is now 'irrelevant'.

Craving

It is simply because some Stalinists no longer refer to Trotskyism as a fascist or counter-revolutionary agency.

This middle-class, subjective craving for acceptance in the eyes of the bureaucracy has nothing to do with a fight to expose and denounce all the slanders of the Stalinists against Trotskyism.

That fight has to go on as part of the overall struggle to build the revolutionary party and the Fourth International against Stalinism and revisionism.

Far from Johnstone's 'concessions' encouraging us to draw a little closer to the Stalinists, we pile on the pressure even more, seeing these manoeuvres as a sign of deep crisis and weakness.

The debate exposed all those tendencies that took part in it as being tarred with the same opportunist brush.

Principles, theory, programme and the fight for leadership—all were brushed to one side in a united attack on genuine Trotskyism.

The movement of the working class towards revolutionary politics finds all of them driving hard towards the right, towards Stalinism.

That is why Johnstone could treat Mandel with such contempt, and Purdie with such condescension.

In any 'contest' between the revisionists and the Stalinists, the Stalinists prove the masters.

They can only be defeated by the most implacable defence of principle, history and programme, and the application of all these things to the building of revolutionary leadership.

That is the task of the Socialist Labour League.



BY MARTIN ZARROP

MAN'S knowledge of the solar system in which he lives and his ability to take tentative steps away from the Earth's surface has advanced greatly since the late 1950s.

But the destruction by earthquake of more than 60 per cent of the industrial town of Banja Luka in central Yugoslavia only a few weeks ago emphasises his lack of understanding of the processes developing within the interior of the earth itself.

Within the space of 24 hours, 13 tremors killed at least 20 people, injured 400 more and caused extensive damage to the town's most important industrial plants.

The last tremor was comparable in its destructive power to the earthquake which devastated Skopje in

Why earthquakes?

Europe has not since suffered a disaster on the scale of the Lisbon earthquake, but we can confidently state that the auto-da-fé has had little to do with it!

Earthquakes are by no means rare events. The relatively slow motion of huge masses of material takes place continuously within the earth's interior.

Major quakes take place on the average once every two or three weeks, but do little damage as most of them originate below the continental slopes.

Since the beginning of the 16th century some 300 of them have been reported as affecting centres of population.

However, 1903 is the first year for which reasonably accurate and complete instrumental magnitudes are available.

Precise measurement and analysis only became possible

miles under some mountain ranges.

Oil companies, in particular, have used this method of analysis to detect oil-bearing strata which produce a characteristic signal when reflecting shock waves. In this form of prospecting the quakes are produced artificially by means of explosives.

The advent of nuclear weapons provided a powerful tool for seismological research, but this soon became secondary to nuclear test detection.

It was at this stage that large amounts of government money became available for earthquake research.

In the United States, over seven million dollars was spent on the Large Aperture Seismic Array at Billings, Montana.

This consists of 525 seismometers grouped into 21 clusters covering an area of a hundred miles square.

The signals are transmitted by micro-wave link to two computers which analyse the results.

In spite of the existence of such equipment, the problems of when and where the next major earthquake will occur remain as intractable as ever.

However, some light has been thrown on how they occur. The view generally held is that the tremendous forces responsible for building the mountains and other features of the earth's surface are also the cause of earthquakes.

Stresses build up in rocks until they are strained to breaking point, when they suddenly rupture and move.

The energy released in a quake can therefore be compared to that involved in the rapid unwinding of a spring.

The difficulty in making precise predictions as to when this will occur arises because the triggering mechanism can take many forms.

When the rocks are nearly at their breaking point, an earthquake may be triggered off by a high tide, heavy rainfall or flood, a nearby tremor or H-bomb blast.

The planned use of satellites could make a huge contribution to man's understanding of these processes.

A world-wide satellite system could continually monitor conditions in the atmosphere, the oceans and the earth's crust to provide the beginnings of an 'early-warning' system.

Yet the appalling loss of human life that accompanies great earthquakes in highly-populated areas are mainly

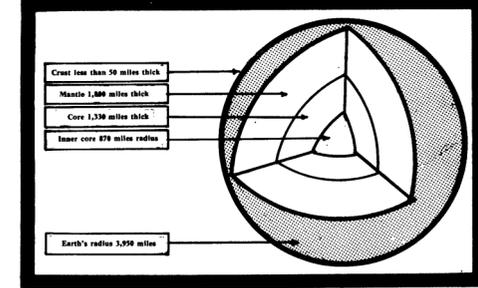


Diagram showing the internal structure of the Earth.

1963, killing more than 1,000 of its inhabitants.

Yet neither of these Yugoslav quakes match in either destructive power or actual destruction the worst that have taken place over the last 450 years, the period for which reliable information is available.

On November 1, 1775, the city of Lisbon, Portugal, was struck by an earthquake which was felt over an area more than 700 miles in radius, extending from the Azores to Italy and from England to North Africa.

Out of the city's 230,000 inhabitants, nearly 30,000 were killed according to conservative estimates. The shock was followed by a 'tidal wave' (tsunami) and by fire.

The Lisbon quake is one of the most disastrous on record and provided ample material for the moralists and wits of the day.

Voltaire in his book 'Candide' says of the Lisbon earthquake:

'The University of Coimbra had pronounced that the sight of a few people ceremonially burned alive before a slow fire was an infallible prescription for preventing earthquakes; so that when the earthquake had subsided after destroying three-quarters of Lisbon, the authorities of that country could find no better way of avoiding total ruin than by giving the citizens a magnificent auto-da-fé.'

with the development of the seismograph.

Basically, this instrument works on the principle that a heavy weight suspended in a box tends to remain at rest when the box participates in an earth tremor.

The relative motion of the weight and its container is then suitably magnified and used to produce a wavy line on a revolving drum.

On this basis it is possible to define the magnitude of a shock accurately by relating it to the maximum displacement of the trace of a standard seismometer at a standard distance from the epicentre (the point of strongest shock on the earth's surface).

The table below relates various magnitudes of energy to their equivalent amounts of TNT explosive.

Table with 3 columns: Magnitude, TNT, and Smallest shock felt. Rows include 2.50 (16 lb), 5.50 (1 kiloton), 5.75 (Agadir, 1960), 6.00 (6 kilotons, Skopje, 1963), 8.90 (20 kilotons, First atomic bomb, Chile, 1960), and 9.00 (300 megatons, biggest quake yet recorded).

There are over 125 quakes every year of intensity equal to, or greater than, the Skopje shock and some 100,000 with magnitudes between 2.5 and 2.9.

In principle, the use of seismographs in analysing shocks is straightforward. The focus (origin) of a quake can occur up to 450 miles below the earth's surface.

When it occurs, waves of two types travel rapidly outwards from the focus at different speeds.

A measurement of the time lag between the received signals then yields the distance of the receiver from the focus. Using three seismographic stations the geographical position of the epicentre and the depth of the focus can be fixed with precision.

The measuring process is more complex than this because of the non-uniform nature of the earth's constitution.

In reality the waves change direction in passing through layers of different densities and are also partially reflected in this process.

due to secondary causes such as the collapse of buildings and fires.

Gas mains are torn open and, once started, fires rapidly spread beyond control, since the water mains are wrecked apart.

The Sagami Bay earthquake of 1923 occurred just as the housewives of Tokyo and Yokohama were cooking the midday meal.

Fire broke out in all directions and over 250,000 lives were lost.

In most quakes, the collapse of building accounts for the majority of casualties.

Research has shown that it is not difficult to construct buildings that can resist the vibrations set up by the periodic shock waves.

Of course, considerable funds would be necessary to implement such a building programme in all the main centres of population affected by earthquakes.

Tyne Tees

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 The New Adventures of Superman. 5.20 Maple. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Today At Six. 6.30 Peyton Place. 7.00 The Talent. 8.00 Marcus Welby MD. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Face The Press. 11.00 University Challenge. 11.30 Late News Extra. 11.47 Making Good.

Grampian

10.58 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.38-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 The New Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 4.55 Ivanhoe. 5.20 Maple. 5.50 News. 6.00 National News. 6.10 The Double Life of Henry Phayle. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Adventure. 9.00 McCreck's Music. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Omri's Burning.

Anglia

10.58 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.38-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.05 Castle Haven. 4.30 Anglia Newsroom. 4.55 Sean The Leprechaun. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.20 Maple. 5.50 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.28 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Star Action Movie 'Underwater' starring Gilbert Roland and Richard Widmark. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Joker's Wild. 11.30 Reflection.

Scottish

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.20 Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 The New Adventures Of Superman. 5.20 Maple. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Scotland Now. 6.35 High Living. 7.05 Feature Film: 'A Place In The Sun' starring Montgomery Clift and Elizabeth Taylor. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News At Ten. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Omri's Burning. 12.05 a.m. Late Call.

B.B.C.-1

9.38 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 12.30 p.m. Farm Management. 1.00 Cadw Cwmni. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News. Weather. 2.00-2.28 Schools. 4.20 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Journey To The Centre Of The Earth. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 News. Weather.

6.00 London-Nationwide.

6.45 The Newcomers. 7.05 Top Of The Pops. 7.30 Dad's Army. 8.00 Softly, Softly. 8.50 The Main News. 9.15 Sportsnight With Coleman. 10.00 In A Class Of Their Own: 'Who Makes A Good Teacher?'

10.30 24 Hours.

11.15 Weatherman. 11.17 Car-Wise. Regional programmes as BBC 1 except Midlands and East Anglia. 6.00-6.45 p.m. Midlands Today. Look East. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News Summary. Weather for the Midlands and East Anglia.

North of England: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Look North. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 Northern News Headlines. Weather.

Wales: 2.30-2.50 p.m. Gwlad A Thref. 6.00-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.05 Heddiw. 10.00-10.30 Dim Ond Cerydd Golau. Mrs Morgan.

TODAYS TV

Wales: 2.30-2.50 p.m. Gwlad A Thref. 6.00-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.05 Heddiw. 10.00-10.30 Dim Ond Cerydd Golau. Mrs Morgan. Scotland: 2.30-2.50 p.m. Around Scotland. 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scotland. 10.00-10.30 First Person Singular. 11.47 Epilogue. News. Weather. Northern Ireland: 2.30-2.50 p.m. For Schools. 6.00-6.45 Scene Around Six. 10.00-10.30 Festival '69. 11.47 Northern Ireland News Headlines. Weather. South and West: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Points West. South Today. Spotlight South. West. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 South and West News Headlines. Weather.

B.B.C.-2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.00 p.m. Teaching Adults. 7.30 Newsroom and Weather. 8.00 Call My Bluff. 8.30 The Money Programme. 9.10 The Canterbury Tales. 10.00 The Star Spangled Scotch-

Yorkshire

11.00-11.38 a.m. Schools. 1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.00 Homeopathy. 4.15 News-

man: story of Andrew Carnegie. 10.50 News Summary and Weather. 10.55 Line-Up.

Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Arthur. 4.55 The Forest Rangers. 5.20 Maple. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.30 Castle Haven. 6.55 'Diamond Head' starring Charlton Heston. Yvette Mimieux. George Chakiris and France Nuyen. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News At Ten. Weather. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 The Contenders. 12 midnight Weather.

# Dublin pilots' strike still on

From our own correspondent

THE DEEP-SEA section of the port of Dublin remains closed as the 15 port pilots continue their ten-day old strike.

A thousand dockers, members of the Marine, Port and General Workers' Union, have struck in solidarity following the berthing of the ship, Irish Spruce, without a pilot.

The pilots had called for the blacking of any large ship arriving at the port without a pilot aboard.

## Picket

The dockers are maintaining a picket of the docks and warehouses in the deep sea section.

The pilots, members of the Workers' Union of Ireland, are demanding a 'substantial' pay rise because of increased work through more shipping movements.

They have already turned down a Dublin Port and Docks Board offer of a £3 10s-a-week rise based on handling an average of ten ships a week.

# London, Manchester and North-East teachers may strike

By a London teacher

# GROWING SUPPORT FOR EXTENDED NATIONAL ACTION

**CALLS for strike action by Manchester's 3,200 teachers were considered by a general meeting yesterday.**

Like teachers all over Britain, they are incensed by the Burnham Committee's derisory £50-a-year pay offer.

A spokesman for the branch, one of the largest in the country, has said that they are also angry at the committee's statement that it may not be able to meet representatives of the teachers for another month.

13,000 Inner London teachers decided on Tuesday to strike for 24 hours on November 20.

Teachers from Durham, Newcastle and Northumberland met in Gateshead the same evening to discuss half-day 'first-reaction' strikes along the lines authorized by the National Union of Teachers executive.

One of the first such strikes took place in Corby, Northamptonshire, earlier on Tuesday.

## BOTH OUT

Members of both teaching unions—the NUT and the National Association of Schoolmasters—walked out of Corby's Lodge Park Secondary School.

After a joint meeting of the three unions at the school,

teachers at Nicholas Chamberlain Comprehensive School, Bedworth, Warwick, agreed to walk out in a half-day protest yesterday afternoon.

In Sheffield it was announced that 230 schools will all be closed on Friday when the city's 3,000 teachers stage a half-day token strike and hold a protest meeting to plan extended strike action.

There is a growing feeling that, by themselves, such actions are inadequate. Resolutions are being carried for more extended strikes.

In West London, the NUT's St. Edmund's Secondary School section carried the following resolution on Monday night:

'This NUT school branch calls upon the executive to organize an unlimited national strike until the interim pay award of £135

minimum without productivity 'strings' is awarded.

'We also demand that the executive immediately set up an adequate strike fund based on a compulsory levy.

In view of the recent success of low-paid workers in their fight against the incomes policy we call upon all teachers to follow their example.'

This resolution was supported by all staff at the school, including non-union members.

Overwhelmingly carried was another resolution voting no

confidence in the NUT executive.

The union's West London Association also endorsed the first motion and sent it as an emergency resolution to the executive, which had the day been discussing the interim pay claim with the Burnham Committee.

These negotiations ended with the executive turning down the Burnham Committee's £50 offer as 'derisory'. Several young teachers at the Association meeting spoke of the disillusionment that had resulted from measures such as the Inner London Teachers' Association's half-day strike.

A leading Communist Party NUT member opposed the resolution, however, saying that teachers were not ready for strike action.

A Mr Silverman, of the revisionist 'Militant' group, supported the resolution, while at the same time sympathising with the 'genuine doubts' of the Communist Party member.

## SPEARHEAD

The lower-paid young teachers are clearly going to be the spearhead for strike action to enforce their pay claim inside the NUT.

Leaders of both unions are thoroughly frightened of this confident section.

Teachers must join the All Trades Union Alliance and unite with the struggles of other workers to break through the rotten shell of the government's incomes legislation and fight for socialist policies.

# Arab 'summit' meeting for next month

AGREEMENT was reached in Cairo on Tuesday to hold an Arab summit meeting in Morocco next month.

The decision was taken by foreign and defence ministers from 13 Arab states meeting in the Egyptian capital to discuss new moves against Israel.

Despite the opposition of the Saudi Arabian delegate, who pressed for negotiations with Israel, the meeting ruled out any possibility of a peaceful solution to the Middle-East crisis.

Most of the resolutions adopted by the delegates were kept secret, but one report

# Kenya election date

AFTER arresting the leaders of the banned opposition party, the Kenya People's Union, President Kenyatta has announced that Kenya's general election will be held on December 6 this year.

# U.S. troops alerted as Vietnam march date nears

THE US Defence Department announced on Monday that troops had been alerted in preparation for the anti-Vietnamese war demonstrations fixed for November 14 and 15.

BY ROBERT BLACK

At the moment, 28,000 troops are stationed in and around Washington, which will be the venue for one of the largest anti-war rallies.

Even this number is considered insufficient, as units more than 100 miles from Washington have also been put on standby.

## INTIMIDATION

This show of force is obviously intended to intimidate the millions of American students now the committee opposed to the Nixon government's imperialist policies.

The US army has failed to intimidate the Vietnamese people, and it will also fail to crush the mounting struggle against the war at home.

## Tube

FROM PAGE ONE  
ing during working hours and what part the LTB played in this remains to be cleared up.

At its meeting on Saturday, not held during working hours, the committee rejected the board's proposals—described by action committee chairman Tom McCloskey in an interview with Workers' Press as 'a potential wage cut'—and called the Wednesday strike. In calling off the strike, the committee has broken the decisions of the guards' mass meetings.

Only a mass meeting should have had the right to decide if there were grounds for calling off the strikes.

## Fearless

It is clear from the way in which this dispute has developed that the type of centrist leadership represented on the action committee is completely incapable of carrying the guard's fight to a successful conclusion. Only the building of a political leadership that is not afraid to defy Victor Feather and the union chiefs can win equal mileage for guards.

## Airport

FROM PAGE ONE  
The T&GWU has written to the Airports Authority protesting about letters sent to the three stewards which claimed that the blacking was illegal.

## Representatives

The union's letter says: 'The men concerned are the elected representatives of men working at the airport and are merely carrying out the resolution of a mass meeting'. Airport workers fear that the introduction of the subcontracting firm is a threat to their jobs.

The claim the contract would give the BEA 'carte blanche' to undercut the present rates paid to airport workers if allowed to operate.

# Time-bomb found in a Berlin synagogue

WEST BERLIN police believe that the ticking object found wrapped in a coat at the Jewish Community Centre was a home-made time bomb.

On Sunday the Centre had commemorated the 31st anniversary of the Nazi anti-Jewish pogrom, the 'Crystal Night', in which synagogues and property belonging to Jews was destroyed all over Germany by Nazi gangsters.

The incident coincides with the discovery, also last Sunday, of anti-Semitic slogans on a memorial to victims of Nazism. More than 25 years after the end of the so-called 'war against fascism', the poisonous legacy of Hitler festers on. It can only be erased by socialism.

# Standard Telephones in S. African merger

IT WAS announced on Monday that Standard Telephones and Cables (South Africa) have bought South Africa's largest electrical wholesaler organization, the Johannesburg-based Millers group.

Standards is a subsidiary of the US giant, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. This is the most recent of a flood of mergers and takeovers in the electrical and electronics industry.

# A warning

FROM PAGE ONE  
employers' plans in the motor industry, as in every other industry, must take on a political character because the employers have the full backing of their state through the Labour government.

The crime of the Trotskyists, in Pugsley's eyes, consists in reiterating this truth, which has nothing to do with 'fomenting industrial unrest'—something which can safely be left to the car bosses.

No wonder Pugsley goes on to praise the Communist Party's position.

He quotes his unnamed informant to the effect that 'some of their [the Communist Party's] leading figures are real statemen compared with these men'. Car workers, especially, should be on their guard. The capitalist press is entirely lined up with the employers against workers in a struggle. The only effective answer to press witch-hunting is the fight to build the Workers' Press, which tells the truth about the struggles in industry and nails the lies of the capitalist press.

# New Oxford cuts rumoured

# Car chief calls for legislation



Douglas Richards

BRITAIN'S motor bosses are stepping up their pressure for the Labour leaders to crack down on carworkers.

BY DAVID MAUDE

Meanwhile, they face continuing attacks from the employers on their own account. And there are indications that more are on the way.

Last week it was Lord Stokes, whose maiden speech in the House of Lords attacked 'piratical' pay claims . . . quite unrelated to productivity and efficiency.

This week it was the turn of Mr Douglas Richards, president of the Motor Manufacturers and Traders, who rose at the Scottish Motor Show's opening banquet to slam:

'The march towards anarchy in industry—all industry, but worst of all in our industry—in 1969 . . . a tragedy without one possible glimmer of sanity attaching to it.'



Lord Stokes

Apparently it is not enough for these gentlemen that the Labour leaders echo their statements like ventriloquist's dummies, as Mrs Barbara Castle immediately did for Lord Stokes last week. They want action.

Neither are they satisfied that the trade union leaders are already doing everything in their power to force through productivity agreements against the wishes of those who will have to operate them.

Stokes demanded 'a concentrated effort by management, unions and the government working together'.

'Unless some solution to the unrest we are experiencing is found—and found quickly', Richards followed up, 'legislation must be the only way of beginning to put the situation right.' (Our emphasis.)

# Five men stop Oxford car plants

PRODUCTION lines at Morris Motors, Cowley, were expected to be back to normal yesterday following a resumption of work by five programmers.

Most production lines were unable to operate on Tuesday since the five men, who walked out the previous day over a pay dispute, control the flow of components throughout the factory. 5,000 workers were sent home by the management.

On Monday, the company claims, only production of Morris's Oxford, 1100 and 1300 models was affected.

# Jarrow dustmen strike for back log pay

By an industrial correspondent

JARROW dustmen, who returned to work on Monday after being on unofficial strike for two weeks, came out again on Tuesday, this time with the official backing of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

After the unofficial strike, they returned to work on Saturday and Sunday to clear up the backlog of work.

The men claimed an extra one and a half days' pay in addition to the weekend for clearing the backlog, but the Labour council refused to pay.

The deputy mayor of Jarrow council, Mr. Cromar, said:

'The claim amounts to blackmail. There is a principle involved. It is a retrograde step if they pay men for work they did not do when on unofficial strike.'

## Won't give way

'We must stick by our guns. I have been a trade unionist since I was 16 years old and will take second place to no man in this respect.'

'But I think as a matter of principle we should not give way to this because it is blackmail.' Mr Harrison, General and Municipal Workers'

# E.E.C. Ministers agree on Japan talks

COMMON MARKET Foreign Ministers meeting in Brussels on Monday agreed to talks with Japan aimed at an eventual bilateral trade agreement between Japan and the Common Market.

With British entry now on the agenda at next month's Common Market 'summit', and the other members of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) considering following the lead of Wilson and Brandt, Japan now runs the risk of being squeezed out of the European market.

# Coal prices up again

THE National Coal Board is to raise coal prices yet again.

The Board's chairman, Lord Robens is seeking the Prices and Incomes Board's approval for a 'substantial increase', probably about 2s. in the £.

## Interest

Prices went up as recently as October raising another £15 million for the Board. The Labour government re-

# Inquiry into Clyde torpedo 'near miss'

AN INQUIRY is to be held into the firing of the 'runaway' Royal Navy torpedo which narrowly missed the Clyde ferry, Countess of Breadalbane, on Monday night.

The ship had to take evasive action to avoid the torpedo fired from a submarine on exercise in Loch Long.

## Sunk

The ship's master thought the torpedo was 'coming at such a speed' that it might have sunk his ship.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said that if the torpedo had hit the ferry 'I doubt if it would have done it any good.'

# Billingham

FROM PAGE ONE

In the nearby ICI plants, however, the very same T&GWU officials who gave official recognition to the Titan strike are bending over backwards to bring the new work-study agreement.

Earlier this year a token one-day T&GWU strike was called at the Billingham ICI factories to speed up the implementation of the new agreement.

## Principled opposition

The issue here is of principled opposition to productivity deals.

No matter what the size of the wage increase being offered in return for concessions, the future conditions of a life-time in the chemical factories is being bargained away.

As unemployment develops as a result of government deflationary policies and all wage increases are related to productivity under the Prices and Incomes Act, the way is being opened for a rapid deterioration of working conditions, redundancy and wage-cutting among chemical workers.

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