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At the CP Congress Halpin admitted that he was responsible for throwing out opponents of the TUC policy from a meeting organized at one of the lobbies earlier this year, and this is, in fact, how he supports TUC policy.

Trade unionists everywhere have been warned. Stalinism is getting ready for more betrayals.

**AN APPEAL—To the labour and trade union movement
By the Political Committee of the S.L.L.**

STOP WILSON'S U.S. VISIT!

NOT SINCE the massacres perpetrated by the SS on the civilian population of the USSR and East Europe has the world seen anything comparable to cold-blooded, premeditated and methodical murder of 900 Vietnamese women and children in Tu Cung village.

Trident 'black' at Heathrow

CLEANING staff at London's Heathrow airport yesterday continued their 24-hour 'black' on a BEA Trident scheduled for Hamburg.

The 'black' was imposed after one of the cleaners, who are operating a work-to-rule, claimed that a flight steward had been seen adjusting a seat-strap.

Such adjustments are demarcations have been a highly sensitive issue at the airport since the dispute over the British Airport Authority's award of a ground-handling contract to the Canadian agency, General Aviation Services.

Airport workers feel the contract adds weight to Prices and Incomes Board pressure for flexibility and mobility of labour, the breaking down of grade structures and other productivity concessions.

FULL-SCALE ARMS CONTROL MEETING SOON?

THE US and Soviet delegates to the Helsinki talks on arms control began their third session of negotiations yesterday.

Unofficial reports suggest both sides are optimistic that a full-scale conference will emerge from these preliminary talks.

BLOCKADE DENIED

REPORTS of a massive Royal Navy blockade on the Ulster coast to prevent gun-running were denied yesterday in a statement from the headquarters of Sir Ian Freeland, commander of the British troops in Northern Ireland.

A 'Times' report yesterday suggested the arms were being secretly stockpiled in Ulster by the illegal right-wing Ulster Volunteer Force.

This was carried out, let us remember, not by the paid assassins in the Green Berets, but by an ordinary infantry combat unit of the US Army.

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The levellers of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are once again on the move, seeking to gorge their atavistic appetites on the blood of the Vietnamese peasants—and anyone else who might be in the way.

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But at the same time let us not forget—and the Moratorium marches showed it conclusively—that the vast majority of Americans in America and Vietnam are opposed to this barbarous war.

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Outright atrocities, which have been going on in Vietnam for many years, now break into the US press and public eye. But they are still condoned by the British Labour government.

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But daily meetings with the management will not change Ford's adamant opposition.

And the officials made it clear to the meeting that they have no intention of mobilizing the combine for a real fight on the claim.

Tottenham Labour MP Norman Atkinson told the meeting that the job of the Labour government should be to assist workers in the fight for their living standards.

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GREET WORKERS PRESS



at public meetings

See the film of the first issue being prepared and printed and the film 'Young Socialists, 1969'

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Sunday, November 30, 7.30 p.m.
County Hotel, Neville Street

LEEDS
Wednesday, December 3, 8 p.m.
The 'Old Bar'
Student's Union, Leeds University

CLIFF SLAUGHTER (Central Committee member, Socialist Labour League)

JOHN NOLAN (Young Socialists)

CANTERBURY
Monday, December 8, 8 p.m.
The Cornwallis Building
University of Canterbury

LIVERPOOL
Sunday, December 14, 7.30 p.m.
Shaftesbury Hotel, Mount Pleasant

Speakers at Newcastle, Liverpool and Canterbury will be:

MIKE BANDA (Editor of Workers' Press)

SHEILA TORRANCE (National Secretary of the Young Socialists)

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THIS WEEKEND

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 make this the best bazaar ever held!

Help us raise the money for our daily paper—

THE WORKERS' PRESS

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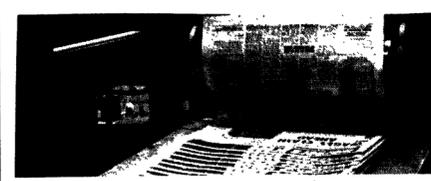
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LIVERPOOL
Sunday, December 14, 7.30 p.m.
Shafesbury Hotel, Mount Pleasant

Speakers at Newcastle, Liverpool and Canterbury will be:

MIKE BANDA (Editor of Workers' Press)
SHEILA TORRANCE (National Secretary of the Young Socialists)

Trident 'black' at Heathrow

CLEANING staff at London's Heathrow airport yesterday continued their 24-hour 'black' on a BEA Trident scheduled for Hamburg.

The 'black' was imposed after one of the cleaners, who are operating a work-to-rule, claimed that a flight steward had been seen adjusting a seat-strap.

Such adjustments are cleaners' work.

Demarcations have been a highly sensitive issue at the airport since the dispute over the British Airport Authority's award of a ground-handling contract to the Canadian agency, General Aviation Services.

Airport workers feel the contract adds weight to Prices and Incomes Board pressure for flexibility and mobility of labour, the breaking down of trade structures and demarcation lines and other productivity concessions.

FULL-SCALE ARMS CONTROL MEETING SOON?

THE US and Soviet delegates to the Helsinki talks on arms control began their third session of negotiations yesterday.

Unofficial reports suggest both sides are optimistic that a full-scale conference will emerge from these preliminary talks.

BLOCKADE DENIED

REPORTS of a massive Royal Navy blockade on the Ulster coast to prevent gun-running were denied yesterday in a statement from the headquarters of Sir Ian Freeland, commander of the British troops in Northern Ireland.

A 'Times' report yesterday suggested the arms were being secretly stockpiled in Ulster by the illegal right-wing Ulster Volunteer Force.

THIS WEEKEND

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 make this the best bazaar ever held!
Help us raise the money for our daily paper—
THE WORKERS' PRESS

PIOTR GRIGORENKO'S

**LETTER TO
A. R. RUDENKO**

Prosecutor General of the U.S.S.R.

ON NOVEMBER 19, 1968 a search was made of my apartment from seven in the morning to seven in the evening.

I am leaving aside the fact that the man nominally in charge of this operation had no idea of procedural rules or even of the elementary norms of politeness; that lack comes from the habit he has of arbitrarily disposing of people who fall into his hands.

I will leave this point to those who witnessed the behaviour and actions of Justice Councillor Berezovsky, investigator of extraordinary affairs for the Procurator's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

I could not endure his boorishness for long and as a protest against the illegal actions of those conducting the search I refused to take part in it after half an hour.

Therefore I will only speak of those violations of the law which do not depend merely on those conducting the search.

The search was carried out on a warrant issued by Justice Councillor Berezovsky, investigator of extraordinary affairs for the Procurator of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This warrant, endorsed by Malkov, Procurator of the City of Moscow, stated that it had been established during the investigation of Bariev and his associates that documents containing slanderous fabrications against the Soviet social and political order could be found in P. Grigorenko's apartment.

I affirm—and I am ready to bear all the responsibility of this affirmation—that no evidence whatsoever of the possible existence of such documents in my apartment was presented to Procurator Malkov.

First, because there doesn't exist any 'case of Bariev and associates' and second, because no document containing lies against the USSR exists or could exist, which is linked, even indirectly, to the name of Bariev and his comrades.

WHAT then is involved here?

It is in fact ordinary police provocation of people struggling against the arbitrary acts of the authorities. You know very well that on April 21, 1968, in the Chirchik Park of Culture and Rest, the Uzbek police (who are still called militia for some reason) attacked Crimean Tartars peacefully celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Soviet state and initiator of Crimean Tartar national autonomy, V. I. Lenin. Hoses blasted powerful jets of cold water on the unsuspecting people who were peacefully amusing themselves; young people were dancing, groups were singing national and revolutionary songs and amateur actors were performing.

These jets of water knocked people over, damaged their clothes and traumatically shocked them.

Then the police clubs went into action. It was thought that the indignant people would take some self-defence measures which could later be used to accuse them of resisting the authorities.

But the people showed astonishing self-control and thwarted the provocation. They staged a peaceful demonstration as a protest against the humiliation to which they had been subjected.

In answer more than 300 people were arrested. Twelve of them, most of whom had not participated in the celebration and were arrested in their homes, were later tried and convicted for 'disturbing public order'.

Aider Bariev, a tractor driver, who managed to avoid arrest, flew to Moscow the same day and early on the morning of April 22 the Procurator's Office of the USSR received a telegram from him describing the Chirchik events in detail; events in

which the human rights and the norms of human ethics were trampled underfoot with an unprecedented cynicism.

Naturally he did not express himself politely, but simply called a spade a spade in the language of workers.

Bariev stayed on in Moscow as the authorized representative of those who had sent him, knocking in vain at the doors of the administration you head and other state organizations and institutions.

Wanting to make use of all the possibilities available to him, he tried to obtain the punishment of the Chirchik hoodlums and an end to the illegal proceedings instituted against the victims of the pogrom.

You did not react in any way to Bariev's telegrams and personal letters or to the collective appeals of the Crimean Tartar people in Moscow.

You and your assistants never received these representatives and never even attempted to examine their complaints.

Moreover, you have never answered any of their letters. You have never reacted to their complaints concerning illegal police action undertaken by the Moscow police against the representatives of the Crimean Tartar people.

Supreme guardian of Soviet law, you have never been moved by the fact that men were pursued like savage animals through the streets of your capital and sent like cattle to hateful places of administrative exile. You who are a jurist and a magistrate have never even been swayed by the fact that it is no longer simply a question of individuals, but of representatives of a people; citizens who did not have the right to leave Moscow without the agreement of those who had sent them.

You passed over this just as you passed over the tragic events which followed from it. In order to be worthy of the confidence placed in them, the representatives of the Crimean Tartars resorted to desperate measures such as jumping out of moving trains to escape their police escorts and continue fulfilling the mandate given them by their people.

As soon as he was replaced in Moscow, Bariev returned to Chirchik where he was arrested.

Justification for this arrest was based on individual and collective letters sent by representatives of the Crimean Tartar people to various Soviet institutions, including the Procurator's Office of the USSR, social organizations and various representatives of Soviet opinion.

It was also based on communications sent from Moscow by the people's representatives. According to individuals like Berezovsky these documents contained slanderous lies directed against the Soviet state and social order.

I shall not attempt here to explain how a document containing a true description of an actual event can somehow be transformed into something slanderous.

I shall confine myself to asking you several questions directly related to the setting up of 'cases' of this kind.

I WOULD like to ask you as supreme guardian of Soviet law whether it is conceivable that a person be prosecuted for addressing a complaint to you when you have not found the time to examine that complaint?

Would you also tell me if it is possible, even by making the most incredible fantasy into proof, to describe the Chirchik massacre as a violation of public order?

Wasn't it rather brutal police provocation of the Crimean Tartars in order to create a pretext for severe reprisals against this people justly struggling for national re-birth?

After obtaining a correct answer to the questions posed above, it would no longer be worth the trouble to ask whether all that followed the

Chirchik events was also the result of police provocation.

And if that is so, would the Uzbek 'guarantors of the law' present to Procurator Malkov proof of the existence of the documents described in the search warrant (that is, assuming that Malkov himself is not in on this provocation in a perfectly conscious way!).

So much for the legal justification for searching my apartment.

I could stop here, but I want to tell you that I do not understand your role in both the Chirchik affair itself and the court trials of Crimean Tartars that took place following the September 5, 1967 ordinance of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as well as your role in the trials that are now being prepared.

The illegal and often flagrantly provocative nature of these trials is so obvious that it is astonishing that a jurist of international reputation who is at pains to teach the entire world how to combat crimes against humanity cannot see this!

HAVING established the utter lack of connection between myself and the Uzbek matters, let us attempt to determine the real reason for this search, and who deemed it necessary.

An exhaustive answer is provided by the composition of the 'investigating' group and the official-departmental-agency affiliation of the person who actually directed the search.

In addition to Berezovsky, seven KGB functionaries and three 'witnesses'—also state security agents—were present at the search.

And so for one official of the Uzbekistan procurator's office—take note of this—ten Muscovites were needed, not counting those who barred entry to the house from the street. And all of them were from the KGB.

The search was directed by a certain Vragov, Aleksei Dmitrievich. That's all I could learn about him from Berezovsky. Vragov himself refused to reveal his position and his place of work—the Moscow Administration or Centre—as well as the terms of the law of which he was obliged to inform me.

This is how this petty official, not well-known to me, conducted the search. It was he who told Berezovsky what to do. It was incumbent upon him to settle delicate problems; to confiscate or leave such and such a document.

In practice he directed every move the other KGB agents made. The only thing the nominally responsible Berezovsky did was to dictate the list of documents assembled by the KGB agents to the man responsible for drawing up the official report.

The search was carried out by the KGB which used the 'Bariev case' as a pretext, as

did the investigator in charge of the case.

It marked the end of another stage in my relations with the KGB. The first stage ended with my release from the most terrible prison in the USSR—the so-called special psychiatric hospital—where the KGB 'housed' me in an attempt to get out of the impasse they found themselves in because of the unlawful nature of my arrest and my refusal to 'confess'.

The next stage started two or three months later when, without any plausible pretext, the KGB again took an interest in me. Since then, that is for three years, I have been subjected to constant surveillance: myself, members of my family and visitors are systematically followed.

My apartment is watched by visual and other special means; my telephone is tapped, my correspondence is examined and certain letters confiscated.

Twice in the last three years my apartment has been secretly searched. I have set this all out in a letter to I. Andropov, chief of the KGB, but as is usually the case in our country, the letter is still unanswered. The only result was that the surveillance became more discreet.

The search was a general inspection of my 'archives', a desire to examine what has not been seen up to now. It is however probable that new provocations are being planned for me. I have no intention of waiting for them passively.

I AM a communist and as such I hate with all my soul organs of oppression and despotism based on caste.

The organization created by Stalin, and today called the KGB on the advice of ministers of the USSR, is such an organization.

I do not conceal my hatred of this organization, which I consider hostile to the people, from anyone and I will fight by all possible means for its early liquidation.

That is why I refuse to have any contact whatsoever with it and I do not recognise its right to interfere in my private life or my public activity.

This parasitic organization which devours enormous sums of money and does inestimable wrong, must disappear from our society. The sooner the better.

I have known for a long time that in practice the courts and the organs of the procuracy are subordinate to the KGB. If proof of this is still needed, the search just made of my apartment is very characteristic.

On this occasion the representatives of the procuracy were just errand boys.

They can continue to play this role, but not in relation to what concerns me.

By my life, by my participation in the defence of my country, by the blood I have spilt for it, and by my communist convictions I have won the right to consider myself a co-master of my country and an equal member in the family of Soviet peoples.

I have the right to move without surveillance and unhindered on my native soil, freely to defend my convictions and to enjoy all the rights given me as a citizen of the USSR by the Soviet Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

No one, and least of all an organization like the KGB, may deprive me of these rights.

As for the organs of the procuracy, they should help citizens struggling for their legal rights and not organize to take them away.

After all I have just gone through, the only thing left is for us to determine the aim of the visit of the representatives of this disreputable organization, what they were looking for in my apartment, what they are fighting now and, it seems, prepared to fight in the future.

Let us try to find the answer by looking at what they confiscated.

IN FACT, they confiscated material that had nothing to do with the 'slanderous fabrications'. They took nothing that was described in the search warrant.

They took all my typed documents and manuscripts as well as my personal letters and notes.

There was nothing slanderous and certainly nothing anti-Soviet in any of them. Among them were anti-Stalinist documents and open statements of protest against violations of Soviet law by the authorities, against judicial tyranny, and against continuing acts of discrimination and genocide directed at the Crimean Tartars, the Volga Germans, and certain other small national groups.

This is what was confiscated:

Individual and collective letters sent to me by Crimean Tartars embodying the *cri de coeur* of a martyred people, as well as documents pertaining to the popular movement of the Volga Germans struggling for the re-establishment of their national equality.

Copies of my letters to the Politburo of the Central Committee denouncing both the arbitrary acts committed against me (illegal expulsion from the Party, demotion from general to private, loss of my pension), and the judicial tyranny and falsification of history to the benefit of renaissance Stalinism.

A manuscript of the brochure by Academician Sakharov and my thoughts about it.

The complete works of the tireless fighter against Stalinism, the writer-Bolshevik, participant in the revolutionary movement since 1912 and member of the Bolshevik Party since 1916, who spent three years in Tsarist prisons and 17 years in Stalinist torture chambers and Kolyma death camps: Alexis Kosterin.

A manuscript assembling and analysing a list of all the facts that had come to my knowledge proving that the October 1964 plenum of the Central Committee took the decision discreetly but firmly to implement a rebirth of Stalinism.

Notes of public trials (criminal in form, political in substance) of Crimean Tartars who participated in the movement for national equality, and of free-thinking people in Moscow (the trials of Daniel, Sinyavsky, Khaustov, Bukovsky, Galanskov, Ginzburg and others).

Biographical notes on persons convicted for their participation in a Red Square demonstration against the intervention of the Soviet armies in Czechoslovakia and against the blood spilled by Soviet soldiers and Czechoslovak citizens.

A manuscript of a work by Academician Varga entitled 'The Russian Road to Socialism'.

A copy of a letter by a group of Soviet intellectuals

(Artsimovich, Kapitsa, Kataev, Leontovich, Plisetskaya, Sakharov, Chukovsky and others) expressing their alarm at trends towards a rebirth of Stalinism.

A copy of a letter by 23 children of communists savagely murdered by Stalin (Yakir, Petrovsky, Antonov-Ovseyenko, Berzov, Yenukide, Bukharin, Vavilov, Piatnitsky, and others) also expressing their concern at the rebirth of Stalinism and the tendency to forget the crimes committed by Stalin and his henchmen.

The letter also recalls the decision of the 22nd Party Congress to erect a monument in memory of the victims of Stalinism.

Translations of articles in Czechoslovak newspapers—the 'Two Thousand Words', Smrkovsky's speech over Czechoslovak radio, etc.

confiscated were Anna Akhmatova's 'Requiem' for those who suffered in Stalinist dungeons including her only son; a number of Marina Tsvetaeva's works not published in the USSR; 'Tanka', a poem by N. Korshavin which exposes the corrupting influence of Stalinism; the book 'My Testimony' by A. Marchenko, describing present-day prisons for political prisoners; and a type-written copy of Hemingway's book, 'For Whom The Bell Tolls'.

This list gives a fairly clear idea of the principle on which the confiscations were based. I hardly need add that everything I had written was also confiscated, even scraps of paper on which I'd written a single word. Thus I was deprived of all my scientific work, my private correspondence, drafts of various documents, including those already

Berezovsky, who had just received Vragov's order to 'confiscate', decided to demonstrate the book's slander of the Soviet social and political order by reading the following sentence from the author's foreword: 'Stalin is dead, but the poisonous seeds sown by him continue to germinate'.

After that I refused to remain at the search any longer. But they didn't need me anyway. Without even taking the trouble to make a note of half of what they were taking, they then threw the unrecorded items into a sack with the seal KGB 14 on it and took it all away.

Judge for yourself the degree to which the integrity of the sack's contents is guaranteed!

All the more so as the opening of the sack, in which I refused to take part because it would have been absurd, was



A list of persons subjected to Party and administrative repression for having signed various documents protesting against violation of Soviet law and of elementary human rights by the courts, the procuracy and the KGB.

A typewritten text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, reproduced in the USSR in small numbers and only in special editions for jurists.

A typewritten text of the (unpublished in the USSR) Pacts on Rights adopted two years ago by the General Assembly of the United Nations: the Pact on Social and Economic Rights and the Pact on Political Rights.

The complete texts of the speeches made at the funeral of writer A. Kosterin.

Among the literary works disseminated, as well as those which had never left my desk.

It is clear that if I had not passed on the night before Korolenko's 'Letters to A. Lunacharsky', Gorky's 'Untimely Thoughts', and the verses of Osip Mandelstam, these would have been confiscated too.

I had a copy of a manuscript of a book dealing with the first months of the Second World War—'Notes Of An Intelligence Agent', the memories of V. A. Novobrantsky—with a personal inscription from the author.

When the KGB agents decided to confiscate this work I vigorously protested that it could in no way be classified as falling in the category of materials authorised for confiscation.

Then Justice Councillor

performed in the presence of 'witnesses'—who are all agents of the organization conducting the search.

None of the true witnesses I insisted upon were invited.

THIS is how the guarantees of legality were observed in this case. But this is not the only case that interests me.

What I would like clarified is the relationship between the organs of the Soviet procuracy and Soviet law.

My personal experience indicates that these organs are interested in only one thing in political questions: collecting articles of the legal code which can give the appearance of legality to the savage despotism of the authorities.

But I naively assumed that even for this it was necessary to know the law. Apparently, it is not.

Obviously 'specialists' on the law collect the appropriate articles. But the practical enforcers are in no way interested in the laws. They do what they are ordered to do without asking whether or not it is legal.

Berezovsky appeared without a copy of the Criminal Code or the Code of Criminal Procedure.

With the help of friends present at my apartment I often showed him how he was violating the laws, but he only changed his behaviour with the greatest reluctance.

The following incident shows how heavily the law weighed on him. As the search was drawing to a close my wife said, 'That is illegal'.

Berezovsky couldn't contain himself any longer. He let all the irritation of a long day explode and said ironically, 'Oh yes, What jurists you are! Look, your husband has a whole shelf of juridical literature!'

B.B.C.-1

9.15 a.m.-12.25 p.m. Schools. 1.00 Bob Yn Dri. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News, Weatherman. 2.05-2.35 Schools. 3.45 Malcolm Muggeridge asks The Question Why. 4.20 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Animal Magic. 5.25 Wacky Races. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 National News, Weather. 6.00 London. 6.00-6.45 6.45 Z Cars. 7.05 Tomorrow's World. 7.30 Harry Worth. 8.00 Cilla. 8.50 The Main News and Weather. 9.10 Tuesday's Documentary: 'The Land of Ireland'. 10.00 He And She. 10.25 Points Of View. 10.30 24 Hours. 11.05 Viewpoint. 11.25 Weatherman. 11.27 Medicine Today.

All regions as BBC-1 except at the following times: Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Midlands Today. Look East. Weather. Nationwide. 10.00-10.25 Public Gallery. Farming Club. 11.57 North of England: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Look North. Nationwide. 11.57 Northern News Headlines, Weather.

TODAYS TV

Scotland: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Reporting News. 10.00-10.25 Quizburgh. 11.57 Scottish News Headlines. Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Scene Around Six. Weather. Nationwide. 10.00-10.30 Speak Your Mind. 11.57 Northern Ireland News Headlines, Weather. Wales: 5.25-5.50 p.m. Teletwele. 6.00-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.05 Heddlu. 7.00-8.25 One Of The Family. 8.25-8.50 Cadw Cwmni. 10.00-10.20 Z Cars. 10.20-10.30 New. 10.30-6.45 p.m. Point West. South Today. Spotlight South. West. Weather. Nationwide. 10.00-10.30 Free For All. Open House. 10.00-10.25 Peninsula. 10.25-10.30 Points Of View. 11.57 South and West News Headlines.

B.B.C.-2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.00 p.m. Britain's Role In The Seventies. 7.30 Newsroom and Weather. 8.00 Floodlit Rugby League: Jastford v. Leeds. 8.45 Jan Scene at the Ronnie Scott Club.

9.10 Hollywood In The Sixties: 'The Ugly American' starring Marlon Brando. 11.15 Europa: a look at the Roman Catholic Church. 11.35 News Summary and Weather. 11.40 Line Up.

I.T.V.

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.45-2.53 p.m. Schools. 3.55 Face Of The Earth. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Paulus. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Junior Showtime. 5.20 Maspie. 5.50 News From ITN. 6.03 Today. 6.20 Branded. 6.50 The Tuesday Film: 'Killers Of Kilimangaro' starring Robert Taylor, Anne Aubrey and Anthony Newley. 8.30 Cribbins. 9.00 Happy Ever After. 'The 51st State'. Starring Judy Geeson. 10.00 News At Ten. 10.30 Man of the Month: The Lord Mayor of London. 11.20 How About You? 11.50 Father D'Arcy's Friends and Contemporaries.

All independent channels as London ITV except at following times: CHANNEL: 4.15 p.m. Castle Haven. 4.40 Cheo Oscar. 4.55 Junior Showtime. 6.00 Channel News and Weather. 6.10 Channel Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Star Movie: 'Imitation General'. 11.15 Channel Gazette. 11.20 Commentaires et Previsions Meteorologiques, Weather. SOUTHERN: 4.00 p.m. Survival. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.45 The Tuesday Film: 'Ten Seconds To Hell' starring Jeff Chandler, Jack Palance and Martine Carol. 9.00 Hatfield. 11.15 Southern News Extra. 11.25 Katie Stewart Cooks. 11.50 The Weather Forecast, The Churches' Television Centre. WESTWARD: 4.01 p.m. Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.13 Westward News Headlines. 4.15 Castle Haven. 4.40 The Gus Honeybun Show. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Star Movie: 'Imitation General' starring Glenn Ford and Taina Elg. 11.20 How About You? 11.50 Faith For Life. 11.56 Weather. ANGLIA: 4.10 p.m. Castle Haven. 4.35 Anglia Newsroom. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Mr. and Mrs. 11.20 Mickey. 11.50 Weather. HARLECH: 4.46 p.m. It's Time For Me. 6.01 Report. 6.20 Batman. 6.36 Crossroads. 7.00 Peyton Place. 7.55 Mr. and Mrs. 11.20 Mickey. 11.50 Weather. Harlech (Wales) as above except: 4.24 p.m. It's Time For Me. 4.29-4.55 Crossroads. 6.01 Y Dydd. 6.26 Castle Haven. 7.00 Report. 10.30 Dan Sylw. 11.30 Mickey. 12 midnight Weather.

ATV MIDLANDS: 4.00 p.m. News Headlines. 4.02 Houseparty. 4.15 Star Showcase. 4.40 Diane's Magic Theatre. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Star Western Movie: 'Ten Wanted Men' starring Randolph Scott, Richard Boone. 11.20 Play With A Purpose. Weather Forecast. YORKSHIRE: 4.11 p.m. News Headlines. 4.13 The Tingsha and Tucker Club. 4.25 Katie Stewart Cooks. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.30 Castle Haven. 6.55 'Gun Glory' starring Stewart Granger and Rhonda Fleming. 9.00 Hatfield. 11.15 Omri's Burning. 12.15 a.m. Late Weather. GRANADA: 4.25 p.m. The Short Story. 6.00 Beverly Hills. 6.25 Newsview and Newsview Special. Following by Put It In Writing. 7.05 The Name Of The Game. 11.15 Letters From The Dead. TYNE TEES: 4.09 p.m. North East Newsroom. 4.11 News Headlines. 4.13 Paulus. 4.25 Mad Movies. 4.53 North East Newsroom. 6.00 Today At Six. 6.30 Where The Jobs Are. 6.35 Castle Haven. 11.25 News. 11.50 News Extra. 'Convoy' starring Clive Brook and John Clements. 11.15 Late News Extra. 11.32 The Trinity. SCOTTS: 4.20 p.m. Scotland Early. 6.00 Scotland Early. 6.30 Raw News! 7.05 The Name Of The Game. 11.20 Late Call. 11.25 Letters From The Dead. 'The First To Go'. GRAMP: 4.17 p.m. Sean the Leprechaun. 4.30 Skippy. 6.00 Grampian News and Farming News. 6.15 Out Of Town. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Film Stars: 'On The Double' starring Danny Kaye. 11.20 Play With A Purpose.

Dear comrades,

My closest friend, Alexis Yevgrafovich Kosterin, who, as you know, is confined to hospital with thrombosis, entrusted to Vera Ivanovna his wife, and myself the job of representing him at this evening's affair.

It is a great honour for me. I am especially moved by the fact that he charged me with expressing our muted views on the struggle of the Crimean Tartars for national autonomy. Alexis Kosterin, who was born and raised in the multinational northern Caucasus, was able to see, from his childhood, the cruel oppression of smaller nations, the discord and national hatred stirred up by the oppressors and odious imperialist chauvinism.

Suffering cruelly from seeing his own people playing the role of oppressor, Kosterin, as a Russian patriot, decided to dedicate his life to the struggle for national equality and friendship among different peoples.

In his entire life he has never betrayed this youthful pledge.

The three years he spent in Tsarist prisons could not break his revolutionary spirit—on the contrary, they hardened it. Liberated by the February revolution, he immersed himself in the task of organizing and teaching the northern Caucasus peoples.

He never abandoned these peoples, even when the Whites occupied the territory. He then organized detachments of partisans in the mountains and participated in the partisan movement until the Whites were chased out of the Caucasus.

☆

After the Civil War the problem of national equality continued to occupy a central place in his Party and literary activities.

Only once was the voice of writer Kosterin not heard. This was when the Volga Germans, the Kalmyks, and the smaller nations of the northern Caucasus—like your people, the Crimean Tartars—were brutally banished from their native lands.

If he was silent, it was because he could not speak. He was behind the barbed wire of Beria's and Stalin's camps. But 17 years of concentration camp nightmare did not break him. As soon as he was free he raised his voice with courage and firmness for the 'weak and forgotten'.

I will not speak of his current struggle. You know of it as well as I. The Leninist-Bolshevik Alexis Kosterin has dedicated all his strength to the fight for the re-establishment of the Leninist policy of nationalities.

Unhappily the burden resting on him has been too heavy for his heart. . . . But we are all sure that this is only temporary and the day is near when his voice will again resound—loud and clear. (Loud applause. Cries of 'Long live and good health to the best of our friends!')

How can I evoke the true spirit of Alexis Kosterin? What can I say that will give a whole picture of the man? It is not easy but I will try.

Alexis Kosterin is a Leninist-Bolshevik, a revolutionary in the noblest sense of the word. This is a true humanist, who has given all his strength to the defence of small peoples and nations, to the struggle for national equality and for friendship between all peoples.

This is a remarkable and original writer who carries on the best humanist traditions of Russian literature. Sadly, life has not given him the possibility of fully developing his talent. Even today his work is not published and, as you know, this cannot but influence the creative activity of a writer.

This is also an exemplary father whose life served as an example for such a person as his daughter, Nina Kosterin.

You no doubt know that Nina Kosterin's diary has had millions of copies published in almost all languages and, like Anne Frank's diary, has served the cause of the struggle against fascism in all its forms, the cause of friendship between peoples and the cause of the development of humanist ideas and traditions.

Such is Alexis Kosterin, the man whose 72nd birthday we are celebrating today.

Allow me to speak now of Kosterin and my views regarding the actual problems of your movement.

It will soon be a quarter of a century since your people were turned out of their homes, the land of their ancestors, and parked in a reservation where the conditions were such that the disappearance of the entire Crimean Tartar nation seemed inevitable.

But the resilient and hard-working people surmounted all trials and survived, much to the anger of their enemies.

After losing 46 per cent of their number, the people started, little by little, to recover their strength and fight for their national and human rights.

This struggle resulted in some gains. The statute of exiles has been abrogated and the Crimean Tartars have been politically rehabilitated.

This last step however, was taken with various reservations that considerably reduced the effect of the gesture. The great mass of the Soviet people who were informed that the Tartars had sold the Crimea could

On ALEXIS KOSTERIN'S 72nd birthday PIOTR GRIGORENKO'S

SPEECH TO CRIMEAN TARTARS

not learn that this sale was pure invention.

But most serious of all is that the very edict which ordered the political rehabilitation simultaneously legalized the liquidation of that nation. . . . According to it, the Crimean Tartars no longer exist; there are only the 'Tartars who at one time lived in the Crimea'.

This fact alone demonstrates conclusively that not only your struggle not attained its goal, but in a certain sense has taken a few steps back. It was as Crimean Tartars that you were formerly persecuted, but since the 'political rehabilitation' this nation doesn't exist. The nation has disappeared but the discrimination remains.

You did not commit the crimes for which you were exiled from the Crimea, but you do not have the right to return there.

☆

What basis is there for placing your people in a position of such inequality?

Article 123 of the constitution of the USSR reads: 'Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights . . . of citizens on account of their race or nationality is punishable by law'.

Therefore the law is on your side. (Lengthy applause.)

But your rights are trampled underfoot. Why?

We believe that the main reason for this lies in the fact that you underestimate your enemy. You think you are dealing only with honest people. This is not so. What happened to your people was not the work of Stalin alone. And his accomplices are not

only still alive, they hold responsible positions.

They fear that if you are given back what was unlawfully taken away from you, they must sooner or later answer for their participation in such arbitrary acts. (Loud applause.)

That is why they are doing everything they can to prevent you from succeeding in your struggle. If things stay as they are, it gives the impression that there were no broken laws in the past.

You have chosen a tactic that helps them preserve this state of affairs. You address humble supplications to the Party leadership which pass into the hands of those hostile to your struggle for national equality.

And since your pleas concern matters for which there are no indisputable, hard and fast rules, they are presented to persons who are bound to rule on them as doubtful, debatable issues, and thus your case becomes enmeshed in judgements and opinions which have nothing to do with the basic problem.

For instance: 'There is no room in the Crimea for settling the Tartars.' 'If the Tartars move, there will be no one left in Central Asia to do the work.' 'The Crimean Tartars already feel at home where they are. Besides, they do not represent an independent nation. Those who wish to live in a Tartar republic can go to the Tartar Autonomous Republic' (ASSR). 'The migration would require considerable sums of money', etc.

All these claims, as well as an infinity of others, put forward by the enemies of your national rebirth, are not worth

a pin. But as long as you request, and against your requests these 'weighty' objections are raised, the case does not go forward but even goes backwards.

In order to end this abnormal situation you must understand once and for all that what is prescribed by law is not requested but demanded! (Enthusiastic applause. Cries of 'that's right!')

Start to demand! And do not just demand fragments—demand everything that was unlawfully taken away from

you. Demand the re-establishment of a Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic! (Wild applause.)

Do not limit yourselves to the writing of petitions. Strengthen your demands by all the means that are available to you under the constitution—make good use of the freedom of speech and of the press, of meetings, street processions and demonstrations.

A newspaper is put out for you in Tashkent. But its editors do not support your movement. Kick them out and choose your own editorial staff.

If you are prevented, boycott the newspaper and start another one, your own. A movement cannot develop normally without its own press.

In your struggle, do not lock yourself in a narrow nationalist shell. Establish contacts with progressive people in other nations in the Soviet Union—first of all with those nationalities among whom you live, the Russians and Ukrainians who have been and continue to be persecuted like your people.

Do not look at your case as an internal affair. Seek the support of world public opinion and international organizations. There is a specific name for what was done to your people in 1944. It is genocide, 'one of the worst crimes against humanity'. (Complete Soviet Encyclopedia, volume 10, p. 441.)

The convention adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1948, included in the category of genocide . . . acts committed with in-

tent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such' by any of various methods, and specifically, 'by deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part'.

Such acts of genocide are from the viewpoint of international law, crimes condemned by the civilized world, for which the chief culprits and their accomplices are liable to punishment under law.

So you see, international law is also on your side. (Wild applause.)

If you cannot obtain a solution of the problem within the country, you have a right to appeal to the UN and the international tribunal.

Stop begging! Take back what was unlawfully taken from you! (Wild applause. Members of the audience jump from their seats and start chanting in unison, 'Crimean ASSR'.)

And remember, in this just and noble struggle, you must not allow your enemies to pick off with impunity the fighters who are in the foremost ranks of your movement.

There have already been a series of trials in Central Asia in which fighters for equal rights for the Crimean Tartars have been sentenced unlawfully and on false grounds.

Right now in Tashkent, such a trial is being prepared for Mamed Enver, Yuri and Savri Osmanov, and others.

Do not allow judicial reprisals to be carried out against

these people. Demand a public trial and come in a body to this trial. Do not allow the court to be filled with a specially selected public. . . . And finally, Alexis Kosterin has asked me to tell you that he has received many letters and congratulatory telegrams from Crimean Tartars.

He cannot answer them at the present time and therefore wishes me to convey his deepest and most sincere thanks to all who sent him greetings and their best wishes for his recovery.

He affirms that in the future he will devote all his efforts to the struggle for full and equal rights for all nations, for sincere friendship between all peoples of the world.

I raise my glass in honour of all brave and unyielding fighters for national equality. I raise my glass in honour of one of the most eminent fighters on this front, the writer and Bolshevik internationalist, Alexis Yevgrafovich Kosterin, and to the health of the Crimean Tartar peoples. I wish full success to your people in their struggle.

To our future meeting in Crimea, dear friends, on the territory of a re-established and reborn Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic!

(Wild applause. Toasts are drunk to A. Kosterin, the friendship of all peoples, a future meeting in Crimea, and to the Russian and Ukrainian peoples represented by comrades A. Kosterin and P. G. Grigorenko. Singing of the songs 'Port Arthur' 'Shompol' and others.)

March 17, 1968

Long live the heroic Czechoslovak people! —Appeal to the citizens of the Soviet Union

THE CAMPAIGN of suicide by fire in Czechoslovakia, started on January 16, 1969 by Prague student Jan Palach as a protest against the unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, is not over.

On February 21 a new 'living torch'—but living only for a moment—burned in Wenceslas Square.

This protest, which takes such a horrible form, is first of all directed at us, the Soviet people. It is the unsolicited and completely unjustified presence of our troops that is provoking such anger and such despair among the Czechoslovak people.

Not in vain has Jan Palach's death aroused all the Czechoslovak workers.

We bear the full weight of responsibility for his death, and for the deaths of other Czechoslovak brothers who have committed suicide.

By approving, by justifying the military intervention, or simply by remaining silent, we allow more living torches to burn in the squares of Prague and other cities.

The Czechs and Slovaks have always considered us their brothers. Are we going to let the word 'Soviet' become synonymous with the word 'enemy' for them?

Citizens of our great country!

The greatness of our country does not lie in the might of its arms, brought down on a small freedom-loving people, but in its moral force. Are we going to continue to

look on in silence as our brothers perish?

It is now clear to all that the presence of our troops on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is not in the interest of the defence of our country or in the

interest of the countries of the socialist community.

Will we not have enough courage to admit that a tragic error has been committed and do all we can to rectify it? It is our right and our duty!

We call on all Soviet citizens to use every legal means at our disposal, while avoiding hasty and ill-considered action, to bring about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and the renunciation of interference in the internal affairs of this country.

Only in this way can friendship between our two peoples be re-established.

Long live the heroic Czechoslovak people!

Long live Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship! February 28, 1969



Jan Palach

tv column

GENOCIDE is the systematic annihilation of a race or people by another power.

German capitalism under Hitler practised it on the Jews; the black lieutenants of white capitalism in federal Nigeria have been accused of the same thing in Biafra. In South America the tribes of the interior fall every day now.

Stalin perpetrated, and the Stalinist bureaucracy still perpetrates similar crimes on the smaller nationalities inside the Soviet Union.

British, French, Spanish and American capitalism have a long history in it too.

One of their most spectacular and appalling successes was exercised on the North American Indians during the 300-year dog-fight for that continent and last week (November 18) Ross Devenish's

film on the past and present of these Indian peoples was transmitted on commercial television. ('Now That The Buffalo's Gone', Thames Television.)

It began, as it continued, with an account of the lies, betrayals and voraciousness of capitalist governments in their dealings with the Indians.

In 1854 the Nisqually Indians in Washington State signed the Medicine Creek Treaty.

In return for the tribe giving up its lands (which contained timber and minerals), this treaty ostensibly guaranteed them the hunting and fishing rights in their territory for 'as long as the river shall run and the grass shall grow'.

This people have lived from the fish in the river throughout their long history; their whole culture was founded on this material base.

Now the state is stopping them fishing and forcing instead the interests of new canning factories and a tourist

trade of spare-time animal killers for pleasure called 'sportsmen'.

'The dollar must expand; the grab is never over. As Old Man Frank said: '... it's big money for them. Indian is nothing to white man. He's nothing. . . . If we want to eat fish we'll have to buy fish off the white man. . . .'

The state, on behalf of its masters, persecutes the Indians, drags them to court for allegedly 'illegal' fishing and uses armed game wardens to put down a handful of adults and a few children.

Dignity

Nowhere in the state Fishery Laws is there even a mention of the Indians or their rights.

The Indians determinedly and with desperate dignity go on fighting for their lives; but their hopes are bleak and their future dark.

The state capital of Seattle waits to absorb them as wage-earners and as one man in the film said, there are already

Indians 'by the thousand' on skid-row up there.

Traditionally the philosophy of this people was always dialectical in its understanding of the workings of nature and their own part in it.

They describe themselves as 'cannibal'. All their life they must eat their brothers and sisters—the deer, corn and fish.

But when they die they give back all they have taken; their body feeds the worms that feed the birds; the worms also aerate the soil for the roots of the trees and the grass; the deer eat the grass, the corn grows. . . .

Engels put it this way: 'At every step we are reminded that we by no means rule over nature like a conqueror over a foreign people, like someone standing outside nature—but that we, with flesh, blood and brain, belong to nature, and exist in its midst, and that all our mastery of it consists in the fact that we have the advantage over

all other creatures of being able to learn its laws and apply them correctly.' ('Dialectics Of Nature'.)

Mythology

And what is happening with this one small group of Indians is characteristic of the whole Indian experience. Since Geromino and Sitting Bull were reduced from proud leaders to 'attractions at Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show' in the 1870s, the whole capitalist mythology about its own disgusting history has been under way.

Pulp-books, films and television still consistently present the bad, treacherous, murderous, rapacious figure in the drive to the West as Indian-projection on a national and global scale.

In fact, the Sioux, the Cherokee, the Chicasaw, the Choctaw, the Cree, were all slaughtered and hounded, driven off their lands 'like wolves'.

Some, like the Cherokee, tried desperately to save something of their own culture by assimilating practices of the marauding invaders. They devised an alphabet, they learned

to own slaves, they published a newspaper as early as 1828 and even published Bibles along with codifying their laws.

Decimated

But the same fate awaited them. Gold in their mountains led to President Jackson's Indian Removal Act and all Indians east of the Mississippi were hunted, killed or forced into thousand-mile exiles. They travelled the 'Trail of Tears' and lost most of their people on the way.

A few years later it was the turn of the Plains Indians. Also with a rich and complex culture, this time based on the buffalo, these peoples, like the Sioux, were first decimated by imported diseases like small-pox and cholera.

Then, as the 400 Indian treaties were successively broken, they saw their useable lands stolen and the once abundant buffalo wiped out.

Military men knew the buffalo were the key to the destruction of the Indians; profiteers knew that hides fetched big money in the east; railroad owners needed cheap food for the indentured Chinese labour laying the lines. The system needed ground for its farmers and minerals for its factories.

So the Reservations on arid lands were set up. Revolts were ruthlessly suppressed. The people who had once possessed

all America now had no future they could call their own.

Mass exterminations, like the one at Wounded Knee where the 7th Cavalry shot down hundreds of Sioux from the Pine Ridge Reservation, were officially commended and marked with Congressional Medals of Honour.

Wiping out whole villages in Vietnam is nothing new to capitalism.

And so today a tired, defeated, proud, desperate half-million Indians live 'in the wastelands we call Reservations'.

The housing conditions are amongst the worst in any capitalist nation—no running water, no indoor lavatories, no electricity for the winter because there's no money to pay the bills.

Three adults and 11 children in a one-room shack is nothing exceptional.

Infant mortality for the Indian is twice that of all Americans; the average Indian wage is 30 dollars a week compared to 130 dollars for other Americans.

Most American children get 11 years at school, however poor that schooling may be; the Indian gets five.

Amongst the youth there is a crazed despair; drunkenness born of empty forlorn hopelessness is only surpassed by the suicide rate. And most of the suicides are between 14 and 20 years old.

We saw people of immense courage still trying to keep their history and language and culture alive.

They spoke poignantly of the past and present and saw little in the future. No one showed any awareness of their only hope.

With excellent photography by Mike Fash and splendid use of historical stills by Tony Bulley, with Marlon Brando lethally understating the commentary, 'Now That The Buffalo's Gone' was a tactically cool, concerned, evocative and 'committed' study of some of the horrors in this chapter of the history of North American capitalism.

It followed the Indians in blaming the 'white man' and never dared come close to describing precisely which white men it meant.

Even if its maker knows, to name them as a class would of course ensure no transmission on its television.

It was a humane and humanistic programme and did harshly reveal much of the brutal past and criminal present.

My hope is that by persisting in such studies Mr Devenish and those few serious documentary film-makers left in television may come to realize that their revelations must carry them to the only hope for the Indians, the Vietnamese, the Congolese, for all mankind; must carry them to the revolutionary conclusion.

Letter to A. R. Rudenko

● FROM PAGE TWO

I think that this explosion characterizes the attitude to the law of the 'guarantors of the law' better than all their confusing writings designed to convince uninformed people.

IN CONCLUSION I would like to try, with your help, to answer the question: why was all this done?

Was it a simple attempt at intimidation? That is doubtful. The KGB and I know each other too well to count on that.

Well, perhaps it was motivated by the hope of finding something that could be used to build a 'case' and put me away in some remote corner from which I could not make my voice heard?

It is entirely possible, but stupid. To stage a trial based on trumped-up charges is

risky these days and to count on my engaging in criminal activities. . . .

No, the KGB knows me too well to rely on that. I too, have never counted on the stupidity of an enemy.

Accordingly that leaves only one hypothesis: they wanted to control my activity, and at the same time to hinder my work by depriving me of my material and 'means of production'.

This last hypothesis is confirmed by the fact that they confiscated my two typewriters (office and portable) with no official authorization.

The confiscation of a typewriter in our present conditions is intolerable despotism.

Judge for yourself. Taking a sample of a typewriter's print requires only a few minutes. Furthermore the owner of the typewriter should be present. Why then were my typewriters confiscated?

At best, to deprive me of using them. At worst—I will explain it to you in case you do not yet know—to prepare falsifications compromising the owner of the typewriter.

In response to my protests that I hadn't checked the documents they had confiscated Berezovsky asked me: 'Are you suspicious by any chance?'

I fear that you too may ask the same question. And I will answer you in the way I answered Berezovsky.

I am not suspicious. I am merely indicating the possibilities resulting from procedural violations. And the future will show what will actually develop out of these possibilities'.

In any case I don't intend to wait passively for the outcome. Therefore I have decided to demand the annulment of all the violations of law committed against me.

Accordingly I demand:

● The immediate restitution of all the confiscated documents and my two typewriters.

● That all illegal actions with respect to me and my family be discontinued: surveillance, observation of my apartment by visual and other means, the tapping of my telephone, and the reading and confiscation of correspondence.

I assume that your authority and prerogatives (from the strictly legal point of view of course) are sufficient to compel the appropriate persons to satisfy my demands. It is in this spirit that I await your response.

I hope that you appreciate that for 14 days I have held back from making my complaint, therefore leaving the investigators' time to examine their plunder.

Hoping that you will take this into account, I will expect your answer in not longer than 15 days, the time fixed by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

December 4, 1968



On location for 'Now That The Buffalo's Gone', a Thames documentary about Red Indians shown on November 18.

Vauxhall Motors THE FIGHT IS NOT OVER

Behind the Vauxhall pay set-back

London tug-men stage four-hour strike

MORE than 3,000 London lightermen and tugmen staged a four-hour unofficial token strike yesterday in protest against the alleged use of non-registered labour on granary barges.

All towing of craft on the Thames was halted during the morning.

But dockers were still able to off-load the barge already moored alongside vessels.

Non-registered labour, the lightermen claim, is being employed by the London and Rochester Trading Company on barges serving the granary at Tilbury.

This is an issue which underlies much of the hostility on the docks to the proposals for implementing the second phase of Lord Devlin's 'modernization'.

Transferred

Phase Two would mean more containerization, dockers fear, and this would pave the way for more and more work to be transferred away from the docks and to non-dockers.

Yesterday's strike took place amidst growing rumours that sections of Tilbury dockers want to drop their ban on the dock's new containerisation berths and 'go it alone', before a Phase Two deal is agreed for all London's dockers.

AT BRISTOL, more than 1,000 dockers struck yesterday over pay.

Meanwhile, on Merseyside, a pay dispute at Queen's Dock continued yesterday.

But 236 dockers at Canada Dock, who walked out on Friday during a cranedriers' dispute, returned to work.

Rolls Royce workers strike for £2-10s.

ALL PRODUCTION at four of Rolls Royce's Scottish aero engine plants was stopped yesterday by strike action involving 6,000 workers.

The roll-call was Hillington—5,000 out; Blantyre—600 out; Hamilton—200 out; East Kilbride—200 out.

Strike action began on Friday night, but only overtime was affected until yesterday morning.

The strikers are demanding a £2 10s-a-week pay increase.

At Hillington, Blantyre and Hamilton 70 electricians have been on strike for 15 weeks in a dispute over the company's grading system.

The management has been using paraffin pressure lamps in a section of the Hamilton factory as a result of this strike.

Fords

FROM PAGE ONE

lack of serious preparation for a fight on the claim.

All Trades Unions Alliance members at the meeting were prevented by the platform from putting a resolution which called for:

● No confidence in the National Joint Negotiating Committee and its scrapping in view of its acceptance of the penalty clauses.

● The setting up of a combine liaison committee of shop stewards to call a strike of all Ford plants on January 18 if the claim is not met in full without strings on November 28.

● No interference by the TUC or the DEP.

● Unity with British Leyland workers in the fight against Measured-Day Work and wage-cutting.

Only this type of programme can win the fight for the £10 claim.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers' Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

Printed by Phoenix Press Ltd. (TU), 186b Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

GENERAL MOTORS now appears to have won the first protracted round of its fight to break back into the increasingly cut-throat British car market.

With last Friday's two-to-one ballot amongst members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders at Vauxhall's Ellesmere Port plant, most car production and assembly workers employed by GM's British subsidiary have been manoeuvred into accepting—or at least not actively resisting—a new pay and productivity deal.

Everyone knows that this deal is designed to tighten the screws on Vauxhall's 13-year-old Measured-Day Work system.

But there are several more rounds to go before acquiescence can be turned into implementation.

'We've already had several skirmishes over implementation,' one Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers steward told the Workers' Press at the weekend. 'None of the basic problems are solved.'

'There'll be a lull in any major activity until after Christmas, of course.'

'Licking lips'

'But Vauxhall's licking its lips, sharpening its claws up, probing, launching "feeler" operations against job times. All the same questions are going to be raised again.'

'Nobody wants the deal,' commented a NUVB steward. 'They're just sick and tired of the whole business.'

'We were in that tight a corner with our officials telling us the AEF had signed it, Luton had signed it, Dunstable had signed it and all that; we just couldn't see a way to walk out of it.'

As these stewards indicate, the main fight is going to be over implementation of the deal's terms.

These provide for reviews of standard Measured-Day Work job times, the tightening of lateness and absentee procedures and an interchange of undertakings between management and unions at local level about unofficial strike action.

No details

Yet at Ellesmere Port, many stewards and most rank-and-file workers even now have not seen full details of the deal.

'What's more,' NUVB convenor Kenny Spain told the Workers' Press on Sunday, 'we don't really know what we'll be signing ourselves into.'

'Besides the deal itself there's a whole stack of paper produced by the company during negotiations we'll no doubt find them trying to implement as well.'

'What we've got to do is re-build our forces so that when the next round of negotiations begin we've got a common policy between all the unions and the different plants.'

'We talk about parity with Rootes—first with Boscombe Road, [Luton] then with Ryton and Stoke [Coventry]. But before that we've got to think about parity in Vauxhall's itself.'

'A few men—the top skilled grade—may be taking home £40 a week, but there's a whole lot more who come away with only £16!'

New talks

Negotiations on a new agreement are scheduled for January.

The fight back against the implementation of the present terms is of strategic importance.

Were these to be put into effect, the company would launch even heavier attacks next year.

Already several shop stewards have been suspended under the terms of a disciplinary memorandum circulated to supervisory staff.

One production line steward was suspended last week for refusing to do a job he has not done for a year.

BY DAVID MAUDE

No recommendation

This would have tied the unions to a written-in agreement that would not be supported, that they review the conduct of any member taking such action under rule and that they also recognise the company's own right to discipline unofficial strikers.

Camden council to raise rents

IN A WEEK'S time (Tuesday, December 2) the Housing Committee of the Tory Camden Council is expected to approve rent rises for three-quarters of the borough's council tenants.

The increases average 7s. 6d., up to a maximum of 10s. a week.

A Camden United Tenants' Association spokesman interrupted the council meeting last Wednesday (November 19) to read a statement from the public gallery calling on all tenants for a rent strike.

He urged Camden tenants to follow the lead of the East End tenants who have resisted paying Greater London Council rent increases for the last year.

Two-thirds interest

Backed up by chants of 'not a penny on the rents', he said: 'As two-thirds of our rent already goes in interest this money should not be paid.'

Labour councillors gave no response when called on to fight the increases and call a rent strike.

At the same council meeting plans were announced to put council houses into private ownership.

With the present big interest charges this would be a crippling blow to tenants. Many would not be able to afford to buy their own houses, which in any case have been paid for in rents over the years.

Barnet tenants also face rent increases.

The council is proposing two 10s.-a-week increases next year; one to come into force in April and the other in October.

WILSON'S VISIT

FROM PAGE ONE

unconditional ending of all the bombing, Mr President, I have said it a hundred times in my own country, in western Europe, in the Kremlin—if I felt that by so doing I could ensure that this war would end one day earlier, or would ensure that peace, when achieved, was one degree more durable, one degree more just, I would do what I am urged, I have not.' (Our emphasis.)

Despite this display of servility before his paymaster, Johnson was forced to abandon the bombing of North Vietnam only a few months after Wilson's speech in Vietnam.

Unlike the revisionist critics of Wilson, we do not ask nor do we expect him to dissociate British Labour from Nixon's policies.

This is a false and dangerous policy.

On the contrary we say it is time for Labour to dissociate itself from Wilson, Brown, Callaghan and company.

We are not ruled by murderers—only by their friends.

The cynicism of Brown is matched only by the monumental hypocrisy of Michael Foot and the so-called leftists who seek to make Brown a scapegoat for the unspeakable Wilson.

Any fool can disown Brown. That is the least important part of our task.

Brown feels encouraged to say what he does only because the Wilson leadership gives him the licence to do so, and—above all—because Wilson and Brown see eye-to-eye on the Vietnam war and their

'I am frequently urged . . . to dissociate the British government from American action, and in particular to call for the

JERUSALEM

Annexation permanent —says Israeli premier

IN A recorded interview for US television, Israeli Prime Minister Mrs Golda Meir stated:

'No Jordanian flag will ever fly over Jerusalem again, and there are some territories which for our security we can never give back.'

Meir attacked Nasser, who was 'the key and at the same time the villain' in the search for a 'solution' to the Middle-East crisis.

'Other Arab countries dare not seek peace without the consent of Nasser and there are no signs that Mr Nasser wants peace.'

The 'peace' that the Zionists offer the Arab people, it should be remembered, includes the annexation of not only Jerusalem, but other large tracts of territory that Meir claims to be essential for Israel's 'security'.

REAL FACE

Despite all the talk in diplomatic circles about a Middle-East 'package deal', the real face of Zionism and its imperialist backers is brought out in this interview.

There can be no peace between the Arab revolution and Zionism.

special relation to Washington. Brown insults the workers—but the Labour 'lefts' betray them.

There must be no compromise with Wilson.

The whole working class movement must rally against the symbolic visit of Wilson to the US.

There will be no peace in Vietnam until every US soldier and airman is withdrawn.

The greatest contribution we can make both to the anti-war movement in the US and the embattled toilers of Vietnam is to break completely from and resolutely oppose the treacherous leadership of Wilson and his gang.

Readers of the Workers' Press, Young Socialists, members of the Socialist Labour League, into action. At once.

Organize local meetings and demonstrations. Pour the resolutions into Downing Street.

All Out Sunday, January 11. Demonstrate Hyde Park, 2.30 p.m.

Withdraw US troops NOW!

Victory to the NLF!

Throw Wilson and Brown out!

Stop the Washington visit!

Political Committee SLL

U.S. Car giant faces big sales problems

The third US car firm, Chrysler, already faced with falling profits, has now run into new sales problems.

Production has had to be stopped for a week at three of its seven plants to allow clearance of its existing stocks to take place.

Dealers have reported that their showrooms are still full of 1969 models.

While the whole US motor industry has been adversely affected by Nixon's money restrictions, Chrysler has proved to be the most vulnerable to any drop in overall car sales.

Small farmers oppose French agriculture policy

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

SMALL FARMERS' opposition to the French government's agricultural policy over recent weeks is now threatening to produce a split in the various farmers' organizations.

The present system of subsidies clearly favours the larger farmer.

A delegate to the young farmers' conference held a few weeks ago said that the owner of a farm of less than 12 acres received £46 in 1968, while a farmer with more than 250 acres received £2,470.

Many small farmers are openly dissatisfied with the traditional leaderships of the farmers' organizations, who in the main are tied to the right-wing political parties.

French capitalism has for many decades protected small farmers and peasants to win their political support against the industrial working class.

The crisis in farming, which foreshadows the destruction of thousands of small holdings, is a sure indication that this policy is now being discarded.

Teachers

FROM PAGE ONE

members were involved in the strike.

On Wednesday, NUT executive is due to announce which schools it will bring out on strike for two weeks on December 1 if there is no improvement in the Burnham Committee's derisory £50 offer.

By our industrial reporter

and Ellesmere Port stewards felt it was a mistake not to have taken the initiative out of the management's hands at this stage and called all-out strike action.

On October 2, the Ellesmere Port stewards called another meeting. This was the last meeting called independently of the officials.

A number of stewards now feel it was a mistake not to have taken the initiative out of the management's hands at this stage and called all-out strike action.

Six days later, talks at York produced a new form of words for the agreement while leaving its main points intact. Now the union officials moved into action in earnest.

Within a week of each other, the Luton and the Wirral, and West Cheshire district committees of the engineering union had voted acceptance of the deal and been backed by the national executive.

Then at a NUVB meeting in Luton, officials prevented a vote being taken against the deal.

From the response received by lobbying stewards from Ellesmere Port and from the feeling inside the meeting itself, it was clear that this meeting would have voted decisively against the company's proposals.

Then officials of both

On their return they found notices pinned up in the factory to the effect that officials had informed the company no dispute existed following the acceptance of the deal at the October 24 meeting.

They were immediately pelted with clods of earth by the men.

The NUVB meeting overwhelmingly kicked the deal out.

The following week, telegrams bearing the signatures of Vauxhall's personnel manager and two AEF district officials were sent out inviting the men to return to work.

On their return they found notices pinned up in the factory to the effect that officials had informed the company no dispute existed following the acceptance of the deal at the October 24 meeting.

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E. Germans in London trade talks

TRADE talks began in London yesterday between British and East German officials.

Taking part in the talks are the Confederation of British Industry and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade, together with officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade in East Berlin.

British industrialists are increasing their pressure on the Wilson government to open up official trade and political relations with the Ulbricht regime.

Fallen through

Partly due to the lack of any such contacts, many trade and industrial deals have fallen through.

British industrialists engaged in the current talks are particularly anxious to win contracts for the East German government's £40 million investment programme in the petrochemicals industry.

Ulbricht's turn to the west for sources of investment place even greater strains on the already distorted East European economies.

Extension

Like the Rumanian and Yugoslavian regimes, Ulbricht's has been able to solve none of the basic tasks of socialist construction, which now, more than ever, demand the extension of planned economy to the whole of Europe and eventually the world.

CORRECTION

LAST Friday's issue of the Workers' Press (November 21) wrongly stated that the Reading branch of the National Union of Teachers did not back a march by educational students through the town the previous day.

This was incorrect. It has been brought to our attention that the branch did in fact back the action and we apologise for the error.

Shipyard deal

Mr Dan McGarvey's Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers yesterday signed an agreement with Sunderland's Austin and Pickersgill shipbuilders which is clearly a blueprint for Measured-Day Work in the industry. Wages will be tied to steel tonnage worked.