

McGarvey sees Breaksea Jan 10

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

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This is the price of the most reactionary government with living memory, a Tory government bent on destroying every basic right of the people.

In the early part of last year, Ford and Post Office workers put up a heroic fight which proved that all the scoundrels of the working class were prepared to struggle to bring down the Tories. Millions of engineering workers struck against the Industrial Relations Bill.

At the end of 1971, the miners have forced their leaders to the point of the first national official miners' strike since 1926. The Coventry toolroom workers showed the same militancy and determination. Shipyard workers and steelworkers have shown their readiness to fight.

And yet, in defiance of this will to fight, the strongest trade union movement in the world has been led by men who have crawled to the Tories.

Their acceptance of speed-up and productivity, especially in the 1968 engineering package deal, has helped the Tories to increase the unemployed figure. By refusing to lead any fight they leave the Tories free to attack.

The results are plain for everyone to see: mass unemployment and growing poverty, price increases, the successful conspiracy, achieved only with Labour votes, to set into the Common Market and repression in Ulster.

Stalins of the British Communist Party—especially at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders—have given the Labourites every assistance. This year new tasks face the working-class movement. Unemployment, resulting from big closures throughout industry, is certain to grow because of the economic crisis internationally. The effects of Nixon's August 15 measures have hardly begun.

The oppressed colonial masses, as in Bangla Desh and Vietnam, are coming together in their fight against imperialism with the struggle of the workers in the main capitalist countries. This creates the most favourable

conditions for the building of an alternative revolutionary leadership—the main question facing the working class.

This crisis dominates everything. Unable to resolve it, capitalism can promise the working class nothing except poverty, unemployment and war. Are we then to have a further series of betrayals in 1972, with even worse consequences than followed the early 1930s?

By the second week in January, miners, railwaymen, power workers and engineers will be locked in struggle with the employers and the Tory government. To win these battles means to defeat the government.

The refusal of the Labour and trade union leaders to fight the Tories has left them free to work against the colonial peoples in Rhodesia, the Middle East and Asia.

These leaders are also responsible for the butchery in Ulster. Not only have the Labour leaders refused to campaign for the withdrawal of British troops, they have actively assisted the Tory governments at Westminster and Stormont.

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Morrison's comments show incontestably that Trotskyism was the only working-class trend which consistently opposed the imperialist war and the reactionary coalition of Toryism, social-democracy and Stalinism.

This was the period when Morrison and Ernest Bevin, with the unsolicited aid of the Stalinists Harry Pollitt and D. N. Pritt tried to suppress the Trotskyist movement.

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Leading the security committee was Sir John Anderson, the man who masterminded the preparations for breaking the 1926 General Strike. Under him were Bevin and Morrison.

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This information suggests that the main worry of the

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If no action was taken, there was likely to be 'an early crisis in their affairs and the help they can give the government will correspondingly diminish'.

The Home Defence Executive revealed the extreme vulnerability of the coalition regime when it requested that, in the event of further action against the CP 'it should be proscribing of the party as an illegal organization and internment of a small number of leaders'.

Morrison correctly feared that such action might have 'serious repercussions'. He recalled the mass strikes on the Clyde during World War I.

Morrison's fear of Stalinism was unwarranted.

As Trotsky pointed out at the time, 'this sudden defeatism [of the Stalinists] was not internationalism, but a distorted variety of patriotism... the political content of this courage was smirched by their embellishment of the rapacious policy of the enemy [Hitlerite] camp'.

The moment Hitler attacked Russia the Communist Party swung round 180 degrees and became the

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The same spirit is now being invoked by the Tory government successfully to prosecute the undeclared war in N Ireland.

Although papers have not been suppressed, the present crisis in the BBC and the actions of the government in Ulster indicate that this is not as remote as liberal protesters would believe.

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If no action was taken, there was likely to be 'an early crisis in their affairs and the help they can give the government will correspondingly diminish'.

The Home Defence Executive revealed the extreme vulnerability of the coalition regime when it requested that, in the event of further action against the CP it should be proscribing of the party as an illegal organization and internment of a small number of leaders'.

Morrison correctly feared that such action might have 'serious repercussions'. He recalled the mass strikes on the Clyde during World War I.

Morrison's fear of Stalinism was unwarranted. As Trotsky pointed out at the time, 'this sudden defeatism [of the Stalinists] was not internationalism, but a distorted variety of patriotism... the political content of this courage was smirched by their embelishment of the rapacious policy of the enemy [Hitlerite] camp'.

The moment Hitler attacked Russia the Communist Party swung round 180 degrees and became the

war's most ardent supporter.

The Stalinists, as the 1944 trial of the Trotskyists was to show, became the most strident supporters of the Regulation 18B and Order 1305, and the 1927 Trades Disputes Act, the hated precursors of the Industrial Relations Act.

They demanded that the government make the Trotskyists illegal.

The other aspect of wartime policy which concerns the labour movement today is the extent of censorship considered by Morrison in 1941 and 1942.

Morrison told MPs that under section 2D of the Defence Regulations the government had the power to suppress a paper which 'systematically published matter calculated to foment opposition to the successful prosecution of the war'.

The same spirit is now being invoked by the Tory government successfully to prosecute the undeclared war in N Ireland.

Although papers have not been suppressed, the present crisis in the BBC and the actions of the government in Ulster indicate that this is not as remote as liberal protesters would believe.

KEEP LEFT

Forward to a weekly 'Keep Left' in 1972!

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Saturday January 8, 2.30 p.m.

East India Hall, East India Dock Rd, London E14

Young Socialists National Speaking Contest

PRESENTING THE NEW YOUNG SOCIALISTS 1972 FILM

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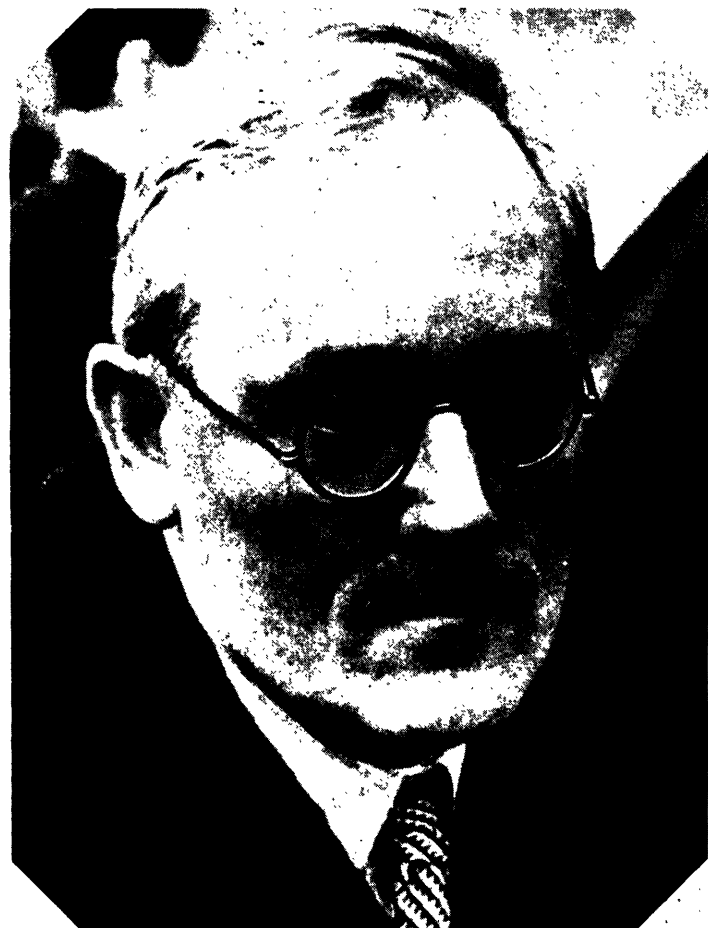
7.30 p.m.-10.45 p.m.

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Top: Stalin and Voroshilov. Centre: Vyshinsky, the Prosecutor-General. Bottom: Kirov, whose murder was planned and used by Stalin.

'But Stalin also had to wipe out every living representative of the old revolutionary movement in case they became the leaders of a new one which would sweep him and the whole bureaucratic stratum from power.'

Revealing the method and nature of Stalinism

WRITING in 1936 Shachtman asks 'What person in his right senses can read the testimony of the defendants and conclude that it was normally given and represents even an approximation of the truth?'

He then quotes prosecutor and ex-Menshevik Vyshinsky's exchange with Zinoviev, who was accused with Kamenev in the first Moscow Trial in 1936.

Vyshinsky: What did it [the Centre's] activities express themselves in?

Zinoviev: Its activities consisted mainly in the preparation of terroristic acts.

Vyshinsky: Against whom?

Zinoviev: Against the leaders.

Vyshinsky: Does this mean against comrades Stalin, Voroshilov, Kaganovich? Was it your Centre that organized the assassination of comrade Kirov? Was the murder of Sergei Mironovitch Kirov organized by your Centre or by some other organization?

Zinoviev: Yes, by our Centre.

Vyshinsky: You, Kamenev, Smirnov, Mrachkovsky and Ter-Vaganian belonged to this Centre?

Zinoviev: Yes.

Vyshinsky: That means that all of you organized the killing of Kirov?

Zinoviev: Yes.

Vyshinsky: So, then all of you murdered comrade Kirov?

Zinoviev: Yes.

Vyshinsky: Sit down.

These and other passages are obviously pre-arranged questions and answers. The confessions were made to order.

As Shachtman says: 'The defendants must have felt themselves under some moral, mental or physical compulsion to make the kind of confessions they did. If they really made them of their own accord, they should have been turned over, not to the executioner, but to an institution for the treatment of mental aberrations.'

Are we any nearer than Shachtman was in 1936 to resolving the mystery of the confessions?

Since then there have been many similar trials in the Soviet Union and in Europe. There has been the testimony of those who have come back from camps and prisons after being subjected to such parodies of legal process.

We have had the admissions of Khrushchev, himself at the time howling with the pack for the blood of the accused.

How did Stalinism get its results? The answer seems to be by a subtle combination of physical and mental torture. Those put on trial were selected, those not ready to play the game were disposed of in some other way.

Use was made of agents provocateur and of people prepared to commit any kind of perjury in return for their lives or to protect members of their family or friends.

The accused knew what the eminent lawyer D. N. Pritt did not know—or pretended not to know—that they had already been found guilty and that their sentences had been decided on in advance. Stalin had struck a bargain with them: in return for playing their part in accordance with the script, their lives would be spared, despite the verdicts of death.

As Shachtman points out, all the accused had capitulated to Stalin before, twice in the case of Zinoviev, no less than five times in the case of Kamenev. Some, at least, of the accused were ready to prostrate themselves still further and go on display as Stalin's supporters.

Shachtman's hypothesis is that the accused agreed to the bargain, 'but the very volubility of their answers, the unnecessarily excessive self-debasement, the off-hand manner in which the grossest crimes were committed, the flagrant contradictions and exaggerations in the testimony was the way chosen by the defendants to convey to the world at large that their "confessions" were not to be taken seriously. One can detect that attempt throughout the testimony: sardonic admissions, admissions with obvious double-meanings, admissions which admit nothing.'

Stalin did not keep his part of the bargain. The accused were shot and terrible vengeance was taken on their families as well, as was Stalin's way.

After the frame-up and the agony of the trial itself, Stalin perpetrated the dirtiest trick of all. He double-crossed his helpless victims and left them for sadistic policemen to finish off in the cellars of the notorious Lubyanka prison.

A VERY necessary part of the bargain made with the accused was that they should implicate Leon Trotsky, who was designated as the head of the conspiracy in league with the Gestapo.

The task of establishing this connection was left to a number of obvious agents provocateur, some of whom had tried to establish contacts with the Trotskyists outside the Soviet Union.

By proclaiming in court that Trotsky had instructed his followers to employ sabotage against the Soviet Union and sought its defeat in war, the defendants had the task of discrediting the Left Opposition both in Russia and in the international working-class movement.

That is why it was so important to maintain that the confessions were authentic and to sell this view to the entire labour movement, as Pritt did in Britain.

In fact, the Trotskyists rejected the methods of individual terrorism which the accused were alleged to have employed on behalf of Trotsky.

The Trotskyists stood for the defence of the Soviet Union, not for sabotage or defeat.

Trotskyists were at this time being tried, imprisoned and executed in Germany and other fascist countries. What they did do was to proclaim Stalin's policy to be a betrayal of the Soviet Union and of Marxism and to call for the political revolution in the Soviet Union.

Stalinist policy after the defeat in Germany in 1933 had moved rapidly towards seeking an agreement with the bourgeoisie in countries threatened by Nazism.

In 1935 a military pact had been made with France, whose prime minister was the notorious Pierre Laval. In Spain the Stalinists had already begun to betray the revolution.

It was necessary to isolate and destroy the genuine revolutionaries of the Fourth International in order to cover the counter-revolutionary tracks of Stalinism. That is why, in Spain, a special detachment of the NKVD was entrusted with the task of exterminating Trotskyists and other left-wing critics.

By means of this trial and the two later show trials Stalin hoped to prove to imperialism that he was a trusty ally.

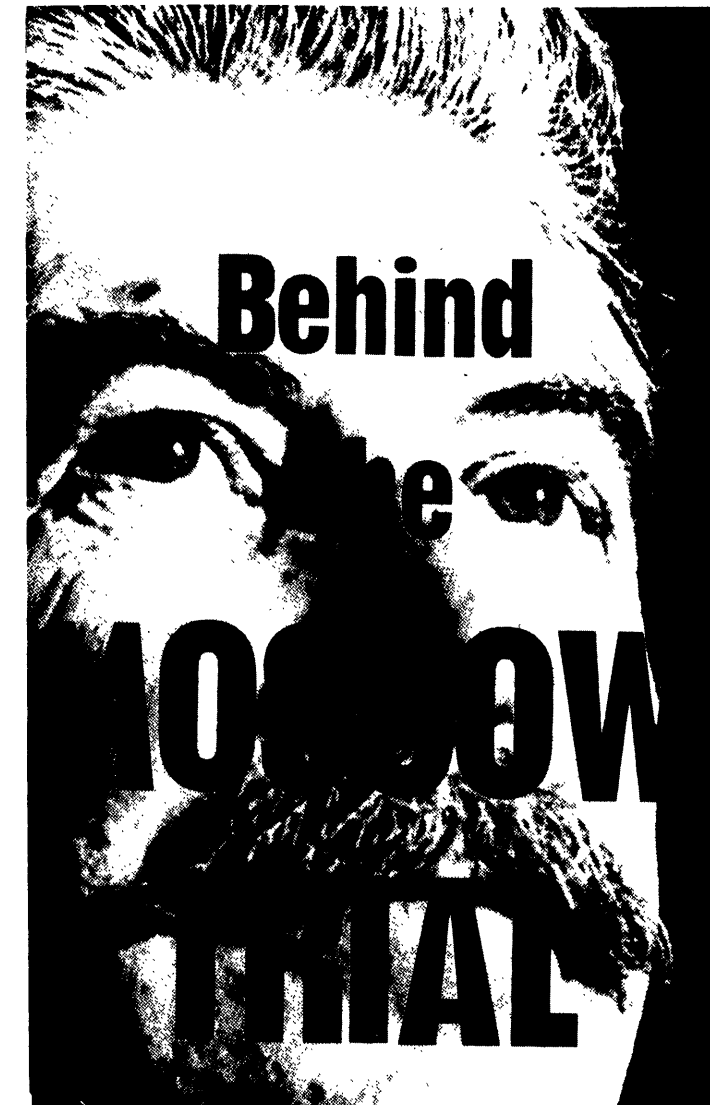
In fact, the bourgeois press and public opinion were very much impressed with the trials and some sections did draw such a conclusion.

They saw Stalin moving down the Bolshevik old guard and, reassured, applauded. But they did not lose their desire to destroy those conquests of the October Revolution which had been preserved despite the Stalinist bureaucracy.

The policy of 'socialism in one country' and no revolution anywhere else was a very perilous one which led to defeats for the working class in a series of countries and nearly brought the Soviet Union to disaster.

ANOTHER purpose of the trials was to consolidate Stalin's position in the Soviet Union by wiping out his main enemies and possible rivals. This was behind the killing of Kirov and many others who had never been associated with the Left Opposition or the Zinovievites.

But Stalin also had to wipe out every living representative of



Behind the Moscow Trial
by Max Shachtman
New Park Publications 75p

BOOK REVIEW

Behind the Moscow Trial by Max Shachtman

The old revolutionary movement in case they became the leaders of a new one which would sweep him and the whole bureaucratic stratum from power.

In the perspective of history, Shachtman's book is only dated in a few particulars. Its whole analysis and main conclusions not only remain valid, but they have been reinforced by what has been learned since—and revealed by the bureaucracy itself—about the methods of Stalinism and the nature of the purges.

Shachtman has little difficulty in showing that the evidence derived from the confessions was itself contradictory. The favour and the gusto of Shachtman's onslaught cannot be given from a few extracts but has to be read in its entirety.

What comes out, of course, is the truly despicable role of the Stalinists in Britain and in other countries in covering up for Stalin's purges at the time and in failing since to make any reckoning with the past.

The re-publication of Shachtman's book, which has been unobtainable for many years, should ensure for it a wide circulation among all those concerned with fighting Stalinism and building a revolutionary movement in the traditions of Bolshevism.

CONCLUDED



TV SATURDAY PROGRAMMES

BBC 1
10.00 Victory at Fastnet. 10.30 Winners at the Wheel. 11.15 Tom and Jerry. 11.20 Laurel and Hardy. 11.45 Here Come the Double Deckers. 12.10 Dastardly and Muttley. 12.30 Grandstand: 12.55, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20 Racing from Newbury. 1.10 Fifty Years of Boxing. 2.10, 2.40 International Ski-Jumping. 3.00 Rugby League: Leeds v Wigan. 3.50 Lancer. 4.40 Final Score. 5.00 Whacko! 5.30 News and weather. 5.40 Regional Sport. 5.45 Disney Parade. 5.50 Dr Who.

6.15 IT'S CLIFF RICHARD.
7.00 DIXON OF DOCK GREEN.
7.45 FILM: 'THE CINCINNATI KID'. Steve McQueen, Edward G. Robinson.
9.25 THE DICK EMERY SHOW.
9.55 NEWS and weather.
10.05 MATCH OF THE DAY.
11.05 TIME FOR BAXTER. New Year programme with Stanley Baxter and Clodagh Rodgers.
11.50 Weather.

BBC 2
2.00 Film: 'Let's Make Love' Marilyn Monroe, Yves Montand. 3.50 Play Away. 4.15 The Point, cartoon. 5.30 The Father of Europe: profile of Jean Monnet.
6.30 NEW YEAR'S DAY CONCERT. From Vienna. Music by the Strauss family.
7.35 NEWS, SPORT, Weather.
9.45 EVERYBODY'S REVOLUTION. Documentary. The Car, the Plane and Us.
9.55 TALL STORIES: 'The Castaways'. Michael Hordern and Richard Briers.
9.55 NILSSON IN CONCERT. Harry Nilsson.
10.25 GERMINAL. Part I.
11.05 News, Weather.
11.15 FILM NIGHT'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY.
11.50 MIDNIGHT MOVIE: 'HOUSE OF WAX'. Vincent Price, Frank Lovejoy, Phyllis Kirk, Carolyn Jones.

ITV
11.10 Road Report. 11.15 Thunderbirds. 12.15 Stingray. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport. 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Catterick. 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Nottingham. 3.50 Results, Scores, News. 3.45 Wrestling from Bradford. 4.45 Results. 5.00 UFO. 5.55 News.
6.00 PLEASE SIR!
6.30 FILM: 'MAN IN THE MIDDLE'. Robert Mitchum, Trevor Howard. Court martial of American lieutenant who has murdered British sergeant in India during World War II.
8.05 HAWAII FIVE-O. 'A Matter of Mutual Concern'.
9.00 TOMMY COOPER.
9.30 JASON KING. 'Variations on a Theme'.
10.30 NEWS.
10.40 AQUARIUS: Model Behaviour and The Best Television in the World.
11.40 ALL OUR YESTERDAYS.
12.10 OUTLOOK '72.

REGIONAL BBC
All regions as BBC 1 except:
Wales: 5.00-5.30 Disc a Dawn. 10.45-11.05 Match of the Day. 11.52 Weather.
Scotland: 4.55-5.00 Sportsreel. 5.40-5.45 Sportsreel. 10.05 Sportsreel. 10.50 Mainly Magnus. 11.35 News, weather. N Ireland and English regions: 11.52 Weather.

REGIONAL ITV
CHANNEL: 12.45 London. 6.00 Please sir! 6.30 Film: 'Dankirk'. 8.59 Weather. 9.00 Tommy Cooper. 9.25 Tales of Edgar Wallace. 10.30 London. 11.35 Weather.
WESTWARD: As Channel except: 11.35 Gus Honeybun Show. 11.50 Lone ranger. 12.15 Drive-in. 11.35 Faith for life. 11.38 Weather.
SOUTHERN: 11.15 Yesterdays. 11.45 Thunderbirds. 12.42 Weather. 12.45 London. 5.00 Randall and Hopkirk. 5.55 News. 6.00 Tommy Cooper. 6.30 Please sir! 7.00 Film: 'In Harm's Way'. 10.00 Fenn St. gang. 10.30 News. 10.40 Dr. Simon Locke. 11.10 Aquarius. 12.10 News. 12.20 Weather.
HARLECH: 11.25 HR Pufnstuf. 11.50 Adventures of the Seaspray. 12.15 Captain Scarlet. 12.45 London. 5.00 Randall and Hopkirk. 5.55 News. 6.00 Tommy Cooper. 6.30 Please sir! 7.00 Film: 'The Greatest Show on Earth'. 9.20 Tales of Edgar Wallace. 10.20 Cartoon time. 10.30 London. 11.40 Cinema. 12.10 Weather.
ANGLIA: 12.15 Yesterdays. 12.45 London. 5.00 Rovers. 5.30 Flintstones. 5.55 News. 6.00 Please sir! 6.30 Sale. 7.00 Film: 'Anna and the King of Siam'. 9.30 Hawaii five-o. 10.30 London. 10.40 Theatre of stars.
ATV MIDLANDS: 12.10 Horoscope. 12.15 Joe 90. 12.45 London. 5.00 It takes a thief. 5.55 News. 6.00 Dick Van Dyke. 6.30 Please sir! 7.00 Film: 'One-Eyed Jacks'. 9.30 O'Hara. 10.30 News. 10.40 Baron. 11.35 Survival.
YORKSHIRE: 11.20 All Our Yesterdays. 11.50 Phoenix five. 12.15 Bugaloos. 12.45 London. 5.00 Randall and Hopkirk. 5.55 News. 6.00 Voyage to the bottom of the sea. 6.30 Comedians. 7.30 Please sir! 8.00 Action 90. 9.30 Department 5. 10.30 News. 10.40 Show for New Year's Day. 11.10 Frightened man. 12.20 Weather.
GRANADA: 11.50 Garden Indoors. 12.15 Supercar. 12.45 London. 5.00 Film: 'Greatest Show on Earth'. 5.55 News. 6.00 Film (cont). 8.00 Comedians. 8.30 Please sir! 9.00 Film: 'Pot Carriers'. 10.30 London. 11.40 Monty Nash.
TYNE TEES: 11.20 All our yesterdays. 11.50 Forest rangers. 12.15 Bugaloos. 12.45 London. 6.00 Film: 'Lavender Hill Mob'. 7.30 Please sir! 8.00 Hawaii five-o. 9.00 Doctor at large. 9.30 Benny Hill show. 10.30 London. 11.40 Avengers. 12.35 Epilogue.
SCOTTISH: 10.55 Fireball XL5. 11.20 Hey Cinderella. 12.20 HR Pufnstuf. 12.50 London. 5.00 Alice in wonderland. 5.55 London. 6.30 Film: 'The Big Country'. 9.30 Dickie Henderson's Hogmanay. 10.30 News. 10.40 Scotspor. 11.10 Late call. 11.15 Marcus Welby.
GRAMPIAN: 12.15 Bugaloos. 12.45 London. 5.00 Batman. Highland league results. 5.55 News. 6.00 Tommy Cooper. 6.30 Please sir! 7.00 Party for Hogmanay. 8.15 Film: 'Return of the Seven'. 9.35 O'Hara. United States Treasury. 10.30 News. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.40 Untouchables.

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Brunei's brutal regime restores MP's faith in religion and patriotism

by Alex Mitchell

REMEMBER our exclusive article showing the horrific campaign by the British army in Brunei during the early 1960s?

The articles detailed some of the atrocities which the army inflicted on the local insurgents. Undertrained and using primitive weapons, the guerrilla forces were trying to break the iron grip of the filthy rich oil sultan and his family.

The sultan, backed by his British-armed guard and units of the British army, still reigns in Brunei.

Dozens of political prisoners languish in jail and any sign of opposition is ruthlessly dealt with.

But in this item from the right-wing 'Daily Telegraph', a completely different version of life in Brunei is given.

It says: A BRITISH M.P. has recently returned from a visit to Brunei to what he calls

'these increasingly decadent islands.' Writing in the 'Liverpool Daily Post', he can hardly find language fulsome enough to describe that small Sultanate which forms part of Borneo.

'Patriotism burns as brightly as the summer sun over there. It illuminates the national scene. Pride in the past, matched by eager resolve to add to its lustre inspires the whole country.'

'They put us to shame. No country in the world has greater cause for pride in its heritage than we have. Yet patriotism has become a dirty word in our affluent society.'

'When well-paid workers filling key jobs use their national importance as a weapon to force even bigger rewards for themselves they behave like black-mailers. Pride in national achievement leaves them cold. Such people would gain much from a visit to the unsophisticated inhabitants of Brunei where values are linked both with religion and with patriotism.'

Whose words are these? Jill

Knight, Tory MP for Birmingham? Sir Gerald Nabarro, perhaps?

Or Col Blimp himself? No, wrong on all three counts.

The words are from George Thomas, Labour MP for Cardiff W, and former Secretary for Wales in the Wilson government.

During his term in the Cabinet Thomas was one of Wilson's most slavish admirers.

When Wilson was at the nadir of his popularity as Prime Minister, it was this man who made the suggestion that the 'people' of the Welsh valleys 'loved' their leader.

His remark engendered contempt or outraged mirth from most Welsh workers, many of whom had spent a lifetime fighting for the labour movement in Wales, only to see their efforts dissipated.

If Labour is elected in the next few years Thomas will again take his position in the Cabinet. It is clear he would also fight for the restoration of the 'values of religion and patriotism'—Brunei-style.

This week's FILM

Death of Tsarism

or a box office conception of history

review by
John Crawford

I ONCE read that when the Empress Catherine the Great travelled through the Russian countryside, her officials made sure she got a good impression of the morale of the peasants by erecting cardboard villages with prosperous-looking serfs painted on them. Well, it seems that Sam Spiegel, hearing that workers were in danger of getting as fed up with the ruling class as any of Catherine's moujiks, decided to knock up for them a cardboard model of an unhappy Tsar.

The result is such, however, that it is unlikely to do much to prolong the life of capitalism.

As history, 'Nicholas and Alexandra' reduces the greatest events of the century to trivial gossip.

Its kindergarten level of political understanding is emphasized by pretensions to being an 'important' film. Not surprisingly, the standard of acting inspired by such a production ranges from poor to ludicrous.

The director is devoted to making pretty pictures with royal costumes and snow-scenes enlivened with the odd patch of blood.

The Russian Revolution is used as the setting for what is known in the trade as a 'human story'.

It seems there was this Tsar—not a bad chap really, but weak, and consequently liable to take the wrong advice. He has these family troubles, when his dominating wife gets involved with some mad monk fellow, who uses hypnotic powers to stop the bleeding of her haemophilic son.

So, when he should have seen the way to stop all this revolution nonsense by setting up a parliament—Russians would then have been just as happy as Englishmen or Americans—he gets cold feet.

The revolutionaries are able to stir up the workers, and the Tsar and all his family get shot.

Before the final climax, however, Nicholas sees his mistakes—like hanging critics and killing off millions of his subjects in the war—and is thus put in a position of moral authority over his executioners, the revolutionaries.

I should explain that, just as in old cowboy films, you could easily tell which were the goodies by their white hats.

This film has three kinds of characters. There is the ruling class, wearing coloured uniforms; workers, unwashed in rags; and revolutionaries, in plain clothes, clean but sometimes unshaven. There are also some peasants, but all they seem to do is laugh



NICHOLAS and ALEXANDRA

in golden cornfields. The revolutionaries are a funny lot, muttering about terror, power and explosives, in secret meetings.

They are led by a fellow whose bald head looks as though it is made of painted plasticine and who scowls and is very rude to everybody.

We first meet him at a session of the Second Congress (shifted from 1903 to 1904, to coincide with the Russo-Japanese war and the birth of the Tsar's son).

Here he announces the birth of the Bolshevik Party (which really happened in 1912).

A chap with a moustache cringes up to him and says: 'Excuse me, Mr Lenin, my name is Stalin.' Lenin pays him not the slightest notice, but shouts after a brash young man: 'Trotsky, why have you been avoiding me?'

Upon which, a man in an overcoat comes up and says to Krupskaya: 'I am from the "Socialist Worker" in London. How do you spell "Bolshevik"?' Krupskaya answers slowly: 'B, O, L...'

Honestly, it is just like that! Presumably the makers think that, with enough publicity, they can get back their \$1m production costs at the box office. But this hope is inseparable from the desire to put across a picture of revolution as it appears to the 'liberal' film-maker.

History is depicted as a series of individual actions, performed by expensive 'stars'. The personalities of these characters determine what happens to the masses of 'extras', milling around in the background.

A revolutionary, in this perspective, is thus an individual

who takes advantage of the errors or vices of the great ones to impose himself on the course of history—writes himself into the main story line, that is.

He is motivated by a range of psychological quirks, ranging from megalomania to the mental disorder known to script writers as 'idealism'.

In the real world, and above all in revolutions, the 'great men' are generally of minor importance.

Powerful objective forces, deep social and economic contradictions, drive millions of people into action to change their social relations. Some of them, sometimes only a handful, are fought to comprehend these processes scientifically and to put what they have learnt into practice in leading the social upheaval.

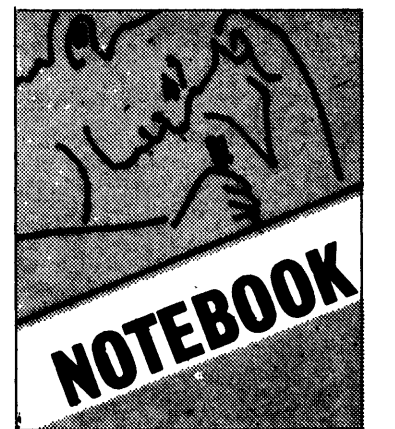
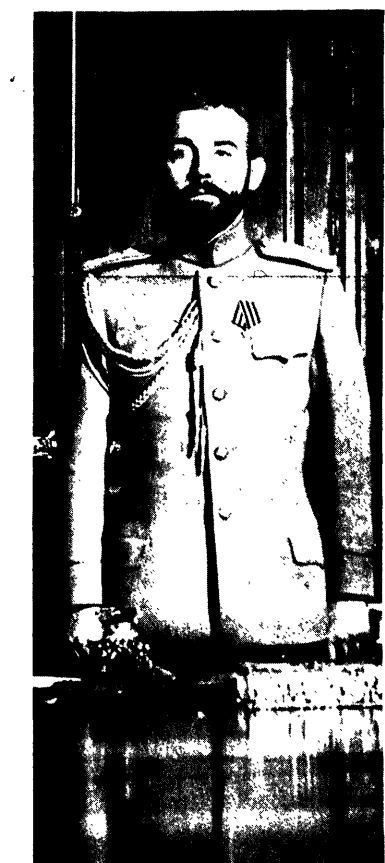
That is why Spiegel's Lenin, with his chatter about explosives, is even more of a travesty than his Tsar, who doesn't know who ordered the massacre on Bloody Sunday.

The greatness of the real Lenin, incomprehensible to Hollywood, is his complete subordination to that struggle to grasp historical forces in theory and practice which is called Bolshevism.

The laws of capital dictate that the epic film about the real Russian Revolution will not be made until the revolution has been accomplished by the workers of a major capitalist country.

In the meantime, Spiegel's offering will be pushed to the public to educate them in the dangers of revolution and the virtues of liberal democracy.

Above: The Tsar and his family go into hiding. Below: Michael Jayston as Nicholas. Bottom: Spiegel's view of Bloody Sunday.



Pay rise for Hirohito too

THE EXTRA £500,000 to the Queen and her offspring has created something of a precedent. Latest news from Japan shows that Emperor Hirohito and other members of the imperial family are to receive an 18-per-cent increase in their annual living expenses from April.

This means a total of £14m has been allocated to Hirohito and Empress Nagako, as well as the family of Crown Prince Akihito.

Four other families will share a total of £812,000—which means about £203,000 apiece.

The government said the increases had been made necessary by sharply rising prices.

But while the Tory government in Japan awards gigantic increases to the royal family, it is demanding that workers' wages be held down. Sounds just like home, doesn't it?



Ready for Hitler

THE MARQUESS of Bath is opening a Hitler room at his country seat—Longleat, Wiltshire.

It's not so much the opening that intrigues us, as what he had to say about the timing of the event.

The Hitler room will contain paintings by the Fuehrer and relics of the Nazi regime.

Lord Bath said he would be opening it in about two years' time 'when the public will be more ready to appreciate an exhibition of this sort'.

Planning to co-star in...

STANLEY KUBRICK mean anything to you? He made the films 'Dr Strangelove' and '2001: A Space Odyssey'.

Both very unsettling films. Alexander Walker, film critic of the London 'Evening Standard' is a man of right-wing views.

Surprise, surprise to find that he is writing Kubrick's biography. No surprise at all to find in last week's 'Evening Standard' an article on Kubrick by—you guessed it—Alexander Walker.

And he managed to get in plugs for Kubrick's latest film, 'A Clockwork Orange', and his own book.

He describes writing about Kubrick as 'exhilarating and exhausting' and 'lashed' by the frenzied director with much praise.

But the interesting comment comes way down in the article: 'He is an insatiable film viewer, screening features at his home cinema one after the other; together we took in most of the feature films made in Nazi Germany; partly because they tied in with his fascination with the way that film absorbs, stimulates and influences audiences, partly because evil, the power to do ill has a strong pull on his imagination.'

Oh, really. Walker describes dinner talk at Kubrick's house as ranging from 'Dr Goebbels' role as a pioneer film publicist' to the 'Right's inability to produce dialecticians to match the Left's. Oh really.



7.55 FILM: 'THE AFRICAN QUEEN'. Katherine Hepburn, Humphrey Bogart. A lady missionary and a riverboat captain on a hazardous voyage down African rivers.

9.50 POLICE FIVE.

10.00 NEWS.

10.15 PLAY: 'THE MIDSUMMER DREAM OF CHIEF INSPECTOR BLOSSOM'. Leslie Sands, Sarah Lawson, Glyn Owen, Maxwell Shaw.

11.15 THE KEE INTERVIEW.

11.45 OUTLOOK '72.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as BBC 1 except: Wales: 1.25-1.50 Farming, 2.00-2.25 Owen M.D., 2.55 Owen M.D., 3.20 Rugby Union, 4.05-4.35 Canu'r Bobol, 6.55-7.25 Dechrau Canu Dechrau Llanelli, 11.32 Weather. Scotland: 11.00-11.30 This House of

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 11.00 London, 11.58 Weather, 2.00 Big match, 3.00 Film: 'Light Up the Sky', 4.35 Date with Denton, 4.45 London, 7.55 Film: '60,000 Suspects', 10.00 London, 11.15 Odd couple, 11.40 Epilogue.

WESTWARD, As Channel except: 1.35 Farm and Country News, 11.40 Faith for life, 11.45 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 10.35 London, 12.00 Weather, 12.05 Farm progress, 12.30 Holidays abroad, 12.55 Cover to cover, 1.20 Cartoon, 1.30 Stingray, 2.00 Big match, 3.00 Film: 'Ferry Cross the Mersey', 4.35 News, 4.40 London, 9.50 Cartoon, 10.00 London, 11.15 British Museum, 11.45 Weather.

HARLECH: 11.00 London, 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden, 1.45 London, 2.15 Film: 'Your Witness', 4.45 London, 7.25 Film: 'Sergeants Three', 9.30 M. and Mrs. 10.00 London, 11.15 Goldiggers in London, 11.45 Weather.

HTV Wales as above except: 12.05-12.35 Dan Sylw, 12.35 Codi Testun.

HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 5.30-6.05 Codi Testun.

ANGLIA: 11.00 London, 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden, 1.45 Farming, 1.45 Farming, 2.15 Challenge, 2.45 Film: 'A Lady Mis-laid', 3.55 Match of the week, 4.30 London, 7.55 Film: 'The Fiends', 10.00 London, 11.15 Marcus Welby.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00 London, 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden, 1.45 Yesterdays, 2.15 Soccer, 3.15 Film: 'All the Young Men', 4.45 London, 5.35 Flaxton boys, 6.05 News, 6.15 London, 7.55 Film: 'Breakfast at Tiffany's', 10.00 London, 11.15 Danger man.

GRAMPAIN: 12.05 London, 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden, 1.25 All our yesterdays, 1.55 Prisoner, 2.50 Film: 'The Little Red Monkey', 4.00 Place of her own, 4.45 London, 7.55 Film: 'King George', 9.30 Fenn St gang, 10.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00 London, 11.55 Cover to cover, 12.30 Holidays abroad, 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden, 1.45 London, 2.15 Farming outlook, 1.35 Calendar, 2.15 Soccer, 3.10 Film: 'Blackout', 4.30 Cartoon time, 4.35 London, 7.55 Film: 'George Girl', 9.45 Sound of George Chisholm, 10.00 London, 11.15 Treasures of the British Museum, 11.45 Postcard, 12.15 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00 London, 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden, 1.25 All our yesterdays, 1.55 Football, 2.50 Sylvester, 2.30 Film: 'It's Great to be Young', 4.40 London, 7.55 Film: 'How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying', 10.00 London, 11.15 Martyr Feldman's comedy machine.

TYNE TEES: 11.00 London, 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden, 1.25 Farming outlook, 1.35 Country visit, 2.05 Where the jobs are, 2.10 Shoot, 3.10 Film: 'Carry On Sergeant', 4.45 London, 7.55 Film: 'George Girl', 9.45 Sound of George Chisholm, 10.00 London, 11.15 Spy killer, 12.25 Journey of the Magi.

SCOTTISH: 12.05 London, 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden, 1.25 All our yesterdays, 1.55 First casualty, 2.55 Film: 'The Truth About Spring', 4.45 London, 6.15 Opening of the year, 6.40 No easy answer, 7.00 London, 7.55 Film: 'The Yellow Rolls-Royce', 10.00 News, 10.15 London, 11.15 Late call, 11.20 Benny Hill show.

TV SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

BBC 1

9.00 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 11.00 Seeing and Believing. 1.25 Farming: Gilts for Sale. Weather. 1.50 Made in Britain. 2.00 Dog Watch. 2.25 Basil Brush Show. 2.55 Film: 'Love is a Many-Splendoured Thing'. William Holden, Jennifer Jones. 4.35 Walt Disney. 5.20 Holiday on Ice. 6.05 News, weather.

6.15 MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE ASKS THE QUESTION WHY. 6.55 SONGS OF PRAISE. 7.25 THE GOOD OLD DAYS. Leonard Sachs, Danny La Rue. 8.15 FILM: 'DOCTOR IN DISTRESS'. Dirk Bogarde, Samantha Eggar, James Robertson Justice. 9.55 NEWS and weather. 10.05 OMNIBUS: 'Paradise Restored' by Don Taylor, with John Neville, Polly James, Anne Stallybrass. 11.30 Weather.

BBC 2

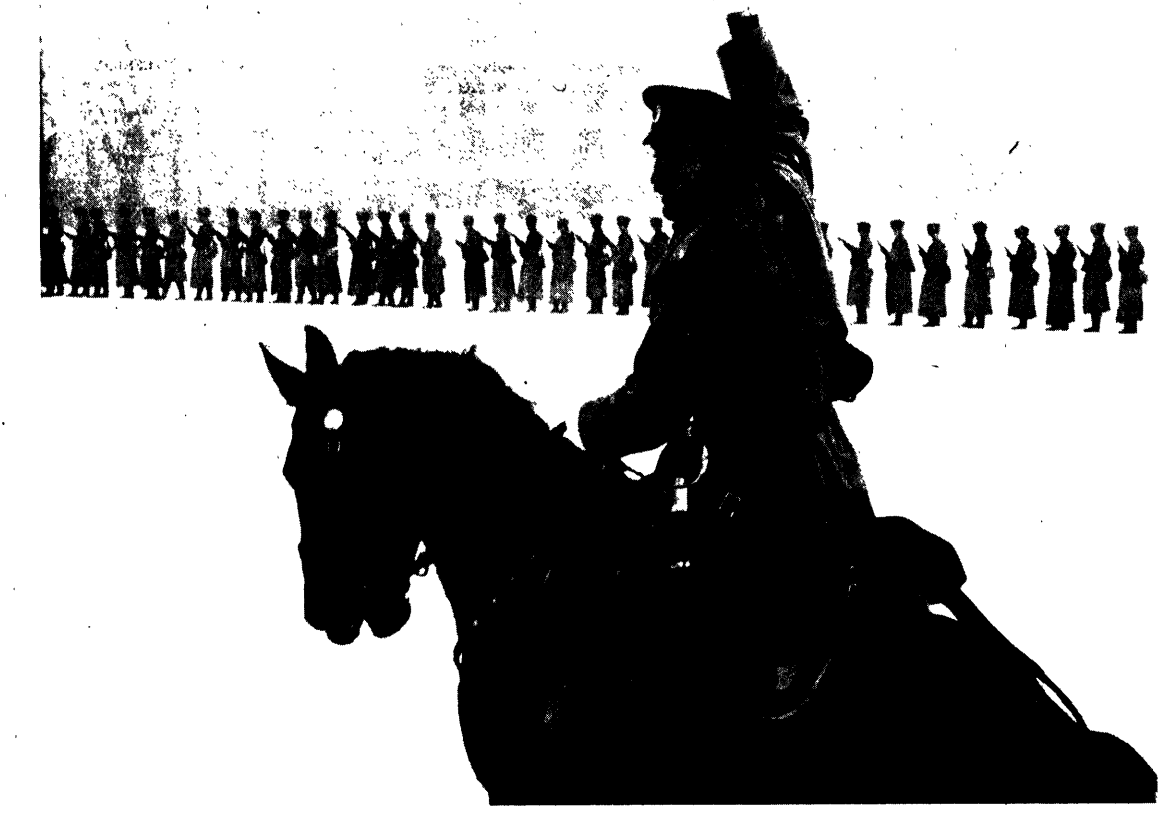
11.00 Open University. 5.15 Sounds of Music.

6.15 MESSIAH. Handel's oratorio from Ely Cathedral. Elizabeth Harwood, Anna Reynolds, Robert Tear, Benjamin Luxton and the Choir of King's College, Cambridge. 8.15 THE WORLD ABOUT US. The Men Who Hunted Heads—The Nagas. 9.05 GERMINAL. Part II. 9.55 THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW. 10.40 TELEVISION DOCTOR. Skin. 11.00 NEWS and weather. 11.55 LINE-UP THE YEAR.

ITV

10.35 Jobs in the House and Garden. 11.00 Morning Service. 12.05 Cover to Cover. 12.30 Holidays Abroad. 12.55 Out of Town. 1.15 Captain Scarlet. 1.45 University Challenge. 2.15 Big Match. 3.25 Tribe that Hides from Man. 4.45 Golden Shot. 5.35 Intruder.

6.05 NEWS. 6.15 FREEDOM ROADSHOW. 7.00 STARS ON SUNDAY. 7.25 ON THE BUSES.



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Convertible dinar endangers property relations Yugoslav economic open house

BY JOHN SPENCER

YUGOSLAVIA has announced that its national currency, the dinar, will be made fully convertible with the main capitalist currencies.

The move, announced in Belgrade on Thursday by Foreign Trade Minister Muhamed Hadzic, is a major breach in the state monopoly of foreign trade and a big concession to foreign capitalists investing in Yugoslavia.

President Tito's turn to the right in the face of mounting unrest among the country's national minorities now threatens the foundations of the planned economy established by the Yugoslav revolution.

The dinar was recently devalued by 20 per cent after the Washington Group of Ten decision to raise the dollar price of gold and revalue other capitalist currencies.

Now, Hadzic said, the government will fix a 'realistic' exchange rate and maintain the dinar's parity through the intervention of the National Bank in the currency market. Trade with and investment from the capitalist world was previously controlled by state corporations which handled transactions.

This control is to be virtually abolished, exposing the Yugoslav economy to the full pressure of the capitalist world market.

Lazar Janjic, director of the National Bank's foreign exchange department, explained this week that 'the first steps in introducing the dinar to the international payments system have already been taken'.

Foreigners with dinar accounts in Yugoslavia will now be able to convert them directly, under certain conditions, into hard currency, Janjic said.

The measure applies particularly to foreign capitalists who have been encouraged to invest in Yugoslavia as 'partners' with the state.

Janjic said they will now be able to convert their dinar deposits (representing profits gained in Yugoslavia) directly into foreign currency and take it abroad. The banks will also be authorized to lend money to foreign partners.

In other words, foreign capitalists will now be able to operate within Yugoslavia on a similar basis to any capitalist country, posing a serious threat to the nationalized property relations.

These measures must strengthen tendencies towards the restoration of capitalism, already rampant in Croatia. Currency measures are in no way an answer to bureaucratic mismanagement which is primarily responsible for Yugoslavia's economic crisis.

The political revolution of the working class against bureaucracy remains the only means by which the revolutionary conquests can be advanced and defended.

Longbridge walk-out

ENGINE assembly at British-Leyland's Austin-Morris factory, Longbridge, Birmingham, was hit by a manning dispute yesterday. 1,000 workers were laid off. The trouble began on Thursday's night shift, when 200 crankshaft machinists walked out.

prisoners held by the military regime.

LIBERATION forces have burnt the Bolovens Plateau town Pakson to the ground. Laotian government spokesmen said yesterday. The liberation army is now expected to strike either at Pakse, another town about 30 miles away, or at the Long Cheng special forces base on the plateau.

ASIAN Cinema Viewers' Association in Birmingham yesterday thanked all those who responded to its call to boycott cinemas showing Asian films. During the campaign against over-charging and unhygienic conditions, two tickets—Harbans Singh and Dev Singh—were beaten up. A spokesman for the Association said: 'Despite these outrages we are confident of a turn-out at all ten local cinemas this weekend.'

GEORGES MARCHAIS, Secretary of the French Communist Party, has been given the hospitality of the bourgeois daily 'Le Monde' to defend his Party's new programme.

The programme has been widely circulated in paperback form and is the centre of an extensive and expensive campaign of propaganda and publicity which the party is putting on to try to whip up flagging support.

In particular it wants to convince the bourgeoisie that it is a 'responsible', democratic Party which will obey the laws of the parliamentary game.

Marchais loses no time in making this clear in his article, which takes up some specific points of criticism made by an earlier contributor to the newspaper.

He starts by emphasizing that the programme is in favour of 'participation' by the workers in the management 'even of nationalized industries' and that it wants workers to be given information about the business of private firms.

Since the Party programme conceives of a mixed—capitalist—economy, it is not able to call for workers' control. Instead it uses the term 'participation', made popular

The ultimate in reformism from French Stalinist



GEORGES MARCHAIS

by General de Gaulle, which is vague and intended to exclude action by the workers themselves to take over industry. It means that they can elect representatives to joint boards like those in some sections of German industry.

Marchais maintains the programme stands for a new national minimum wage and a new pay structure to be determined by collective bargaining.

Local authorities should have the right to control the sale and price of land, he says. This was criticized in 'Le Monde' as being unclear and that while differences between the two parties still exist, they have been moving closer together.

All he says really is that there will be powers of commercial control, consistent with the maintenance

of bourgeois property relations.

He deals with the matter of where the money is coming from with the side-stepping statesmanship worthy of many a reformist.

He says the kind of government envisaged in the programme will make it possible to increase the national income, reduce wasteful state expenditure and raise more money in taxation.

His particular type of demagoguery leads him to add that more taxation will be imposed on the super-profits of the big monopolies.

The essentially reformist nature of the programme is shown by its treatment of economic questions. Whatever it says about nationalization of the monopolies and the redistribution of income, it goes no further than the traditional social-democratic programme.

It does not seek to mobilize the working class for struggle but to collect the maximum votes by vague promises.

Marchais' article is typical in this respect. French capitalism is seen in complete isolation from the international crisis. Its imperialist role is not mentioned.

The programme's approach is narrowly nationalist. It is oriented to appeal to the timid middle class and small property-owners not to the working class.

An indication of Marchais' real position is shown by his comment on the events of May-June 1968. As a result of the massive General Strike—which the Communist Party did not want—and under the threat of revolution, wage increases were granted to the workers.

The 'Le Monde' contributor said they caused inflation and devaluation (in August 1969).

necessary to cover these gains'.

The programme is both serious and ambitious, Marchais proclaims. To carry it out it will be necessary to change the present system—he does not say overthrow the existing mode of production.

What he means is a reformed capitalism headed by a coalition government, as in 1944-1947, with communists holding portfolios.

And he trots out all the well-worn phrases from the Stalinist dictionary of class-collaboration—the anti-monopoly front, 'popular unity', 'the community of interests between the working class and other layers... who are victims of the monopolies'.

Marchais dares to call this programme 'the emancipation of the workers by the workers themselves'.

It would be better described as the ultimate attempt of the Stalinists to delude the working class into believing that its demands can be realized without a revolutionary struggle.

Coalition split due in Italy

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

THE COALITION government of Emilio Colombo may face a serious political crisis when it reconvenes in parliament in mid-January if it cannot meet Republican Party demands for new policies.

The Republican Party has threatened to join the opposition if the coalition does not pursue more 'realistic' economic policies, or policies of more open attack on the working class.

The Republicans believe the government's reform programme in health, education and housing is too expensive.

The party also wants the government to tie wages to productivity.

These demands are likely to be rejected by the Socialists, the left-wing partners in the coalition, and this will make it difficult for Colombo to find a compromise solution which will prevent his government from splitting when it reconvenes in January.

Colombo's days as premier may indeed be numbered as there are indications that the Social Democrats may join the Democrats in opposition.

Briefly...

● **IMPERIAL** Typewriters yesterday bid for two years' industrial peace at its Hull factory with a pay-and-conditions agreement giving four 7.4-per-cent pay increases at six-monthly intervals. 2,000 workers had issued notice of strike action from today.

● **HOSPITALS** in Britain decreased by 7 per cent between 1959 and 1970, says the Department of Health and Social Security. The number of medical staff in NHS hospitals, however, increased by 29 per cent between 1962 and 1970. Prescriptions dispensed between 1962 and 1970 rose by more than a third and the total cost more than doubled.

● **MILK** sales have slumped 21 million gallons this year and will fall further in 1972 because of cuts in free school milk, says the National Dairy Council. Abolition of milk for seven to 11 year olds means a potential loss of about 194 million gallons.

● **AFRICANS** have been excluded from the list of commissioners who will assist Lord Pearce determine acceptability of the Tories' Rhodesia settlement. Fifteen Foreign Office 'stoges', including one woman, were named yesterday as members of the investigating party which will leave Britain for Salisbury next Tuesday.

● **A MEETING** of producers, reporters and technicians will be held in London next Wednesday to condemn censorship of news from Ireland. The meeting has the backing of the two major unions involved, the National Union of Journalists and the Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians. The day after the protest meeting, January 6, the union officials have arranged to see the BBC and the governing body of commercial television, the ITA.

Carrillo does a deal with Maoists

Statement issued after Peking visit

FOLLOWING a visit to Peking by Spanish Communist Party Secretary Santiago Carrillo, at the head of an important delegation, relations have been resumed with the Chinese Communist Party.

In an interview with the Party daily 'Mundo Obrero' on his return, Carrillo said that while differences between the two parties still exist, they have been moving closer together.

Each party recognized it should find its own road to socialism and that no party had the right to impose its point of view on another or interfere in its internal affairs.

This was an obvious reference to the methods employed by the Soviet bureaucracy to impose its policies on the international communist movement.

Especially since the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Carrillo has moved away from Moscow and now hopes to receive more moral and perhaps material support from Peking.

He had the pro-Soviet faction drummed out of the party after the majority had criticized the situation in Czechoslovakia following the August 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion.

Carrillo suggested that other communist parties might also learn an understanding with Peking.

He should know that, according to the Maoists, the Soviet Union has returned to capitalism under the leadership of a new Soviet bourgeoisie, headed by revisionists Brezhnev and Kosygin.

No reference is made in the Spanish statement on the agreement with Peking, or in Carrillo's interview, to principled questions such as the nature of the Soviet Union. There is no discussion of Maoist policies or on what precise political and theoretical questions there has been a 'convergence'.

Vickers overtime ban

BARROW shipbuilding workers plan to ban all overtime at the city's Vickers yards from January 4 in support of a £5-25, 20 per cent cut in overtime pay.

The plan seemed certain to be implemented yesterday as the 12,000 men knocked off from the last shift before Tuesday with no company move to improve its offer of £1.75, 6.4 per cent.

The dispute is expected to become a pacesetter in the national pay fight of Britain's 150,000 shipyard workers next year.

Vickers' offer is suspiciously close to the Tories' unofficial norm for wage increases, and Leonard Redshaw, the company's chairman, is this year's president of the Shipbuilders' and Repairs' National Federation.

CPers lose NUS seats

TWO Communist Party members have lost their positions in the leadership of the National Union of Seamen.

Voting for an executive reduced in size from 24 to 16 returned for the first time London's Phil Ballard, re-elected to the union in May 1970 after his expulsion for distributing anti-fascist leaflets in Greece.

But CPers Joe Kenny and Gordon Norris—from Liverpool and S Shields respectively—lost their seats as from next Monday.

The union's right-wing top brass are proposing to place themselves on the full register under the Tories' Industrial Relations Act and to make a joint approach with the shipping employers to the government for a closed shop.

Car industry in the red

THE ENTIRE British motor industry is in the red, according to figures published by the Motor Manufacturing Economic Development Committee.

Last year's £4m after-tax loss for the industry was a further spate of redundancies and short time.

The deficit compares with after-tax profits of £38.6m in 1969 and £55.6m in 1968.

Downward pressure on the rate of profit has dramatically sharpened. Return on capital employed fell to 3.7 per cent last year, compared to 10.5 per cent in 1968.



SANTIAGO CARRILLO

Spain's trade with E Europe is booming

SPANISH fascism ended 1971 on better terms than ever with the E European Stalinists. Trade with E Europe is booming. This year Yugoslavia imported goods from Spain worth 1,192m pesetas (£7.1m).

Poland in the same year sold over £8m-worth of goods to Spain, including of course, the coal which helped Franco to break the Asturian miners' strike.

The increased trade aids Franco's attacks on the working class as Spanish capitalism tries to salvage something from the repercussions of the world economic crisis on its own economy.

During the boom period, one of Spain's best sources of foreign currency lay in exporting labour.

More than 3½ million workers found jobs abroad, and now that the Common Market 'economic miracle' is over, the Spanish government has nothing to offer them if they are forced to return home.

Officially, Spain has 200,000 unemployed, but unofficial estimates put the figure closer to 600,000. The Spanish employers are proceeding to increase these figures by sacking any workers who oppose their domination.

In the Basque town of Bilbao, for example, 280 workers out of a total labour force of 474 have just been sacked from the Electro-mecanica Alconza factory because they struck work after being suspended for six days without pay.

The workers struck for a monthly pay rise of 2,000 pesetas, a 44-hour week and five days' more holiday a year.

In Seville, the provincial Office of Employment has authorized the Lamidora del Sur factory to suspend 169 workers for three months.

The firm claims its finances are in a precarious state—steel production is being cut back following a heavy investment programme.

The Seville workers will no doubt be pleased to hear that Utrera Molina, Ministry of Labour under-secretary, recently visited Geneva to

ratify six International Labour Agreements recently adopted in the Spanish Cortes (parliament). These include laws relating to hours worked in coalmines and the medical examination of young workers.

Spain has now ratified 89 of the agreements of the International Labour Office, more than any other member-state.

Presumably the International Labour Office now considers that workers have more freedom under Franco's fascism than anywhere else on the planet!

Trade union experts who had concluded an agreement with Torres to look for petroleum on the Altiplano have started their work... (Our emphasis.)

Paz back from exile

LEADER of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Dr Paz Estensoro has returned to Bolivia after a seven-year exile in Peru.

As leader of the MNR, which has five ministers in Col Banzer's government, he has signed a pact with the armed forces and the Socialist Falange of Bolivia.

At a welcome rally in La Paz, he was greeted by Falange members wearing the white shirts of Bolivian fascism with enthusiastic fascist salutes.

Paz Estensoro, who was carried to power in 1964 by the insurrection of the Bolivian tin miners, had been an adversary of the Falange for 20 years, but was always a lover of order in the nation. In an interview with 'Le Monde', he recognized the help this new alliance with the fascists would get from his old friends in the Soviet bureaucracy.

'We are in a difficult period of transition. The MNR's priority is to build up the economy and finance and then begin development. Capital will come back.'

Trade union experts who had concluded an agreement with Torres to look for petroleum on the Altiplano have started their work... (Our emphasis.)

Miners

● **FROM PAGE ONE** al practice under clauses of the Industrial Relations Act. Militants on the coalfields are also criticizing the internal strike organization established by the executive.

Liaison committees of 50 to 100 should be elected at every pit to run the strike and keep day-by-day contact with all trade unionists in the area.

The big transport unions should stand together and make the specific intention regarding co-operation with the strike clear.

The miners, and all unions, should recognize that the strike is a political issue involving the survival of the Tory government.

Socialist Labour League
Special Course of lectures
following ATUA National Conference decision to prepare for the building of the Party
SUNDAY JANUARY 2
Historical Materialism today
BEAVER HALL, GARLICK HILL
(Nr Manslow House tube) 7 p.m.
given by
G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Make the Tory government resign!
Return a Labour government pledged to restore full employment and repeal all laws against the unions!

READING: Monday January 3, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, Minster St. Discuss ATUA Manifesto.
BIRKENHEAD: Tuesday January 4, 8 p.m. Music Hall Hotel. 'Right-to-Work' campaign.
SW LONDON: Tuesday January 4, 8 p.m. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St. SW4. Tory government conspiracy.
W LONDON: Tuesday January 4, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Rd. Make the Tories resign.

CROYDON: Thursday January 6, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Rd, E Croydon. Right-to-Work campaign.
OXFORD: (Joint meeting with Young Socialists): Sunday January 9, 7.30 p.m. 'Cape of Good Hope', The Plain. 'Right-to-Work' campaign.
WILLESDEN: Monday January 10, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, High Rd. Support the miners.
BRACKNELL: Tuesday January 11, 7.30 p.m. 'Red Lion', High St. Discuss ATUA Manifesto.
BEXLEYHEATH: Tuesday January 11, 8 p.m. 'The Upton', Crook Log. Trade unions and basic rights.
DAGENHAM: Wednesday January 12, 8 p.m. Room 11, East Ham Town Hall. The struggle for socialism in Branglia Densh.

LATEST NEWS

01-720 2000
CIRCULATION
01-622 7029

BELGRADE'S public prosecutor has demanded that four students who published an allegedly pornographic magazine attacking President Tito be put on trial. He claims that the magazine, withdrawn from circulation after protests from the Communist Party organization in the middle of last month, had insulted the state and public morals.

NEARLY 500 leading Greek personalities — intellectuals, artists, priests, retired generals and former ambassadors—yes-

WEATHER

with some bright periods. The rest of England, although mostly dry, may have a little rain or drizzle in places. Winds will continue strong to gale force in the English Channel. Temperatures will be about normal but it will be rather cold over southern counties of England.

Outlook for Sunday and Monday: Dry in many places but some scattered showers in the S and E. Temperatures near or rather below normal.

ASIAN Cinema Viewers' Association in Birmingham yesterday thanked all those who responded to its call to boycott cinemas showing Asian films. During the campaign against over-charging and unhygienic conditions, two tickets—Harbans Singh and Dev Singh—were beaten up. A spokesman for the Association said: 'Despite these outrages we are confident of a turn-out at all ten local cinemas this weekend.'

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