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Imperialist interests—above all the oil monopolies—would be safeguarded and extended, and the Suez Canal re-opened.

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guerrillas and Hussein's forces, Nasser's spokesman Heikal—editor of the semi-official 'Al Ahram' Cairo daily—refused to answer. The more radical guerrilla groups 'have declared repeatedly their determination to fight on and break up any 'peace' settlement which robbed the Palestinians of their homeland. But they are now faced with the question of how they can defeat the forces of imperialism, Stalinism and the Arab nationalist leaders combined. While the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has criticized Nasser's acceptance of the US 'peace' plan, it has never made any reference to the major source of the betrayal—Moscow.

Programme

The strategy of guerrilla struggle to overthrow the imperialist base in Israel is now revealed to be utterly inadequate.

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Workers Press, August 11, 1970

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BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

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In Oxford, Cowley workers have sent a resolution to the Trade Union Congress calling for re-instatement and the Swindon district committee of the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers has passed the following resolution:

'This district committee declares its full support for the principled fight by the Pilkington strikers and calls on the executive council to give full support for their reinstatement.

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Sunday, August 23, 1970—£6,168 raised for Trotsky Memorial Fund—over £1,000 over the top!

Tremendous sums of money have been raised in the past showing us the response for the policies of the Workers Press. Letters from workers, such as the Sovex strikers (see p. 4) show how the firmness and principles of our paper are mighty weapons for building this movement.

Don't let's sit back on this fund. In three days we must raise £337 7s 9d to complete our target. We can do it—with a massive effort! Don't post too late—send your donations today to:

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

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Despite the vote, the uneasiness of the men was expressed in the conditions they imposed on their co-operation.

No shop-floor representatives will be used to carry out work study and the trial will last no longer than one month. The busmen insisted that no use be made of MTM 2, through which the management hopes to introduce speed-up by the use of verbal shorthand and tape-recorders.

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killings are attributed to the 'Death Squad', to which the Brazilian authorities had previously turned a blind eye: their terrorism is directed against left-wing political activists and 'criminals'.

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Trotsky Memorial Lectures

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Monday, 14 September
'Trotsky's struggle against Stalinism'

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What we think

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Step to the right

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To rely on the supposedly 'moderate' Unionists, because they are committed to reforms on paper, to stop the right, is to ensure the victory of that right wing. Thus, today, the Stalinists and their friends in Fitt's new 'Social - Democratic and Labour Party' concentrate everything, even to the extent of welcoming the threat of direct Tory Westminster control, on pressuring the Chichester-Clark regime into implementing 'civil rights' reforms.

But Chichester-Clark answers this pressure by appointing to the Cabinet a Minister who, last year, said: 'Liberals will be systematically ousted from the Unionist Party'.

These same miserable Stalinists and reformists will soon be telling us to put gentle pressure on Faulkner or whichever ultra-rightist replaces Chichester-Clark as Prime Minister.

Chichester-Clark's move should be taken in line with the official's decision earlier this week, to interpret the Hunt report as a charter to begin re-arming the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

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Failure of the Labourite's scheme underlines that only nationalization of the land can prevent landowners growing fat while thousands lack decent housing.

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'DEATH'

'We are not going to sign the death certificate of democracy in Uruguay', he said.

In Sao Paulo, BRAZIL, three policemen have been charged with crimes as members of the ultra-right terrorist group, the 'Death Squad'. They seized a drug-peddler, tortured him and then shot him in the back with the intention of making it appear that he had attempted to escape. The man, Mario Dos Santos, miraculously survived and brought the charges.

Over a thousand brutal

NEW BASIC

In addition, negotiations are to begin on a new basic rate, starting no lower than £30 a week, and on the payment of average earnings for holidays.

The acceptance of the work-study trial is dangerous and this retreat can be laid at the door of those local officials who have insisted that no substantial wage increases could be won without productivity 'strings'.

The recent victories at Centrax and British-Leyland prove otherwise.

SUPPORT

A resolution at the meeting calling for a rejection of work study, a £5 increase without strings and three weeks' holiday won the support of a third of the meeting.

This support must be mobilized to block the management's plans before it is too late.

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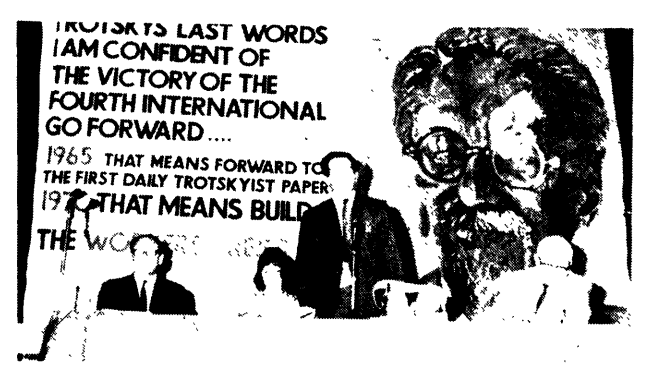
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'LITERATURE and Revolution' is best known for its attack on the idea of a 'proletarian culture'.

Put forward by groups of artists and writers after the Russian Revolution, this idea soon played into the hands of the Stalinist bureaucracy, which tried to give some special historical value to the products of Russia's backwardness and isolation.

This, the theory of 'socialism in one country' and all that went with it, was the bureaucracy's programme of opposition to Trotsky's insistence on the revolutionary role of the working class and the defence and development of dialectical materialism.

The task of the proletariat was and is to create a classless society in which art and all culture will be 'truly human', and its class character surpassed.

In the course of the many years of proletarian revolution, there would be developments in art which would inevitably reflect the problems and achievements of the revolution, but even that art which could be called 'revolutionary' (not 'socialist' or 'proletarian') is produced in the context of definite artistic traditions, according to the past achievements within each art form etc., and is not freshly baked according to some recipe deduced from the nature of the proletariat:

'It is untrue that revolutionary art can be created only by workers' (p. 217).

And what is the dialectic of artistic and literary creations? Obviously Marxists do not think that each novel, poem, play, painting etc., is simply the unique expression of an individual's imagination. It is that, but, for it to mean something to others, it must express something common to all those who read, see or hear it.

Historical materialism shows that the characteristic attitudes, assumptions and modes of feeling of any epoch are not 'natural', however much they are taken for granted. These thoughts and sentiments grow out of (and also then help to give shape to) the necessary economic foundations of life, and especially from the interests of the classes which oppose one another as a result of their relation to that foundation.

Individual

If Marxists say then that an artist (writer, painter, poet etc.) expresses a particular class or section of a class or group of classes under the impact of particular historical experiences, choices etc., does this mean that the individual talent and uniqueness of the artist is set at naught?

That would be a totally undialectical conclusion:

'One of the most important tasks of criticism is to analyse the individuality of the artist (that is, his art) into its component elements, and to show their correlations.

In this way, criticism brings the artist closer to the reader, who also has more or less of a "unique soul", "artistically" unexpressed, "unchosen", but nonetheless representing a union of the same elements as does the soul of a poet.

So it can be seen that what serves as a bridge for soul to soul is not the unique, but the common. Only through the common is the unique known; the common is determined in man by the deepest and most persistent conditions which make up his "soul", by the social conditions of education, of existence, of work and of associations.

The human conditions in historic social society are, first of all, the conditions of class affiliation. That is why a class standard is so fruitful in all fields of ideology, including art, and especially in art, because the latter often expresses the deepest and most hidden social aspirations.

Moreover a social standard not only does not exclude, but goes hand-in-hand with formal criticism, that is, with the standard of technical workmanship. This, as a matter of fact, also tests the particular by a common measure, because if one did not reduce the

TROTSKY ON LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION

By Cliff Slaughter

In Two Parts—Part One appeared in yesterday's Workers Press

PART 2

particular to the general there would be no contacts among people, no thoughts and no poetry' (p. 60).

It is therefore precisely in those attitudes and values which individuals (and artists themselves) do not question, but 'take for granted' and express naively, in relation to all sorts of questions (the family, love, personal integrity

artistic work correspond in all its peculiarities? What are the social conditions of these thoughts and feelings? What place do they occupy in the historical development of a society and of a class? And, further, what literary heritage has entered into the elaboration of the new form?

'Under the influence of what historic impulse have the new

acquisition of mankind in handling the problems of life. They must not be thrown away but dialectically overcome:

'Literature, whose methods and processes have their roots far back in the most distant past and represent the accumulated experience of verbal craftsmanship, expresses the thoughts, feelings, points of view and hopes of the new

a more complex idea of human personality, of its passions and feelings, a deeper and profounder understanding of its psychic forces and of the role of the subconscious etc. In the final analysis, the worker will become richer' (p. 225).

In other words, Shakespeare, Goethe etc., the giants of bourgeois literature, did not only develop literary forms, but through those forms made genuine discoveries about the nature of man. Art and literature thus have a distinct role of enriching man's perception and capacity for life.

For the proletariat to appropriate these cultural gains, it must concentrate all energies—through the leadership of a revolutionary party based on Marxism—to the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of its political power. This provides the conditions for creating a classless society.

The Russian Futurists wanted to work out an art and literature just from this revolutionary nature of the proletariat, condemning the 'individualism' of bourgeois literature. The dangers involved in such an attitude of revolt rather than revolution are indicated by the fact that their fellow-Futurists in Italy found themselves intimately associated with Mussolini's fascists, who also took a new broom to sweep away the 'decadence' and 'individualism' of 'democracy' and the 'old world'!

'Threshold'

Trotsky points out that the proletariat, by its revolution, only puts itself 'on the threshold', culturally speaking.

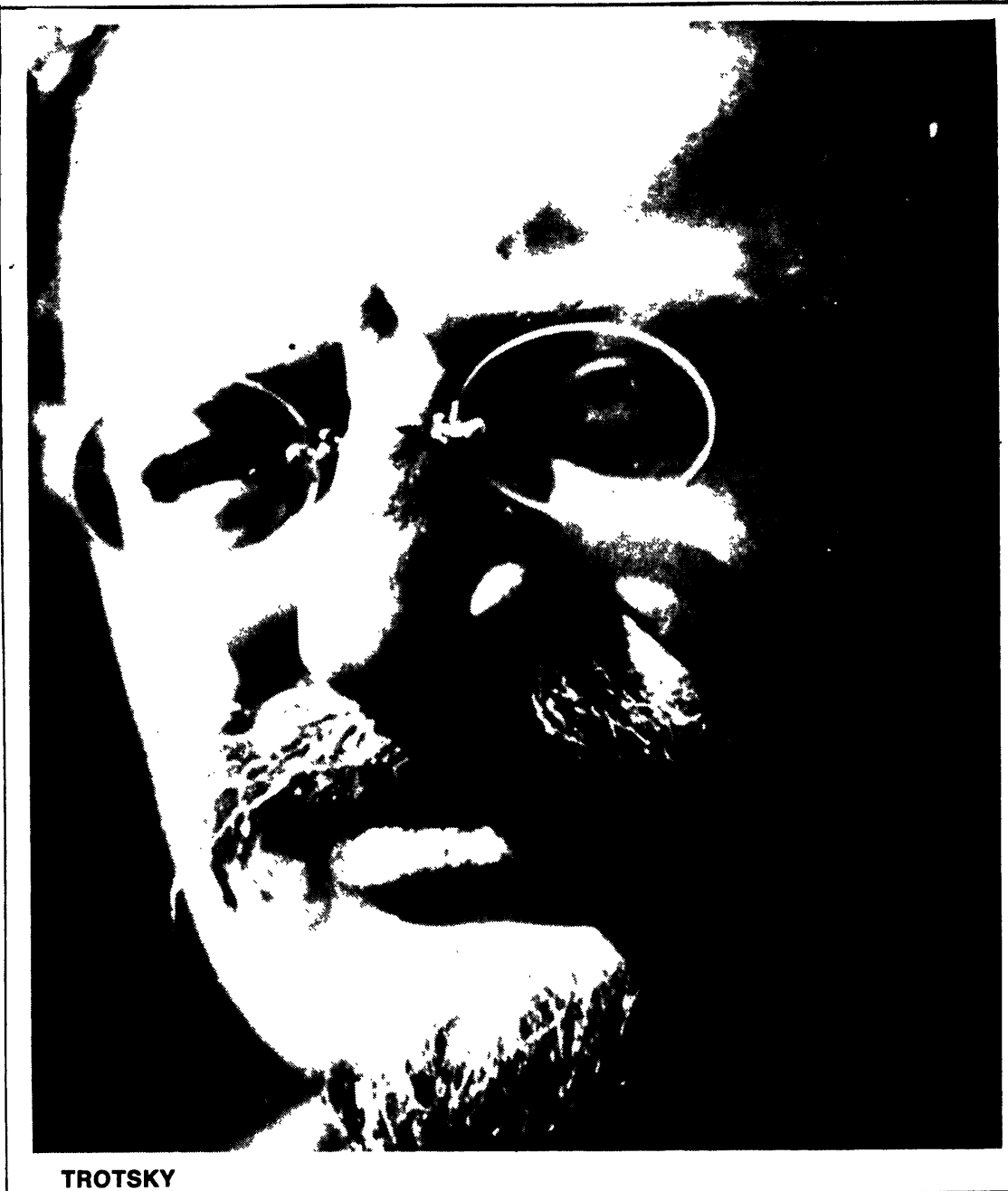
'When the Futurists propose to throw overboard the old literature of individualism, not only because it has become antiquated in form, but because it contradicts the collectivist nature of the proletariat, they reveal a very inadequate understanding of the dialectic nature of the contradiction between individualism and collectivism.

'There are no abstract truths. There are different kinds of individualism.

'Because of too much individualism, a section of the pre-revolutionary intelligentsia threw itself into mysticism, but another section moved along the chaotic lines of Futurism and, caught by the Revolution—to their honour be it said—came nearer to the proletariat.

'But when they who came nearer because their teeth were set on edge by individualism, carry their feeling over to the proletariat, they show themselves guilty of egocentrism, that is, of extreme individualism.

'The trouble is that the average proletarian is lacking in this very quality. In the mass, proletarian individuality



TROTSKY

etc.), that their deepest assumptions are expressed, and it is these deepest assumptions that are moulded by the most basic, class-historical interests.

(This illuminates the well-known fact that Marx and Engels, for example, never judged writers by their explicit political opinions, but only by their artistic success in penetrating to these basic questions. Engels even said that a literary work would be better, from the proletarian standpoint, if it was not politically explicit.)

'Incriminating'

Opponents of Marxism, in Trotsky's day as now, objected to the Marxist analysis, complaining that it was simply a way of blackening or 'incriminating' a writer by pointing to his class affiliation or interest.

Trotsky, in replying, elaborates on the way Marxists should approach these questions:

'[Marxism] does not at all "incriminate" a poet with the thoughts and feelings which he expresses, but raises questions of a much more profound significance, namely, to which order of feelings does a given

complexes of feelings and thoughts broken through the shell which divides them from the sphere of poetic consciousness?' (p. 170).

The final sentence in this quotation begins to answer our question: what is the struggle of opposites at the root of artistic creation?

As Trotsky sees it, there exists the whole tradition of past literary creation; 'the sphere of poetic consciousness'.

Inevitably, in class society of every type, this 'sphere' has been relatively and often completely isolated from the life and sentiments of the masses.

The breakthrough of a new class in history, and its relation to the lives and feelings of all the oppressed masses, changes all these relationships, and conflicts with the old forms. Under this 'new historic impulse' the 'new complexes of thoughts and feelings' break through 'the shell which divides them' from poetry, from art.

Enriching

To a certain extent the changes taking place in social reality are always tending to modify the literary consciousness; only in revolutionary periods are the conditions created for profound changes, and there is then often a long interval before the new class, its interests, and its characteristic feelings, come to define and work out artistic styles.

'Artistic creation is always a complicated turning inside-out of old forms, under the influence of new stimuli which originate outside the art' (p. 179).

The old forms are developed and transformed, not created completely anew by the new stimuli.

Here Trotsky, in a passage which recalls Lenin's exposition of the dialectical theory of knowledge ('Philosophical Notebooks'), insists that the literary forms developed by writers in the past are an

epoch and of its new class' (p. 180).

This applies to the forms and techniques of all the arts, some of which are now of course (like film) directly associated with the development of science and the forces of production.

Past literature and art, therefore, while having a class character determined by the type of exploitation of the ruling class, also represents the progress of humanity in its contradictory historical course:

'What the workers will take from Shakespeare, Goethe, Pushkin or Dostoevsky, will be

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has not been sufficiently formed and differentiated.

'It is just such heightening of the objective quality and the subjective consciousness of individuality that is the most valuable contribution of the cultural advance at the threshold of which we stand today.

'It is childish to think that bourgeois belles lettres can make a breach in class solidarity' (p. 225).

We return, then, but on the basis of the most fundamental historical and theoretical considerations, to questions of policy of the workers' state and the Bolshevik Party.

The Bolsheviks represent and lead the working class and must determine its policy towards other classes and towards the literary intelligentsia, some of whom seek in the Revolution a new source for their creativity.

'In its struggle for the preservation of continuity in artistic culture, the left wing of the old art, whose social basis has been destroyed by the Revolution more thoroughly than ever before in history, is compelled to seek support in the proletariat, or at least, in the new social environment which is being formed about the proletariat.

'In its turn, the proletariat takes advantage of its position as ruling class and tries and begins to make contacts with art in general, and thus to prepare the ground for an unprecedented influence of art. In this sense it is true that the factory news-bulletins pasted on their walls represent a very necessary, though very remote, premise for the new literature of the future.

'No one, however, will say: Let me cross out everything else until the proletariat shall

have risen from those walled bulletins to an independent craftsmanship of art.

'The proletariat also needs a continuity of creative tradition. At the present time the proletariat realises this continuity not directly, but indirectly, through the creative bourgeois intelligentsia which gravitates towards the proletariat and which wants to keep warm under its wing.

'The proletariat tolerates a part of this intelligentsia, supports another part, half-adopts a third, and entirely assimilates a fourth.

'The policy of the [Soviet] Communist Party towards art is determined by the complexity of this process, by its internal many-sidedness.

It is impossible to reduce this policy to something short like a bird's bill. Nor is it necessary to do this' (p. 227).

It is the release of the productive forces by the new collective social relations of socialism which lays the basis for the 'truly human' culture of the future. The content of this culture will constitute a re-working of the whole cultural heritage of past class societies in the context of quite new tasks.

Men no longer confront their destiny as some blind fate or as a set of powers exercising uncontrollable power.

They will under communism, be 'the associated producers', consciously creating and catering for human needs, with the contradiction between the common interest and the free development of the individual resolved.

'And as all problems in a socialist society—the problems of life which formerly were solved spontaneously and automatically, and the problems of art which were in the custody of special priestly castes—will become the property of all people, one can say with certainty that collective interests and passions and individual competition will have the widest scope and the most unlimited opportunity...

'It will be the aesthetic schools around which "parties" will collect, that is, associations of temperaments, of tastes and of moods. In a struggle so disinterested and tense, which will take place in a culture whose foundations are steadily rising, the human personality, with its invaluable basic trait of continual discontent, will grow and become polished at all its points.

'In truth, we have no reason to fear that there will be a decline of individuality or an impoverishment of art in a socialist society' (pp. 231-232).

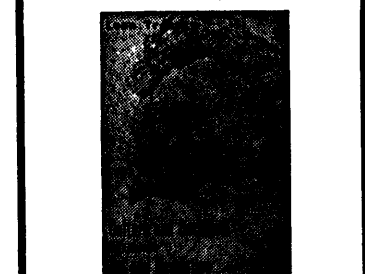
'Literature and Revolution' is one of the classics of Marxism.

Trotsky's vision of the future society, of communist man, has often been praised for its passion and nobility,

and rightly so. But nowhere else, besides his book, has any Marxist so clearly traced and defined the relationship between that future, the revolutionary tasks before the Marxist party, and the fundamental elements of dialectical materialism.

This is what gives 'Literature and Revolution' its great value.

Culture and Socialism



Towards an Independent Revolutionary Art

Culture and Socialism and a Manifesto Art and Revolution

An article compiled by the author from a talk he gave to a Moscow club on February 3, 1926, and a number of other addresses.

The Manifesto, appearing in 1938 under the signatures of André Breton and Diego Rivera was in fact drawn up in collaboration with Trotsky.

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Class & Art

PROBLEMS OF CULTURE UNDER THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Leon Trotsky

TV

BBC 1

12.55-1.25 p.m. Bric-a-brac. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Noggin and the Omids. 4.55 Score with The Scaffold. 5.30 Wacky races. 5.40 Junior points of view. 5.50 News and weather. 6.00 ENTERTAINING WITH KERR. 6.25 CHAMPIONS' QUIZ BALL. 6.45 THE VIRGINIAN. 'Linda'. 7.55 DON'T ASK US. 8.20 ME MAMMY. 8.50 NEWS and weather. 9.10 IT'S A KNOCKOUT. 10.25 24 HOURS. Including voices from the Russian underground. 11.10 THE BISHOP AND THE ACTRESS. 11.40 Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as BBC 1 except: 7.05-7.30 Ryan a Ronnie. 7.30-7.55 Speaking for myself. Scotland: 6.00 Reporting. 11.42 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.25 Scene around six. 11.42 News and weather. South of Scotland: 6.00-6.25 Your region tonight. Look North. 11.42 News and weather. Wales: 1.30-1.45 Ar lin Mam. 6.00-6.25 Wales today. 6.45-7.05 Heddiw.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL. 7.30 p.m. NEWS and weather. 8.00 COLLECTORS' WORLD. 8.25 SENTIMENTAL EDUCATION. 'The Philanderer'. 9.10 CINEMA: 'Late summer'. With Henki Kolstad, Solfrid Heier. An author living in northern Norway gets a surprise visit from his teenage daughter and two of her friends, and finds himself becoming involved with one of the girls. 10.35 NEWS and weather. 10.40 LINE-UP.

ITV

2.05 p.m. Cricket. 4.10 Raj. 4.40 Zingalong. 4.55 Arthur! 5.20 If I were you. 5.50 News. 6.03 EARLY BIRD. 6.30 PEYTON PLACE. 7.00 KENNY EVERETT EXPLOSION. 7.30 GUNSMOKE. 7.50 IF IT MOVES, FILE IT. 9.00 CONFESSION. 'Allergy'. 10.00 NEWS. 10.30 MANNIX. 'The many deaths of St Christopher'. 11.30 FACE THE PRESS. 12.00 midnight IDEAS IN PRINT.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 4.30 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.40 London. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 News. Weather. 6.10 Channel report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Dangerman. 8.30 London. 10.30 Matinee: 'Summer place'. With Richard Egan, Dorothy McGuire. 12.40 Weather. WESTWARD: As Channel except: 4.25 News. 4.27-4.40 Gus Honeybun show. 6.00 Westward diary. 6.25-6.35 Sports desk. 12.45 Faith for life. 12.50 Weather. SOUTHERN: 4.05 Paulus. 4.15 Ivor the Engine. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Robin Hood. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene South-East. 6.30 Junkin. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Week-end. 7.55 If it moves, file it. 8.02 Hawaii Five-O. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Rogue's March'. With Peter Lawford, Janice Rule. Incriminating documents have been planted in the luggage of an army captain, and he is drummed out of his regiment as it is about to embark for India. 11.55 News. 12.05 Weather. HARLECH: 4.25 Women today. 4.40 Zingalong. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 News. 6.01 Report. 6.10 Sky's the limit. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 7.30 Man in a suitcase. 8.30 London. 10.30 Funny you should ask. 11.00 Interview. 11.30 Conceptions of murder. 12.00 Weather. HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.24-4.25 and 6.01-6.35 Scene West. 11.00-11.30 Mad movies. HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 11.00-11.30 Y Dydd. HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 6.01 Y Dydd.

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THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY RECORD

STALINISM IN BRITAIN

A TROTSKYIST ANALYSIS
BY ROBERT BLACK

THROWN INTO deep crisis by the movement of the international working class and the growth of the Fourth International the British Communist Party is today unable to answer any of the fundamental questions about its own history now increasingly being posed inside and outside its own ranks.

Instead it is forced back upon the same slanders and distortions of history that did duty during the 1930s, when Stalin's GPU was engaged in the physical extermination of Bolshevism and of the revolutionary party built by Lenin.

But while Stalin was able to physically liquidate the leaders of Lenin's Bolshevik Party—including Leon Trotsky—he was unable to exterminate Bolshevism and the Fourth International, which today continues in a vastly more favourable situation, the work and struggle of Lenin and Trotsky.

Main barrier

Stalinism today is the chief counter-revolutionary force. It is the main barrier between the working class and the achievement of working-class power; not only internationally, but in Britain as well.

'Stalinism in Britain', published next Monday, is a 'must' for all those, both inside and outside the Communist Party, who want to understand how the party—founded fifty years ago almost to the day as a section of Lenin's Third International—became the counter-revolutionary and reformist organization it is today.

The book began as a reply to a slim booklet published by the Party under the title 'Ultra-

Leftism in Britain'. Written by veteran anti-Trotskyist Mrs Betty Reid, the pamphlet reproduced, in very slightly updated form, all the slanders against Trotskyism which her mentor J. R. Campbell retailed during the 1930s.

But 'Stalinism in Britain' does much more than simply refute Mrs Reid's lies.

Drawing on material from the Stalinists' own publications and speeches, Workers Press foreign editor Robert Black shows how the leaders of the Party participated to the full in every betrayal of the working class carried out under Stalin's leadership.

He traces their slavish adherence to the criminal politics of the Soviet bureaucracy not only overseas—in China, Germany, Spain, Italy and Greece—but inside Britain itself. And above all, the book lays the ghost of the Stalinists' favourite myth: that everything they did was with the aim of assisting the Soviet Union and maintaining the conquests of the October Revolution.

As Black shows with the aid of quotations from impeccable Party sources, its Stalinist leaders consciously served the interests of British capitalism when they broke strikes during the war.

The book shows how, despite vacillations of political line—from the 'third period' to the popular front and from the period of the 'imperialist war' to the 'war for democracy'—the content of the CP leadership's politics remained counter-revolutionary and directed towards preserving British capitalism and strengthening the Labour bureaucracy, as well as preserving bureaucratic domination over the Soviet working class.

Black begins by systematically demolishing the Stalinist myths about Trotsky's relations with Lenin and his part in the October Revolution. He establishes that not only were



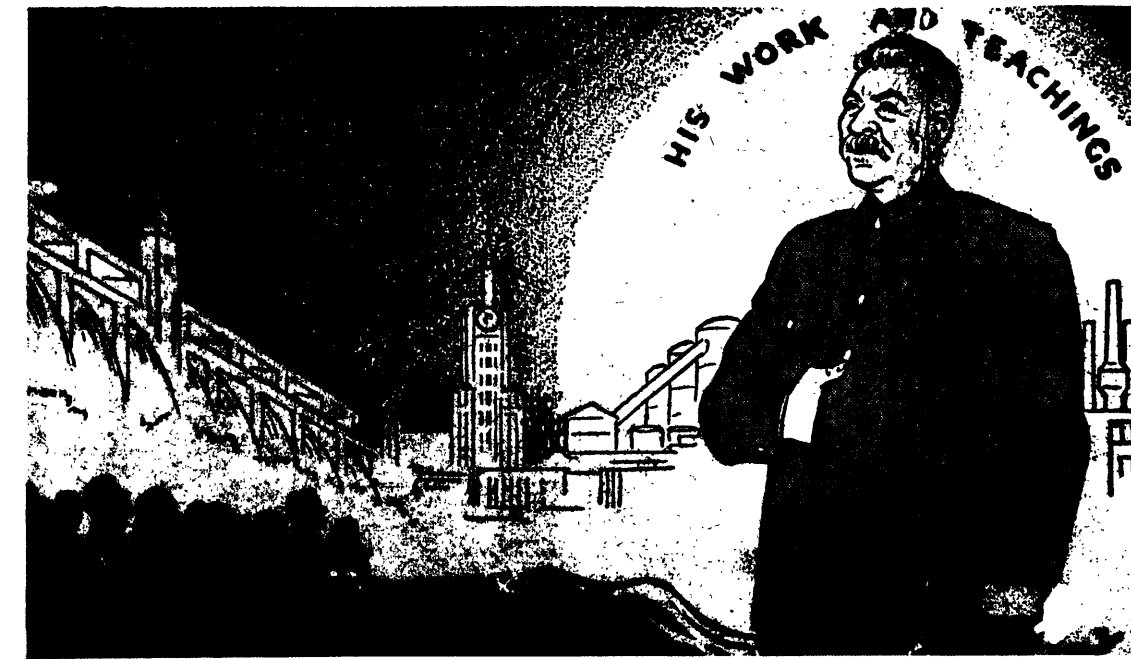
BETTY REID

Trotsky and Lenin in political solidarity on the basic questions after Trotsky's adherence to the Bolshevik Party in 1917, but that, in the last period of Lenin's life, this solidarity was directed against Stalin.

Lenin's final political act before the stroke which led to his death was to establish a bloc with Trotsky to fight against the growing bureaucracy headed and nurtured by Stalin, and to break off all relations with Stalin.

The book contains ample textual evidence, drawn from Lenin's works, to show that Lenin at no time accepted the theory which later formed the cornerstone of Stalinism—the reactionary nationalist conception of 'socialism in one country'.

Having thus demonstrated the fundamental political and theoretical solidarity between Lenin and Trotsky, the book goes on to show how the Stalin leadership carried through its betrayals in China and in Germany—and in Britain during the 1926 General Strike—and,



This cartoon appeared on the front page of the Daily Worker of Friday March 6 1953—the day following Stalin's death. The headline read: 'STALIN, THE ARCHITECT OF SOCIALISM IS DEAD'

just as important, how the leaders of the Communist Party not only accepted but glorified these betrayals.

Black shows, too, the conscious character of the betrayal Stalin carried through in Germany—the betrayal which led to Hitler's seizure of power in 1933. As he demonstrates, responsibility for this crushing defeat, which set the German and world working class back several decades and made the Second World War almost inevitable, lies fairly and squarely with the leaders of the world Communist Parties—and the British Party bears its full share of this responsibility.

The so-called 'Popular Front' period which followed the defeat of the German working class in 1933 is regarded by present Party leaders as a kind

Forget

of 'golden age'.

When they are busy attacking genuine revolutionists as 'sectarians and splitters', they prefer to quietly forget the disastrous errors of the 'Third Period', when Stalin's bureaucratic sectarianism led to the crushing victory of Nazism. Instead, people like Reid, Matthews, Gollan and their ilk extol the virtues of the class-collaboration policies followed by the Stalinist parties

during the 1935-1939 period.

Black thoroughly exposes the policies with which the Stalinist parties took part in the so-called 'People's Fronts'. He shows how this period sprang out of the 'Third Period' and how it served precisely the same counter-revolutionary ends.

As is well known, the leaders of the British Party were among the most slavish supporters of the Moscow Trials, which took place precisely at the time when they were trying to ingratiate themselves with their own bourgeoisie—with Liberals and 'patriotic' Tories—in the interests of the Soviet bureaucracy's foreign policy.

'Black is able, with the aid of quotations from the Stalinist press of the time, to show how the campaign against Bolshevism inside the USSR combined with the politics of international Stalinist class-collaboration.

Stalin's turn towards Hitler in 1939 caught the British Stalinists unawares.

But they swallowed this development too without baulking. Until the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, they castigated British imperialism—which previously they had exalted as 'democratic'—and maintained discreet silence about the position of German imperialism.

In Germany, the reverse applied.

East German premier Walter Ulbricht, then a functionary of the German Party-in-exile in Moscow, made the following incredible statement:

'When the middle-class papers declare in one article that England is fighting for freedom and report in another article in the same paper the arrest of fighters for freedom, the muzzling of the workers' press, the establishment of concentration camps and special laws against the workers, then the German workers have the proof before their eyes that the ruling class in England is carrying on the war against the working class, and that, if Germany were conquered, the German working class would be treated in the same way.'

Unprincipled

Those who might think that Ulbricht had plumbed the ultimate depths in the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact were to see some even more unprincipled action from the British Stalinists during the next period of the war, after the invasion of the USSR.

Once again the abrupt change of line caught the British Stalinists unawares.

Indeed for weeks before the invasion, the British CP press devoted a good deal of space to

pooh-poohing any idea that Hitler would invade Russia.

They proved absolutely incapable of rendering the slightest support to the Soviet working class in the period when Hitler was building up his forces ready to strike.

On the eve of the invasion, the Young Communist League paper carried the headline 'Why is Ambrose's band being taken off the air?'—a commentary on just how seriously the Party prepared its members for the turn in the war.

The invasion was the signal for a 180-degree turn by the Stalinists: from being opponents of British imperialism they became its most ardent advocates. Strikes were broken all over the country and the

book shows, the Party leadership continued their slavish support for Churchill: opposing the return of a Labour government after the war and continuing their collaboration in the factories during the 'post-war reconstruction'.

These leaders backed to the hilt the efforts of the Italian, French and Greek Stalinists to preserve capitalism according to the limits laid down at Teheran and Yalta by the 'Big Three', justified the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and became the chief advocates of the division of Germany and the policy of making all Germans pay for the war by stringent reparations.

Anyone who wants to understand the present policies of the CP in the trade unions will find the chapters of Black's book which detail the Party's productivity drive in the factories and the mines during and after the war extremely illuminating.

This book is important not simply as a chronicle of Stalinist treachery, but because the Party's history must be understood by all those workers who are trying to break from its present disastrous policies of support for the 'left' trade union leaders and from the parliamentary road to socialism.

The chapters and appendix on the 'British Road to Socialism' give an extremely full account of the development of this openly reformist perspective under the impact of demands from Stalin and the bureaucracy.

There are also extremely important chapters on the Party's attempts to justify the show trials of the 1950s in East Europe.

The CP's support for Stalin in his slanderous attacks on the Yugoslav Communists is also well documented.

Important

One of the most important chapters in the book is that on 'Stalinism and Idealism', in which Black takes up its revisions not only of Marxism, but its attacks on the very basis of Marxism—materialism—in which the Communist Party has played a leading part.

One almost unbelievable quotation from the so-called 'Red Dean' of Canterbury gives the flavour of the chapter: 'To the materialist, mind is merely a function of matter... That belief is now dead... None indeed opposed the materialist view of life more resolutely than Lenin himself.'

While the Communist Party was breaking strikes on the railways, this man was a member of the editorial board of the 'Daily Worker' and the book from which this quotation was taken became required reading for thousands of Stalinists and their supporters.

It is a tribute to the growing strength of the Trotskyist movement that it is able to answer in the most decisive manner possible the slanders aimed at it by the Stalinists. The material comrade Black has gathered into this book is political dynamite for the Communist Party and its leaders.

Young Socialists and trade unionists must read this book and ensure that it gets into the hands of CP members, who must be made to face their Party's black record of betrayal.

This book is a weapon in the fight for Marxism, which cannot be undertaken without a thorough understanding of Stalinism and an unremitting struggle against it.



WALTER ULBRICHT

Stalinists became the leading advocates of the 'production drive'—developing many of the class-collaboration techniques which have since stood their former members like Will Paynter in such good stead.

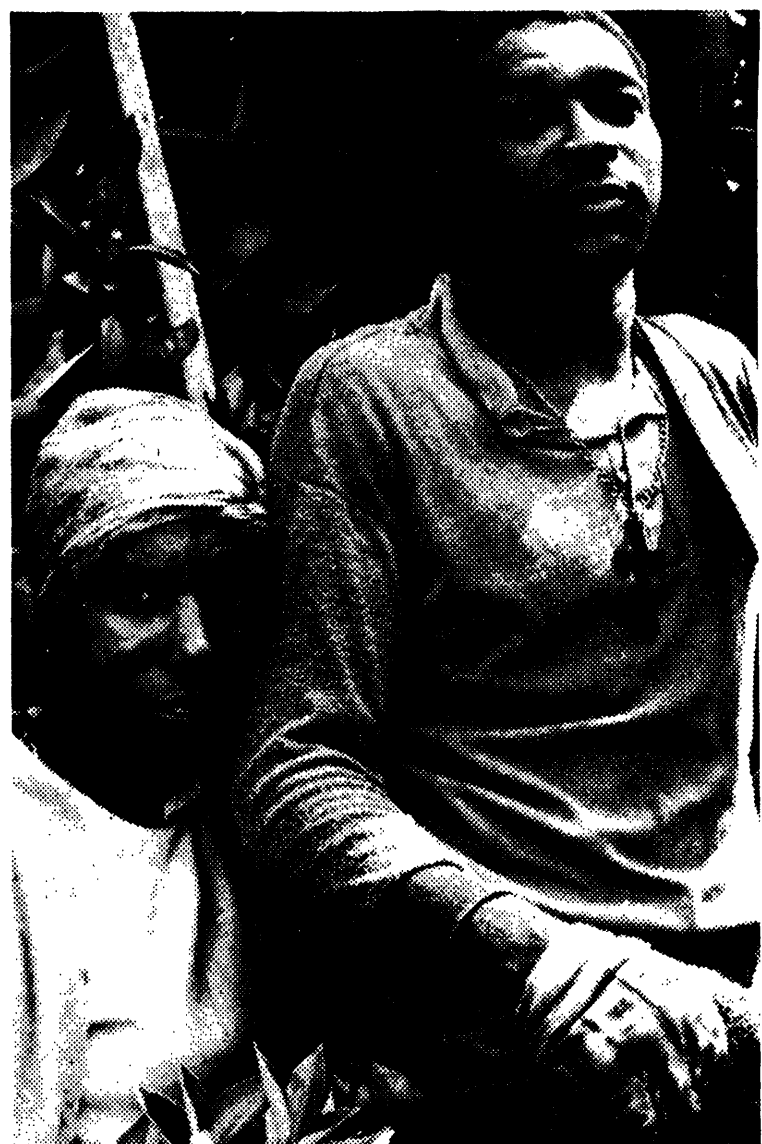
After the war, too, as the

US Round-up

Things go better with Coca-Cola

MINERS FIGHT ON

Workers in Florida's citrus groves.



LAST WEEK we reported on the state of the auto industry; and on the fact that the auto workers, the highest paid section of American workers, are falling further and further behind the cost of living increases.

However, there are millions of American workers below the bare subsistence level: the most powerful capitalist country in history maintains them on the verge of starvation.

The migrant worker suffers the worst conditions of all. He lives on average only 49 years. His death rate from influenza and pneumonia is twice the national average. The incidence of deaths from tuberculosis among migrant workers is 2 1/2 times the average, and accidental deaths are three times as frequent. Infant and maternal mortality rates are 125 per cent above the national average.

The investigation on Migratory Labour instigated by a United States Senate sub-committee chaired by Senator Walter Mondale, is only the most recent in an endless series of governmental inquiries.

The facts are well-known. Witnesses have levelled particularly strong attacks at the Coca-Cola Co. for their treatment of migrant workers employed to pick the Florida citrus crop.

Since it bought Minute Maid orange juice in 1960, Coca-Cola has become one of Florida's largest citrus growers and land-owners.

Coke now owns or controls some 33,000 acres of citrus groves and three processing plants.

It employs about 1,000 migrants a day throughout the eight-month harvesting season.

Conditions at the Minute Maid grove at Frostproof are typical.

The workers are herded into quarters that house 200-300 people; there is no hot water, no indoor plumbing or toilets.

According to a witness before the committee, the absolute 'social control' maintained by the corporation is even worse.

When a worker is ill, it is not a doctor but the foreman who determines whether or not he can work. And his decision is final.

If the worker refuses to go out in the groves he faces eviction; eviction means total loss of income, medical support, housing and food.

Children have no place to play, so generally they hang around with their parents as they pick. Anyway, they are needed to pack oranges.

NOT SO LONG ago General Giap—the North Vietnamese military commander, stated that the morale of US troops in Vietnam was 'grass high'.

This is now tacitly conceded by the US High Command, who are extremely concerned about the prevalence of drug-taking by US forces in Vietnam.

A lieutenant and two sergeants, military spokesmen said, were recently tried and found guilty of drug offences on Mercedes-Castle air base, California, last year.

The lieutenant, Thomas McDonough, had offered mari-

juana and LSD to plain-clothes police investigators.

He is one among many: in 1969, almost 26,000 cases of pot smoking were investigated in the US armed services, compared with only 17,000 in 1968.

As might have been expected, a good part of these cases were in Vietnam.

★

Drugs are the surest sign of the demoralization and unwillingness to fight of an imperialist army.

This is also the first sign of collapse of discipline of any army. Marijuana smoking is part of the troops' generally hostile reac-

tion to the Army, the war, the draft and military discipline.

When one Marine threatened to report his comrades for pot smoking, he was nearly killed by a grenade rolled under his bed.

Drug-taking also provides the Army with a convenient explanation for outbreaks of fighting between different groups of US servicemen, and even for US troops shooting at their 'own' helicopters—an event which, apparently, is not uncommon.

However, the Pentagon says, while drug-taking is a problem, it has not in any way impaired military readiness or morale.

TENS of thousands of US miners have been engaged in bitter unofficial strikes in recent months not only against the naked corruption of union leaders but also the open collusion of the Nixon administration with mine-owners.

One strike, involving 60,000 miners swept through three states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia—closing 50 pits.

To say that the miners are in a life-and-death struggle is no figure of speech, but fact.

Just before the 50-pit strike, the Nixon administration had announced proposals to slash \$40 million from the mines' safety-research budget. This takes place against the background of a continuous fight to get even the rudimentary standards of the newly-enacted Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act enforced.

To give just one example, the limit of gas emitted daily is supposed to be 100,000 cubic feet.

Yet this is exceeded in 200

pits, with some of them producing millions of cubic feet of dangerous gas each day; miners have had no alternative but to strike against such conditions.

The response of the United Mine Workers' Union leadership? To negotiate a contract with the mineowners which forbids strikes over safety questions. The miners' only official recourse is to arbitration and even here the UMW—under its president W. A. 'Tony' Boyle—has not been eager to get off the mark, to say the least.

Boyle's willingness to accept a 'no safety-strike' clause has a simple explanation.

Under the contract between the UMW and the mine-owners, the employers contribute 40 cents to the union funds for each ton of coal mined!

The Boyle clique's personal interests are therefore tied directly to high productivity, which inevitably leads to extremely hazardous conditions.

In these circumstances, the union's move to avoid giving free hospital treatment to retired and crippled miners out of the coffers of the pension fund helped considerably to spark the recent strikes.

Miners' leader Joseph Yablonski put up a strong challenge to the existing leadership, winning the support of thousands of miners sick of years of graft and corruption; he was probably defeated in the UMW presidential election only by ballot-rigging.

But shortly afterwards, Yablonski was murdered along with his wife and daughter.

Yablonski's son—also named Joseph—is continuing his father's fight, and, like his father, has come hard up against the government on several occasions. He was barred from Interior Department hearings on mine safety after UMW officials had opposed his attending.

Mine-owners used the hearings to press for a loosening of the safety regulations, protesting as usual that this was the only alternative to closures.

Clyde sackings explode 'development area' myth

BY A CORRESPONDENT

HARDLY A DAY goes by but hundreds of Scottish workers are thrown out of work through rationalization and factory closures.

ULSTER

FROM PAGE ONE militant youth of Derry and Belfast, joins Fitt's new party.

After his outburst—and considering that Hume, Fitt and their associates have always opposed that political independence of the working class which is the only force to stop reaction—one can imagine with what contempt the Unionists will reject the new party's statement.

'We now warn Chichester-Clark in the strongest possible terms that any attempt at a replacement in this most sensitive post (i.e. Portlaoine) by a right-winger or any addition to the government which increases its right-wing complexion will not be tolerated.'

There is no substitute for Marxist theory and the building of the revolutionary party of the working class in N Ireland. The British troops remain in order to place a wall between the working class and the reactionary preparations of the Unionist representatives of the capitalists.

Only the Socialist Labour League has demanded withdrawal of the troops from the day they went in. Every other political tendency in Ireland except Trotskyism has promised the workers and the youth a way out through subordinating themselves to the liberal middle class, which lacks all independence from the Unionists.

Every single political development since the crisis of O'Neill's regime has confirmed the principled stand of the Socialist Labour League and its supporters in Ireland.

Grave dangers face the workers of Ulster at the hands of right-wing forces who in fact have real control of the ruling party. These right-wingers are protected by Westminster and its troops, and are left free to force political developments by the treachery of the liberal, social-democratic and Stalinist leaders.

The struggle for the unity and the independence of the working class from these agents of the class enemy within the 'civil rights' and labour movements, the fight for a workers' and farmers' government, is one which can be carried out only on the basis of Trotskyism.

A united working class can stop the right in N Ireland. The inability of reaction to divide the workers on sectarian religious lines in the factories, and the militant will to struggle shown on the streets in the last two years, only indicate the gigantic potential response from the young workers and trade unionists of Ireland to a principled fight for independent Marxist leadership.

WEATHER

London, central northern England, E and W Midlands: Dry, sunny spells after mist and fog patches. Warm. Max. 24C (75F).

SE, SW and central southern England: Sunny spells after fog patches. Thundery showers later. Warm. Max. 22C (72F).

Channel Islands: Sunny spells, thundery showers. Near normal. Max. 22C (72F).

NW England: Dry, sunny spells after fog. Warm. Max. 21C (70F).

Glasgow, N Ireland: Dry sunny spells after mist or fog patches. Warm. Max. 20C (68F).

Edinburgh: Dry, sunny periods after mist and fog. Above normal. Max. 20C (68F).

Saturday and Sunday: Warm, mainly dry. Unsettled weather in Scotland and N Ireland.

LATE NEWS

US ACCUSED OF 'POISON' RAIDS Vietnam charged yesterday that the United States was launching continuous bombing raids and spreading poisonous chemicals on its territory in the northern part of the demilitarized zone between the two Vietnams.

The charge was made in a statement issued by Hanoi's Foreign Ministry and distributed at the Vietnam 'peace' talks.

The latest in a long list of recent announcements is the closure of two factories of the industrial refrigeration division of Prestcold, the British-Leyland subsidiary, sited in the Maryhill and Hillingdon districts of Glasgow, which will result in 400 redundancies.

The recent national unemployment figures—yet again the worst in 30 years—reveal that the spectre of 1930s-sized dole queues is once again looming over the working-class, particularly in the Scottish region.

Total unemployment there is now nearing the 100,000 mark—nearly one-sixth of the national total—and works out at 4.5 per cent of the work force; an increase of almost 1 per cent since August of last year.

In GLASGOW, 25,000—more than 5 per cent of all workers—are now unemployed. Employers waste little time in carrying out their plans.

Sales drop The recent announcement of 800 redundancies at Clydebank's Singer factory has resulted in the first batch leaving on Tuesday. Sackings will be completed by the end of the month.

The reason given for these moves was a drop in the company's US sales.

Utopian theories of 'direction of industry' as the solution to the problems of Scotland's 'depressed' areas are now being exploded by the onset of recession and the development of an international trade war.

The Singer factory was regarded as a basic employer of 6,000 to 8,000 workers in Clydebank, but has responded rapidly to worsening market conditions.

The last such wave of sackings occurred under the Tory government of Macmillan, and, with the return of the Tories, employers have lost no time in opening their offensive, confident that Clydebank's labour pool will provide the big stick for carrying out their plans.

Only a year Further down the Clyde, near DUMBARTON, Burroughs Machine's has announced redundancy of 450 workers at its Vale of Leven factory, where 2,000—nearly a third of its employees nationally—are employed.

Burroughs has three factories in Scotland, two of them in new towns and geared to the intensely competitive electronics and business machines market. Many of the workers now to be sacked were employed only a year ago to boost the firm's output of dual-currency machines.

This costly overhaul, in preparation for British entry into the Common Market, has boosted Burroughs' profits; but the other side of the coin is rationalization to face international competition.

This market is dominated by American capital, which controls more than 80 per cent.

Employers have not been slow to take advantage of the high unemployment in Scotland.

British-Leyland, then British Motor Holdings, was one of the companies which built factories in Scotland with the

aid of large government hand-outs and then opened them under Measured-Day Work agreements. This was the real face of 'direction of industry'.

Pare down

As the unemployment figures soar, the Tories hope to impose speed-up and productivity dealing and Glasgow workers have a constant reminder of the inability of trade union leaders to mobilize any fight against these attacks.

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders continues to pare down its labour force, and is now within 1,000 of achieving the 3,100 redundancies announced in March.

Tory government is the government of unemployment. Older industries are now going rapidly to the wall, intense rationalization is taking place and US capital invested in areas like Scotland is being withdrawn to more lucrative fields elsewhere.

The only answer to the employers is the taking-over of the basic industries without compensation and under workers' control. The fight against unemployment is therefore not a 'regional' question but lies at the centre of a political struggle to force the Tories to resign and fight for socialist policies and leadership.

Spain

FROM PAGE ONE to the methods condemned by the 20th Congress (20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in 1956, at which Khrushchev exposed and denounced some of the crimes of Stalin).

In the Spanish Party, the instrument through which Stalin and his bureaucracy carried out the most terrible betrayal of the Spanish working class, the most essential task is a full political discussion on Stalinism.

It is an absolute prerequisite for victory in the struggle against Franco and the employers.

This must involve a complete break with the present leadership of the Party, who oppose the Soviet invasion only under the most enormous pressure from their members, and also as a concession to bourgeois 'public opinion'.

Recognition These leaders have never followed up their letter seeking 'clarification' from the Polish Stalinists of their action in sending coal to break the strike of Asturian miners.

No have they opposed the dangerous moves of the Stalinist regimes towards the diplomatic recognition of Spanish fascism.

British firms scramble for Nigerian contracts

IMPERIALIST interests, having first helped to provoke the recently-ended Nigeria-Biafra war, are now competing with one another to cash in on the 'peace'.

So many British firms are applying for entry permits into Nigeria to engage in 'reconstruction' work that passport formalities have been temporarily relaxed by the federal government.

Permits for short term visits by British businessmen are now being issued in London, vouched for by the Confederation of British Industry.

'LOOKING'

A CBI spokesman said earlier this week:

'In the last six weeks, people in engineering, construction equipment, office equipment, tyre manufacturing and food manufacturing have been involved. At this stage it is mainly looking and negotiating with no big contracts as yet.'

The full cost of the Nigerian reconstruction programme is put at around £1,200 million.

S Wales miners plan pay fight

BY A CORRESPONDENT

SOUTH WALES miners, well aware that the Tory government may use their national pay claim as the test case for resisting wage increases in the nationalized industries, are preparing to fight back.

A three-hour private delegate conference held at Porthcawl earlier this week recommended that lodge meetings are held to prepare miners for any strike ballot which may be taken over the current claim: £20 minimum for surface workers, £22 for underground day-wage men and £30 minimum for power-loading teams.

A special leaflet is being prepared and the conference was informed that the S Wales executive have already rejected an offer from the National Coal Board to set up a working party to examine the claim.

The Welsh miners are absolutely correct to prepare for battle.

The Tory government have made it plain where they stand on wages and particularly on such a claim in a nationalized industry which—the NCB claims—will increase its national wage bill by up to 33½ per cent in a full year. It is only a fortnight ago

All Trades Unions Alliance Conference

MINERS

Sunday, September 6 Danum Hotel High St DONCASTER

FOR FURTHER DETAILS WRITE TO: T. PARSONS, 61 DERWENT DRIVE, FERRY FRYSTON, NR CASTLEFORD, YORKSHIRE.

'Daily Mirror' strike

JOURNALISTS on strike at the 'Daily Mirror' met again last night after a return-to-work call from leaders of the National Union of Journalists.

There was no London edition of the 'Mirror' yesterday after Wednesday's five-hour meeting of the journalists over six colleagues who have remained without jobs following the axing of the paper's colour magazine.

Secret talks danger, as U.S. Far East deal is prepared

CHIEF North Vietnam negotiator at the Paris talks Xuan Thuy has hinted at the possibility of secret meetings with US representative David Bruce.

Thuy has been boycotting the talks since December in protest against Nixon's refusal to appoint a top-level replacement for Cabot Lodge. He was not present at yesterday's regular weekly session, but will attend next week.

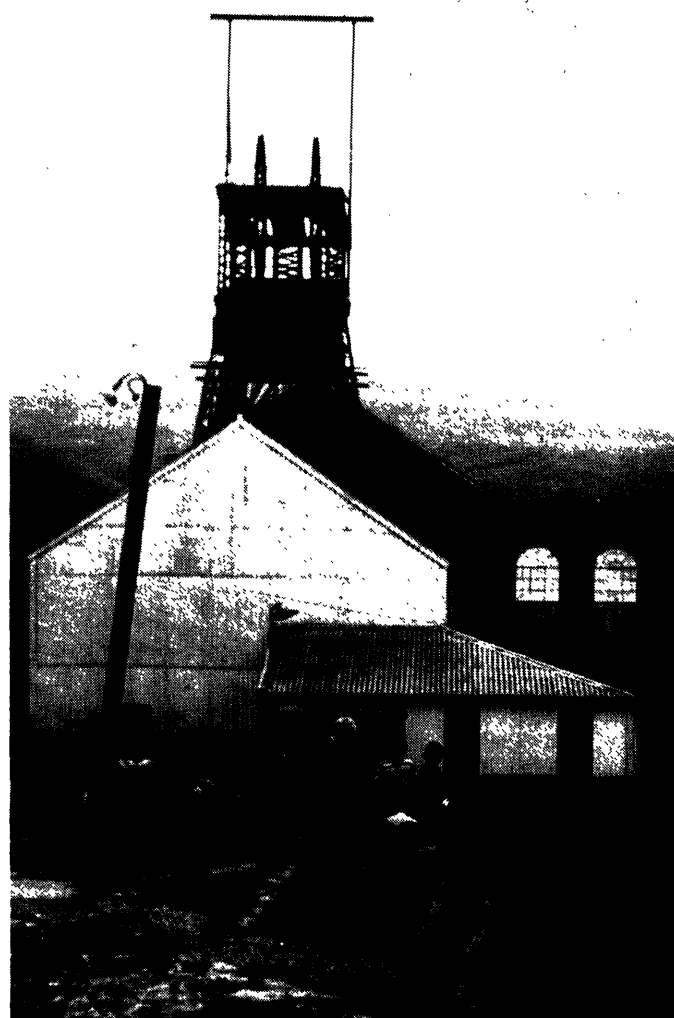
The possibility of private discussions about Indo-China is particularly dangerous, in view of the current series of deals being prepared between the US and the Soviet bureaucrats.

The tour of Far Eastern capitals being made by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew is connected with this.

Agnew is reassuring the US puppets that their interests will not be sacrificed in any Far East deal with Moscow.

Having informed S Korean dictator Park that his army is to be modernized as US forces are withdrawn, Agnew flew from Seoul to Formosa on Wednesday.

Here, his main purpose is to reassure Chiang-Kai-shek that US talks with Peking will not mean a halt in military aid to 'Nationalist China's' Formosa regime.



Shut-down pits, like the one shown above, disfigure the S Wales landscape with their unemployment threat.

that Tory Chancellor Barber stated that, if a nationalized industry 'in the national interest' resisted 'an inflationary demand' and this led to a strike, 'the government would not intervene in an attempt to deter the Board of the nationalized industry from taking this action'.

This, of course, has given the green light to Robens to prepare the maximum resistance to the miners' claim as

will certainly be revealed when he 'replies' to it in the middle of September.

Yet, in the face of the approaching collision between the Tory government and the miners, the union's leadership is preparing to retreat.

The miners must now prepare to do battle with the Tories, but the burning question of alternative leadership to 'left' talkers must be resolved.

tem, then any increase in monetary reward is not to be gained from selling conditions to the employer and, in so doing, paying our own increases and solving the problems of the capitalists.

We defeated the idea of productivity dealing in an area where the employers are moving out to richer pastures, to areas of greater unemployment where they hope exploitation will be easier.

Their hope is doomed because we gained support from these areas. They underestimate the strength and understanding of workers in or out of work.

With this support, we defeated the treacherous terms of the last national wages agreement in engineering which divided lower-paid workers from others.

The fact that higher wages are earned in the more organized factories seemed to have escaped the signatories to that disastrous agreement.

Trade unions should organize and unite workers to defeat employers, not split and divide us.

US-Moscow 'co-operation'

BOTH TONE and content of President Nixon's reply to Soviet Premier Kosygin, who wrote to him on August 1—25th anniversary of the Potsdam conference—calling for closer collaboration in world affairs, suggest that the US ruling class is thinking along the same lines.

Nixon, whose reply was broadcast over Moscow Radio earlier this week, said:

'I agree with you about the importance of the search for mutually acceptable and just solutions of concrete international problems through the appropriate methods of negotiations.'

With the Middle East deal clearly very much in mind, Nixon went on:

'We share the responsibility to continue our common efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening international peace and justice. Therefore I welcome and join with you in stressing the need to develop our mutual understanding and co-operation with the aim of widening the foundations of peace and security.'

The next target for Nixon and Kosygin, in their joint quest for 'peace and justice', is undoubtedly Indo-China.

Completely in the spirit of the 1945 Potsdam deal between Stalin and the imperialist allies, the bureaucracy and Nixon hope to impose a similar imperialist 'peace' on the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

Thorn strikers meet today

STRIKERS at Thorn Electrical's Team Valley plant in the North-East meet today over the management's proposals for ending the dispute.

The firm has proposed the redundancies of 20 semi-skilled men and eight skilled. 70 sheet-metal workers were sacked last week.

Many Thorn's workers feel that acceptance of any sackings would solve nothing and open the way for further attacks on wages and speed-up.

ized factories seemed to have escaped the signatories to that disastrous agreement.

Their intention to fight against 'no strings' wage settlements met with the sternest resistance, forcing Vickers-Armstrong, one of their most prominent members, and known for hard-line tactics, to settle with their own workers before being confronted by a strike such as our own.

The lesson was learnt: we could only win with the kind of support and determination that we enjoyed.

We defeated the employer because the whole of our strategy was based on socialist principles. Unity and participation, as well as a basic understanding of the issues involved, were essential.

A daily workers' paper is vital in broadening the unity and participation of workers, and illustrates to the less-organized sections exactly what is to be gained from struggle with the employer when these principles are understood.

Our struggle was one of many, and not only did it indicate the existence of re-awakened forces in the working class, but also the effect on the employing class when they are united in a principled way and used against them.

The more often the employers dip the ladle into our pot the better for us. Unity of the working class is poison to them and the more they taste it the greater is our progress and their retreat.

We are the workers and we need a daily paper to accelerate our progress. Thank you again, Workers Press.

R. Pert (AEF) R. Sefens (T&GWU) J. Stapley (ASB)

Sihanouk again demands Czech recognition

BY A FOREIGN REPORTER

NORODOM SIHANOUK has sent yet another appeal to President Svoboda of Czechoslovakia calling upon him to recognize his Cambodian government-in-exile.

This follows an earlier letter demanding the lifting of the police blockade imposed on the Cambodian embassy in Prague after it was taken over three weeks ago by student supporters of Sihanouk.

After thanking Svoboda for restoring water and gas supplies to the embassy, Sihanouk continues:

'Unfortunately, they [his supporters in the embassy] are still categorically denied electricity as well as telephones and the right to receive mail.'

Garrard's men strike first blow

GARRARD'S workers in Swindon have struck a first blow in their fight for their wage claim of £6 10s across the board with no 'strings'—the claim voted on at Monday's mass meeting.

Ten men from the factory's No. 103 building—sacked after they returned from Monday's meeting—have been reinstated after stewards and convenors from the Swindon plants of Garrard and Plessey, the parent company, threatened to bring out all the group's factories in the town.

Garrard workers allege that the sackings were an attempt to intimidate them.

The men were sacked when they refused to speed up their work of feeding the assembly line to cover undermanned areas.

A mass meeting was held the next morning and was addressed by members of the district committee.

LIKE KREMLIN

Yet, following the example of the Soviet bureaucracy, that is just what the Husak regime has done.

Like the Kremlin and all the other Stalinist regimes of E Europe (save Albania), the Czechoslovak government prefers diplomatic dealings with the anti-communists of Phnom Penh to fraternal relations with the CIA-deposed Sihanouk government, which now controls more than two-thirds of Cambodia territory.

Why do the leaders of the British Communist Party refuse to report, let alone endorse, the demand of Sihanouk that every worker state give full political backing to the legal government of the embattled Cambodian people?

Shopworkers' pay claim

THE UNION of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers yesterday announced a claim for increases in minimum wage rates for 400, 000 workers in retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades.

The claim includes a £2 10s increase in the men's minimum rate, £3 14s 6d for women and a two-hour cut in the present 42-hour week.

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